

JUNEAU'S WASTE - BIG PICTURE

Capitol Disposal Landfill has ~10 – 15 years of life left at our current disposal volumes.

We are faced with big question – what will we do with our trash in the future?







JUNEAU WASTE 101

SERVICE*

WASTE HAULING

Hauls waste and curbside recycling to landfill

LANDFILL

Accepts waste

W

CBJ

Recycling Center / Junk Vehicle Household Hazardous Waste



PROVIDER

OWNERSHIP

PRIVATELY OWNED

Alaska Waste

PRIVATELY OWNED

PUBLIC ENTITY

REGULATED BY

REGULATORY COMMISSION OF ALASKA (RCA)

STATE: ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL **CONSERVATION (DEC)**

FEDERAL: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) SPECIFIC ADEC OR EPA **REGULATIONS APPLY SITUATIONALLY**

CBJ RECYCLEWORKS PROGRAMS



RECYCLING CENTER

- Diverts an average of ~7% of the landfill's annual volume
- CBJ contracts with WM for recycling

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

- HHW keeps hazardous chemicals and cooking oil from our sewer systems and diverts an average of another ~3% from the waste stream
- CBJ contracts with Clean Harbors for HHW

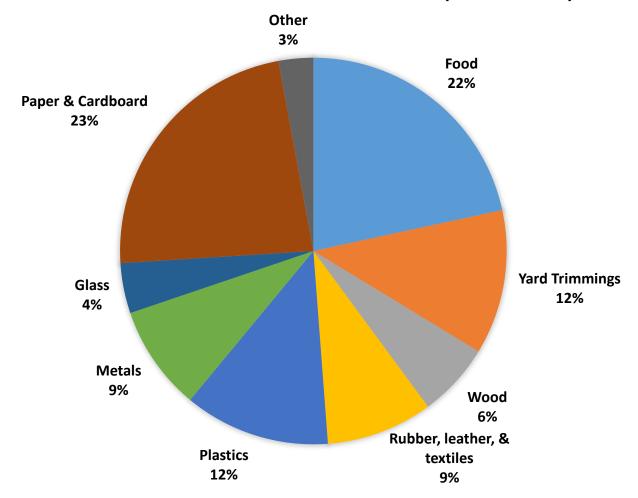
JUNK VEHICLES

- Junk Vehicles can be disposed of responsibly
- CBJ contracts with Skookum for JV recycling

The success and growth of these programs are based on voluntary resident participation.

WHAT'S IN OUR TRASH?

TOTAL US MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PRODUCED (BY MATERIAL) 2018*



JUNEAU'S WASTE PRODUCTION AND DIVERSION

In 2022, Juneau landfilled:

- 24,750 tons of municipal solid waste (MSW)
- 4,138 tons of construction and demolition waste (C&D)

In 2022, CBJ diverted:

- ~1,185 tons of recyclables (~5% of waste stream)
- ~355 tons of HHW (<2% of waste stream)

In 2022, Juneau Composts! diverted:

~250 tons of food waste (<2% of waste stream)

SOLID WASTE BARRIERS

CBJ does not own/control the landfill



CBJ does not control trash fees

SOLID WASTE BARRIERS

RecycleWorks is near capacity

- Diversion is ~7% annually
- Approaching max capacity in the
- recycling/HHW buildings
- Staffing constraints

Organic waste

- Juneau needs to prevent and divert more organic waste
- Total composting will be limited by the amount of carbon sources we can secure

Seasonal population

 Large surpluses of furniture, mattresses, and other household items every year

Rising fuel costs = rising recycling costs

5. Sustainable Community

a) Implement a zero waste or waste reduction plan, including development of the Zero Waste Subdivision.

