

**TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE
GREEN TEAM COMMITTEE MEETING
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 2019, 2:00 PM
2ND FLOOR CONFERENCE ROOM, MOUNTAIN VILLAGE TOWN HALL
455 MOUNTAIN VILLAGE BLVD, MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, COLORADO
AGENDA **REVISED****

Item #	Time	
1.	2:00	Call to Order
2.	2:01	Approval of the July 16, 2019 Minutes Approval of the August 20, 2019 Minutes Approval of the September 3, 2019 Minutes (Special Meeting)
3.	2:05	Discussion & Updates Regarding: A. 3XM Green Waste Pick Up Service (Dohnal, 5) B. EcoAction Partners Green Team Support Billable Hours (Dohnal, 5) C. Voluntary Single-Use Plastics Reduction Initiative Update (Dohnal/Greenspan, 15) D. 2020 Green Team Work Plan, Green Team Goals and Town HR Direction (Jett/Dohnal, 10) E. EAP Green Business Program (Dohnal, 5) F. RFP Discussion (Dohnal, 10) G. Glass Project Update (Greenspan, 10) H. 2019 July – Sept: Consideration of 3 rd Quarter Green Team Quarterly Report to Present to Council in OCT (Jett, 5) I. Community Clean Up Day Debrief (Wagner, 10) J. Composting Subcommittee Update (Berry, 5)
4.	3:25	Items for Consideration: A. Community Wide Emissions Report- October B. EAP Green Business Program (Dohnal, 5)- October C. Propose/Set 2020 Green Team Meeting Dates D. Updates on Regulations from the State on Plastics E. Potential Future Voluntary Single Use Plastics Reduction Incentive Subcommittee F. RFP for GHG Emissions & Energy Use Discussion G. 2020 Green Team Work Plan H. San Miguel Watershed Coalition Update I. Beaver Issue J. Finn Kjome to speak to the committee about Mountain Village water K. Piece of Art- to bring awareness of the Green Team Committee L. Adopt a Highway M. 2019 Oct – Dec: 4 th Quarter Green Team Quarterly Report. Present in JAN N. 2020 January – March: 1st Quarter Green Team Quarterly Report. Present in APRIL O. 2020 April – June: 2 nd Quarter Green Team Quarterly Report. Present in JULY P. 2020 July – Sept: 3 rd Quarter Green Team Quarterly Report. Present in OCT Q. 2020 Oct – Dec: 4 th Quarter Green Team Quarterly Report. Present in JAN
5.	3:27	Next Steps
6.	3:28	Other Business
7.	3:30	Adjourn

**TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE
MINUTES OF THE JULY 16, 2019
GREEN TEAM MEETING DRAFT**

The meeting of the Green Team Committee was called to order by Cath Jett on Tuesday, July 16, 2019 at 2:00 p.m. in Mountain Village Town Hall, 455 Mountain Village Boulevard, Mountain Village, Colorado.

Attendance:

The following Green Team Committee members were present:

Cath Jett, Chair and Mountain Village Resident
Jonathan Greenspan, Vice Chair and Mountain Village Resident
Savanna Wagner, At Large Member
Jeff Proteau, Telluride Ski and Golf Company
Heidi Stenhammer, Telluride Mountain Village Owner's Association
Patrick Berry, Mountain Village Town Council

The following were also in attendance:

Christina Lambert, Deputy Town Clerk (Staff)
Zoe Dohnal, Business Development & Community Engagement Coordinator (Staff)
Heather Knox, Eco Action Partners & Mountain Village Resident
Kim Wheels, Eco Action Partners
Audrey Morton, Eco Action Partners Board President
Mike Follen, Mountain Village Resident

The following Green Team Committee members were absent:

Bruce MacIntire, Mountain Village Town Council

Consideration of Approval of Minutes:

June 18, 2019 Green Team Committee Meeting Minutes

On a **MOTION** by Heidi Stenhammer and seconded by Savanna Wagner, the Green Team Committee voted unanimously to approve the June 18, 2019 meeting minutes as presented.

Executive Session for the Purpose of Negotiations Pursuant to C.R.S. 24-6-402(4)e

On a **MOTION** by Heidi Stenhammer and seconded by Jeff Proteau, the Green Team Committee voted unanimously to enter into Executive Session for the purpose of negotiations pursuant to C.R.S. 24-6-402(4)e at 2:02 p.m. Patrick Berry was running late to the meeting so the Green Team decided that it was best to return to regular session and have executive session later in the meeting. On a **MOTION** by Heidi Stenhammer and seconded by Jeff Proteau, the Green Team Committee voted unanimously to enter back into Regular Session. The Green Team Committee returned to regular session at 2:04 p.m.

Discussion and Committee Follow Up/Next Steps:

- Agenda Item 3A- EcoAction Partners Contract Approval:
 - The Green Team Committee skipped this item and will discuss it at the end of Agenda Item 3.

- Agenda Item 3B- Community Clean-Up Day Subcommittee Update:
 - **NEXT STEPS:** Discussion took place and Savanna Wagner gave an update from the last Green Team clean-up day subcommittee meeting. The next Green Team Clean-Up Subcommittee Meeting is on August 6 from 1-2 p.m. Zoe will create and email out a signup sheet for Volunteers. Savanna **REQUESTED** that the Committee continue to email her music suggestions to help create a play list for the event.

- Agenda Item 3C- Composting Subcommittee Update:
 - **NEXT STEPS:** Discussion took place and Patrick Berry gave an update. The subcommittee hasn't met since the last meeting and there isn't an upcoming meeting scheduled at this time.

- Agenda Item 3D- Finalize 2020 Green Team Budget:
 - **NEXT STEPS:** Discussion took place and Zoe Dohnal went over each budget line item. The Green Team Committee **DIRECTED** Zoe to delete the REMP line item from the 2020 budget. They **DIRECTED** Zoe to add a line item for Incentive for Green Businesses in the amount of \$2,000. They also **DIRECTED** Zoe to add what type of communication is going to be used (collateral, advertising, design, etc.).
 - On a **MOTION** by Jeff Proteau and seconded by Savanna Wagner, the Green Team Committee voted unanimously to approve the 2020 Green Team Budget with the following changes: Delete the REMP line item, add line item for Incentive for Green Businesses in the amount of \$2,000 and Add what type of communication is going to be used.

- Agenda Item 3E- Green Team Quarterly Report- 2nd Quarter:
 - **NEXT STEPS:** Discussion took place and on a **MOTION** by Jeff Proteau and seconded by Heidi Stenhammer, the Green Team Committee voted unanimously to approve the Green Team Committee Quarterly Report- 2nd Quarter as presented. The Quarterly Report will be presented at the July 18, 2019 Town Council Meeting.

- Agenda Item 3F- Adopt a Highway:
 - **NEXT STEPS:** Discussion took place and the Green Team Committee **REQUESTED** that this item be moved to the items for consideration list.
- Agenda Item 3G- Farm to Community Sign Up:
 - **NEXT STEPS:** Discussion took place and Zoe Dohnal reminded the committee that there are still slots that need volunteers. The link was recently resent to all committee members and everyone is encouraged to sign up if they are available.
- Agenda Item 3H- EcoAction Partners Shrink Film Recycling Program:
 - **NEXT STEPS:** Discussion took place and Heather Knox gave an update regarding the program. She handed out copies of the Plastic Film Recycling Campaign flyers.

Executive Session for the Purpose of Negotiations Pursuant to C.R.S. 24-6-402(4)e

On a **MOTION** by Jonathan Greenspan and seconded by Patrick Berry, the Green Team Committee voted unanimously to enter back into Executive Session for the purpose of negotiations pursuant to C.R.S. 24-6-402(4)e at 3:07 p.m.

On a **MOTION** by Jonathan Greenspan and seconded by Patrick Berry, the Green Team Committee voted unanimously to enter back into Regular Session. The Green Team Committee returned to regular session at 3:20 p.m.

- Agenda Item 3A- EcoAction Partners Contract Approval:
 - **NEXT STEPS:** Discussion took place and Zoe Dohnal gave an update on the DRAFT EAP Contract. The Green Team Committee **DIRECTED** Zoe to remove the composting goal section (3C Item 4).
 - On a **MOTION** by Patrick Berry and seconded by Heidi Stenhammer, the Green Team Committee voted unanimously to approve the 2019 EAP Partners Contract with the following changes: Remove the composting goal section (3C Item 4)
- Agenda Item 4- Items for Consideration:
 - 2020 Green Team Work Plan
 - San Miguel Watershed Coalition Update
 - Voluntary Single-Use Plastics Reduction Initiative (Update in August from Staff)
 - Beaver Issue
 - Finn Kjome to speak to the committee about Mountain Village water

- Piece of Art- to bring awareness of the Green Team Committee
- Adopt a Highway
- 2019 July – Sept: 3rd Quarter Green Team Quarterly Report. Present in OCT
- 2019 Oct – Dec: 4th Quarter Green Team Quarterly Report. Present in JAN
- 2020 Jan – Mar: 1st Quarter Green Team Quarterly Report. Present in APRIL
- 2020 April – June: 2nd Quarter Green Team Quarterly Report. Present in JULY
- 2020 July – Sept: 3rd Quarter Green Team Quarterly Report. Present in OCT
- 2020 Oct – Dec: 4th Quarter Green Team Quarterly Report. Present in JAN

Other Business:

➤ EPA Study:

- Jonathan Greenspan provided a brief update on the EPA Study. The study is complete and will be presented at the next Intergovernmental meeting.

➤ Beaver Issue:

- Jonathan Greenspan brought up the ongoing beaver issue. He suggested that we get a group together to discuss a future action plan. The Green Team Committee **REQUESTED** that this item be added to the Items for Consideration list.

There being no further business, on a **MOTION** by Jonathan Greenspan and seconded by Patrick Berry, the Green Team Committee voted unanimously to adjourn the meeting at 3:28 p.m.

Reminder:

The next Green Team Committee meeting will take place on Tuesday, August 20, 2019 at 2:00 p.m. in the Mountain Village Town Hall Conference Room.

Respectfully submitted,

Christina Lambert

Deputy Town Clerk
Town of Mountain Village

**TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE
MINUTES OF THE AUGUST 20, 2019
GREEN TEAM MEETING **DRAFT****

The meeting of the Green Team Committee was called to order by Cath Jett on Tuesday, August 20, 2019 at 2:00 p.m. in Mountain Village Town Hall, 455 Mountain Village Boulevard, Mountain Village, Colorado.

Attendance:

The following Green Team Committee members were present:

Cath Jett, Chair and Mountain Village Resident
Jonathan Greenspan, Vice Chair and Mountain Village Resident
Savanna Wagner, At Large Member
Jeff Proteau, Telluride Ski and Golf Company
Patrick Berry, Mountain Village Town Council
Marti Prohaska, Mountain Village Town Council

The following were also in attendance:

Christina Lambert, Deputy Town Clerk (Staff)
Zoe Dohnal, Business Development & Sustainability Manager (Staff)
Michelle Haynes, Planning and Development Director (Staff)
Heather Knox, Eco Action Partners & Mountain Village Resident
Kim Wheels, Eco Action Partners
Mike Follen, Mountain Village Resident
Inga Johansson, Employed in Mountain Village

The following Green Team Committee members were absent:

Heidi Stenhammer, Telluride Mountain Village Owner's Association

Consideration of Approval of Minutes:

July 16, 2019 Green Team Committee Meeting Minutes

On a **MOTION** by Jeff Proteau and seconded by Jonathan Greenspan, the Green Team Committee agreed to **CONTINUE** approval of the July 16, 2019 meeting minutes to the September 17, 2019 Green Team Committee Meeting. Christina Lambert will send out the July 16, 2019 minutes to the committee via email immediately following the meeting.

Discussion and Committee Follow Up/Next Steps:

- Agenda Item 3A- 2018 MV Town Government GHG Emissions & Energy Use Report:
 - **NEXT STEPS:** Discussion took place and Kim Wheels gave an update on the Report. The Green Team Committee **REQUESTED** that we hold off on passing this to Town Council and **REQUESTED** that this item be discussed in a Special Green Team Committee

Meeting on September 3, 2019 at 9:00 a.m. in Town Hall. Christina Lambert will send out a calendar reminder to the Green Team Committee and will book the finance conference room.

➤ Agenda Item 3B- REMP and Building Update:

- **NEXT STEPS:** Discussion took place and Michelle Haynes shared information regarding REMP funds. Michelle will communicate REMP fund information to the Green Team Committee so that this information can be factored into our planning. Michelle will provide an update to the Green Team Committee biannually in October and March.

➤ Agenda Item 3C- EAP Contract Final Approval:

- **NEXT STEPS:** Discussion took place and Zoe Dohnal gave an update on the final DRAFT EAP Contract. On a MOTION by Jeff Proteau and seconded by Jonathan Greenspan, the Green Team Committee voted unanimously to approve the EAP Contract as revised.

➤ Agenda Item 3D- Voluntary Single-Use Plastics Reduction Initiative Update:

- **NEXT STEPS:** Discussion took place. The Green Team Committee **DIRECTED** Zoe Dohnal to create a DRAFT survey and to add it to the Google shared drive. Zoe will get Marti Prohaska access to the shared folder. She will email the committee when this is complete and ready to be viewed in the shared folder. The Green Team Committee **DIRECTED** Christina Lambert to add Voluntary Single-Use Plastics Reduction Initiative Subcommittee to the items to be considered.

➤ Agenda Item 3E- EPA Waste Audit Report:

- **NEXT STEPS:** Discussion took place and Jonathan Greenspan gave an update on the EPA Waste Audit Report.

➤ Agenda Item 3F- Glass Project Update:

- **NEXT STEPS:** The Green Team Committee **REQUESTED** that this item be moved to the September Green Team Committee meeting.

➤ Agenda Item 3G- Community Clean Up Day Subcommittee Update:

- **NEXT STEPS:** Discussion took place and Savanna Wagner gave an update from the final Clean Up Day subcommittee meeting. The Green Team Community Clean Up Day is Saturday, August 25.

➤ Agenda Item 3H- Composting Subcommittee Update:

- **NEXT STEPS:** The subcommittee hasn't met since their last meeting.

➤ Agenda Item 4- Items for Consideration:

- Updates on Regulations from the State on Plastics
- Potential Future Voluntary Single Use Plastics Reduction Incentive Subcommittee
- RFP for GHG Emissions & Energy Use Discussion
- 2020 Green Team Work Plan
- San Miguel Watershed Coalition Update
- Beaver Issue
- Finn Kjome to speak to the committee about Mountain Village water
- Piece of Art- to bring awareness of the Green Team Committee
- Adopt a Highway
- 2019 July – Sept: 3rd Quarter Green Team Quarterly Report. Present in OCT
- 2019 Oct – Dec: 4th Quarter Green Team Quarterly Report. Present in JAN
- 2020 Jan – Mar: 1st Quarter Green Team Quarterly Report. Present in APRIL
- 2020 April – June: 2nd Quarter Green Team Quarterly Report. Present in JULY
- 2020 July – Sept: 3rd Quarter Green Team Quarterly Report. Present in OCT
- 2020 Oct – Dec: 4th Quarter Green Team Quarterly Report. Present in JAN

Other Business:

➤ 3XM/Mautz Green Waste Recycling:

- Heather Knox provided some information on 3XM/Mautz. The Green Team Committee **REQUESTED** that this item be added to the September Green Team Committee meeting.

➤ Bruin Waste Tour:

- The Bruin Waste tour is scheduled on September 4, 2019 at 10:00. Savanna Wagner, Marti Prohaska and Zoe Dohnal are considering carpooling.

There being no further business, on a **MOTION** by Jeff Proteau and seconded by Patrick Berry, the Green Team Committee voted unanimously to adjourn the meeting at 3:32 p.m.

Reminder:

The next Special Green Team Committee meeting will take place on Thursday, September 3, 2019 at 9:00 a.m. in the Mountain Village Town Hall Finance Conference Room.

The next Regular Green Team Committee meeting will take place on Tuesday, September 17, 2019 at 2:00 p.m. in the Mountain Village Town Hall Conference Room.

Respectfully submitted,
Christina Lambert

Deputy Town Clerk
Town of Mountain Village

**TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE
MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER 3, 2019
SPECIAL GREEN TEAM MEETING **DRAFT****

The meeting of the Green Team Committee was called to order by Cath Jett on Tuesday, September 3, 2019 at 9:04 a.m. in Mountain Village Town Hall (Finance Conference Room), 455 Mountain Village Boulevard, Mountain Village, Colorado.

Attendance:

The following Green Team Committee members were present:

Cath Jett, Chair and Mountain Village Resident
Jonathan Greenspan, Vice Chair and Mountain Village Resident
Jeff Proteau, Telluride Ski and Golf Company
Patrick Berry, Mountain Village Town Council
Marti Prohaska, Mountain Village Town Council

The following were also in attendance:

Christina Lambert, Deputy Town Clerk (Staff)
Zoe Dohnal, Business Development & Sustainability Manager (Staff)
Kim Wheels, Eco Action Partners

The following Green Team Committee members were absent:

Heidi Stenhammer, Telluride Mountain Village Owner's Association
Savanna Wagner, At Large Member

Discussion and Committee Follow Up/Next Steps:

- Agenda Item 2A- 2018 MV Town Government GHG Emissions & Energy Use Report:
 - **NEXT STEPS:** Heather Knox requested that Christina Lambert forward the revised report to the Green Team Committee by email on September 3, 2019. Discussion took place and Kim Wheels gave an update on the revised Report. On a **MOTION** by Jeff Proteau and seconded by Marti Prohaska the Green Team Committee voted to **APPROVED** the report with the following changes: Kim Wheels is to remove the line item saying that visitors affect the numbers. Eco Action Partners is to add a recommendation page to the end of the report.

Other Business:

There being no further business, on a **MOTION** by Jeff Proteau and seconded by Marti Prohaska, the Green Team Committee voted unanimously to adjourn the meeting at 9:58 a.m.

Reminder:

The next Regular Green Team Committee meeting will take place on Tuesday, September 17, 2019 at 2:00 p.m. in the Mountain Village Town Hall Conference Room.

Respectfully submitted,
Christina Lambert

Deputy Town Clerk
Town of Mountain Village

Green Waste and Organics Recycling



A little background on
the Mautz Brothers'
3xM Grinding and
Compost

Started out with a vision

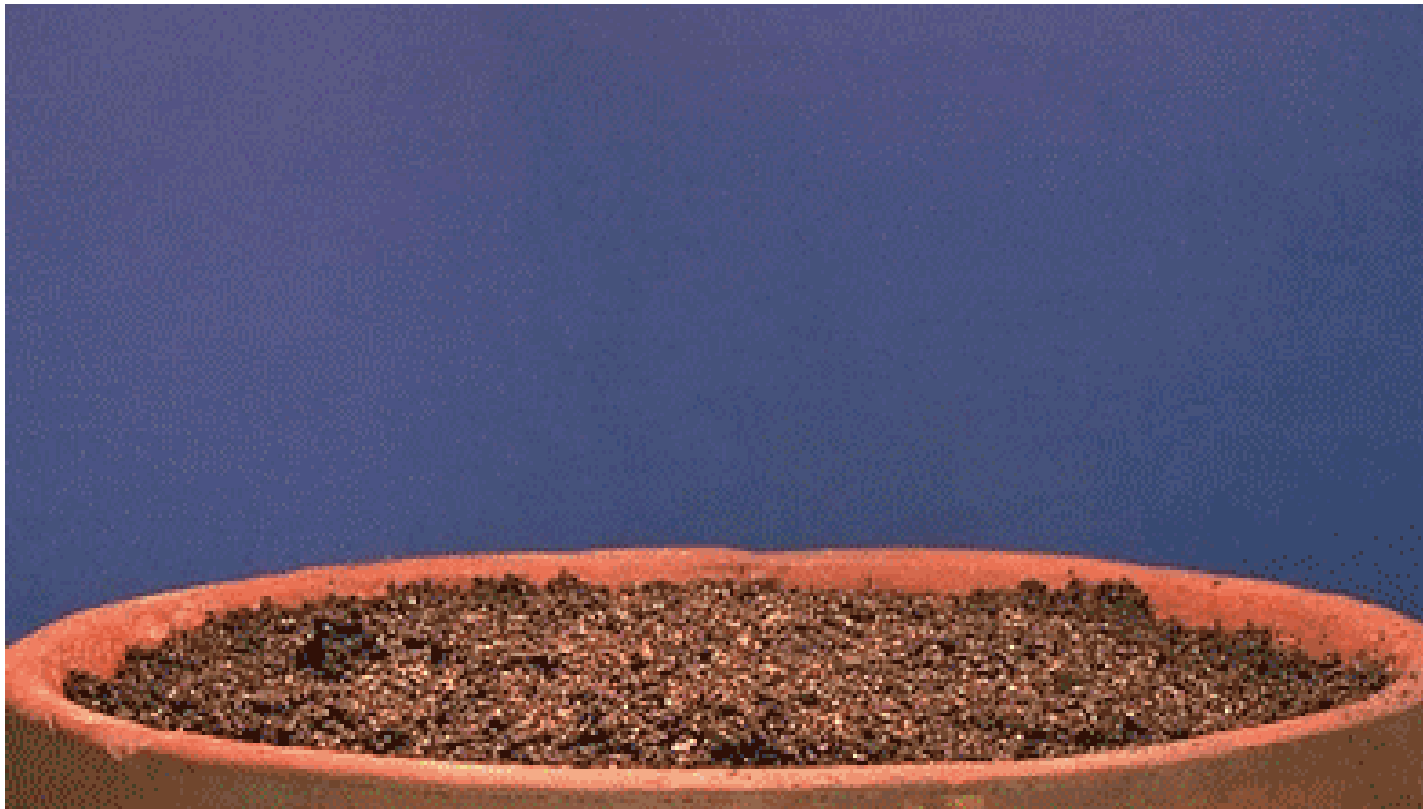


From Cattle to Compost

It all started out when our family was looking for a way we could turn the manure we gathered into something other than a liability. Something we once had to dispose of became our biggest asset. We have been long time cattlemen; the feed we provide for our cattle was key. Feeding BioChar and aspen bark had a profound effect on the outcome. Cows turn feed into manure and grinders turn wood into mulch and we brought both of those ingredients together to make one of the industries leading compost. Through years of experience and many innovations, we have found ways to increase the organisms needed to feed the soil, because if you have healthy soil you will have healthy plants. Now we have the best compost and the only OMRI certified compost on the Western Slope.



3xM quickly grew



By working with our community and the surrounding municipalities we are able to approach this challenge as we have so many others

- This service is unique to our region with statewide environmental, economic and educational benefits. It turns compostable waste diverted from landfills into a beneficial product that positively impacts regional air, soil, and water quality.
- It will expand the life cycle of local landfills through the diversion of the approximately 48,000 tons/year of compostable waste currently landfilled
- Environmental benefits include improved air quality. Landfill gas is roughly 50% CO₂ (Carbon Dioxide), and 50% CH₄ (Methane). The CH₄ is developed due to the anaerobic decomposition that takes place in the landfill. Whereas a compost pile decomposes aerobically producing mainly CO₂, CH₄ can hold 25 times more heat in the atmosphere than CO₂.
- Composting greatly decreases methane generation and in turn combats climate change

Compost makes healthy soil,
healthy soil creates healthier
plants.



Healthy plants make bigger,
better, and healthier produce



This process has been established nation wide and needs multi-county cooperation to ensure that rural, underserved areas that are landfilling this waste product can participate in green waste recycling



- We have the right equipment for the job

Keeping up with new processes and equipment is key.



Leading edge processes



Trucks to haul and spread products



Green waste pile diverted for recycling, not going into the landfill ...





Our Horizontal Grinder processes logs up to 30" diameter and unlimited length with no problem; Tub grinders can process anything under 7' long



Green Waste Diversion Program

- We service municipalities within 100 miles
- We deliver a 40 yard bin to your location
- We will pick up when scheduled or requested
 - We are available to pick up within a week but usually next day

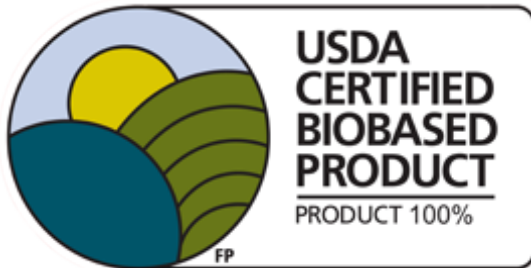


Green Waste Program



- We stockpile the green waste, process it according to CDPHE regulations, and sell to farmers and municipalities in bulk for \$10.00 per yard.
- This economical compost complements our premium OMRI compost and can be used in right-of-ways and by parks departments

We have a few distinguished certifications as well



- Colorado Proud
- OMRI Listed: we make the only OMRI certified compost on the Western Slope
- Bio Preferred for government purchasing



*Contact

Betty@970-531-7416

*Helping keep communities
clean we pick up the following:

***Tree trimmings, grass
clippings, leaves, and other
plant material, including
woody material such as logs,
clean stumps, wood chips,
sawdust, dimensional lumber
that has not been treated.**

BE THE CHANGE – REDUCING SINGLE-USE PLASTICS



In July, 2019 Resolution No. 2019-0718-13 of the Town Council, Town of Mountain Village, Colorado was passed to establish a **Voluntary Single-Use Plastics Reduction Initiative**.

