

Chapter 8 Increased Diversion of Recyclables and Compostables

Close-up.



CHRIS JORDAN
Running the Numbers
An American Self-Portrait
Paper Bags, 2007
60"x80"

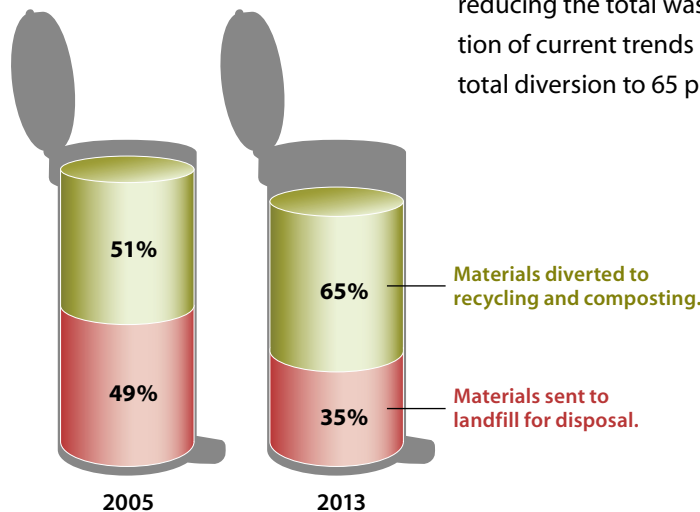
This chapter presents the planned strategies and actions for increased recycling and composting over the next six years, with an assessment of options evaluated for each strategy. These strategies and actions are in response to challenges and opportunities described in **Chapters 2-5**, and are summarized in **Appendix 5**. The Utility's **Goal 2** is:

“Increase the quantity of recyclable and compostable materials diverted from the landfill. The percentage of discarded products and materials that are reused, recycled or composted by Olympia residents and businesses is steadily increasing over time.”

As discussed in **Chapter 2**, an estimated 51 percent of total waste is already recycled or composted (as of 2005). However, large quantities of currently and potentially recyclable materials – particularly paper, food waste and construction debris – are currently disposed of at the landfill. This presents significant opportunities for increasing the diversion of waste to recycling or composting.

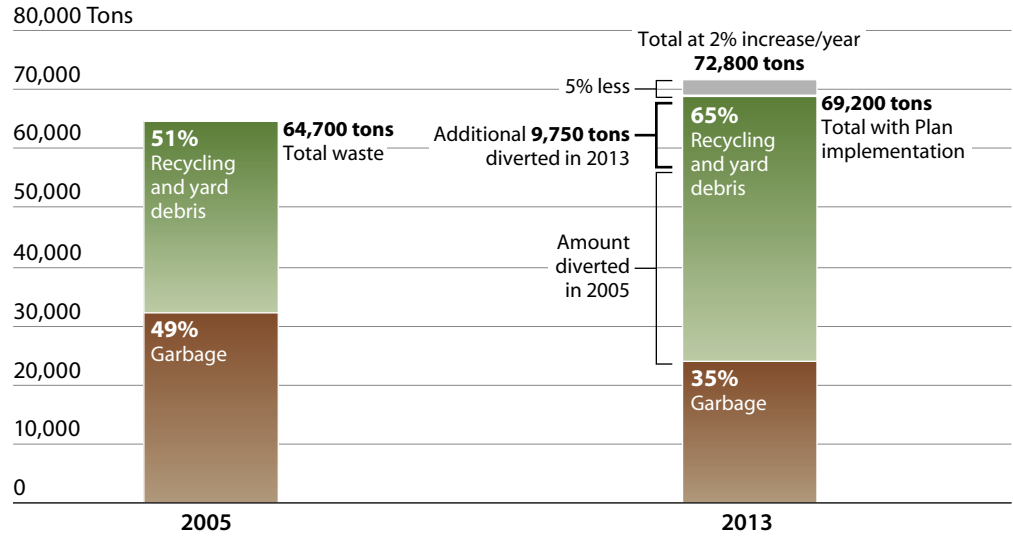
By implementing this Plan over the next six years, the City aims to increase the recycled and composted portion of the total waste generated in Olympia to 65 percent. Increased diversion of residential and commercial recyclables, organic materials and C&D debris will contribute to this target. This would mean that by 2013 a total of about 9,750 *additional* tons would be diverted from the landfill. **Figure 8.1** illustrates the combined effect of

reducing the total waste 5 percent from the projection of current trends (**Figure 7.1**) and increasing the total diversion to 65 percent.



