

2021 Annual Report to the Colorado General Assembly:

Status of the Solid Waste Management Program in Colorado

February 1, 2022



COLORADO

**Hazardous Materials
& Waste Management Division**

Department of Public Health & Environment

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2021 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 managing solid waste in Colorado rests completely with the state.

The program is committed to systematically addressing health equity and environmental justice by administering its programs in a way that makes meaningful decisions concerning the environment with the participation of affected citizens and their community. 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
Municipal Solid Waste (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	35
Incinerators	4
Recycling facilities	161
Medical waste facilities	6
Solid waste impoundment facilities	132
Commercial exploration and production waste impoundments	12
Waste tire registrants (facilities, haulers and generators)	2,904

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 fiscal year (FY) 2021, 11% 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 and email box. This phone 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 the technical assistance phone line/email inbox, in FY 2021 the program responded to:

492 Phone calls

147 Emails

- Providing a wide range of solid waste guidance documents, compliance bulletins, and an 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 2021, the Solid Waste Management website received:

4,959 Hits

The “exit rate” for these hits is low - 22.04%, 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 128 of the 255 inspections performed, or on 50% of inspections.

Compliance monitoring and enforcement

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

Table 1

Facility type	Number of inspections
Landfills	47
Composting facilities	5
Medical waste facilities	2
Commercial expl and production waste impoundments	4
Recycling facilities	15
Asbestos in soil sites	21
Beneficial use sites	7
Illegal disposal sites and complaint follow-up	7
Environmental covenant inspections	2
Construction and demolition disposal facilities	2
Other types of facilities (incinerators, closed landfills)	8
Paint stewardship sites	5
Waste tire sites (facilities and haulers)	130
Total - Inspections performed by program staff	255

Figure 1

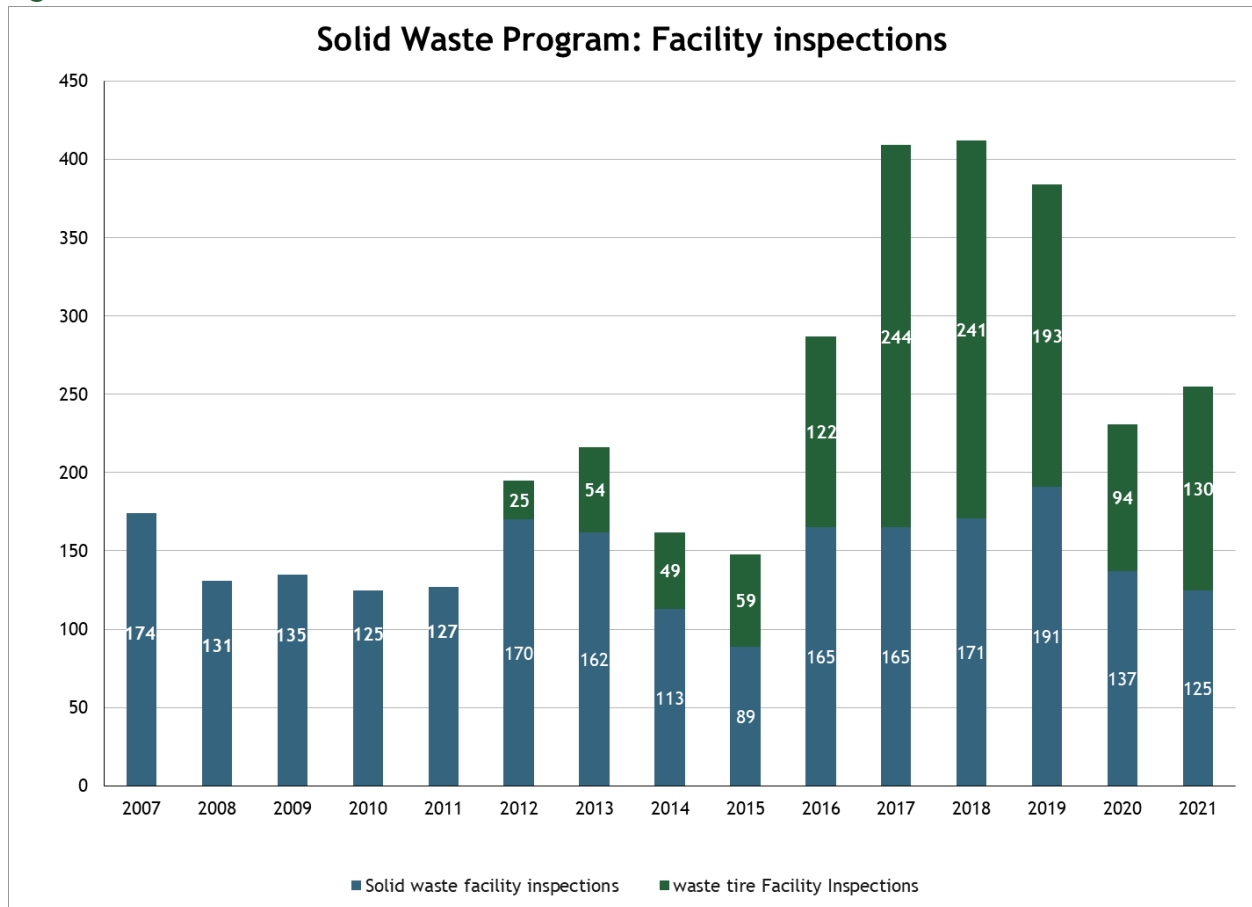


Figure 1 presents the inspections program staff performed along with a comparison to previous years. In FY 2021, each solid waste inspector performed an average of 28 inspections.

For the safety of the general public and program staff, the program implemented standard operating procedures for inspecting solid waste sites during the COVID-19 pandemic in FY 2021. These procedures included limiting hotel stays, which meant inspection staff were

often limited in the numbers of inspections they could complete in a single day. The number of overall inspections increased from FY 2020 to FY 2021, but still lagged behind FY 2019. The program expects to see the number of inspections increase during the current fiscal year as a result of less restrictions on hotel stays and a better understanding of how to protect inspectors using COVID-19 protocols during inspections.

Waste tire inspectors continued to focus on inspections at waste tire processing facilities and monofills. The program saw a large uptick of non-compliance at waste tire processors and monofills over the last three years due to the temporary sunset of the waste tire end user program.

