COLORADO

Department of Public Health & Environment

FY2018 Annual Report to the Colorado General Assembly:

Status of the Solid Waste Management Program In Colorado

Submitted to the Colorado General Assembly
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2018 Annual Report to the Colorado General Assembly: Status of the Solid Waste Management Program In Colorado

INTRODUCTION

Colorado's Solid Waste Management Program is responsible for ensuring compliance with laws and regulations pertaining to the management of solid waste. The authority for this program is in the Colorado Solid Waste Act, 30-20-100.5, *et seq.*, C.R.S. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has approved Colorado's solid waste management program. With that approval, the authority to implement requirements for management of solid waste in Colorado rests completely with the state.

Primary elements of the Solid Waste Management Program (the program) include compliance assistance, compliance monitoring and enforcement, permitting, and materials management and recycling. Each of these program elements is discussed in the following sections.

The Solid Waste Management Program currently regulates the following facilities:

Facility Type	Number of Facilities
Landfills	81
MSW Landfills	58
Construction and demolition debris (C&D) Landfills	7
Waste Tire Monofills	3
Coal Combustion Ash Monofills	9
Other Landfills (special wastes, landfarms)	4
Closed Landfills in post-closure care	188
Composting Facilities	32
Incinerators	4
Recycling Facilities	178
Medical Waste Facilities	9
Transfer Stations	52
Solid Waste Impoundment Facilities	132
Commercial Expl and Production Waste Impoundments	12
Waste Tire Facilities	2,732
Waste Grease Facilities	64

Colorado law, at 30-20-101.5(3) and 30-20-122, C.R.S., requires an annual report to the General Assembly be submitted on Feb. 1 of each year. This report must describe the status of the Solid Waste Management Program and the efforts of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment to carry out its statutory responsibilities at the lowest possible cost without jeopardizing the intent of the statute. This report is intended to satisfy that statutory requirement.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Compliance Assistance

A goal of the Solid Waste Management Program is for all regulated facilities to be in, and stay in, compliance with state law and the regulations. The traditional inspection and enforcement program serves as one primary mechanism for reaching that goal. However, compliance assistance is another important method for obtaining and maintaining compliance. The General Assembly recognized the value and importance of compliance assistance in that one of the expectations set out in Section 30-20-101.5(2)(f), C.R.S., is for the department to "establish a preference for compliance assistance with at least 10 percent of the annual budget amount being allocated to compliance assistance efforts." In FY 2018, the program met that requirement with 13 percent of staff time devoted to compliance assistance.

The program has developed and continues to invest in a broad range of compliance assistance services to help the regulated community manage hazardous waste appropriately. These compliance assistance services include the following activities:

- A part-time customer assistance and technical assistance phone line (303-692-3320) and email box: This telephone line is staffed four hours/day during business hours to provide information on common waste management questions and more complex or detailed regulatory guidance. Through this phone line, program technical assistance staff responded directly to 634 solid waste calls (42% of all calls received) and 84 emails (35% of all emails received) during FY 2018.

- A wide range of solid waste guidance documents and compliance bulletins and an extensive, useful and informative Website, which can be found at www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/hm. The division maintains an extensive set of guidance information for regulated entities through both print and electronic media. During FY 2018, the Solid Waste Management webpage received 10,742 hits. The "exit rate" for these hits is low – 18%, which means that most visitors to the website found something of interest or value and clicked through to subsequent pages.

- Periodic solid waste management training sessions provided to industry by our staff and solid waste training requested by industry groups and others:
  In FY 2018, the division provided 34 compliance-assistance training sessions to industry around the state and reached about 1343 people. The training sessions focused on solid waste and related environmental regulations. These trainings included presentations by program and local agency staff.

- Program inspectors routinely incorporate compliance assistance and pollution prevention into the compliance inspections performed each year. In the past year, program staff have delivered compliance assistance on 222 of the 412 inspections performed, or on 54% of inspections.

Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement

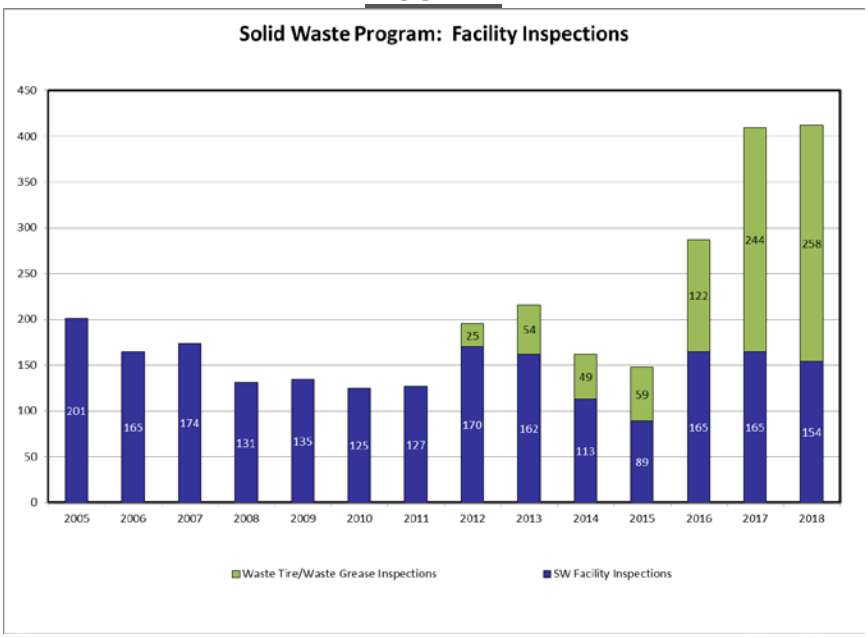
Table 1 presents the numbers and types of inspections performed by Program staff.

TABLE 1

Facility Type	Number of Inspections
Landfills	78
Composting Facilities	2
Medical Waste Facilities	3
Commercial Expl and Production Waste Impoundments	5
Recycling Facilities	15
Asbestos in soil sites	12
Beneficial Use sites	8
Illegal Disposal Sites	6
Transfer Stations	2
C&D Disposal Facilities	6
Other types of Facilities (Complaints)	17
Subtotal	**154**
Waste Tire Facilities	233
Waste Grease Facilities	8
Total – Inspections performed by Program Staff	**412**

The 412 inspections performed by program staff is further presented on Figure 1 along with comparison to previous years. In 2014 and 2015, the program had several vacancies. Since then, solid waste facility inspections have recovered and the waste tire program has significantly expanded. The performance plans for each inspector define the number of completed inspections needed to achieve an outstanding, satisfactory or unsatisfactory performance rating. In 2018, each solid waste facility inspector performed about 24 inspections and each waste tire inspector performed about 82 inspections.

