



Speaker 1 - 06:45

Okay, everybody, we'll get started here in about five minutes. I just want to give enough time in case some. There's people having trouble parking or something here. And do appreciate everybody. Happy New Year. Welcome. Okay, good morning, everybody. Good morning. We're going to get started. I think gave everybody enough time just in case they were parking their cars, etc. We're going to go through roll calls so that we can make sure that we got quorum. Not that the only thing that would really be voting on for quorum today would be the meeting minutes. Did everybody receive the meeting minutes as part of the packet? Correct. I realized there was a couple of the PDFs that I guess there was an issue with. The one from Davey that was converted from a Word file. I apologize about that.



Speaker 1 - 11:17

That's why it's been distributed here by hand. Thank you, Philip, for bringing that. And then in addition, I guess it was a problem with the presentation. I will resend that, the PDF version of the presentation that'll be happening today right after this meeting. So. So you'll have that and that'll also. Again, those all get posted online for each of the meetings along with the video and the audio recording. Okay, so I'd like to just go through roll call if I'm going to read every. Obviously, again, I'll read the name of the city. If you could just state your name into the microphone. If you're attending. Sunrise. Mark Lubelski. Sunrise. Davey. Filip Holsteakana. Davey. Thank you. Broward County. Andres Condi, Coconut Creek. Mike Heimbeck, Cooper City, Coral Springs. Chad Mirage. Dania Beach, Deerfield Beach. Elliot Lorenzo, Fort Lauderdale, Hillsborough Beach, Hollywood.



Speaker 1 - 12:47

Lauderdale Lakes, Lauderdale by the Sea, Lauder Hill. Did I hear that? Yes, the back. Sharon James, would you like to come up to the front? Okay, you got. Thank you. Lazy lake, lighthouse point, margate.



Speaker 2 - 13:22

Carrie ann yap, city of margate.



Speaker 1 - 13:25

Miramar. Ralph trapani, north lauderdale, oakland park. Julie leonard, parkland. Jackie wehmoyer, pembroke park, plantation. Carol morris, sea ranch lakes, southwest ranches. Russell winnie's tamarack, West Park, Weston. Carl Thompson, Wilton Manners. Allen Dutt. Okay, thank you. It will add up the rest. Let's see the welcome and we'll do the Pledge of Allegiance. Of the United States of America to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible liberty and justice for all. Okay, thank you, everybody. Meeting minutes. We'll wait here for the quorum and make sure that we have a quorum to be able to vote on the meeting minutes. Public comment is There any public comment? Okay, no public comment. We'll move on. Thank you. Thank you very much. How are we doing on quorum? Okay, we have quorum. So we have quorum.



Speaker 1 - 15:11

Any comments or edits with regards to the meeting minutes for November 17th? Can I have a motion for approval? Motion to approve? Second.



Speaker 2 - 15:26

Second.



Speaker 1 - 15:28

Okay, thank you. All in favor? Any opposed? Okay, thank you for that. Okay, so with regards to the meeting minutes for December 15th, do I have a motion for approve any edits or comments? Do a motion for approval A second.



Speaker 2 - 15:51

Second.



Speaker 1 - 15:52

All in favor? Any opposed? Okay, thank you. Okay, so we have that approved. Thank you very much. Next item is a master plan. This is really just an update and I'll just go through that and along with update here with regards to commercial recycling program from SCS that will not be presented today. I will be going through just the adjustment in the scope with regards to the rollout, possibly the different portions of the commercial recycling program and the last three, the residential yard trash, residential drop off and the transfer stations. You see that it says master plan. After that we will start talking about that A little bit more detail after we get the master plan out to the cities in March. So I just left that there so that there would be a placeholder.



Speaker 1 - 16:45

But we're going to be focusing on getting the master plan and the facilities amendment out to the respect all the member cities here. In short order we'll be going through and this is where the master plan update is right now with regards to the adoption. We'll be going through this Friday the draft facilities amendment in detail with the executive committee and the governing board. And in addition to that we'll be going through the draft financial modeling that SCS and the team has been working on this Friday the meeting is really going to focus on those two items. I'm sure there are going to be lots of questions and it is a meeting of both the executive committee and the governing board this Friday. So there'll be a lot to cover with that and I'm sure there'll be a lot of questions.



Speaker 1 - 17:35

Now we'll be getting questions, comments, concerns with regards to the facilities amendment and the financial modeling this Friday. If there's any addition. In addition to that when we have those documents ready, we'll be sending it out to you. The tac. We'll have till next meeting next month in February to have get your comments back. Get the comments adjusted from the executive committee and the governing board integrated so that when we get to the executive committee and the governing board meeting in February, hopefully That'll more of a final document. There will still be one more opportunity because the governing board and the executive committee will be voting for that or recommend moving that forward in the March meeting.



Speaker 1 - 18:23

So there is a timeline there and there is a couple of opportunities as we go through different iterations of the draft for everyone's comments with regards to the facilities amendment and the financial modeling. Note with regards to the financial modeling, again, that is just for the residential portion and it's for the processing portion of the recommendations that are in the master plan. It does not include the commercial and it does not include collection. I know that came up at the last executive committee meeting in December that there was thoughts that the collection portion was part of the financial modeling. Just so we're clear that the collection portion has never been part of any of the master plan or anything that the Solid Waste Authority has been reviewing that is kept individually at each one of your cities.



Speaker 1 - 19:19

This is in essence once it's in the truck picked up once it's in the truck where you would be able to take that material for processing. There's a number of different items with regards on the commercial side that it's very difficult for us to do the modeling on specifically if there's any. Movement from your use of the commercial funds for your residential funds or anything with regards to franchise fees, et cetera. And that is not going to be presented this Friday as part of the financial modeling. So it'll just be the modeling with the residential. And then we'll be able to take additional comments and questions this Friday as long along with the governing board and the executive committee facilities amendment. Again that in the draft modeling. We're again through this timeline real quick. Again this Friday we'll have draft and we'll get comments.



Speaker 1 - 20:23

We'll get that through those drafts out to you. The TAC will receive those comments. We'll review those comments, incorporate them into the next final draft that'll be out for February's meeting and all in anticipation of having the final documents ready for the March meetings. In addition to that, last week was posted the final master plan executive summary after the recent edits and that were requested by a number of the executive committee and the governing board that has been posted online as of I believe last Friday. So the final master plan along with the toolkit to communicate to each of your communities what the master plan is about, the frequently asked question sheets, all of that is posted on the website for your use currently as you see fit within each of your communities and are ready for download.



Speaker 1 - 21:24

If there's any issues with that download, please contact me and we'll make sure that we resolve that. But we have

gone through that. Everything does seem to download pretty easily off the website. Any questions on the master plan? Yes, I'm sorry, I just had a quick question. You had mentioned about a I thought a February TAC meeting. Maybe I'm incorrect. But currently we don't have that on our calendar. So that's something we need to add. Ideally we should do that today. But right now on our calendars as well as the agenda, our next meetings in March. Yeah, correct. The that would have been on President's Day. The normal day that this tax meeting would have occurred would have been on President's Day. This building is not open for that day.



Speaker 1 - 22:11

So thought was there's going to be a number of meetings that week with regards to the governing board and the executive committee. But if you'd like us to look for another date, possibly that preview prior Friday or Monday, we can. We have to see if we can get the room scheduled appropriately. We can do that. Yes, go ahead. You mentioned that the draft facilities amendment and financial model are have been completed and you will need to look. They are not completed. They are in there. We're working to try to have those ready by this Friday for the executive. Okay, so they're not ready. Initials are. Okay, so they're not ready. But you're going to try to have it ready on Friday. We have them ready by tomorrow so that we can have them out to everybody to review prior to the meeting.



