




Guidelines For The Development Of Local Solid Waste Management Plans And Plan Revisions

December 1999
Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program
Publication No. 90-11 (revised)

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Prepared by:

Washington State Department of Ecology
Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program

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I. INTRODUCTION

These guidelines are intended to assist local governments develop and revise comprehensive solid waste management plans. The Department of Ecology (Ecology) believes: that using these guidelines will also result in improved plan quality and will expedite Ecology's review of the draft plans. These guidelines reflect changes in legislation and the solid waste arena, and therefore supersede the 1990 edition (WDOE 90-11).

Most of the requirements for the development and maintenance of local comprehensive solid waste management plans (SWMP) are found in Chapter 70.95 RCW. This chapter, *Solid Waste Management - Reduction and Recycling*, incorporated changes into the 1990 guidelines to reflect the new priorities for waste management. The 1986 guidelines of *State Solid Waste Planning Guidelines* (WDOE 86-4), were adjusted to encourage waste diversion behaviors. *Guidelines for the Development of Local Solid Waste Management Plans and Plan Revisions* (WDOE 90-11) was heavily weighted towards the new waste reduction and recycling elements.

A number of changes were incorporated into Chapter 70.95 RCW *without removal of the original language*. This has led to apparent contradictions in the statute, and it is important to read the citations when reviewing the law. In the years since the *Guidelines* were amended in 1990, all 39 counties and two cities have fashioned waste management plans, and many are currently in the process of updating or revising those plans. Great advances have been made in philosophy, technology and infrastructure, and it is time the *Guidelines* reflected these changes if they truly are to provide assistance to local government.

A number of required elements and features must be included in solid waste plans to receive approval from Ecology. Those requirements are described in the following pages along with the legal citations. Other language is provided to explain the ways in which the requirements might be satisfied or further explain the intent or purpose of specific requirements. In some cases there are additional *recommendations* to assist local governments in creating more useful or complete solid waste plans.

Legislative Changes, 1990-1998

Chapter 70.95 RCW has been changed a number of times in its history. The most recent change reclassified penalties for non-permitted solid waste disposal from misdemeanors to civil infractions. Ecology was charged with developing more flexible permitting requirements to encourage increased recycling opportunities. Permits can now be extended from one to up to five years, the major condition being that the jurisdiction have public hearings on extension requests.

Minimal changes have been made to other solid waste laws. In Chapter 36.58 RCW, *Solid Waste Disposal*, the only change involves the vendor selection process. In Chapter 36.58A, *Solid Waste Collection Districts*, no changes have occurred. In 1992 Chapter 70.95J RCW, *Municipal Sewage Sludge--Biosolids*, was enacted. In the 1998 legislative session a change occurred in Chapter 70.93 RCW, *The Waste Reduction, Recycling and Model Litter Control Act*: the distribution of Litter

Control Account funds was altered and local governments became eligible to receive funding assistance for their litter control programs.

Solid Waste Management Priorities

Chapter 70.95 RCW identifies the following priorities for the collection, handling, and management of solid waste. The law establishes these priorities (RCW 70.95.010):

1. Waste reduction (which includes reuse),
2. Recycling, with source separation of recyclable materials preferred,
3. Energy recovery, incineration, or landfill of separated waste, and
4. Energy recovery, incineration, or landfilling of mixed wastes.

The intent of 1989 revision of Chapter 70.95 RCW was to maximize waste reduction and recycling in the state. While Washington State did not reach the statewide goal of a 50% recycling rate by 1995, a number of local cities and counties developed strong programs that either reached the goal or came close to reaching it. Nearly all local governments across the state were successful in providing affordable and convenient recycling. Source separation has become a way of life for Washington State residents and is now as much a part of the solid waste picture as disposal.

That the statewide recycling goal of 50% was not met by 1995 should not be viewed as a failure. Rather, we need to look at this as an opportunity to discover how we can come closer collectively to meeting the goal. Indeed, because waste reduction and recycling have been incorporated into local planning efforts with the 50% recycling goal in mind, recycling and reduction infrastructure in the state has never been stronger. The fact that recycling programs continue to expand service areas and levels despite poor markets testifies to the commitment the citizens of Washington have made to waste reduction and recycling.

Organization of the Document

An overview of the planning process is given in Chapter II (Planning Process). The rest of Chapter II discusses the individual tasks of the planning process in detail. Technical assistance documents can be found in the appendices, and include technical issue papers, checklists for the planning process, and examples of interlocal agreements, contracts, and relevant statutes and rules.

II. THE PLANNING PROCESS

Taking the following steps will facilitate developing and revising a plan. Some of the steps are actual requirements of Chapter 70.95 RCW; "**must**" or "**shall**" are used whenever an action is required to comply with the statutory or rule requirements. Other steps are based upon years of state and local solid waste planning experience; "**may**" or "**should**" are used for recommended actions. The outline of planning steps is followed by more detailed information to help achieve each step.

Planning Process Outline

1. Determine Planning Area and System Responsibilities
2. Involve the Local SWAC
3. Develop a Scope of Work
4. Develop a Preliminary Draft Plan
5. Submit Preliminary Draft Plan for Public Review and Make Revisions
6. Submit Preliminary Draft Plan for Ecology Review and Make Revisions
7. Comply with the State Environmental Protection Act (SEPA)
8. Submit Final Draft Plan for Ecology Review and Make Revisions
9. Adopt the Final Draft Plan Locally
10. Submit the Adopted Plan to Ecology for Approval
11. Implement the Plan
12. Maintain the Plan

A Word About "Drafts"

What is the difference between various drafts, and do we need so much review? The **Preliminary Draft Plan** phase begins as the first rough draft is sketched out and concludes when the public and Ecology have reviewed that first draft. Once the plan has been revised to accommodate those comments it is a **Final Draft Plan**. The Final Draft Plan is ready for public review, but should be reviewed by Ecology before local adoption. This step is not a requirement, but defines the areas upon which Ecology can comment in future drafts. A locally adopted final draft becomes the **Final Plan** upon Ecology approval. All planning efforts must follow the requirements of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), discussed later in this document.

Detailed Planning Steps

Step 1. Determine the Planning Area and System Responsibilities

The Planning Area

Designate the government unit(s) responsible for developing and implementing the local solid waste management plan. When deciding on the size of the planning area, the option of a multi-county plan should be seriously considered. Regional efforts are eligible under the Coordinated Prevention Grant (CPG) program and Ecology encourages all local governments to consider regional solid waste planning.

Planning Responsibility

The most common form of solid waste planning is a cooperative effort between a county and its municipalities. Cities and counties are strongly encouraged to cooperate in the development of comprehensive solid waste management plans to make the most efficient use of their respective resources. If two or more jurisdictions intend to write a joint plan, or if a jurisdiction intends to write a plan in which other jurisdictions will participate, interlocal agreements must be established. A key to successful joint planning is the development of an interlocal agreement that clearly assigns duties and responsibilities of both the county government and the city, and is discussed later in this document.

A city that chooses to manage its own solid waste stream outside the county comprehensive solid waste management plan must develop its own solid waste management plan (SWMP) and meet all the planning criteria outlined in Chapter 70.95.080(2) RCW. If the city government is still party to a valid interlocal agreement, the terms of that agreement will dictate the conditions by which the city can operate independently of the county SWMP. A city removing itself from the SWMP may still be obligated to pay for costs incurred by the county on behalf of the city. Cities considering pulling away from the local SWMP should consult their attorneys early in the process. Cities should also be aware that, depending upon the solid waste facilities within their boundaries, they may or may not be eligible for planning financial assistance.

A city developing its own plan must deliver a copy of the Final Plan to the county auditor with confirmation that the plan has been delivered to the appropriate Ecology regional office. City plans must be integrated with county plans. "Integration" is not defined in the RCW, and Ecology has interpreted integration to mean that the City and County should share information on their respective plans and work jointly where possible, but that neither plan has precedence over the other if they should conflict.

