

BEFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE
METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICT

FOR THE PURPOSE OF ADOPTING A POLICY FOR)	ORDINANCE NO. 89-303
THE METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICT)	
REQUIRING THE PURCHASE OF YARD DEBRIS)	Introduced by Rena Cusma
COMPOST AND SEWAGE SLUDGE COMPOST)	Executive Officer

WHEREAS, The Metropolitan Service District's Institutional Purchasing Program of the 1986 Solid Waste Reduction Plan identifies the need for institutions to support recycling programs through increased demand for products made from recycled waste materials; and

WHEREAS, the adoption of a procurement policy that requires the purchase of recycled waste soil amendments will provide a model for other governments and businesses in the region; and

WHEREAS, Public agencies and businesses in the region will respond to a recommended product preference for yard debris compost and sewage sludge compost by increasing their demand for these recycled waste soil amendment products and decreasing their demand for soil amendment products; and

WHEREAS, Yard debris represents 10.5 percent of the waste stream in the region; and

WHEREAS, The impact of the Environmental Quality Commission's Opportunity to Recycle Yard Debris Rule will be an increase in the supply of yard debris to processors in the region and, presumably, an increase in the supply of yard debris compost for which greater demand must be created; and

WHEREAS, Successful implementation of the regional Yard Debris Plan depends upon secure markets for yard debris compost; and

WHEREAS, Procurement policies for recycled waste soil amendments would facilitate development of recycled waste compost markets--primarily homeowners, landscapers and nurseries; and

WHEREAS, Yard debris compost and sewage sludge compost are priced roughly equal to or less than virgin soil amendments used for equivalent purposes; and

WHEREAS, Oregon Revised Statutes 279.733 and 279.739 and the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Section 6002, of 1976,

and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 direct government to procure products made from recycled waste materials; and

WHEREAS, The Metropolitan Service District, has guidelines pertaining to the purchase of recycled waste soil amendments but lacks a purchasing policy for these products; now, therefore,

THE COUNCIL OF THE METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICT HEREBY ORDAINS:

That Section 2.04.010 Definitions be amended to include the following:

(l) FUNCTIONALLY EQUIVALENT -- Refers to items having the same or substantially similar end use.

(m) FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS -- Include: performance criteria, contents standards (if indicated by human and plant health considerations), quantity or proportion limits for specific uses, size and type of compost or compost blend required, cost, or any substantially equivalent method to maximize the purchase of recycled waste compost.

(n) ORGANIC SOIL AMENDMENTS -- Are products with any of the following uses: soil mix component, propagation, container mixes, field crop amendments, mulch, soil top dressing, substitute for gravel, soil structure improvement, mud control, erosion control, and landfill cover and weed control.

(o) PRACTICABLE -- Capable of being used consistent with: performance in accordance with applicable specifications, availability at a reasonable price, availability within a reasonable period of time, and maintenance of a satisfactory level of competition.

AND that Section 2.04.076 "Purchase of Soil Amendments" be added to the Metro Code as follows:

The following criteria and standards shall apply to the purchase of yard debris compost and sewage sludge compost (recycled waste compost products:

ALL METRO personnel, when purchasing organic soil amendments shall:

(1) Review organic soil amendment specifications in accordance with Yard Debris Compost and Sewage Sludge Compost Procurement

Guidelines for Business and Governments, attached hereto and included by reference herein, for the purpose of eliminating:

- (a) Any exclusion of recycled compost products, and
 - (b) Any requirement that organic soil amendments, or functionally equivalent products, be manufactured from specific materials other than yard debris compost and sewage sludge compost, unless there is a basis for such exclusion or requirement that is related to technical considerations or proven risk to plant health or human safety.
- (2) Develop specifications for recycled compost products and blends requiring the purchase of recycled compost products to the maximum extent practicable.
- (3) Include recycled waste compost products in all requests for proposals and bid solicitations for organic soil amendments or functionally equivalent products.
- (4) Require METRO gardeners, contractors and sub-contractors to purchase recycled waste compost products when purchasing organic soil amendments and when such product:
- (a) Meets functional requirements for specific applications, and
 - (b) Meets acceptable content standards for the application involved when human and plant health are involved, and
 - (c) Contains the maximum amount of yard debris compost and/or sewage sludge compost among the choices available.
- (5) Seek opportunities to purchase recycled waste compost on an annual contract basis to maximize the amount of compost purchased.
- (6) Purchase recycled waste compost on a case-by-case, or experimental basis, while gathering information about recycled waste compost products under the following conditions:
- (a) In cases where public and plant health and safety are not an issue and relevant content information is not available,
 - (b) Product is free,
 - (c) Product is not consistently available, and
 - (d) Standards for particular contents information are not established.