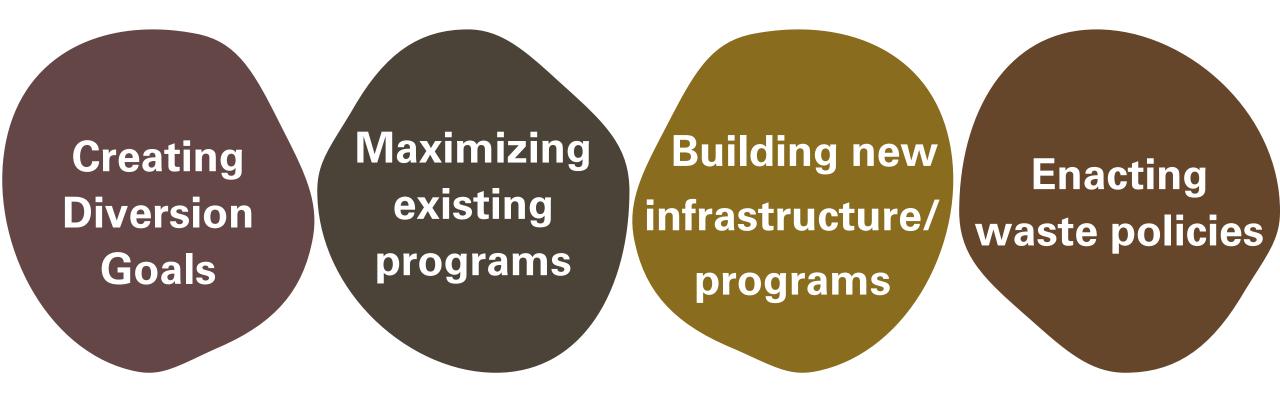
WHAT IS ZERO WASTE?

"The conservation of all resources by means of responsible production, consumption, reuse, and recovery of products, packaging, and materials without burning and with no discharges to land, water, or air that threaten the environment or human health."

Zero Waste...or pretty darn close



WHAT ELEMNTS GO INTO A ZERO WASTE PLAN?

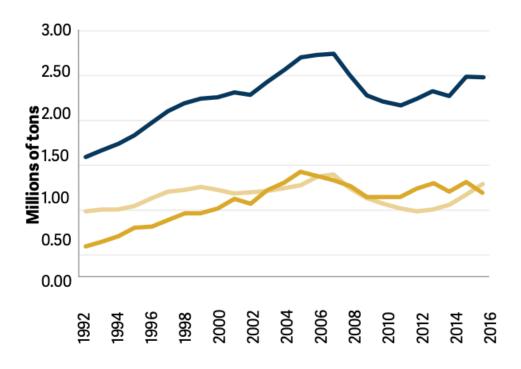


Remember: changes must be systemic and enduring!

PORTLAND, OR & ZERO WASTE

THE METRO REGION'S WASTE, 1992-2016

Millions of tons of waste generated, disposed and recovered.



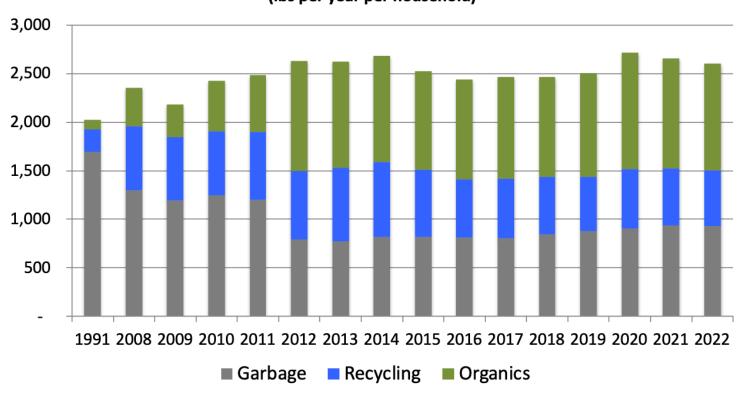
2030 Metro Regional Waste Plan



Disposed

Recovered

Figure 1
Curbside Garbage, Recycling, and Organics
(lbs per year per household)