Interlocal Agreements to Define Plan and System Responsibilities

An interlocal agreement (interlocal) is required for any city participating in a joint city-county plan (RCW 70.95.080(2)). Interlocals, which must be developed in accordance with Chapter 39.34 RCW, *Interlocal Cooperation Act*, are an important tool in defining how the plan should be developed and maintained, and care should be used when drafting the interlocal.

The interlocal should:

- establish the responsibilities of all the parties in a solid waste management system, including, but not limited to, management, planning, operations, collection services, etc.
- have a clear effective date and duration, with windows where either party can request a review or renegotiation of the provisions of the agreement;
- clearly outline the procedures for final adoption of the plan (by majority or some other mechanism) and for proposing and adopting changes or improvements that affect the operation of the solid waste system;
- define a trigger mechanism for determining what degree of change needs review by all signatories;
- be reflected in the text of the plan with the agreements included as an appendix to the SWMP; and.
- extend for at least the life of the plan to be implemented.

For reference, the appendix to these guidelines includes several interlocal agreements.

Step 2. Involve the Local SWAC

The local solid waste advisory committee, mandated by Chapter 70.95.165 RCW, is an on-going committee. Initially established to help prepare a solid waste management plan, the law defines duties that are much broader, “to assist in the development of programs and policies concerning solid waste handling and disposal and to review and comment upon proposed rules, policies, or ordinances prior to their adoption.” Each committee must have of a minimum of nine members, representing a balance of interests including, but not limited to: citizens; public interest groups; business; the waste management industry; and, local elected public officials. The committee is an advisory body only. It makes recommendations to the local governing body, which will then make final decisions after considering those recommendations and other available information.

Ecology regional planners are available for SWAC meetings to provide technical assistance. Local government staff should provide operational and technical support, keeping SWAC informed on local solid waste issues and activities.

Suggestions for Operating a Local SWAC

The committee should adopt bylaws and elect its own chairperson. Because the situation in each jurisdiction will be slightly different, the relationship of each SWAC to the local governing body and to local staff will vary. There are several things, however, that the committee can do to make itself more effective.

1. Develop and adopt bylaws and procedures, and abide by them. Committee meetings are most effective when a few rules of business are observed. Rules should be designed to facilitate fair and productive meetings.
2. Insist that an adequate solid waste management plan is developed, refer to it, and assist in its implementation by making committee decisions and recommendations which are consistent with its goals and policies.
3. SWACs are intended to represent community interests. Actively seek communication with the public to determine progress in plan implementation, evaluation, and improvement.
4. Meet periodically with the city council or county board to exchange ideas and to assess mutual objectives. Develop a constructive working relationship with the legislative body, assess your mutual objectives and exchange ideas. Provide them with regular updates on the committee's work.
5. Work closely with elected officials. Invite them to meetings to share information and promote communication and support. Appoint a committee representative to appear before the governing body when it is necessary to explain or promote a recommendation. This is especially important when the committee's advice differs from staff. Make your recommendation directly to the legislative body.
6. Develop and maintain relationships with other SWACs. Share ideas and experiences. On occasion attend another SWAC's meeting, tour other county facilities, and talk with other SWAC members.
7. Become as knowledgeable as possible on waste management issues. Attend conferences and other training opportunities. Ask questions.
8. Educate the public on the committee's work and the purpose for planning. Let the people you represent know what you are doing. Make information, data, and maps available to them when requested.
9. Take time to orient new committee members to the job. Help new members out by introducing them to critical players, planning documents, county facilities, terminology, policies, etc.
10. Annually re-examine committee work, evaluate whether tasks are being accomplished, and how the process can be improved. Devote one meeting each year to evaluate the previous year and plan for the next. The chairperson should work with local government staff to develop an annual work plan.

Many SWAC activities are grant eligible. Local staff should contact the regional grant project officer to determine eligibility.

While this document is designed to assist in the development of *local* solid waste management plans, Chapter 70.95.040 RCW mandates that a *State* Solid Waste Advisory Committee be created. This is an on-going statewide committee whose function is to provide consultation to Ecology on solid waste issues. The committee advises Ecology on the development of programs and regulations for solid and dangerous waste handling, resource recovery, and recycling, and provide recommendations to Ecology on how existing laws and practices may be supplemented and improved. The state SWAC does not directly interact with local planning efforts.

Step 3. Develop the Scope of Work

Develop a scope of work, including the contents, a timeline, and a public participation strategy. Plan development and adoption may take as long as two to three years, although this varies considerably between jurisdictions. The scope of work should identify other local plans to be considered during the SWMP planning process. Solicit input on the scope of work from all participating local governments, citizens, public interest groups, SWAC, Ecology, and WUTC. The SEPA process should also be considered as part of the Scope of Work. Following their input, finalize the scope of work. Appendix A includes some good examples of scopes of work.

Step 4. Develop the Preliminary Draft Plan.

Developing a preliminary draft plan or plan revision is the most complicated and demanding step. Therefore, it is broken down into several distinct components, which are not necessarily the headings that might appear in a plan's table of contents:

- Review of Pertinent Regulations and Ordinances
- Planning Solid Waste Infrastructure and Operations
 - Waste Generation
 - Waste Diversion
 - Waste Collection
 - Landfill Siting
- Financing Solid Waste Infrastructure and Operations
- Surveillance and Control

In addition to the “nuts and bolts” aspect of waste management, plans need to explore policy decisions, such as how best to achieve waste diversion in your area. Plans should communicate a vision for waste management activities and identify the steps needed to reach that vision. The basic format for such a policy document is *Goals, Objectives, and Recommendations*:

Policy Element

Policy Element Intent and Example

Goals

Intent: The desired outcome for a system.

For example: a local waste diversion goal of 50% of all waste generated.

Objectives

Intent: Specific accomplishments that work towards the defined goal.

For example: One objective of an overall 50% diversion goal might be recovering 65% of the recyclable materials from your urban commercial sector.

Recommendations

Intent: Specific projects or actions that implement the program strategy, working towards a defined objective. Choice specific alternative that best implements the goals and objectives.

For example: A plan might recommend that the local WRR staff make personal contact with the 20% of the area's businesses that generate 80% of the jurisdiction's recyclable materials.

As well as defining each goal, objective, or recommendation, it is very important to have an explicit expression of how each project supports a given program, and how each program works towards system-level goals. In order to understand the thought process used to reach policy conclusions, the following might serve as an effective outline for documenting such a process within the plan:

1. Identify the problem or opportunity
2. Develop goals and objectives
3. Develop criteria for evaluating the alternatives
4. Identify alternative methods for reaching those goals and objectives
5. Choose an alternative or make a recommendation
6. Develop a process by which to monitor and/or measure results

Following this or a similar approach should result in a plan that establishes the long-range vision for the planning jurisdiction, and identifies specific, concrete actions to implement in the immediate future. The SEPA process could begin at this point to evaluate various alternatives. Documentation of how planning decisions were made improves the educational quality of the plan and preserves institutional memory.

Grant funding for plan development is currently available through the Coordinated Prevention Grants (CPG) program. Other funding options, such as contributions from plan participants or solid waste collection fees, in accordance with Chapter 36.58.045 RCW, are also possible. Please note that to receive financial assistance for planning, a scope of work must be submitted to Ecology. If contracting with private consultants, it is recommended that electronic versions of all products are kept by the local planning authority.

Review of Pertinent Regulations and Local Ordinances

All county and city plans must be considered for impacts on solid waste management activities, as those plans may limit, affect, or even define the way in which local programs can be implemented (RCW 70.95.090(3)). Plans reviewed may include, but are not limited to: moderate risk waste, land use/growth management, shorelines, capital facilities, watershed, flood plain management, and emergency management plans. This review can be accomplished by communicating directly with the agency or department responsible for implementation. The SWMP should list the plans that have an impact on the solid waste management system and the identification of those impacts. Areas of primary concern should include facility siting (locational restrictions) and emergency response for disposal of large volumes of waste.