We are now reaching out to **you** to help us make a change and become part of our community's goals, reducing our carbon footprint and environmental impact.

Please review the below form and let us know your interest in participating in our initiative, and where you currently are in your single-use plastics use.

Tell us about you.

Name *

First Name

Last Name

Business Entity *

Provide name of business in which you own or manage



Powered by Formstack [Create your own form >](#)

Industry Sector *

Grocery : retail establishment within Town limits that is a full-line, self-service market which sells a line of staple foodstuffs, meats, produce, household supplies, dairy products, beers, wines, or liquors or other perishable items.

Merchant : retail enterprise or establishment within Town limits whose primary purpose is the sale of goods and associated services.

Restaurant : full-service restaurants, fast food restaurants, cafes, delicatessens, coffee shops, grocery stores, vending trucks or carts, business or institutional cafeterias, or other businesses, selling or providing food.

Lodging : establishment providing accommodation for a short-term stay including but not limited to motels, hotels, hostels, short-term vacation rental homes, bed and breakfasts, boutiques, and lodges.

Other:

Interest in reducing single-use plastic usage *

Our business is currently 100% free from single-use plastic usage

Our business is working on eliminated single-use plastics from our business operations

Our business has no intention of changing our single-use plastic usage

What is Your Single-Use Plastic Use

Current Single -Use Plastic Usage *

	Currently Use a Single-Use Plastic option	Currently Use a Reusable Option	Currently Use a Compostable Options
Food Wrappers (candy, chips, plastic wrap, etc.) Made from several	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Powered by Formstack [Create your own form >](#)

Bottle Caps (Plastic) Polypropylene (PP #5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Beverage or Amenity Bottles (Plastic) Polyethylene terephthalate (PET #1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bags (Plastic) Primarily Low-Density polyethylene (LDPE #4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Straws, Stirrers Polypropylene (PP #5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lids (Plastic) Polystyrene (PS #6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Utensils Polystyrene (PS #6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Take Out/Away Containers (Foam) Polystyrene (PS #6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Take Out/Away Containers (Plastic) Several different plastics	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cups, Plates (Plastic) (PS #6) & (PET #1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cups, Plates (Foam) Polystyrene (PS #6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Balloons Latex or Mylar	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

FOOD WRAPPERS

Made from several different plastics

Current Inventory Quantity - Food Wrappers

Inventory Unit of Measurement - Food Wrappers



Powered by Formstack [Create your own form >](#)

Current compostable/ reusable alternative - Food Wrapper

If you are currently using a reusable or compostable alternative, please give us details on what you currently have within you inventory

BOTTLE CAPS

Polypropylene (PP #5)

Current Inventory Quantity - Bottle Caps

Unit of Measurement - Bottle Caps

Current compostable/ reusable alternative - Bottle Cap

BEVERAGE OR AMENITY BOTTLES

Polyethylene terephthalate (PET #1)

Current Inventory Quantity - Beverage of Amenity Bottles

Unit of Measurement - Beverage of Amenity Bottles

Current compostable/ reusable alternative product - Bottles



Primarily Low-Density polyethylene (LDPE #4)

Current Inventory Quantity - Plastic Bags

Unit of Measurement - Plastic Bags

Current compostable/ reusable alternative product - Bags

STRAWS, STIRRERS

Polypropylene (PP #5)

Current Inventory Quantity - Straws, Stirrers

Unit of Measurement - Straws, Stirrers

Current compostable/ reusable alternative product - Straws, Stirrers

Inventory Adjustments

When is your next inventory order scheduled?



Powered by Formstack [Create your own form >](#)

Will you be adjusting inventory to compostable options

Yes

No

Other:

Will you be adjusting inventory to reusable options

Yes

No

Other:

What can we do to help!

What resources do you need to make this initiative successful?

	Employees and Staff	Patrons and Vistors	Community Members
Tool kit on how to implement change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Collateral to display on what the initiative is and why	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marketing to promote your participation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Thank you so much for your time and input. We truly appreciate your participation!



For more information on the Resolution of the Town Council, Town of Mountain Village, Colorado to Establish a Voluntary Single-Use Plastics Reduction Initiative for the Town of Mountain Village. visit townofmountainvillage.com

Submit Form



Powered by Formstack Create your own form >



2019 Active Work Plan

1. Multi-Unit HOA Composting Program

Budget Item / Allocation: Compost Rebate Program / \$25,000

Time Frame	Action Item	Team Member(s)	Time Spent	Date Completed
January – February	Create a subcommittee to manage	Patrick (Chair) Heidi, Jonathan (GT members), Zoe (Staff) Heather, Kris, Mike (public)		
January – February	Create a marketing plan	Zoe		
	Develop an education plan to teach and guide HOAs on how to use and create a plan for their HOA including which composter to purchase			
February – May	Develop a plan for use of the final product produced from the composter			
May – December	Mitigate any issues			
September	Evaluate Outcome – recommendations for 2020			

2. Single Use Plastics Ban Implementation and Education

Budget Item / Allocation: Council Directive / Contingency or Education. Amount: ?

Time Frame	Action Item	Team Member(s)	Time Spent	Date Completed
January – March	Ordinance Vote Consider voluntary ban that can be moved into an ordinance	Jonathan Zoe	5hrs	4/12
April – December	Education plan and implementation			
June	Change business licenses to have a paragraph that acknowledges the plastics ban			

3. Mountain Village Clean Up Day

Budget Item / Allocation: Mountain Village Clean Up / \$5,000

Time Frame	Action Item	Team Member(s)	Time Spent	Date Completed
January – March	Create Plan with Established Subcommittee	Savanna (Chair) Cath, Jeff (GT Members) Zoe (Staff), Mike Follen		
April	Acquire permits, permission for alcohol, establish date of event. Figure out accessibility for Plaza location. Have researched and chosen trash scale for event.			
May – August	Market event, define measurable outcomes, acquire prizes and sponsors. Settle all equipment details. Prepare trash contest, and script for MC.			
September – December	Evaluate outcomes and plan for 2020			

Notes: What is the goal of this event? Is it to promote the Green Team? To coordinate with other entities' cleanup days/

Should electronics recycling be added?

Should a multi year plan be developed?

Should there be multiple cleanups per year?

4. Green Tips Program

Each member will come up with two small items to be included on the Town website, Mayor's Minute, Daily Planet, etc.

Budget Item / Allocation: Communications/Education: Part of \$10,000

Time Frame	Team Member(s)	Time Spent	Date Completed
January – February	(Passed)		
March - April	1. Don't rinse your dishes 2. Living with FOG	#1 - .25 #2 - .1	3/7 3/13
May – June	3. Don't use plastic wrap 4. Eat less meat	.25	3/8
July – August	5. Be open to change 6. Pick up trash	.5	4/11
September – October	7. Lose your toilet seat so water does not evaporate saves water 8. Make all your payroll and documents be paperless	.5	4/11
November – December	9. For Thanksgiving just buy what you need and do smaller portions. Make soup and other meals out of the leftovers 10. Use non toxic snow melt safe for kids and pets. Store snow around flower beds, gardens and trees so it will be absorbed into the ground to keep it more fertile	.5	4/11

5. EPA Grant Waste Audit

Budget Item / Allocation: Reporting item only

Time Frame	Action Item	Team Member(s)	Time Spent	Date Completed
January	Present to GT and Tri-governmental group	Jonathan (Chair) Joanna Kanow (ToT) Kris Holstrom (SMC)		
February	Start data collection			
Late May	The second round of data collection			
Late June – Early July	Third round of data collection			
Early August	Preliminary Findings			
December	Final report to be presented to all jurisdictions			

Budget Item / Allocation: Bike to work participation: \$30.00

Time Frame	Action Item	Team Member(s)	Time Spent	Date Completed
February	San Miguel Bike Alliance to meet with Ecology Commission to discuss. Report will be sent to chair	Cath		
March – April	Finalize Date and work with SMBA to develop route	Jeff and Savannah		
May – June	Work with staff to develop marketing for the event			
June	Bike to Work Day Evaluate outcome			
June – August	Budget for 2020			

6. Green Light Program

Budget Item / Allocation: Green Lights Program / \$1,400

This is the final year of the program

Reporting Item only

7. Work towards a sustainable community

- Prepare and discuss ideas for the Environment and Sustainability of the Mountain Village Master Plan.
- Review and discuss Mountain Village’s efforts to carbon neutrality.
- Zero Waste Initiatives updates regarding regional approaches to reduce, repurpose, reuse and recycle specific waste streams to increase landfill diversion.
- Regional and local compost efforts and measurable on the carbon footprint.
- Quantitative data on recycling and waste for service contracts.
- Eliminate the use of most newsprint and be paperless.
- Help staff find alternative mechanized equipment that is less polluting and more efficient Such as vehicles, landscape equipment, and other related items.
- Review franchise fees with SMPA and Black Hills to offset green energy projects.
- Create a credit for large hotels that create energy systems that reduce their carbon footprint
- Update building codes to 2018. Draft created by staff prior to departure

8. Education of Green Team

- Continue to learn and examine about waste streams, recycling, repurposing and reduction processes locally, regionally, state wide, nationally and around the world. This include zero waste and impacts on composting and emissions impact.
- Discussions about invasive weeds and eradication and pesticides used.
- Drought impacts and run off issues related to extreme weather events
- Colorado parks and wildlife impacts and organizations
- Forest management and the impact to our community
- Memberships with professional organizations
- Attendance to educational conferences

REREVISED

*This Version Includes All Amendments
Adopted in the Second House*

LLS NO. 19-0339.01 Thomas Morris x4218

HOUSE BILL 19-1261

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Becker and Jackson, Jaquez Lewis, Bird, Cutter, Duran, Froelich, Galindo, Hooton, Kennedy, Kipp, Melton, Roberts, Singer, Sirota, Snyder, Sullivan, Tipper, Titone, Valdez A., Weissman, Arndt, Benavidez, Buckner, Buentello, Caraveo, Exum, Gonzales-Gutierrez, Gray, Hansen, Lontine, McCluskie, Michaelson Jenet, Mullica

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

Winter and Williams A., Moreno, Bridges, Court, Danielson, Donovan, Fenberg, Fields, Foote, Ginal, Gonzales, Lee, Pettersen, Story, Todd, Zenzinger

House Committees

Energy & Environment
Appropriations

Senate Committees

State, Veterans, & Military Affairs
Appropriations

SENATE
3rd Reading Unamended
May 1, 2019

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 **CONCERNING THE REDUCTION OF GREENHOUSE GAS POLLUTION, AND,**
102 **IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, ESTABLISHING STATEWIDE**
103 **GREENHOUSE GAS POLLUTION REDUCTION GOALS AND MAKING**
104 **AN APPROPRIATION.**

SENATE
Amended 2nd Reading
April 30, 2019

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at <http://leg.colorado.gov>.)

HOUSE
3rd Reading Unamended
April 16, 2019

Section 1 of the bill states that Colorado shall have statewide goals to reduce 2025 greenhouse gas emissions by at least 26%, 2030 greenhouse gas emissions by at least 50%, and 2050 greenhouse gas

HOUSE
Amended 2nd Reading
April 15, 2019

Shading denotes HOUSE amendment. Double underlining denotes SENATE amendment.
Capital letters or bold & italic numbers indicate new material to be added to existing statute.
Dashes through the words indicate deletions from existing statute.

emissions by at least 90% of the levels of greenhouse gas emissions that existed in 2005.

Section 3 specifies considerations that the air quality control commission is to take into account in implementing policies and promulgating rules to reduce greenhouse gas pollution, including the benefits of compliance and the equitable distribution of those benefits, the costs of compliance, opportunities to incentivize clean energy in transitioning communities, and the potential to enhance the resilience of Colorado's communities and natural resources to climate impacts. The commission will consult with the public utilities commission with regard to rules that affect the providers of retail electricity in Colorado.

1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

2 **SECTION 1.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **amend** 25-7-102 as
3 follows:

4 **25-7-102. Legislative declaration.** (1) In order to foster the
5 health, welfare, convenience, and comfort of the inhabitants of the state
6 of Colorado and to facilitate the enjoyment and use of the scenic and
7 natural resources of the state, it is declared to be the policy of this state to
8 achieve the maximum practical degree of air purity in every portion of the
9 state, to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards, and
10 to prevent the significant deterioration of air quality in those portions of
11 the state where the air quality is better than the national ambient air
12 quality standards. To that end, it is the purpose of this ~~article~~ ARTICLE 7
13 to require the use of all available practical methods which are
14 technologically feasible and economically reasonable so as to reduce,
15 prevent, and control air pollution throughout the state of Colorado; to
16 require the development of an air quality control program in which the
17 benefits of the air pollution control measures utilized bear a reasonable
18 relationship to the economic, environmental, and energy impacts and
19 other costs of such measures; and to maintain a cooperative program

1 between the state and local units of government. It is further declared that
2 the prevention, abatement, and control of air pollution in each portion of
3 the state are matters of statewide concern and are affected with a public
4 interest and that the provisions of this ~~article~~ ARTICLE 7 are enacted in the
5 exercise of the police powers of this state for the purpose of protecting
6 the health, peace, safety, and general welfare of the people of this state.
7 The general assembly further recognizes that a current and accurate
8 inventory of actual emissions of air pollutants from all sources is essential
9 for the proper identification and designation of attainment and
10 nonattainment areas, the determination of the most cost-effective
11 regulatory strategy to reduce pollution, the targeting of regulatory efforts
12 to achieve the greatest health and environmental benefits, and the
13 achievement of a federally approved clean air program. In order to
14 achieve the most accurate inventory of air pollution sources possible, this
15 ~~article~~ ARTICLE 7 specifically provides incentives to achieve the most
16 accurate and complete inventory possible and to provide for the most
17 accurate enforcement program achievable based upon that inventory.

18 (2) IT IS FURTHER DECLARED THAT:

19 (a) CLIMATE CHANGE ADVERSELY AFFECTS COLORADO'S
20 ECONOMY, AIR QUALITY AND PUBLIC HEALTH, ECOSYSTEMS, NATURAL
21 RESOURCES, AND QUALITY OF LIFE;

22 (b) COLORADO IS ALREADY EXPERIENCING HARMFUL CLIMATE
23 IMPACTS, INCLUDING DECLINING SNOWPACK, PROLONGED DROUGHT, MORE
24 EXTREME HEAT, ELEVATED WILDFIRE RISK AND RISK TO FIRST
25 RESPONDERS, WIDESPREAD BEETLE INFESTATION DECIMATING FORESTS,
26 INCREASED RISK OF VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES, MORE FREQUENT AND
27 SEVERE FLOODING, MORE SEVERE GROUND-LEVEL OZONE POLLUTION

1 CAUSING RESPIRATORY DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE, DECREASED ECONOMIC
2 ACTIVITY FROM OUTDOOR RECREATION AND AGRICULTURE, AND
3 DIMINISHED QUALITY OF LIFE. MANY OF THESE IMPACTS
4 DISPROPORTIONATELY AFFECT RURAL COMMUNITIES, COMMUNITIES OF
5 COLOR, YOUTH AND THE ELDERLY, AND WORKING FAMILIES. REDUCING
6 STATEWIDE GREENHOUSE GAS POLLUTION AS OUTLINED IN THIS
7 SUBSECTION (2) WILL PROTECT THESE FRONTLINE COMMUNITIES, FIRST
8 RESPONDERS, AND ALL COLORADO RESIDENTS FROM THESE AND OTHER
9 CLIMATE IMPACTS.

10 (c) WE MUST WORK TOGETHER TO REDUCE STATEWIDE
11 GREENHOUSE GAS POLLUTION IN ORDER TO LIMIT THE INCREASE IN THE
12 GLOBAL AVERAGE TEMPERATURE TO ONE AND ONE-HALF DEGREES
13 CELSIUS, WHICH SCIENTISTS AGREE WOULD PROVIDE A MORE STABLE AND
14 HOSPITABLE CLIMATE FOR CURRENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS AND
15 MITIGATE THE RISK OF CATASTROPHIC CLIMATE IMPACTS IN COLORADO;

16 (d) BY REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS POLLUTION, COLORADO WILL
17 ALSO REDUCE OTHER HARMFUL AIR POLLUTANTS WHICH WILL, IN TURN,
18 IMPROVE PUBLIC HEALTH, REDUCE HEALTH CARE COSTS, IMPROVE AIR
19 QUALITY, AND HELP SUSTAIN THE ENVIRONMENT;

20 (e) REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS POLLUTION WILL CREATE NEW
21 MARKETS, SPUR INNOVATION, DRIVE INVESTMENTS IN LOW-CARBON
22 TECHNOLOGIES, AND PUT COLORADO SQUARELY ON THE PATH TO A
23 MODERN, RESILIENT, ONE-HUNDRED-PERCENT CLEAN ECONOMY. DELAY
24 IN PURSUING AND SECURING GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTIONS AS OUTLINED
25 IN THIS SUBSECTION (2) WILL PREVENT COLORADO COMMUNITIES FROM
26 CAPTURING THE BENEFITS OF THESE NEW JOBS AND MARKETS, IN ADDITION
27 TO EXACERBATING THE CLIMATE IMPACTS THAT HARM COLORADANS. THE

1 CLEAN ENERGY ECONOMY IS ALREADY BRINGING TENS OF THOUSANDS OF
2 JOBS AND BILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN DIRECT INVESTMENT TO COUNTIES
3 ACROSS THE STATE, BENEFITTING WORKERS, FAMILIES, AND COMMUNITIES.
4 COLORADO CAN CONTINUE TO FACILITATE SUCH A TRANSITION TO A CLEAN
5 ENERGY ECONOMY. FOOD AND FIBER PRODUCTION HAS MADE SIGNIFICANT
6 ACHIEVEMENTS IN AREAS OF PRODUCTIVITY AND SUSTAINABILITY.
7 MODERN TECHNOLOGY IN THIS SECTOR CONTRIBUTES TO REDUCTIONS IN
8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY SEQUESTERING CARBON IN THE SOIL AND
9 ENHANCING SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH TECHNOLOGIES THAT REDUCE
10 METHANE EMISSIONS AND PRODUCE RENEWABLE ENERGY. CONTINUING TO
11 ENCOURAGE THESE TYPES OF ACHIEVEMENTS IS BENEFICIAL.

12 (f) BY EXERCISING A LEADERSHIP ROLE, COLORADO WILL ALSO
13 POSITION ITS ECONOMY, TECHNOLOGY CENTERS, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS,
14 AND BUSINESSES TO BENEFIT FROM NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL
15 EFFORTS TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GASES;

16 (g) ACCORDINGLY, COLORADO SHALL STRIVE TO INCREASE
17 RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION AND ELIMINATE STATEWIDE
18 GREENHOUSE GAS POLLUTION BY THE MIDDLE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST
19 CENTURY AND HAVE GOALS OF ACHIEVING, AT A MINIMUM, A
20 TWENTY-SIX-PERCENT REDUCTION IN STATEWIDE GREENHOUSE GAS
21 POLLUTION BY 2025, A FIFTY-PERCENT REDUCTION IN STATEWIDE
22 GREENHOUSE GAS POLLUTION BY 2030, AND A NINETY-PERCENT
23 REDUCTION IN STATEWIDE GREENHOUSE GAS POLLUTION BY 2050. THE
24 REDUCTIONS IDENTIFIED IN THIS SUBSECTION (2)(g) ARE MEASURED
25 RELATIVE TO 2005 STATEWIDE GREENHOUSE GAS POLLUTION LEVELS.

26 **SECTION 2.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-7-103, **amend** the
27 introductory portion; and **add** (22.5) as follows:

1 **25-7-103. Definitions.** As used in this ~~article~~ ARTICLE 7, unless
2 the context otherwise requires:

3 (22.5) "STATEWIDE GREENHOUSE GAS POLLUTION" MEANS THE
4 TOTAL NET STATEWIDE ANTHROPOGENIC EMISSIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE,
5 METHANE, NITROUS OXIDE, HYDROFLUOROCARBONS,
6 PERFLUOROCARBONS, NITROGEN TRIFLUORIDE, AND SULFUR
7 HEXAFLUORIDE, EXPRESSED AS CARBON DIOXIDE EQUIVALENT
8 CALCULATED USING A METHODOLOGY AND DATA ON RADIATIVE FORCING
9 AND ATMOSPHERIC PERSISTENCE DEEMED APPROPRIATE BY THE
10 COMMISSION.

11 **SECTION 3.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-7-105, **amend** (1)
12 introductory portion; and **add** (1)(e) as follows:

13 **25-7-105. Duties of commission - rules - legislative declaration**
14 **- definitions.** (1) Except as provided in sections 25-7-130 and 25-7-131,
15 the commission shall promulgate such rules and regulations as are
16 consistent with the legislative declaration set forth in section 25-7-102
17 and necessary for the proper implementation and administration of this
18 ~~article~~ ARTICLE 7, including, but not limited to:

- 19 (e) (I) STATEWIDE GREENHOUSE GAS POLLUTION ABATEMENT.
20 (II) CONSISTENT WITH SECTION 25-7-102 (2)(g), THE COMMISSION
21 SHALL TIMELY PROMULGATE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS.
22 THE IMPLEMENTING RULES MAY TAKE INTO ACCOUNT OTHER RELEVANT
23 LAWS AND RULES, AS WELL AS VOLUNTARY ACTIONS TAKEN BY LOCAL
24 COMMUNITIES AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR, TO ENHANCE EFFICIENCY AND
25 COST-EFFECTIVENESS, AND SHALL BE REVISED AS NECESSARY OVER TIME
26 TO ENSURE TIMELY PROGRESS TOWARD THE 2025, 2030, AND 2050 GOALS.
27 THE IMPLEMENTING RULES SHALL PROVIDE FOR ONGOING TRACKING OF

1 EMISSION SOURCES THAT ADVERSELY AFFECT DISPROPORTIONATELY
2 IMPACTED COMMUNITIES AND ARE SUBJECT TO RULES IMPLEMENTED
3 PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (1)(e) AND MUST INCLUDE STRATEGIES
4 DESIGNED TO ACHIEVE REDUCTIONS IN HARMFUL AIR POLLUTION
5 AFFECTING THOSE COMMUNITIES.

6 (III) THE COMMISSION WILL IDENTIFY DISPROPORTIONATELY
7 IMPACTED COMMUNITIES. IN IDENTIFYING THESE COMMUNITIES, THE
8 COMMISSION WILL CONSIDER: MINORITY, LOW-INCOME, TRIBAL, OR
9 INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS IN THE STATE THAT POTENTIALLY EXPERIENCE
10 DISPROPORTIONATE ENVIRONMENTAL HARMS AND RISKS. THIS
11 DISPROPORTIONALITY CAN BE A RESULT OF INCREASED VULNERABILITY TO
12 ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION, LACK OF OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC
13 PARTICIPATION, OR OTHER FACTORS. INCREASED VULNERABILITY MAY BE
14 ATTRIBUTABLE TO AN ACCUMULATION OF NEGATIVE OR LACK OF POSITIVE
15 ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH, ECONOMIC, OR SOCIAL CONDITIONS WITHIN
16 THESE POPULATIONS. "DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITIES"
17 DESCRIBES SITUATIONS WHERE MULTIPLE FACTORS, INCLUDING BOTH
18 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRESSORS, MAY ACT
19 CUMULATIVELY TO AFFECT HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT AND
20 CONTRIBUTE TO PERSISTENT ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DISPARITIES.

21 (IV) THE DIVISION, AT THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSION, SHALL
22 SOLICIT INPUT FROM OTHER STATE AGENCIES, STAKEHOLDERS, AND THE
23 PUBLIC ON THE ADVANTAGES OF DIFFERENT STATEWIDE GREENHOUSE GAS
24 POLLUTION MITIGATION MEASURES, SPECIFICALLY SOLICITING INPUT FROM
25 THOSE MOST IMPACTED BY CLIMATE CHANGE, INCLUDING
26 DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITIES; LARGE EMISSION
27 SOURCES; WORKERS IN RELEVANT INDUSTRIES, INCLUDING ADVANCED

1 ENERGY AND FUEL DELIVERY; AND COMMUNITIES THAT ARE CURRENTLY
2 ECONOMICALLY DEPENDENT ON INDUSTRIES WITH HIGH LEVELS OF
3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.

