COLORADO

Department of Public Health & Environment

2020 Annual Report to the Colorado General Assembly:

Status of the Solid Waste Management Program in Colorado

Submitted to the Colorado General Assembly
by the Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division
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Document information

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2020 Annual Report to the Colorado General Assembly: Status of the Solid Waste Management Program in Colorado

Introduction

Colorado's Solid Waste and Materials Management Program (the program) is responsible for ensuring compliance with laws and regulations concerning 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.

The program is committed to systematically addressing health equity and environmental justice through the administration of its programs and meaningful decisions impacting the environment are made with the participation of affected citizens. Additionally, the program places high priority on working with, and cooperating with, local governments, investigating citizen complaints, and being available to the public through the technical assistance line. Primary elements of 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 program currently regulates the following facilities:

Facility type	Number of facilities
Landfills	76
MSW landfills	55
Construction and demolition debris (C&D) landfills	5
Waste tire monofills	3
Coal combustion ash monofills	8
Other landfills (special wastes, landfarms)	5
Closed landfills	194
Composting facilities	29
Incinerators	4
Recycling facilities	170
Medical waste facilities	6
Solid waste impoundment facilities	132
Commercial exploration and production waste impoundments	12
Waste tire registrants (facilities, haulers and generators)	2,841
Waste grease registrants (facilities and haulers)	61

Colorado law, at 30-20-101.5(3) and 30-20-122, C.R.S., requires that an annual report is submitted to the General Assembly on February 1st of each year. This report must describe the status of the program and the efforts of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE, the department) 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 for the 2020 state fiscal year (FY 2020).

Accomplishments

Compliance assistance

A goal of the Solid Waste and Materials Management Program is for all regulated facilities to be in, and stay in, compliance with state law and its 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 Section 30-20-101.5(2)(f), C.R.S., which states the department is 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 2020, 13% of staff time was devoted to meeting regulatory entities' requests for compliance assistance.

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

- Managing a part-time customer assistance and technical assistance phone line (303) 692-3320 and email box. Through this phone line, program technical assistance staff responded directly to 593 calls (38% of all calls received) and 90 emails (30% of all emails received) during FY 2020.

- Providing a wide range of solid waste guidance documents, compliance bulletins and an extensive and informative website (https://cdphe.colorado.gov/swguidance).

- Maintaining an extensive set of guidance information for regulated entities through both print and electronic media. During FY 2020, the Solid Waste Management webpage received 7,317 hits. The "exit rate" for these hits is low – 18.9%, which means that most visitors to the website found something of interest or value and clicked through to subsequent pages.

- Program inspectors routinely incorporate compliance assistance and pollution prevention into compliance inspections performed each year. In the past year, program staff have delivered compliance assistance on 118 of the 231 inspections performed, or on 51% of inspections.

Compliance monitoring and enforcement

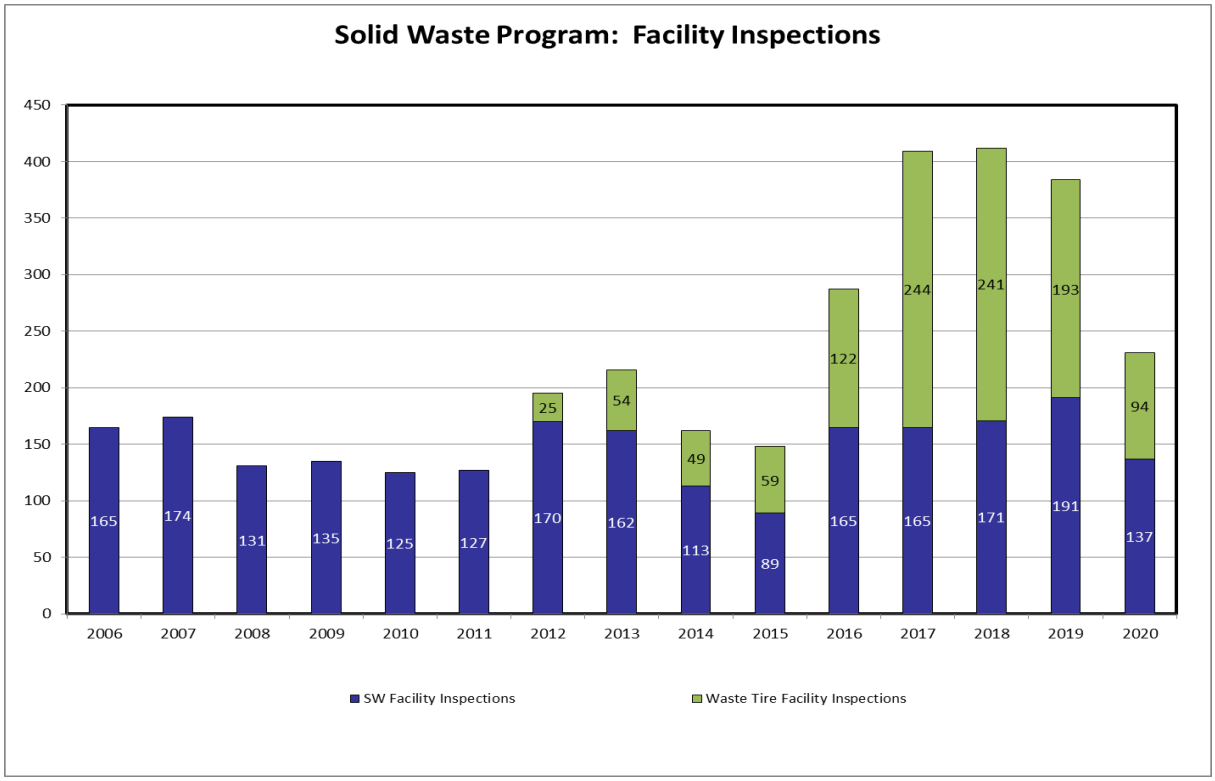
Table 1 presents the numbers and types of inspections performed by program staff.

Table 1

Facility type	Number of inspections
Landfills	52
Composting facilities	8
Medical waste facilities	5
Commercial expl and production waste impoundments	3
Recycling facilities	9
Asbestos in soil sites	8
Beneficial use sites	7
Illegal disposal sites and complaint follow-up	14
Environmental covenant inspections	6
Construction and demolition disposal facilities	0
Other types of facilities (incinerators, closed landfills)	17
Paint stewardship sites	8
Waste tire sites (facilities and haulers)	94
Total - Inspections performed by program staff	**231**

Figure 1 presents the inspections performed by program staff along with a comparison to previous years. In FY 2020, each solid waste inspector performed an average of 26 inspections.