Regulations and permits not specifically aimed at solid waste, but which protect environmental and public health, should also be reviewed for solid waste management application. These regulations and permits may address water and air pollution, fire protection, and general public health. While it is recognized that regulations and plans change, this discussion may provide an important educational and reference tool for elected officials, the solid waste industry, the general citizenry, and new public agency staff.

The most pertinent regulations will be those governing solid waste itself. Both state and local regulations that specifically address solid waste and recycling facility operation, design, and siting should be reviewed and discussed in the context of the operation of existing facilities and the construction of future facilities. Principle rules, statutes, and ordinances include:

- Chapter 173-304 Washington Administrative Code (WAC), *Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling*
- Chapter 173-351 WAC, *Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills*
- Chapter 70.95 RCW, *Solid Waste Management - Reduction and Recycling*
- Chapter 70.95A RCW, *Pollution Control – Municipal Bonding Authority*
- Chapter 70.95C RCW, *Waste Reduction*
- Chapter 35.21 RCW, *Cities & Towns Miscellaneous Provisions*
- Chapter 36.58 RCW, *Solid Waste Disposal*

- Chapter 70.93 RCW, *Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Model Litter Control Act*
- Solid waste regulations adopted by local health authorities
- Local nuisance laws

Additionally, several other statutes and rules will apply, depending upon the specific solid waste activities occurring in your jurisdiction. The most significant example of this is the regulation of municipal waste incinerators.

Planning Solid Waste Infrastructure and Operations

Some of the fundamental solid waste planning parameters for any jurisdiction are the *size, composition, and projected changes of the waste stream* for the planning area during the life of the plan. The projected waste stream and its component parts often have significant impacts on all parts of the plan, from administrative options, through recycling and waste reduction, to final disposal.

The SWMP must include an inventory of existing facilities and define the collection needs of each participating jurisdiction (RCW 70.95.090(5)). Maps may be an effective way to provide this information. The inventory must include:

- names, addresses, and service areas of all franchise holders;
- participating city operations within the planning jurisdiction and their boundaries;
- population densities of each current city operated collection and franchise area served; and,
- projected collection needs for cities and county during the next six years.

Estimating and Projecting Collection Needs

City and county projected collection needs for the next six years are estimated using a number of factors. Population and population density are major considerations, as is the percentage of the population that is provided direct services. Recycling and disposal rates can be determined through local records or Ecology's annual solid waste report and recycling survey. The information gathered in Ecology's survey, however, may be incomplete due to its proprietary status, and because not all private operations report. The economic forecasts for the state from (OFM) and Community Trade and Economic Development (CTED) will provide more insight into how much job, population, and waste generation growth can be expected over the next six years.

Estimating and Projecting Population

Waste generation projections are typically based on the current and projected population of the planning area. In the 1990's every county in Washington experienced population growth, ranging from less than a five percent increase on up to one county nearing a 40% population increase. The state

population has increased every year since 1973, increasing a steady 1.4% to 1.6% annually over the last three years.

Washington’s population is expected to continue to grow. It has increased 20 percent per decade since the 1960’s and is expected to grow by approximately 20 percent (19.7%) in the 1990’s. The State estimates a population growth of 13.6 % between 2000 and 2010 and a 13.3 % population growth for the decade between 2010 to 2020. The Washington Forecasting Division of the Office of Financial Management (OFM) annually prepares a *State Population by Age and Sex Forecast*, which currently projects population to the year 2020. This document does not, however, have population estimates by county. County populations may be found in OFM’s annual *Population Trends*. These and other reports, are available on the OFM web site at <http://www.wa.gov/ofm>.

Changes in total population of a county will have significant impacts on the amount of waste generated, recycled, and processed. In planning for 20 years, even relatively small annual increases in population become significant. The compound growth of population and waste generation is demonstrated in the following table which shows the impact of 1, 2, and 4% annual growth compounded for 5, 10, and 20 years.

Population Increase under Different Levels of Assumed Growth			
Growth for this Number of Years	Yearly Growth Rate		
	1 %	2 %	4 %
5	5%	10%	22%
10	10%	22%	48%
20	22%	49%	119%

This table demonstrates that even a modest annual increase in population, such as 2% for 10 or 20 years, increases the total population significantly; 22 percent in 10 years, 49 percent in 20 years. If waste stream generation follows such population increases, in many cases the infrastructure will need to be supplemented or changed to keep pace. For example, within the 20-year planning period there may be needs to increase the waste reduction and recycling education staff, increase available landfill capacity, buy new equipment, upgrade collection infrastructure, and add recyclables processing capacity.

To properly plan future solid waste infrastructure needs, those needs must be addressed through analysis of waste generation, diversion, and collection. The following sections provide more assistance with each of these components. When performing your local analysis, Ecology recommends expressing waste generation, disposal, and recycling figures *per capita*, which provides a standardized reflection of the overall solid waste system that can be more readily analyzed or extrapolated.

Waste Generation

Waste generation is the foundation upon which to define solid waste infrastructure needs. Despite this central role, it is much easier to estimate indirectly than to measure it directly. Typically, waste generation is estimated by adding known disposal and recycling volumes. Records from local landfills, transfer stations, recycling operations, and other solid waste facilities should be maintained by the jurisdiction or required from associated haulers. Quality disposal and recycling data not only will lead to more accurate generation estimates, but will also simplify the process.

Disposal Quantities

In most planning areas the majority of solid waste accepted into the public systems is weighed on scales. The waste weights are typically recorded for accounting and billing purposes. These records can indicate the origin of the waste, *i.e.* the amounts of residential, industrial and commercial and total wastes delivered to the system in a certain period of time. . A historic trend of the total tons of waste disposed of can be charted over a period of years; seasonal variations can be charted by month across years. This is the typical way that planning areas account for the size of the solid waste disposal stream. In areas where scales are not yet used, standards for conversion must be established and defined in the plan.

Waste Characterization

Although a significant amount of data on recycled materials exists through Ecology's annual recycling survey, waste characterization is often a good starting point for solid waste management because it can define the local recycling potential. There is also an opportunity at the scales to characterize homogeneous waste. It is common to subdivide the waste accepted into major categories and waste components, which often vary by planning area. This is one way to get a rough level of characterizing the components of the waste stream sent for disposal.

Another source of disposal information is from the Ecology Annual Reports submitted by each landfill (as required in Chapter 173-304-405 WAC) is a list of 11 specific waste types and annual quantities in cubic yards or tons. Those waste types are:

- Municipal Solid Waste
- Demolition Waste
- Industrial Waste
- Inert Waste
- Commercial Waste
- Wood Waste
- Biosolids*
- Asbestos
- Petroleum Contaminated Soils
- Tires
- Special Waste
- Other

*** Biosolids are not officially designated as a solid waste. However, the processing and use of biosolids make it appropriate to address them in solid waste plan.**

Ecology funded statewide waste characterization studies in the late 80's and early 90's. Many counties use those existing waste characterization studies, or conduct their own studies. These studies sort through solid waste to statistically analyze the specific components or the waste stream by source, and often quantify the seasonal variations of waste generation. Counties that have conducted waste

characterization studies include Lewis, Pierce, Pacific, and Whitman counties. When these studies are performed at different times of the year they can be very useful in identifying changes in seasonal demands on solid waste systems. Local planning areas have also found it useful to conduct successive waste characterization studies. This series information can substantiate waste reduction rates, recyclables diversion, and changes in the nature and amount of waste per capita. It is one way to measure the results of potential impact of recycling and waste reduction education that is otherwise difficult to quantify. It can also provide a check on the effectiveness of encouraging the diversion of selected wastes such as yard waste, moderaterisk waste, and other wastes best handled in a segregated manner. This may lead to new focus for recycling education, waste diversion potentials, or hazardous waste management needs.