Target:
65% recycling by 2013.

Figure 8.1
Impact of Recycling and Composting Strategies on Diversion from Landfill



The strategies planned to accomplish this total impact are:

- Strategy 2.1 Optimize recycling of residential waste** by diverting additional curbside recyclables from the garbage.
Target: Additional 900 tons of non-compostable paper, bottles and cans from residences.
- Strategy 2.2 Increase recycling of commercial waste** by diverting additional curbside recyclables from the garbage.
Target: Additional 2,350 tons of non-compostable paper, bottles and cans from businesses, agencies and other institutions.
- Strategy 2.3 Increase diversion of organics**, including yard debris, food debris and compostable paper, to composting.
Targets: Additional 1,000 tons of organic materials from residences and 3,300 tons from businesses, agencies and other institutions.
- Strategy 2.4 Improve recycling of construction and demolition (C&D) debris.**
Target: 2,200 tons.

Several optional ways of approaching each strategy were analyzed against the criteria of effectiveness, feasibility and customer acceptance. For each strategy, the following sections summarize the analysis of options and identify the options selected for implementation.

Strategy 2.1

Optimize Recycling of Residential Waste

IMPACT

↓ 900 fewer tons sent to landfill

↑ 900 additional tons diverted for recycling

MEASURE OF SUCCESS

	Residential Recycling Rate	Recyclable Paper in Garbage	Plastic & Glass Bottles, Tin & Aluminum Cans in Garbage
Baseline 2005	32% ^{1,2}	13.3%	6.6%
Target 2013	37%¹	4.4%	3.3%

¹ Excludes diversion of organic materials for composting (see Strategy 2.3).

² 2006 data.

Olympia has been very successful with residential recycling and Waste ReSources wants to build on that success. Educational campaigns and convenient curbside collection programs since 1988 brought the City’s residential recycling rate to 32 percent by 2006 (without yard debris). However, substantial quantities of curbside recyclables are still showing up in the garbage; for example 13.5 percent of residential garbage is recyclable

paper. Successful implementation of this strategy would result in diverting an additional 900 tons of waste from the residential garbage. This strategy aims to increase residential recycling from 32 to 37 percent, and virtually eliminate recyclable paper from the residential

garbage. The potential impact and measure of success for the residential recycling strategy are shown above.

The options selected for implementation are:

1. Deliver education campaign about how and why to reuse and recycle more.
2. Require a recycling rate of 65 percent in multi-family and mixed-use buildings. (Includes technical assistance, education, dealing with space constraints and right-sizing recycle containers.)

A third option was evaluated but not recommended for this planning period:

3. Require recycling of recyclable paper.

Options 1–3 were evaluated against three criteria: potential to reduce quantity or toxicity of waste, feasibility and customer acceptance. Results are shown in **Table 8.1** and summarized below. The 65 percent recycling requirement in Option 2 was proposed during policy review by City Council on September 25.

	Reduces Quantity or Toxicity	Feasibility/ Practicality	Customer Acceptance	TOTAL
Option 1	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	14
Option 2	♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	11
Option 3	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	13

Better education – especially of young people – could increase the rate of residential recycling.



Two other options were considered but not evaluated because the City lacks authority or they did not fit within the guiding principles:

4. Promote existing opportunities for reuse.
5. Require retailers to take back certain products, such as plastic bags and bottles.