Speaker 1 - 23:10

There's still some work that needs to be done with the financial modeling and the facilities amendment. We got late Thursday, late Thursday and the team is reviewing that currently they worked over the weekend with regards to the facilities amendment and the comments back to the county. We're hoping to have that resolved later today so that we can distribute that tomorrow, but hopefully no later than Wednesday. Sir. Any other questions? Okay, then we're going to move on to the next item here, the C and D recycling program. And we have a. And there's been some confusion especially because that originally this group didn't see the presentation that was done to the C and D subcommittee back late last year. So we've updated the current we've updated the presentation that was given by our SES and rrs and online today.



Speaker 3 - 24:15

He.



Speaker 1 - 24:15

Will be going through the presentation for the C and D ordinance develop and development and what they're working on for this C and D Ordinance development so that we can again Keep receiving questions, concerns. Thank you for those that turned in your questions and concerns. They were distributed. Again, sorry about the conversion with the PDF from the Word document from Davey, but, you know, as if I encourage you, all of you, as you have questions, comments, concerns about this process, please just email them to Mark and myself and we'll start incorporating that into our review as we develop the C and D program for Broward county and each of the local jurisdictions here within Broward County. So with that, I'm going to start. Travis, are you there?



Speaker 3 - 25:05

Yes, sir.



Speaker 1 - 25:08

Yes, I believe so. Travis is not here today present, so he's working from his office in Tampa. I'm not. Can everybody hear Travis? Okay, Travis, you're on.



Speaker 3 - 25:21

All right, so are you going to advance the slides with staff there, just want me to go ahead and share my screen, or would you prefer me just tell you guys next slide when it's ready to advance? What's your preference there, Todd? I can. I can share if I have the rights to do that or it looks like I do not have the rights.



Speaker 1 - 25:40

Travis, hold on real quick. Sorry about that. I guess you didn't hear me. I turned my microphone off. Share your screen so that you can keep in coordination with your presentation.



Speaker 3 - 25:50

Yeah, I don't have the rights to do so currently in the team.



Speaker 1 - 25:59

But.



Speaker 3 - 26:00

We can advance with the PDF if.



Speaker 1 - 26:01

Staff wants to do that. We can put it up on the screen here if you want.



Speaker 3 - 26:08

Yeah.



Speaker 1 - 26:08

And just say next slide when you need to.



Speaker 3 - 26:11

Sure.



Speaker 1 - 26:12

Okay, we're up. So just say next slide when you want data.




Speaker 3 - 26:16

Okay. I can't see what you guys got in terms of what slide is on there. There we go. All right. Good morning, everyone. So my name is Travis Barnes. I'm a senior consultant with Resource Recycling Systems, also known as rrs. We're one of the consulting firms that's been working along with the SCS project team, and currently we're assisting with the C and D ordinance development. So we're going to provide just a brief overview of, you know, C and D recycling. A lot of you are familiar with this. It's not a new topic that's, you know, something that's been discussed for quite some time now. But we're excited to get the TACC involved. Just to reiterate what Todd said, we really do appreciate any written comments and initial questions that might come.




Speaker 3 - 26:58


But we know you all want to actually see a draft ordinance and something that you can actually start to review and provide some more detailed comments, and that'll be forthcoming and we'll get to those next steps. But just want to reiterate, we really do appreciate and want to see the involvement of the municipal staff and are looking forward to engaging with you all as key stakeholders with this, if we will. Go ahead. Next slide. All right, so just to provide a brief overview of the need for construction, demolition debris recycling within Broward County. According to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, C and D debris makes up about 25% of Florida's waste stream and some estimates even have that being higher than that here locally.

 Speaker 3 - 27:42


We did the waste characterization study as part of the master plan development and it found that about 70% of the CD materials that are entering the waste stream now can be recovered. So it shows that there's a lot of opportunity for us here to increase the recycling rate by targeting this material stream. There's a lot of high recyclability for some of the materials, as you are probably familiar. Some of the asphalt, roofing, clean wood, brick, concrete, metals can all be recovered and there's some local markets for those. Recycling of these materials can help conserve the finite landfill capacity that we have within the county as well as supporting local economy getting those materials back into productive use here locally.

 Speaker 3 - 28:22

And it can further those sustainability goals that we want to see as part of the overall master plan and each of the respective cities sustainability goals that they have. Those. There are also ample C and D processing facilities within the county that can receive the additional capacity. They've stated so in some of the public meetings that we previously had that they're willing and able to support the county and moving forward and the authority with moving forward with increasing C and D recycling. So there's a good opportunity there with existing infrastructure. Next slide, please. So this is just a recap of that waste characterization study that was done back in 2023. Not to get into all of the details of this.

 Speaker 3 - 29:04

It just shows that there is a significant portion of that material stream that can be potentially recovered and therefore it's worth going after it. Next slide, please. So the county does have the legal authority under the Florida Statutes to enact a C and D ordinance that would control where that material can flow. It can't direct it to specific facilities or to a municipal facility, but it can institute a program to really encourage construction demolition to be recycling. Actually, the law has been on the books for quite some time that counties must implement a program for recycling construction demolition debris, although it's not really enforced by the state. So it does allow for ordinances to be developed and with that Complimentary kind of flow control to direct C and D to recycling facilities prior to disposal.

 Speaker 3 - 29:59

So we're envisioning an ordinance that would apply to both residential and commercial construction and demolition projects, as well as potentially remodel projects. There will be some thresholds that trigger whether it is a covered project versus those that might be exempt. So we will be looking at what sizes trigger whether or not they are going to be a targeted project as part of the ordinance. And there will be exemptions that we have in there, and we're going through a list of those, and those will be provided to you. But those will be types of the policy decisions that we'll want you all to weigh in on as to what is an appropriate level to be a targeted covered project, as well as what are exemptions. Next slide, please. Thanks. So there's also an existing regulatory framework for the C and D processing facilities.



Speaker 3 - 30:53

They're regulated under the state statutes, and those facilities already have to provide annual evaluation as to whether the materials that they are processing can be recycled and what's the economic feasibility of that. There's an existing form that's cited there that they have to submit to the state. So these facilities are already providing quarterly reports to the Department of Environmental Protection. They already have to do the annual report. And so adding additional layer of oversight reporting will hopefully not be anything that is too stringent or too time consuming for them. Should be something that would be complementary to their existing framework and how they're already reporting. Next slide, please. So it's been mentioned, you know, a concept of a landfill ban on certain targeted CD materials.



Speaker 3 - 31:45

So that is something that we're exploring across the US There are not a lot of municipalities that take a banning approach, but it is something that we've been asked to look at and something that we will provide A recommendation for. The ban would basically support that. You know, if you've got a covered project, those C and D materials have to go to a certified C and D processor to be processed prior to going to a disposal site. So this could be something that the county looks to implement only at their own landfill, or it could be something where they look to apply to all disposal sites. Obviously, there's some pros and cons to those types of approach, and that'll be one of the policy decisions we'll be working on with the county.



Speaker 3 - 32:27

But they do have the ability to do so, and that would be something that we are intending to have as an option for the county and waste authority and you all to consider. Next slide Please. So we're envisioning as part of the overall C and D recycling program that there would be that action by the county to ban that direct haul of C and D materials and that it would first have to go to a C and D processing facility with the residue then going to the disposal sites. And there'd be a separate complementary ordinance that can be enacted by the county and each city that would develop their recycling goals for specified projects and that there'd be a fee imposed for non compliance as opposed to a deposit program.



Speaker 3 - 33:14



We think having a fee for non compliance at the end of the project if they don't meet the recycling goal would be the easiest to administer and reduce the administrative burden on each of the municipalities. So things that would need to be considered and you all will have an opportunity to weigh in on as we move forward with this is we're envisioning that each city would enforce their ordinance as part of their existing internal permit review process. So staff would verify whether the recycling goal was met for each project prior to issuing that certificate of occupancy. And projects that do not meet the recycling goal would be assessed the new waste fee for not meeting the recycling targets. And those fees would be kept by each of the respective cities for projects within their jurisdiction.