Recycling Data

The other major factor in estimating the waste generation is recycling. By characterizing and accounting for the quantities of waste materials being recycled, a complete picture of the waste stream can emerge. Some recycling information is available from Ecology in the annual recycling survey. Ecology can supply a list of recyclers that are mailed annual surveys, which businesses did not respond but had previously reported recycling, and total tons of recyclables collected by commodity in a county. By examining this information over multiple years trends in recycling materials and rates may be found. Typically this information will need to be supplemented by local data and analysis to apply to the planning area and its particular conditions.

Waste Diversion

Once the complete waste stream has been identified, the fate of that waste can be explored to determine infrastructure needs. Some of the collected materials will inevitably be landfilled or incinerated, but most of them can be reused or recycled. Recycling is not only a cost-effective manner of diverting select components of the waste stream, but it is also established by statute as a fundamental aspect of solid waste management. In 1989, when Chapter 70.95 RCW was amended, recycling goals for the state were defined:

Those goals are:

- “It is the state’s goal to achieve a fifty-percent recycling rate by 1995.”
- “Steps should be taken to make recycling at least as affordable and convenient to the ratepayer as mixed waste disposal.”
- “Source separation of waste must become a fundamental strategy of solid waste management.”

Waste Reduction

The most elegant and cost-effective means of diverting waste is through waste reduction. Waste reduction is the top priority in the state’s hierarchy for handling solid waste. Strategies for implementing waste reduction programs must be addressed in the plan. It is recommended that it be treated as a

distinct element, not grouped with recycling. Reducing waste is achieved through reduction of initial consumption, reuse of durable products, retrieval of materials from disposal, toxicity reduction of the waste stream, or a combination of these options. Unlike recycling, most waste reduction methods require no material processing.

Each solid waste plan should evaluate all local waste reduction options and prioritize these options in accordance with the needs and opportunities of the community. It should recommend locally viable waste reduction programs that are action-oriented, include specific operations, and address both commercial and residential sectors.

Toxicity Reduction

While overall waste reduction has received most of the public's attention, reducing the *toxicity* of waste generated is a primary goal of the Model Toxics Control Act (which established the State Toxics funding that assists local governments). Diversion of moderate risk waste (MRW) reduces the toxicity of the overall solid waste stream, while the segregation of MRW allows for the recycling and reuse of materials such as paint, oil, and pesticides. This part of waste reduction relies to the greatest extent upon the MRW programs that have been developed throughout the state. Disposal is the last resort option. The goal of MRW management is to reduce the toxicity of what is going to landfills and move these materials up the waste management hierarchy.

Diversion of MRW is relatively easy to measure. Quantities received, quantities reused, and quantities recycled can all be tabulated by the MRW facility or contractor. Another aspect of diversion that is more difficult to measure, because it involves preventing or limiting the generation of MRW. MRW programs involve education of households, businesses, and the general public, as well as provide technical assistance to businesses. Although the effects of these educational and technical assistance programs are more difficult measure than diversion, some local governments have attempted to quantify their efforts through initial and follow-up visits to businesses.

The requirement that every jurisdiction has a local hazardous waste management plan was fulfilled in the early 1990s. The local hazardous waste plans and their implementation are governed by two guidance documents *Guidelines For Development of Local Hazardous Waste Plans* publication #93-99, and *Implementation Guidelines For Local Hazardous Waste Plans*, publication # 92-14. All the original plans were developed independent from, but related to, the solid waste plan in each jurisdiction. Some jurisdictions have since combined the two waste plans into one.

In summary, each jurisdiction is required to plan and implement programs in five areas of toxicity reduction. These required program areas are:

- Household and public education,
- Household hazardous waste collection,
- Business technical assistance,
- Business collection assistance, and,

- Enforcement.

General Reduction

The other side of waste reduction involves all nontoxic materials. Options might include procurement policies, bans on the use of or limiting quantities of certain materials, reuse of durable goods, deconstruction (allowing greater reuse of building materials), central depots for residential donations for reuse, or participation in a program such as "Use Less Stuff." Any or all of these and other measures can reduce the amount of waste that requires disposal.

It is important for the plan to discuss how the jurisdiction will measure the results of waste reduction efforts. This is one of the most challenging estimates to derive, for any material "reduced" was neither disposed of nor recycled, and therefore never entered the waste stream. The waste generation rate when compared to population growth and economic conditions, may allow the effects of waste reduction to be observed. Some assistance in methodologies is available from the state or EPA. Solid waste generation rates projected during plan preparation can be compared with actual generation of waste over the six- and twenty-year planning periods.

Waste reduction and recycling education is a required element of the plans, and both programs must include an educational component. (RCW 70.95.090(7b)(iv)) Curricula for various programs have been developed in the past ten years and require a minimal amount of manipulation to make them suitable for any jurisdiction. Existing program information is being compiled by Ecology; contact your local education coordinator or regional Ecology WRR specialist for details. The education programs need to be far-reaching, with the potential to affect the behavior of all the different elements of a community.

Recycling

Recycling is the second preference for solid waste diversion. As mentioned in the introduction, the goal of 50% by 1995 has not been met, but recycling has been extremely successful overall. The infrastructure development was more complicated than was foreseen, and market development was not sufficiently realized. Since 1987, Ecology has conducted an annual survey to measure the statewide recycling rate. Information is provided by local governments, haulers, recyclers, brokers and other handlers of materials from the recyclable portion of the waste stream. Ecology continues to measure the municipal and commercial recyclables, including the organic fraction. However, the methodology has been difficult to establish, and there is some question as to the accuracy of the numbers. Also, the rate does not currently include industrial waste; inert debris; biosolids; petroleum-contaminated soils; or construction, demolition, and land clearing debris. Construction and demolition recycling is growing rapidly, and many consider it sizeable portion of the overall recycling rate.

Source separation of recyclable materials, by statute, continues to be the preferred method for recycling. Source separation programs should be planned prior to mixed waste recycling programs, and should be given priority over mixed waste recycling programs. As with collection, urban and rural areas must be designated to establish service levels of recycling. Designation of materials for recycling is also

required and is discussed below. Also below are brief discussions of commercial recycling programs and recycling yard waste.

Urban and Rural Designation

Local governments must develop clear criteria to determine the designations for urban and rural areas for disposal and waste reduction and recycling (RCW 70.95.092). Criteria that must be considered are total population, population density, and any applicable land use or utility service plans.

Criteria to be considered includes:

- anticipated population growth,
- the presence of other urban services,
- density of developed commercial and industrial properties, and
- geographic boundaries and transportation corridors.

Other criteria may be considered as appropriate. Local governments may want to consider using existing urban/rural designations set forth in planning documents, such as Growth Management Comprehensive Plan urban growth boundaries. A process should be established that allows the review and adjustment of urban/rural designations as needed. A planning area can be designated as wholly urban or rural.

In urban areas, recyclables must be collected from single and multiple family residences, unless Ecology approves an alternate program. Alternative programs must be supported by locally relevant, well-documented research. In rural areas, the recycling program should include (at a minimum) drop-off boxes, buy back centers, or a combination of the two at all solid waste transfer stations, processing centers, disposal sites, or other locations that are convenient to the residents of the county (RCW 70.95.090 (7)(b)(i)).

Designation of Recyclable Materials

Another aspect of recycling that must be in the plan is designation of what recyclable materials will be collected (RCW 70.95.010(7)(c)). It is highly recommended that this designation be defined by a process rather than by a static list. Materials that have historically had stable statewide markets include newsprint, corrugated containers, high-grade paper, tin cans, metals, aluminum cans, container glass, and refillable glass. However, local conditions can vary greatly across the state. In developing a local list for recycling, criteria for developing that list could include:

- Potential for significant waste stream diversion,
- State and local recycling goals,
- Local market conditions including market risk,

- Continuity in materials collected,
- Regional approach to recycling programs regarding education, processing and market development, and
- New technologies and innovative program approaches.