Table 8.1
Assessment of Options for Strategy 2.1 – Residential Recycling

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

	Reduction Potential	Feasibility	Customer Acceptance
<p>Option 1 Deliver education campaign about how and why to reuse and recycle more.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Modest in light of total waste. Anticipate that half of most recyclables and two-thirds of recyclable paper currently going into garbage would be recycled as a result of campaign. ■ Significant in light of residential waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Very doable with existing resources and expertise. ■ Politically acceptable. ■ Would require some customer research for maximum effectiveness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Positive if messages are well designed and well targeted. ■ Easy to ignore.
<p>Option 2 Require a recycling rate of 65 percent in multi-family and mixed-use buildings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Included in Option 1. ■ Most multi-family and mixed-use complexes receive recycling services, but collection rates are not high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Success depends on several factors none of which are under the City’s control: size, management, space, mix of tenants, location. ■ May require additional truck and driver resources, and possibly some route changes. ■ Contamination could be a problem. ■ Labor intensive due to emphasis on technical assistance, education and inspection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Positive – opportunity for all apartments and residents to recycle conveniently. ■ Some building managers may have problems with educating residents to use service appropriately. ■ Potential cost-saving opportunity for building owners and managers. ■ Mandates are often not popular.
<p>Option 3 Require recycling of recyclable paper.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Likely to have better results than voluntary approach if well promoted and with some enforcement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Legally okay and within City authority. ■ Politically could be a problem. ■ Enforcement requires additional resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Many customers don’t like mandates. ■ Committed residents would be pleased. ■ Can alleviate negative reaction by phasing in slowly, with good education.

Strategy 2.2 Increase Recycling of Commercial Waste

As shown in **Chapter 2**, commercial businesses, public agencies and other institutions generate three-fourths of the City’s waste. Commercial recycling appears to have increased significantly in the past decade, from an estimated 15 percent of all commercial waste in 1995 to an estimated 50 percent in 2005.¹

However, substantial quantities of recyclables are still showing up in the commercial garbage; for example about 11 percent of commercial garbage is recyclable paper. The City’s ability to influence commercial recycling is limited because it does not provide commercial recycling service and does not have exclusive authority over recycling collection as it does with garbage. The City can only estimate quantities of commercial recycling because haulers do not report data directly to the City.

Successful implementation of this strategy would increase commercial recycling by 5 percent and divert an additional 2,350 tons of waste from the commercial garbage.

This would be accomplished by improved recycling of recyclable paper, cans and bottles. (Additional material will be diverted by implementation of Strategy 2.3, composting of organic materials, and Strategy 2.4, recycling of C&D debris.)

The potential impact and measure of success for the commercial recycling strategy are shown at left.

IMPACT

↓ 2,350 fewer tons sent to landfill

↑ 2,350 additional tons diverted for recycling

MEASURE OF SUCCESS

	Recyclable Paper in Garbage	Plastic & Glass Bottles, Tin & Aluminum Cans in Garbage
Baseline 2005	10.8%	4.7%
Target 2013	3.6%	2.3%

The options selected for implementation are:

1. Provide technical assistance to encourage recycling by commercial garbage customers.
2. Facilitate collection of recyclables in public areas and at public events.
3. Evaluate whether curbside collection is feasible for more than one service provider.
4. Require a recycling rate of 65 percent by commercial garbage customers.

Two other options were evaluated but not recommended:

5. Require recycling of recyclable paper.
6. Require businesses to sign up for recycling services, including all options offered by collection companies; e.g. cardboard, mixed paper, cans and bottles. (Currently many businesses do not subscribe to collection service for cans and bottles because it is less convenient and more costly than for paper and cardboard.)

¹ This is apparently due to a combination of State legislation, targeted County and City recycling programs, new recycling technology and high commodity and energy prices.

Technical assistance could encourage more businesses to recycle.



Options 1–6 were evaluated against three criteria: potential to reduce quantity or toxicity of waste, feasibility and customer acceptance. Results are shown in **Table 8.2** and summarized below.

	Reduces Quantity or Toxicity	Feasibility/ Practicality	Customer Acceptance	TOTAL
Option 1	♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	11
Option 2	♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	9
Option 3	♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	13
Option 4	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️	9
Option 5	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️	13
Option 6	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️	9

One other option was considered but not evaluated. It was replaced with Option 3, to evaluate the feasibility of having more than one service provider:

7. Offer City curbside collection of commercial recyclable materials. (Assumes that more than one service provider is feasible.)

