

Committee Members:					
*	Susan Baker Republic Services	✓	Luke Dynes Citizen at Large	✓	Chris Ogren Citizen at Large
*	Paul Bertagna City of Sisters	*	Keith Kessararis Citizen at Large	✓	Mike Riley/Udara Abeysekara (proxy) The Environmental Center
*	Jared Black Citizen at Large		Cassie Lacy City of Bend	✓	Erwin Swetnam Cascade Disposal
*	Bill Duerden City of Redmond		Jake Obrist City of La Pine	✓	Robin Vora Citizen at Large
Consultant(s):					
✓C	Dwight Miller Parametrix, Inc.	*C	Ryan Rudnick Parametrix, Inc.		
Dept. of Solid Waste Staff:					
✓S	Tim Brownell Incoming Director	✓S	Chad Centola Director	*S	Sue Monette Management Analyst
✓S	Timm Schimke Senior Advisor				
Elected Official(s):					
E					
Guest(s):		✓G	2	*G	7
✓	<i>Present at meeting</i>	*	<i>Teleconference</i>	C	<i>Consultant</i>
E	<i>Elected Official</i>	G	<i>Guest</i>	S	<i>Staff</i>

Decisions/Actions Taken by the Committee in Blue

Items Requiring Follow-up in Red

Call to Order: The meeting was called to order by Chad Centola, Deschutes County Department of Solid Waste Director, at 1:06 p.m.

1. Welcome & Introductions:

- **Deschutes County – Project Team and roles**
- **SWAC Operating Rules / Procedures**

Chad Centola introduced Tim Brownell, incoming Solid Waste Director, and Dwight Miller, Parametrix consultant and the Solid Waste Management Facility (SWMF) Siting Project Manager. Committee members and Department of Solid Waste staff in attendance gave brief introductions such as name, company, and background.

2. Overview of Deschutes County Solid Waste Department: Chad Centola

Chad presented an overview of the current solid waste system. Integrated solid waste management includes the collection, recycling, transfer system, and disposal components along with system financing.

- Collection Component:
 - Franchise Ordinances and Orders
 - Minimum Service Levels
 - Maximum Fees Charged to Subscribers
 - Monitoring of Franchise Profits
 - Franchise Service Providers
 - Waste Connections
 - Republic Services
 - Hazardous Waste Management

- Recycling Component:
 - Curbside Collection
 - Drop off sites at Knott Landfill, Transfer Stations and Depots
 - Yard Debris Composting
 - Education and Promotion

- Transfer Component:
 - Negus Transfer Station (Redmond/North County)
 - Southwest Transfer Station (La Pine/South County)
 - Northwest Transfer Station (Cloverdale/Sisters)
 - Alfalfa Transfer Station

- Disposal Component:
 - Knott Landfill
 - Engineered Facility
 - Environmental Monitoring
 - Leachate & Landfill Gas Management
 - Anticipated to reach capacity in 2029

3. Solid Waste Management Plan / Laying the Foundation for SWMF Siting: Chad Centola
Knott Landfill is anticipated to reach capacity in 2029. A Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) was completed in 2019 with the primary areas of focus on expanding and improving recycling programs, identifying infrastructure and facility needs and improvements, and evaluating and identifying future disposal needs.

Future disposal options looked at the use of alternative technologies, transferring the County's waste to a regional landfill, and siting a new facility in Deschutes County. The Board of County Commissioners elected to site a new facility in Deschutes County.

- Alternate Technologies Analysis:
 - Substantial capital costs to construct alternative technology facilities
 - Technology limitations
 - Established technologies require more waste than generated in Deschutes County
 - Markets for technologies that produce fuel products are not established in the region
 - Emerging technologies have not been proven in full scale application
 - Regardless of the technology, there are always residuals or unprocessable waste that will require landfill disposal

- Waste Transfer to a Regional Landfill
 - 4 regional landfills in the Columbia Gorge
 - 130-200 miles from Knott Landfill
 - 40-50 semi-trucks hauling waste each day from Deschutes County at current tonnage
 - Estimated disposal cost is \$47-62/ton (transportation, landfill tip fee and host fee)