A contingency plan could be developed to apply when a market has collapsed. Removing a commodity from the collection routes typically generates a measure of confusion for residents, reducing program consistency. Fluctuations in markets can be absorbed, even if it means storing or landfilling the materials for a period. This could preserve the support of your program participants on a temporary basis. If the market fails to recover in a designated period of time, collection may have to be curtailed, although it is often very difficult to regain a discontinued material once markets improve.

The plan should include a description of the markets for recyclables. This discussion could include:

- a list of existing regional recycling centers, including the location of each and materials handled,
- a list of recycling brokers to whom existing recyclers may sell their recyclables, including locations,
- a list of processing centers (planned and existing capacity),
- a list of possible recycling markets for materials not handled by existing recyclers,
- a description of strengths and weaknesses of those markets,
- a discussion of the general demand for various materials, and
- a summary of the general market conditions and their potential future.

The plan should discuss the process for the potential modification of the list of recyclable materials between plan revisions. If a process for changing the list of recyclable materials is not described in the plan, and if a list of recyclables is included, a plan amendment will be required to modify the list of recyclables.

Nonresidential Waste Stream Monitoring/Commercial Recycling Program

Chapter 70.95.090(7)(b)(ii) RCW requires jurisdictions to monitor the nonresidential waste stream where there is a sufficient density (as defined locally) to sustain a program. It does not require jurisdictions to establish commercial programs. However, most urban governments have established commercial recycling programs either on their own or in concert with local recyclers. Ecology encourages local governments to work cooperatively in utilizing recycling data already collected for the annual recycling survey. Local government can obtain this information by entering into an interlocal agreement with Ecology to protect the confidentiality of the data.

Yard Waste Collection Programs

Yard waste collection programs are required where there are "adequate markets or capacity for composted yard waste within or near the service area to consume the majority of the material collected." (RCW70.95.090(7)(b)(iii)) These qualifiers are somewhat difficult to estimate. Many areas do have curbside collection of yard waste, while other communities have drop-off areas. Some of the materials are chipped and land-applied and some are landfilled, but the highest use is generally considered to be composting.

Compost feasibility studies were conducted in the early 1990s, and a number of jurisdictions investigated markets for compost under CPG grants. The King County study, *Compost Market Assessment, 1995*, represents a largely urbanized area, while a 1992 Port Townsend study reflects success in a smaller area. *Making Compost Happen*, Ecology publication #96-501, gives a brief synopsis of grant-funded composting projects and their results.

In the past year capacity has been a major issue for composting, as residential development encroaches upon the rural areas that have been most suitable for an organics processing facility. Planning a facility will require many of the same steps as siting a landfill, but may be less complex. Ecology's *Compost Quality Guidelines*, #94-38, and the *Compost Facility Resource Handbook*, #97-502, are excellent resources for investigating the possibilities of facility development and system maintenance.

Although composting of the entire organic waste stream is possible, and some studies of food waste composting demonstrate that potential, plans are required to address yard waste composting only. A significant portion of the food waste stream in suburban and rural areas can be addressed through home composting programs. Whatever the jurisdiction's preferences or possibilities, the plan must contain some discussion of the yard waste issue.

Education Programs

Education and information are key to successful waste education/recycling programs and are a required element of the plan (RCW 70.95.010(7)(b)(iv)). Programs should educate and promote the concepts of waste reduction and recycling. Partnerships with both public and private institutions can play a vital role in getting information out. Messages need to be delivered in a variety of ways to reach the growing diversity of the population.

The plan should contain discussion of the following considerations in program development:

- Objectives of the program,
- Demographics of region,
- Target audiences, especially in relation to types of programs to be implemented,
- Community groups and opinion leaders that can assist,
- Department and staff with primary responsibility for the program,

- Techniques to be utilized,
- Program costs and funding sources, and
- Program evaluation criteria and process.

Waste Collection

Waste that is generated, but not reused or recycled, ideally enters the collection system. Key variables affecting collection are population densities and franchise designations.

Population Density

Population densities are key to determining collection needs. Most counties have significant variations in population densities in different parts of the planning area. Often the basis for the urban/rural designations, population densities are used to determine needs and options for service levels in incorporated and unincorporated areas.

It is best to individualize the various segments of the population, as well as determine the total. Up-to-date information and 20-year projections can be gathered from the Office of Financial Management (OFM). In many cases, the county comprehensive plans under the Growth Management Act have a great deal of the information needed on various segments of the jurisdiction. Areas where tourism is a large factor can get information and projections from the Washington Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (CTED).

Franchises

Franchises must be authorized by the Washington Utilities and Transportation (WUTC). Haulers are certified to provide collection in unincorporated areas of a jurisdiction. It is required that the franchise holder's operations and management be in compliance with the solid waste management plan of that jurisdiction. Service levels determined by the jurisdiction must be met, or the WUTC may offer the franchise to another hauler. The plans must contain the identity and contact and service information of the hauler or haulers in a jurisdiction. Some of the WUTC district boundaries cut across county lines. Information as to materials collected is also required.

Incorporated areas within a county are free to contract with the hauler of their choice or provide their own solid waste services. **Cities** are able to write individual SWMPs, separate from the county plans, but to date only two cities have chosen to do so. In all other cases, the cities have elected to sign onto the county plan, agreeing to abide by the plan in all respects but those concerned with franchise management. The plans must include information about contract collection services in the incorporated areas, as well as the franchise information. The SWMP must also contain maps that delineate the boundaries of unincorporated and incorporated areas.

Tribal nations are not required to develop their own SWMP, but counties are encouraged to work with nations when revising the county plan. The tribal councils determine collection in the tribal areas.

Biomedical Waste

Local Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans should address the management of biomedical wastes, including handling, transport and disposal.

The scope of the planning will depend upon the needs. Some jurisdictions will have more biomedical facilities than others, and will require more detail in outlining the approaches. In many cases biomedical facilities have detailed plans that include proper transport, treatment and disposal of their waste stream. An education program may be necessary to ensure public health and safety.

Involve the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

The WUTC regulates privately owned utilities that serve the public. It is required to review local solid waste cost assessments (unless there are no WUTC regulated waste haulers, in which case Ecology must perform this function) (RCW 70.95.090(8)). The information requested by the WUTC is used locally to evaluate program options and by the WUTC to ensure that proposed rate structures will support plan implementation. There are written guidelines to assist with the cost assessment process: *Cost Assessment Guidelines for Local Solid Waste Management Planning*, January 1997, Publication No. UTC-228-90-01.

Facility Siting

As communities increasingly shift to long-haul options for disposal, siting of a solid waste disposal facility is less important in many areas of the state. However, even if the planning jurisdiction is not proposing to site a disposal facility, the statute requires the plan to include a *review of potential areas* that meet the criteria in Chapter 70.95.165 RCW. Planning jurisdictions need to be prepared not only for changes in their own system, but for changes by private industry. While local land use plans and regulations may address locational issues, it is doubtful they do so in the detail necessary to fully protect environmental and public health. Each SWMP must include a review of areas suitable for the siting of solid waste disposal facilities (RCW 70.95.090(9)), reviewing each potential site for conformance with the standards as set by the department for (RCW 70.95.165):

- (a) *Geology*
- (b) *Ground water*
- (c) *Soil*
- (d) *Flooding*
- (e) *Surface water*
- (f) *Slope*
- (g) *Cover material*

- (h) *Capacity*
- (i) *Climatic factors*
- (j) *Land use*
- (k) *Toxic air emissions*
- (l) *Other factors as determined by the department*

Goals and policies should be developed for future private and public facility siting. At a minimum, the plan should list the siting considerations in Chapter 70.95.165 RCW and discuss each one in the context of specific characteristics of that county. Specific locational standards relating the RCW can be found in Chapters 173-304 and 173-351 WAC. .