FIGURE 1

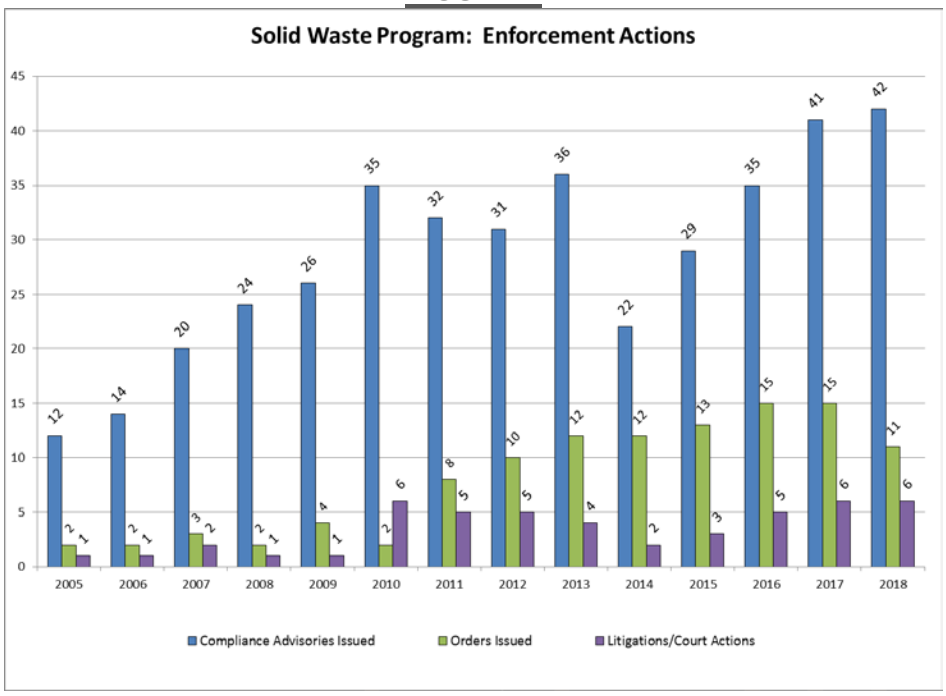


Every inspection carries administrative responsibilities, such as advance planning and preparation, inspection report preparation, tracking return-to-compliance activities at the facility, tracking and preparing needed enforcement documents, and data entry.

The program puts a high priority on complaints and spill reports. In FY 2018, the program received 25 complaints. Of those, 17 were investigated and/or inspected by our staff and 8 were referred to local governments or other agencies. In addition, 95 spill reports were received. We followed-up on 1 of those spills to ensure appropriate cleanup actions were completed, and 3 spills were referred to local governments or other agencies. The remainder required no follow-up.

Inspections, complaints, and spill follow-up result in the issuance of formal and informal enforcement actions. Informal actions are called Compliance Advisories, and formal actions include Compliance Orders and civil actions filed in court. Figure 2 on the next page presents the number of formal and informal enforcement actions undertaken.

FIGURE 2



Referring to Figure 2 above, Compliance Advisories were issued within the Program's 90-day guideline 92% of the time, and 55% of 11 Compliance Orders were issued within the Program's 360-day guideline. Of the 11 Compliance Orders shown for 2018 on Figure 2, eight of the Orders assessed a total of $174,641 payable to the Colorado General Fund. The remaining Orders assessed no penalties.

Small Landfill Compliance Initiative

Large landfills in Colorado are largely very compliant, but small landfills have had significant compliance problems. Interestingly, most of the large landfills are

operated by large national waste management companies, and the smaller landfills tend to be operated by local governments.

To address the compliance problems at the small landfills, which are all located in rural parts of the state, the program started the Small Landfill Compliance Initiative in 2016. After meeting with all communities operating small landfills, we asked them to make a decision on whether they will upgrade their landfill to a compliant status or close their landfill. After considering these options, 13 of the 19 small landfills in Colorado elected to continue operations and six elected to close. In the 2017 legislative session, the Program was awarded $1.3 million in general fund money to be combined with $0.3 million of Program money to help close the small landfills that want to close and to install ground water monitoring systems at the small landfills that want to stay open. In 2018, the Program drilled a total of 39 wells at the 13 small landfills intending to stay open. Sampling is under way and analytical results should be available in early 2019. For the six landfills intending to close, construction work should begin in early 2019.

Of the 13 small landfills that want to continue to operate, compliance has improved. Program staff are continuing to follow-up on all outstanding compliance issues at these facilities.

Closed Landfill Compliance Initiative

In FY2018, the Program began an initiative to inventory the closed landfills throughout the state and to then, where necessary, get them into compliance with closure and post-closure requirements. In FY2018, a scoping document was drafted with the help of stakeholders that describes the goals and scope of the project. In addition, the most complete inventory ever conducted by Program staff was completed. While still not fully complete, this inventory is a significant milestone in understanding many aspects of closed landfills. In FY2019, the Program will prioritize the closed landfills on the inventory list and begin visiting the sites along with the local governments to assess the overall risk of the site and the compliance status of the site.

Permitting

In Colorado, most solid waste disposal sites and facilities need Certificates of Designation (CDs) issued by the local government. These are facilities at which the deposit and final treatment of solid waste occurs and includes landfills, incinerators, medical waste treatment facilities, and certain subsets of waste impoundments and composting facilities. However, it does not include recycling facilities, transfer stations, and any facility disposing of their own solid waste generated on their own site.

In order to get a CD, a facility must submit their application to the local government. The local government then refers the application to the program for a technical review to be sure that the facility can operate safely and in a manner that protects human health and the environment. If the division recommends approval of the application, the local government evaluates whether the proposed facility conforms

to the local land use plan and zoning restrictions. The local government may approve or disapprove of the application at that point. However, if the division recommends disapproval, then the local government must disapprove the application.

The portion of the application that the program reviews is called the Engineering Design and Operations Plan (EDOP). Certain facilities that do not require a CD must still get an approved EDOP. Therefore, the division's "permitted universe" includes all solid waste facilities with EDOPs. Table 2 summarizes this universe of facilities.