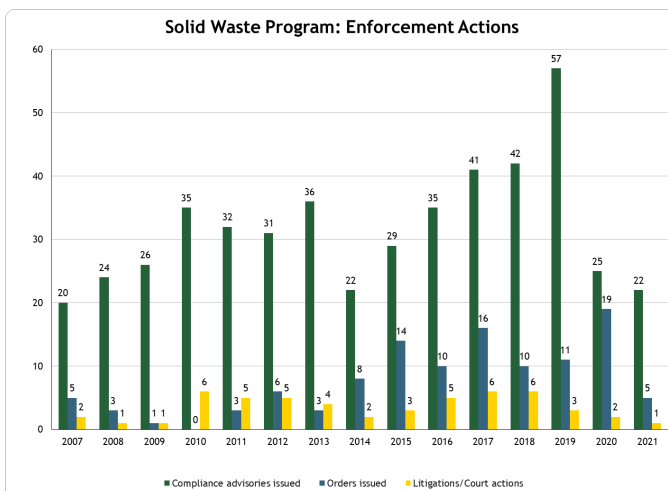
Every inspection carries administrative responsibilities, including file review, inspection report preparation and notifying other regulatory agencies of the inspection results. Many inspections result in enforcement which requires inspectors to track return-to-compliance activities at the facility, prepare enforcement documents, and to document the facility history in the solid waste database.

The program places high priority on complaints and spill reports. In FY 2021, the program received 29 solid waste complaints. Of those, program staff investigated and/or inspected 12, and they referred 17 to local governments or other agencies. In addition, the program received 127 spill reports. The program followed-up on 92 of those spills to ensure facilities completed appropriate cleanup, and the program referred 35 spills to local governments or other agencies.

Two major fuel spills of 8000 gallons or more occurred this year, which required the EPA Region 8 Superfund and Emergency Management Division to initially respond. Once the EPA initially cleaned up the spill, the program took over the longer-term oversight. These major spills required ongoing and frequent coordination between the program and numerous city, county, and other state agencies. The program staff continues to monitor the cleanup progress.

Inspections, complaints, and spill follow-ups may result 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 to the left, the program issued Compliance Advisories within 90-days 100% of the time, and the program issued 100% of the five Compliance Orders within the program’s 300-day internal goal. Of the five Compliance Orders shown for FY 2021 on Figure 2, two of the orders assessed a total of \$19,552 in penalties, payable to the Colorado General Fund. The remaining orders assessed no penalties.

Small landfill compliance initiative

In FY 2021, 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.

In 2016, the program required six landfills to revise their EDOPs to comply with the regulations. The program received draft EDOPs for the six landfills which the program will review at no cost to the local governments that own the small 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 approving the application, the local government evaluates whether the proposed facility conforms to local land use plans and zoning restrictions. The local government may approve or disapprove 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 EDOP. Certain facilities that do not require a CD must still have the program approve their EDOP. 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 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 program staff review for this universe of facilities on an annual basis, from 2006 to 2021.

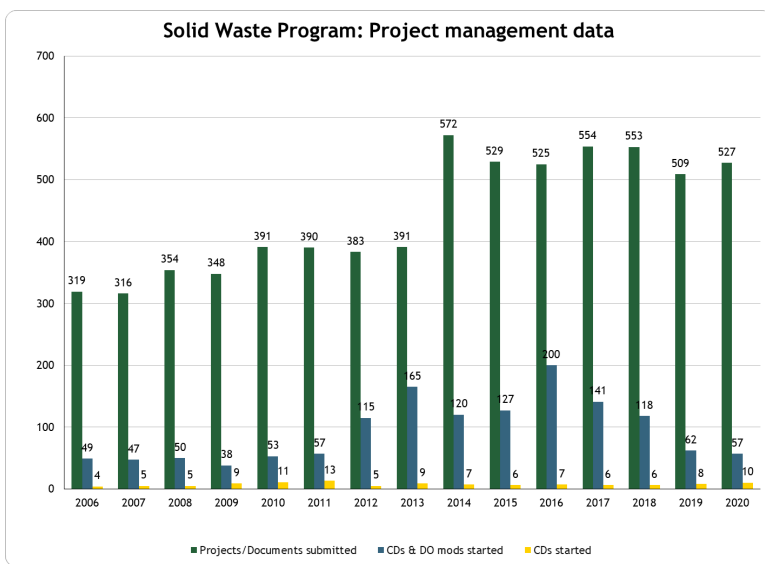


Figure 3

This graph does not show the relative complexity of these documents. The program now differentiates documents regulated entities submit for review and approval into three

categories: projects of high, medium and low complexity. While the CD application category is by definition a complex major project, EDOP modifications, for example, can vary in complexity. Additionally, 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.

Figures 4, 5, and 6 illustrate the program’s efforts on documents of different complexities. These graphs compare FY 2016 through FY 2021 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

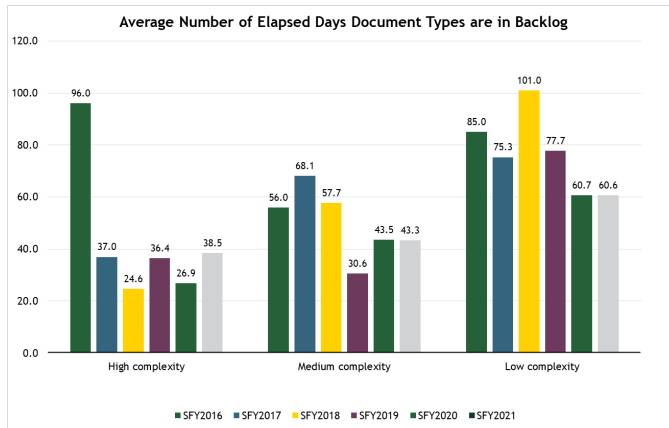


Figure 5

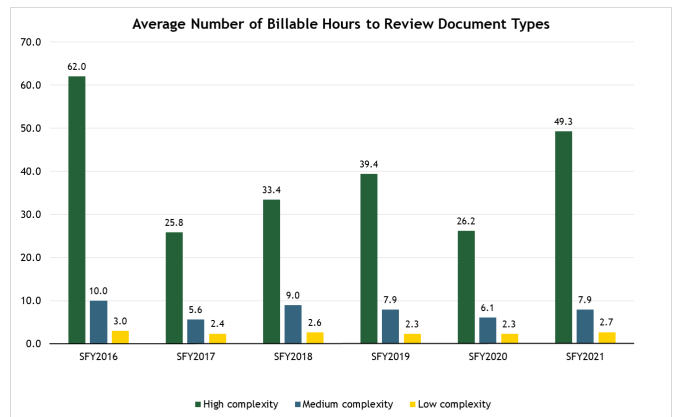


Figure 4 shows that the backlog for all document types increased in FY 2021. The backlog for low and medium complexity documents increased only slightly, whereas the backlog for high complexity projects has nearly doubled.