Speaker 3 - 33:59

And those costs could be used to help cover any additional administrative cost for implementing the program. We are envisioning that there would be exemptions provided to make sure that the ordinance is not overly burdensome for some small projects. Also emergency response situations, if there's an emergency demo due to declare disaster or fire or something like that. We're looking to make sure we're not making an ordinance that's overly burdensome for people that are in emergency need and need to go ahead and get that property potentially demolished much more quickly. Next slide, please. So some of the core ordinance features that we're envisioning, that it would be a fee based system. So the fee would be tied to the final permits. And the fee would probably be based on the size and type of project.



Speaker 3 - 34:46

And there would be a sliding scale based on the size of that. No fee would be assessed if there's proof of diversion. And we're envisioning a simple online form that the projects could be submitted to show the amount of material that they generated, where they took it to be recycled and what the diversion rate was. And that would hopefully help to encourage compliance. And by not having a deposit, it should be more streamlined and more efficient not only for the applicants, but also for the cities that are administering it. Next slide, please. So I think a key thing that everyone needs to consider is that we're envisioning there'd be separate diversion targets for C and D processing facilities versus the covered projects.



Speaker 3 - 35:34

So what we're envisioning is that the C and D recycling facilities that operate within the county would have a requirement that they either meet a certain diversion rate or have a certain limit of targeted materials within their residue. There's a couple different approaches that you could take to that. I think our initial approach is that we want to cast a very wide net and get as many facilities participate as possible and be very cautious not to set a recycling goal that is too stringent. The goal would be to make sure that facilities have an opportunity to get certified. If there is an opportunity needed to improve their operations, that they be provided ample time to do so. We're not looking to have something that would be so stringent that people can't meet that ordinance requirements.



Speaker 3 - 36:21

And then it becomes a burden on them and their business and how they operate. And so that'll be very careful in how we construct that. And we'll need to have feedback to make sure that's appropriate. And we are engaged with lots of folks across the industry and other municipalities as well to figure out, you know, what's working, what's not working in their respective jurisdictions to help inform what we propose for you all to consider. And then for projects, they would also have recycling goals associated with individual projects. So separate from the facilities and whatever they're going to be required to do, the applicants themselves, contractors, developers that are going through and doing the construction, demolition work would have project specific diversion requirements as well. And that would be tracked separately than the certification process for the C and D facilities. Next slide, please.



Speaker 3 - 37:11

So regarding the facility certification, we're envisioning having a third party that would certify the facilities. Some jurisdictions have municipal staff do the certification, and they do so using the DEP quarterly reports or their own reporting mechanisms. Where the facilities have to report their tonnage in and outbound tons, and what was recycled and recovered successfully. We're envisioning having a third party system to reduce that administrative burden on the municipalities. Make sure there's transparency in all of the facility reporting that there's an apples to apples method for comparing one facility's recovery rate versus another across all of the various jurisdictions within the county. And this would only apply to those permitted C and D processing facilities as well. Next slide, please. So some of the other key features that we're envisioning would be to minimize the administrative burden on municipalities.



Speaker 3 - 38:13

We understand that all of you are very busy in the normal work that you're currently doing. So we need to be thoughtful on how we construct something that would be easy to implement and dovetail into your existing permitting process, not be overly burdensome. So we're envisioning a simple form that would be fairly easy and quick and straightforward for staff to verify that third party certification of the facilities will provide some transparency in making sure that everyone is being held to the same standard across all of the facilities operating within the county.



Speaker 3 - 38:47

And having that certification process allows for, you know, all of the private facilities continue to operate, but also would open the door should the county want to do something at their landfill to recover C and D. Or if the Solid Waste Authority, over the course of the entire planning horizon, chooses to do something on their own. The ordinance wouldn't preclude them from doing that. Although we would do reiterate, there is ample processing capacity in the county currently. And the whole goal would be to encourage competition while also ensuring that, you know, the standards are held to the same for each facility and that there's transparency where the market knows which facilities are performing in which way, but that all of them are still able to continue operating. Next slide please.



Speaker 3 - 39:31

In regards to enforcing the ordinances, the fee would be tied to the final certificate of occupancy. So again, you need to submit your paperwork before you get your certificate of occupancy to demonstrate the diversion on your project. If you did not meet the recycling goals, then the fee would be assessed. If you did meet the recycling goals, then the fee would be avoided. And as part of any normal process, we're envisioning that there would be an appeals and variances that would be complementary to the way the cities are currently handling those with other variance requests that they have or appeals in regards to penalties. We want this to be education focused.



Speaker 3 - 40:11

We've got to crawl before we walk, before we run in regards to getting the market ready for this, getting facilities, getting contractors and everyone up to speed on what's the vision, what's intended and how it impacts them. And so we're not envisioning anything that would be heavy handed. But I think there needs to be considerations for things that are clearly egregious, whether people are falsifying records or clearly seeking ways to not comply with the ordinance on an ongoing basis. And those are things that we need to consider. And then as we mentioned previously, there will be some exemptions and waivers I think that will be appropriate and we'll have a list of those that we can consider, and those will be future kind of policy considerations. Next slide, please.



Speaker 3 - 40:54

So you all have probably heard that we've been looking closely at Lee county, among other jurisdictions across the US And Florida. Lee County's program is very successful and is a good model for us in that they're operating within the state. They've been doing it for many years, and they've seen great results with their recycling rate. And it's a pretty simple, straightforward ordinance that they have in place. So they have a final fee program tied to the permit compliance as we're envisioning. They do require certified facilities and documentation, but they are having county staff actually do the documentation of that to make sure the facilities that they have operate in the county are meeting their recycling targets. Staff do report that there's very high compliance and there's low administrative effort on their end. And there's a strong rate increase.



Speaker 3 - 41:41

I believe they went from about 39% C&D recovery before the ordinance up to well over 90% currently. One thing that they shared with us is that they feel that their fees that they have on the books are probably too low. They might look to increase those fees to help encourage even more compliance down the road. But they have such strong compliance now. That's why the fees have been set pretty low and stayed pretty low for quite some time. Next slide, please. So we will be seeking your input on key policy decisions. These are just a few of those. There'll be several others. And I'm sure with some of the comments that we've already received, you are thinking, you know, how will it impact your existing operations? And we want to hear that feedback.



Speaker 3 - 42:23

So one decision point will be that utilization of a third party organizations such as the Recycling Certification Institute to certify the C and D process of facilities versus having that be something that's done in house with municipal staff. So that's one decision point. Currently we're leaning towards having that third party do the actual certification of facilities, but it is a policy decision that will be made. We're also looking to make sure to hold the facilities accountable for the amount of target materials remaining in their residue versus an overall recycling rate. And so in speaking to Recycling Certification Institute, there's been, you know, recycling goals thrown out in previous discussions as to whether you require a facility to meet, say, a 50% recycling rate. And they've cautioned against setting the bar so high, especially with the new ordinance and being early.



Speaker 3 - 43:15

You don't want to set a target to be such that a facility does not meet that and they don't have ample time to potentially improve or invest in their facility to make sure that they can meet those goals. So an alternative is to look at what targeted and covered materials remain in their residue line after they ran it through their process. And that will hopefully be one way to ensure we're looking at each facility in terms of what their capability is, knowing that each facility has different types of equipment in place and they're receiving different feedstocks to a certain extent. We're also going to be looking at determining what's the appropriate rate for recycling for those covered projects. So again, construction, demolition projects, what is the appropriate recycling target based on their size and whether it's residential versus commercial?