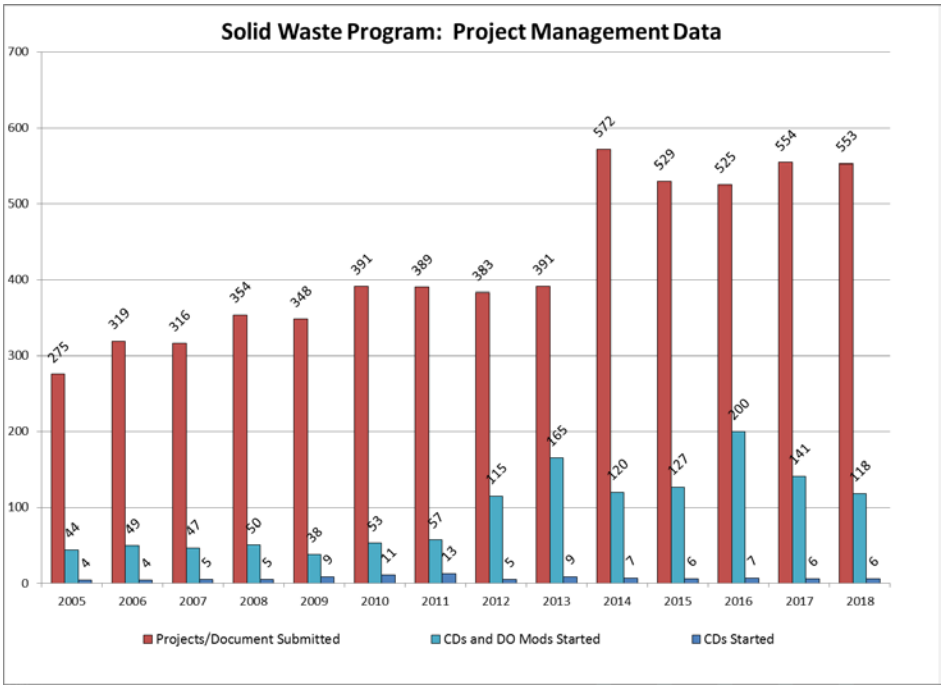
TABLE 2

Solid Waste Facilities with Engineering Design and Operations Plans (EDOPs)			
Facility Type	**# with CDs**	**# with EDOPs**	**Total**
Landfills	80	80	80
Composting Facilities	7(1)	11(1)	18(1)
Recycling Facilities	0	7(2)	7(2)
Medical Waste Facilities	3	3	3
Solid Waste Impoundments	15	60	60
Other Facilities (waste-to-energy, animal disposal)	2	6	6
Totals	**107**	**167**	**174**

(1) Does not include 8 composting sites co-located at permitted landfills
(2) Does not include 5 recycling sites co-located at permitted landfills

This large universe of sites with EDOPs is not static. New facilities are being built and existing facilities are adding new solid waste management units, adding waste streams, and adding treatment capabilities – all of which needed EDOPs or EDOP modifications to be reviewed and approved. Figure 3 presents the large number of documents being submitted to our staff by this universe of facilities on an annual basis, from 2005 to 2018.

FIGURE 3



This graph does not show the relative complexity of these documents. The Program now differentiates documents submitted by regulated entities for our review and approval into three categories: projects of high, medium and low complexity. While the CD application category is by definition a major project of high complexity, EDOP modifications, for example, can vary from major to moderate to even minor on the complexity scale – ground water monitoring reports can be relatively simple, but engineering designs for new treatment technologies and new landfill cells with sophisticated liners and caps can be very complex.

To show our efforts on documents of different complexities, please refer to Figures 4, 5 and 6. These graphs compare SFY2016, SFY2017 and SFY2018 for three measures – the number of days it took for us to begin our review (days in backlog), the number of days it took us to finish our review, and the number of billable hours we charged to the customer for our review. Figure 4 shows that we improved the backlog for high and medium complexity documents in FY2018, but the backlog for low complexity documents increased. Figure 5 shows that the number of days that elapse during our review has stayed relatively constant for the medium- and low-complexity reviews, but increased substantially for high complexity reviews. Both Figures 4 and 5 show the impact of the significant time invested by the majority of the unit staff on the Small Landfill Project. The best news is that Figure 6 demonstrates that despite long backlogs and review durations, the actual number of billable hours we spend on documents is relatively low and going lower. This points to staff performing efficient and effective reviews.

FIGURE 4

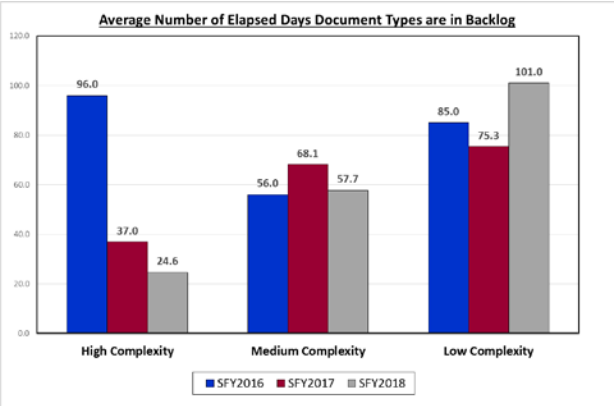


FIGURE 5

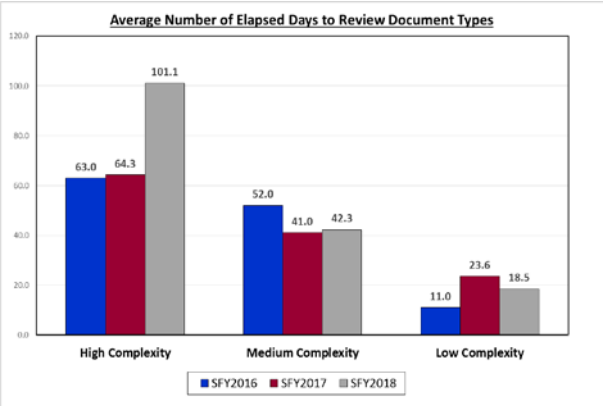
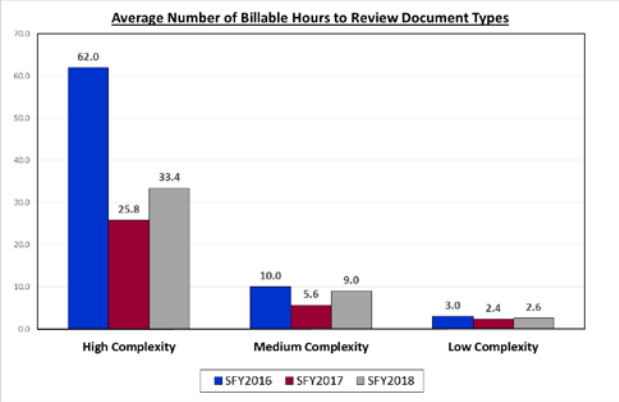


FIGURE 6



Materials Management & Recycling

Within the Program, there are several materials management and recycling programs:

1. Waste tire program,
2. Waste grease program,
3. Beneficial use program,
4. Paint stewardship program, and
5. Recycling and waste diversion analysis for Colorado.