Figure 5 shows the average number of hours billed for document types based on the complexity of the document reviewed. The average number of hours billed per document increased in FY 2021 above the average of the past six years. The increased review times may be due to staff turnover resulting in newer staff needing more time to review documents, or the variation of complexity within each category.

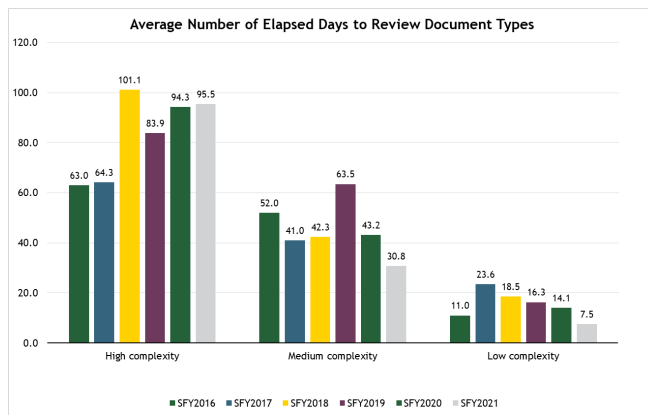


Figure 6

Figure 6 shows that the number of elapsed days during review has increased for high complexity projects by about 20%. In the medium complexity category, this metric decreased, and in the low complexity category it remained roughly the same as in the previous year. The program’s document review hours increased in the high complexity category, and remained about the same in the other categories. These year-to-year changes reflect the 20% turnover of permitting unit staff in FY 2021.

The majority of the unit has less than two years of experience in the position, so the program expects review times to continue to lag while new staff are trained to become fully functional solid waste permitters.

Materials management and recycling

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

1. Waste tire program,
2. Beneficial use program,

3. Paint stewardship program, and
4. Recycling and waste diversion analysis for Colorado.

Waste tire program

Retailers of waste tires are required to charge a fee on the sale of each new tire, known as the waste tire fee. The legislature authorized the Solid and Hazardous Waste Commission to set the waste tire fee for both the waste tire administration fund and the waste tire end user fund. The waste tire administration fund is restricted to a maximum of \$0.50 per tire sold, while the waste tire end user fee is restricted to a maximum of \$1.25 per tire. Purchasers of new tires currently pay a total of \$1.25 per tire with \$0.50 dedicated to the waste tire administration fund and \$0.75 dedicated to the waste tire end user fund.

The program implements the waste tire enforcement, illegal cleanup, and waste tire market development programs using the waste tire administration funds. Program staff use the waste tire end user fund to reimburse end users of products made from waste tires.

Waste tire End User Fund

With the passage of SB 19-198, the Colorado General Assembly reauthorized the waste tire end user program. The previous waste tire end user program sunset in 2018. After the legislature swept the waste tire end user fund due to the COVID-19 budget shortfall, the program delayed issuing waste tire end user rebates until the fourth quarter of the 2020 calendar year (CY). The program issues waste tire end user rebates according to a tiered structure. The materials types for each tier are defined in statute, but the rebate amounts for each tier are promulgated by the Solid and Hazardous Waste Commission, which recently adopted a change to the rebate amounts that took effect on January 1, 2022. The current and future rebate amounts are:

In CY 2020, the program issued:



\$322,972

Rebates for the end use of tire derived products



9,920

Tons of tire derived products

	Material end used	Rebate amounts Calendar Years 2020 and 2021	Rebate amount per Calendar Year 2022
Tier 1	crumb rubber, tire derived fuel	\$50 per ton	\$80 per ton
Tier 2	molded products, rubber mulch	\$25 per ton	\$40 per ton
Tier 3	tire bales, alternative Daily cover, tire derived aggregate	\$12.50 per ton	\$20 per ton
Rural hauling rebate	N/A	\$12.50 per ton	\$20 per ton

Waste tire program compliance and enforcement

During FY 2021, waste tire staff conducted 130 waste tire inspections and compliance assistance visits. Of these 130 visits, the program evaluated 72 waste tire generator facilities selling new tires 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 nine compliance advisories (informal enforcement actions) and one order (formal enforcement action) for non-compliance with waste tire laws and regulations.

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 approximately 23,340 passenger tire equivalents in CY 2020 (2021 data is not tabulated), reducing environmental risks from tire fires and eliminating prime mosquito breeding grounds, at a cost of \$78,660.

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 2020, 122% 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, fence / windbreaks, and alternative daily cover being the top three uses.
- Figure 9 shows that in 2020 and up until 2018, Colorado 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 and returned again in 2020.

For a complete explanation of the waste tire program, please see the 2020 Annual Report to the Colorado legislature at: www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/swreports