Municipalities operating under the Growth Management Act should also review the critical public facilities siting process to ensure consistency. Applicable local governments are to identify those facilities which are “essential public facilities” and adopt regulations which provide for a permitting and siting process for those facilities. Applicable jurisdictions just identify the criteria that must be met for siting a facility and/or the zones in which they will be allowed. Consideration should be given to including a policy discussion within the solid waste plan which works towards establishing clear criteria for specific facilities, zones where those facilities are allowed and the permit process required.

A method for addressing this requirement is to develop a process by which proposals for solid waste disposal facilities are evaluated in the context of Chapter 70.95.165 RCW. The process could include a ranking or scoring methodology for proposals based on existing natural resources and site characteristics. Because local health agencies must ensure conformance of a permit application with the adopted solid waste plan, they would be the likely mechanism for conducting such a review. A local land use planning agency and/or planning commission could also serve as a review instrument. It is recommended that these agencies and committees be closely involved in the development of such a process. Inclusion of land use and health agency representatives on local SWACs is very advantageous in this regard. Goals and policies as to the use of this process should be developed, and implementation may require the adoption of local ordinances.

The solid waste plan could take the process described above one step further by identifying specific prime or undesirable locations for facilities. This could be accomplished by including a map in the plan identifying these areas in general terms. Shorelines and flood zones are examples of easily identified areas in which development may be restricted or prohibited.

Sources of further information regarding county physical characteristics include:

- Local land use agency
- Washington State Department of Natural Resources
- Washington State Department of Ecology

- United States Geological Survey (USGS)
- Local conservation district
- National Flood Insurance Program

Financing Solid Waste Infrastructure and Operations

Tipping fees have been the traditional method of financing solid waste programs and operations, including debt service and waste diversion efforts. However, the more successful waste reduction and recycling become, the less revenue is generated from tip fees. A study conducted by the Solid Waste Policy Forum in the fall of 1997 found that disposal fees statewide were covering 83% of the operations costs of solid waste programs, including reduction, recycling and hazardous waste. These services typically represent a third or more of all solid waste expenditures. Alternative mechanisms have become increasingly important as non-disposal costs of the systems are rising and flow control authority is challenged.

Relying upon tipping fees to support non-disposal solid waste programs essentially taxes a shrinking resource to provide for a growing one. Another system-funding mechanism already in existence is the authority of county government to create special districts. There are two types of solid waste districts, *disposal districts* and *collection districts*. A brief non-legal summary of these districts follows. The specifics of solid waste systems, local ordinances, taxing authority, and other issues vary greatly between counties and need to be explored with the aid of county legal counsel.

Disposal District

The legislative authority of a county with a population of less than one million can create one or more disposal districts in the *unincorporated* portions of the county (RCW 36.58.100-160). After the determination to create a district is made by the county commissioners there is a specific legal process involved to create a disposal district, which is one form of a *junior taxing district*.

To create a disposal district, the county commissioners typically identify the need, hold public hearings, and pass an ordinance to create the district.

Once created the disposal district may:

- charge for services;
- levy and collect an excise tax within the district;
- apply liens on property for nonpayment of taxes;
- levy an annual levy with voter approval;
- issue general obligation bonds for capital purposes; and,
- issue revenue bonds to fund activities.

Incorporated cities within the county can choose to join or work cooperatively with the county's taxing district to create an equitable system. This is accomplished through interlocal agreements. Disposal districts have a district board, composed of elected officials, to manage the system. Once revenue is generated, it may be used to support any reasonable solid waste system costs except direct solid waste collection services.

There are restrictions regarding taxing limits that apply to potential revenue streams. For instance, annual property taxes can only be increased by a certain percentage of all taxes assessed in a county. Counties can incur only a limited amount of aggregate debt. A solid waste disposal district is potentially in competition for the taxing authority with other junior taxing districts such as ports, fire, utility and other taxing districts.

Collection Districts

County legislative authority may establish a solid waste collection district, or districts, which must be consistent with the local solid waste plan (RCW 36.58A). Key to establishing a collection district is an official finding by the local health agency that mandatory collection of solid waste is necessary for public health reasons.

When this occurs, a notice is sent to the WUTC. {NOTE: the county, not WUTC, determines the need}. The WUTC must determine whether the existing haulers are willing and able to provide the required services. If existing collection companies are unwilling or unable to provide service, the WUTC may issue a certificate of need. The private sector is then solicited to provide the required levels of collection service. If no qualified hauler(s) are found, the county could provide the required services, but only in the area the authorized hauler(s) are unable or unwilling to provide the required services. Any company that receives approval from the WUTC becomes responsible for collecting waste in the defined district. The WUTC may establish the franchise boundary without regard to the county boundaries. The WUTC, after making its findings and taking actions, must notify the county within sixty days.

As of the writing of these guidelines, only Grays Harbor and Whatcom counties have established collection districts in Washington State.

Six Year Capital and Operational Financing

Plans are required to contain a six-year construction and capital acquisition program for public solid waste handling facilities (RCW 70.95.010(3)(c)). This would include development; construction or purchase of publicly financed solid waste management facilities. The legislation further requires plans to contain a means for financing both capital costs and operational expenditures of the proposed solid waste management system (RCW 70.95.090(3)(d)). Any recommendation for the development, construction, and/or purchase of *public* solid waste management and recycling facilities or equipment should be included in this discussion. Financing operational expenditures should also be added to this discussion.

A simple way of meeting this requirement in the solid waste plan would be through the development of a table or matrix.

Sample Expense Matrix

Activity	Projected Cost	Funding Mechanism	Implemented
Purchase baler	\$3,500	65% Grants 35% Tipping Fee (\$.09/ton) OR 100% Tipping Fee (.25/ton)	1999
Maintenance for Baler	\$400/year	100% Tipping Fee	1999-2004
Operate baler 4 hours twice each week (Salary)	\$1,800/year	100% General Fund	1999-2004

- **Activity:** List the program, facility, or equipment. Indicate if the activity is an operational expense.
- **Projected Cost:** Provide a cost estimate or a projected range for the cost. Operational costs should be presented on an annual basis.
- **Funding Mechanism:** How will the activity be funded? Tipping fee, hauler charge, industrial development bonds, general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, enterprise funds, public works trust funds, grants, or general funds are some possible options. Provide a dollar amount and a percentage breakdown if a combination of sources will be used. If grant funds are indicated as a funding source, a back-up source should be identified in case grants are decreased or no longer available.
- **Year Implemented:** The year acquisition or construction is expected to occur. All construction and acquisition activities proposed for the six years following plan adoption should be included. It is also advisable to include interest, bonding, inflation, administrative, and any other appropriate costs in projecting the capital and operating costs of the solid waste system in this section. The required level of complexity will vary considerably between planning areas.

Twenty Year Projected Needs for Solid Waste Handling

Each county and city solid waste plan must include estimated long-range needs for solid waste handling facilities projected 20 years into the future (RCW 70.95.090(2)). This analysis should be a synthesis of population and waste reduction, disposal, and recycling trends; infrastructure needs (transfer stations, recycling facilities, landfills, education programs, HHW collection, major equipment replacement and repair, etc.); operating and capital costs; debt service; landfill post-closure account funding and expenditures; and other program and budget estimates for 20 years.

If the solid waste infrastructure is partly or wholly privately owned and operated, and the plan may have less financial details about that part of the solid waste system needs. For the parts of the solid waste handling system that is publicly owned or operated, the 20-year solid waste handling projections should be provided using the best information available.

Twenty-year solid waste handling needs are often represented by use of a spreadsheet that lists the programs and categories of significant expenditures related to implementation of those programs. A *PARTIAL* summary example of how this might look is contained below.