Waste Tire Program

Waste Tire Program staff worked until the end of 2017 with our contractor, Tetra Tech, to promote and facilitate tire-derived product markets in preparation of the repeal of the End Users and Market Development Funds on Jan 1, 2018. Program staff also notified tire retailers in 2017 and 2018 about the decrease of the waste tire fee from $1.50 to $0.55 due to the change of the law on January 1, 2018.

During FY2018, waste tire staff conducted 233 waste tire inspections and compliance assistance visits. Additionally, the program issued 32 compliance advisories (informal enforcement actions) for non-compliance with waste tire laws and regulations.

The Illegal Waste Tire Cleanup Grant program provides funding for the cleanup of illegal or abandoned waste tire sites. In 2018, the program hit the "one million tire" mark – over one million waste tires in illegal disposal sites have been safely removed from the environment since the inception of the program. The program removed 265,527 in FY 2018 alone, reducing environmental risks from tire fires and eliminating prime mosquito breeding grounds.

Some of the more significant metrics tracked for the waste tire program include Figures 7, 8, and 9. Figure 7 shows that in 2017 (2018 data has not yet been tabulated), 121% of waste tires generated in, or imported into, Colorado were either recycled or re-used. Figure 8 illustrates the top 10 uses of waste tires with tire-derived fuel and alternative daily cover being the top two uses. Figure 9 shows that Colorado has been recycling or salvaging close to, or more than, 100% of the waste tires generated in Colorado. For a complete explanation of the waste tire programs, please see the 2017 Annual Report to the Colorado legislature located at: www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/swreports

FIGURE 7

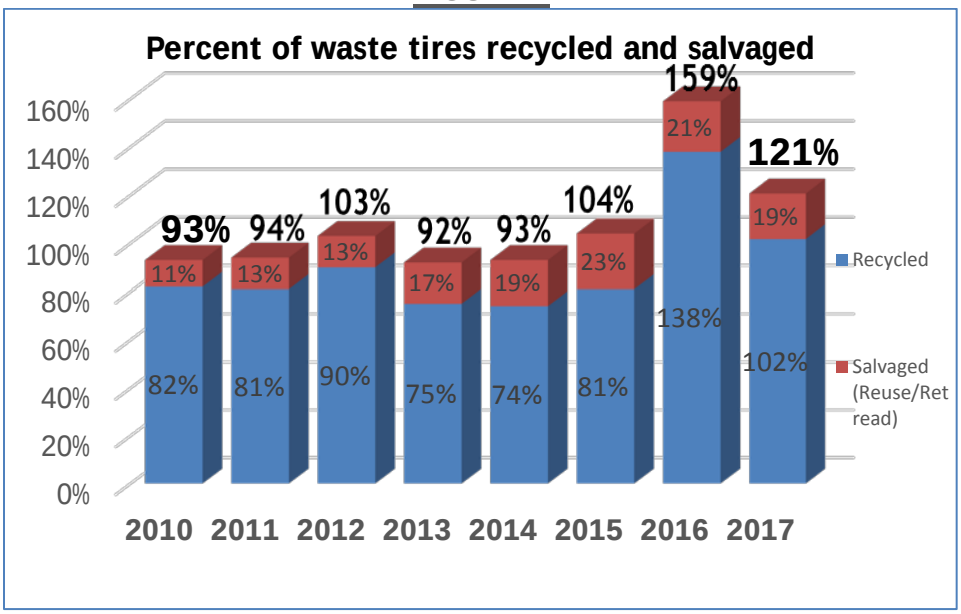


FIGURE 8

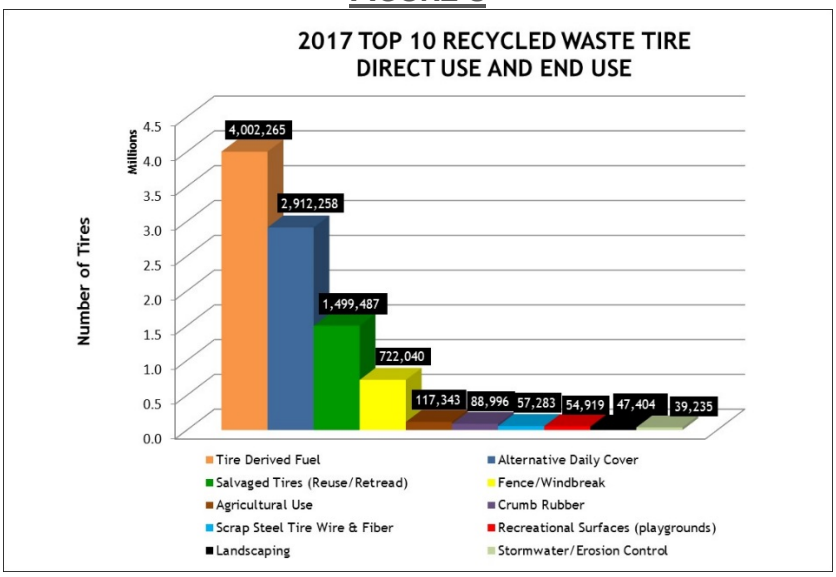
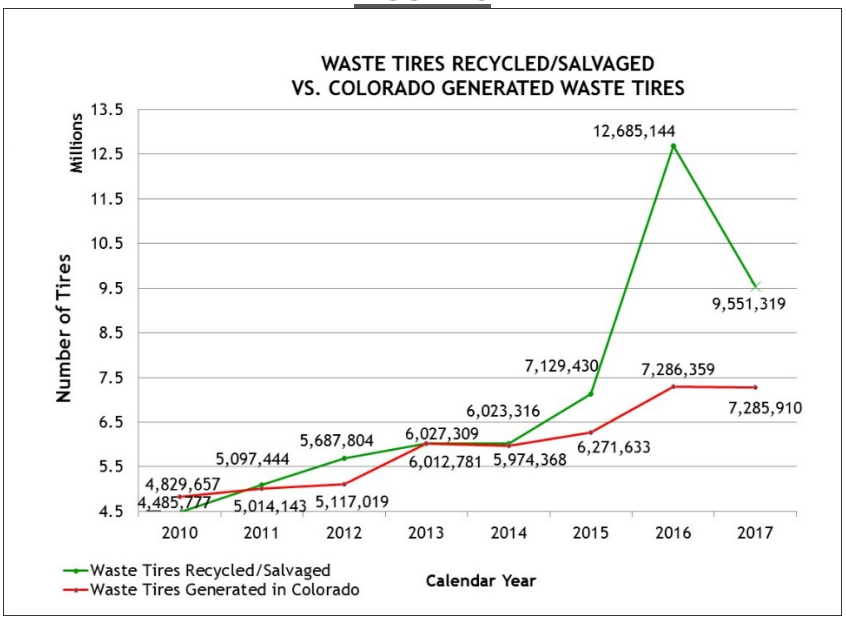