(7) Exert continuing effort to find appropriate uses for products excluded from procurement.

(8) Conduct annual reviews of procurement practices and eliminate those which would inhibit or preclude use of recycled compost products.

(9) Not require purchase of recycled waste compost in applications where a risk to plant or human health or safety has been established by reliable testing and test interpretation.

ADOPTED by the Council of the Metropolitan Service District
this 12th day of October, 1989.



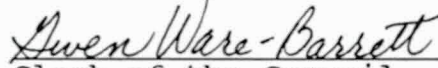
Gary Hansen, Deputy Presiding Officer

ATTEST:



Clerk of the Council

I certify this ordinance was not
vetoed by the Executive Officer.



Clerk of the Council

10/26/89
Date

SOLID WASTE COMMITTEE REPORT

ORDINANCE NO. 89-303, FOR THE ADOPTION OF A MODEL PURCHASING POLICY
FOR THE METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICT REQUIRING THE PURCHASE OF YARD
DEBRIS COMPOST AND SEWAGE SLUDGE

Date: October 4, 1989

Presented by: Councilor Gary
Hansen

Committee Recommendation: The Solid Waste Committee voted 4 to 0 to
recommend Council adoption of Ordinance No. 89-303. Voting: Councilors
Hansen, Buchanan, DeJardin and Wyers. Absent: Ragsdale. This action
taken October 3, 1989.

Committee Discussion/Issues: The Solid Waste Committee held a public
hearing on September 19, 1989. No one from the public testified.

The Committee requested that the Solid Waste staff make Exhibit A a part of
Ordinance No. 89-303 and make other changes to make the ordinance more
clear.

Another public hearing was held on October 3, 1989. No one testified.

The Solid Waste staff pointed out that the proposed ordinance requires
Metro gardeners, contractors and sub-contractors to purchase recycled waste
compost products when purchasing organic solid amendments and when such
product meets specific requirements and standards. Other public agencies
and businesses are not required to follow the proposed model/guidelines but
are encouraged to do so to reduce the amount of waste going to the
landfill.

The Committee made Exhibit A (Yard Debris Compost and Sewage Sludge Compost
Procurement Guidelines for Business and Governments) a part of the
ordinance.

There were no issues or further questions raised. The Committee voted to
recommend adoption of Ordinance No. 89-303.

GH:RB:pa
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WHEREAS, Public agencies and businesses in the region will respond to a recommended product preference for yard debris compost and sewage sludge compost by increasing their demand for these recycled waste soil amendment products and decreasing their demand for soil amendment products; and

WHEREAS, Yard debris represents 10.5 percent of the waste stream in the region; and

WHEREAS, The impact of the Environmental Quality Commission's Opportunity to Recycle Yard Debris Rule will be an increase in the supply of yard debris to processors in the region and, presumably, an increase in the supply of yard debris compost for which greater demand must be created; and

WHEREAS, Successful implementation of the regional Yard Debris Plan depends upon secure markets for yard debris compost; and

WHEREAS, Procurement policies for recycled waste soil amendments would facilitate development of recycled waste compost markets--primarily homeowners, landscapers and nurseries; and

WHEREAS, Yard debris compost and sewage sludge compost are priced roughly equal to or less than virgin soil amendments used for equivalent purposes; and

WHEREAS, Oregon Revised Statutes 279.733 and 279.739 and the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Section 6002, of 1976,

and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 direct government to procure products made from recycled waste materials; and

WHEREAS, The Metropolitan Service District, has guidelines pertaining to the purchase of recycled waste soil amendments but lacks a purchasing policy for these products; now, therefore,

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ALL METRO personnel, when purchasing organic soil amendments shall:

(1) Review organic soil amendment specifications in accordance with Yard Debris Compost and Sewage Sludge Compost Procurement

Guidelines for Business and Governments, attached hereto and included by reference herein, for the purpose of eliminating:

- (a) Any exclusion of recycled compost products, and
 - (b) Any requirement that organic soil amendments, or functionally equivalent products, be manufactured from specific materials other than yard debris compost and sewage sludge compost, unless there is a basis for such exclusion or requirement that is related to technical considerations or proven risk to plant health or human safety.
- (2) Develop specifications for recycled compost products and blends requiring the purchase of recycled compost products to the maximum extent practicable.
- (3) Include recycled waste compost products in all requests for proposals and bid solicitations for organic soil amendments or functionally equivalent products.
- (4) Require METRO gardeners, contractors and sub-contractors to purchase recycled waste compost products when purchasing organic soil amendments and when such product:
- (a) Meets functional requirements for specific applications, and
 - (b) Meets acceptable content standards for the application involved when human and plant health are involved, and
 - (c) Contains the maximum amount of yard debris compost and/or sewage sludge compost among the choices available.
- (5) Seek opportunities to purchase recycled waste compost on an annual contract basis to maximize the amount of compost purchased.
- (6) Purchase recycled waste compost on a case-by-case, or experimental basis, while gathering information about recycled waste compost products under the following conditions:
- (a) In cases where public and plant health and safety are not an issue and relevant content information is not available,
 - (b) Product is free,
 - (c) Product is not consistently available, and
 - (d) Standards for particular contents information are not established.

(7) Exert continuing effort to find appropriate uses for products excluded from procurement.

(8) Conduct annual reviews of procurement practices and eliminate those which would inhibit or preclude use of recycled compost products.

~~(9) Require contractors and sub-contractors to purchase recycled waste compost when purchasing organic soil amendments.~~

(9) Not require purchase of recycled waste compost in applications where a risk to plant or human health or safety has been established by reliable testing and test interpretation.

ADOPTED by the Council of the Metropolitan Service District
this ____ day of _____, 1989.

~~Mike Ragsdale~~, Presiding Officer

Darry Hansen Deputy

ATTEST:

Clerk of the Council

EXHIBIT "A"

YARD DEBRIS COMPOST AND SEWAGE SLUDGE COMPOST PROCUREMENT GUIDELINES FOR BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENTS

I. General

A. Purpose

The purpose of this guideline is:

1. To designate recycled waste compost as procurement items.
2. To assist agencies and businesses in the Metropolitan Service District with program development for recycled waste compost procurement.
3. To encourage adherence to and consistency with the meaning and intent of Section 6002 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, Oregon Revised Statutes 279.733 and 279.739, and the Institutional Purchasing component of METRO's Waste Reduction Plan.

B. Designation

METRO designates yard debris compost and sewage sludge compost as items which are produced from recycled waste materials (i.e., yard debris and sewage sludge) and whose procurement by procurement agencies in the region will carry out the objectives of section 6002 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of the United States, Oregon Revised Statutes 279.739, and the Institutional Purchasing component of METRO's Waste Reduction Plan.

C. Applicability

1. This guideline is intended as a recommendation to all procurement agencies, both public and private, within METRO's jurisdiction and all procurement actions involving organic soil amendments or conditioners.
2. This guideline applies to all contractors and sub-contractors of the Metropolitan Service District when purchasing organic soil amendments.

3. This guideline applies to purchases which are the direct result of a contract, grant, loan, funds disbursement, or agreement with a procurement agency.

D. **Definitions**

As used in this guideline:

"Compost" is a relatively stable decomposed organic material, often used for soil enrichment or conditioning.

"District" means the area or region defined by the geographic boundaries of the Metropolitan Service District.

"Functionally equivalent" refers to items having the same or substantially similar end use. Soil amendments or conditioners that are the functional equivalents of recycled waste compost products include those with any of the following uses: soil mix component, propagation, container mixes, field crop amendments, mulch, soil top dressing, soil structure improvement, mud control, erosion control, weed control. Although one compost may be preferable to another in a given application, yard debris compost and sewage sludge compost are considered to be functionally equivalent to the following product types and materials: bark dust, peat moss, soil mix, container mix, Milorganite, sawdust, mushroom compost and gravel.

"Mulch" is a covering that is spread on the surface of the soil to protect the soil from evaporation, erosion, soil crusting and freezing.

"Organic soil amendment" refers to a soil amendment derived from living or once-living organisms. See "Soil amendment" below.