Speaker 3 - 44:05


Those will all be policy decisions and we'll have recommendations that we provide that can be a starting point to then get stakeholder feedback from you all, as well as the C and D subcommittee and executive committee and governing board. Determining the appropriate fees for non compliance is important. We have seen in some other jurisdictions in our research, they've indicated that if the fees are too low, it just becomes normal part of the cost of doing business where the developers simply pay the fee, don't really try to recycle, and they passed on that fee to those that are their customers. And so we need to have something that it incentivizes people to recycle correctly without being overly burdensome. And that's definitely a decision point that will be made.




Speaker 3 - 44:48

And then also determining the appropriate exemptions, as we mentioned, to make sure that we're not overly burdensome for really small projects or emergency situations. And there's some others that we'll have listed as potential exemptions. Next slide please. So our proposed implementation timeline, it's fairly aggressive. We've heard loud and clear from the executive committee and the governing board that everyone wants to see action on this and it's a material stream that is an easier target than some others. So we're working through the process right now of drafting the ordinance. Our intent is to have a draft ordinance by January 23rd that we can then share with


Todd to push out to the stakeholders to start getting some more specific feedback from you all.

 Speaker 3 - 45:31


And then after that we'll work through the adoption process towards implementation and know that there's a long road ahead with education outreach prior to any ordinances taking effect. And we will be playing a role along with the TAC to help develop those outreach and implementation materials to assist with the ordinance taking effect. Next slide, please. And so for the last slide, our next steps really are to engage with stakeholders in a more meaningful way, as we're doing with you all today and the CD and Commercial Recycling Subcommittee tomorrow. We'll continue to refine the ordinance language to provide that draft to you all for reviewing. And then within that, it'll be more clearly defined certification process.

 Speaker 3 - 46:13


And then after all of that and we get through something that everyone's happy with, we can start to determine how we will go about the outreach and developing the education materials that will be definitely needed to make sure everyone, not only at municipal level, learns what they have to do to enact the ordinance and to implement it, but also for covered projects and the CD facilities. So there's a lot of different target audiences that we'll have to provide outreach materials to make sure that everyone's on the same page before anything goes live. And so there's still a lot of work ahead of us, but we are working hard. And in the interim, we do encourage the written feedback that the TAC chairs requesting that we received from some of the cities is very helpful in helping us craft the ordinance.

 Speaker 3 - 46:54

And with that, I'm available for any questions, and I'll be here the rest of the day for discussion as well. Thank you.

 Speaker 1 - 47:02

Travis. This is Mark Lubelski, CD Sunrise. First of all, thank you for the very informative presentation. A couple of quick questions before I hand it over for the TAC to chime in on. Is one is you referenced earlier, but have you had a chance to look at all the comments that were received from our TAC members at this point?

 Speaker 3 - 47:26

Yes, sir. Yes, Todd's been forward them as they come in. So we'll develop a comment tracker spreadsheet that we've got, similar to what we do with the master plan. That way we can document where we receive feedback, you

know, which jurisdiction, which individuals, when and how we responded. And so I have had a chance to look through those. We haven't responded to all of them yet. And some of that information, that's some of the concerns expressed, are definitely valid, but there's not a clear answer yet. Right. So once we have a kind of a recommendation of what we propose, that'll be a point of discussion with everyone to determine where ultimately we decide what goes into the final ordinance. But yes, we are receiving those, and they're greatly appreciated.



Speaker 1 - 48:02

Excellent. Thank you. And then with those comments, is there anything in those comments that one, you need clarification from the tac or is there anything that was brought up that raises a level of concern for moving forward with an ordinance at.



Speaker 3 - 48:20

This time, I would say no. I think all comments are welcome. So we've seen some really detailed ones as well and a lot of ones that have some good questions for us to consider. So I would say all feedback is welcome. Right now. If there's a jurisdiction that hasn't provided any feedback, we want all concerns as well as anything that would be in support of this. But that will help us craft the ordinance because really we've got the next two weeks to really start writing all of that and get to a draft that we can share with you all.



Speaker 1 - 48:49

Perfect, thank you. And then finally, you know, there was a number of comments that were provided by the municipalities and I see generally, and I'm not going to put everyone's in a, in a group, but there's issues and concerns regarding enforcement. And then the ordinance itself, in terms of the policy discussion is each city operates a little bit differently and the ordinance you're developing would likely need to be tailored for each municipality and they'll have to be some variations. Is that understood from your perspective?



Speaker 3 - 49:26

Based on the way all of the cities are currently operating right now, we do think that there probably will be some nuance between the different cities in terms of what they choose to enact within their ordinances. So our intent is to provide a template that then can be used to help get it through each of the city's respective adoption processes. That said, we have to try to be as consistent as possible to make sure that there's a level playing field across the entire county and particularly the impact on the C and D facilities needs to be consistent.



Speaker 3 - 50:01

But that said, when it comes to potentially exemptions, when it comes to the level of fees or fines for non

compliance, those are things that will very much probably be more city specific, as well as the appeals process would be probably consistent with each city and how they go about doing their business currently.



Speaker 1 - 50:21

And then regarding the enforcement side, as a city manager, obviously I'm always looking at the bottom line, the budget and seeing what the impacts are to operations. In your experience, in terms of the implementation, do you see other areas that have created such ordinances that have required additional staffing? Was additional staffing provided or is it going to be needed? You know, we did do some research on the city side to say, okay, how many C and D permits have we issued over the past year? And it was not significant. It was, you know, we're seeing it in the teens, like, I think we're around 17 for last calendar year. If you could just give some general insight on that, I think it would be helpful for this board as many of us here are concerned with their budgets and their dollars moving forward.



Speaker 3 - 51:13

Right. And those are legitimate concerns for sure. So just for those that don't know me, my entire career was working for local governments for city and counties prior to joining RS just a year ago. So I understand those concerns and I had those same ones when I was sitting in your seats. Right. So I think on enforcement, again, there's two different things we're looking at. One would be the disposal ban. Actually three. One would be the disposal ban of direct hauling of C and D before going to a processing facility. The other would be on the recycling facilities themselves in the certification process. And then the one that impacts the cities more so would be those project specific diversion rates.



Speaker 3 - 51:52

So getting back to the first one, the banning of any direct haul of C and D before it goes to processing, we're envisioned that would be something that the county would adopt and enforce. Again, the easiest path would be that they adopted strictly on their own landfill and have the ability to do so. More broadly, they could do it where it would impact all disposal sites within the county, which would require them to have additional enforcement beyond just their landfill property, but something that would be the responsibility of the county to enforce. We're also envisioning the component where the C and D processors have to have that third party certification. That would be something that would need to be consistent across all jurisdictions. So it could be something that the county adopts.



Speaker 3 - 52:33

And then cities partake via interlocal agreement, which is similar to what Lee county has had happening with some of their jurisdictions, basically mirroring the county's ordinance via interlocal agreement. And then the certification is actually done via Recycling Certification Institute or an alternative. And so the enforcement really is not as stringent on the municipalities on that front. Where the enforcement becomes more burdensome is on the project level recycling goals. And our goal is to really keep that where it's streamlined. We're envisioning one simple form that's submitted as part of the normal permitting process. So I'm sure the different jurisdictions have either online

portals or other ways that they're going about having developers submit permits. Right now the thought would be that municipal staff would review that additional form at the end of the project to determine whether the recycling goal was met.



Speaker 3 - 53:26

We don't see that as being something that's very time consuming once it's integrated into the permit review process. But we know that would take time to get all that set up within each city. But the thought would be that they're just reviewing that one form. If the goal was met, then there's no fee assess. If the goal is not met, then that additional fee would be assessed right there before certificate of occupancy issued. I think Lee county has their recycling coordinator helping in one staff that's dealing with C and D. But they also have their C and D facility and some other things they're doing that the cities aren't doing currently and that wouldn't have to do. The other thing you mentioned is that each city is collecting material and doing their own hauling.