FIGURE 9



Waste Grease Program

A total of 61 waste grease transporters and 14 waste grease facilities were registered with the division at the end of CY 2018. Waste grease program staff performed 8 waste grease transporter and facility compliance inspections and compliance assistance site visits in FY 2018. During these inspections, staff provided educational information, answered questions and concerns about the waste grease program and evaluated each operator's compliance status.

Staff continues to process new waste grease registration applications and annual waste grease renewal applications and provide information about the waste grease program by answering and responding to waste grease phone calls and emails.

Beneficial Use Applications

"Beneficial Use" of solid waste is the re-use of waste materials as a substitute for a new material. Examples include the re-use of slightly contaminated soil on construction sites, the use of wastewaters for irrigation or dust suppression, and the use of old asphalt or concrete in road base or other construction applications. The materials management group reviewed 23 beneficial use applications in FY 2018, resulting in 178,804 tons of solid waste and 4,170,252 gallons of water diverted from disposal when combined with past beneficial use approvals.

Paint Stewardship

In June of 2015, CDPHE's Executive Director approved the Architectural Paint Stewardship Program Plan for the State of Colorado. PaintCare Inc., a non-profit stewardship organization created by paint manufacturers, drafted the Plan as a result of the Architectural Paint Stewardship Act (Section 25-17-4, C.R.S). The Plan provides a) a description of the fees PaintCare will assess on the sale of new architectural paint to help manage unwanted paint and b) a description of how PaintCare will satisfy the legislative requirements for convenience of paint drop-off locations, number of paint drop-off locations in highly populated areas and methods for collecting paint in less densely populated areas.

PaintCare contracts with various waste haulers, local household hazardous waste facilities and paint recyclers to arrange the processing of unwanted paint. While PaintCare does not actually process any paint, they are responsible for ensuring that paint recycling and disposal is convenient and free for residents.

PaintCare is responsible for reporting by March 31 each year on their performance for the previous calendar year. The CDPHE Solid Waste Program also drafts a report to the legislature annually that summarizes PaintCare's performance. The 2017 PaintCare report provides the following highlights: In 2017, PaintCare processed 724,047 gallons of unwanted or unusable paint; 76% of the paint collected was latex paint and 24% was oil based paint; and 83% of the latex paint collected was either beneficially used or recycled.

The Architectural Paint Stewardship Program Plan, the 2017 PaintCare annual report and the solid waste and materials management program's paint stewardship reports all offer much more detail and can be found here:

https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/paint-stewardship

Recycling and Materials Diversion Tracking

The program tracks many aspects of recycling and waste diversion. Figures 10 through 13 show the overall waste generation and waste diversion metrics through 2017, the last year information is available.

Figure 10 presents the overall disposal and diversion of solid waste. Waste is either disposed of in Colorado's landfills (Total Solid Waste Disposed), or diverted to recycling facilities and composting facilities (MSW Diversion) or utilized for beneficial reuse and industrial recycling (Industrial Material Diversion). Waste disposal continues to increase while diversion of industrial materials primarily comprised of concrete and asphalt from construction projects declined in 2017. Recycling and Composting (MSW Waste Diversion) slightly increased in overall tonnage during 2017.

FIGURE 10

Figure 11 presents the diversion rate of MSW as a percent of the total waste generated. "Diversion" means that the waste was recycled or composted, but not disposed of at landfill. Figure 11 shows a small increase for MSW diversion from 2016 to 2017. A 20% diversion rate for Colorado puts the state below the national average of 34% waste diversion via recycling and composting.

FIGURE 11

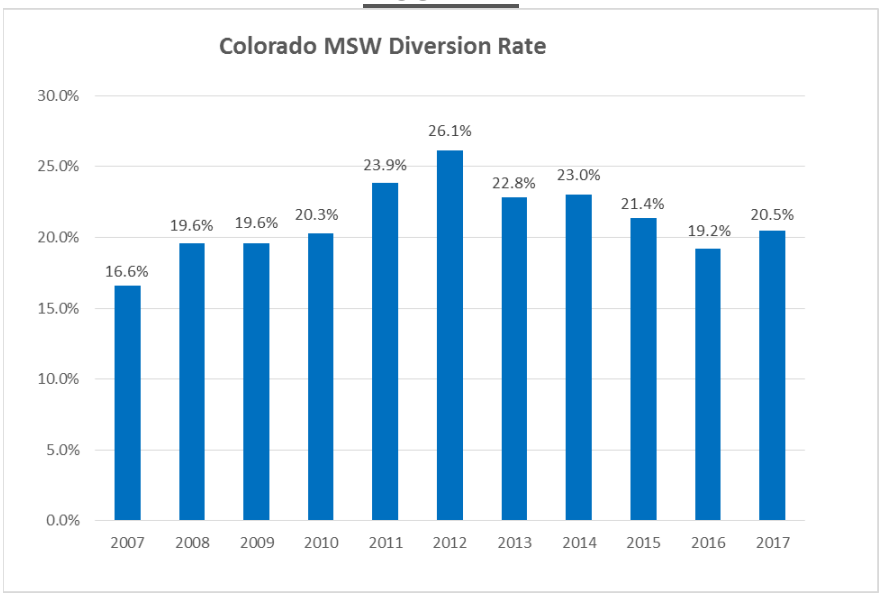


Figure 12 represents the average amount of waste generated in pounds per person per day. At more than 10 pounds/person/day, Colorado generates more than most states. The increasing quantity of waste disposal in Colorado over the last few years is often associated with the growth in the state's population. However, when waste disposal is standardized to a per person rate to adjust for the growth in population, that amount of waste disposal still noticeably increased over the last five years. Material diverted by recycling and composting has not changed on a per capita basis.