"Practicable" means capable of being used consistent with: performance in accordance with applicable specifications, availability at a reasonable price, availability within a reasonable period of time, and maintenance of a satisfactory level of competition.

"Procurement agency" means any regional, city and county governmental unit, public commission, political subdivision or business located within the Metropolitan Service District boundaries.

"Recycled waste compost products" refers specifically to yard debris compost and sewage sludge compost as soil amendments made from recycled waste material.

"Sewage sludge compost" is compost made from dewatered sewage sludge, combined with sawdust, and subjected to controlled biological process for 22 days and temperatures at 65 degrees centigrade for three days, during which process it converts to compost.

"Soil amendment" is any material added to the soil which results in an improved condition of the soil chemistry or pH such as compost, mulch, peat and fertilizer.

"Soil conditioner" means any material added to the soil which results in an improvement to the physical soil structure, soil aeration, and water-holding capacity.

"Specification" means a description of the technical requirements for a material, product, or service that includes the criteria for determining whether these requirements are met. In general, specifications are in the form of written commercial designations, industry standards, and other descriptive references.

"Top dressing" is a covering of compost, fertilizer or other material that is spread on the soil without being plowed under.

"Virgin materials" are the supply of primary or natural resources, not made by man, that are used for making goods.

"Yard debris compost" means grass, weeds, leaves and woody material blended and decomposed under controlled conditions to produce a rich organic compost.

II. Procurement Program

A. METRO recommends that within one year of the effective date of this guideline, each procurement agency that procures organic soil amendments or conditioners establish a procurement program for the purchase of recycled waste compost to the maximum extent practicable and eliminate from its specifications any exclusion of the purchase of recycled waste compost.

B. A comprehensive procurement program would include the following:

1. Specifications;
2. Promotion program;
3. Procedures for estimation, certification, and verification;
4. Procedures to conduct an annual evaluation of the procurement program.

- C. METRO is not required to develop or implement a procurement program for any agency but itself. Each business and government located and operating within the District is encouraged to develop its own procurement program. Technical assistance with procurement program development is available from METRO.

III. Specifications

A. Revisions of Existing Specifications

Metro recommends that within six months of their first awareness of this guideline, all businesses and governments within the region eliminate from their specifications any exclusion of yard debris compost and sewage sludge compost and any requirement that organic soil amendments, soil mixes, container mixes, mulch, top dressing, soil conditioners, or other functionally equivalent products be manufactured from virgin materials, unless there is a basis for such exclusion or requirement that is related to plant or human health, e.g., food crop applications involving sewage sludge compost, safety or technical considerations.

B. Development of New Specifications

1. METRO recommends that within six months after the effective date of this guideline, each procurement agency, whether public or private, develop specifications requiring the use of recycled waste compost to the maximum extent practicable without jeopardizing the intended end use of these items.
2. Specifications should include the functional requirements of the composts to be procured including:
 - (a) Performance criteria, and
 - (b) Contents standards (if indicated by human and plant health considerations), and
 - (c) Quantity or proportion limits for specified uses, and
 - (d) Size and type of compost or compost blend required, and
 - (e) Cost, or

- (f) Any substantially equivalent method to maximize the purchase of recycled waste compost.
- 3. In applications where human or plant health and safety might be significant factors, METRO recommends the establishment of contents standards based upon appropriate testing and laboratory analysis.
- 4. Contents standards should be based upon the following:
 - (a) Maximum and minimum nutrient level,
 - (b) Maximum pesticide content,
 - (c) Presence of weed seeds,
 - (d) Maximum pathogen content,
 - (e) Presence of toxicity,
 - (f) Presence of heavy metals,
 - (g) Reasonable and appropriate detection limits,
 - (h) And any other criteria which may be determined to have a significant impact on human or plant health and safety, and for which test results exist.
- 5. If particular applications involve plant or human health and safety considerations and therefore indicate a need for contents testing of the compost products, procurement agencies should either have the product(s) tested by a laboratory qualified to provide compost testing, or ask the manufacturer of the product(s) for past test results, or both.
- 6. If no product can be obtained that meets maximum content standards, procurement agencies should re-evaluate their maximum content standards with a view to encouraging the purchase of recycled waste compost.
- 7. If contents testing is desirable when specifying particular jobs and content information is not available, a case-by-case approach to testing is recommended. Under such circumstances, procurement agencies should obtain a sample of the

desired product, have it tested and analyzed by a reliable laboratory, and evaluate the purchase on the basis of such testing.