Table 8.2
Assessment of Options for Strategy 2.2 – Commercial Recycling

	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA		
	Reduction Potential	Feasibility	Customer Acceptance
<p>Option 1 Provide technical assistance to encourage recycling by commercial garbage customers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Significant tonnage available, but likely to be slow in coming. ■ Not likely to be as effective as a mandate because participation would be voluntary. ■ Depends on why businesses are not currently maximizing recycling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Requires knowledgeable staffing on an on-going basis – labor intensive. ■ Requires City to have a good relationship with private recycle haulers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Potentially valuable service. ■ Most useful to large generators. ■ Garbage costs are not highest priority for businesses (compared to costs of other City utilities).
<p>Option 2 Facilitate collection of recyclables in public areas and at public events.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Modest, no figures available on current tonnage. ■ While recycling in public places may only add few tons to all recycle tons, it creates a consistent recycling “message” within the Olympia community and encourages better recycling everywhere. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Requires City to have a good relationship with private recyclers. ■ Requires knowledgeable staffing on an on-going basis – labor intensive. ■ Subject to high contamination. ■ Requires additional collection effort. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Likely to be welcomed by the public. ■ Recycling cans in public areas might be an obstruction to pedestrian traffic.
<p>Option 3 Evaluate whether curbside collection is feasible for more than one service provider.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Intended to encourage higher service levels, i.e. recycling services emphasizing all collection of all recyclable materials, not just paper and cardboard. ■ Higher service level would go hand-in-hand with technical assistance to businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Uncertain effect on customer rates; would depend on commodity prices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Customers have voiced a desire for the City to collect recyclables. However, it would mean additional trucks going down the same streets.
<p>Option 4 Require a recycling rate of 65 percent by commercial garbage customers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Quantities of recyclable material in the commercial garbage stream are sizeable. ■ Would influence recycling behavior directly, resulting in higher collection rates. ■ Increases City’s influence on recycling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Business owners and managers would have to set up new processes and educate their employees. ■ Haulers should get more revenue through commodity value. ■ City would incur program cost. Requires an additional revenue stream – through the haulers, for example. ■ Hard target to reach for some businesses, e.g. builders. ■ Labor intensive due to emphasis on technical assistance, education and inspection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mandates are often not popular. ■ Allows each business to decide how to improve their recycling.
<p>Option 5 Require recycling of recyclable paper.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Quantities of recyclable paper in the garbage are sizeable. ■ Paper is readily recyclable and has a good commodity value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Business owners and managers would have to educate their employees. ■ Haulers should get more revenue through commodity value. ■ City incurs program cost. Requires an additional revenue stream, through the haulers, for example. ■ City has authority to establish this requirement (by banning recyclable paper from the garbage). ■ Enforcement requires additional resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mandates are often not popular. ■ Increases City’s influence on recycling.
<p>Option 6 Require businesses to sign up for recycling services, including all options offered by collection companies; e.g. cardboard, mixed paper, cans and bottles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Amounts of recyclable materials in the garbage stream are sizeable. ■ Signing up for recycling service does not necessarily change or improve the recycling behavior. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Business owners and managers would have to set up new processes and educate their employees. ■ Haulers would get more revenue through commodity value. ■ City has authority to establish this requirement. ■ Also considered by County. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mandates are often not popular. ■ Allows each business to decide how to improve their recycling. ■ Allows each business to decide how to improve their recycling.

Strategy 2.3 Increase Diversion of Organics

Olympia has been successful in diverting yard debris from the garbage through residential curbside collection, a drop-off site at the Eastside Street Maintenance Center, education on backyard composting and a neighborhood chipping service. Nearly half of residential customers are signed up for yard debris collection, and only about 5 percent of residential garbage is yard debris. Most yard debris from commercial customers is self-hauled to the WARC or the City’s yard debris drop-off site (see [Chapter 4](#) and [Chapter 5](#)).

However, substantial quantities of food debris and compostable paper are disposed of as garbage – nearly 23 percent of both residential and commercial garbage, a total of over 7,000 tons. (See [Chapter 2](#).)