4 (V) THE IMPLEMENTING RULES AND POLICIES MAY INCLUDE, IN
5 ADDITION TO RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES,
6 REGULATORY STRATEGIES THAT HAVE BEEN DEPLOYED BY ANOTHER
7 JURISDICTION TO REDUCE MULTI-SECTOR GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS,
8 THAT FACILITATE ADOPTION OF TECHNOLOGIES THAT HAVE VERY LOW OR
9 ZERO EMISSIONS, AND THAT ENHANCE COST-EFFECTIVENESS, COMPLIANCE
10 FLEXIBILITY, AND TRANSPARENCY AROUND COMPLIANCE COSTS, AMONG
11 OTHER REGULATORY STRATEGIES. THE COMMISSION MAY COORDINATE
12 WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS IN SECURING EMISSION REDUCTIONS,
13 INCLUDING IN SATISFYING FUTURE FEDERAL REGULATIONS. THE
14 COMMISSION MAY ACCOUNT FOR REDUCTIONS IN NET GREENHOUSE GAS
15 EMISSIONS THAT OCCUR UNDER COORDINATED JURISDICTIONS' PROGRAMS
16 IF THE COMMISSION FINDS THAT THE IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS OF
17 EACH COORDINATED JURISDICTION ARE OF SUFFICIENT RIGOR TO ENSURE
18 THE INTEGRITY OF THE REDUCTIONS IN GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS TO
19 THE ATMOSPHERE AND MAY ACCOUNT FOR CARBON DIOXIDE THAT
20 ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION IN THIS STATE CAUSES TO BE EMITTED
21 ELSEWHERE.

22 (VI) IN CARRYING OUT ITS RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THIS
23 SUBSECTION (1)(e), THE COMMISSION SHALL CONSIDER: THE BENEFITS OF
24 COMPLIANCE, INCLUDING HEALTH, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND AIR QUALITY;
25 THE COSTS OF COMPLIANCE; ECONOMIC AND JOB IMPACTS AND
26 OPPORTUNITIES; THE TIME NECESSARY FOR COMPLIANCE; THE RELATIVE
27 CONTRIBUTION OF EACH SOURCE OR SOURCE CATEGORY TO STATEWIDE

1 GREENHOUSE GAS POLLUTION BASED ON CURRENT DATA UPDATED AT
2 REASONABLE INTERVALS AS DETERMINED BY THE COMMISSION;
3 HARMONIZING EMISSION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS WITH EXISTING
4 FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS, WHERE THE COMMISSION DEEMS APPROPRIATE;
5 THE IMPORTANCE OF STRIVING TO EQUITABLY DISTRIBUTE THE BENEFITS
6 OF COMPLIANCE, OPPORTUNITIES TO INCENTIVIZE RENEWABLE ENERGY
7 RESOURCES AND POLLUTION ABATEMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN
8 DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTED COMMUNITIES, OPPORTUNITIES TO
9 ENCOURAGE CLEAN ENERGY IN TRANSITIONING COMMUNITIES; ISSUES
10 RELATED TO THE BENEFICIAL USE OF ELECTRICITY TO REDUCE
11 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS; WHETHER PROGRAM DESIGN COULD
12 ENHANCE THE RELIABILITY OF ELECTRIC SERVICE; THE POTENTIAL TO
13 ENHANCE THE RESILIENCE OF COLORADO'S COMMUNITIES AND NATURAL
14 RESOURCES TO CLIMATE IMPACTS; AND WHETHER GREATER OR MORE
15 COST-EFFECTIVE EMISSION REDUCTIONS ARE AVAILABLE THROUGH
16 PROGRAM DESIGN.

17 (VII) NOTWITHSTANDING SECTION 24-1-136 (11)(a)(I), THE
18 DIVISION, AT THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSION, SHALL REPORT TO THE
19 GENERAL ASSEMBLY EVERY ODD-NUMBERED YEAR AFTER THE EFFECTIVE
20 DATE OF THIS SUBSECTION (1)(e) REGARDING: PROGRESS TOWARD THE
21 GOALS SET FORTH IN SECTION 25-7-102 (2)(g); ANY NEWLY AVAILABLE,
22 FINAL COST-BENEFIT OR REGULATORY ANALYSIS, DEVELOPED UNDER
23 SECTION 24-4-103 (2.5) OR (4.5), FOR RULES ADOPTED TO ATTAIN THE
24 GOALS; AND ANY RECOMMENDATIONS ON FUTURE LEGISLATIVE ACTION TO
25 ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE, SUCH AS IMPLEMENTATION OF CLIMATE
26 ADAPTATION POLICIES OR ACCELERATING DEPLOYMENT OF CLEANER
27 TECHNOLOGIES.

1 (VIII) (A) IN CARRYING OUT ITS RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THIS
2 SUBSECTION (1)(e), THE COMMISSION SHALL CONSULT WITH THE PUBLIC
3 UTILITIES COMMISSION, INCLUDING ON ISSUES OF COST OF ELECTRICITY,
4 RELIABILITY OF ELECTRIC SERVICE, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENTS IN
5 ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION, AND BENEFICIAL ELECTRIFICATION, AND KEEP
6 A RECORD OF ITS CONSULTATION.

7 (B) THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HEREBY FINDS, DETERMINES, AND
8 DECLARES THAT IT IS BENEFICIAL TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF
9 CLEAN ENERGY PLANS THAT WILL REQUIRE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS
10 CAUSED BY COLORADO RETAIL ELECTRICITY SALES TO DECREASE EIGHTY
11 PERCENT BY 2030 RELATIVE TO 2005 LEVELS TO PROVIDE FOR THE
12 COST-EFFECTIVE AND PROACTIVE DEPLOYMENT OF CLEAN ENERGY
13 RESOURCES.

14 (C) IN DESIGNING, IMPLEMENTING, AND ENFORCING PROGRAMS
15 AND REQUIREMENTS UNDER THIS SUBSECTION (1)(e), THE COMMISSION
16 AND THE DIVISION SHALL TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION ANY CLEAN ENERGY
17 PLAN AT THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION THAT, AS FILED, WILL ACHIEVE
18 AT LEAST AN EIGHTY-PERCENT REDUCTION IN GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS
19 CAUSED BY THE UTILITY'S COLORADO RETAIL ELECTRICITY SALES BY 2030
20 RELATIVE TO 2005 LEVELS, AS VERIFIED BY THE DIVISION. WHEN
21 INCLUDING PUBLIC UTILITIES IN ITS PROGRAMS OR REQUIREMENTS UNDER
22 THIS SUBSECTION (1)(e), THE COMMISSION SHALL NOT MANDATE THAT A
23 PUBLIC UTILITY REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS CAUSED BY THE
24 UTILITY'S COLORADO RETAIL ELECTRICITY SALES BY 2030 MORE THAN IS
25 REQUIRED UNDER SUCH AN APPROVED CLEAN ENERGY PLAN OR IMPOSE
26 ANY DIRECT, NONADMINISTRATIVE COST ON THE PUBLIC UTILITY DIRECTLY
27 ASSOCIATED WITH QUANTITIES OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS CAUSED

1 BY THE UTILITY'S COLORADO RETAIL ELECTRICITY SALES THAT REMAIN
2 AFTER THE REDUCTIONS REQUIRED BY SUCH A CLEAN ENERGY PLAN
3 THROUGH 2030 IF THOSE REDUCTIONS ARE ACHIEVED AND THE DIVISION
4 HAS VERIFIED THAT THE APPROVED CLEAN ENERGY PLAN WILL ACHIEVE AT
5 LEAST A SEVENTY-FIVE-PERCENT REDUCTION IN GREENHOUSE GAS
6 EMISSIONS CAUSED BY THE UTILITY'S COLORADO RETAIL ELECTRICITY
7 SALES BY 2030 RELATIVE TO 2005 LEVELS.

8 (D) IMPLEMENTING RULES DEVELOPED BY THE COMMISSION MUST
9 NOT INCLUDE ANY REQUIREMENTS DICTATING THE MIX OF ELECTRIC
10 GENERATING RESOURCES THAT ANY PUBLIC UTILITY SHALL USE TO MEET
11 APPLICABLE POLLUTION LIMITS.

12 (E) IMPLEMENTING RULES DEVELOPED BY THE COMMISSION MUST
13 CONSIDER ISSUES RELATING TO JOINT OWNERSHIP OF ELECTRIC
14 GENERATING RESOURCES AS BETWEEN MULTIPLE PARTIES AND THE EXTENT
15 TO WHICH THE PUBLIC UTILITY IS RELYING ON POWER PURCHASED FROM
16 THIRD PARTIES IN MEETING ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER SUCH A CLEAN
17 ENERGY PLAN.

18 (F) A CLEAN ENERGY PLAN VOLUNTARILY FILED BY A
19 COOPERATIVE ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION THAT HAS VOTED TO EXEMPT ITSELF
20 FROM REGULATION BY THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION PURSUANT TO
21 ARTICLE 9.5 OF TITLE 40 OR BY A MUNICIPAL UTILITY SHALL BE DEEMED
22 APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION AS FILED IF: THE
23 DIVISION, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION,
24 PUBLICLY VERIFIES THAT THE PLAN DEMONSTRATES THAT, BY 2030, THE
25 COOPERATIVE ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION OR MUNICIPAL UTILITY WILL
26 ACHIEVE AT LEAST AN EIGHTY PERCENT REDUCTION IN GREENHOUSE GAS
27 EMISSIONS CAUSED BY THE ENTITY'S COLORADO RETAIL ELECTRICITY

1 SALES RELATIVE TO 2005 LEVELS; AND THE CLEAN ENERGY PLAN HAS
2 PREVIOUSLY BEEN APPROVED BY A VOTE OF THE ENTITY'S GOVERNING
3 BODY. VOLUNTARY SUBMISSION OF A CLEAN ENERGY PLAN BY A
4 COOPERATIVE ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION OR MUNICIPAL UTILITY DOES NOT
5 ALTER THE ENTITY'S REGULATORY STATUS WITH RESPECT TO THE PUBLIC
6 UTILITIES COMMISSION, INCLUDING UNDER ARTICLE 9.5 OF TITLE 40.

7 (IX) (A) IN ADDRESSING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM AN
8 ENERGY-INTENSIVE, TRADE-EXPOSED MANUFACTURING SOURCE, THE
9 COMMISSION SHALL REQUIRE THE SOURCE TO EXECUTE AN ENERGY AND
10 EMISSION CONTROL AUDIT, ACCORDING TO CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY THE
11 COMMISSION, OF THE SOURCE'S OPERATIONS EVERY FIVE YEARS THROUGH
12 AT LEAST 2035. A QUALIFIED THIRD PARTY, AS DETERMINED BY THE
13 COMMISSION, SHALL CONDUCT THE AUDIT AND SUBMIT THE RESULTS TO
14 THE COMMISSION. IF THE COMMISSION DETERMINES THAT THE SOURCE
15 CURRENTLY EMPLOYS BEST AVAILABLE EMISSION CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES
16 FOR GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND BEST AVAILABLE ENERGY
17 EFFICIENCY PRACTICES, THE COMMISSION SHALL NOT IMPOSE A DIRECT
18 NONADMINISTRATIVE COST ON THE SOURCE DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH
19 AT LEAST NINETY-FIVE PERCENT OF THE SOURCE'S GREENHOUSE GAS
20 EMISSIONS ATTRIBUTABLE TO MANUFACTURING A GOOD IN THIS STATE FOR
21 A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS, IF THE SOURCE'S EMISSIONS ARE NOT GREATER
22 THAN THE EMISSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH USE OF THE BEST AVAILABLE
23 EMISSION CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES AS DETERMINED BY THE COMMISSION.
24 THE COMMISSION SHALL CONSIDER HOW PROGRAM DESIGN AS RELEVANT
25 TO THOSE SOURCES CAN FURTHER MITIGATE THE COST OF REDUCING
26 EMISSIONS FOR SUCH MANUFACTURERS WHILE PROVIDING AN INCENTIVE
27 TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY AND REDUCE EMISSIONS. SPECIFICALLY, THE

1 COMMISSION SHALL DESIGN THE PROGRAM AS RELEVANT TO THOSE
2 SOURCES SUCH THAT AS THE SOURCES ARE SUBJECT TO EMISSION
3 REDUCTION REQUIREMENTS, THOSE SOURCES WILL HAVE, UNDER THE
4 PROGRAM, A PATHWAY TO OBTAIN EQUIVALENT LOWER-COST EMISSION
5 REDUCTIONS AT OTHER REGULATED SOURCES TO SATISFY THEIR
6 COMPLIANCE OBLIGATIONS.

7 (B) AS USED IN THIS SUBSECTION (1)(e)(IX), "ENERGY-INTENSIVE,
8 TRADE-EXPOSED MANUFACTURING SOURCE" MEANS AN ENTITY THAT
9 PRINCIPALLY MANUFACTURES IRON, STEEL, ALUMINUM, PULP, PAPER, OR
10 CEMENT AND THAT IS ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF GOODS
11 THROUGH ONE OR MORE EMISSIONS-INTENSIVE, TRADE-EXPOSED
12 PROCESSES, AS DETERMINED BY THE COMMISSION.

13 (X) NOTHING IN THIS SUBSECTION (1)(e) DIMINISHES THE EXISTING
14 AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSION OR THE DIVISION. NOTHING IN THIS
15 SUBSECTION (1)(e) ALTERS THE REGULATORY EXEMPTIONS PROVIDED IN
16 SECTION 25-7-109 (8)(a). NOTHING AUTHORIZED IN THIS SUBSECTION
17 (1)(e), INCLUDING THE ASSIGNMENT OF EMISSION REDUCTION
18 OBLIGATIONS OR EMISSION AUTHORIZATIONS AND EXCLUDING PROGRAM
19 DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS, IMPLICATES STATE FISCAL
20 YEAR SPENDING AS DEFINED IN SECTION 24-77-102. NOTHING IN THIS
21 SUBSECTION (1)(e) ALTERS ANY REQUIREMENT TO PREPARE A COST-
22 BENEFIT ANALYSIS UNDER SECTION 24-4-103 (2.5) OR ANY REQUIREMENT
23 TO ISSUE A REGULATORY ANALYSIS UNDER SECTION 24-4-103 (4.5).
24 NOTHING IN THIS SUBSECTION (1)(e) DIMINISHES THE AUTHORITY OF THE
25 PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION UNDER THE PUBLIC UTILITIES LAW,
26 INCLUDING SECTIONS 40-3-101 AND 40-3-102.

27 (XI) AS USED IN THIS SUBSECTION (1)(e):

1 (A) "COST-EFFECTIVE" OR "COST-EFFECTIVENESS" MEANS THE
2 COST PER UNIT OF REDUCED EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES EXPRESSED
3 AS CARBON DIOXIDE EQUIVALENT.

4 (B) "GREENHOUSE GAS" INCLUDES CARBON DIOXIDE, METHANE,
5 NITROUS OXIDE, HYDROFLUOROCARBONS, PERFLUOROCARBONS, NITROGEN
6 TRIFLUORIDE, AND SULFUR HEXAFLUORIDE, EXPRESSED AS CARBON
7 DIOXIDE EQUIVALENT.

8 (C) "RETAIL ELECTRICITY SALES" MEANS ELECTRIC ENERGY SOLD
9 TO RETAIL END-USE ELECTRIC CONSUMERS.

10 **SECTION 4. Appropriation.** (1) For the 2019-20 state fiscal
11 year, \$281,588 is appropriated to the department of public health and
12 environment. This appropriation is from the general fund. To implement
13 this act, the department may use this appropriation as follows:

14 (a) \$188,321 for use by the air pollution control division for
15 program costs, which amount is based on an assumption that the division
16 will require an additional 2.0 FTE; and

17 (b) \$93,267 for the purchase of legal services.

18 (2) For the 2019-20 state fiscal year, \$93,267 is appropriated to
19 the department of law. This appropriation is from reappropriated funds
20 received from the department of public health and environment under
21 subsection (1)(b) of this section and is based on an assumption that the
22 department of law will require an additional 0.5 FTE. To implement this
23 act, the department of law may use this appropriation to provide legal
24 services for the department of public health and environment.

25 **SECTION 5. Safety clause.** The general assembly hereby finds,
26 determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate
27 preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.



2020 Active Work Plan

1. Mountain Village Clean Up Day

Budget Item / Allocation: Mountain Village Clean Up / \$5,000

Time Frame	Action Item	Team Member(s)	Time Spent	Date Completed
January – March	Create Plan with Established Subcommittee			
April	Acquire permits, permission for alcohol, establish date of event. Figure out accessibility for Plaza location. Have researched and chosen trash scale for event.			
May – August	Market event, define measurable outcomes, acquire prizes and sponsors. Settle all equipment details. Prepare trash contest, and script for MC.			
September – December	Evaluate outcomes and plan for 2020			

Notes:

- What is the goal of this event? Is it to promote the Green Team? To coordinate with other entities' cleanup days
- Should electronics recycling be added?
- Should a multi year plan be developed?
- Should there be multiple cleanups per year?

2. Composting Program

Budget Item / Allocation: Compost Rebate Program / \$25,000

Time Frame	Action Item	Team Member(s)	Time Spent	Date Completed
January – February	Determine whether single unit or multi-unit composting units is the best course of action, choose the unit. Become a spoketown for a certain brand?			
January – February	Create a marketing plan			
	Develop an education plan to teach and guide s recipients on how to use			

	If multi-unit composter is used, develop a plan for the HOA to manage and correctly use the system. Does a dog composter have a place in this initiative?			
February – May	Develop a plan for use of the final product produced from the composter			
May – December	Mitigate any issues			
September	Evaluate Outcome – recommendations for 2020			

3. Single Use Plastics Ban Implementation and Education

Budget Item / Allocation: Council Directive / Contingency or Education. Amount: ?

Time Frame	Action Item	Team Member(s)	Time Spent	Date Completed
January – March	Ordinance Vote Finalize conversion from voluntary to mandatory based on state level			
April – December	Education plan and implementation			
June	Change business licenses to have a paragraph that acknowledges the plastics ban			

4. Green Team Attendance at various educational/networking opportunities (See item 13 for further information)

Budget Item / Allocation: Communications/Education: \$???

Time Frame	Action Item	Team Member(s)	Time Spent	Date Completed
January	Submit requests to staff for approval. Provide seminar information, travel estimates, etc.			
January	Schedule quarterly joint meetings with Telluride Ecology Commission			
January - February	Finalize which programs will be attended. Determine who will be attending and what reporting/education to the GT, Staff, and TC needs to come from the attendee.			
January - December	Attend Conferences			
February – December	Mitigate any issues			
September	Evaluate Outcome – recommendations for 2020			

5. Develop an incentive program to minimize traffic on the Telluride Spur and get people in the gondola
 Work with the Town of Telluride, School District, and the State to see how this can be accomplished.
 Budget Item / Allocation:??

Time Frame	Action Item	Team Member(s)	Time Spent	Date Completed
January				

6. Beaver Deceiver(s) for the Meadows Pond
 Work with TSG and neighborhood stakeholders to develop a plan to co-exist with Beavers in the Meadows area and mitigate impacts to roads and homes.
 Budget Item / Allocation: \$1,000

Time Frame	Action Item	Team Member(s)	Time Spent	Date Completed
January				

7. Freshen up Green Gondola Campaign
 Should this still be a donation program?
 Budget Item / Allocation: ??

Time Frame	Action Item	Team Member(s)	Time Spent	Date Completed
January				

8. Green Tips

Each member will come up with two small items to be included on the Town website, Mayor’s Minute, Daily Planet, etc.

Budget Item / Allocation: Communications/Education: Part of \$10,000

Time Frame	Team Member(s)	Time Spent	Date Completed
January – February			
March - April			
May – June			
July – August			
September – October			
November – December			

9. Bike to Work Day

Budget Item / Allocation: Bike to work participation: \$100.00

Time Frame	Action Item	Team Member(s)	Time Spent	Date Completed
February	San Miguel Bike Alliance to meet with Ecology Commission to discuss. Report will be sent to chair			
March – April	Finalize Date and work with SMBA to develop route			
May – June	Work with staff to develop marketing for the event			
June	Bike to Work Day Evaluate outcome			
June – August	Budget for 2020			

10. Track and Update 2025 Mountain Village Zero Waste Plan
(See attachment)

11. Adopt and develop measurables to align with the State HOUSE BILL 19-1261 (reduction of Green House Gases)

12. Work towards a sustainable community

- Work with staff to update and monitor REMP program
- Prepare and discuss ideas for the Environment and Sustainability of the Mountain Village Master Plan.
- Review and discuss Mountain Village’s efforts to carbon neutrality.
- Zero Waste Initiatives updates regarding regional approaches to reduce, repurpose, reuse and recycle specific waste streams to increase landfill diversion.
- Regional and local compost efforts and measurable on the carbon footprint.
- Quantitative data on recycling and waste for service contracts.
- Eliminate the use of most newsprint and be paperless.
- Help staff find alternative mechanized equipment that is less polluting and more efficient Such as vehicles, landscape equipment, and other related items.
- Review franchise fees with SMPA and Black Hills to offset green energy projects.
- Create a credit for large hotels that create energy systems that reduce their carbon footprint
- Update building codes to 2018. Draft created by staff prior to departure

13. Education of Green Team

- Continue to learn and examine about waste streams, recycling, repurposing and reduction processes locally, regionally, state wide, nationally and around the world. This include zero waste and impacts on composting and emissions impact.
- Discussions about invasive weeds and eradication and pesticides used.
- Drought impacts and run off issues related to extreme weather events
- Colorado parks and wildlife impacts and organizations
- Forest management and the impact to our community
- Memberships with professional organizations
- Attendance to educational conferences

RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN COUNCIL
TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, COLORADO
TO ESTABLISH THE GOAL OF ZERO WASTE FOR
THE TOWN MOUNTAIN VILLAGE BY 2025

RESOLUTION NUMBER: 2008-1016-12

WHEREAS, the placement of materials in waste disposal facilities, such as landfills and incinerators, is costly to taxpayers, causes environmental damage, wastes natural resources, and transfers liabilities to future generations; and,

WHEREAS, a resource management-based economy will create and sustain more productive and meaningful jobs; and,

WHEREAS, a Zero Waste Action Plan has been developed for the Town of Mountain Village, Town of Telluride, and San Miguel County, dated August 8, 2008, that details a plan to reduce and eliminate waste and pollution resulting from land filling,

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Town Council of the Town of Mountain Village, hereby supports the adoption and implementation of Zero Waste Action Plan, dated August 8, 2008 and endorses a Zero Waste or *Darn Close* goal by 2025, with interim goals of 50% diversion of solid waste from landfills and incinerators by 2011, 75% diversion by 2018, and 90% or greater diversion by 2025.


This Resolution adopted by the Town Council of the Town of Mountain Village, Colorado, at a public meeting held on the 16th day of October 2008.

TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE



Robert Delves, Mayor

ATTEST:



Kim Montgomery, Town Clerk

jm

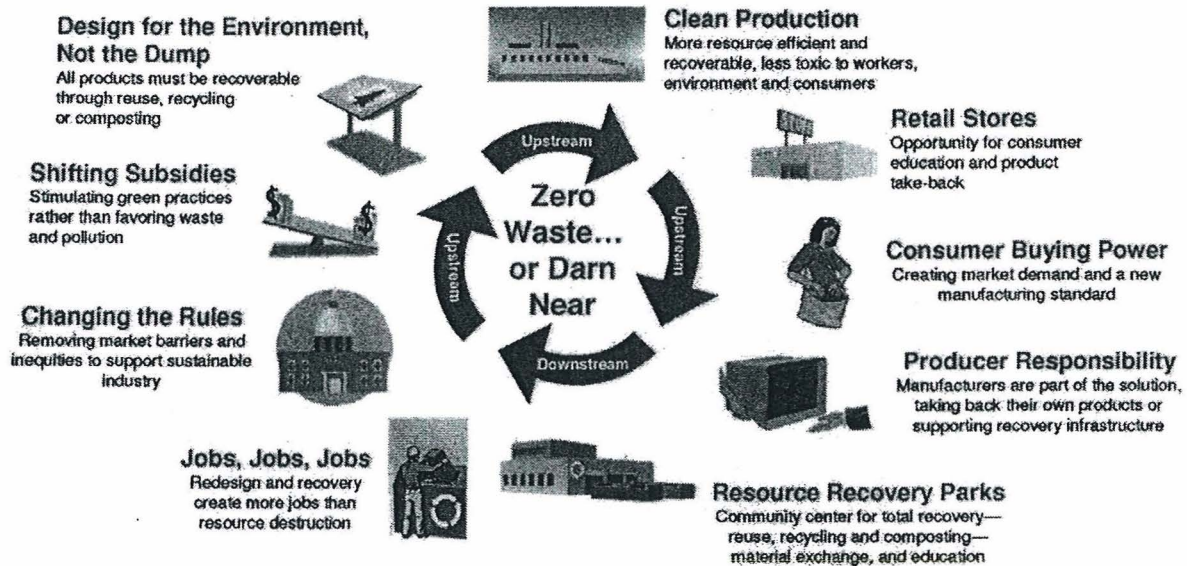


Zero Waste Action Plan

For Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County, CO

The Zero Waste Economy

Designing a Full-Cycle System—Upstream AND Downstream



© Copyright, Eco-Cycle 2005
www.ecocycle.org/zerowaste/zwsystem

August 8, 2008

Prepared by Gary Liss & Associates

4395 Gold Trail Way, Loomis, CA 95650-8929

916-652-7850; gary@garyliss.com, www.garyliss.com

Table of Contents

	Page
1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
2 EXISTING SERVICES	3
2.1 BACKGROUND	3
2.2 SERVICE OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS	5
2.3 REUSE SERVICES	5
2.4 RECYCLING SERVICES.....	5
2.5 COMPOSTING SERVICES	7
2.6 SOLID WASTE SERVICES	8
2.7 SPECIAL WASTES AND HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTES	10
3 SERVICE OPPORTUNITIES.....	10
3.1 KNOW YOUR WASTE AND RECYCLABLES	11
3.2 COMMODITIES ANALYSIS.....	12
4 RECOMMENDED PROGRAMS, FACILITIES AND POLICIES.....	15
4.1 PROGRAMS	15
4.1.1 <i>Refuse, Return and Design Out Waste</i>	15
4.1.2 <i>Reuse and Repair</i>	16
4.1.3 <i>Organics</i>	18
4.1.4 <i>Paper</i>	21
4.1.5 <i>Construction, Remodeling, Landclearing and Demolition Debris (C&D)</i>	21
4.1.6 <i>Other Recyclables</i>	22
4.1.7 <i>Education and Outreach</i>	22
4.2 FACILITIES.....	23
4.2.1 <i>Composting</i>	23
4.2.2 <i>C&D Processing</i>	23
4.2.3 <i>Reuse</i>	24
4.2.4 <i>Resource Recovery Park</i>	25
4.2.5 <i>Transfer Stations</i>	26
4.2.6 <i>Landfills as a Last Resort</i>	26
4.3 POLICIES AND INCENTIVES.....	27
4.3.1 <i>Adoption of Zero Waste Policies</i>	29
4.3.2 <i>Policies and Incentives for Waste Generators</i>	29
4.3.3 <i>Retailer and Producer Responsibility</i>	30
4.3.4 <i>Policies and Incentives for Recyclers</i>	31
4.3.5 <i>Policy and Incentives for Waste Haulers</i>	32
4.4 PROPOSED ZERO WASTE BUDGET	33
4.4.1 <i>Zero Waste Coordinator</i>	35
4.5 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR PRIORITIES	36

Table of Contents

	Page
APPENDIX A – MODEL ZERO WASTE RESOLUTION	38
APPENDIX B – WASTE DATA FROM COMPARABLE COMMUNITY	39
APPENDIX C – EXCERPTS FROM ICLEI SUSTAINABILITY INVENTORY 2006 REGARDING WASTE	45

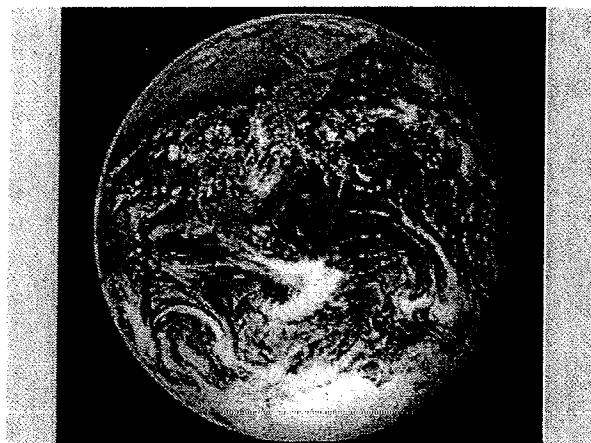
Acknowledgements

Gary Liss & Associates (GLA) wrote this Plan, with funding provided by the Town of Mountain Village and The New Community Coalition. GLA would like to acknowledge the leadership of Kris Holstrom and The New Community Coalition, who recognized the need for this Plan. Kris made all the arrangements to engage our firm, showed us all the existing facilities and services for solid waste, reuse and recycling in the area, and convened meetings with Town Councils of both Telluride and Mountain Village and with the community and stakeholders in the area. Through this extensive engagement process in February 2008, GLA obtained the information needed to develop this Plan. In addition, GLA obtained significant information from the San Miguel County Sustainability Inventory Prepared by ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability U.S.A.) in 2006.

Partners for a sustainable future...

The success of this Plan will depend upon effective communication and active engagement with each of the stakeholders to harness their interest and energy to turn local solid waste problems into solutions about pressing problems such as climate change.

The New Community Coalition is committed to identifying, coordinating, and implementing sustainability projects in Telluride, Mountain Village, and San Miguel County. The Coalition recognizes community as the key ingredient in our quest for a positive vision of the future. The quality of interactions among all members of the community — businesses, governments, individuals, and organizations — will define the region's ability to adapt to an energy-constrained future and the unpredictable nature of global climate change. By stimulating interest and dialogue in the pressing issues of our time, the



Coalition hopes to herald a new paradigm of interactions among all members of the community. The Coalition envisions community collaborations to increase our energy efficiency, re-localize our economy and food sources, develop a greener built environment, reduce our carbon footprint, and expand educational resources. For more information, go to: <http://www.newcommunitycoalition.org/index.html>.

1 Executive Summary

In 2007, Telluride, the Town of Mountain Village, and San Miguel County signed an intergovernmental agreement to fund a Sustainability Coordinator that would identify, coordinate and implement projects and ideas that promote regional sustainability. As a result, The New Community Coalition (Coalition), a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, was formed to oversee the Sustainability Coordinator and projects. A Resource Recovery/Recycling Working Group and action plan have since been created with the goal of reducing the amount of waste leaving the community, creating new jobs and business opportunities by using “wastes” as resources, and managing hazardous wastes in a responsible manner.

One of the Resource Recovery/Recycling Working Group’s first tasks was to create a Zero Waste Action Plan for the community. The Coalition and the Town of Mountain Village hired Gary Liss & Associates (GLA), a Zero Waste consultant, to develop this Plan. GLA looked at existing services, garbage rate structures, and services needed for expanding reuse, recycling and composting in the region.

After review of the local solid waste, reuse and recycling system, there are a number of services that stand out as critical to moving forward with the Zero Waste goal in this region:

- ◆ **Composting** - A composting facility is needed to compost all organics, including yard trimmings, food scraps and food-soiled paper
- ◆ **Resource Recovery Park** - More efficient recycling operations are needed to process reusables and recyclables from the region, including recyclables from construction and demolition debris, ideally in a Resource Recovery Park design
- ◆ **Solid Waste System Redesign** - Garbage contracts, rate structures and services provided need to be revised to provide incentives to all involved to move to Zero Waste (as detailed above).

To move forward to implement the Zero Waste Plan, the region needs to address these issues as priorities. The purchase of a baler and composter for the Sunrise Resource Recovery Park would enable the Telluride region to dramatically address two of these key challenges. This would reduce the region’s carbon footprint by not only reducing volumes of waste but by reducing the miles traveled to haul waste to the closest landfills in Montrose County. The third challenge needs to be addressed by leadership provided by TNCC, working with staff at the Towns of Telluride and Mountain Village and San Miguel County. This will require someone full-time at TNCC to work on these and outreach and education functions identified for TNCC in this Plan.

In March 2008, TNCC and Sunrise LLC jointly applied to the State of Colorado for a grant from the Recycling Resources Economic Opportunity Grant Program. In May 2008, the State notified TNCC and Sunrise that they had been awarded the grant. As a result, a majority of the funding to initially implement this Plan has already been arranged by TNCC

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

Properly designed avoided collection and disposal costs can become the economic engine that drives the system to Zero Waste. Direct disposal cost savings alone at \$50/ton could generate up to \$450,000 each year for the region to offset expanded costs of Zero Waste initiatives, once those savings are factored into economic evaluations. The value of the materials currently disposed is over \$330,000 each year¹. If each of the materials were recovered completely and not thrown away, the benefit to the region would be the combination of the value and avoided disposal costs, or close to \$780,000 each year. This represents the budget for implementing Zero Waste in the region.

If the region could implement all the programs and policies recommended in this ZWAP for less than \$780,000 per year, it would be environmentally and economically much more sustainable.

The policies and programs recommended will make it more economic to eliminate, reuse, recycle or compost waste, than to dispose of it in landfills. This ZWAP has sought to find homes for all materials generated, with a focus on local solutions. As some wastes are more challenging to eliminate, reuse, recycle, or compost than others; options are proposed to work with the producers of those products and packaging for them to assume responsibility for them, or to ban them from sale or disposal in Telluride, Mountain Village and San Miguel County.

By adopting policies as recommended, the Towns of Telluride and Mountain Village and San Miguel County can help everyone benefit that eliminates and recycles waste, and let those who choose to waste pay higher fees for those services. The local governments can have major impacts in defining what is economic, through the policies adopted in Ordinances, contracts, permits, zoning, and rate structures.

This ZWAP also calls upon retailers and producers to assume responsibility to reuse, recycle or compost difficult to recycle products and packaging that they sell in the area. Once the costs of reuse, recycling and/or composting are incorporated within the purchase price of the products, this becomes a self-funding system, and is one of the most powerful opportunities to move towards Zero Waste.

Businesses also need to know that the City is committed to the goal of Zero Waste before they invest substantial resources in their operations. Therefore, the most critical policy of all is for the Towns and County to adopt the Zero Waste goal, and to ask all stakeholders in the community to participate in working towards the goal. This ZWAP proposes that striving for Zero Waste means that The region will work strategically and diligently to get to Zero Waste *or Darn Close*², by 2025. This ZWAP proposes the adoption of interim goals of 50% diversion of solid waste from landfills and incinerators by 2011 and 75% diversion by 2018. These dates were selected to be one year after the Towns of Telluride and Mountain Village and San Miguel County implement their next solid waste and recycling contracts.

With vision and commitment, this region could become a leader of sustainability and enhance the region's ability to attract those who value the environment in this way.

¹ See Table 1.

² Diverting over 90% of the region's waste from landfills and incinerators compared to the base year in which the Plan was adopted.

2 Existing Services

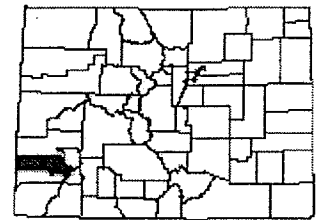
2.1 Background

Established in 1887, Telluride currently is home to approximately 2,200 permanent residents year-round. It is one of only 4 towns in Colorado that has been designated a National Historic Landmark District. The Town of Mountain Village was founded one hundred years later (in 1987) and is now home to approximately 1,250 permanent residents year-round. The total population of San Miguel County is about 7,500. However, the area serves about 550,000 visitors year-round.

Telluride sits at the west end of San Miguel County amid the San Juan Mountains and the Uncompahgre National Forest on the western-most edge of Colorado and the Rocky Mountains. Telluride has a traditional compact downtown of 50 square blocks of mostly mining-era buildings with a rich history. Telluride is in a box canyon that is highlighted by the spectacular 365-foot Bridal Veil Falls, which is Colorado's tallest free-falling waterfall. Telluride is at elevation 8,750 feet and is ringed by 12,000- to 13,000-foot mountain peaks, which attract tourists for both winter and summer recreation activities. At 9,078 feet above sea level, the Telluride Regional Airport is the highest commercial airport in North America. Ski Magazine rates Telluride in the Top 10 ski resorts in North America³.

Telluride hosts a unique event almost every weekend in the summer, which attract thousands of tourists, including: Mountainfilm, Jazz Celebration & Balloon Rally, Bluegrass Festival, Wine Festival, Blue & Brews, Telluride Film Festival, Oktoberfest, Talking Gourds Spoken Word Festival, Wild West Fest, Mushroom Festival and Tech Fest. Telluride and Mountain Village host a continuous stream of festivals during the summer months.

Mountain Village was developed to resemble a European alpine community (like Zermatt), just south of Telluride ski area's 1,700 acres. It was first developed as a Planned Unit Development in San Miguel County, adjacent to Telluride. It was incorporated as its own Town in 1995. The Mountain Village Core is a pedestrian-friendly area, which is linked to Telluride by the only free gondola system in North America serving over 2 million riders per year. The gondola serves as the main transportation vehicle between the communities (an easy 12-minute commute between them), and services all the ski slopes of both communities.



San Miguel County in Colorado

San Miguel County is 1,287 square miles, extending from the San Juan Mountains in the east to the Utah border. The population of the County was 7,222 in 2004, and is projected to increase to 8,693 by 2010⁴. Telluride is the County seat of San Miguel County. The population is primarily located in the Towns of Telluride and Mountain Village. The County also includes the towns of Ophir, Sawpit and Norwood.

³ Source: <http://visittelluride.com/telluride/content/view/149/252/>

⁴ Source: http://www.sanmiguelcounty.org/portal/page?_pageid=117,145130&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

Other communities in the County are Placerville, Egnar and Slickrock. About two-thirds of the lands in the County are public federal or state lands.

The population of this area greatly expands during the ski season and summer festivals. The Telluride Tourism Board estimates that about 550,000 tourists a year visit the area (both overnight and day visitors).⁵ Skier visits are expected to reach 450,000 during the 2007/2008 winter season, and summer festivals can attract more than 10,000 people per day.

Climate change poses a serious threat to the regional economy as well as to its environment and quality of life. Telluride and Mountain Village are actively working to reduce their carbon footprint and to reverse climate change. In the past few years, Telluride has signed on to The Canary Initiative, The U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Initiative, and the Rocky Mountain Climate Organizations, and worked with ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability) to develop a Sustainability Inventory for the region⁶.

Historically, the economy of the region was primarily based on mining and agriculture. The primary economic engines now are recreation and tourism and the associated real estate and construction industries. There has been a surge in second home ownership associated with the expansion of the Telluride Ski Area and the Mountain Village resort development. In San Miguel County, construction jobs comprise seven percent of all jobs, and construction is the top employment sector exceeded only by accommodations, food services and government jobs.

Telluride and Mountain Village host a continuous stream of festivals during the summer months, which attract thousands of tourists. These festivals, although vital to the resort economy, produce an enormous amount of trash and compostable waste. The Town of Telluride, the San Miguel Regional Recycling Task Force and TNCC have been working with festivals to require and facilitate recycling and composting. The Telluride Bluegrass Festival, attracting over 10,000 attendees a day for 4 days, has been able to reduce its trash by 50% as a result of voluntary recycling and compost collection sites staffed by volunteers.

The region has many restaurants, boutiques, recreation stores, heritage hotels, bed and breakfasts and full service resorts. Some of the major attractions that draw people to The region include: hiking, mountain biking, climbing, golf, canoeing, kayaking, fishing, skiing (cross-country and downhill) and snowboarding, along with spectacular mountain views.

Zero Waste could contribute to the region becoming a focus for eco-tourism. In fact, the Telluride Tourism Board has already indicated its support for such an initiative. One of the driving forces for the adoption of Zero Waste in New Zealand was that country's desire to strengthen tourists' perception of New Zealand as dedicated to maintaining the highest environmental standards. Increasingly, conference organizers are asking potential site locations for future conferences about their Green policies and programs. The region has always attracted those who value the environment in this way and could

⁵ Email communication from Scott McQuade, Telluride Tourism Board, April 28, 2008.

⁶ See Appendix C

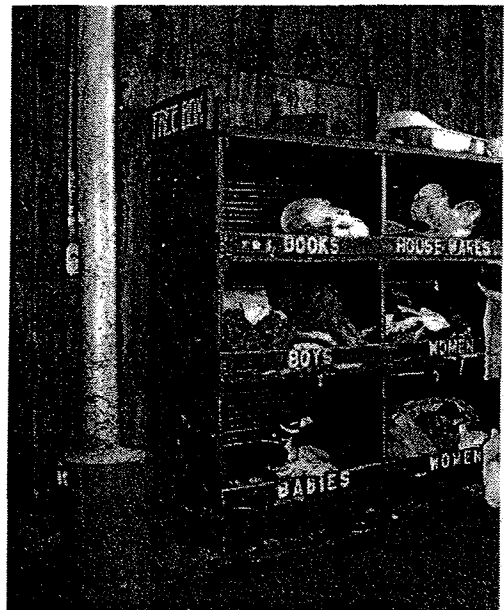
expand upon that, like the Olympics did when they added “Environmental Stewardship” as a core value in organizing the Olympics. With leadership in Zero Waste and other sustainability initiatives, the region could also demonstrate to visitors policies and programs that would be good for them to bring back to their own communities to replicate. This could amplify the region’s impact dramatically in the world.

2.2 Service Opportunity Analysis

In a Zero Waste systems approach, one of the first steps is an inventory of the services that are currently provided to collect or receive materials generated in the area. GLA obtained input from The New Community Coalition on a Service Opportunity Analysis form, and from other stakeholders and service providers through the course of its research. This analysis identified how average residents or businesses would have their products or materials collected, received and/or processed for reuse, repair, recycling and composting. This analysis included products or materials that generators had to self-haul to reuse, recycling or composting facilities, as well as collection services provided by government, private or nonprofit service providers. It also identified products or materials where residents or businesses are able to take those back to where they bought them. The following is a summary of that information.

2.3 Reuse Services

Many reusables are dumped at the “FreeBox,” a unique Telluride tradition. Located downtown along a side street, the “FreeBox” is a set of large shelves on the side of a building where people donate all types of reusables, and they are available for free for anyone to take them away. Unfortunately, the FreeBox attracts too much stuff, that is either unusable, or not taken. As a result, the Town of Telluride is now paying over \$50,000 per year to haul these materials away and to dispose of them properly.



Appliances and “white goods” are collected via spring clean-up activities and once/year with household hazardous wastes. Usable textiles are reused by Pip’s consignment store in Telluride and the Second Chance store in Ridgeway. A limited amount of textiles is placed in the FreeBox. Books are donated to the library for reuse, and placed in the FreeBox. A very limited amount of used building materials are taken to the Construction Depot or the new ReStore (of Habitat for Humanity) in Montrose. These facilities are located within blocks of each other, and attract similar types of donations.

2.4 Recycling Services

Waste Management (WM), which has the current exclusive franchise to provide curbside recycling in the Town of Telluride, hauls recyclables to Grand Junction. WM has a materials recovery facility (MRF) in Grand Junction that can process single-stream recyclables (commingled papers and containers). Bruin

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

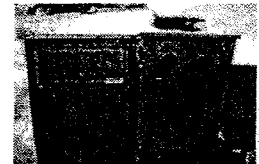
Waste contracts with Sunrise⁷, LLC for all of its recycling services. Bruin and Sunrise provide recycling services to about 60% of the region (Town of Mountain Village, Ophir, Lawson Hill, Sawpit, Placerville), 95% of Ridgway and 20% of the Town of Telluride.

Bruin (contracting through Sunrise) estimates that it collected 1,420 cubic yards of recyclables (commingled, paper, and cardboard) in 2007. Waste Management estimates that it collected 2,340 cubic yards of recyclables for the Town of Telluride, which is its primary service area for recycling. The total amount of recyclables diverted from landfills is 3,760 cubic yards, or only 8% of total waste produced.⁸ This percentage may be a low estimate; however, it indicates that the region has much room for improvement in the area of recycling. Further, visitors often ask why it is so hard to recycle when they are here as they often come from other locations in the country where recycling services are more prevalent. One of the challenges has been to institute recycling programs with resort lodges.⁹

Both Waste Management, Inc. and Bruin collect recyclables for an extra fee. Curbside recycling services¹⁰ include the following materials:

- ◆ Newspapers
- ◆ Glass bottles and jars
- ◆ #1 and #2 Plastic bottles
- ◆ Aluminum and tin cans
- ◆ Cardboard boxes
- ◆ White and colored paper
- ◆ Magazines
- ◆ Junk mail (including windowless envelopes)
- ◆ Brochures and pamphlets
- ◆ Computer printouts
- ◆ Carbonless receipts

There are generally three categories of recyclables for commercial customers: 1) corrugated cardboard (broken down and stacked neatly next to the rolling carts); 2) white paper and newspaper; 3) aluminum, glass, plastic and steel/tin cans. Bottles and jars must be rinsed; plastics #1 and #2 are acceptable, but do not include lids; papers are not to be bundled or tied. If cardboard is not broken down, this is a fee for its collection. Special pick-ups include metal, wood or plastic crates and other bulky non-compactible materials.



People may also drop off recyclables at the VCA (Village Court Apartments), Montrose Recycling Center, or in convenient recycling containers located throughout the public areas in the downtowns of Telluride and Mountain Village. Most of these public recycling containers are limited to bottles and cans only, with some locations also having public containers clearly labeled for newspapers only.



Telluride Gravel has cement and excavating crushers that could be used for more construction and demolition recycling activities in the future. The State highway spur to Telluride used recycled asphalt in the project's mix. More specification of

⁷ Sunrise = San Juan Uncampaghre Natural Resources and Industrial Services for the Environment

⁸ Source: Recycling Resources Economic Opportunity Grant Program, FY 09 Project Application, pages 4-5.

⁹ Source: Recycling Resources Economic Opportunity Grant Program, FY 09 Project Application, page 3.

¹⁰ This is list from Waste Management. Bruin collects similar materials.

that type of use could stimulate the recycling of concrete and asphalt products in the area.

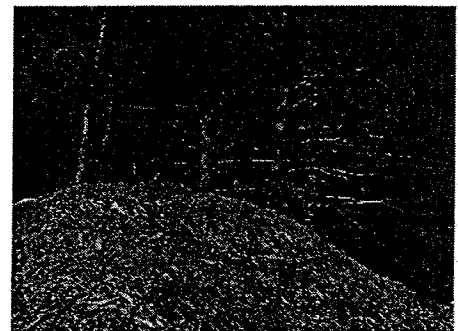
There are significant costs in hauling materials to recycling centers in Grand Junction and Denver. In Montrose, there is a major metals recycler, Recla Metals that buys recycled metals (including auto bodies) from the region, and has a rail connection for shipping large volumes to major markets. However, they do not handle other recycled materials. There are also two construction and demolition (C&D) recyclers in Montrose – the Construction Depot and the Habitat for Humanity ReStore. Both of these locations specialize in the reuse of C&D products, and don't handle large volumes of C&D materials for recycling by grinding or other processing.

Some businesses indicate that some of the recycling services are provided sporadically and result in overflowing containers. Given the market conditions, it is to the credit of existing recyclers that they collect similar types of materials as accepted by other communities around Colorado. By adjusting some of the costs for wasting as proposed below, the economic viability of recycling could be enhanced considerably.

2.5 Composting Services

Sunrise LLC provides valuable services to reuse dead trees or trees cut for fire mitigation as a resource for building trails, for firewood, for fencing posts, for landscaping chips, as well as selling logs to local mills. Sunrise is now able to provide local resources to substitute for mulches used in local construction projects that were coming from as far away as Montana and Idaho.

Sunrise bought the first wood chipper in San Miguel County and began chipping wood material for use on the trails in addition to using logs for lining trails. Needing a place to stockpile wood products and equipment, Sunrise purchased the site of its proposed Resource Recovery Center in the Ilium Valley Industrial Park.



Tree trimmers now also haul prunings, branches and stumps to either Sunrise or Fennbro Construction for chipping. Landscapers locally often use mulching mowers as well.

However, there is no *collection* system currently for yard trimmings or other organics from residents and businesses on a regular basis. There is also no on-going compostables processing system in the region. There have only been temporary composting operations set up for special events on a very limited basis.

The festivals organized throughout the region produce an enormous amount of trash and compostable waste. The Town of Telluride and The New Community Coalition have been working with festivals to require and facilitate recycling and composting. The Telluride Bluegrass Festival, attracting over 10,000 attendees a day for 4 days, has been able to reduce its trash by 50% as a result of voluntary recycling and compost collection sites staffed by volunteers. Unfortunately, the composting has been done at temporary facilities and cannot be done on a continuous basis this way.

2.6 Solid Waste Services

Currently in San Miguel County, there are two private haulers for collecting solid wastes: Bruin Waste and Waste Management. They are both located in Montrose County and service commercial and residential refuse needs of the region from there. San Miguel County uses Broad Canyon, a private landfill near Naturita (about 50 miles from Telluride and Mountain Village) in west Montrose County, for about 20% of its trash. Both haulers haul the remaining 80% of waste from within San Miguel County to the Montrose County landfill (about 75 miles from Telluride and Mountain Village).

Waste Management estimates commercial and residential trash from the region at 23,500 cubic yards of compacted refuse annually. Bruin estimates 25,300 compacted cubic yards of total waste hauled annually. Therefore, the region currently generates approximately 48,800 compacted cubic yards of waste annually¹¹, or about 9,000 tons per year¹². Waste volumes increase in the summer months with the festivals and active construction season adding significantly to the waste stream.