8. Procurement agencies may consult with laboratories, the Oregon State University Extension Offices, and the Metropolitan Service District relative to desirable detection limits and contents standards for particular applications.
9. Procurement agencies should document detection limits and contents standards for specific applications and incorporate them into their specifications on an on-going basis.
10. These recommendations do not assume or imply that yard debris compost and sewage sludge compost are identical in origin or content.

C. Contract Awards

1. All other things being equal, contract awards should be made when the recycled waste compost product:
 - (a) Meets functional requirements for the application involved;
 - (b) Meets acceptable content standards, if human and plant health considerations may affect the application involved;
 - (c) Contains the maximum amount of yard debris compost and/or sewage sludge compost;
2. A contract award should not be made for a product when a risk to plant or human health has been established by reliable testing and test interpretation for a particular application.
3. In situations where there is a choice among compost product blends, it is desirable to award the procurement to the supplier of the product with the maximum amount of recycled waste compost.
4. METRO recommends that procurement agencies seek opportunities for procurement of recycled waste compost on an annual contract basis to maximize the amount of compost purchased.

5. Continuing effort should be exerted to find appropriate uses for products excluded from procurement.

D. Case-by-Case Contract Awards

1. The case-by-case approach allows a procurement agency to award a contract for a product under the following conditions:
 - (a) In cases where public and plant health and safety are not an issue and relevant content information is not available,
 - (b) Product is free,
 - (c) Product is not consistently available, and
 - (d) Standards for particular contents information are not established.
2. Case-by-case contract awards allow the purchase of recycled waste compost products on:
 - (e) An experimental basis while procurement agencies gather information about recycled waste compost products and markets, and
 - (f) Other than an annual contract basis.

E. Documentation

1. If a procurement agency is unable to implement one of the elements of this section, documentation of the reasons will establish a purchasing history and record of compliance for the procurement agency.
2. METRO recommends that procurement agencies record the following information for each procurement:
 - (a) Type, size and quantity of compost;
 - (b) Whether plant or human health and safety was involved in the application;
 - (c) Documentation of test results to verify that plants or people are at risk from use of specified recycled waste compost on given application;
 - (d) Cost per cubic yard;

- (e) The reason for failing to procure yard debris compost or sewage sludge compost if a virgin soil amendment was procured.

F. Acceptable Limitations

1. Procurement agencies may elect to not purchase recycled waste compost if and when the following acceptable limitations or conditions exist:
 - (a) Unsatisfactory level of competition;
 - (b) Unavailability within a reasonable period of time;
 - (c) Inability to meet the specifications in the invitation for bids;
 - (d) Unavailability at a reasonable price.
2. In the face of acceptable limitations, it is recommended that procurement agencies continue to try to implement the terms and conditions of this guideline.

G. Periodic Reviews

Procurement agencies should conduct periodic reviews of procurement practices eliminate those which would inhibit or preclude use of recycled waste compost.

IV. Promotion Program

Procurement agencies should develop promotion programs to promote the preference program. The Metropolitan Service District recommends, at a minimum, use of the following methods:

- A. Place a statement in a newspaper of general circulation in the region describing the preference program.
- B. Describe the preference program in organic soil amendment procurement solicitations to bid.
- C. Discuss the preference program at bidder's conferences.
- D. Inform industry trade associations about the preference program.

V. Procedures for Estimation, Certification, Verification

To provide for awareness and fulfillment of recycled waste compost procurement policies and contracts, it is advisable to establish estimation, certification and verification procedures as follows:

- A. Require vendors who supply yard debris compost and sewage sludge compost to procurement agencies to estimate the quantity (in cubic yards) to be supplied, and maintain a record of the estimates for specified jobs for a 3-year period.
- B. Require vendors to sign a statement certifying the amount of yard debris compost or sewage sludge compost contained in the product supplied and the percentage of the total soil amendment products used in the job.
- C. Require vendors to sign a statement certifying the maximum contents for (i) nutrients, (ii) pesticides, (iii) weed seeds, (iv) pathogens, (v) toxicity, and (vi) heavy metals, based upon the most recent contents test results available.
- D. Establish reasonable procedures to verify that estimates and certifications of the quantity of recycled waste compost used on each project.