- In-County Landfill
 - 30 miles +/- from Knott Landfill
 - 500 acres (250 acres of landfill and 250 acres of buffer)
 - 100 years of capacity
 - Costs (2019 cost estimates):
 - Siting and permitting: \$3,000,000
 - Initial construction: \$11,000,000
 - Estimated transportation and disposal cost: \$42/ton (current cost at Knott Landfill is \$35.21/ton)

Chad reviewed the advantages of an in-county landfill development versus an out-of-county landfill long haul. He went through a detailed matrix comparing the transfer of waste to a regional site versus an in-county landfill. Primary factors included implementation considerations, regional economic impacts, cost, rate stability, system flexibility, reliability, greenhouse gas emissions from landfilled waste, transportation emissions, land impacts, and public support.

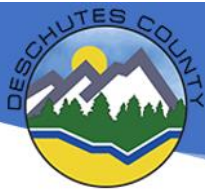
4. SWAC Participation: Chad Centola

Chad explained the SWAC role and involvement in the siting process. Members will review information on the site selection process for a new Solid Waste Management Facility, provide input and guidance throughout the site selection process, make recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners as needed during the site screening process, and ultimately make a recommendation to the Board on a final site.

Chad is looking for the Solid Waste Advisory Committee to develop a short list of three (3) top sites for Board consideration in May 2023. The emphasis is that this is for siting a “Solid Waste Management Facility” with more solid waste activities (resource extraction, composting, etc.) than just a landfill.

5. SWMF Siting Approach: Dwight Miller

Dwight presented an overview of the siting process and criteria and lead discussion through the SWMF siting diagram. Siting an in-County facility starts with the Solid Waste Management Plan which identifies the need and sets the stage. The inverted triangle diagram represents a filtered approach involving developing non-specific conceptual design site selection criteria, collecting data for potential site identification, performing broad area screening, focused area screening, running through a comparative site alternative evaluation/environmental review process, selecting a preferred site alternative, and ultimately property acquisition services.



Robust approach to Siting In-County



The SWMP schedule identifies the development of the siting process with an original completion target of mid-2020. The siting and permitting would then commence with completion by the end of 2025. Although the pandemic impacted the initial timing, the site selection is expected by 2023 with permitting complete by the end of 2025.

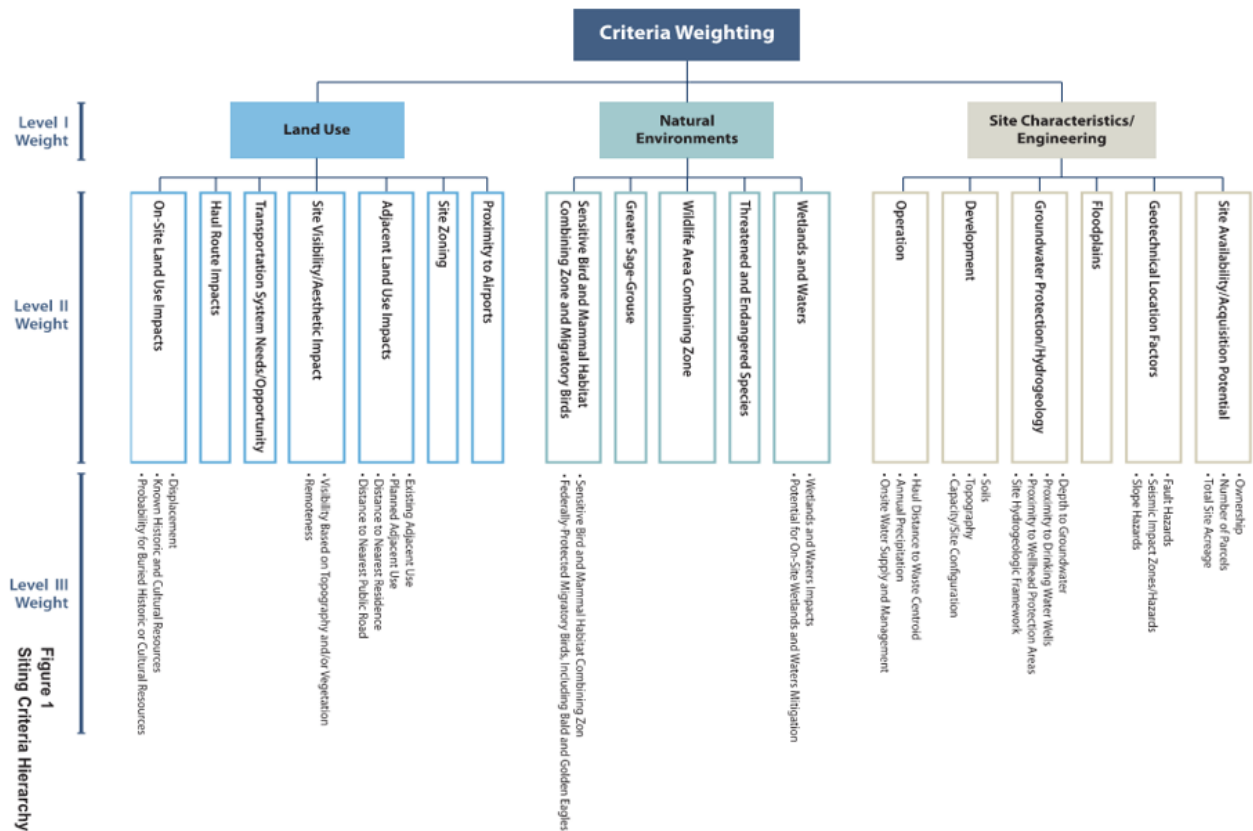
The site selection process will go through a multi-stage effort – phase 1 goes through the selection of the final three sites; phase 2 starts with an in-depth analysis and final review.