Speaker 3 - 54:08

We're not envisioning this applying to bulk set out or CND stuff set out at the curb. It would really be on permitted projects only. So it's not wading into some of the bulk collection issues that are there and getting into that material, even though some of that could be classified as CD material. That's not the intent of where we're intended to go with that.



Speaker 1 - 54:30

Thank you, Travis. At this point, I'll open up for the TAC group if they have any questions. Connie. Morning. Travis Andres from Broward County. Just had a quick question here. You mentioned earlier that 70% of C and D can be recovered within Broward County. Do you know where that 70% is going right now?



Speaker 3 - 54:58

Let's see. That was from the 2023 Waste Characterization Study that was done. I believe that was. So you guys also had the HDR study that was done out at the landfill, looking at that material that was flowing to your existing landfill site. And I think that was distinct from the SCS waste characterization study that was done back in 2023. So my understanding is that a lot of your material was flowing to the existing permitted facilities now. But there's a lot that's just still going to disposal. Which would be, I guess your landfill, that's the county owned one as well as WM's Monarch Landfill.



Speaker 1 - 55:42

Yeah. My understanding what goes to the Broward county landfill is real minimum. Also understanding that waste



management has said that they do not receive any C and D that's not pre processed. So don't know where that 70% comes from.



Speaker 3 - 55:59

Today.



Speaker 1 - 56:01

I would say most of the C and D already goes to processing facilities. I think probably more important to see where that material is going after it's going to the C and D facilities.



Speaker 3 - 56:19

Right. Looking at the residue after being processed.



Speaker 1 - 56:23

Right. Like what's not being recycled? Where are they? Not markets. Because you have A waste of energy here in Broward County. There's no C and D going in there. You have waste management that says everything's pre processed. You have a Broward county landfill that pretty much takes mom and pops style C and D. Just curious where that 70% is coming from. But maybe we could bring the industry leaders from the transfer stations then to explain their numbers of what's not being recycled.



Speaker 3 - 56:56

Yeah. And I don't think that is meant to say that 70% is not being recovered. I think that was saying of the C and D that was assessed when they did that study, about 70% of it could be. So I don't. I wasn't. Fortunately I wasn't on the project team then. And not to make excuses, we can get back into it. But I'd have to look in to see exactly where that 2023 study was conducted to see where they were looking at that visual assessment.



Speaker 1 - 57:21

That sounds like that number is 70% of what goes into the Broward county landfill. So the Broward county landfill only takes 50 loads. 70% of those loads. But that's not county as a wide.



Speaker 3 - 57:36

Right.



Speaker 1 - 57:36

I don't know if that's looking at 30% county wide.



Speaker 3 - 57:40

My understanding is. Yeah, yeah. Of the C and D that's generated within the county, 70% of that would be recoverables is the way to take that data point.



Speaker 1 - 57:48

Okay, that's it. I just think that a lot of the materials already gone. There's about 10, 12 transfer stations right now in Broward county and that's where all the flow is going. So we need to see where these companies are taking. Are they not processing it? Are they dumping and just reloading, sending it to central Florida? I think that's where we got to kind of focus on a little bit. Other than like Sunrise said 17 permits is not significant to say we have to. They're probably recycling it.



Speaker 3 - 58:23

Yeah, we think to your point, I think there is an opportunity to probably increase your recycling rate with the existing recycling efforts that are happening. Just with improvements on how these cities and the county are reporting up to the state as part of their annual solid waste management report. Yeah. And looking at the numbers, I think there is probably some C and D that is being recovered that's not ending up in that report and therefore is not reflected in your overall CD recycling rate. I think that's fair.



Speaker 1 - 58:52

Thank you. Thank you, Andres. Anybody else? Oh, sorry, Phil. Yeah. So I just want to start off with the comment you had made, Mark, about 17. I wanted to understand 17 what permits? Demolition permits. Okay, so but when we're talking about construction demolition, we're also talking about, in theory, new construction. You might have some

C and D debris. I guess I'm just curious and maybe this is something Travis can answer. What's the baseline when the C and D ordinance in theory wouldn't apply? Like for example, if you're doing a barrel tile roof, you know, I get it's a single family home, but would that be generate enough C and D to trigger the ordinance? I'm just curious, what's the minimum trigger you see heading us, heading down for this ordinance?



Speaker 3 - 59:37

Yeah, that'll be something that we'll need to provide in the draft ordinance that we give to you all. So I don't have one that I'm going to throw out there for you right now. I'll just say that we're looking at how other jurisdictions handle that. There are some jurisdictions that don't cover any project for residential that's less than four units. So they're only looking at multifamily residential as being a covered project and not looking at anything single family residential. I don't think that we would go that route given that there is, you know, quite a bit of single family homes within the county and some larger ones at that. But there are exemptions for all different types of projects. Some of them don't get into doing roofing unless there's a whole new rebuild or tear off.



Speaker 3 - 01:00:25

There's a lot of exemptions that different cities have and there's a lot of thresholds as to when they determine whether a project is covered. And so we'll provide kind of a summary list of what we found for consideration for the TAC and others, along with what we would propose as a starting point to kind of land wherever we think we need to go. I do think that it should be consistent as possible across the different jurisdictions. But there might be differences of opinion as to, you know, where someone draws the line with the project being covered or not covered as part of their ordinance within their city.



Speaker 1 - 01:00:59

Okay. Because presumably you look at renovations or residential homes, things like that. So have you ever seen a problem in the municipalities or counties that have this ordinance related to issuing a building permit or the building co, because again, the Florida building code is obviously pretty stringent. So, like, for example, we're saying, hey, we're not going to give your CO because you haven't paid us this fee related to not complying with the C and D ordinance. I can see that being problematic in terms of actually, after you issue the co, how do you come back and try to recoup that money? So has that ever been a problem?



Speaker 3 - 01:01:38

I don't know how your jurisdiction handles it, but. So if someone hasn't paid their permitting fees, do they get their certificate of occupancy? I mean, I think it would be viewed the same as any other permitting fee if they've not paid it. I don't know if the jurisdiction would issue a co, the intent would not be to, you know, slow down the process at all. But really, they submit their form. If they met the recycling goal, then there's no fee. If they did not, then the fee is assessed, they pay the fee, and then they get their co. If they would, you know, want to contest that, there would have to be an appeals process written into, you know, to address that, to give them the ability to appeal.



Speaker 3 - 01:02:15

But that would be the only thing in my mind that would slow down the issue of the certificate of occupancy.



Speaker 1 - 01:02:23

Thank you. Thank you, Phil. Travis Ralt from the city of Miramar, you had mentioned that the, you had spoke with industry people about the C and D facilities and doing the recycling on site. Can you let us know some of the people that you spoke with concerning that?



Speaker 3 - 01:02:48

Yes, sir. Ralph? Yeah, so we're predominantly have been speaking with some of our internal industry stakeholders within our company, but also Recycling Certification Institute. We've reached out some folks that work with U.S. green Building Council and local green building certification processes as well. And so we, what RCI was really reiterating to us is that we should not set the recycling requirement for facilities too high, particularly at first. If something that could be phased in with increasing diversion targets over time, that could be something that is baked into the ordinance right away, or it could be something that is a decision point down the road where it's modified to raise the bar and the requirement of that. But the thought is that each facility is getting a certain inflow of material and that flow of material isn't necessarily always consistent.



Speaker 3 - 01:03:41

And so if they're getting more garbage versus high targeted C and D recovery materials in, then of course their recycling rate is going to be lower. And so we like the approach they recommended to look at the residue and kind of your other fellow staff just kind of spoke to that is, after their processing, what materials are still in that waste stream that should be recovered and should have been targeted as part of the covered projects or, excuse me, the COVID materials that we're going to be looking at. So I Don't think that we're going to have materials be targeted that don't have an existing market.