FIGURE 12

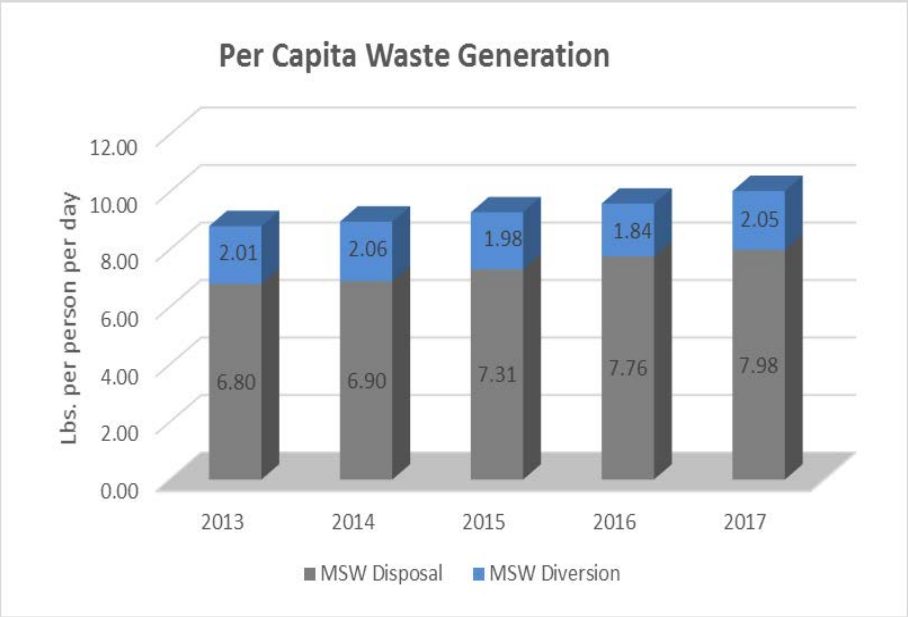


Figure 13 shows the overall composition of diverted materials by weight for 2017. Clearly, organic materials including paper, cardboard, yard waste and compostable materials ran well ahead of all other recyclables like aluminum, glass and plastic. This figure is for MSW and does not include industrial material diversion.

FIGURE 13

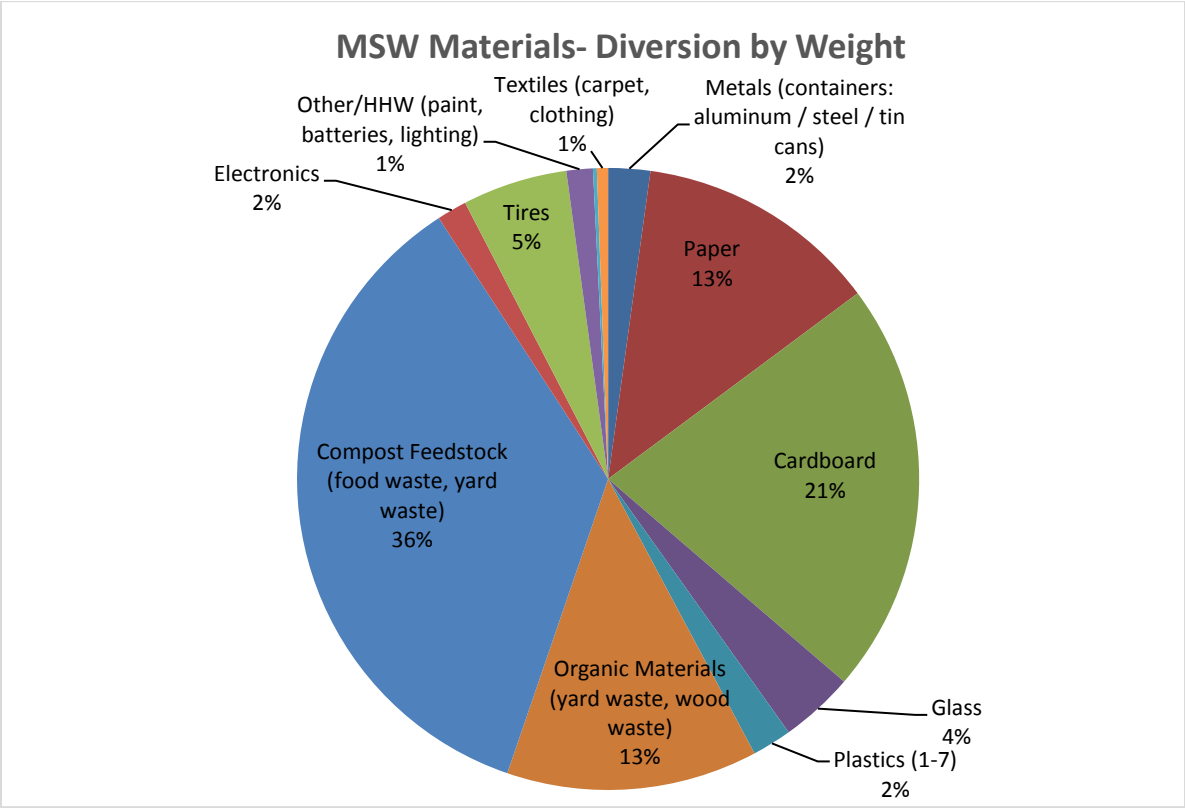


Table 3 shows the annual change in the quantity of municipal solid waste recycled for each type of material. The total weight of MSW diverted increased by 3% from the prior year. The amount of metals, glass, plastics, yard waste, compost and paint diverted all increased. The amount paper, cardboard, electronics, tires, unsorted recycling and textiles decreased. The increase in glass recycling is due to a new facility that cleans glass, making previously unrecyclable glass suitable for market. Paint recycling increased due to the Colorado paint stewardship program. Electronics recycling likely decreased due to a declining amount of older CRT monitors and televisions being collected for recycling.