Figure 7

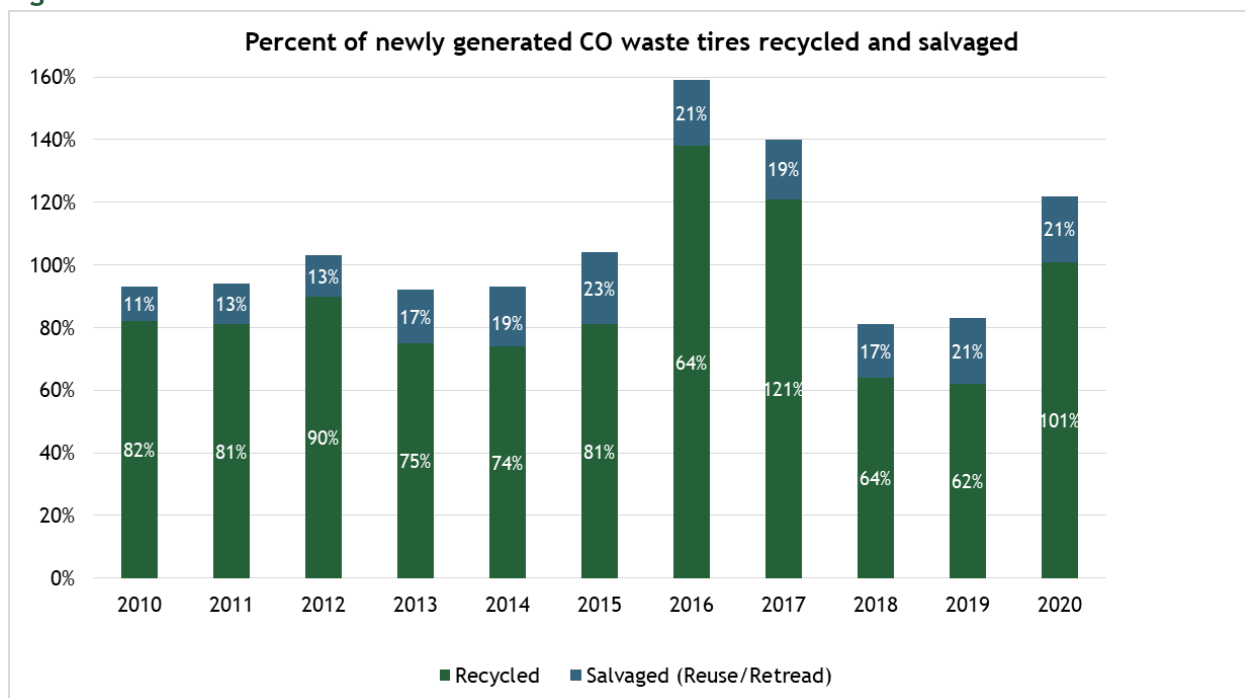


Figure 8

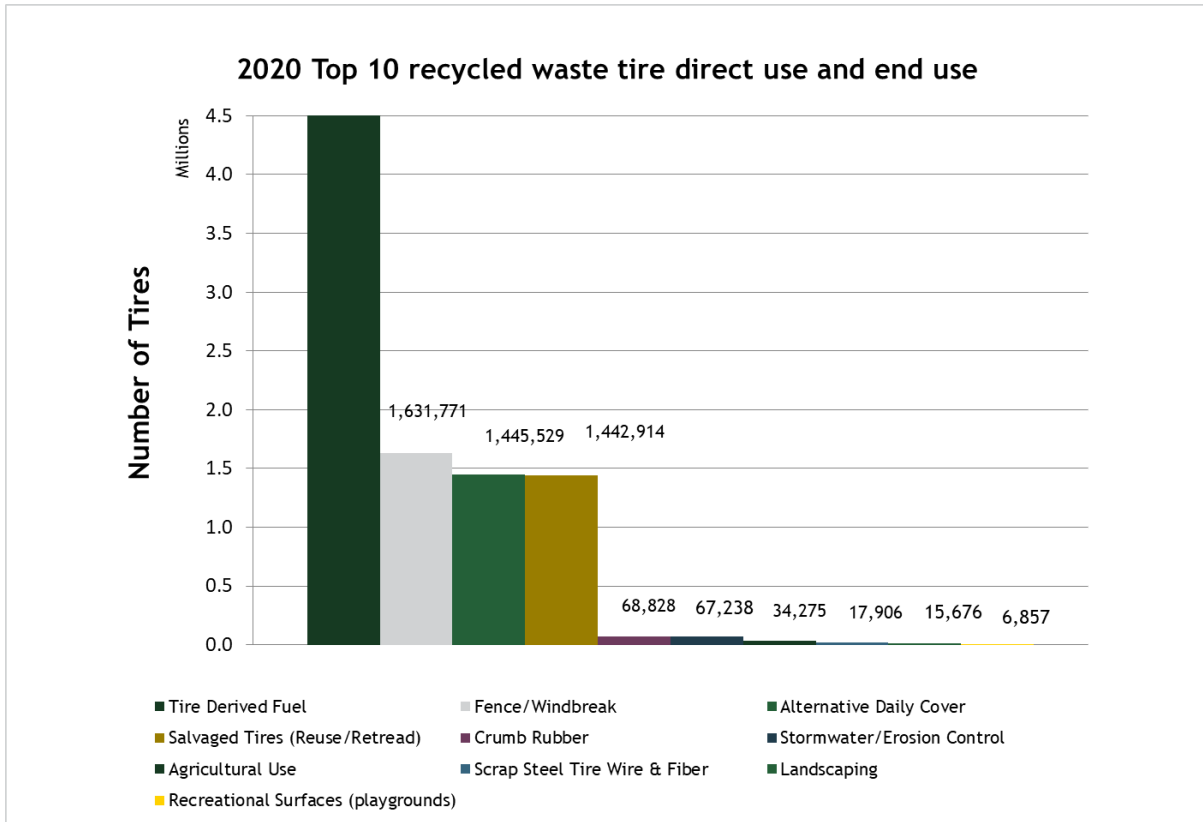
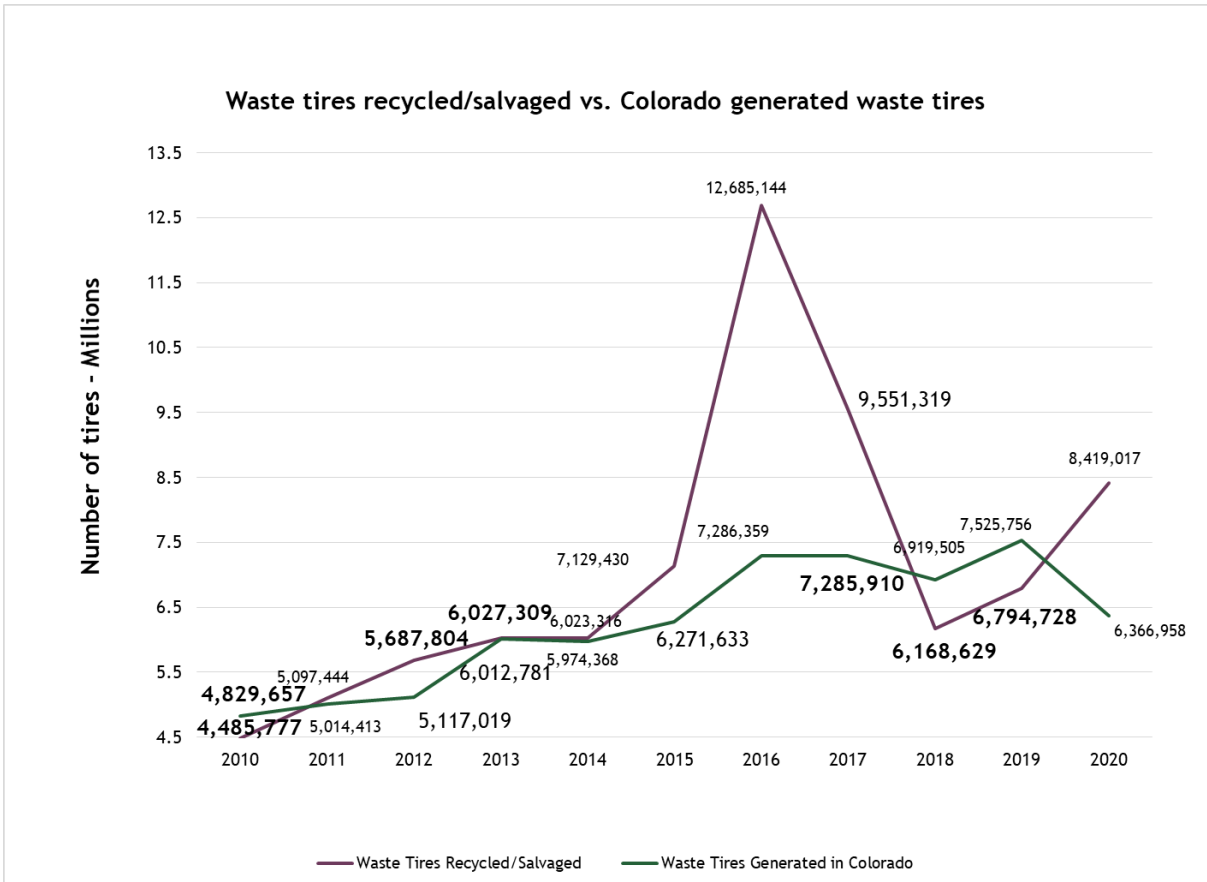