Speaker 3 - 01:04:16

So, for example, currently we're not envisioning having drywall be part of the recovered materials that are going to be required to be recycled, but looking at what's in their residue, determine whether they did a good job of recycling those items that we're going to designate as being targeted with the ordinance. So I don't know if that's helpful.



Speaker 1 - 01:04:40

Carol Plantation?



Speaker 2 - 01:04:42

Yeah, thank you. Carol Morris from Plantation. Just looking at the timeline and looking at how this rolls out, time wise, this is going to be a big challenge. If a draft ordinance comes out, and let's assume the draft ordinance is adopted at the county level, and then it becomes a model from the cities. You know, conceivably, you have 32 different iterations of this ordinance. Time wise, that just becomes a challenge. You are probably looking realistically at six months before you're going to have something in place countywide. Also, you know, just thinking about it, the more that we can provide sort of a global standard here, for instance, in certification of the C and D facilities, that there's something that we can all refer to or track rather than individually dealing with that I think it makes it a little bit easier to enforce.



Speaker 2 - 01:05:43

But again, I think we've got a very aggressive timeline here, and we need to sort of realize what we're getting into. You know, even looking around the table today, not all of the cities that are a part of the ILA are here. So there's going to be some ambitious outreach involved in this, and then just the training of the staff will be running it because they're going to have a good understanding of what this is. And lastly, you know, just sort of piggybacking on Phil's comments. We all have a lot of forces on us relative to certificate of occupancies and zoning approvals. And I'm going to shock everybody here by saying if you haven't read the legislation pending for this year, there's more stuff in there. So that could be a bone of contention.



Speaker 1 - 01:06:40

Thank you, Carol. Go ahead, go ahead.



Speaker 3 - 01:06:44

Well, I would say I completely agree with you, Carol, on the timeline. We know it's extremely ambitious and we've been asked to try to adhere to that as closely as we can. But we're going to have to be realistic once we get into it. Again, I worked in local government a long time. I think your assessment of the timeline is accurate. And so we'll adjust as we can, but we've been directed to put our foot on the gas and go as quickly as we can to try to make that deadline work. And so that's our intent. But we do understand that there'll be a lot of questions that come up.



Speaker 3 - 01:07:13

There'll be a lot of going back to each of the city's different elected officials and for them to get familiar with this concept and what we're doing, as well as getting the municipal staff trained. So we're aware of that and we look forward to that challenge. But I definitely agree with you on the timeline and something that we'll have to consider. So I would say just continue to work with us, but also voice that concern up to the executive committee and the governing board so that they understand the realities of your situations and how you all would have to go about implementing it at the local level.



Speaker 1 - 01:07:48

Deerfield, based on the, let's say the construction project.



Speaker 3 - 01:07:53

Right.



Speaker 1 - 01:07:54

Would this ordinance impact source separating at the site from the construction company, the project, wherever it's managing? So therefore, would it probably lead to more roll offs on site? Right, right.



Speaker 3 - 01:08:08

We're not going to require source separation. You have a higher recovery rate. Typically, if the site does allow room to have source separation, it's easier to recycle that material, as you all know. But we're not going to prohibit commingling of C and D material to take it to a facility. And so the way the third party certification would work, when that mixed C and D load goes to the facility they would be receiving, that project would be receiving the C&D's recycling rate for that facility that they chose to take their materials to. My understanding is under the current lead, the Leadership in Energy Environmental Design Green Building Rating System, that's the only way that they will allow commingled loads to be counted towards their recycling credits.



Speaker 3 - 01:08:51

So there is a process with the Recycling Certification Institute where they're looking at having those commingled

loads go to C and D facilities and still being able to be assessed a recycling rate for those projects. But yeah, we understand the space constraints as well as the, you know, the additional. Just time to, you know, have source separation. So it would be encouraged but not required is what we're envisioning.



Speaker 1 - 01:09:15

Margie, thank you.



Speaker 2 - 01:09:18

So I just have a question. I wanted to get some clarification. You refer to the fees before getting the certificate of occupancy. Was that fee specifically to the construction company? You know, that's doing the work or, and if so, how did we prevent it from being then translated to the customer. Because I do see a lot of times where whatever fees that the contractors slash, construction companies are, they translated automatically to the customers who are then bearing the brunt of it and they don't seem to be held accountable for it. So how would we work around that? And also, I apologize, you mentioned that residential curbside wasn't included. Is there a plan to address that later on?



Speaker 3 - 01:10:10

Great question. So on the fees, the applicant would be the one that's assessed the waste disposal fee if they did not meet the recycling target for that covered project. And so to your point, we don't want to see that where it becomes just a cost of doing business and they just pass that on to their customers and it increases the cost of overall projects without achieving the goals. And so as part of the education outreach, we really do have to inform the public as well as those customers or of the developers and the contractors that there is this ordinance in place. They need to be aware of whether their contractor is assessing those fees and that they can avoid those additional fees if they are recycling appropriately.



Speaker 3 - 01:10:51

But to your point that's definitely a challenge that has come up in some other jurisdictions, either with the fees being so low that it becomes a cost of doing business or inadequate outreach to the community where they don't know there's an ordinance in place. They don't know to look for those fees when they're negotiating, you know, their contract with their contractor or their developer. So that's something that we'll need to consider. But I think it's going to be really dependent on how we go about doing the outreach to get the word out there. Otherwise it's hard to get around that issue, unfortunately, because developers are always going to try to push the fee down when they can. Regarding looking at the curbside set outs of bulk waste, that is something that's considered under the master plan.



Speaker 3 - 01:11:33

It's not something that we're working on currently as part of the C and D and the commercial recycling ordinance development, but it will be something that we need to look at in regards to, you know, better yard waste management practices as well as bulky waste management practice. And if there's any jurisdictions that are currently collecting yard waste and bulky waste together, that's definitely an opportunity for increased diversion down the road, but not something we're currently actively working on.



Speaker 1 - 01:12:02

Yes. Good morning, Travis. Just a quick question. Do we have, or is it contemplated to have a specific methodology to determine whether or not the contractor is achieving their recycling goal? I would imagine it is. But I, I mean I looked at the Lee county draft, I didn't see anything specific in there other than talking about, you know, volumetric measures. But so they come up with a goal ahead of time. The person's supposed to say, or there's supposed to be a predetermined goal. But how do we make sure that the person is achieving that? Is there just a weight measurement or is it based on some other formula? That's what I'm asking.



Speaker 3 - 01:12:40

Right. So they have a weight based goal within their form right now. And then there are volume to weight conversions. The state Department of Environmental Protection actually publishes some construction demolition volume to weight conversions. So that could be one that's used or you could develop one that is, you know, specific to our jurisdiction. Most likely we would defer to the state and their existing formulas that they've got in place. But the ultimate, you know, did they meet it or did not meet it would be weight based. And so you'd have your weight tickets from the scale houses at the C and D facilities or you would have, if it was a commingled project, you'd be looking at, I mean the waste going to them was coming on in one roll off and not source separated.



Speaker 3 - 01:13:24

Then that would then relay rely on the facility's respective recovery rate as verified by that third party certification process that we're looking at.



Speaker 1 - 01:13:35

Just to follow up, if I may. So this just, it seems difficult for me how you would even achieve that. So unless you're basically making, you know, guesses and so you're doing a project, is someone going to go out to the project prior to it to see, to give an estimate freehand as to how much of it should be able to be recycled. I don't, I don't understand how you could say I'm going to go ahead and refurbish this shopping center. I'm going to, you know, basically tear out all the roofing on the shopping center or what have you. I guess it's, you know, 50,000 square feet, I guess maybe. And so there's an assumption that based on the 50,000 square feet, it's going to generate X number of, you know, tons of debris.