Figure 1



Program staff completed less total inspections over FY 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic prohibiting field staff from entering facilities during the height of the inspection season. Total inspections also dropped due to a shift in inspection priorities for the program's waste tire inspectors.

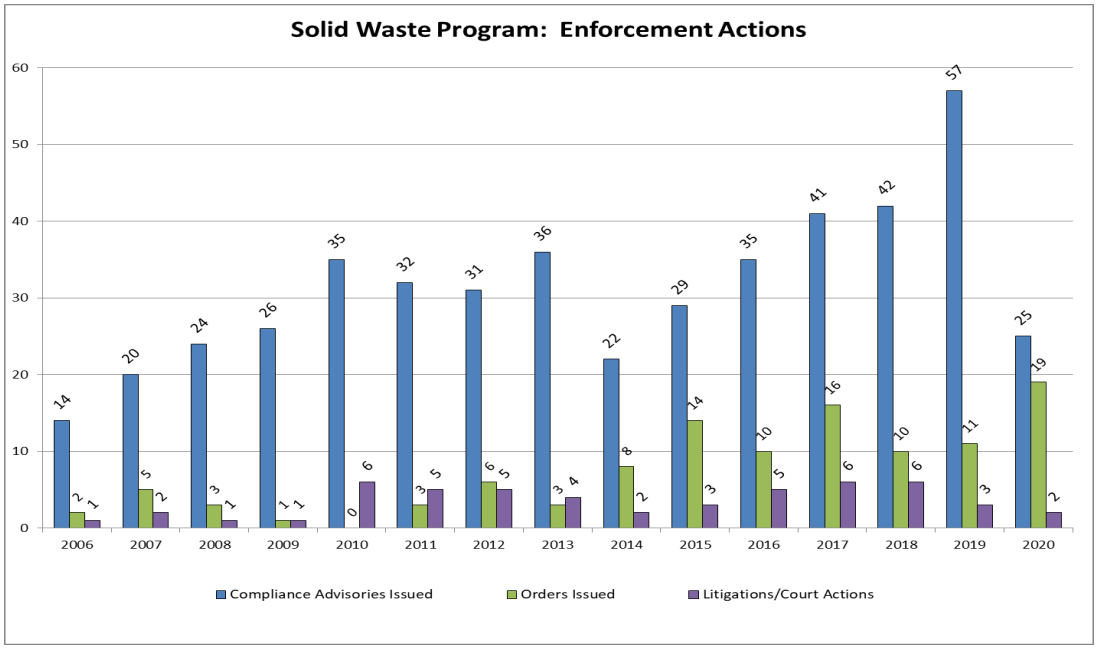
Waste tire inspectors were asked to focus inspections on waste tire processing facilities and monofills as the program has seen a large uptick of non-compliance at waste tire processors and monofills over the last two years.

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 places high priority on complaints and spill reports. In FY 2020, the program received 32 complaints. Of those, 7 were investigated and/or inspected by our staff and 17 were referred to local governments or other agencies. In addition, 119 spill reports were received. The program reviewed 80 of those spills to ensure appropriate cleanup actions were completed, and the remaining 39 spills were referred to local governments or other agencies.

The program issued inspections, complaints, and spill follow-ups that resulted in 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 presents the number of formal and informal enforcement actions the program completed.

Figure 2



Referring to Figure 2 above, the program issued Compliance Advisories within 90-days 100% of the time, and the program issued 84% of the 19 Compliance Orders within the program's 300-day guideline. Of the 19 Compliance Orders shown for FY 2020 on Figure 2, 15 of the orders assessed a total of $186,974 payable to the Colorado General Fund. The remaining orders assessed no penalties.

Small landfill compliance initiative

In FY 2020, the program continued its efforts to assist small landfills with groundwater monitoring and developing Engineering Design and Operations Plans (EDOPs) that are compliant with the solid waste regulations.

For the 13 small landfills that elected to stay open and upgrade their facilities to comply with the regulations, the program conducted another round of groundwater sampling, and for some sites, two rounds. The program also administratively extended deadlines for revised EDOPs at six of the landfills that are required to revise their EDOPs.

Five small landfills closed in 2016. The sixth, and last, small landfill closed in the summer of 2020 and the program is working with the landfill to stabilize the facility until solid waste funds can be used to assist with final closure.

Closed landfill compliance initiative

In FY 2018, the program began an initiative to inventory the closed landfills throughout the state and to then, where necessary, help landfills comply with closure and post-closure requirements. In FY 2018, the program drafted a scoping document to help stakeholders understand the goals and scope of the project.

Currently, the division has suspended the closed landfill initiative until a funding source is identified to assist local governments with compliance efforts at closed landfills.