Figure 9



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

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 nine applications and approved four beneficial use applications in FY 2021. Approved beneficial use projects resulted in 228,921 tons of solid waste diverted from disposal and an additional 213,824 tons of coal ash utilized under beneficial use approval.

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 contract collection and recycling services, and they are responsible for ensuring that paint recycling and disposal is convenient and free for residents.

PaintCare is also 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 2020 PaintCare report provides the following highlights:

In 2020, PaintCare processed 658,356 gallons of unwanted or unusable paint; 81% of the paint collected was latex paint and 19% was oil-based paint. Most of the latex paint collected was either beneficially used or recycled into new latex paint in Colorado.



You can find the PaintCare Plan, the 2020 PaintCare annual report, and the program’s 2020 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. Like most industries, the waste and recycling industry experienced significant changes and challenges in 2020. Waste generation patterns shifted where offices and businesses generated less waste and households generated more waste. Waste generation overall, which includes both waste disposal and waste diversion, decreased by almost 1.5 million tons in Colorado - a 10% decrease in the amount of waste generated in 2020 compared to 2019. In addition to overall waste generation declining, waste diversion through recycling and composting practices for residential and commercial sources also decreased in 2020.

Statewide, recycling and composting diverted 15.3% of municipal solid waste (MSW) in 2020. The 2020 statewide diversion rate decreased from 15.9% in 2019.

The primary driver for this decrease was a significant fire at a wood waste recycling facility. This fire alone may have been responsible for the loss of as much as 100,000 tons of recyclable material. Had this recyclable material not been lost to fire, the MSW diversion rate would have likely increased in 2020.

Overall, recycling and composting quantities have remained at a relatively consistent rate for the last three years. Generation of waste had been steadily increasing along with the rise in statewide population prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Although waste generation declined in 2020, Colorado is still far from the diversion goals that the Solid and Hazardous Waste Commission adopted in 2016, including the first benchmark of 28% in 2021, with the goal of reaching 45% by 2036.

2020 MSW diversion data

The recycling and composting totals for municipal solid waste are presented in figure 10. It is important to note the distinction between the MSW diversion rate and the total diversion rate. MSW, or municipal solid waste, includes waste generated by households, businesses, and institutions. Generally speaking, this waste stream tends to be steady and predictable, and is typically used to measure program effectiveness for commonly generated recyclable materials.

The total diversion rate includes all other solid wastes including industrial waste. These wastes consist of things like construction and demolition debris, aggregates, and coal combustion residuals, all of which tend to fluctuate from year to year. While total diversion data is still measured, it is not used in goal setting or measurement because of this volatility.

While recyclables such as paper, plastic, glass, and metal are often viewed as the primary component of the diversion rate, organic materials such as yard trimmings and food waste have a high percentage of material diversion by weight.

Regional diversion

Along with the statewide diversion goals, there are specific regional goals as well. The state is broken into two regions; the Front Range, and Greater Colorado. The Front Range region includes the following counties: Adams, Arapahoe, Broomfield, Boulder, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, Pueblo, and Weld. The Greater Colorado region includes all other counties.

The goals for these regions consider the economic and logistical challenges of recycling in areas of low population density, the existing access to waste diversion infrastructure along the state's urban corridor, as well as the number of residents in the Front Range which amounts to over 80% of the population.

Figure 10 shows that the Greater Colorado region is achieving the 2021 benchmark for diversion of 10%, but the Front Range is well behind the targeted rate of 32%. Accordingly, Colorado is short of the statewide goal of 28% waste diversion.

Figure 10- Regional diversion rates, including goals

Region	2020 rate	2021 goals	MSW disposal	MSW diversion	Recycling in tons	Composting in tons
Front Range Region	16.2%	32.0%	5,088,440	980,787	703,040	277,747
Greater Colorado Region	10.6%	10.0%	823,803	97,645	64,707	32,937
Statewide	15.3%	28.0%	5,912,243	1,066,840	756,154	310,686

Waste diversion composition and trends

The compositions of both the MSW and industrial waste diverted from disposal are dominated by a few larger and heavier waste streams. As you can see in figure 11, cardboard is the single biggest component at almost 30% of the MSW diverted. Compost feedstocks, including food scraps and yard waste, make up another 29% of the MSW diverted from landfills.