Unincorporated County and Norwood customers are not required to have trash pick up service. They have the option of taking their refuse to the regional landfill or to the County-owned transfer station west of Norwood. Most of the unincorporated subdivisions in the County have centralized trash enclosures for residents. Ophir residents have a centralized facility for trash and recycling serving the whole community. There is no curbside recycling offered anywhere in unincorporated San Miguel County or in Norwood.¹³

A sample of the typical garbage rate structures in the region is that of Waste Management for Telluride, effective April 1, 2007:

Table 1 - Telluride Garbage Rates

SERVICE	Bi-Monthly Rate
<u>Residential</u>	
65-gallon trash container with recycling	\$47.38
95-gallon trash container with recycling	\$51.22
18-gallon recycling bin only – 1 bin	\$15.16
18-gallon recycling bin only – 2 bins	\$28.32
<u>Commercial</u>	
95-gallon recycling container – 1	\$36.76
95-gallon recycling container – 2	\$71.52
95-gallon recycling container – 3	\$106.28
3-cubic yard dumpster for cardboard recycling	\$104.00

¹¹ Source: Recycling Resources Economic Opportunity Grant Program, FY 09 Project Application, page 4.

¹² Assuming a density of 370 pounds per compacted cubic yard.

¹³ Source: San Miguel County, Sustainability Inventory, Prepared by ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability U.S.A., 2006

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

All rates are based on weekly pickups and are billed bi-monthly. Residential trash and recycling pickups are on Thursday and commercial recycling pickups are on Mondays. The Town of Telluride provides billing on the water bills. Waste Management pays Telluride a fee for providing that billing service. In the event that customers do not pay their bill, the Town may stop all their water service.

In Telluride, the City requires all businesses to pay for recycling service, and recycling services are provided as part of the core services. However, businesses are NOT required to actually participate in the recycling programs. Prior to 5 years ago, Bruin Waste did not offer recycling services. As a result, the Town of Telluride has a unique contract structure for its competitive procurement of solid waste services. The Town has selected one hauler to provide the residential solid waste and recycling services, and to have the exclusive contract for recycling services at businesses. The Town allows businesses to select their own waste hauler. The current exclusive contract in Telluride is with Waste Management, which expires in 2010. Five years ago, Bruin began offering recycling services through a subcontract with Sunrise, LLC. If a business wants to use recycling services of Bruin and Sunrise, they are able to do so, but have to pay Waste Management for offering recycling services as well. The Town solicits new contracts for solid waste services every 3 years, as they consider solid waste to be subject to local procurement requirements that no contract exceed 3 years in length.

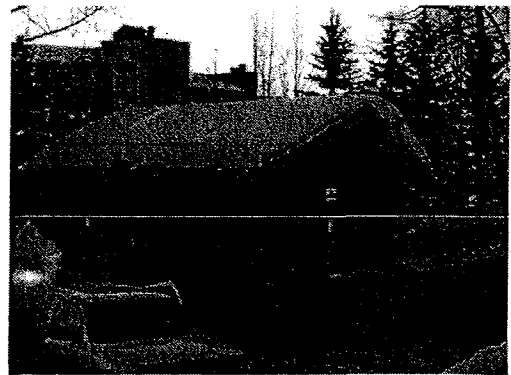
Interestingly, the San Miguel Power Association (SMPA) operates in the same region providing electric services. SMPA is bound by contracts that must be re-negotiated every 10 years under CO law that governs such services.

In Norwood, San Miguel County owns a Transfer Station with a drop-off recycling center. The current 4-year contract for that operation expires in June 2010.

The Town of Telluride Department of Public Works indicated that it hauls wastes from street sweeping and wastes from City construction activities directly to the Broad Canyon Landfill in Montrose. They pay \$8 per cubic yard there, or about \$50 per ton for disposal¹⁴.

The Town of Mountain Villages operates a Transfer Station in their core area (see picture on right). This includes a compactor for corrugated cardboard

Waste Management operates a Transfer Station that is located in the Ilium Valley Industrial Park, down the hill, directly below the Sunrise LLC facility. This Transfer Station primarily serves to compact the Municipal Solid Waste collected in the area into larger vehicles for shipping to landfills 50-75 miles away.



¹⁴ This assumes a density of about 320 pounds per cubic yard. This is the disposal rate that is charged for wastes received from the public at this facility as well, and is the basis for other avoided disposal cost calculations in this Plan.

San Miguel County operates a Transfer Station at Norwood that provides many valuable services. This station is open to all San Miguel County residents. Many Montrose County residents also use the facility, as it is on their way to or from work for those commuting from Montrose County to Telluride or Mountain Village. This Transfer Station recycles aluminum cans, glass and newsprint paper, but not white or glossy paper or plastics.

2.7 Special Wastes and Household Hazardous Wastes

Special Wastes include:

- ◆ Ash
- ◆ Sewage Solids
- ◆ Industrial Sludge
- ◆ Treated Medical Waste
- ◆ Bulky Items
- ◆ Tires
- ◆ Remainder/Composite Special Waste

Sewage solids (also known as sludge or biosolids) are spread on non-food producing agricultural lands in Montrose County. Bulky items and tires are collected as part of Spring and Fall Clean-ups.

Telluride currently accepts Household Hazardous Wastes (HHW) dropped off at designated locations during Spring Cleanups, with support of San Miguel County. In other communities, permanent drop-off locations have become the state-of-the-art so that HHW can be dropped off whenever the need arises, rather than waiting for once a year service. Even with these state-of-the-art drop-off programs, only 1 to 10% of all HHW are collected through these programs. This highlights that the system is broken, and a new system is needed that is more effective and harnesses the forces of the marketplace to collect materials and design wastes out of the system.

3 Service Opportunities

The following list clearly identifies products and materials for which additional reuse, recycling or composting services are needed. The following materials are not accepted in current area recycling programs:

Recyclables

- ◆ Telephone books
- ◆ Books
- ◆ Colored paper (Bruin does not accept; WM does)
- ◆ Pressed cardboard or “chipboard” (like cereal boxes)
- ◆ “Wet-strength” cardboard, like 6-pack or 12-pack beverage container packages
- ◆ Egg or Milk Cartons
- ◆ Carbon Paper
- ◆ Candy wrappers
- ◆ Plastic containers #3-7
- ◆ Plastic bags or stretch wrap (like Saran Wrap)
- ◆ Expanded polystyrene packaging or “peanuts” (EPS, commonly known by proprietary name of Styrofoam)
- ◆ Window glass, drinking glass, ceramics (plates or dishes), Pyrex or light bulbs

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

- ◆ Aluminum foil or pie tins
- ◆ Carpet
- ◆ Textiles
- ◆ Batteries
- ◆ Oil
- ◆ Paint
- ◆ Ewaste
- ◆ Containers from oil, pesticides, paints or hazardous materials
- ◆ Ash

Compostables

- ◆ Food or any organic waste
- ◆ Food soiled cardboard or paper (including paper cups, plates, towels)
- ◆ Waxed cardboard (generally used for shipping fruits and vegetables)
- ◆ Wet paper
- ◆ Used tissues
- ◆ Liquids

In addition, there are limited reuse, recycling and composting services provided for:

- ◆ Reusables
- ◆ Construction, remodeling and demolition debris
- ◆ Bulky Goods
- ◆ Tires
- ◆ Medical Wastes
- ◆ Household hazardous wastes

3.1 Know Your Waste and Recyclables

The more specifically Telluride can identify which materials are disposed to landfill, the more clearly it can develop policies and programs to develop waste reduction, reuse, recycling and composting programs to target those materials. To find a relevant point of comparison, GLA used waste composition data for Mammoth Lakes, CA. Mammoth Lakes is a comparable community to Telluride in many respects, and the State of California provides detailed estimates of the waste composition for both residential and commercial accounts in that region (see Appendix B). The data from Mammoth Lakes is adequate for the purposes of this Plan. Estimates of the materials discarded in this region are presented in Table 1.

However, it is clear that one of the priorities for San Miguel County should be to request that the State of Colorado provide similar waste composition analyses for small rural areas on the Western Slope as provided by the State of California. Waste characterization sampling should include both summer and winter data, to identify seasonal variations in the waste stream. Sampling should be conducted from all collection vehicles throughout the service area, (including waste haulers and recyclers), and self-haul vehicles from both businesses and residents to local transfer stations. Such waste composition studies should be conducted every 5 years by the State to track on-going waste reduction progress. This approach would provide an appropriate baseline for comparing results of new programs locally.

Until the State completes this analysis, the region could confirm what are the largest materials being wasted by conducting a visual waste assessment. This could involve a professional studying the contents of a variety of collection vehicles in advance of the waste being disposed at local transfer stations. Based on prior work and their careful review of the wastes, they should be able to estimate the major components of the waste stream. Alternatively, local college students or volunteers from TNCC could be trained by a professional to perform such a visual waste assessment. This would not substitute for hard

quantitative data needed to plan for and evaluate new programs over time. However, this could provide sufficient information to confirm that the recommendations of this ZWAP are on target.

3.2 Commodities Analysis

The two largest categories of materials discarded are organic materials and paper products. Organics represent 48% of the total residential waste stream and 38% of the total commercial waste stream. Paper represents 26% of the total residential waste stream and 35% of the total commercial waste stream. These two categories eclipse the other material categories, and highlight the urgency to develop viable organics recovery programs and expanded paper recovery programs to meet a Zero Waste goal.

The next largest material categories are plastic, metals, glass and construction materials. In Telluride and Mountain Village, construction materials may be somewhat higher than the 3.6% of the total waste stream indicated from Mammoth Lakes data, due to the relatively large amount of remodeling, renovation and construction projects in this region, and the magnitude of each of the projects. In Telluride, the commitment to maintaining heritage buildings also means that there is a significant need for reuse and salvaging services that will carefully dismantle old structures, so that the original materials are maintained in a usable condition. This is generally referred to as “deconstruction”.

GLA added a category of Reusables to Table 2 that was not in the original CIWMB database for Mammoth Lakes. This is based on recent analyses of reusables in: San Luis Obispo, CA; Los Angeles, CA; and Austin, TX. To adjust for that, the total amount estimated for the largest categories of waste (organics) was reduced for both residential and commercial sectors.

The remaining materials in the solid waste stream are: textiles; household hazardous wastes (HHW); tires; bulky goods (e.g. furniture, bicycles and water heaters); white goods (large appliances like washers, dryers and dishwashers); and “E-Waste” (anything with a plug). Although the latter materials are not disposed of in large quantities, some of them are *very* expensive to properly dispose of (particularly the HHW and E-wastes). As a result, these materials need to be the focus of attention in state and federal laws requiring the takeback of these products by the manufacturers, or requiring other financial or physical responsibility being assumed by the manufacturers or retailers that sell such products.

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

Table 2 - Commodities Analysis for San Miguel County

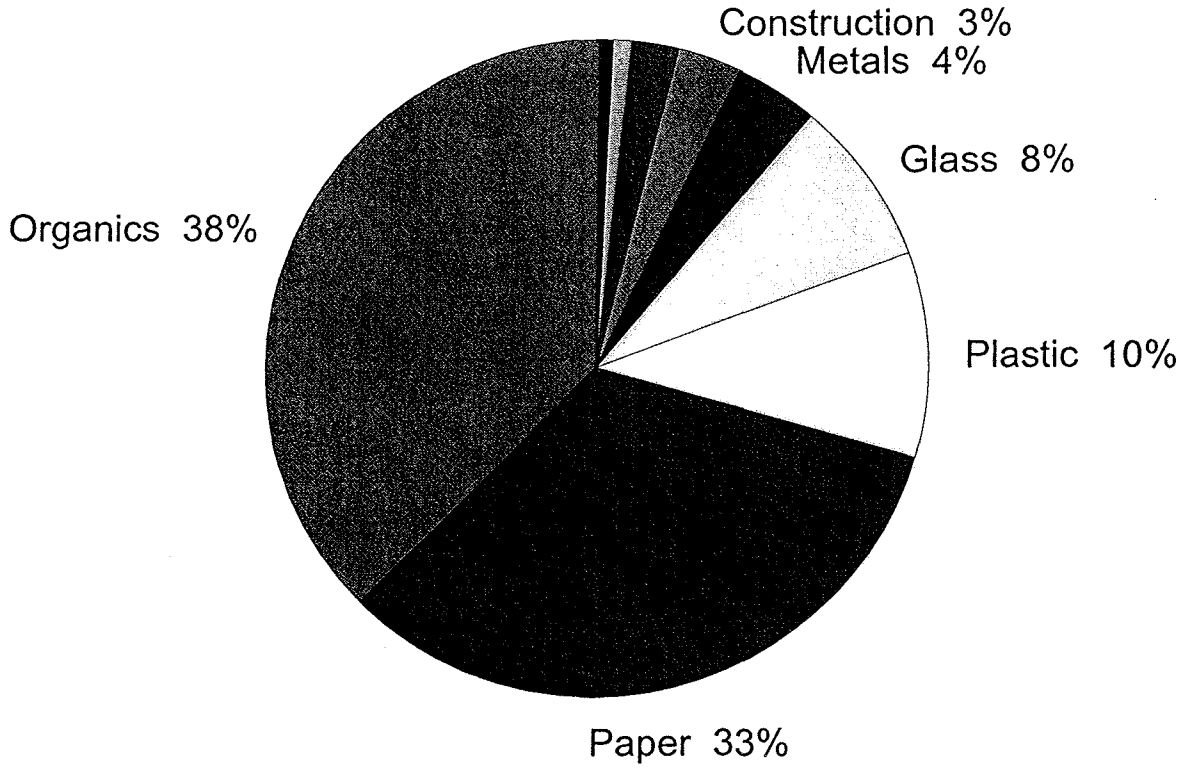
Material	Waste Composition¹⁵	Tons Disposed¹⁶	Value of Materials (\$/ton)	Total Value of Materials Disposed	Avoided Disposal Costs for Recovered Materials
RESIDENTIAL					
♦ Organics	44%	824	\$7	\$5,769	\$41,206
♦ Paper	26%	487	\$50	\$24,349	\$24,349
♦ Plastic	9%	169	\$50	\$8,429	\$8,429
♦ Construction	6%	112	\$4	\$450	\$5,619
♦ Mixed Residue	5%	94	\$0	\$0	\$4,683
♦ Metals	4%	75	\$40	\$2,997	\$3,746
♦ Glass	3%	56	\$10	\$562	\$2,810
♦ Reusables	2%	37	\$550	\$20,603	\$1,873
♦ Special Wastes	0.8%	15	\$0	\$0	\$749
♦ Hazardous	0.3%	6	\$5	\$28	\$281
Totals	100%	1,900		\$63,186	\$93,744
COMMERCIAL					
♦ Organics	36%	2,557	\$7	\$17,902	\$127,872
♦ Paper	35%	2,486	\$50	\$124,320	\$124,320
♦ Plastic	10%	710	\$50	\$35,520	\$35,520
♦ Glass	9%	639	\$10	\$6,394	\$31,968
♦ Metals	4%	284	\$40	\$11,366	\$14,208
♦ Construction	3%	213	\$4	\$852	\$10,656
♦ Reusables	2%	180	\$550	\$78,144	\$7,104
♦ Mixed Residue	0.6%	43	\$0	\$0	\$2,131
♦ Special Wastes	0.5%	36	\$0	\$0	\$1,776
♦ Hazardous	0%	0	\$5	\$0	\$0
Totals	100%	7,104		\$274,499	\$355,555
Grand Totals		8,977		\$337,684	\$449,299

The value of the materials currently disposed is over \$330,000 each year. The cost avoidance identified in Table 2 should be viewed as one of the key sources of revenue that could be the engine of change and investment in equipment and programs needed to move towards Zero Waste.

¹⁵ Based on waste composition data from 1999 from the CA Integrated Waste Management Board for the Town of Mammoth Lakes

¹⁶ Applied total tonnages for Mammoth Lakes times 1.4 (a factor of 7500 population for San Miguel County/5350 population of Mammoth Lakes)

Figure Major Commodities Discarded



4 Recommended Programs, Facilities and Policies

This section of the Plan outlines key elements of the Zero Waste Action Plan: new programs, facilities policies and incentives that the region should adopt to implement its Zero Waste Goal.

Zero Waste focuses on reducing and designing wastes out of the system, reusing discarded materials and products for their highest and best use for their original form and function for as long as possible, then recycling and composting the rest. The Zero Waste International Alliance defines Zero Waste to be:

“A philosophy and visionary goal that emulates natural cycles, where all outputs are simply an input for another process. It means designing and managing materials and products to conserve and recover all resources and not destroy or bury them, and eliminate discharges to land, water or air that do not contribute productively to natural systems or the economy.”¹⁷

For the region, although the intent of this Plan is to strive for Zero Waste, practically **if the region diverts at least 90 percent of the waste generated by all sources** (residential, business, schools, and institutions), **it will be well on the way to Zero Waste and the program will be deemed a success.**

The following criteria were used to evaluate the merits of different policies, programs and facilities needed to meet the challenges identified above:

- Potential for largest impact in diverting waste from landfill
- Potential for most immediate impact in diverting waste from landfill
- Potential for greatest visibility in diverting waste from landfill
- Potential for involving community in diverting waste from landfill
- Potential cost to implement
- Ease of Implementation
- Availability of existing markets or uses
- Ability to create new markets or uses

These were considered in making the recommendations below.

4.1 Programs

This section outlines programs the region should expand or implement to strive for Zero Waste.

4.1.1 Refuse, Return and Design Out Waste

1. Develop a web-based directory of businesses which will takeback products and packaging that are difficult to reuse, recycle or compost locally.

¹⁷ From: <http://www.zwia.org/standards.html>

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

2. Encourage businesses by policies and incentives to take back their products and packaging and to reduce the volume and toxicity of wastes by redesigning manufacturing processes.
3. Develop a Shop Smart Program that encourages residents to buy reusables, recycled and durable products.
4. Allow all legal documents to be filed on-line without the use of paper.
5. Support the Sheep Mountain Alliance Plastic Bag Ban unless all major users of such bags voluntarily phase them out by a target date.
6. To reduce the use of paper in the real estate industry, all the realtors should join together to create a single directory for available residential properties for sale, a single directory for available residential properties for rent and a single directory for available commercial properties for sale or rent. This would eliminate a lot of duplication of dueling individual company real estate directories, be more cost effective for realtors, and dramatically decrease the use of paper.
7. To reduce the use of paper in the hospitality industry, there should be a review of what types of papers are produced in which locations, then evaluate whether an electronic transaction could replace the paper transaction. This would also demonstrate the ingenuity of the region to tourists and impress them as to the commitment to operating with a minimum of paper wasted.

4.1.2 Reuse and Repair

In the waste composition charts, reusables appear to be a small percentage of the total waste stream. However, within several of the other categories, there may be a number of reusable items that are prominently made of one material type or another (e.g. ceramics, glass, metals, plastics). In a similar rural area of northern California, reusables comprised 6% of the materials discarded by generators.¹⁸ Reusables often produce the highest value materials and products recovered from discards.¹⁹ Many discarded items may be reused, depending on its condition and function. Nearly everything that is reusable could also be recycled, but usually for a much lower value. Reusable goods are useful to buyers either for their original intended purpose, or for a creative reuse function. For example, used wrought iron gates can be sold individually for hundreds of dollars, but their value is reduced to pennies on the dollar by treating them as scrap. Reuse operators are business people who specialize in attracting, receiving, organizing, and selling discarded reusable goods. Reuse operators vary in the amount of effort they take to upgrade their products by cleaning, sorting, organizing and/or repairing them. The average value of reusables (not including used clothing) could be as much as \$550 per ton.²⁰

One of the most visible reuse programs in the area is the “Free Box” in downtown Telluride. That should be expanded, organized and integrated with other reuse programs recommended in this Plan. Instead of spending up to \$50,000 per year to landfill materials inappropriately placed by the Free Box, some of those funds should be used to improve the maintenance and usability of the Free Box, and to fund the new programs recommended here. Any excess materials collected at the Free Box should be delivered to reuse operations elsewhere (e.g., the Resource Recovery Park or reuse operations in Montrose) to sort out where to distribute these valuable materials and products for their highest and best use.

¹⁸ Del Norte Resource Recovery Park Cluster Analysis, Del Norte Solid Waste Management Authority, prepared by Gary Liss & Associates, February 2001, Page 6.

¹⁹ Ibid, page 4.

²⁰ Source: Richard Anthony Associates, analysis of reusables value in Los Angeles, CA and Austin, TX, 2008.

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

There should be a concerted effort to promote reuse and repair in the region with a web-based directory, other internet services (e.g., e-Bay, Craig's List and FreeCycle.org), garbage bill inserts, brochure and cooperative advertisements in tourist literature. Programs and services that should be promoted include:

- ◆ The donation of edible food to food-banks and other discarded food to animal-feed from restaurants and grocers.
- ◆ Local antique and thrift stores, repair shops (e.g. appliances, autos, furniture) and local electronic equipment, furniture and appliance resellers.
- ◆ Deconstruction services and used building materials stores in Montrose.

San Miguel County should adopt a free swap policy for reusables and household hazardous wastes at the County Transfer Station to provide a place for the community to share these goods at no cost.

There are a number of operations that collect and/or sell used clothing in the region (e.g., Pip's Consignment store in Telluride). The City could promote these operations, as well as include the collection of clean, bagged textiles in the residential recycling collection program (perhaps once a month or coinciding with Spring and Fall Cleanups). If the latter is done, the region should encourage the collaboration of existing textile recyclers with residential recyclers proposing services to the City, particularly for marketing of those materials.

One of the needs for existing used clothing retailers is to create more opportunities for sale of such clothing in traditional clothing stores. The TNCC should work with major retailers of clothing in the area to establish "Bargain Basement" sections of their stores where premium used clothes could be sold that would be supplied by existing thrift stores, with the profits from sales split between them. This would provide an expanded way for major retailers to highlight their Green attributes and sensitivity to the current economy, and forge a new partnership that truly provides greater social equity through support of local job-creating thrift businesses and nonprofits. A model for this might be the Nordstrom or Filene's Basement concept, coupled with the "Blue Hangar" of Goodwill stores in Austin, where those clothes that don't sell in the Goodwill stores get sold for pennies on the dollar in "lot" sales that support many local businesses. The latter is actually the most profitable cost center for this major network of Goodwill stores in Austin.

A similar concept should be pursued with other reusable products that are discarded. Used lumber, building materials and compost products should be marketed through major home repair, hardware stores and nurseries in the region. Used furniture should be marketed through furniture stores in the region. Used appliances should be marketed through appliance stores in the region. A whole network of repair and refurbishing businesses or nonprofits could be established to upgrade materials and products that are collected through large-scale reuse programs to attain a higher price in such retail activities. This is the model that Urban Ore uses in Berkeley, CA. Urban Ore specializes in large volume throughput of products through their system. Urban Ore estimates that they supply about 100-200 other local businesses and nonprofits (including many antique stores and specialty stores such as furniture manufacturers from used wood) that sell these products for added value. The other businesses and nonprofits add value

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

through the way they polish, repair, manufacture, display and/or advertise items. Urban Ore should be requested to do training for the display and marketing of used building materials and other reuse operations.

One of the major roles that the TNCC should play to promote reuse is working with historic preservation advocates and those seeking to restore and reuse buildings, rather than deconstruct or demolish them. TNCC should work with Towns and the County to include “adaptive reuse” as a priority in City building standards for residential and commercial construction and to not allow the demolition of any building that is still functional.

The TNCC could help form a Reuse Collaborative with businesses and nonprofits throughout the region (including as far as Montrose). The function of the Collaborative should be to help in marketing all the materials and products collected through various reuse networks, and to help develop the above distribution system.

4.1.3 Organics

There are currently no collection programs for organics in the region. As organics represent 38% of all materials currently discarded, this is clearly the largest service gap that needs to be filled for the region to move towards Zero Waste.

A hierarchy for organics use²¹ should be considered that prioritizes the use of discarded food as follows:

- ◆ Prevent food waste
- ◆ Feed people
- ◆ Convert to animal feed and/or rendering
- ◆ Compost

Major generators of food scraps in the region include:

- ◆ Hotels, Lodges and Resorts
- ◆ Bars and Restaurants
- ◆ Groceries
- ◆ Festivals
- ◆ Schools
- ◆ Residents

Using Mammoth Lakes data, about 75% of the commercial food scraps are generated by hotels, lodges and resorts, and 24% by bars and restaurants. These are also the largest generators of paper (82% by hotels, lodges and resorts and 9% by bars and restaurants).