2023 Resident Curbside Collection Service Rate Study

PORTLAND, OR & ZERO WASTE

- Prior to 1983: garbage collection was largely unregulated, and based on the free market.
- 1983: the Oregon legislature mandates that every community provides recycling
- 1991: the Oregon legislature adopts the Opportunity to Recycle Act to increase recycling.
- 1992: Portland adopts a franchise and permit system for waste hauling and bans Styrofoam
- 1996: Portland requires commercial sector to recycle at least 50% of their waste;
- 1997: increases the goal to 60% by 2005.
 - Portland did not meet this goal
- 2005: the City developed the Portland Composts! Program and requires every garbage and recycling company to offer composting collection.
- 2006: City staff create a solid waste management plan that includes:
 - Increasing the citywide recycling rate to 75% by 2015.
 - Achieving zero growth in the waste stream.
 - Diverting 50 75% of construction and demolition waste.
- 2009: the City adopts the Climate Action Plan
 - Reduce total solid waste generated by 25%.
 - Recover **90%** of all waste generated.
- 2011: all residences with curbside collection are provided weekly recycling and composting collection and every-other-week garbage collection.
- 2016: the City adopts a deconstruction ordinance requiring certain projects to be deconstructed vs. demolished.
- 2012: Portland prohibits single-use plastic bags. Paper bags have to be made with at least 40% post-consumer recycled fiber.
- 2019: updated this policy to add 5-cent minimum charges on paper and reusable plastic bags, to comply with the State of Oregon Single-Use Bag Ban.
- 2021: Oregon Recycling Modernization Act
- 2023: large food service businesses in the metro area will be required to divert or reduce the majority of their food waste
- 2030 Objective: Recover 90% of waste from city operations by 2030

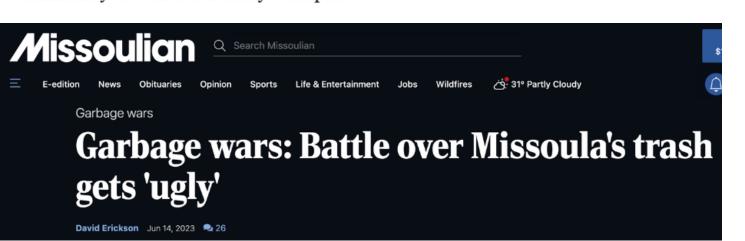
MISSOULA, MT & ZERO WASTE



he Republic Services recycling center at 3207 W. Broadway has closed its public drop-off services without much in the way of explanation.

The company installed concrete barriers at its public entrances recently.

"The recycling drop-off area is experiencing a temporary operational closure," the company said in a statement. "We apologize for the inconvenience and will inform the community as soon as it is ready to reopen."





NEWS > MONTANA NEWS



Upstart hauler seeks – again – to crack Missoula garbage monopoly

Hearing starts Monday before state PSC



note but MTN Nous

Republic Services is the only permitted garbage-hauler in Missoula County.

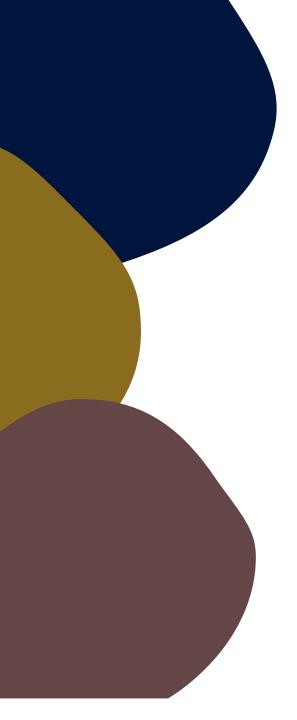


Posted at 9:15 AM. Oct 17, 2021 and last updated 7:15 AM. Oct 17, 2021



Leader





2023 SOLID WASTE GRANT SUMMARY

EPA Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling (SWIFR) – new program

- \$4 million for a composting facility
- Unsuccessful only 25 community-level projects were funded nationwide

EPA Recycling Education & Outreach (REO)

- ~\$600,000 to create an outreach program around food waste reduction and diversion
- Unsuccessful

USDA Cooperative Food Waste Reduction Pilot Project Agreement

- Partnered with Juneau Composts! and Sustainable Southeast Partnerships
- \$400,000 for site improvements for Juneau Composts! and a windrow turner
- Unsuccessful this was CBJ's second time applying

MUNICIPAL COMPOSTING SITE

- In 2023, CBJ was awarded \$2.5 million in Congressionally Directed Spending (CDS) from Sen. Murkowski
- The location of the future facility will be in the former Lemon Creek gravel pit behind Costco
- CDS is like a grant in reverse we are now going through the process with EPA to receive the funds, hopefully in Spring of 2024

The funding **WILL** get us:

- A complete compost facility design
- A high-level layout of the Zero Waste Subdivision (ZWS)
- Utilities
- An improved road
- Stormwater drainage and control
- A concrete pad
- A bear-appropriate fence

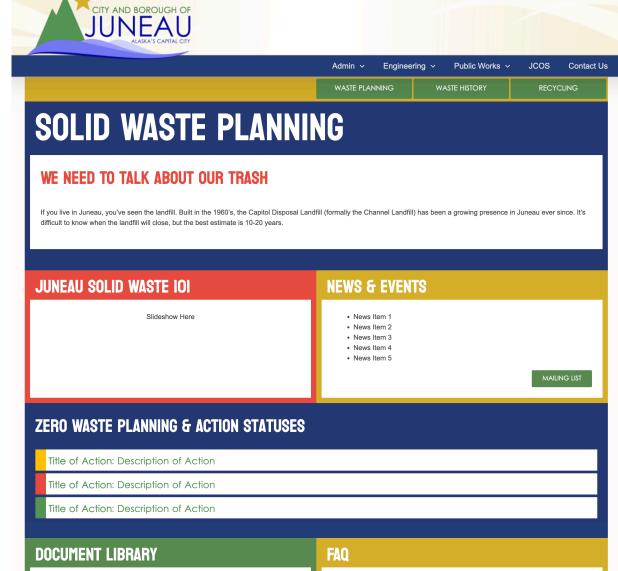
The funding will **NOT** get us:

- A finished composting facility
- Equipment
- Additional designs or plans for other ZWS uses



juneau.org/engineering-public-works/solid-waste

NEW WEB RESOURCES



CBJ SOLID WASTE HISTORY

1960s: Landfill Opens; 1970s: RCRA

1980s: The Assembly is concerned about the landfill's size and environmental issues. They fund a Solid Waste Management Study, which looks at landfill, recycling, methane capture, and incineration options. Lemon Creek gravel pit is identified as a good location for future solid waste management activities. Friends of Recycling form in 1989 – Juneau's first recycling program.

1990s: Channel Corporation offers to sell the landfill to the CBJ. The Citizen's Advisory Committee on Waste Management looks into the issue and recommends they do not. CBJ funds a landfill feasibility study; 2 of the top 3 locations are in Lemon Creek. Waste Management (WM) purchases the landfill. Lemon Creek gravel pit remain the preference for CBJ solid waste activities, but is still actively mined. The fundamental question is: what should CBJ's role be in solid waste management?

2000s: a recycling center and HHW facility are built. CBJ enacts 'trash bear' ordinances. SE Conference does a regional solid waste study, but transportation costs and logistics are the major barrier. CBJ funds a new Solid Waste Management Strategy in 2008, which outlines several infrastructural and policy changes. WM shutters its two incinerators – reducing the life of the landfill from **100 years to 30 (2036)**. WM attempts to purchase land to expand the landfill – this fails. Prices for recycling tank, so CBJ has to restructure how recycling is funded. Lemon Creek gravel pit remain the preference for CBJ solid waste activities, but is still actively mined.

2010s: CBJ staff and the Assembly attempt to follow-through on the recommend dations in the 2008 study. They attempt to enact universal trash pickup – this fails. They attempt to acquire the public utility for waste hauler – this also fails. CBJs biosolids incinerator shuts down and some waste is sent to the landfill. It causes major odor issues and takes up too much room in the landfill, so it is sent south to Oregon. CBJ staff look at increasing recycling and adding a composting facility – these items fail to gain traction. The recycling center moves to the landfill.

2020s: JCOS recommends Zero Waste to the Assembly. The Assembly adopts a goal to create a zero waste plan. CBJ is awarded \$2.5 million for a municipal composting facility. Lemon Creek gravel pit is the desired location for zero waste activities.

JCOS Sustainability Session

JUNEAU SOLID WASTE Q&A

Featuring CBJ Staff:

Dianna Robinson, Environmental Project Specialist Stuart Ashton, RecycleWorks Operations Manager



MENDENHALL VALLEY LIBRARY -OR- ZOOM FEBRUARY 20TH, 2024









JUNEAU'S WASTE - BIG PICTURE

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We are faced with big question – what will we do with our trash in the future?