TABLE 3

Material Recycled	2016 Tons	2017 Tons	% Change
Metal (containers)	21,455	24,874	15.9%
Paper	172,765	144,416	-16.4%
Cardboard	270,831	245,345	-9.4%
Glass	22,241	43,964	97.7%
Plastics (1-7)	22,296	23,498	5.4%
Yard waste	138,269	149,159	7.9%
Compost Feedstock	289,195	406,472	40.6%
Electronics	21,727	17,783	-18.2%
Tires	110,178	62,313	-43.4%
Other/HHW (paint)	10,922	15,656	43.3%
Unsorted Recycling	2,577	2,272	-11.8%
Textiles	20,217	6,647	-67.1%
TOTAL	**1,102,672**	**1,142,399**	**3.6%**

Table 4 displays data on the statewide average compared to the national average of waste composition at landfills. Data for the Colorado average is a result of thirteen landfill waste audits conducted across the state. As shown in the table, Colorado sends less "recyclable" materials to landfills than the national average but significantly more "recoverable" material, based on material composition. Recoverable materials include items that can be diverted from landfill disposal but cannot be added to a single stream recycling bin. Recovered materials include items such as household construction and demolition debris, textiles, electronics, batteries and household hazardous waste.

TABLE 4

Composition of Municipal Solid Waste Disposal at Landfills		
	Colorado Average	National Average
Recyclable	32.4%	46.8%
Compostable	37.1%	37.8%
Recoverable	26.4%	10.9%
Waste	4.2%	4.5%

Although Colorado experienced a slight increase in the quantity of materials recycled in 2017, a global disruption of the recycling market is likely to have negative impact on diversion in 2018. In January of 2018, the government of China enacted an import ban of recycled plastic, paper and over two dozen grades of commonly generated recyclable materials. With paper mills and plastics manufacturing declining in the United States in recent years, China had become the primary purchaser and end market for recycled paper and plastic generated in the United States. In addition to the ban, China also set new and much more stringent contamination limits on recyclables still eligible for import, primarily cardboard. China's import ban of recyclables and new contamination limits has led to many recyclers in the United States searching for new end markets for recovered materials. With less capacity for common recyclables, the industry is experiencing a major decrease for most commodity values of recyclables. In addition, recyclers are facing increasing costs for additional staff and processing equipment needed to remove contamination in the recycling stream. With all of the challenges facing the recycling industry, it is likely we will see a decline in recycling rates and tonnage diverted in 2018.

Program Funding

Funding for the Colorado Solid Waste Management Program comes entirely from fees. The program receives no Colorado General Fund money. The program's fee support has five components: 1) the Solid Waste User Fee (SWUF) which is a fee based on the weight or volume of waste disposed of at a landfill, also known as a "tipping fee," 2) the Hourly Activity Fee assessed for prescribed services rendered to facilities, 3) the Annual Facility Fee which is an annual fee remitted by facilities that are not required to pay the SWUF, 4) the Waste Grease Annual fee charged to all registered waste grease facilities and haulers, and 5) the PaintCare program fee which is a flat fee paid by the PaintCare implementing contractor. In FY 2018, the SWUF provided about 93% of the program's funding needs with the other fees covering the remaining 7%.

FIGURE 14

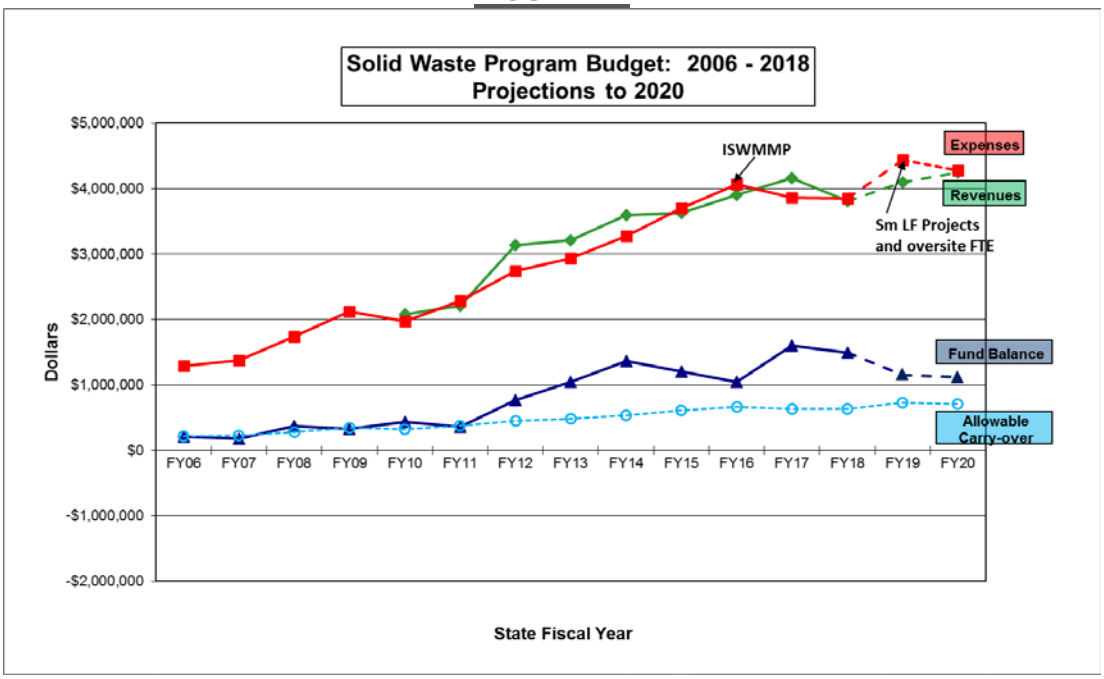


Figure 14, above, tracks the revenue, expenditures and fund balance for the Solid Waste Program. This graph shows that, if our projections are correct, we will have adequate revenues to fund the program at least through FY 2020 at the current fee levels. Figure 14 also shows that the program is striving to balance revenues and expenditures and bring the fund balance back to allowable carry-over levels (16.5% of the previous year's expenditures). Significant expenditures, as noted on the graph above, are expected in the Small Landfill Compliance project in FY2019 where well installation and landfill closures will be conducted.