EXAMPLE: Washington County 20-Yr Solid Waste Handling PARTIAL Summary Needs Estimate – 2000 to 2019 (in year 2000 dollars)					
Program	Activity	Year	County Cost / Yr.	Annual Revenue	Total Cost per Year
Recycling	Drop Box Operations	2000	\$60,000	\$20,000	\$40,000
		2001	65,000	22,000	\$43,000
		2002 - 2019	\$60,000	\$15,000 – 35,000	\$45,000 – 25,000
	New Recycling Processing Facility	2005	\$250,000	\$0	\$250,000
		2006 - 2019	\$45,000	\$15,000	\$30,000
Landfill	Closure Cost	2003 - 2005	\$1,200,000	\$0	\$1,200,000
	Post Closure Monitor	2005 – 2019	\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000
	Post Closure Maint.	2005 – 2019	\$65,000	\$0	\$65,000
	Debt Retirement	2000 - 2011	\$85,000	\$0	\$85,000
MRW	HHW Education	2000 - 2019	\$20,000	\$0	\$25,000
	CESQG Ed.& Assist.	2000 - 2019	\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000
	MRW Enforcement	2000 - 2019	\$10,000	\$1,000	\$9,000
	HHW Collection	2000 – 2019	\$35,000	\$5,000	\$30,000
Waste Reduction & Recycling Education	Presentations and Workshops at County Fair, Civic Groups, Schools, etc.	2000 - 2019	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000

Other Programs
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The programs, activities and projections above are only one possible way to represent a 20-year solid waste handling needs estimate. For a large complex solid waste system a number of more detailed spreadsheets would be expected in support of this summary information. For a small, less complex, largely privatized solid waste system, the details may come primarily from tables in the body of the plan. Certain parts of the systems often require different levels of analysis based on the nature of the local solid waste system. This is a best estimate exercise to evaluate the future needs for solid waste handling system and financing of that system. This analysis is needed for counties and cities to create a reasonable long-range capital needs and staffing plan.

Surveillance and Control

All health authorities are required to adopt local ordinances or regulations implementing the local solid waste plan (RCW 70.95.160). The ordinances must be at least as stringent as the state rules for solid waste handling. A surveillance and control program is designed to provide ongoing efforts to permit solid waste facilities and to eliminate the illegal accumulation or dumping of solid wastes at sites that are not permitted. Surveillance is the effort to identify, investigate, and inspect illegal solid waste accumulation and solid waste facility operations. Control involves educating citizens and facility operators and bringing residences and facilities into compliance. Solid waste plans must address surveillance and control program development and implementation (RCW 70.95.090 (4)). Applicable state and local regulations and ordinances should be referenced.

Illegal Dumping

Local ordinances regulating illegal dumping can be obtained from the local health authority. Local building and planning departments also adopt ordinances addressing nuisance issues as they relate to accumulation of solid waste. State statute outlines penalties for disposing of waste without a permit (RCW 70.95.240). The local solid waste plan should identify applicable local regulations, include copies of the regulations where appropriate, and identify program areas in need of improvement.

Facility Permitting

Fundamentally, local regulations or ordinances must be adopted that assure that solid waste storage and disposal facilities are located, maintained, and operated in order to properly protect public health, prevent air and water pollution, and avoid the creation of nuisances. Local regulations can be more stringent than state requirements or may simply adopt state requirements by reference. Local health agencies are the designated permitting authority and therefore their governing body must adopt these regulations. The solid waste plan should discuss the permitting system and applicable regulations, including copies of all pertinent ordinances.

Collection

Local laws have been modified to specify minimum levels of service for garbage collection, recycling services, and other solid waste activities. These vary by jurisdiction. For instance, in some solid waste plans certain areas are designated to be served by curbside recycling. Following such plan recommendations, local boards of health have adopted ordinances. For example, local ordinances have included requirements that all solid waste service in a specific area have at least weekly residential pick-up of garbage and include curbside recycling as a required service level. In some jurisdictions local ordinances have focused on yard waste, tires, moderate-risk waste, or other problematic wastes by banning or discouraging landfill disposal. The solid waste service levels and other ordinances must be consistent with the local solid waste plan.

Step 5: Submit Preliminary Draft Plan for Public Review and Make the Necessary Revisions

At this point, if not earlier, it is recommended that you work with your local State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) official to develop a SEPA process strategy. Public review, integral to both SEPA and the preliminary draft plan development, can potentially be addressed simultaneously.

Copies of the preliminary draft should be sent to the local SWAC, local planning, health, and public works departments, the public, and the participating jurisdictions. A comment period, lasting a minimum of 30 days after the notice of publication, should be provided for written comments on draft plans. Copies of draft plans should be available at local government offices and libraries during the entire 30-day period.

During the comment period, the planning jurisdiction's legislative body should hold one or more public meetings or workshops on the draft plan to answer questions, collect testimony, and respond to issues. Notice of the time, place, and purpose of any public involvement should be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the planning area at least five days prior to the event.

Revise the preliminary draft plan as necessary to address comment received. If there have been substantial changes to the plan, the public comment period on the plan should be repeated.

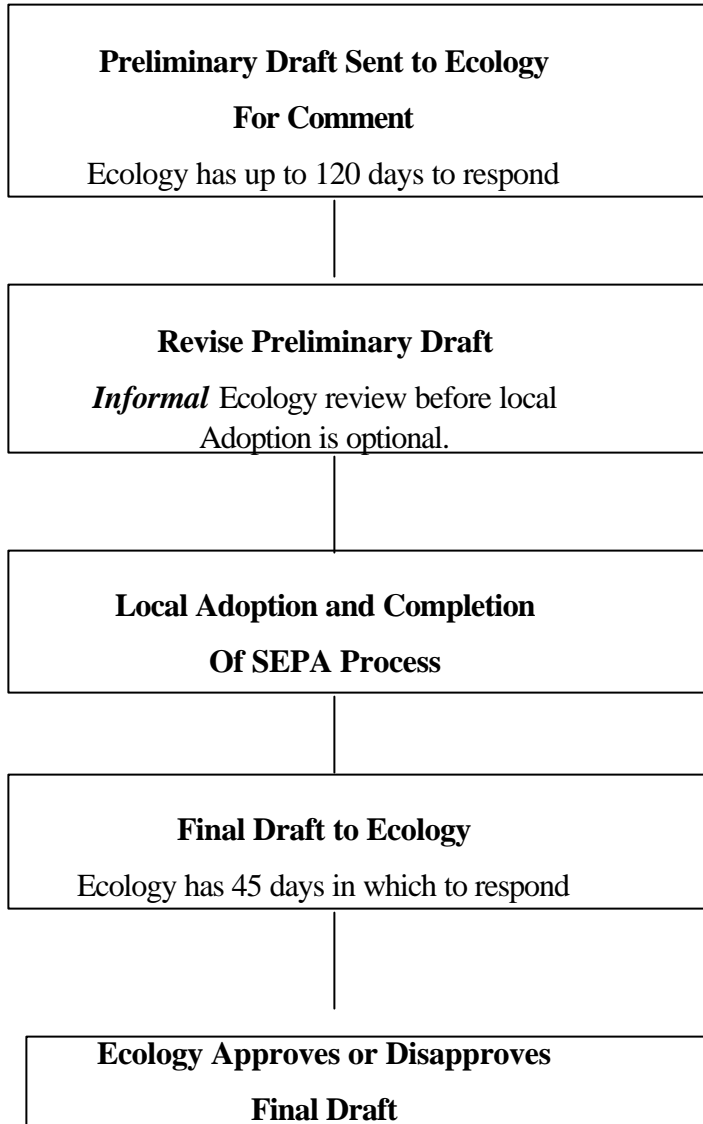
Step 6. Submit Preliminary Draft Plan for Ecology Review and Make Revisions

After it has been revised in response to public comment, the preliminary draft plan must be submitted to the Department of Ecology for preliminary review. Interlocal agreements between jurisdictions participating in the plan and evidence of SWAC participation in the planning process must be included as part of the submittal. WUTC preliminary cost assessment (if applicable) and documentation of SEPA compliance should also be included. Chapter 70.95 RCW provides specific requirements Ecology must follow in its review of local solid waste management plans. Ecology and local governments are encouraged to work cooperatively during plan development.