Speaker 1 - 01:14:18

And then based on the recycle, I can see something like that. But if you're talking about something that's maybe more involved in just one, you know, type of recyclable stream of C and D. And you have, you could have wood, you could have concrete, you could have Aspol shingles, you could have all of these different things. How do you determine prehand how much potentially could be recycled and then verify that they're meeting their goal or not? I see that it's very difficult to achieve. I love the concept. I think, you know, it's something worthy that we should be pursuing. I just don't understand how we're going to do something like that, come up with a really accurate goal for them.



Speaker 1 - 01:15:01

You know, when the permit issued, unless someone is going out and actually looking at the project firsthand and making an estimate based off of that.



Speaker 3 - 01:15:10

Right. So yeah, we're not envisioning there be project specific recycling goals kind of as you described. There are some programs in the US that are much more established and have been around for many years where they have staff from the municipality go out proactively to the construction and demolition sites and do more hand holding with those on site to kind of develop site specific targets or to provide some guidance. We're not envisioning that be part of our program and not initially. I would love for us to grow into that over the course of time. But the goal would be that for each project there be a set recycling target based on the type of project that it's at. And then to verify it they have to submit their weight tickets as all of the waste that was disposed from the site.



Speaker 3 - 01:15:54

So everything that was generated from that site is either going to disposal or C and E processing facility. And they'd have to submit those wait tickets to then have verification for that. For your larger developers and contractors, there are software programs out there that really can enable them to do this more quickly. Green Halo is one of them and there's some others that are coming out on the market. And so for your bigger players, they're going to use some of that to kind of track what they do across their bigger projects. But for your smaller scale projects where they're not going to have that probably level of expertise, you'd have a set goal and they just demonstrate it with their wait tickets as to whether they met it or not.



Speaker 3 - 01:16:33

And their facility that they take it to would have to also provide that verification back to them. So there will be some changes needed at each of the C and D process facilities not only to go through the third party certification process, but the level of effort that they provide back to their respective customers. And the additional

documentation at the project level will be something that is an administrative burden that will probably fall on the facilities and require some additional, some thought and some additional staff to go through that. But that's what's envisioned. We're not planning on having staff go out proactively to any sites in advance to help determine, you know, what material should be targeted or to what extent. If a jurisdiction wants to invest the additional staff to do that, then that would be great.



Speaker 3 - 01:17:15

But that's not something that we're envisioning being requirement initially.



Speaker 1 - 01:17:20

Thank you, Miramar. Jimmy, just walk something through to make sure I understood kind of what you were saying. I know this is very the beginning of where we're at and we need to get some details. But I thought I heard you say that there will not be source separating on site for a developer. Is that yes or no?



Speaker 3 - 01:17:47

No. We're not going to require source separation. Source separation would be encouraged because you can have. It's easier to recycle the more source separated materials that you got. But we're not envisioning that be a requirement. So if there's a site constraints where they don't have the ability to source separate, they can do commingling of their C and D and then take that to a certified facility. And that facility's recycling rate as determined by that third party certification would apply to that commingle load that they received.



Speaker 1 - 01:18:13

Correct. Which is one thing to deal with the co mingling and everything. But then I believe, and if I'm wrong, it's no, you know, big deal. But then you said that the project is tied to the facility's recycling rate. So if the facility say after a year they submit their paperwork into the state or whenever it is the facility doesn't meet the recycling requirement set by the Solid Waste Authority, the county, the municipality, then a developer has to pay the fee or the farm or whatever it is. So we're telling them to bring it here. And if I'm wrong. Tell me I'm wrong. So we're telling them you have to recycle, you have to bring it here, you have to put a deposit or not in the very beginning. But if the facility doesn't meet that quota, then you're going to get fined.



Speaker 3 - 01:19:11

Right, but you would know each of the facilities published recycling rates ahead of time. And so the developers would be able to shop around to the facilities that meet the recycling goal. And so that would encourage them more business would flow to the facilities that have better recycling. Because with a commingled load, there's no

way to determine that project specific recycling with everything comingled together. And so they'll get the default for the facility that they chose to use. And they would need to choose a facility that had a demonstrated recycling rate above and beyond whatever the goal is set at.



Speaker 1 - 01:19:45

Okay, well, that's another. Another alley we'll have to. A fork in the road we'll come to. But I just. What did I want to say? Oh, so. Well, there's a couple of things there. You know, we. We're telling them they have to use facilities, but they can choose to use their own facility and. Or not. Which means they can choose and. Or not to recycle, which I guess there might be a fee for not recycling. But then I keep. I keep missing the other point I want to bring to. I'll have to come back. I forgot what I wanted to say. Any other comments or questions for Travis?



Speaker 3 - 01:20:27

Just to walk through that real quick for Ralph. I think I know where you're going with it. Right. So like, if I'm a. If I'm a project and I'm on the hook to recycle at a certain rate, whatever we set that at for my development or my demolition project, then I've got choices. I can either source separate on site to have a higher recovery rate, knowing that I may or may not have the, you know, the physical space to do so in my construction or demolition project. And then I'm going to choose to take that material somewhere to be recycled. And so if I'm commingling because I don't have the space to source separate, or if I just choose not to, then all of that material that I'm taking, typically you'll have a, you know, a garbage MSW dumpster that'll go to disposal.



Speaker 3 - 01:21:10

You'll have all of the C and D materials commingled. I'll then take that to the C and D recovery facility of my choice. I think in practice now, people probably go to the closest one or maybe the next one over if the tipping fees are slightly different. But this will incentivize them to go to a facility that has the recycling rate that has been published that you know you're going to get the goal met to avoid that additional waste fine for your project if it's commingled. When you take that commingled load to that facility, you get the default recycling rate that's been verified for that facility. Because with commingling, there's no other way to do that. So as part of the process, you can envision some facilities might have a 70% recycling rate, some might have a 20% recycling rate.



Speaker 3 - 01:21:54

And we've been encouraged by Recycling Certification Institute, particularly given that this is a new ordinance. All recycling is better than no recycling. So if a facility has a 20% recycling rate, we're not looking to shut them down, but we want everyone to know that's all that they're getting. If you take your material there, that's what you get. Unless you're source separating, they probably have a higher rate for those types of materials. So I don't know if that helps provide some clarity on that. But yeah, the devil's in the details. And you know, until you see everything written out, there's a lot of questions that we still have that we're working on as well.



Speaker 1 - 01:22:28

Good. Ralph? Yeah. The question or the thing I wanted to mention or ask was how often will a facility be required to submit their paperwork either to the solid Waste Authority or the county or the state to document how much they're recycling at their facilities? Because I think it's annually now. Oh, it is monthly now. They have to submit what they recycle monthly? No, no, I'm saying the facility that we're going to bring, the C and D facility, how often do they submit paperwork saying how much they recycle.



Speaker 3 - 01:23:05

Early? Right now, under the Department of Protection rules of the state, I think each C and D facility has quarterly reports. So they provide annual report. But for the third party certification, that would be an added component of a new ordinance. That would be annual process that we're looking at. So they would get certified with a third party certification. They'd get their certification and their certified recycling rate for their facility, and then they would submit that annually. I think there is a process if they feel they have reinvested or done something material to change the recovery rate that they could go through to petition to, you know, do a redo of their process sooner, but probably at a fee. Otherwise the minimum is annually is what we're looking at.



Speaker 1 - 01:23:48

Just as follow up, nothing for what Travis said, but as an idea, we might want to wait a whole year because if a project ends and the whole, you know, six, eight months later, then that project that left a deposit, whatever, is going to want their money back before eight months. So we want to just think about how often we require that submittal and I guess, certification that they're actually recycling. Good point. Anyone else?