VI. Annual Evaluation

An annual evaluation of the effectiveness of the recycled waste compost preference program will facilitate the use of yard debris compost and sewage sludge compost to the maximum extent practicable. METRO recommends that the evaluation include the following items:

- A. The quantity (by cubic yards) of recycled waste compost purchased.
- B. An assessment of the effectiveness of the promotion program.
- C. An assessment of the remaining barriers to procurement of recycled waste compost to determine whether they are internal (e.g., resistance to use) or external (e.g., unavailability, lack of acceptable product for the job to be performed).
- D. Procedures to gather statistics to monitor the following:

1. Comparative price information on competitive procurements;
2. The quantity of each item procured over a fiscal year;
3. The availability of sewage sludge compost and yard debris compost to procurement agencies;
4. Type of performance tests conducted, together with the type of recycled waste compost that failed the tests, the percentages of all virgin soil amendments and recycled waste compost procured, respectively, that failed each test, and the nature of the failure.
5. Agency experience with the performance of recycled waste compost.

E. It is desirable for procurement agencies to prepare reports on the effectiveness of their procurement programs and make these reports available to the public. The reports should contain the following information:

1. A discussion of the procurement agency's approach to procurement recycled waste compost to the maximum extent practicable. Data compiled on price, availability and performance, estimate comparisons and certifications should be covered.
2. Documentation of specification revisions made during the year.
3. Documentations of changes in maximum contents standards.
4. If a case-by-case approach or equivalent alternative is used, a discussion of how the procurement agency's approach procures sewage sludge compost and/or yard debris compost to the maximum extent practicable. The basis for this review should be data compiled on content, price, availability, performance, as well as comparison of estimates and certifications provided by vendors.

5. Maximum contents standards should be evaluated in terms of the prospect of raising or lowering or remaining constant for specified uses. The basis for this evaluation should be a review of the data compiled on contents, price, availability, performance, and comparison of estimates and certifications provided by vendors.

VII. Procurement Program Implementation

Procurement agencies should:

- A. Review and revise their specifications within six months of the date of their first awareness of these guidelines.
- B. Establish procurement programs within one year of their first awareness of these guidelines is desirable.
- C. Initiate procurement of yard debris compost and sewage sludge compost within one year of a procurement agency's first awareness of these guidelines is desirable.
- D. Conduct periodic monitoring and an annual evaluation of the procurement program.

HEIDI\YD.GDL:job

STAFF REPORT

CONSIDERATION OF ORDINANCE NO. 89-303 FOR THE ADOPTION OF A MODEL PURCHASING POLICY FOR THE METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICT REQUIRING THE PURCHASE OF YARD DEBRIS COMPOST AND SEWAGE SLUDGE COMPOST

Date:

Presented by: Debbie Gorham
Heidi Sieberts

PROPOSED ACTION

To add Section 2.04.076, "Purchase of Recycled Waste Soil Amendments," to the Metro Code and to adopt a procurement policy requiring the purchase of yard debris compost and sewage sludge compost to serve as a model for procurement programs by business, local governments and public institutions in the region.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS

The Institutional Purchasing Program of the Waste Reduction Plan (1986) calls for procurement policies favoring the use of recycled materials. Procurement policies for paper and retread tires were adopted by Metro Council on February 9, 1989 and July 27, 1989, respectively.

Procurement policies requiring the purchase of recycled products are designed to encourage market development and procurement of recycled solid waste materials. When procurement policies for recycled products are adopted by businesses, local governments, and school districts regionwide, the purchasing power involved will significantly impact manufacturing and recycling practices. Demand for recycled products will increase. Manufacturers using materials with recycled content will expand, thereby increasing the demand for recycled materials and encouraging recycling.

Increased recycling of organic solid waste materials, such as sewage sludge and yard debris, and increased demand for the compost by-products of these materials can be positively affected through adoption of a regional procurement policy. Stimulation of market demand and recycling is desirable for the following reasons:

1. It is estimated that yard debris comprises 10.5 percent of the waste stream in the region. Approximately 105,000 tons of yard debris are landfilled annually. The Opportunity to Recycle Yard Debris Rule of the Environmental Quality Commission (1988) established a baseline for recovery of 80 percent of the yard debris in the region by 1992.