In addition, the Festivals generate a large amount of food scraps and compostable products. According to the above evaluation criteria, all three of these categories are very visible and therefore a high priority for

²¹ Based on recommendations of the CA Integrated Waste Management Board at: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/FoodWaste/

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

focused attention. When you add in food-soiled paper to the mix of what could be composted, this needs to be the highest priority for implementation of all Zero Waste programs. As the value of the materials for composting is not as high as for other materials, the implementation of organics programs will require a strong public/private partnership with support from local nonprofits to develop the most cost effective program.

Commercial organics are estimated to be about 3 times as large an amount discarded as residential organics. Therefore, it is appropriate to focus first on implementing organics programs in the commercial sector. There are a number of approaches that should be pursued to accomplish that following the organics hierarchy noted above:

- ◆ Support local purchase of food and beverages to decrease carbon footprint associated with food services and increase local jobs and agriculture. Encourage purchasing of fruits and vegetables in season locally.
- ◆ Promote local food banks to help feed the needy. Encourage all bars, restaurants, grocers and other sources of discarded food to participate. Encourage businesses to highlight the donations they make to patrons.
- ◆ Demonstrate the use of an on-site composting system for lodges, hotels, resorts and ski areas that have sufficient room to dedicate a couple of parking spaces to such operations. By using on-site composters, food generators would reduce their cost of garbage collection and disposal by over 80%, and that avoided cost can be used to purchase the on-site composting system and expertise needed to operate them successfully.
- ◆ Encourage one or more service providers in the region to offer on-site composting systems for lodges, hotels and resorts that have sufficient room on a lease-basis like a garbage or cardboard compactor. The service provider should also provide training on how to use the composter, and maintain the composter in good operating condition. The service provider could also offer to “cure” compost off-site if desired, so that smaller units, or less number of units, are needed to process materials on-site.
- ◆ Encourage one or more service providers in the region to develop a composting program that can accept food scraps and food-soiled paper. To support that composting program, service providers should be able to charge a fee for the service, which should be less than the cost of garbage collection and disposal to provide an incentive for participation by food generating businesses. The start of such a system could be done on a subscription basis, with the service provider starting the service once it has subscribed a minimum number of customers to make it cost effective.
- ◆ Alternatively, the Town of Telluride and/or the Town of Mountain Village could require the participation of all food-generating businesses over a certain size to participate in a food-composting program by Ordinance, to get the program started.
- ◆ The service provider should obtain sufficient size or numbers of composting equipment to provide redundancy and backup to the system, so that reliability will not be a problem.
- ◆ Encourage home and restaurant vermiculture systems as alternatives for composting on-site (as recommended by ICLEI Sustainability Inventory)
- ◆ TNCC and Sunrise LLC applied together to the State of CO, Recycling Resources Economic Opportunity Grant Program for funding to purchase a composter for a Resource Recovery Center in the Industrial Park in Ilium Valley, approximately five miles from Telluride. On April 25, 2008, they

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

were notified that this grant proposal would be funded. This will jump start the composting programs noted above with the seed capital needed to quickly implement this program.

- ◆ Provide shared chipping services in one of the following ways that have been offered by other communities:
 - 1) A central location open on Saturdays with a staff person there to chip yard trimmings brought in from residents, with chips provided back to the residents;
 - 2) A central location open for deposits of yard trimmings all the time, with a mobile chipper brought in periodically to chip the materials, and the chips then made available to users of the facility; or
 - 3) A mobile chipper operation, like arborists use, with residents having the option of yard trimmings left on the curb being taken away or left for them to use as mulch.

As the region continues to grow its tourist industry, the amount of discarded food and food-contaminated paper from the hospitality industry is also likely to grow substantially. As a result, there is a need for both residential and commercial organics collection programs that would collect yard trimmings, discarded food, and food-contaminated paper on a regular basis. The region should work to establish a residential program once there are one or more composting processing facilities in the region that can handle materials. The design of the residential collection program could collect

- ◆ Discarded food separately from yard trimmings, as done in Toronto, Italy and the Philippines
- ◆ Combined food and yard trimmings, as done in most locations that have started residential organics collection programs in California.

The weekly separate collection of discarded food from residents would be too costly to implement on its own. However, if rolled out with the proper rate incentives (see below) and a switch to every other week collection of rubbish, it should be economically viable. In Toronto they provide a 14-gallon Norseman locking container for each household to set out discarded food. That food is then taken to an enclosed digestion system, where methane gas is recovered as an energy source, and the “digestate” is then composted. Toronto collects rubbish every other week, as they no longer have to collect it weekly once the putrescibles (Food scraps) are collected at least weekly. Toronto is in the process of retooling its program to automate the collection of these containers with slightly larger containers (about 18-20 gallons). This is due to the large number of worker injuries from bending to get such a small container that is also very heavy. In Italy, they have pioneered collecting discarded food twice a week in smaller buckets. In the Philippines they organized residential separate collection of discarded food by “Barangays” or neighborhoods. Both Italy and the Philippines are using very low technology systems and reporting better efficiencies than the more high technology solutions developed in the U.S.

In the Town of Telluride, the Town was about to implement a new collection system with “Bear-Proof” containers. This is an excellent time for the Town to review its container and collection options more broadly, and to provide new containers that are designed to be *both* Bear-Proof and Green. The sooner the results are in from the commercial pilot organics programs, the quicker the Town may proceed with its new collection system and containers.

4.1.4 Paper

There are a variety of paper recycling programs in Telluride, including residential curbside and commercial recycling, paper recycling bins located sporadically throughout the downtowns of both Telluride and Mountain Village, and at the recycling drop-off at the San Miguel County transfer station in Norwood. However, 33% of the remaining waste is still comprised of recyclable paper products including office paper, newspaper and cardboard. As a result, it is clear that there is still a large gap in both services being provided, and, incentives to recycle more paper.

As a large source of paper is from the hospitality and real estate industries, efforts should be pursued to both reduce the use of paper wherever possible (see above), and to place far more paper or single-stream recycling containers at all points of public use or paper generation.

Every lodge should provide reusable bags to guests at registration with instructions listed on the bag to take single-stream recyclables to the designated common area at the lodge. Guests should be able to purchase extra bags with a Telluride logo at both registration desks and area stores. Guests that do not return their reusable bags at checkout should be charged for those bags (like mini-bars are charged at check-out).

Every public trash bin should also have at least a single-stream recycling container next to it. This is particularly important in areas of high visibility, such as in the downtown or core areas, in the ski areas, in the Gondola areas, at the Airport, and wherever public events and festivals are held.

In areas of high paper generation areas (e.g., where newspapers and real estate literature are on display), paper recycling containers should be placed right next to them. These public containers could be sponsored by the real estate industry, with advertisements on the sides of the containers (like bus shelters or benches are funded in some communities), as an alternative to getting their name out via paper directories.

4.1.5 Construction, Remodeling, Landclearing and Demolition Debris (C&D)

With the commitment of Telluride to its heritage buildings, the deconstruction and reuse of C&D debris could generate a number of business opportunities. Existing reuse operators (e.g., Construction Depot and Habitat for Humanity in Montrose) or others may want to partner with local businesses interested in expanding into this area. This expansion could be facilitated by policies adopted that encourage the deconstruction of buildings and the *reuse* of used building materials.

Similarly, local recyclers may be interested in expanding into more recycling of C&D debris, if policies are adopted that support it (see policies section below). Programs need to expand to provide separate 30 to 40-cy bins for single-stream recyclables, corrugated, gypsum, lumber, stumps and plant debris, concrete, asphalt, bricks, tile and mixed C&D debris at construction sites. Policies to require all projects over a certain size to meet waste diversion requirements should be pursued as recommended below. Education and training needs to be provided for all contractors, homebuilders and property managers to make sure they are aware of the policies and programs.

4.1.6 Other Recyclables

Metal cans are recycled primarily through local curbside recycling programs, and major scrap metal items are recovered primarily from C&D activities. As scrap metal prices have increased dramatically in the past year due to major industrialization of China and India, there may be new opportunities to collect and process metals that will be cost effective in today's markets that were never possible before. The region should request that their contracted waste haulers add scrap metals to the list of materials collected curbside, and from businesses. Policies establishing waste diversion goals for businesses would encourage increased recovery and recycling of metal and other recyclables.

Glass beverage and food containers are collected in curbside recycling programs and through commercial recycling programs. It is likely that a large amount of the remaining glass could be recovered through the implementation of a commercial program targeted to the hospitality industry (e.g. bars, restaurants and lodging).

Local recyclers do not collect all recyclable plastics. As plastics continue to proliferate in their uses, it is incumbent upon the region to either develop programs to recycle these materials, or develop policies that get retailers and producers to takeback the plastics used in their products and packaging.

4.1.7 Education and Outreach

Development and implementation of a public education program, for businesses, residents and visitors is critically important to expanding reuse, recycling and composting programs to achieve Zero Waste. A communications program should be developed after the design of new waste diversion programs and incentives. Implementation of the education program should begin in advance of the implementation of any new programs, policies and incentives. Communications with all aspects of the community is critical to the success of any new program or policy, including multiple languages, lots of signs and lots of graphics (given that people come here from all over the world). Trash and recycling containers throughout county should be color-coded (Blue = recycle, Green = organics, Black/gray = trash). Of great importance will be highlighting the links between Zero Waste and climate change, and to report on the climate change benefits of local Zero Waste actions.

A key target for Zero Waste education should be working with the schools in the area to adopt Zero Waste into curricula and to implement Zero Waste systems at all schools and administrative offices. Campaigns should include incentives and convenient programs that make it simple and easy for students, faculty and staff to participate. Ask students through Student Councils as to what incentives would be of most interest (e.g., first in line on a powder day or a day off from school). Seek celebrities to promote Zero Waste and make it "cool" or "hot" (depending on what generation is targeted). Class contests (as recommended by ICLEI Sustainability Inventory) with prizes could be patterned after Recyclemania, which is being conducted all across the country on college campuses.²² A Recycling or Sustainability Science Fair could be organized at the high school to highlight sustainability principles, challenges and

²² See: <http://www.nrc-recycle.org/recyclemania1.aspx>

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

opportunities.²³ Art and poster contests could also be used positively to promote Zero Waste. An international program, Odyssey of the Mind, that gives kids a problem to solve could be enlisted to promote Zero Waste, and encourage kids to participate in their contests.

Helping visitors to understand local recycling, which may differ from their hometown, needs to be an additional focus for the reuse, recycling and composting programs education and outreach programs. As part of that, there will be a need for on-going education of cleaning crews, as there is substantial turnover of employees.

4.2 Facilities

Before any new programs can be started, markets need to be identified for all the materials to be collected. The markets could be local businesses or nonprofits, or more distant ones. For products to be processed locally, the businesses or nonprofits may need to expand their existing facilities to handle more materials, or there may be a need to site new facilities. Local governments in the region should build upon the investments and capacity of existing operators before developing new facilities. In the event that existing operators are not interested or able to operate needed new facilities, local governments should actively solicit the participation of other potential operators locally, regionally and nationally.

4.2.1 Composting

The most important facility that is needed to move forward with Zero Waste in the region is an on-going composting facility. There are many ways that the program could be developed (as described above). Before any major new composting program can be started though, an on-going composting facility needs to be built somewhere.

Major progress has been achieved regarding this. The USEPA has awarded a grant to TNCC and Sunrise, LLC for a composter and a baler. Sunrise proposed to get a composter that is mobile, so that it may be moved on-site or to major festivals and events, as needed. Most of the time the composter will be located at the Ilium Valley Industrial Park, on a 3.85-acre site owned by Sunrise, LLC.

4.2.2 C&D Processing

There is a need to expand the C&D processing capacity in the region, particularly for commingled construction and remodeling materials, and mixed demolition materials. There are no available services to recycle pallets, drywall, and wood products, and those materials are currently landfilled.²⁴ Single items should be able to be recycled more readily in the future by those who provide the heavier processing capabilities as well.

²³ See the South Bay Business Environmental Coalition Science Fair as a good example, at: <http://sbbec.org/scifair.htm>. Also, ZERI fables provide great stories of sustainability principles at: <http://www.chelseagreen.com/2006/items/zeriset> or <http://www.zerilearning.org/>

²⁴ Source: Recycling Resources Economic Opportunity Grant Program, FY 09 Project Application, page 1.

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

reuse matching services set up around the country, probably the best model is the LA Shares system. LA Shares works with schools and nonprofits throughout the LA City boundaries to identify what needs they have for usable products discarded as excess inventory by companies in the area. Nonprofits and schools give LA Shares their specific needs. When items become available from businesses discarding products, the nonprofits and schools “bid” on getting those items. The computer selects winning nonprofits and schools by a random number calculator. LA Shares then advises the nonprofits and schools who is donating the items, and the business and nonprofit or school make arrangements between the two of them to get the products being donated.

The LA Shares model could be replicated locally in the region. This would decrease the need for lots of warehousing capacity, and would be a great adjunct to one or more of the local reuse or recycling service providers in the region.

4.2.4 Resource Recovery Park

A Resource Recovery Park (RR Park) is a location where reuse, recycling and composting businesses co-locate to gain added efficiencies in operating, marketing and serving the public.²⁵ RR Parks are naturally evolving at many landfills and transfer stations in CA. Instead of just evolving, the concept of Resource Recovery Parks is to actually PLAN for that to happen, and design in price incentives with the way rates and fees are set, and to design in the proper flow of materials to encourage users to stratify their loads to drop reusables and recyclables off first, then compostables and C&D (which may require some tip fee to cover their costs), and then to dump any little amount of trash that they couldn't figure out how to sort out, last (with the highest costs for dumping that).

The Towns of Telluride and Mountain Village and San Miguel County should support the development of one or more Resource Recovery Parks (RR Park) in the region. As noted above, Sunrise LLC has proposed the development of such a facility in the Ilium Valley Industrial Park, less than 4 miles from Mountain Village.

The Towns and San Miguel County should support the development of the Sunrise RR Park (and possibly others that are complementary) by: supporting requests for grants and loans for activities there as promoting the public purposes of pursuing Zero Waste in the region; providing low-cost loans or grants for site improvements if needed to supplement or match grant programs; deferral of property taxes in the first 10 years as would be done in urban renewal areas; adopt the location into official plans for the region, including Solid Waste, Sustainability and General Plans; and generally to endorse, provide technical assistance and promote the Park.

The Sunrise RR Park could co-locate collection and processing for organics, reusables and recyclables not currently processed in the region. The RR Park should aggregate, segregate and distribute reusable products at wholesale prices to supply reuse stores throughout the region. The RR Park could also include retail sales of used building materials, used furniture and appliances, and compost products and a free swap program for appropriate household hazardous wastes (e.g. paint and garden supplies) and

²⁵ See Resource Recovery Park case study written by Gary Liss & Associates at:

<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Publications/LocalAsst/31001011.doc>

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

reusable products. The RR Park could also tie in with local schools and nonprofits to donate products needed.

Sunrise has full support from local governments and the local ski area to develop the RR Park at the Ilium Industrial Park. With funding from grants and private investments, Sunrise will be able to divert from landfills: Ferrous and non-ferrous metals; Wood waste (from construction debris, tree debris, pallets, and like products); Drywall; Yard and food waste; and Traditional recyclables (including plastic, tin, aluminum, glass, and paper).

4.2.5 Transfer Stations

The existing recycling bins at the County Transfer Station require more frequent collection or greater capacity so that there is more room for recyclables dropped off by residents on the west side of the County.

Depending on what services are developed by Sunrise, either Waste Management's Transfer Station and/or the San Miguel County Transfer Station could also be expanded to include some attributes of a RR Park. San Miguel County is particularly well placed to assist in the collection of manure from the County Fairgrounds, which is located across the street.

The Towns of Telluride and Mountain Village could also transfer the wastes they collect in Public Works projects at either Waste Management's or the County's Transfer Station. This would decrease their hauling costs, time and environmental impacts considerably from current practices. Once the RR Park is operating, the Towns should recycle as much of the materials they collect from Public Works projects as possible at the RR Park.

4.2.6 Landfills as a Last Resort

Why discuss landfills in a Zero Waste Action Plan? Because the policies and economics that govern landfills will impact on the perceived cost effectiveness of alternatives to landfilling, such as waste reduction, reuse, recycling and composting. In addition, although Zero Waste is the goal, it will not be achieved overnight, and therefore well-designed and operated landfills should be viewed as a scarce resource to be optimized and conserved as much as possible.

Landfills generally are also one of the largest contributors to greenhouse gas emissions in North America, and many landfills have leaked toxics underground to neighboring properties, causing major liabilities for the owners.

As a result, it is critically important for the region to work actively with Montrose County to make sure that all landfills used by residents and businesses in the region meet the highest environmental standards, and reflect their full past, present and reasonably anticipated future costs in their user fees.

Specifically, Montrose County should incorporate into the user fees for its landfills:

- Capital and operating costs (including site acquisition costs)

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

- Liability for contamination and cleanup of existing sites
- Current and future gas and leachate collection systems
- Current and future gas and leachate monitoring costs
- Closure and post-closure costs, including a commitment to perpetual maintenance and cleanup of the landfills (like a cemetery), to make sure that those costs are planned for and budgeted over the life of the operating facilities.
- Long-term liabilities from future contamination due to leaks of gas or leachate by setting aside dedicated funds or obtaining insurance to cover the long-term liability of perpetual maintenance and cleanup of all County landfills.

Ideally, Montrose County should also develop new processing capabilities at their landfills that pre-process all wastes before burying them to recover all recyclables remaining in the waste stream and leach out all toxics and gases so that they bury only materials tested to be inert. This is the approach taken in Halifax, Nova Scotia²⁶ and the European Union (in their 1999 Landfill Directive).

If all the above costs were factored into user fees charged today, the total cost to users of the Montrose County landfill system would more appropriately reflect the value of the landfills, its potential impacts on climate change, and provide sufficient funds to ensure that there are no problems with leaking of gas or leachate in the long-term. If Montrose County is concerned about the costs to its residents and businesses, as owner and operator of their landfill, they could charge higher fees on users outside of the County, to at least assure that their County residents don't subsidize the broader region's costs for landfilling. Under recent US Supreme Court decisions, such differential fees are likely to be upheld.

San Miguel County should work through regular intergovernmental meetings with Montrose County to adjust its landfilling costs to reflect these concerns and other opportunities for regional collaboration detailed in this ZWAP. Once a firm estimate is developed by Montrose County of what the landfilling costs should be to reflect all of the above factors, that estimate should be viewed as the basis for the region to evaluate what is "economic" to do with regard to waste management and recycling in the region. That would reflect the current costs and potential liability to the City from past and present practices.

Although this seems counter-intuitive to support the raising of rates, it is one of the key actions needed to adjust the economics locally to reflect the long-term consequences of landfilling wastes. This would also encourage more waste reduction and recycling activities. However, because only 20% of the costs of any solid waste or recycling system is in the disposal costs, the overall rates for the region's solid waste system would not necessarily increase that dramatically. In fact, once these price signals are adjusted correctly, it is quite possible there will be enough of an incentive for residents and businesses to reduce their total amount of materials discarded for landfilling, that their total costs for solid waste and recycling services may not increase that much, because they will be throwing away fewer valuable resources and reinvesting them in the local economy.

4.3 Policies and Incentives

Benefits to businesses from decreasing wasting include:

- ◆ Reducing their liabilities - Every ton buried in a landfill remains the responsibility of the generator, under Federal Superfund law. If there are any problems with the landfills used (e.g., from leaks of gas

²⁶For more info on that, get the videotape made by Paul Connett entitled *Nova Scotia: Community Responsibility in Action*, 2001, 30 minutes. To order copy, go to <http://www.grm.org/Cart/description.php?II=8&UID=20031023202806209.165.52.156>

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

or liquids), the attorneys involved will send a bill to everyone who ever used that facility, proportionate to the amount generated.

- ◆ Increasing their efficiency – When sustainability audits are conducted for businesses documenting all the energy, materials and products they buy to create their own products, they find that nationally only 6% is used for producing products, and 94% is wasted.²⁷
- ◆ Improving their Green standing – This is of increasing importance to customers, employees and shareholders for companies. By reducing wasting, businesses find they can increase customer and employee loyalty and demonstrate leadership in the Triple Bottom Line to their shareholders.

Telluride's Ordinance requires businesses to pay for recycling services, whether they use them or not. Although that Ordinance provides a stable revenue stream for the recycling service provider, it has not been successful in getting businesses to recycle. In addition, the Towns of Telluride and Mountain Village need to restructure their garbage rates so that reducing wastes will also reduce total waste management costs for residents and businesses. This can be done by adding fees, surcharges and/or taxes to wasting activities, and in the approval of rates proposed by waste haulers under contract to the Towns.

The Telluride and Mountain Village Ordinances should also obtain reports from all waste and recycling haulers in the region to set a clear baseline and for measuring progress. Haulers already keep detailed records to maintain their billing system. The key is establishing a reporting system to the Towns and County that ensures that proprietary information is not disclosed publicly. The reporting Ordinance need to be clear as to what type of information is required and include an enforceable system of reporting this data on an equal basis for all operators in the system. All haulers of waste and recyclables (including the Towns of Telluride and Mountain Village and San Miguel County) should track every pickup they do. The waste tracking policies should require annual reporting of the volume of materials collected from businesses and the total amount of waste and recyclables collected each day from residential, commercial and institutional generators.

There are many policies and incentives that have been adopted by other communities that could be used to assist the region in achieving Zero Waste. Those include economic incentives and disincentives, challenges to generators of waste to reduce and recycle their wastes, retail product sales and landfill bans, and policies that would hold retailers and/or producers physically or financially responsible for the products and packaging that they produce. In communities that have achieved high rates of waste diversion, these tools are used incrementally to influence the marketplace, with voluntary approaches and partnerships tried first before more challenging policies are adopted. However, businesses also need to know that the City is committed to the goal of Zero Waste before they invest substantial resources in changing their operations. Therefore, the most critical policy of all is for the City to adopt its Zero Waste goal, and ask all stakeholders in the community to participate in working towards the goal, to achieve it, or darn close, by the target deadline.

The following policies and programs complement each other, and provide an integrated system that is logically consistent and makes economic sense. The priority for the region's Zero Waste policies and

²⁷ Source: Gil Friend, Natural Logic, email on May 11, 2008, gfriend@natlogic.com, www.natlogic.com

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

incentives should be to restructure rates and fees to provide a clear price signal to reward those who waste less and recycle more. The region should also work with neighboring regions to adopt policies that will also keep recyclable materials (e.g. C&D debris) from being landfilled. In the event that significant progress is not made towards the goal of Zero Waste after adoption of the following policy options, the region should further consider other policy options that are available, such as more aggressive bans, mandates and EPR policies.

4.3.1 Adoption of Zero Waste Policies

1. The Town Councils of Telluride and Mountain Village and the County of San Miguel should adopt the Zero Waste Resolution proposed in Appendix A.
2. To ensure that Zero Waste is included in all elements of regional planning, Zero Waste should also be incorporated as a guiding principle of local Town and County General Plans the next time they are updated.
3. Zero Waste goals should also be adopted in zoning law and other regulations to identify appropriate locations for needed facilities and infrastructure.

4.3.2 Policies and Incentives for Waste Generators

1. The structure of the Telluride garbage and recycling contract structure needs to be revised. It reflects the historical availability of services instead of current operations. Now that there are two major waste haulers that offer recycling services in the area, the Towns should **require businesses to subscribe for at least an equal amount of recycling service as garbage service, but not require them to pay their waste hauler for recycling service. Require businesses to source separate all materials designated by the City.** Designate all materials recyclable that are collected by the residential curbside recycling program. **Rates for business recycling services should be offered at a 50% discount (at a minimum) from garbage rates.** All multi-family dwellings and lodging should be provided recycling services as part of their core garbage rates, without an extra charge.
2. The Towns should add the collection of materials from all waste and recycling receptacles to their contract. The Towns should require their contractors to purchase more recycling receptacles (that meet Town specifications for quality signage and compatibility with waste receptacles). Recycling receptacles should be located immediately adjacent to every garbage receptacle throughout the region.
3. Currently local policy limits the length of waste contracts to no more than 3 years. That policy should be adjusted to allow for longer term contracts that enable haulers to fully amortize costs of containers and collection equipment (e.g., Contracts of the local power utility are limited to 10 years). If that can't be done under CO law, then the Towns should agree with contractors on a contract clause that passes the unamortized costs forward for the next contract to cover, regardless of who is selected. That could be as simple as putting a condition in the next Request for Proposals (RFP) that unamortized costs of equipment should be included as part of their proposal, and that the title for that equipment will be transferred at the end of the contract to the new contractor.