IMPACT

↓ 4,300 fewer tons sent to landfill or converted to energy

↑ 4,300 additional tons diverted for composting

Successful implementation of this strategy would result in diverting half of the residential and commercial organic materials – yard debris, food debris and compostable paper – from the garbage. The City plans to begin by expanding the current backyard composting program, then introduce curbside residential collection of combined yard debris/food debris/compostable paper, and then offer curbside commercial collection of combined yard debris/food debris/compostable paper.

MEASURE OF SUCCESS

	Residential Organics Diversion	Commercial Organics Diversion
Baseline 2005	3,600 tons	Assumed to be zero
Target 2013	4,600 tons¹	3,300 tons¹

¹ Represents 50% diversion of these materials.

This strategy aims to increase diversion of residential organics from 3,600 tons in 2005 to 4,600 tons in 2013, and to increase diversion of commercial organics from virtually no tons in 2005 to 3,300 tons (excluding self-hauled material) in 2013. All organic materials diverted from the landfill will be composted.

The potential impact and measure of success for the organics composting strategy are shown above.

The options selected for implementation are:

1. Expand backyard composting program.
2. Provide curbside organics collection to residential customers within one to three years.
3. Provide curbside organics collection to commercial customers within two to four years.

Food waste could be collected for composting along with yard debris.



Options 1–3 were evaluated against three criteria: potential to reduce quantity or toxicity of waste, feasibility and customer acceptance. Results are shown in **Table 8.3** and summarized below.

	Reduces Quantity or Toxicity	Feasibility/ Practicality	Customer Acceptance	TOTAL
Option 1	♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	11
Option 2	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	13
Option 3	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️	11

Three other options considered but not evaluated were:

4. Offer large-scale onsite composting program for large office buildings; for example, providing large earth tubs.
5. Provide food debris drop-off locations within City limits.
6. Create a City-sponsored program to collect food donations from businesses, modeled after Portland’s Fork It Over Program.

Table 8.3
Assessment of Options for Strategy 2.3 – Organics Composting

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

	Reduction Potential	Feasibility	Customer Acceptance
<p>Option 1 Expand backyard composting program.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Modest – comprehensive program already in effect. ■ Does not include meat and dairy products. ■ Committed composters may find curbside collection more convenient than backyard composting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Low capital investment. ■ No collection necessary, therefore no transportation costs or emissions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Good among those who choose to participate. ■ Continued participation may be an issue. ■ Only relevant to willing residential customers with access to a yard and a few businesses and institutions.
<p>Option 2 Provide curbside organics collection to residential customers within one to three years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High – significant tonnage available. ■ Depends on how many people sign up and how much material they separate for composting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Technically feasible, due to the presence of a composting facility in the county. ■ Transportation time and costs higher than trips to the WARC. ■ Every other week collection with yard waste most feasible. ■ Politically acceptable. ■ Plenty of experience in Washington and other states. ■ Some regulatory constraints (related to odor, liquids, rodents). ■ Contamination can be a problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Easy way for those who choose to participate to reduce garbage quantity – and costs. ■ “Ick factor” may limit participation.
<p>Option 3 Provide curbside organics collection to commercial customers within two to four years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High – significant tonnage available. ■ Depends on how many businesses sign up and how much material they separate for composting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Technically feasible, due to the presence of a composting facility in the county. ■ Unseparated food waste is considered to be garbage and is within the City’s authority. Separated commercial food waste is considered a recyclable material and would be regulated accordingly. ■ Training and process changes would be labor intensive for employers and City staff. ■ Some regulatory constraints (related to odor, liquids, rodents). ■ Contamination can be a problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Depends on program costs – good if cost savings available to customer. ■ Unclear what incentive or motivation the private sector would have and how benefits would be passed along to customers. ■ Requires on-going effort to ensure proper separation. ■ Depends on quality of service provided. ■ “Ick factor” may limit participation.

Strategy 2.4 Improve Recycling of C&D Debris

Construction and demolition (C&D) debris is sometimes collected at job sites by private haulers. However, as explained in **Chapter 2** and **Chapter 4**, recycling of these materials is not cost-effective, and significant quantities are sent to the landfill as garbage. Nearly 33 percent of commercial garbage and over six percent of residential garbage is C&D debris, not all of which is recyclable.