Currently, about 30,000 tons are received by various processing centers.

2. A regional plan to increase recovery of yard debris depends for its success upon market development for yard debris compost. The material recovered must be processed, sold or otherwise put to productive purposes if it is to be kept out of the landfills.
3. The processing centers--such as Grimm's Fuel, McFarlane's Bark, the city of West Linn, East County Recycling, United Sewerage Agency, Lakeside Reclamation--convert yard debris to compost, and sell it or give it away. Grimm's Fuel and McFarlane's Bark sold approximately 23,000 tons of yard debris compost in 1988, which represented the majority of salable yard debris compost in the region.
4. Grimm's and McFarlane's were two prime movers when Metro's yard debris program was initiated in 1981. Since then, Metro has focused yard debris program efforts primarily upon Grimm's and McFarlane's by providing them with product testing, marketing and promotional assistance. Markets assistance has been necessary to compliment the extensive capital investment on the part of processors to meet system expansion requirements.
5. Market penetration of yard debris compost products has been difficult due to competition with other soil amendments, the need for product research and dissemination of research results, and small budgets and staff allocation for promotion.
6. Compost produced from sewage sludge by the city of Portland is marketed by North American Soils under the name of "Garden Care." Sewage sludge compost has been difficult to introduce to the marketplace. In 1986 approximately 63,000 cubic yards were produced and 22,000 cubic yards were sold or donated. In 1987 approximately 80,000 cubic yards were produced and 50,000 cubic yards were sold. Sewage sludge compost has accumulated at the plant despite the fact that the city of Portland subsidizes North American Soil's advertising budget for sewage sludge compost by \$250,000 per year. This represents half of North American Soil's annual advertising budget for compost. The average price of bulk "Garden Care" is \$5.00 per cubic yard.
7. Several other competitive soil amendments have established market niches. Approximately 240 million cubic yards of bark chips, barkdust and sawdust are generated in Oregon each year. Based upon residential and commercial surveys, approximately 1,768,000 to 2,139,000 cubic yards of bark and barkdust are used annually within the Metro region as well

as within the counties of Marion, Yamhill and Columbia in the State of Oregon and Clark in the State of Washington. The residential market uses the largest volume of bark products (approximately 1,000,000 cubic yards per year), and nurseries use approximately 700,000 cubic yards. Nurseries use the largest quantities of sawdust and shavings (approximately 325,000 cubic yards per year).

8. Animal manures, mushroom compost, peat moss, worm castings, fish meal, bone meal and straw are also used as soil amendments in the region. Approximately 600,000 tons of untreated manure is generated in the region, of which 375,000 cubic yards is distributed in the seven county area. The residential sector uses the largest percentage, or 250,000 cubic yards per year. Approximately 70,000 cubic yards of bulk mushroom compost and 15,000 cubic yards of bagged mushroom compost are sold in the region to homeowners. Approximately 83,000 cubic yards of peat moss are used in the seven county area, with about 55,000 cubic yards being used by nurseries. Usage of other soil amendments is estimated at about 57,000 cubic yards per year.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATIONS:

Approve Ordinance No. 89-303. As the solid waste authority for the region, Metro should lead the way by example, requiring the purchase of materials with recycled content.

ATTACHMENT A: Guidelines



METRO

2000 S.W. First Avenue
Portland, OR 97201-5398
503/221-1646

Memorandum

Date: October 13, 1989

To: Rena Cusma, Executive Officer

From: Gwen Ware-Barrett, Clerk of the Council

Regarding: TRANSMITTAL OF ORDINANCE NOS. 303, 310 AND 314 FOR
CONSIDERATION OF VETO

Attached for your consideration are true copies of Ordinance Nos. 89-303, 89-310, and 89-314 adopted by the Council on October 12, 1989.

If you wish to veto these ordinances, I must receive a signed and dated written veto message from you no later than 5:00 p.m., Thursday, October 18, 1989. The veto message, if submitted, will become part of the permanent record. If no veto message is received by the time and date stated above, this ordinance will be considered finally adopted.

I, Unette Thorley, received this memo and a true copy of Ordinance Nos. 89-303, 89-310, 89-314 from the Council Clerk on October 13, 1989.

Dated: 10/13/89

GWPB:pa
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