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

4. Ask businesses to meet a goal of Zero Waste for greater efficiency and sustainability of the local economy. Work to achieve Zero Waste Business Principles adopted by the GrassRoots Recycling Network.²⁸ TNCC provide training in these Zero Waste Business Principles and technical assistance on how to achieve them. TNCC provide other outreach, educational materials and recognition to businesses adopting Zero Waste (e.g., Zero Waste Decals for windows of Zero Waste Businesses diverting over 90% of their waste). TNCC also provide waste audit tools and technical assistance to businesses (including identifying specific recycling options for individual businesses).
5. Garbage rates for residents should include the cost of curbside recycling and organics collection and processing. Where multiple levels of solid waste service are offered, there needs to be a large gap between single-family residential rates for these different service levels to provide the most incentive to recycle. The cost for single-family residential services should be the same for each 30 gallons of garbage service. Once food scraps are able to be collected from residents, an every other week option for rubbish service should be offered to provide a greater incentive to reduce waste. Once expanded recycling and composting services are offered, at a minimum, the Towns should require their solid waste contractors to offer more than just 95-gallon solid waste service. Efforts underway in Telluride to eliminate 65-gallon service options due to difficulty in getting containers out every week while there are heavy snows in winter, should only be implemented as part of an every-other-week RUBBISH service, once food scraps composting is offered weekly (or residents document they are composting on-site).
6. As more processing capabilities are developed in the area, additional materials should be added to the residential curbside recycling service. Contractors should also leave promotional materials, and then warnings to residents to make sure they are aware of what types of materials can be recycled in the residential collection system. Contractors should require residents to pay for additional garbage service if they repeatedly contaminate their recyclables, to make sure the overall system works as planned.
7. One prospect for an environmental mitigation fee would be a transfer tax on the transfer of wood burning permits in the area. If the Towns charged 10% upon the transfer of ownership of such permits, they could generate a significant amount of revenue.

4.3.3 Retailer and Producer Responsibility

1. Be a strong advocate for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) legislation and programs regionally and statewide to encourage producers and retailers to takeback their products and packaging and reuse, recycle or compost them. Support the formation of Colorado Product Stewardship Council composed only of representatives of local government to clearly address this “unfunded mandate.”

²⁸ See: <http://www.grrn.org/zerowaste/business/>

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

2. Encourage businesses and institutions to take back products & packaging sold in area that are toxic in their manufacture, use, or disposal, and/or are difficult to recycle in the area.²⁹ Develop a web-based directory of all those who will takeback products and promote that widely.
3. Solicit industry-sponsorship of facilities to receive household hazardous wastes and difficult to recycle materials that are not taken back to producers or retailers in the area.³⁰
4. Work to obtain legal authority and regional cooperation to ban problem products and packaging or require businesses and institutions to take back designated products and packaging sold in region.

4.3.4 Policies and Incentives for Recyclers

1. Identify and involve existing businesses and nonprofits that could provide reuse, recycling and composting services. Build on existing private and nonprofit reuse, recycling and composting operations to minimize public investments.
2. Facilitate and/or provide equipment, containers, land, building space and financing support to make reuse, recycling and composting more economic, including help from market partners (e.g., providing balers and containers). Encourage manufacturers of recycled content products to locate in the region. Target such manufacturers as priorities for economic development by the Towns and San Miguel County.
3. Expedite permitting of reuse, recycling and composting facilities by letting project developers to go to the head of the line in the permitting process.
4. The Towns and San Miguel County should adopt environmentally preferable purchasing specifications in public projects and as conditions of land use permits for major new commercial developments. TNCC should develop specifications for the use of compost or mulch in public projects and the Towns and San Miguel County should require all new major developments to use compost or mulch in their landscaping. TNCC should also work with the Farmers Cooperative to develop pilot programs targeting specific crops and demonstrating enhanced yields with less water and chemicals from the use of locally generated compost products.
5. Require all private haulers collecting wastes and recyclables from businesses to track the amount of waste and types of recyclable materials collected from each business, and make that information available upon Town request. Information reported should be readily available, such as volume of materials collected by type (i.e. waste, type of recyclable) and tons sent for processing or disposal. The ICLEI Sustainability Inventory recommended “Adopt a consistent system for tracking landfilled, incinerated, composted, and recycled waste by material type with uniform and frequent reporting by all waste service providers.”
6. Require recycling at all Construction, Demolition, Landclearing and Remodeling projects and require deposits be left for major projects over 10,000 square feet in gross floor area.³¹ Require all

²⁹ The City of Ottawa Ontario developed a voluntary takeback program that publicizes businesses that voluntarily accept products they sell from their customers, which engenders customer loyalty and appreciation for their corporate responsibility.

³⁰ like the Center for Hard to Recycle Materials (CHaRM) in Boulder, CO.

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

private developers, construction and demolition contractors, waste haulers and others handling these materials to report the quantities diverted and disposed to the Towns.

4.3.5 Policy and Incentives for Waste Haulers

1. Develop 7-year contracts with up to 3-year extension for solid waste and recycling services contracted by the Towns of Telluride and Mountain Village to allow for amortization of containers and equipment needed to provide Zero Waste services.
2. Add fees, surcharges or taxes for waste hauling, transfer and disposal to internalize external costs and make it more economic for reuse, recycling and composting. Waste Management already pays the Town of Telluride for billing services. The Town could add additional fees that could be collected as part of that billing process. Although the unit rates for garbage disposal will be higher, increased waste diversion programs will decrease the number of tons requiring such disposal.
3. Work with Montrose County to add landfill surcharges to help fund reuse, recycling and composting programs recommended in this Zero Waste Action Plan and to provide greater incentives and a funding source for alternatives.
4. Adopt a Zero Waste environmental mitigation fee for all solid waste haulers to pay as a percentage of their gross receipts to help fund reuse, recycling and composting programs recommended in this Zero Waste Action Plan and to provide greater incentives and a funding source for alternatives.
5. Adopt a Zero Waste surcharge for all public and private solid waste transfer stations in San Miguel County to help fund reuse, recycling and composting programs recommended in this Zero Waste Action Plan and to provide greater incentives and a funding source for alternatives. Encourage coordination between Waste Management Transfer Station and Sunrise Resource Recovery Park for the public to bring source separated materials to the Resource Recovery Park, and only solid waste to the Transfer Station. At the San Miguel County Transfer Station, provide wider range of boxes for reused and recycled materials once additional processing services are developed in the region. Then receive at no charge or set lower rates for clean, source separated materials at the San Miguel County Transfer Station.
6. Work with Mountain Village to move the Transfer Station in core area to area in front of parking structure (or other more appropriate location). Add one or more on-site composters to that Transfer Station to compost food scraps and food-contaminated paper from restaurants, the Convention Center and lodges in the Mountain Village core area.
7. As recommended by the ICLEI Sustainability Inventory, work with Montrose County to ban the disposal of recyclable materials such as construction & demolition (C&D) debris at landfills, once recycling systems are in place in San Miguel County.

³¹ The towns of Telluride and Mountain Village and San Miguel County have all recently passed, or are in the process of passing, Green Building Codes that will encourage and require reusing and recycling building products. This proposed C&D ordinance would go beyond the requirements of the Green Building Codes to also ensure that the necessary C&D recycling infrastructure is developed.

8. Work with San Miguel and Montrose Counties to ban toxics, recyclables and compostables from transfer stations and landfills as facilities to more appropriately handle those materials are developed.

4.4 Proposed Zero Waste Budget

After review of the local solid waste, reuse and recycling system, there are a number of services that stand out from all the other recommendations as critical to moving forward with the Zero Waste goal in this region:

- ◆ **Composting** - A composting facility is needed to compost all organics, including yard trimmings, food scraps and food-soiled paper
- ◆ **Resource Recovery Park** - More efficient recycling operations are needed to process reusables and recyclables from the region, including recyclables from construction and demolition debris, ideally in a Resource Recovery Park design
- ◆ **Solid Waste System Redesign** - Garbage contracts, rate structures and services provided need to be revised to provide incentives to all involved to move to Zero Waste (as detailed above).

To move forward to implement the Zero Waste Plan, the region needs to address these issues as priorities. The purchase of a baler and composter for the Sunrise Resource Recovery Park would enable the Telluride region to dramatically address two of these key challenges. This would reduce the region's carbon footprint by not only reducing volumes of waste but by reducing the miles traveled to haul waste to the closest landfills in Montrose County. The Resource Recovery Park would divert an estimated 50% of waste currently being hauled to the Broad Canyon Landfill, located in west Montrose County (over 50 miles away) and to the Montrose Landfill (over 75 miles away).

Expanding the capability of the Sunrise Resource Recovery Park with new equipment will likely produce two to three new jobs and an additional three to eight jobs at full build-out of the Center. The baler will allow Sunrise to produce marketable sized bales of recyclables, which will be competitive in the industry, potentially reducing the overall cost of curbside recycling.

The third challenge needs to be addressed by leadership provided by TNCC, working with staff at the Towns of Telluride and Mountain Village and San Miguel County. This will require someone full-time to work on these and outreach and education functions identified for TNCC in this Plan.

In March 2008, TNCC and Sunrise LLC jointly applied to the State of Colorado for a grant from the Recycling Resources Economic Opportunity Grant Program. In May 2008, the State notified TNCC and Sunrise that they had been awarded the grant. As a result, a majority of the funding to initially implement this Plan has already been arranged by TNCC.

The only remaining funding that needs immediate attention is funding of a full-time staff for TNCC. Similar to the recommendations of the ICLEI Sustainability Inventory, staffing is the critical element that will enable all of the different pieces of this Plan to begin to be implemented in a methodical and efficient

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

way. It is recommended that the Towns of Telluride and Mountain Village and San Miguel County jointly fund this staffing for TNCC, and incorporate the costs of that staffing into their solid waste budgets or funding from the garbage system (e.g., through one or more of the fees recommended to be charged above).

Properly designed avoided collection and disposal costs can become the economic engine that drives the system to Zero Waste. Direct disposal cost savings alone at \$50/ton³² could generate up to \$450,000 each year for the region to offset expanded costs of Zero Waste initiatives, once those savings are factored into economic evaluations. The value of the materials currently disposed is over \$330,000 each year³³. If each of the materials were recovered completely and not thrown away, the benefit to the region would be the combination of the value and avoided disposal costs, or close to \$780,000 each year. This represents the budget for implementing Zero Waste in the region.

If the region could implement all the programs and policies recommended in this ZWAP for less than \$780,000 per year, it would be environmentally and economically much more sustainable. It would also become a beacon of hope for all those visiting the area as bright as the first electric streetlights in the nation that Telluride pioneered last century.

By adjusting policies as recommended, the Towns of Telluride and Mountain Village and San Miguel County can help everyone benefit that eliminates and recycles waste, and let those who choose to waste pay higher fees for those services. The local governments can have major impacts in defining what is economic, through the policies adopted in Ordinances, contracts, permits, zoning, and rate structures.

Once retailers and/or producers assume responsibility for their difficult to recycle products and packaging, the costs of reuse, recycling and/or composting will be incorporated within the purchase price of the products. This essentially becomes a self-funding system, and is one of the most powerful opportunities that exist to move towards Zero Waste.

As the Zero Waste Plan is implemented, other local business people may like to invest in new ventures outlined in this Plan, or may self-finance the expansion of new reuse, recycling and/or composting services by diversifying existing unrelated businesses.

Socially responsible investors would be interested in investing in projects like the Resource Recovery Park and new reuse, recycling and composting ventures. There is strong interest in investments in sustainable development and Zero Waste certainly qualifies as a tool to achieve a sustainable local economy. Adopting Zero Waste as a goal will also distinguish the region from most other communities at this point in time, which will immediately attract more interest and attention for outside funders to support the region's initiatives, as already demonstrated by the State funding that has been approved.

The Social Venture Network (www.svn.org) is where socially conscious entrepreneurs meet, teach, support and create new ventures. The Business Alliance for Local Living Economies

³² Based on \$8/cubic yard, the current rate paid for disposal of waste from the public in Montrose.

³³ See Table 1.

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

(www.livingeconomies.org) was established by the Social Ventures Network to not only help on sustainable development projects, but also to develop programs that encourage the reinvestment in local communities. Other socially responsible investors can be identified through a variety of sources, including:

- ◆ Investors Circle (www.Investorscircle.net)
- ◆ Green Biz Com (www.greenbiz.com)
- ◆ Institute for Local Self-Reliance (www.ilsr.org)
- ◆ Center for New American Dream (www.newdream.org)
- ◆ Business for Social Responsibility (www.bsr.org)
- ◆ CERES (www.ceres.org)

There are many foundations that are particularly interested in funding Sustainable Development. The Environmental Grantmakers Association (www.EGA.org) has a Sustainable Consumption and Production Committee that is composed of many foundations around North America that are funding such initiatives.

Funding is also available from the federal and state governments, as part of environmental protection, pollution prevention, economic development, agriculture, forestry and climate change initiatives.

TNCC's Zero Waste Coordinator should work with the Towns of Telluride and Mountain Village, San Miguel County and other local stakeholders to develop and submit proposals for project funding as one of their priority tasks.

Table 3 highlights the costs that are envisioned initially to implement this Zero Waste Action Plan.

Table 3 - Costs to Initially Implement Zero Waste Action Plan

Costs	RREOF Grant	Other Sources
Composter/Processor	\$65,000	
Baler	\$80,000	
Solid Waste System Redesign		\$45,000 (for TNCC staff, including benefits)
Education/Marketing		\$5,000 (for TNCC materials)
TOTAL	\$145,000	\$50,000

4.4.1 Zero Waste Coordinator

To ensure the effective and efficient delivery of Zero Waste programs, the Towns of Telluride and Mountain Village and San Miguel County should jointly hire a Zero Waste Coordinator in TNCC. This position could be created on a contract basis (one-year term). The Zero Waste Coordinator will be responsible for implementation of the programs outlined in this ZWAP respectively for the region, with the priorities detailed in the position's scope of work. It is recommended that the person hired have at least 3 years experience in the field of waste reduction and recycling, with preference given for local

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

experience and knowledge. The position should be filled by someone who is particularly familiar with sustainability initiatives, in addition to their background in waste reduction. In addition, the successful candidate should be familiar with reuse, recycling and composting program implementation, as well as the concept of Resource Recovery Parks. Excellence in communications will also be a key attribute for this important position. Knowledge of grants and solid waste system funding would also be important.

4.5 Implementation Schedule for Priorities

Table 4 details a proposed implementation schedule for the priority tasks detailed in this Plan.

Table 4 - Implementation Schedule for Priorities

Tasks	Completion Date	Deliverable	Person Responsible
1) Sunrise purchase baler	Sept. 1, 2008	Equipment in operation	Sunrise
2) Sunrise purchase composter	Sept. 1, 2008	Equipment in operation	Sunrise
3) Sunrise hire staff and expand its Resource Recovery Park in Ilium Valley	Sept. 1, 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded center and site • New jobs 	Sunrise
4) Work with local festivals and food service businesses to join in new compost and recycling programs	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of festivals and events participating in recycling/compost program • Festivals to report on amount of trash/compost diverted 	TNCC with support of local governments
5) Work with local landscapers and garden centers to use compost and mulch materials.	May 1, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity of compost available to local landscapers, gardeners 	Sunrise LLC and TNCC
6) Create a drop-off site at Resource Recovery Park targeted to residents in region without curbside recycling.	Jan. 1, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of drop-off site • Drop-off site policies and rate structure, if necessary • Educational materials regarding drop-off site use 	Sunrise and TNCC
7) Solid Waste System Redesign - TNCC will work with local governments to increase reuse, recycling and composting through redesign of rate structures, incentives and other policies	May 1, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New recycling rate structure • Incentives for recycling/composting • Mandatory recycling requirements • Mandatory tracking requirements for trash haulers, recyclers, and Festivals 	Local Governments, TNCC

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

<p>8) TNCC will create an education program for community residents, businesses and visitors about reuse, recycling, composting and Zero Waste programs and policies.</p>	<p>May 1, 2009</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational materials • Press releases • Information on website • Public meetings/educational workshops • Contacts with event/festival organizers • Contacts with food service providers • Contacts with construction businesses 	<p>TNCC</p>
---	--------------------	--	-------------

Appendix A – Model Zero Waste Resolution

WHEREAS, the placement of materials in waste disposal facilities, such as landfills and incinerators, is costly to taxpayers, causes environmental damage, wastes natural resources, and transfers liabilities to future generations; and,

WHEREAS, a resource management-based economy will create and sustain more productive and meaningful jobs; and,

WHEREAS, through the application of innovative policies, programs and facilities, virtually all resources can be recovered; and

WHEREAS, government is ultimately responsible for leading by example and establishing policies needed to eliminate waste, and

WHEREAS, the Telluride, Mountain Village and San Miguel Zero Waste Action Plan dated July, 2008, details how to eliminate waste and pollution resulting from landfilling our resources.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Council of the _____ [Town of Telluride, Town of Mountain Village or County of San Miguel] supports the adoption and implementation of the Zero Waste Action Plan, dated July, 2008 and endorses a Zero Waste *or Darn Close* ³⁴Goal by 2025, with interim goals of 50% diversion of solid waste from landfills and incinerators by 2011³⁵ and 75% diversion by 2018³⁶.

³⁴ “Darn Close” means diverting over 90% of the region’s waste from landfills and incinerators compared to the base year in which the Plan was adopted.

³⁵ Assuming that is 1 year after the start of the next solid waste and recycling contract

³⁶ Assuming that is 1 year after the start of the following solid waste and recycling contract

Newspaper	5.2%	-57	10.1%	245	6.5%	87
White Ledger	0.6%	-7	0.5%	11	0.6%	8
Color Ledger	0.1%	-1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1
Computer Paper	0.0%	-0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Other Office Paper	1.3%	-14	0.5%	13	1.1%	14
Magazines and Catalogs	2.0%	-22	1.8%	45	2.0%	27
Phone Books and Directory	0.3%	-3	0.8%	19	0.4%	6
Other Miscellaneous Paper	4.6%	-50	5.2%	126	4.8%	64
Remainder/Composite Paper	8.2%	-89	7.7%	186	8.1%	108
Glass	3.1%	-34	6.5%	158	4.0%	54
Clear Glass Bottles and Containers	1.6%	-17	3.2%	78	2.0%	27
Green Glass Bottles and Containers	0.5%	-5	1.3%	31	0.7%	9
Brown Glass Bottles and Containers	0.7%	-7	1.3%	31	0.8%	11
Other Colored Glass Bottles and Containers	0.0%	-0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Flat Glass	0.0%	-0	0.1%	1	0.0%	0
Remainder/Composite Glass	0.4%	-4	0.7%	16	0.4%	6
Metal	4.3%	-47	5.5%	134	4.6%	62
Tin/Steel Cans	1.4%	-15	1.3%	32	1.4%	18
Major Appliances	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Other Ferrous	1.0%	-11	1.5%	35	1.1%	15
Aluminum Cans	0.4%	-4	0.4%	10	0.4%	5
Other Non-Ferrous	0.3%	-3	0.3%	8	0.3%	4
Remainder/Composite Metal	1.3%	-14	2.0%	48	1.5%	20
Plastic	8.7%	-95	9.1%	221	8.8%	118
HDPE Containers	1.0%	-10	1.5%	36	1.1%	15
PETE Containers	0.6%	-6	0.8%	18	0.6%	8
Miscellaneous Plastic Containers	0.8%	-9	0.8%	19	0.8%	11
Film Plastic	4.2%	-46	4.3%	103	4.2%	56
Durable Plastic Items	1.0%	-11	0.8%	21	1.0%	13

Remainder/Composite Plastic	1.2%	-13	1.0%	24	1.1%	15
Other Organic	45.7%	-497	43.1%	1,045	45.0%	602
Food	17.4%	-189	27.2%	660	20.0%	268
Leaves and Grass	12.7%	-139	4.2%	101	10.5%	140
Prunings and Trimmings	3.3%	-36	0.3%	8	2.5%	34
Branches and Stumps	0.1%	-1	0.0%	0	0.1%	1
Agricultural Crop Residues	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Manures	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Textiles	2.6%	-29	2.0%	48	2.4%	33
Remainder/Composite Organic	9.5%	-103	9.4%	229	9.5%	127
Construction and Demolition	5.5%	-60	1.5%	37	4.5%	60
Concrete	0.3%	-3	0.0%	0	0.2%	3
Asphalt Paving	0.0%	-0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Asphalt Roofing	0.0%	-0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Lumber	1.7%	-19	0.6%	15	1.4%	19
Gypsum Board	0.8%	-8	0.1%	1	0.6%	8
Rock, Soil and Fines	1.7%	-18	0.2%	4	1.3%	17
Remainder/Composite Construction and Demolition	1.0%	-11	0.7%	17	0.9%	12
Household Hazardous Waste	0.3%	-3	0.4%	9	0.3%	4
Paint	0.2%	-2	0.3%	6	0.2%	3
Vehicle and Equipment Fluids	0.0%	-0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Used Oil	0.0%	-0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Batteries	0.1%	-1	0.1%	2	0.1%	1
Remainder/Composite Household Hazardous	0.0%	-0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Special Waste	0.8%	-9	2.4%	58	1.2%	17
Ash	0.0%	-0	0.1%	3	0.1%	1
Sewage Solids	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Industrial Sludge	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0

Treated Medical Waste	0.0%	-0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Bulky Items	0.5%	-5	0.2%	5	0.4%	5
Tires	0.1%	-1	0.8%	19	0.3%	4
Remainder/Composite Special Waste	0.2%	-2	1.3%	32	0.5%	7
Mixed Residue	5.1%	-56	0.8%	20	4.0%	54
Mixed Residue	5.1%	-56	0.8%	20	4.0%	54

MAMMOTH LAKES: 1999 Overall Commercial Waste Stream Sorted by Percent of Waste Stream for MAMMOTH LAKES ³⁹

Material Type	Annual Tonnage	Disposal	Percent of Stream	Commercial
<u>Food</u>		1,518		29.8%
<u>Newspaper</u>		539		10.6%
<u>Remainder/Composite Paper</u>		471		9.2%
<u>Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard</u>		301		5.9%
<u>Film Plastic</u>		238		4.7%
<u>Other Miscellaneous Paper</u>		212		4.2%
<u>Clear Glass Bottles and Containers</u>		187		3.7%
<u>Brown Glass Bottles and Containers</u>		143		2.8%
<u>Remainder/Composite Organic</u>		139		2.7%
<u>Leaves and Grass</u>		126		2.5%
<u>Textiles</u>		98		1.9%
<u>Remainder/Composite Plastic</u>		84		1.6%
<u>Magazines and Catalogs</u>		77		1.5%
<u>Other Ferrous</u>		75		1.5%
<u>Remainder/Composite Construction and Demolition</u>		72		1.4%
<u>Prunings and Trimmings</u>		71		1.4%
<u>Green Glass Bottles and Containers</u>		69		1.4%

³⁹ Source for this solid waste data: <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/wastechar/wcabscrm.asp>

<u>Durable Plastic Items</u>	62	1.2%
	49	1.0%
<u>HDPE Containers</u>	46	0.9%
<u>Lumber</u>	44	0.9%
<u>Phone Books and Directory</u>	43	0.8%
<u>Tin/Steel Cans</u>	43	0.8%
<u>PETE Containers</u>	39	0.8%
<u>Paper Bags</u>	37	0.7%
<u>Remainder/Composite Metal</u>	33	0.6%
<u>Mixed Residue</u>	32	0.6%
<u>Computer Paper</u>	31	0.6%
<u>Miscellaneous Plastic Containers</u>	28	0.6%
<u>Other Office Paper</u>	27	0.5%
<u>Remainder/Composite Glass</u>	23	0.5%
<u>Aluminum Cans</u>	21	0.4%
<u>Rock, Soil and Fines</u>	17	0.3%
<u>Tires</u>	16	0.3%
<u>Other Non-Ferrous</u>	11	0.2%
<u>Bulky Items</u>	10	0.2%
<u>Gypsum Board</u>	10	0.2%
<u>Manures</u>	8	0.1%
<u>Concrete</u>	6	0.1%
<u>Asphalt Paving</u>	5	0.1%
<u>Color Ledger</u>	5	0.1%
<u>Flat Glass</u>	3	0.1%
<u>Remainder/Composite Special Waste</u>	2	0.0%
<u>Batteries</u>	1	0.0%
<u>Other Colored Glass Bottles and Containers</u>	1	0.0%
<u>Major Appliances</u>	1	0.0%
<u>Paint</u>	0	0.0%

<u>Remainder/Composite Household Hazardous</u>	0	0.0%
	0	0.0%
<u>Vehicle and Equipment Fluids</u>	0	0.0%
<u>Branches and Stumps</u>	0	0.0%
<u>Asphalt Roofing</u>	0	0.0%
<u>Used Oil</u>	0	0.0%
<u>Sewage Solids</u>	0	0.0%
<u>Industrial Sludge</u>	0	0.0%
<u>Treated Medical Waste</u>	0	0.0%
<u>Agricultural Crop Residues</u>	0	0.0%

Appendix C – Excerpts from ICLEI Sustainability Inventory 2006 regarding Waste⁴⁰

"In 2003 the [San Miguel Regional Recycling] Task Force developed guidelines for summer festival promoters. Several of the major festivals have adopted these guidelines and in several cases gone farther in this effort. The Telluride Bluegrass Festival, and the Blues and Brews Festival are the two largest to adopt the guidelines. With attendance numbering between 8,000 to 12,000 daily, this has significant potential toward reducing waste. The goal is to persuade more festival and event organizers to adopt the guidelines. The guidelines are outlined below:

Green Festival Guidelines

Goal: To reduce the consumption of virgin materials.