In the industrial sector, asphalt, concrete, and aggregates make up almost 80% of the industrial waste diverted from landfills. It is important to note that diversion is calculated using weight and not volume, and therefore some of the more dense material streams tend to make up more significant pieces of the pie.

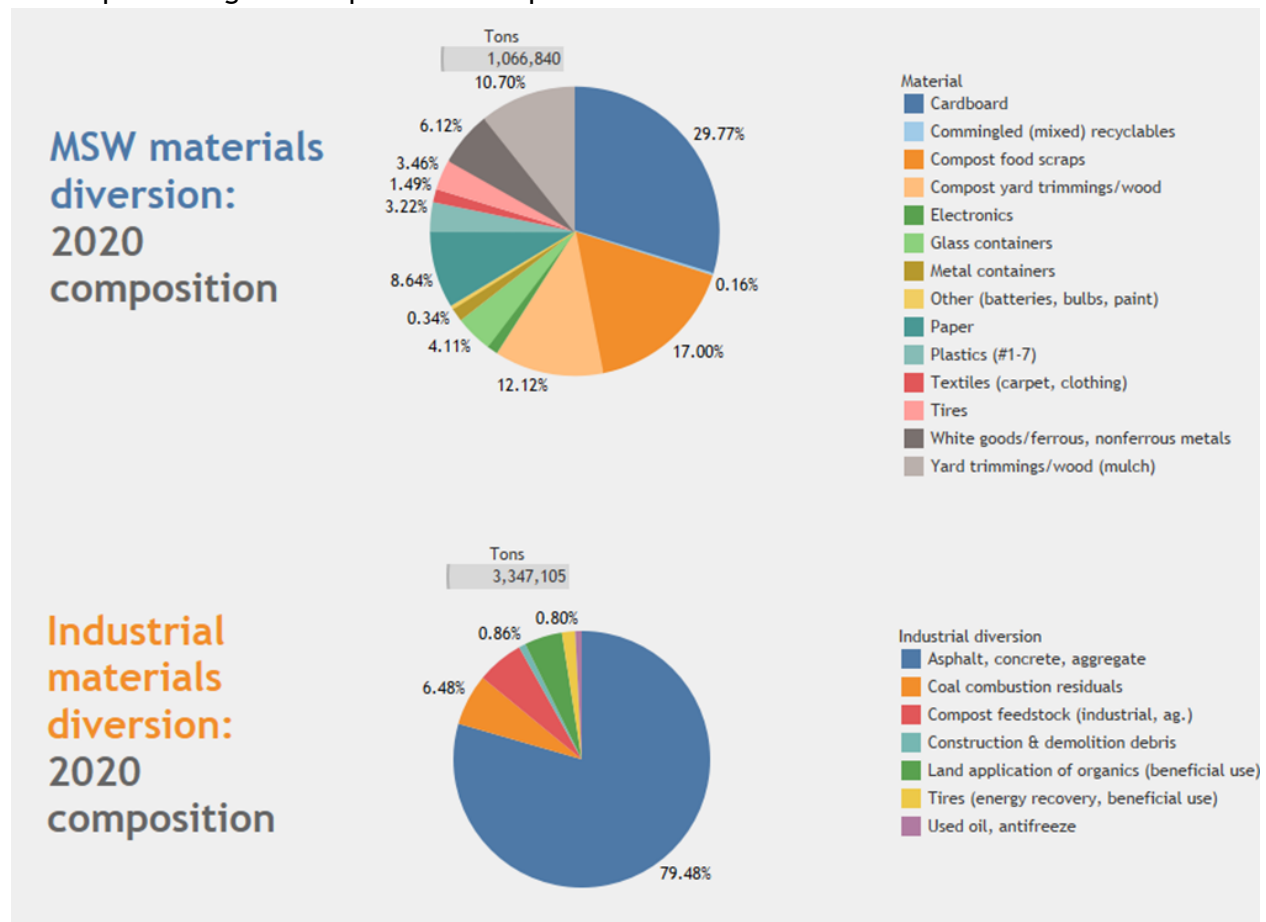


Figure 11 - Waste diversion composition in MSW and industrial waste.

Waste diversion trends for the last several years are illustrated in figure 12. The amount of cardboard diverted has risen in the last five years, while the amount of paper diverted has

seen a dramatic decrease. This aligns with national trends as more consumers have items shipped directly to their households, while the production of print media declines. A shift away from the office in 2020 may have also impacted the generation of office paper waste.

Plastic diversion is steadily growing, and glass diversion increased in 2017 when Momentum Recycling began taking and sorting glass that used to be too contaminated for recycling.

One key area to note is the large decrease in yard waste used to create mulch. This is a category that had steadily increased over the last few years, but there was a very large drop in 2020. A large fire at a wood processing facility caused the drop, because this facility lost as much as 110,000 tons of wood waste to the fire. Not only does this loss of material have an impact on the trend for yard trimmings, but it also impacts the overall MSW diversion rate for 2020.