6. SWMF Siting Criteria Development and Implementation: Chad Centola & Dwight Miller

Chad started the siting criteria discussion by asking members to review the technical memo and submit comments the following week. The siting criteria will be the first SWAC recommendation to the Board with the plan to submit for review late May.

Action: Solid Waste Advisory Committee members will review the siting criteria technical memo and submit comments by early May so the final draft can be prepared for Board review.

Dwight provided a high level overview of the siting criteria. There are three weight levels applied to the criteria with considerations for fatal flaws. The top level areas include land use, natural environments and site characteristics/engineering. The second level is broken down into more detail, and these are further broken down into a third level criteria. The tiered approach allows the application of weights in the scoring process. Property ownership on page 5 of the technical memo was used as an example.



Dwight reviewed the public outreach goals, which are to be transparent, share information Countywide, engage underrepresented communities, listen and provide opportunities for feedback throughout the siting process, and use multiple engagement tools and methods. The SWAC is a critical element of public outreach.

The consultants are in the middle of the public interview process to get input from a broad spectrum of the community. Other activities include developing a toolkit of outreach materials to support ongoing communication throughout the project (webpage, e-news, social media) and drafting content for the project webpage, including a project timeline, frequently asked questions (FAQ), and other information. As potential sites are screened, targeted outreach and communications will begin that are geared to specific stakeholder needs.

The FAQ list will help track questions and responses for consistent feedback to the public. More interest is likely as the process proceeds and the public sees prospective areas and sites. Outreach materials are meant to keep the public informed.

7. Questions/Comments/Issues: Chad Centola & Dwight Miller

SWAC members and the public asked questions throughout the meeting regarding the sites and process.

- How big is Knott Landfill? 143 acres
- Were there any adjustments to the schedule developed in 2019 after the census update and based on recent population growth as it relates to the expected remaining life of Knott Landfill? Historical volumes going back to 2006 show we are close to the projected 3% average volume increase which still predicts 2029. Solid waste generation fluctuates with the economy, going down during recessions and up with growth. The SWMP provides possible short term solutions in case the 2029 deadline is not met.