It is important to note that staff salaries are the biggest single expense item for the program. Therefore, managing staffing levels is an important part of managing the program's budget. Over the past 10 years, we have seen a lot of program growth, both in terms of the programs we administer and the staff needed to implement those programs. Some of this is the result of a growing, changing and demanding solid waste industry. Other growth can be directly attributed to legislative action that added to our responsibilities. This growth can be seen on Figure 14 starting in FY 2007 and continuing through FY 2016, where expenses increased significantly as staffing was added to meet workload demands. We believe we are now fully staffed. However, in late 2018 and continuing in to FY2019, we added one temporary FTE to oversee the ground water monitoring well installation program and landfill closure program (a $1.6 million 2017 decision item) at small landfills.

HB 07-1288 Summary of Requirements

The division's successes in maintaining efficiency are clearly presented in this report. Significant improvement has occurred and is continuing to occur in an effort to further improve efficiency and reduce costs.

The following table presents a summary of the requirements of HB 07-1288 and the program's efforts and activities to comply with each requirement. This table is intended to augment, but not replace, the presentation of information earlier in this report.

HB07-1288 Statutory Requirement - Referenced section of the Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS)	Solid Waste Management Program Response
30-20-101.5(1)(a) Promote community ethic to reduce or eliminate waste problems.	The program has worked hard on three fronts to accomplish this requirement: 1) our staff make working with, and cooperating with, local governments a high priority; 2) the program places a high priority on investigating citizen complaints; and 3) the program makes itself available through the technical assistance telephone line and technical trainings provided around the state.
30-20-101.5(1)(b) Is credible and accountable to industry and the public	The program endeavors to maintain credibility and accountability through 1) a high-volume, high-efficiency prioritized inspection program that maintains compliance and a level playing field; and 2) a high-efficiency permitting program that meets or exceeds its commitments to the regulated community.
30-20-101.5(1)(c) Is innovative and cost-effective	This report presents the program's progress and accomplishments in becoming cost-effective and efficient. It also presents our commitment to, and implementation of, innovative approaches.
30-20-101.5(1)(d) Protects the environmental quality of life for impacted residents per the regulations	Our success in this requirement can be ascertained by considering our success in all of the other aspects of the program.
30-20-101.5(2) Develop, implement and continuously improve policies and procedures for statutory responsibilities at lowest possible costs.	After HB07-1288 passed, the program set up numerous performance goals. This report presents our success in meeting those goals.
30-20-101.5(2)(a)Establish cost-effective level-of-effort guidelines for reviewing submittals, including permit applications and design and operations plans, considering the degree of risk addressed and the complexity of the issues raised.	The program is actively developing these level-of-effort guidelines.
30-20-101.5(2)(b) Establish cost-effective level-of-effort guidelines for performing inspections that focus on major violations of regulatory requirements that pose immediate and significant threat to human health and the environment.	The program has included goals in each inspector's performance plan for the number of inspections expected and for the timeliness of administrative duties associated with each inspection. In addition, the program is developing reporting capabilities for focusing on major violations and requirements that pose a threat to human health and the environment.

HB07-1288 Statutory Requirement - Referenced section of the Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS)	Solid Waste Management Program Response
30-20-101.5(2)(c) Establish cost-effective level-of-effort guidelines for enforcement activities.	The program has significantly improved the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of enforcement activities over the last several years and we operate under timeliness guidelines established in the program's Enforcement Response Policy. However, because of the importance of quality workmanship in enforcement actions, and because each action is very site- and violation-dependent, the program has not established firm level-of-effort guidelines. To meet our timeliness goals, though, the level of staff effort on any given enforcement action must remain at or below certain metrics.
30-20-101.5(2)(d) Establish schedules for timely completion of department activities including submittal reviews, inspections, and inspection reports.	The program has established timeliness guidelines for these activities and other activities.
30-20-101.5(2)(e) Establish a prioritization methodology for completing activities that focuses on actual risk to human health and the environment.	The body of this report explains how priority schemes are used in setting inspection schedules.
30-20-101.5(2)(f) Establish a preference for compliance assistance with at least 10 percent of the annual budget amount being allocated to compliance assistance efforts.	Earlier in this report, we present the percentage of staff time and budget that is spent on compliance assistance activities (13 percent in FY 2018).
30-20-101.5(2)(g) Establish a preference for alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.	The department already has established this preference. In recent years, the program has not had many disputes.
30-20-101.5(2)(h) Establish a mechanism that continually assesses and provides incentives for further improvements in the program's policies and procedures.	The department and division have vital rewards and recognition programs whereby process improvements or innovative ideas can be, and will be, rewarded.
30-20-101.5(3) Submit an annual report to the General Assembly by February 1st of each year.	This report is the 10th annual installment of the program's efforts to meet this requirement.
30-20-122(1)(a)(I) Collect information and data on recycling, solid waste, and solid waste diversion including: (I) statewide and regional solid waste stream components including types of materials, quantities of materials, and flow of each material.	This report includes information and data on recycling and waste diversion including: statewide and regional waste stream components including material flow, the proportion of solid waste diverted to calculate a recycling rate, reutilized materials amounts and rates, technical and innovates solid waste management developments, and an inventory of sites performing recycling activities.
30-20-122(1)(a)(II) The proportion of solid waste generated in the state that has been diverted to other uses.	See Figure 10.
30-20-122(1)(a)(III) Reutilized materials, amounts, and rates	See Figures 11 and 13.
30-20-122(1)(a)(IV) Technical and innovative solid waste management developments	This report presents how the program has implemented improved technical developments and innovative approaches. The program will continue and expand those efforts.

HB07-1288 Statutory Requirement - Referenced section of the Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS)	Solid Waste Management Program Response
30-20-122(1)(a)(V)A statewide inventory of sites and facilities performing recycling or other solid waste processing or diversion	These inventories are presented on our website.
30-20-122(1)(a)(VI)The number of jobs created and any other economic impacts resulting from the awarding of recycling resources economic opportunity grants made available pursuant to 25-16.5-106.7, C.R.S.	This information is independently reported to the Colorado Legislature in the Recycling Resources Economic Opportunities Program Annual Report prepared by the Sustainability Program within the Environmental Health and Sustainability Division at CDPHE.
30-20-122(1)(a)(VII) Other data as necessary to further the purposes of Part 1.	This report presents a lot of information that goes beyond the statutory requirements.

CONCLUSION

As discussed in this report, the Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division has implemented an effective and efficient Solid Waste Management Program satisfying the expectations set out in HB07-1288 (Section 30-20-101.5, C.R.S). Further efforts are always continuing to improve the Solid Waste Management Program.