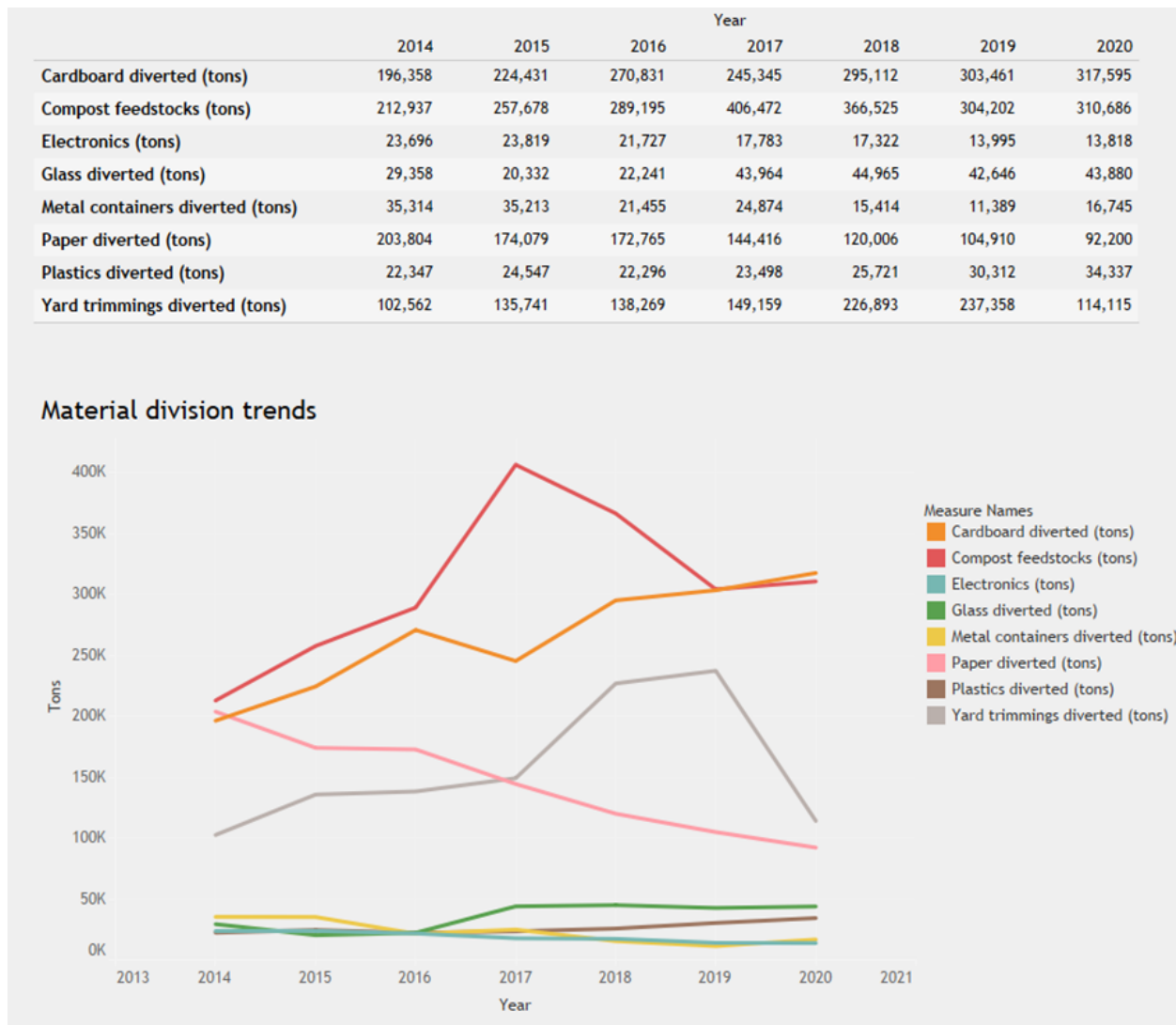


Figure 12- Annual trends in MSW diversion

Total waste generation

Year over year changes in waste generation, including diversion and disposal, are illustrated in figure 13. Total waste generation dropped in 2020, with large decreases in industrial disposal (about 900,000 tons less), and industrial recycling (about 300,000 tons less). MSW generation also decreased, although the decrease was not as significant as the large decrease in industrial disposal. MSW disposal dropped by around 200,000 tons, while MSW diversion decreased by about 100,000 tons. As mentioned above, that 100,000 ton decrease can almost solely be attributed to the wood mulching fire that took place at one facility.

Although waste generation decreased in 2020, composting increased slightly. If the yard trimming and wood waste category were excluded from the recycling totals, recycling would have increased as well.

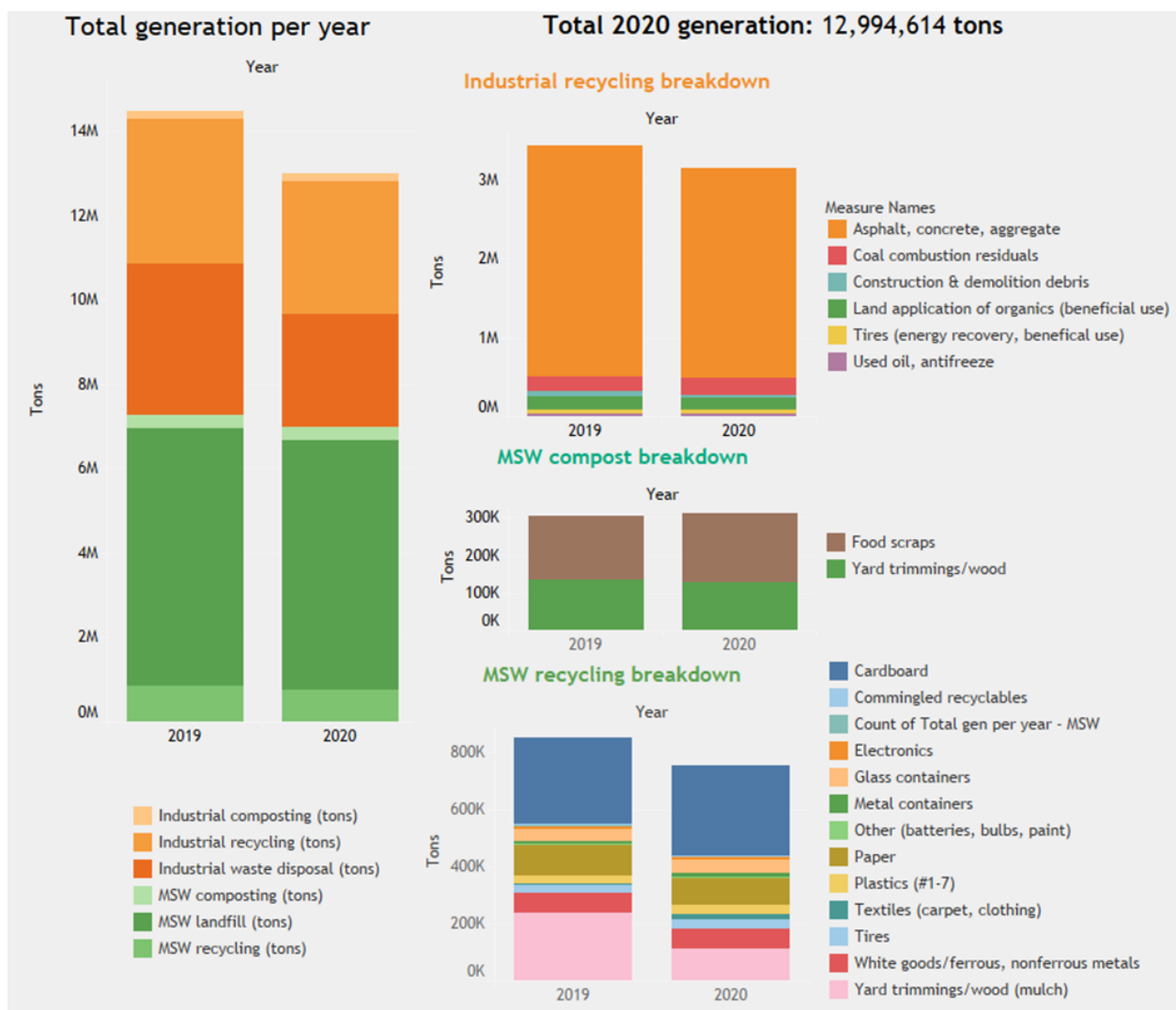


Figure 13 - Year over year waste generation by category, including disposal and diversion.