To reduce the amount of waste generated.

To get the highest environmental return for our dollar.

Festivals which wish to promote their festivals as "green" will try to adhere to the following guidelines.

- Do not offer for sale or give away bottled water – provide a stand where festival goer can fill up their own containers.
- Use post consumer waste to produce programs.
- Provide bins where festival programs can be recycled.
- Include in all programs "green" festival guidelines.
- Any festival with a "beer booth" will use mugs with post consumer recycled content, mugs that are recyclable, or mugs that will be reused by the festival organizers at future events. Discarding of mugs will be discouraged through a required deposit.
- Do not put festival specific information on mugs so that they can be used at future events.
- Increase education of festivalgoer regarding waste reduction and recycling.
- Provide recycling of glass, aluminum, and #1 and #2 plastics at all campgrounds.
- Food booths use biodegradable serving items.
- Publish an "approved green" list for all supplies that vendors use.
- Provide a manned recycling area inside the festival grounds.
- Use biodiesel whenever possible to run generators.
- Purchase "green" power for the event."...

⁴⁰ From:

<http://www.sanmiguelcounty.org/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/SMCWEBSITE/TABNEWS/SMC%20FINAL%20SUSTAINABILITY%20INVENTORY.PDF>

“RECOMMENDATIONS

- Set a community goal to reduce solid waste generation by a certain percentage. Stimulate participation through a contest created by youth in schools.
- Create a contest for re-use of disposable materials.
- Encourage home and restaurant business vermiculture composting systems. Hold a community workshop teaching citizens “how-to”. Sell vermiculture kits as a fundraiser.
- More easily accessed recycling services region-wide.
- Consistent tracking of recycling statistics between the county and town agencies to work on goals.
- With the help of local governments, continue to explore locations for a regional composting center; considering the possibility of two locations, one on the West end of the County and one closer to Telluride.
- Improve county-wide recycling by improving participation and finding more resourceful market destinations for materials.
- Research composting technology in similar climates in Europe.
- Investigate the benefits of instituting a plastic bag ban. Although no data is directly provided on this issue, nationally plastic bags are a significant and growing part of the waste stream and a significant source of litter.
- Adopt a consistent system for tracking landfilled, incinerated, composted, and recycled waste by material type with uniform and frequent reporting by all waste service providers.
- Increase opportunities for community recycling by implementing curbside recycling where feasible throughout the county, increasing the number of community recycling drop-off locations and material types collected.
- Develop a local recycling transfer station to collect recyclables and improve the economic viability of shipping them out of the community.
- Follow Seattle’s lead and ban the inclusion of recyclables in waste sent to landfill or incineration.
- Establish a goal for reducing total community and municipal solid waste sent to landfill as well as target diversion rates.
- Create strict disposal guidelines and salvage/re-use requirements for commercial and residential construction.
- Utilizing the San Miguel Regional Recycling Task Force, develop a newsletter to provide regular communication with residential and commercial recyclers on changes in regional recycling programs, reminders on how, when, and where to recycle, and other news worthy information such as special hazardous waste and electronics disposal events.”

See full Sustainability Inventory at: <http://www.telluridevision.org/DocumentView.asp?DID=14>.

Mountain Village, Telluride and San Miguel County Zero Waste Action Plan

To expand the C&D processing infrastructure, there needs to be a larger demand for the services. In many communities they are adopting C&D ordinances to stimulate that demand. Assuming the policies recommended below are implemented, then the existing recycling operators should be able to justify investment in new equipment to process more commingled and mixed materials. These should be operated in properly zoned areas, preferably heavy industrial, to be compatible with their neighbors.

Sorting, grinding, and baling equipment are needed at one or more recycling facilities in the area, especially for the commingled and mixed materials. Mobile or portable sorting lines can be obtained for \$200,000 - \$500,000, depending on whether new or used, and the amounts and types of materials targeted for sorting. Grinding equipment is more expensive, but initially could be found used for several hundred thousand dollars to get facilities off the ground. Baling equipment can be obtained for \$50,000 - \$500,000, again depending on whether new or used, and the amounts and types of materials targeted for sorting.

C&D processing facilities also need to handle all types of used building materials identified in the programs discussion. The used building materials reuse and recycling could be located at the C&D processing facilities, adjacent to existing home repair and hardware stores, or as standalone locations like the Construction Depot and Habitat for Humanity ReStore in Montrose.

A way to move forward most easily in the region would be to build on the existing facilities in Montrose, and encourage people who commute for jobs in Telluride or Mountain Village that live in Montrose to haul reusable products to Montrose for marketing through the existing infrastructure that has been set up. That would jump start the flow of materials, provide immediate outlets for those materials in the San Miguel County region, and help Montrose commuters offset their increasingly costly commute costs by adding a new service in backhauling these products to markets.

Similarly, the region has not been a major supplier of used metals to Recla Metals in Montrose in the past. One or more of the region's recyclers should develop a stronger relationship to recycle metals with Recla Metals, as one of the largest recyclers in the area.

4.2.3 Reuse

Probably the biggest needs for **facilities** for reuse are warehousing functions that could help absorb the ebb and flow of products that are collected prior to distribution. The extent of the warehousing needs depends on how many players get involved in the reuse and recycling of products. If the decentralized ideas suggested above take hold, then there may be only a small need for a general warehouse function that could be leased out on a spot basis as needed to help in the ups and downs of market conditions. This could be done at the Resource Recovery Park proposed below, or another location.

In addition, the amount of warehousing needs could be decreased dramatically by an effective computerized matching service for materials reuse or resale. Although there have been many materials

**Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy
Commitment of**

**[Name of City or Local Government (please include type of jurisdiction (e.g. city/town/village, etc.)]
[Name of country/region]
[Local Government Logo if applicable]**

I, **[Name]**, **[Mayor and /or title of equivalent mandated representative]** of **[name of city or jurisdiction]** commit to the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy (GCoM), joining thousands of other cities and local governments around the world currently engaged in climate leadership.

GCoM envisions a world where committed mayors and local governments – in alliance with partners – accelerate ambitious, measurable climate and energy initiatives that lead to an inclusive, just, low-emission and climate resilient future, helping to meet and exceed the Paris Agreement objectives.

Whatever the size or location, the mayors and local leaders committed to GCoM stand ready to take concrete measures with long-term impact to tackle the interconnected challenges of climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as access to sustainable energy.

To implement this vision, we pledge to implement policies and undertake measures to (i) reduce / avoidⁱ greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, (ii) prepare for the impacts of climate change, (iii) increase access to sustainable energy, and (iv) track progress toward these objectives.

Specifically, within three years of this commitmentⁱⁱ, we pledge to develop, adoptⁱⁱⁱ, use and regularly report on the following:

- A community-scale GHG emission inventory, following the recommended guidance;
- An assessment of climate risks and vulnerabilities;
- Ambitious, measurable and time-bound target(s) to reduce/avoid GHG emissions;
- Ambitious climate change adaptation vision and goals, based on quantified scientific evidence when possible, to increase local resilience to climate change;
- An ambitious and just goal to improve access to secure, sustainable and affordable energy; and
- A formally adopted plan(s) addressing climate change mitigation / low emission development, climate resilience and adaptation, and access to sustainable energy.

The targets and action plans for mitigation / low emission development must be quantified and consistent with or exceed relevant national unconditional^{iv} commitments defined through the UNFCCC (Intended) Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The targets and action plans should be in line with National Adaptation Plans, where these exist; and should be consistent with the

principles around energy access and urban sustainability embodied in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

We will explore the allocation of adequate staff resources and institutional arrangements. This includes governance processes, municipal structures and budget allocations to deliver on this commitment and secure continuity.

We acknowledge that there may be additional regional- or country-specific commitments or requirements that we commit to follow, and that may be agreed through our city networks or through our direct engagement with local partners of GCoM.

The **[city/town/village/type of jurisdiction]** of **[name of city or jurisdiction]** acknowledges that continued engagement in GCoM and associated Regional or National Covenants, as established, is contingent on complying with the above requirements within established timeframes.

Name and title of person signing this commitment

[Name and complete postal address of the local government]

[Website of city or jurisdiction]

[Name of the Mayor (or equivalent)] **[Name, e-mail and phone number of the main contact person]**

[number of] Inhabitants, **[Area]** sq. kilometres/ miles

[Country], [website]

OFFICIAL SIGNATURE

Mandated by the **[Responsible officer or municipal council]** on **[DATE]**.

ⁱ “Avoid emission” via low emission development

ⁱⁱ Flexibility is allowed to suit differentiated local circumstances and needs.

ⁱⁱⁱ According to the city and local government’s procedures

^{iv} Many countries have submitted two sets of NDC targets: unconditional targets, to be implemented without any explicit external support; and conditional targets. The latter are more ambitious than unconditional targets and require external support for their fulfilment. The cities and local governments committing to the GCoM are required to commit at least to the equivalent of their country’s unconditional targets, but are encouraged to be more ambitious where possible.



Request for Proposal

to

UPDATE TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE CORPORATE AND COMMUNITY GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORY AND REPORT

Issue Date: 10/18/19

Closing Date of Submission: 11/13/19

Contact / Project Manager:

Zoe Dohnal
Business Development and Sustainability Manager
Town of Mountain Village
455 Mountain Village Blvd. Suite A
Telluride, CO 81435
O :: (970) 369-8236
M :: (970) 708-4959
zdohnal@mtnvillage.org

Table of Contents

Introduction and Background	2
Objective	3
Scope of Work/Deliverables	3
Timeline Deadline	5
Budget	5
Consultant Qualifications	5
Submission Requirements	6
Evaluation Criteria	7
Public Appearance	7
Statutory Requirements	7
Project Addenda	7
Proposal Amendments or Withdrawals	8
Proposal Questions	8
Project Timeline Extension	8
Disclosure of Interest	8
Proposal Acceptance/Rejection and Conditions	8

Introduction and Background

Situated at 9,545 in the heart of the breathtaking San Juan Mountains, Mountain Village was incorporated in 1995 as a home rule municipality. A state-of-the-art gondola transportation system connects the Town of Mountain Village with the Town of Telluride. The total population is approximately 1,425 but, at times, influxes to 20,000 visitors per day. For more information, please visit us online at townofmountainvillage.com.

Environmental stewardship is a high priority for the residents of Mountain Village. In 2008, the Town of Mountain Village adopted its [Zero Waste Action Plan](#) (ZWAP) which outlines the Town's commitments to energy and climate protection, as well as resource conservation and waste management, water management, toxin reduction and community education and engagement. [There is also the Ouray & San Miguel County STRATEGY](#)

As a member of the [Colorado Communities of Climate Action](#) (CC4CA), Town of Mountain Village adopted the [CC4CA Policy Agenda 2018-2019](#) in August 2019. This defines greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets as more than a 26% reduction by 2025, using 2005 as the baseline year for achieving this goal.

In 2020, we aim Town Council to pass a resolution committing to the [Compact of Mayors](#) and the compliance requirements of that program: 1) creating a greenhouse gas emissions inventory, 2) setting an emissions reduction target, and 3) developing a climate action plan. Participation in the Compact of Mayors will allow us to reexamine our existing targets, adjust if required and make any necessary amendments to our targets to align with current thinking and recent provincial and federal commitments to GHG reductions. It will also allow us to update both our Corporate and community GHG inventories and action plan. The Compact of Mayors also includes an assessment of the community's climate change risk and vulnerability and development of a climate adaptation plan.

Objective

The Town of Mountain Village is requesting proposals from qualified consultants/companies to review our existing GHG reduction targets and establish new targets if necessary, update our Corporate and community GHG inventories and develop a climate action plan while satisfying the requirements of the CC4CA Policy Agenda.

Scope of Work/Deliverables

When this project is complete the Town of Mountain Village will have:

- A clear, concise report that outlines the GHG emissions baseline, targets and reduction plan for the Corporation of the Town of Mountain Village and the community of Mountain Village.
- Green Team Committee endorsement of the baseline, targets and reduction plan.
- Baseline, targets and reduction plan in a complete report ready for Council consideration by fall of 2020. Data and analysis will be comparable to regional data.

- The tools and training needed to fully calculate future emissions in house, or in a cost effective manner through ongoing consultant support with arrangements to be discussed during contract negotiations if necessary.

The successful proponent will deliver the following:

a) GHG inventory and forecast

- Update and expand Mountain Village’s community GHG emissions inventory. The inventory would include, at minimum, stationary energy use, transportation energy use (ground and air), waste, wastewater, and fugitive emissions.
- Update and expand Mountain Village’s Corporate GHG emissions inventory. The inventory would include, at minimum, stationary energy use, transportation energy use (ground and air), waste, wastewater, and fugitive emissions.
- Conduct the updated CC4CA compliant inventory in conjunction with the existing Town of Mountain Village community GHG inventory; briefly compare and contrast the two inventories and describe how they fit together.
- Conduct the updated CC4CA compliant inventory in conjunction with the existing community GHG inventory; briefly compare and contrast the two inventories and describe how they fit together.
- Using the GHG calculation protocol, measure, report and verify GHG emissions.
- Recommend project scope and baseline year aligned with Colorado House Bill 19-1261, CC4CA Policy, and ZWAP.
- Identify the process for data collection and manage that process by providing recommendations to staff on best practices and providing the necessary tools for data management.
- Forecast business-as-usual future emissions based on assumptions about population, economic growth and fuel mix through 2050, including a brief discussion of how the forecast was derived; calculate the percent change in each community sector.
- Provide a summary of data sources, emission intensity values or coefficient values used for all energy types, and any assumptions made with respect to data for both the inventories and forecasts.
- Provide the methodology, tools and training needed for the Town to replicate future GHG inventories at no future cost to the Town or in a cost-effective manner through ongoing consultant support with arrangements to be discussed during contract negotiations if necessary.
- Deliver a detailed inventory data management manual with methodology, emissions factors, framework, and any assumptions associated with the inventories and forecasts, ensuring there is a clear audit trail for third party verification and future inventory replications.
- Benchmark the inventories with other comparable municipalities.

b) GHG Emission Reduction Targets

- Review existing targets and propose appropriate updated Corporate and community GHG emission reduction targets that are challenging, but achievable and verifiable.
- Provide a rationale for recommended targets.

- Express the reduction targets as a percentage increase or decrease from baseline levels by the target year.
- Create targets that correspond to the timelines consistent with Colorado House Bill 19-1261, CC4CA Policy, and ZWAP.
- Provide a summary of all data sources, emission intensity values or coefficient values used, and any assumptions made with respect to data for the emission reduction targets.
- Solicit input on targets from the Green Team Committee.

c) Recommended Actions to Reduce GHG Emissions

- Develop a climate action plan to achieve reduction targets based on what was learned in the inventory, taking into account any existing emissions reduction measures that will continue.
- Develop a list of high potential opportunities for emissions reductions and evaluate the feasibility of those opportunities using key criteria such as emissions reduction potential, co-benefits, implementation cost and funding sources, difficulty, applicability, and implementation timeframe; demonstrate how these activities will make progress towards targets.
- Develop and recommend an outreach and engagement strategy to solicit input on the climate action plan. The strategy should recommend ways to solicit input on existing, proposed and potential new actions from a range of community stakeholders.
- Provide a summary of data sources, emission intensity values or coefficient values used, and any assumptions made with respect to data for the proposed activities.
- Identify how the actions complement existing municipal plans and policies, including but not limited to Town of Mountain Village’s adopted CC4CA Policy, and ZWAP.
- The Consultant shall identify potential costs and potential funding sources for the actions recommended in the climate action plan.

d) Other

- Develop the report with engaging design and professional, clear and concise writing that can be read and understood by Council, staff and public.
- Be prepared to present the draft plan to Green Team Committee, and the final plan to Council.
- Submit the final plan in both Word and PDF.
- Report on emerging legislation, policies, GHG reporting protocols or any other new information that could impact the development of the plan; identify opportunities, uncertainties and limitations and suggest process or methodological improvements that could better achieve project objectives.

Proponents should refer to the Compact of Mayors compliance guidance prior to submitting their proposal.

Timeline Deadline

Deadline	Date
Release RFP	10/18/19
Deadline for submission of questions	11/6/19

Distribution of answers to RFP questions	11/11/19
RFP due date (by 5:00 p.m.)	11/13/19
Award RFP	12/20/19
Estimated Project Start Date	1/1/20

Budget

Please provide an estimated budget amount necessary to undertake the work outlined above, excluding taxes. Also include who will be undertaking the work, and an hourly rate for each person working on the project. Proponents may choose to split the work into separate components for cost of 1) the inventories 2) the target setting and 3) the climate action planning. Depending on the costs received, the Town of Mountain Village retains the right to reduce or split the scope of work and awarding of associated contracts.

Consultant Qualifications

Proponents are to identify project team members and their role in the project as well as their relevant experience and qualifications. This should include the resumes of all project team members. Additionally, the Consultant shall provide:

- Detailed account of the proposed project manager's capacity to deliver the project on time and on budget as well as an account of their experience with similar projects over the past three years.
- Organizational experience completing the requirements of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventories and forecasts, GHG emissions reduction targets, local action plans, etc. References for three of these types of projects should be included in the proposal, in addition to the duration of the projects and budget.
- Demonstration of knowledge and experience in designing successful and innovative community engagement programs.
- Demonstration of expertise in data research, collection and analysis as well as energy management, conservation, planning, sustainability or related fields.
- Complete organizational summary of all subcontractors to be included in the project team (if applicable) and a clear description of proposed roles and responsibilities.

Submission Requirements

Proposals shall be submitted via email to Zoe Dohnal, Business Development and Sustainability Manager, Town of Mountain Village at zdohnal@mtnvillage.org, and contain:

- Cover sheet: The cover sheet shall list the name of the Consultant team or individual with names, email addresses and phone numbers of persons who may be contacted to answer questions. Also, the cover sheet shall state who prepared the submittal and how that person(s) can be reached.
- Qualifications: The Consultant qualification information shall include:

- o Professional resume(s) stating qualifications to provide the services described herein. Include number of years in business, number of employees, location of office or offices, names of principals or employees who will complete the services. Provide resumes of all personnel assigned to the project.
- o Provide information on prior experience conducting community greenhouse gas emissions inventories on similar projects in Colorado. Include project name, date, Owner, location of project, budget and scope of work.
- o References (three minimum) identifying each client, a contact person, the client's mailing and email addresses and telephone number for similar projects completed by the personnel proposed for this project.
- o Provide a project timeline addressing the components outlined in the Scope of Work and Project Deliverables section below. Project kickoff is currently anticipated for **January 2020**.
- o Provide cost proposal with a budget range including a not to exceed amount.
- The maximum length of the Proposal shall be ten (10) pages double-sided in PDF format, exclusive of resumes, references, and documentation relating to project experience.

Evaluation Criteria

Proposals will be assessed against the following weighting criteria:

Criteria	Weight%
Project team qualifications and experience	20
Approach and work plan/understanding of project	20
Cost-effectiveness	20
Quality of proposal	20
Schedule	20

Proposals will be evaluated on the following general criteria:

- The completeness and quality of the proposal relative to the RFP requirements.
- Your company's expertise in preparing GHG inventories, target setting and climate action planning as described in this RFP .
- Quality of past project examples and reference checks.
- Price for your services.

Public Appearance

The Proponent may be called to present at a public Council meeting. The Proponent should expect to field and respond to questions from the Municipal Council at this meeting.

Statutory Requirements

The Proponent acknowledges any information or documents provided to the Town may be released pursuant to the provisions of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy ACT, R.S.A., 2000, F- 25. This acknowledgment shall not be construed as a waiver of any right to object to the

release of any information or documents. Each supplier shall clearly identify any information and/or records that it is providing in its response that constitutes a trade secret, that is supplied in strict confidence and/or the release of which could significantly harm its competitive position. The Proponent should familiarize themselves with all Provincial legislation and regulations, Town bylaws and policies or such other matters that may affect their proposal.

Project Addenda

Addenda may be issued by the Town up to three days prior to the stated deadline for submissions. All addenda become part of the Request for Proposals and must be acknowledged in your proposal.

Proposal Amendments or Withdrawals

Proponents may amend or withdraw their proposal prior to the deadline for proposal submission by submitting written notice to the Business Development and Sustainability Manager. All proposals become irrevocable after the deadline for proposal submission.

Amendments to proposals after submission will be permitted, prior to the deadline for proposal submission. Amendments are to be endorsed by the same parties who submitted the original proposal. The onus is on the proponent to ensure timely receipt by the Town of any modifications to what has been proposed.

Proponents may withdraw their proposal prior to a written Notice of Award for the project from the Town. The Proponent will provide written notice of withdrawal.

Proposal Questions

All questions regarding this RFP must be directed to the Business Development and Sustainability Manager, Zoe Dohnal (zdohnal@mtnvillage.org) at least seven (7) days prior to the deadline for proposal submission. Enquires will be recorded and may, at the Town's discretion be distributed to all known proponents participating in the RFP or form part of an addendum.

Proponents have the responsibility to notify the Sustainability Manager of any ambiguity, error, omission, oversight, contradiction or any item open to interpretation in this RFP, as it is discovered, and to request instruction, a decision, or direction required in preparing their proposal.

Project Timeline Extension

The Town may, by a written addendum, extend the time for the receiving of the responses.

Disclosure of Interest

All Consultants submitting responses must make full disclosure of any existing business relationship presently in place with the Town. Disclosure shall be made in writing at the time of submitting responses. Failure to disclose an interest may result in termination/cancellation of any agreement that may have been entered into with the Proponent.

The Town reserves the right to reject any Proponent that is deemed by the Town to be in “conflict of interest” pertaining to this Request for Proposals.

Proposal Acceptance/Rejection and Conditions

The Town will review all submissions and may request additional interviews from the highest-ranking Proponents. The evaluation will be confidential and only their own scores may be provided to any of the Proponents.

The Town reserves the right at its sole discretion, to award the project in part or in whole to one or more Proponent.

The Town reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals and to waive irregularities and informalities at its discretion. By submitting a proposal the Proponent waives any right to contest in any legal proceeding or action the right of the Town to award the project to whomever it chooses, in its sole discretion, and for whatever reasons the Town deems appropriate. Acceptance of a proposal by the Town shall only be through written Notice of Award to the successful Proponent.

Glass reduction and end uses

90% reduction of actual glass

Safe to handle by product

Crushing time 3-5 seconds

All glass products including porcelain

Glass crusher reduces at a ratio of 10:1

Can do up to 55000 bottles before having to change hammers

Recyclable by-product

End uses

Particle size

10% >3.4 mm asphalt blend

25% 3.4 mm pool filtration

20% 1.7 mm filtration

30% 1.1 mm for aeration

15% <0.4 mm for bead blasting

Product can be used for water filtration, brick and tile, concrete, sports turf & golf bunkers, back fill, road repair, sand blasting, landscaping, fiber glass insulation, agricultural mulch and compost, new glass and much more.

Major reduction in the carbon foot print



Mountain Village Green Team

3rd Quarter Report

Accomplishments:

1. Mountain Village Composting Incentive Program

The Team has been testing a small composter that was designed to compost dog waste. It is an affordable option for single families to compost food scraps and/or dog waste. The current thought is to include smaller units as part of the incentive plan until an appropriately sized community unit as well as location can be found.

With the increase in bear activity, the current composter was initially successful in avoiding bear threats. However, as the hibernation preparation period progressed, bear activity was occurring. It will be recommended in the final composting plan that composters be contained or bear proofed as with any trash/recycling receptacle.

2. Elimination of Single Use Plastics

The voluntary ordinance was passed by Town Council and appears to be working successfully within Mountain Village. There is discussion at the state level that current statute verbiage will most likely be changed when the legislature returns to session. The team is developing an ordinance that will align with the state mandate that will trigger once it passes.

3. Mountain Village Clean Up Day

An extremely successful event was held on August 24th. Approximately 100 participants and over 100 acres were cleaned up. Moving the location of checkin and the party to Sunset Plaza was a huge success. Many visitors interacted with the team asking questions and even helping out.

Thank you to Savannah Wagner, TSG, Boot Doctors for their “above and beyond” efforts to the project. Also thanks to Poacher’s, Telluride Sports, and all the other merchants and businesses who donated time, energy, swag, and drink to the cause .

4. Green Tips Program

The project has been completed by the team. Staff will continue to distribute through various media outlets.

5. EPA Waste Audit Grant

The audit was presented at the Intergovernmental Meeting in June. Big takeaways are that there is plenty of low hanging fruit to focus on to improve recycling efforts.