The strategy focuses on the commercial generation of C&D debris. Successful implementation would divert an additional 1,700 tons from the commercial garbage. This

target assumes that about half of the 6,690 tons of C&D debris in the garbage is recyclable, and that 50 percent of the recyclable C&D debris can be diverted.

The potential impact and measure of success for the C&D debris recycling strategy are shown at left.

IMPACT

↓ 2,200 fewer tons sent to landfill

↑ 2,200 additional tons diverted for recycling

MEASURE OF SUCCESS

	C&D Debris in Residential Garbage	C&D Debris in Commercial Garbage
Baseline 2005	6.3%	22.7%
Target 2013	Unclear how much is recyclable	16.9%

The options selected for implementation are:

1. Provide technical assistance, information and education to contractors.
2. Partner with Thurston County and other jurisdictions and agencies to bring a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) to the South Sound to process C&D debris.

Two other options were evaluated but not recommended:

3. Make the use of recycled material mandatory for construction projects of a certain size.
4. Mandate recovery of recyclable materials from demolition projects.

Options 1–4 were evaluated against three criteria: potential to reduce quantity or toxicity of waste, feasibility and customer acceptance. Results are summarized in **Table 8.4** and shown below.

	Reduces Quantity or Toxicity	Feasibility/ Practicality	Customer Acceptance	TOTAL
Option 1	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️	11
Option 2	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️	♻️ ♻️ ♻️	10
Option 3	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	*	*	4
Option 4	♻️ ♻️ ♻️ ♻️	*	*	4

* Not feasible or acceptable until local disposal options are available.

A local Materials Recovery Facility for C&D debris would make recycling more cost effective.



The following option was considered but not evaluated, because without a facility to process the material there is no point in collecting and separating it:

5. Provide separation and hauling options through drop box collection so contractors can earn LEED¹ points through C&D debris recycling.

Table 8.4
Assessment of Options for Strategy 2.4 –
C&D Debris Recycling

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

	Reduction Potential	Feasibility	Customer Acceptance
<p>Option 1 Provide technical assistance, information and education to contractors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Quantities of potential reduction are high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ City staff does not have this expertise and would need to acquire that knowledge base. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ May be welcomed by contractors striving for LEEDs certification and by green builders; others likely to be skeptical.
<p>Option 2 Partner with Thurston County and other jurisdictions and agencies to bring a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) to the South Sound to process C&D debris.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High – significant tonnage available. ■ Close to 3,800 tons of wood debris potentially recyclable from Olympia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ May be problematic. In recent years operations for recycling (not just burning) wood debris have not succeeded due to economic and technical issues. ■ More feasible if Olympia works with partners in the South Sound. ■ Would need significant incentive from the City. ■ Thurston County may consider separate tipping fees for garbage and C&D debris. ■ Markets are available in Washington if transfer and transport can be made more efficient. ■ Depends on private sector investment, research and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Depends on convenience – i.e. local drop site(s) – and cost vs. benefits. ■ Separation on construction sites can be challenging due to space, time and employee education constraints.
<p>Option 3 Make the use of recycled material mandatory for construction projects of a certain size.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High – significant tonnage available. ■ Would support the demand side of the market, making recycling more cost-effective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Problem if suppliers not readily available. ■ Supply and demand have to be in balance. ■ May be issues associated with space for recycling at construction sites. ■ May require technical assistance at start up. ■ Requires oversight. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Some resistance due to perceived time and commitment needed to obtain suitable recycled materials. ■ Could discourage construction projects over a certain size. ■ Opportunity to promote “green” construction. ■ Must make economic sense.
<p>Option 4 Mandate recovery of recyclable materials from demolition projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High – significant tonnage available. ■ Would support the supply side of the market, making recycling more cost-effective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Problem if processors and buyers not readily available. ■ Timing for salvaging can be problematic. ■ Requires oversight. ■ May require technical assistance at start up. ■ Not fair until appropriate processors are accessible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Some resistance due to perceived time required to separate recyclables. ■ Could discourage demolition projects over a certain size. ■ Opportunity to promote “green” construction.

¹ The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System™ is the nationally accepted rating system for green building. Points toward a high rating can be earned through the use of recycled materials and recovery of recyclable materials.