- If the GIS process identifies 20 sites, would you first look at all 20 for a fatal flaw before analysing further? Yes, GIS mapping will identify fatal flaw areas and the sites will not make it to broad screening. An example is distance to the airport based on FAA restrictions.
- How will cost be considered at broad/focused screening? Cost is factored at a high level in the broad screening process and in detail when narrowing to the top few sites. The criteria provide indirect prioritization of sites that have lower development costs (soils, roads, utilities). Soils is one of the most sensitive cost factors for landfills (development, operations, and closure).
- When will the number of sites be determined? The first step is to finalize the criteria and then it can be applied to the broad and specific screening process to locate the sites. A GIS mapping tool has been developed by the County to assist in this process.
- Is there a possibility of no sites meeting the criteria with scores of all fives? That is certainly a possibility, but the goal is to find the highest scoring sites versus requiring top scores in all areas of the screening process.
- Will existing Knott Landfill facilities be retained? Yes, the new facility is a limited access facility, so the administration office, transfer station, composting, and recycling will still be a Knott Landfill. Only the waste will be transported to the new facility/landfill.
- How will GIS be used for screening? It will be applied Countywide to identify fatal flaw areas and areas that may be developed. Criteria have not yet been applied to maintain objectivity. The County and Parametrix have developed strong GIS tools.
- Will scoring be done by the SWAC? No, the criteria will be applied by the County and consultant team and then the scoring results shared with the SWAC for review, comment, and approval. The objective development and review of the criteria and process is a critical first step.
- Are you working with a single federal agency representative or dealing with multiple federal agencies? For the most part, specific federal agencies will be consulted depending on the criteria.
- If it comes down to acquisition of federal lands, how will federal agencies be consulted with for acquisition? The County previously met with BLM and there is an inventory of disposable federal lands that might be available to sell or trade. The County will work directly with BLM (or other federal agency). Federal acquisition is primarily a schedule risk issue due to the level of environmental review and the federal acquisition process.
- In terms of process, will it be that the SWAC will approve the draft siting criteria for Commissioners then the public will have an opportunity for feedback? At this time, SWAC will make a recommendation and the Commissioners will review and approve. There will be opportunity for public comment throughout the siting process.
- Is the GIS system tied to the ESRI software? The ESRI software is part of the DIAL system. At this point, the GIS system is still under development and has not been published for public consumption. With licensing and other considerations, organizations typically provide the product of the GIS system versus access to the actual system. ESRI GIS output will be presented to the SWAC and public, and was identified as an opportunity to provide transparency.

Action: Chad Centola and Dwight Miller will see if the GIS system or other screen shot material can be made accessible on DIAL or other means.

- Are any tribal members part of the interested parties or selection group being interviewed? A local government official is a tribal member and included in the group being interviewed.

- Was the decision to site a new in-County landfill formally voted on or adopted? Yes, it was part of the SWMP which was formally approved by the BOCC.
- Should there be a criteria for all parts of Deschutes County to have access to the power generation and grids? The evaluation of sites includes a general infrastructure and utilities portion for the broad screening and will be further evaluated during the focused screening. A site like this may be an energy producer with solar and renewable natural gas combustion for power generation.
- What is the basis for the desired site size of 500-acres? The 500-acre desired site size is based upon a 250-acre landfill with a roughly ¼-mile buffer.
- Is the final recommendation driven by the highest average weighted score or is there subjectivity built into it? The scoring used to narrow to the top three sites is rather objective. Detailed site investigation, cost estimates, and other analysis may be a bit subjective when narrowing the top sites.
- What is the timeframe to get to the three sites? It will take 12 to 14 months to get to the shortlist of sites.
- A committee member expressed concern that evaluating 31 criteria for each potential site, each with an arbitrary and small percentage weight, might overshadow obvious pros and cons of sites. For example, cost is important, but is only included as Haul Distance with a weight of 50% of 10% of 35% ($0.5 \times 0.1 \times 0.35$) or 1.75% of the total weight. The committee member suggested that a simpler and more subjective evaluation, including obvious fatal flaws, would be a quicker and cheaper way to narrow the list of candidate sites to be studied in detail.
- Do you have a percentage breakdown for the level three weights? A table can easily be prepared to provide this information.

Action: Upon request from the SWAC, Dwight Miller and the Parametrix team will prepare a table showing the calculated weight for each criterion.

8. Next Meeting:

Action: Sue Monette will send a poll to the SWAC members to determine the preferred meeting day and time for the future recurring meetings.

Meeting Adjourned: 3:00 p.m.