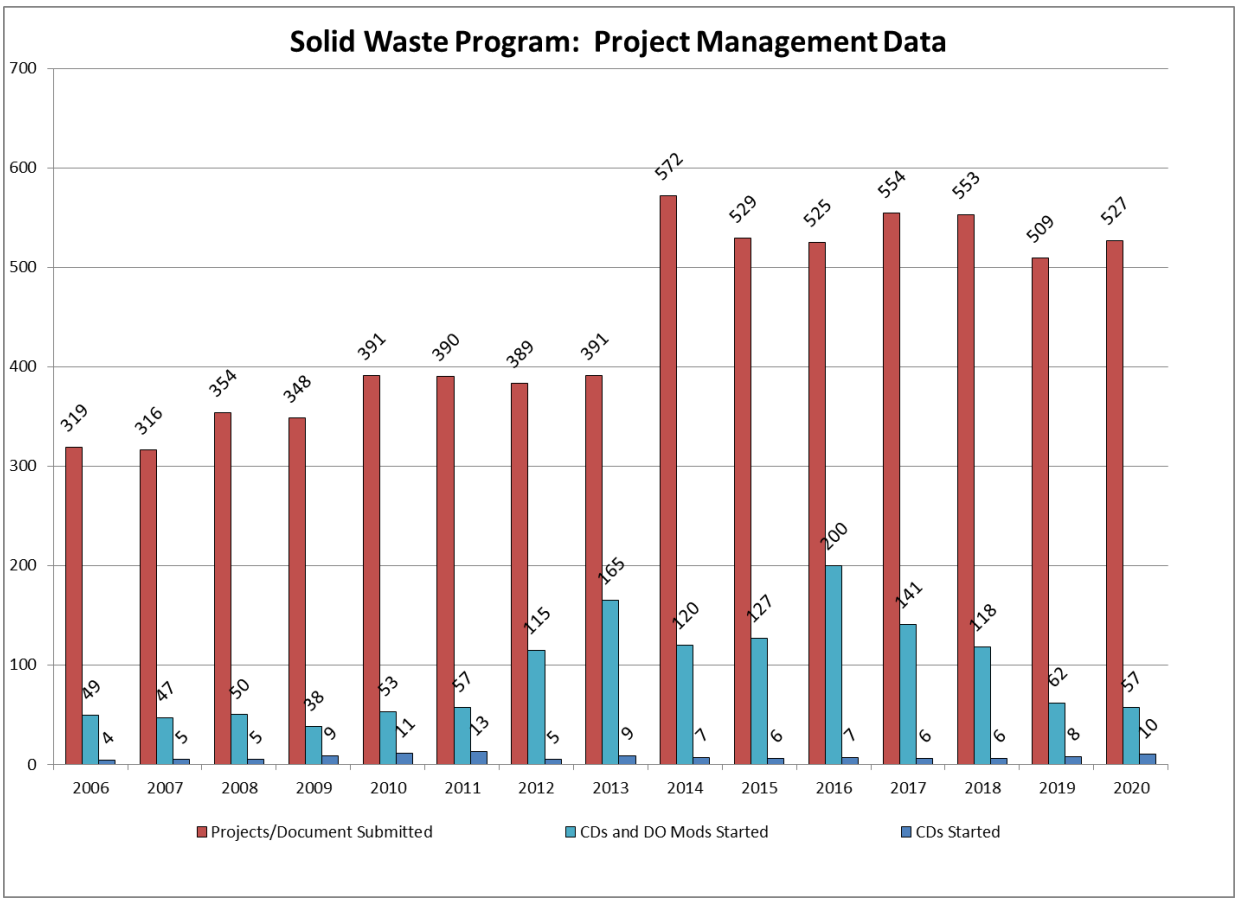
Permitting

In Colorado, most solid waste disposal sites and facilities need Certificates of Designation (CDs) issued by the local government. This includes facilities that deposit and treat solid waste, including landfills, incinerators, medical waste treatment facilities, and certain subsets of waste impoundments and composting facilities. However, recycling facilities, transfer stations, and any facility disposing of their own solid waste generated on their own site, do not need a CD.

To obtain 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, which ensures that the facility can operate safely and in a manner that protects human health and the environment. If the program recommends approval of the application, the local government evaluates whether the proposed facility conforms to local land use plan and zoning restrictions. The local government may approve or disapprove of the application at that point. However, if the program recommends disapproval, then the local government must disapprove of the application.

The program reviews the portion of the application called the Engineering Design and Operations Plan (EDOP). Certain facilities that do not require a CD must still have an EDOP approved. Therefore, the program's "permitted universe" includes all solid waste facilities with EDOPs. 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, waste streams, and treatment capabilities – all of which need the program to review and approve EDOPs or EDOP modifications. Figure 3 presents the large number of documents that our staff review for this universe of facilities on an annual basis, from 2006 to 2020.

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 in complexity. In addition, groundwater monitoring reports can be relatively simple, but new engineering designs for treatment technologies and 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 FY 2016 through FY 2020 for three measures:

- the number of days to begin the review (days in backlog),
- the number of days to finish the review,
- the number of billable hours charged to the customer for the review

Figure 4 shows that the program reduced the backlog for high and low complexity documents in FY 2020, but the backlog for medium complexity documents increased.

Figure 5 shows that the number of elapsed days during our review has remained relatively constant, when viewed over multiple years of data, with some year-to-year fluctuations, which are expected. As in recent years, program staff spent a significant amount of time on the small landfill initiatives in FY 2020. However, the total elapsed days in review rose slightly in the high complexity category and fell just a bit in the other document categories. These year-to-year changes reflect that the program has maintained the status quo, which is a credit to the work of the program staff given the turnover experienced in the permitting unit in FY 2020.

Figure 4

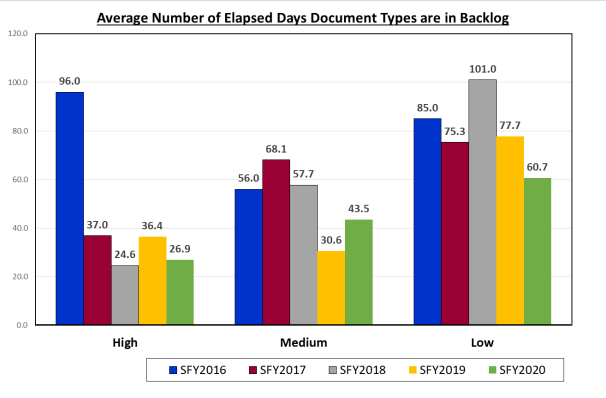


Figure 5

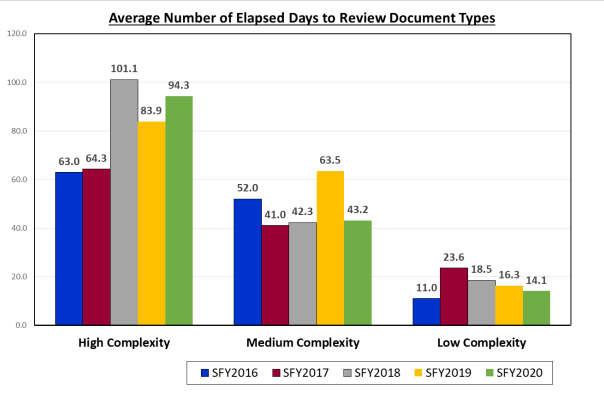
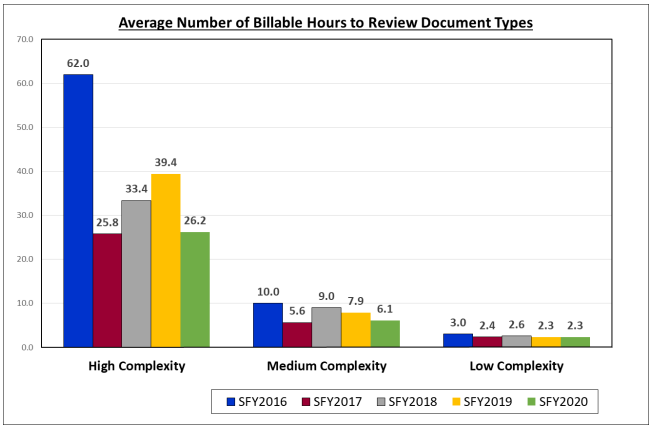


Figure 6



Materials management and 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 End User Fund

During the 2019 Colorado legislative session, the General Assembly enacted legislation reinstating the Waste Tire End User Fund to be effective on January 1, 2020. The end user fund provides rebates for in-state end users and retailers of tire-derived products. This legislation also reinstated funding for waste tire product market development allowing the department to assist in developing sustainable markets for the end use of tire derived products within Colorado.