Benefits of waste diversion

There are many benefits of diverting waste from landfills. Not only is valuable landfill space saved, recycling also reduces greenhouse gas generation and energy consumption, and typically creates a stronger economic impact than disposal.

Using the EPA's Waste Reduction Model (WARM), the projected savings from waste diversion can be evaluated in a different light. In 2020, the WARM model estimated that Colorado prevented 1,917,441.41 metric tons of carbon dioxide from being generated by preventing material going into landfills in Colorado. This equates to the emissions from 407,100 passenger cars. The energy savings from diversion was equivalent to the energy used in 148,383 homes in a year.

Statewide organics management plan development

Colorado's waste diversion rate has remained stagnant for multiple years and slightly declined in 2020. Based on available waste diversion and landfill composition data, a high percentage of material sent to landfills in Colorado are organic materials such as food waste and landscape trimmings. As a result, the program will be leading a statewide organics management plan with an anticipated completion date of 2022. This plan will provide the department with recommendations on how to best address waste diversion of organic waste and incentivize the use of organic materials through localized end markets.

For more information about recycling and waste diversion, visit:

<https://cdphe.colorado.gov/colorado-recycling-totals>

Program funding

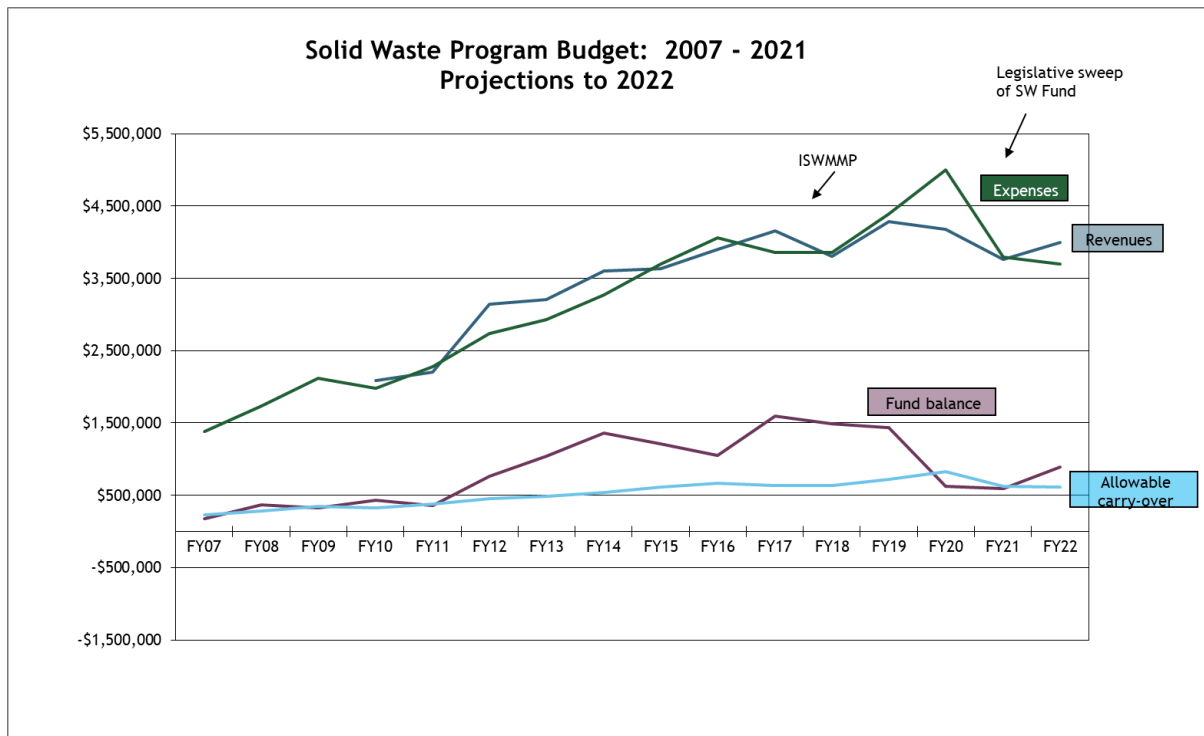
Funding for the Colorado Solid Waste Management program comes entirely from fees. The program receives no Colorado General Fund money. The program's funding has five components:

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 2021, the SWUF and hourly review fees provided about 62% of the program's funding needs. The waste tire fee covered 36% of the program's expenses. The PaintCare program covered the remaining 2% of the program's expenses.

Figure 14

Figure 14 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 projections are correct, the program will have adequate revenue streams to fund the program at least through FY2022 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. The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in less waste disposal at solid waste landfills and a corresponding drop in the SWUF for program funding. In FY 2021, the program collected \$3,765,585 in the SWUF, document review fees and annual facility fees while spending 3,797,585 to fund program activities.

Landfill volumes are slowly recovering to pre-pandemic levels. The program will continue to closely monitor the volume of solid waste sent to landfills to ensure adequate funding for program implementation.

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 12 years, the program has grown significantly, both in terms of the programs administered and the staff needed to implement those programs. However, recent retirements have left some positions open while solid waste volumes are monitored. This may result in increased review time for permitting documents.

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).

Key accomplishments include:

- Ensuring compliance with laws and regulations concerning the management of solid waste;
- Increasing the total number of inspections in FY21 from FY20;
- Maintaining a program that is credible and accountable to the public;
- Maintaining a program that is cost effective and fiscally sound;
- Energy savings from waste diversion that is equivalent to the energy used in 148,383 homes in a year

Efforts undertaken by the Solid Waste Management Program have significantly improved both the efficiency and effectiveness of the program. The department will continue our efforts to improve the Solid Waste and Materials Management Program year over year.

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Statute: Section 30-20-101.5(3), C.R.S.

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