Speaker 2 - 01:24:18

Do you have a summary of what all the counties, municipalities are doing for cnd? And the second thing would be, we keep talking about code enforcement, but we haven't talked about if something gets to the legislative level, how would that be handled? Would it be handled by the authority, the county or the municipality?



Speaker 3 - 01:24:45

So on the summary, as part of what we'll be providing, we'll have some tables that show some of the benchmarking as to, you know, whether it be exemptions or where they set the level of their fine at. But historically, we provided the task 17 white paper as part of the master plan development. So that has a pretty good summary would be where I direct you to maybe look at initially. I say one issue with that, though. With Lee county, it was mischaracterized as a deposit program, when in fact it is a fine at the end. They don't require the money up front. You just avoid the fee if you don't meet the recycling target, which is what we're looking to emulate. Your other question about whether the state, if they.



Speaker 3 - 01:25:27

If the state legislature starts to change things that impact us, that would be a change in law. And I don't know exactly how that would shake out. Depending on what they do, I think we would cross that bridge at that time. But I defer to legal, my understanding that state legislatures changes could, you know, override a local ordinance depending on, you know, what they choose to do. So I don't know exactly what if there's something specific you're looking for with that.



Speaker 2 - 01:25:53

But I'm sorry, Travis, when I ask you about municipalities, I was asking specifically about Broward County. So we do have a program in Coral Springs. So I was just wondering if you guys have anything in place showing what all the different Broward counties municipalities are.



Speaker 3 - 01:26:08

Doing or specifically for C and D.



Speaker 2 - 01:26:11

For C and D, specifically commercial and residential, right?



Speaker 3 - 01:26:16

No, ma', am, we do not have a list of all that right now. I believe the task two white paper was the one that went through each of the municipalities and kind of how they're handling materials. But I do not recall there being specific look at C and D, specific policies for those. So we'll definitely take a look at Coral Springs and some of the others. And if anyone on the TAC knows that their jurisdiction already has a policy in place, please forward that through Todd to us and we'll take a look at it.



Speaker 1 - 01:26:47

Deerfield. So going back to what you said, so the customer will be able to have a choice based on the recycling rate of the facilities, to choose a facility right where they could take their stuff from. Now, I am the hauler for my city. I'm the sole hauler. Like I said, every city is a little different. Like I said, garbage is local. That's the good old saying that would definitely impact the cost of me hauling. Currently I take everything in my backyard. It's 15, 20 minute whole turnaround. So if I have a customer telling me where I need to go, that's definitely going to be a, a concern because it's going to increase the cost.



Speaker 1 - 01:27:20

I know I'm going to charge, but that's going to impact hauling and you know, possibly adding routes because I'm probably going to go an hour away, you know, or two or an hour or two hour turnaround time for one hole. It's. We're in South Florida, everything is closed, but there's a lot of traffic. So that's kind of like just a statement of concern being a soul hauler, not contracting anything. We're the sole hauler for commercial and residential, so that's kind of a concern that we have.



Speaker 3 - 01:27:47

And also for all roll offs as well.



Speaker 1 - 01:27:50

That's correct. Roll off front end bulk, curbside garbage.



Speaker 3 - 01:27:57

So any construction project in Deerfield right now, they've got to use the city provided service?



Speaker 1 - 01:28:02

That's correct.



Speaker 3 - 01:28:03

Okay.



Speaker 1 - 01:28:04

The only thing that's out that allowed is, you know, recycling, but you know, commingle, we have like seven authorized haulers that could come in and provide that service. Everything else is us.



Speaker 3 - 01:28:16

And so if the ordinance were to be approved by Deerfield, I would think there might be an ability to carve out those C and D targeting materials as a recovered material and then exempt that from your flow control and open it up to private haulers to do roll off for commingled or source separated C and D potentially. But that would definitely be something we would need to work out with you guys. That's just what comes to the top of my head. Not saying it's a perfect solution for.



Speaker 1 - 01:28:41

You, I cannot answer that question. But we like to hold everything, so it's a big part of our structure. Gotcha, Miramar. So just for what was just literally discussed then, you're reclassifying C and D is recyclable, but you're losing your denticities. Lose their authority over where that goes and you lose your authority over waste flow. Just for that one conversation Deerfield beach just brought up. So we really need to be thinking about where we're going with this. Just a recommendation, please. I think we should bring in our building planning and zoning and code enforcement directors, managers, whatever they may be in their city, just to get their opinions on it. Because that, you know, like. And you know, Travis is talking about Lee county, where They've been doing it, so it probably is a little easier.



Speaker 1 - 01:29:39

But at least a startup is going to require a lot and there's going to be a lot of confusion. So I would just make a recommendation, we bring those people in so we are all on the same page moving forward. Again, it doesn't have to be next week, but also they're going to have valuable insight that we might not realize that goes on at the permit part. And then just with the permit part, I know we want to stay with resident, stay away from residential for right now, which is fine, but a permit's a permit. If you need a permit to add to remodel your house or add another room, it should eventually be under this program. If we should decide to move forward with this program in the future.



Speaker 3 - 01:30:21

Just in response to that, we'd welcome the additional input from the building inspectors and permitting folks. And I totally agree with you. I think they have valuable insights. So once we work to get a, I think a draft in place, we'll have something that we can share and get everyone's feedback on. But that doesn't mean that we can't go ahead and be asking for their feedback right now. Their initial thoughts on that. And we'd welcome all comments.



Speaker 1 - 01:30:48

Anyone else? All right, Travis. Well, thank you so much for your time. In the helpful presentation and the Q and A feedback, you had mentioned that you expected a draft to be presented. Was it with the next few weeks?



Speaker 3 - 01:31:07

Yes, sir. Yeah. Our intent is to have kind of that draft ordinance template by the 23rd, at least something to start having something that people can look at for a more pointed conversation and feedback. We know it won't be perfect and there's a lot of things to work through, but given how aggressive the timeline needs to be based on executive committee's direction, our intent is to have something that we can, say, start shopping around by that date. Of course, it won't be perfect. There'll be a lot of things that we need to consider, but it'll help further this discussion from being something that's kind of a higher level into something that's much more focused on kind of where rubber meets the road. And so that's. Yeah, that's our intent.



Speaker 1 - 01:31:41

And given Phil's discussion earlier about no February meeting currently scheduled, it sounds like there is probably a desire and a need to have a February meeting. And then when we do get the draft ordinances, as Ralph said, I think it's important that we just don't look at it ourselves as individuals. You circulate it through your city, have your permitting folks look at it, get the feedback because there's going to be some nuances we're going to have to deal with. The term certificate occupancy doesn't apply for everything. It could be certificate completion also. So make sure you route that through so we get as good as feedback when they come through. So, Todd, that's all I have if you want to turn up. We're good.



Speaker 1 - 01:32:23

I will get out of survey for the February dates that we can confirm the room for to each of you. So we can get a February with that. That's unless you have anything else. That's all that's on the agenda for. Yeah, I'm sorry, I just have a quick question. I know some, there's going to be some permitings for exemptions, right. Small things like electrical or plumbing or something like that. So I just wanted to bring one kind of thing that might, we might want to think about in the future. I know not right now. So say somebody's going to replace their air condition. You're not going to produce a lot of garbage with the air conditioning replacement. However, the coil and compressor are very valuable.



Speaker 1 - 01:33:10

So you imagine in South Florida that, you know, the number of coils and number of compressors for recycling is a lot. So eventually that's something we're going to need to look at because those materials are recyclables and have a high commodity value. So that's something that might be want to think about in the future. And you know, back in the day I owned my family owned a recycling business. So there are a lot of coils and compressors in Broward county alone. Anything else? Okay, motion to adjourn. We'll add a survey out to see what dates the room's available so and then be able to schedule it. So we'll get a survey out later. Correct. I know you got to check into it earlier that



day is the waste management tour of their facility. There.