The General Assembly transferred the money from the End User fund to the state general fund due to the COVID-19 budget shortfall prior to the first round of rebates being issued. After accruing the statutorily required 25% of the fund annual balance, the division intends to

issue waste tire end user rebates in early 2021 for end uses that occurred in October through December of 2020.

Waste tire program compliance and enforcement

During FY 2020, waste tire staff conducted 94 waste tire inspections and compliance assistance visits. Of these 94 visits, 57 waste tire generator facilities selling new tires were evaluated for compliance with the requirements for submitting the waste tire fee, which is assessed on the retail sale of each new tire. Additionally, the waste tire program issued 15 compliance advisories (informal enforcement actions) for non-compliance with waste tire laws and regulations.

Each waste tire hauler, processor, and monofill is required to submit an annual report detailing the number of tires collected, recycled, salvaged or placed into monofill storage. The program sends multiple email reminders about the annual report, however there are typically 10 to 15 haulers that fail to submit them each year. The program sends additional email reminders and calls those that fail to submit.

In the past the program issued unilateral compliance orders, with an accompanying financial penalty, to those haulers that fail to report. To improve proactive compliance and decrease administrative burden, a new provision in the solid waste regulations that would allow the program to withhold the annual hauler registration for those haulers that do not submit annual reports, was adopted by the Solid and Hazardous Waste Commission in February of 2020.

Illegal waste tire cleanup program

The Illegal Waste Tire Cleanup Grant program provides funding for the cleanup of illegal or abandoned waste tire sites. The program removed 69,626 passenger tire equivalents in CY 2019 (2020 data has not yet been tabulated), reducing environmental risks from tire fires and eliminating prime mosquito breeding grounds, at a cost of $379,283.

Waste tire disposal and recycling metrics

Some of the more significant metrics tracked for the waste tire program include Figures 7, 8, and 9.

- Figure 7 shows that in 2019 (2020 data has not yet been tabulated), 83% 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 salvaged tires being the top two uses.
- Figure 9 shows that up until 2018 Colorado had recycled or salvaged close to, or more than, 100% of the waste tires generated in Colorado. It is important to note that the End User Fund was also in existence during these years, until it ended in 2018.

For a complete explanation of the waste tire program, please see the 2018 Annual Report to the Colorado legislature located at: www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/swreports

Figure 7

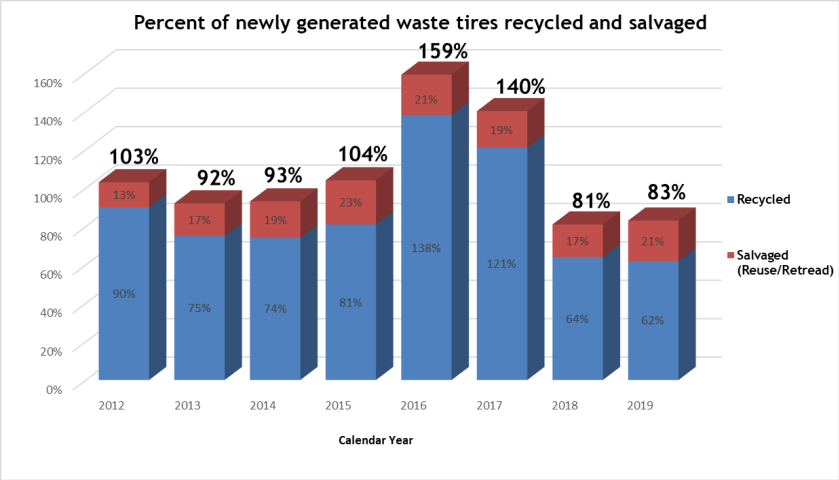


Figure 8

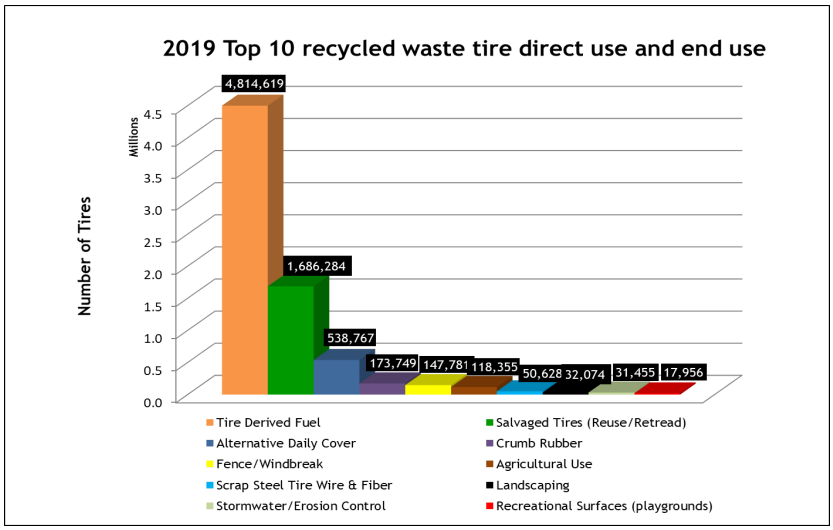
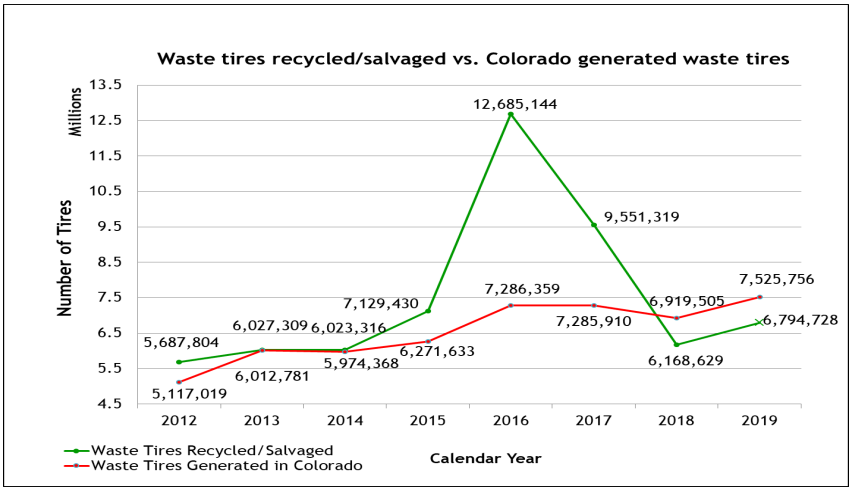


Figure 9



For more information about the waste tire program, visit:
https://cdphe.colorado.gov/wastetires

Waste grease program

During the 2020 legislative session, the Colorado General Assembly repealed the waste grease section of the Solid Waste Act. The department supported the effort because our inspections of waste grease haulers and facilities did not result in any formal enforcement actions from the waste grease rules.

The waste grease rules were duplicative to existing rules for many aspects of the waste grease hauling and processing system. The registered facilities were also regulated as a different type of facility. For instance, the Water Quality Control Division regulates the publicly owned treatment works (POTW) accepting waste grease for disposal. Many compost facilities, which are already subject to solid waste permitting and compliance, were registered to accept waste grease as a feedstock. Additionally, many waste grease haulers also haul septage, which is an activity regulated by most counties in Colorado.

The program is confident that the existing solid waste rules will be able to effectively regulate waste grease hauling and disposal without the waste grease statute.

In the summer of 2020, the program held a stakeholder meeting detailing the repeal of Section 18, Waste Grease, and proposed the repeal of the waste grease rules at the November 2020 Solid and Hazardous Waste Commission hearing. The Solid and Hazardous Waste Commission adopted the repeal in accordance with the statutory changes.

Beneficial use applications

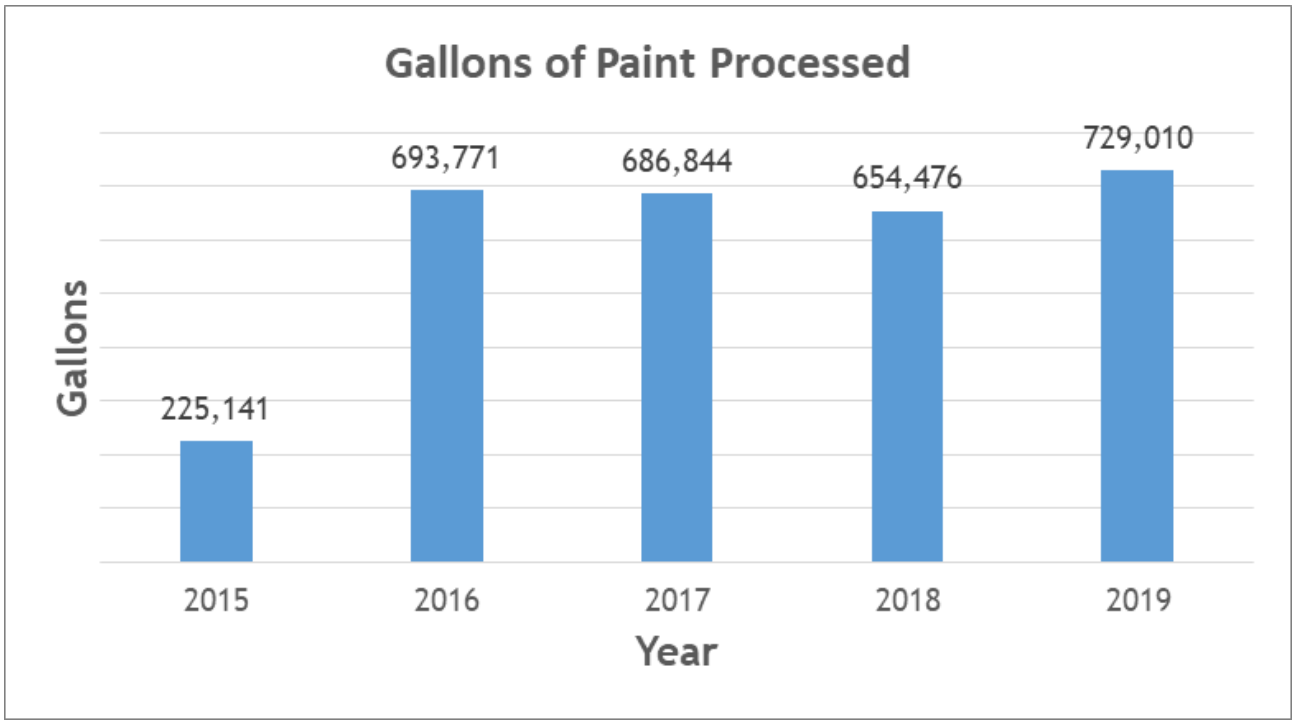
“Beneficial use” of solid waste is the use of wastes as a substitute for products or feedstock material. Examples include the use of industrial wastewater for irrigation or dust suppression, land application of organic materials with beneficial crop nutrients, and the use of coal ash for cement production. The program’s materials management unit reviewed and approved eight beneficial use applications in FY 2020, resulting in 222,929 tons of solid waste diverted from disposal.

Paint stewardship

Management of unwanted paint occurs under the Architectural Paint Stewardship Act (Section 25-17-4, C.R.S). PaintCare Inc., a non-profit stewardship organization created by paint manufacturers, drafted the plan for convenient 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 to the department by March 31 each year on their performance for the previous calendar year. The program also drafts a report to the legislature annually that summarizes PaintCare’s performance. The 2019 PaintCare report provides the following highlights: In 2019, PaintCare processed 729,010 gallons of unwanted or unusable paint; 78% of the paint collected was latex paint and 22% was oil based paint. Most of the latex paint collected was either beneficially used or recycled into new latex paint in Colorado. Since July 2015, when the program began, PaintCare has collected almost three million gallons of paint throughout Colorado.

Figure 10



You can find the PaintCare Plan, the 2019 PaintCare annual report, and the program's 2019 report to legislature at: https://cdphe.colorado.gov/paint-stewardship-recycling

Recycling and materials diversion tracking

The program tracks many aspects of recycling and waste diversion. Figures 11 through 14, and Tables 2 and 3 show the overall waste generation and waste diversion metrics through CY 2019. Municipal solid waste (MSW) is defined as residential and commercial solid waste. Industrial waste is any solid waste not considered residential or commercial.

Table 2 presents overall waste generation, disposal and diversion in CY 2019. Waste is either disposed of in Colorado's landfills, diverted to recycling facilities and composting facilities, or utilized for beneficial reuse and industrial recycling.

"Diversion" means that waste was recycled, beneficially used or composted, but not disposed of at landfill. Overall, Colorado's quantity of waste sent for disposal continues to increase, while diversion remains relatively flat. Colorado's MSW diversion rate of 15.9% reflects a drop in diversion from the prior year's MSW diversion rate of 17.2%. The total diversion rate for Colorado, which includes construction and demolition debris, industrial wastes, and MSW, was 33% in CY 2019. The program calculates a separate MSW and industrial waste diversion rate to inform the public and community leaders so they can make informed decisions about waste diversion policies.

Table 2

2019 MSW

MSW Diversion Rate: **15.9%**

MSW category	
MSW disposal (landfill)	6,115,262
MSW diversion (recycling + composting)	1,155,939
MSW generation	7,271,201

2019 diversion totals

Total Diversion Rate: **33.0%**

2019 Colorado Totals	
Total diversion (Industrial + MSW diversion)	4,776,599
Total disposal (Industrial waste + MSW)	9,693,714
Total generation	14,470,313

Waste diversion rates and the quantity of waste generated vary throughout the state. As shown in Table 3, the majority of waste is generated in the urbanized "Front Range Region," which includes the Denver metro area with boundaries from Larimer County to Pueblo County. Recycling in rural parts of the state is much more challenging due to lower population density, greater transportation distances, and less access to curbside recycling, as documented in the regional diversion rates in Table 3.

Table 3

Region	2019 rate	2021 goals	MSW diversion	MSW disposal	Recycling (tons)	Composting (tons)
Front Range Region	16.2%	32.0%	1,035,257	5,342,465	761,941	273,316
Greater Colorado Region	12.0%	10.0%	104,889	772,797	74,003	30,886
Statewide	15.9%	28.0%	1,155,938	6,115,262	851,736	304,202

Figure 11 shows the total tonnage of waste generated in Colorado for CY 2018 and CY 2019, including the tons of MSW recycled and composted, as well as the tons of industrial waste recycled. The recycling and compost categories are broken down by material type.

Figure 11

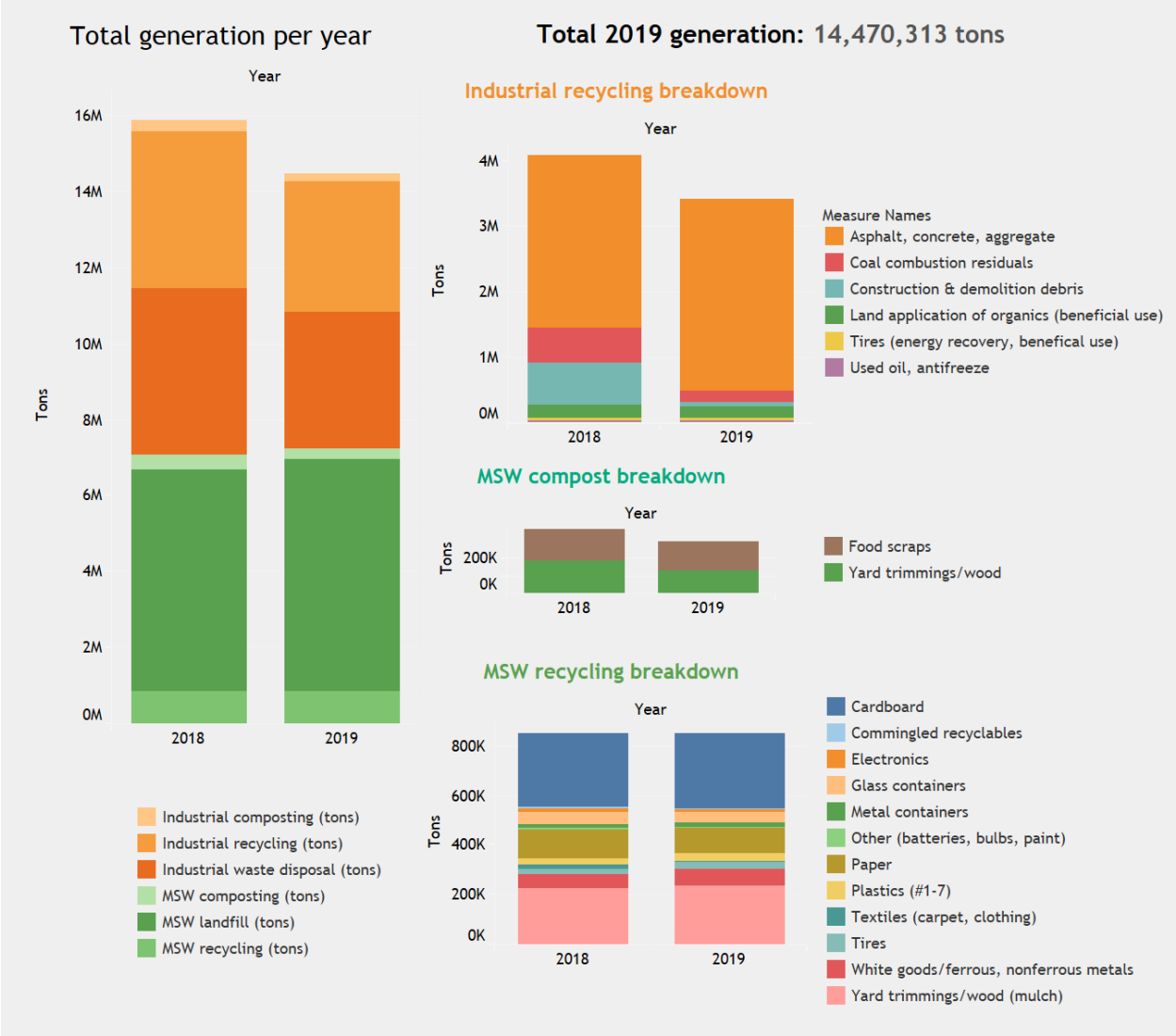


Figure 12 shows the overall composition of MSW diverted materials by weight for CY 2019. Clearly, materials including paper, cardboard, yard waste, and compostable materials rank well ahead of all other recyclables like plastic, aluminum, other metal containers, and glass. This figure represents municipal solid waste and does not include industrial material diversion.

Figure 12

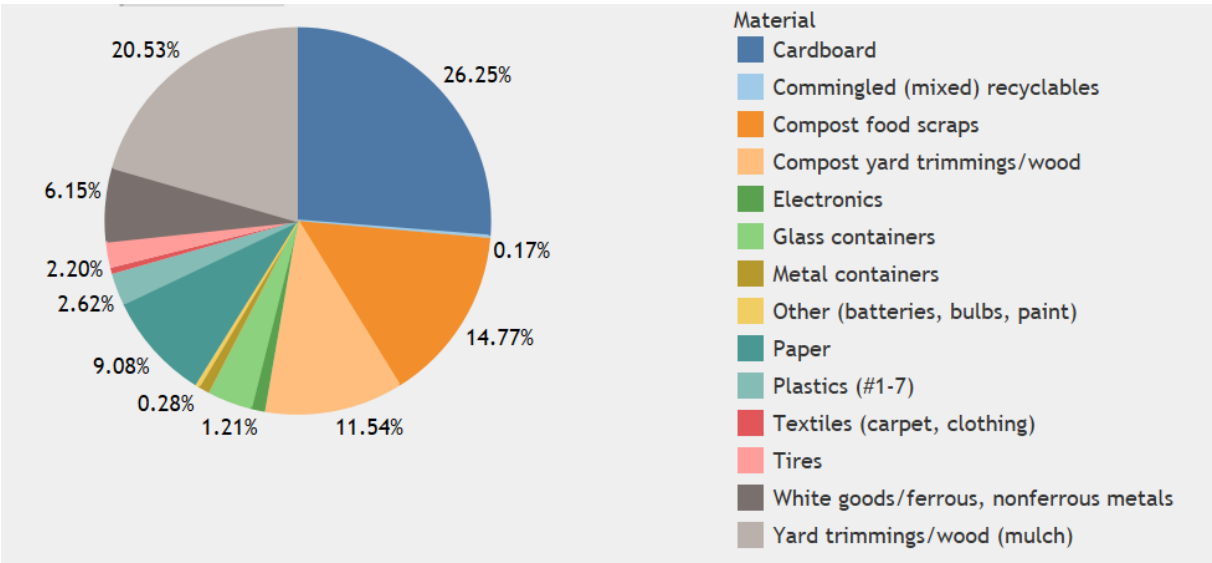
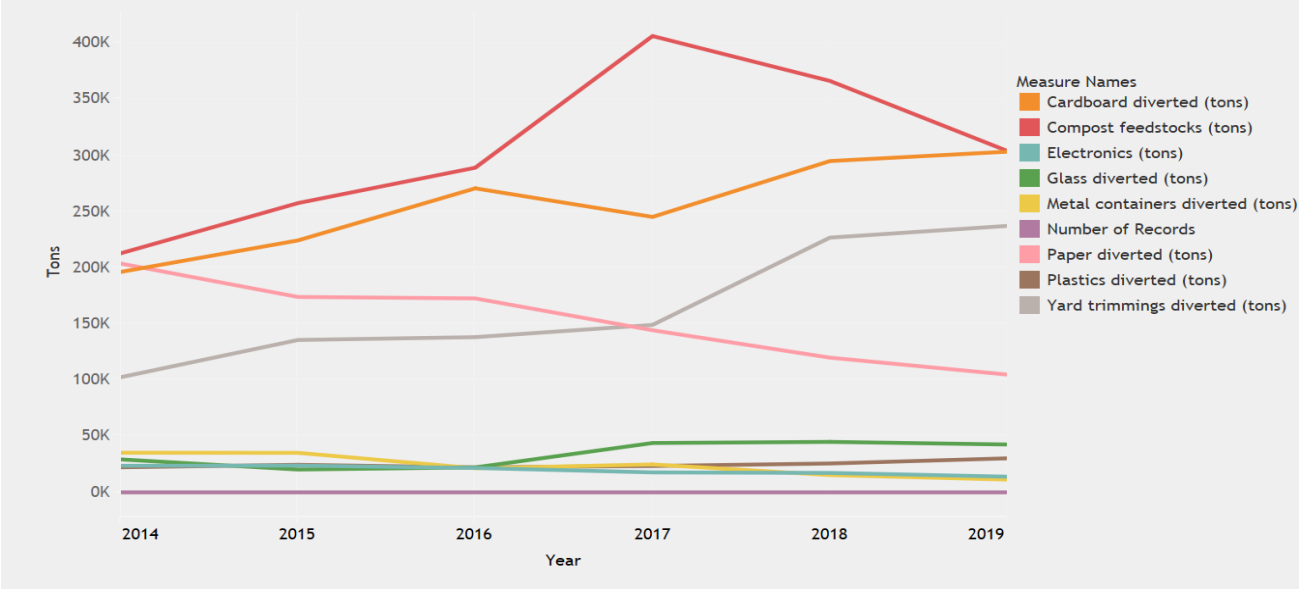


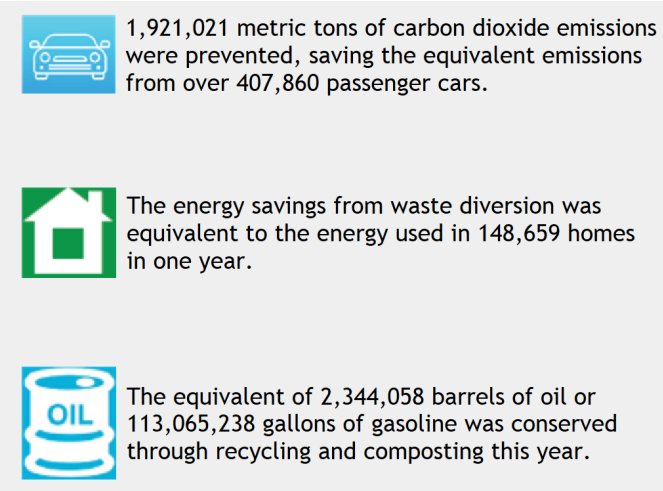
Figure 13 shows the diversion trends of the primary materials diverted from the MSW stream in tons per year. Paper recycling is trending downward because it is being used less, while cardboard recycling is showing a steady increase due to the use of home delivery services by consumers. Compost feedstocks of organic materials have fluctuated over the last couple of years. The Solid and Hazardous Waste Commission adopted regulatory changes that exempted agricultural compost operations which led to a drop in the composted organics tonnage diversion reported to the department.

Figure 13



While Colorado diverts less discarded materials to recycling and composting than the national average, the materials managed by recycling and composting still result in substantial environmental benefits. Figure 14 shows the greenhouse gas emissions and energy savings as a result of recycling and composting in Colorado for CY 2019.

Figure 14



For more information about recycling and waste diversion, visit:
https://cdphe.colorado.gov/colorado-recycling-totals

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 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 tire fee assessed on the sale of new tires, and
5. the PaintCare program fee which is a flat fee paid by the PaintCare implementing contractor.

In FY 2020, the SWUF provided about 61% of the program's funding needs. The waste tire fee covered 24% of the program's funding. Annual facility fees and the program's document review fees covered the remaining 15% of the program's expenses.

Figure 15

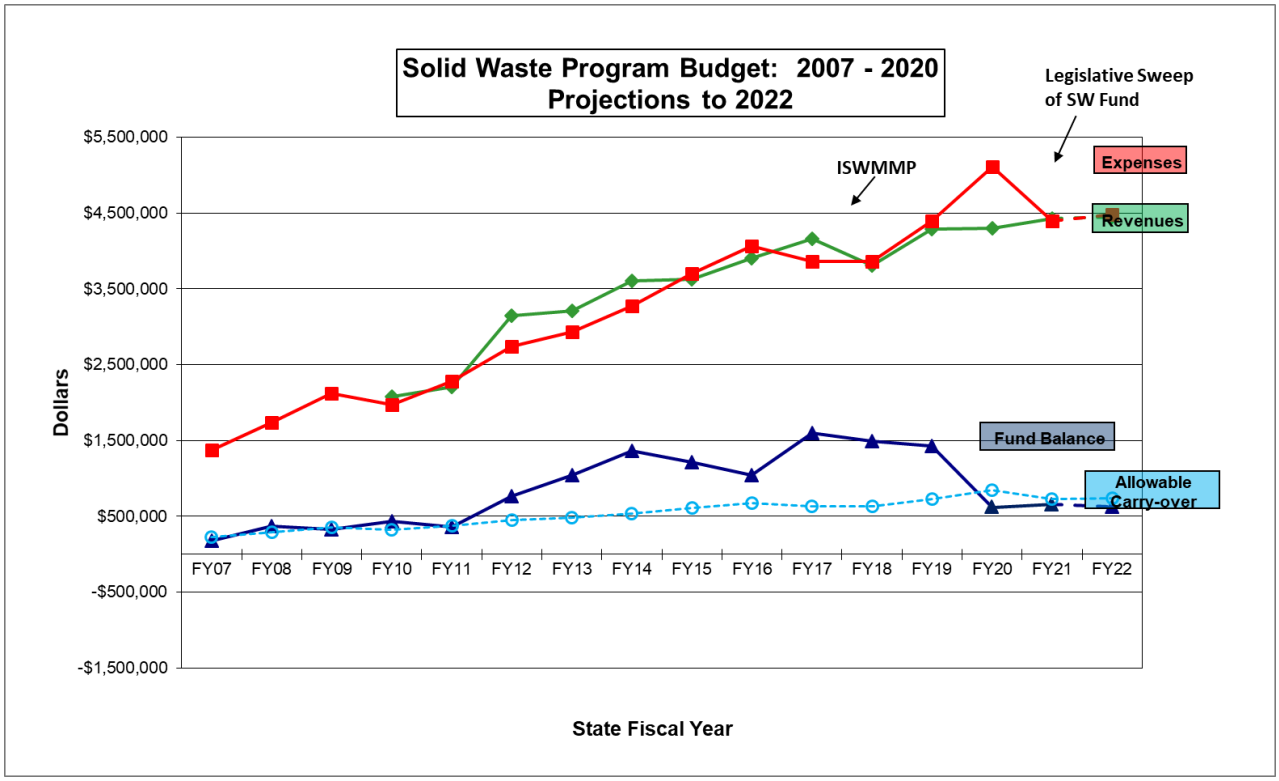


Figure 15 (see above) tracks the revenue, expenditures, and fund balance for the portion of the Solid Waste program covered by the solid waste user fee assessed at solid waste disposal sites. This graph shows that, if our projections are correct, the program will have adequate revenue streams to fund the program at least through FY2021 at the current fee levels.

As a result of the COVID-19 state budget crisis, the legislature swept $363,423 from the solid waste fund in June 2020. The sweep left the fund with approximately $600,000 to begin the new fiscal year.

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, the program has grown significantly, both in terms of the programs administered and the staff needed to implement those programs. Some of this is the result of growing and changing demands on the solid waste industry. Other growth is the result of recent legislation. This growth is represented on Figure 15 starting in FY 2007 and continues through FY 2016, where our expenses increased significantly as the program added more staff to meet our workload demands.

HB 07-1288 summary of requirements

The program's success in maintaining efficiency is highlighted in this report. The program has made significant improvements and are continuing in our efforts 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 seeks 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 continues to develop 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.

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 operates 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 strict level-of-effort guidelines. To meet our timeliness goals, 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 the program uses priority schemes to set 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.	Staff time and budget spent on compliance assistance activities was 13 percent in FY 2020.
30-20-101.5(2)(g) Establish a preference for alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.	The department previously 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 program have vital rewards and recognition programs and policies whereby process improvements or innovative ideas are rewarded.
30-20-101.5(3) Submit an annual report to the General Assembly by February 1st of each year.	This report is the 12th 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 innovative 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 Table 2.
30-20-122(1)(a)(III) Reutilized materials, amounts, and rates	See Tables 2 and 3.
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.
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 (https://cdphe.colorado.gov/swfacilities).

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 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). The department will continue our efforts to improve the Solid Waste and Materials Management Program.