Preliminary Draft Review

The submittal of a preliminary draft plan will not be considered unless there are five copies, preferably in a double-sided printing format. Electronic transmissions are acceptable provided the format is compatible with agency software, and signatures on one hard copy of the draft, interlocal agreements, and other supporting documents are sent separately. Please coordinate electronic transmissions with your regional planner.

**Solid Waste Plan
Review and Approval Process**



The following documents must be included with the preliminary draft plan:

1. Transmittal letter requesting preliminary draft review,
2. Evidence of SWAC participation (such as a plan element that describes the involvement process, or a letter from the SWAC), and
3. Interlocal agreements from all applicable jurisdictions.
4. WUTC cost assessment (if applicable).

Documentation of SEPA compliance (or a completed draft SEPA checklist) should also be submitted at this time. All materials are to be sent to the solid waste planner in the appropriate regional office of the department.

Ecology has up to 120 days from the date of submittal to complete a preliminary review, including WUTC cost assessment (RCW 70.95.094(1)), although the regional planners are committed to more timely reviews. Ecology will review the draft plan submittal for compliance with state laws and rules and send two copies to the WUTC for review. The WUTC will review the draft plan's cost assessments. When the preliminary draft review is completed, Ecology will provide, in writing, all issues that need to be addressed to receive final draft plan approval. It is strongly recommended that the local officials and

Ecology's regional planner meet to discuss the comments and establish a common understanding of what work remains to be done. The local jurisdiction then revises the preliminary draft plan as necessary.

A plan may go through multiple preliminary reviews at the request of the local government, or because substantial changes to the draft plan have occurred since Ecology's previous review. After these reviews are complete, the plan is in its final draft plan stage.

Step 7. Comply with SEPA

Once the preliminary draft plan has been reviewed and finalized, an environmental checklist and non-project checklist must be completed and the SEPA review process continued or begun. As mentioned, this process can be initiated earlier, such as in Step 5, but changes made as a result of public comment may result in additional SEPA review.

SEPA Process

SEPA is intended to provide agencies, applicants, and the public with information that will encourage the development of environmentally sound proposals. The environmental review process involves the identification and evaluation of probable environmental impacts and the development of mitigation measures that will reduce adverse environmental impacts.

Summary of the SEPA Process

The environmental review process involves a number of steps that are briefly described below.

1. Pre-application Process. This is an optional step, but it is recommended that applicants discuss their proposal with local SEPA review staff prior to submitting an environmental checklist. The jurisdiction and SEPA staff should first review you local SEPA ordinance, then discuss the existing regulations that could effect the proposal, the steps and possible timeline for review, and other information that may be helpful.
2. Determination of SEPA requirements. The adoption of a local plan will be an action carried out by a local agency; therefore, SEPA compliance is required.
3. Determine Lead Agency. The agency or department with SEPA authority is identified through a process outlined in Chapter 197-11 WAC.
4. Evaluate the Proposal. The lead agency must review the environmental checklist and other information available on the proposal and evaluate the proposal's likely environmental impacts. The lead agency and the jurisdiction may work together to reduce the probable impacts by either revising the proposal or identifying mitigation measures that will be incorporated into the plan .
5. Assess significance and issue a threshold determination. After evaluating the proposal and identifying mitigation measures, the lead agency must determine whether a proposal would still have any likely significant adverse environmental impacts. The lead agency issues either a determination of non-significance (DNS), which may include mitigation conditions (MDNS), or if the proposal is

determined to have a likely significant impact, a determination of significance/scoping notice (DS/Scoping) is issued and the environmental impact statement (EIS) process is begun. The EIS will analyze alternative and possible mitigation measures to reduce the environmental impacts of the proposal.

6. Use SEPA in decision-making: The responsible official must consider the environmental information, along with technical and economic information, when deciding whether to approve a proposal.

For more detailed information contact your local SEPA responsible official.

Step 8. OPTIONAL Submit Final Draft Plan for Ecology Review and Make Revisions

As a professional courtesy, the revised draft plan may be submitted to the Department of Ecology for informal review to obtain assurance the plan will be approved. An informal review of the revised draft plan should include a summary of the responses to all comments received and any additional changes. The elements of the submittal package may precede or follow local adoption. If Ecology indicates that a draft plan is ready for local adoption and submittal for final review, proceed. If shortcomings persist, the plan is essentially still undergoing preliminary draft review (Step 6). A revised SEPA checklist may be required depending on the scope of the changes made.

Step 9. Adopt the Final Draft Plan Locally

All participating jurisdictions in the planning area must adopt the plan in accordance with the interlocal agreement, preferably at a public meeting, within a reasonable time frame. A public hearing should be scheduled as part of the adoption process. Adequate public notice should be provided in accordance with local requirements and practices.

Step 10. Submit the Adopted Plan to Ecology for Approval

After the local adoption process is complete, the local government shall submit the adopted final draft plan to Ecology for final review. Ecology has 45 days from receipt of a complete final draft plan submittal to approve or disapprove the adopted plan. If Ecology does not make the final determination within that time frame the plan is considered approved. Ecology must limit any comments on the adopted plan to those issues identified during the review of the preliminary draft plan and any other changes made subsequent to that review (RCW 70.95.094). If Ecology has not already reviewed the final draft plan, and if shortcomings persist, the plan is essentially still undergoing preliminary draft review (Step 6). A revised SEPA checklist may be required depending on the scope of the changes made.

The final draft plan submittal must include the following:

1. Three (3) copies of the final draft plan,
2. Transmittal letter formally requesting final plan review,
3. All SEPA documentation,

4. Summary of changes from the draft plan submittal,
5. Copies of the interlocal agreements, and
6. Resolutions of adoptions from all participating jurisdictions.

Should Ecology disapprove a plan, the disapproval must be supported by specific findings.

Step 11. Implement the Plan

Implementing the plan is obviously the most important step in the process, and is the step where the value of planning becomes most evident. The plan provides a mechanism for determining individual actions to take (recommendations) that support overall program objectives and goals. The plan also provides the tools for both budgeting and sequencing tasks in a logical order, allowing programs to focus on specific objectives without losing sight of greater goals. Performance monitoring (described in Appendix D) allows the planning authority to measure progress towards goals and objectives, to evaluate program success, and to adjust program efforts as necessary.

Ecology offers a limited amount of funding for hazardous waste and solid waste planning and implementation through the Coordinated Prevention Grants (CPG) program. The bulk of the funds are used by county solid waste and public works programs, but cities that have an independent SWMP, a joint city plan, or a joint city-county plan are also eligible to apply for funding. In the case of joint plans, the city must work through the lead jurisdiction in applying for funds. Eligibility for funding assistance extends to cities that desire to develop an individual plan, although the stipulation is that disposal sites are totally within the jurisdiction. Jurisdictional health authorities receive funding for solid waste enforcement.

Combined local solid waste and hazardous waste plans must follow the Implementation Guidelines for Local Hazardous Waste Plans (publication 92-14) in compliance with chapter 70.105 RCW, regarding moderate risk waste programs.

Step 12. Maintain the Plan

The plan is periodically evaluated to determine whether *recommended* actions have been implemented and whether those actions have been effective in reaching the goals of the plan. The planning authority should make a determination on the plan's status at least every five years, notifying Ecology's regional solid waste planner of the assessment and its rationale.

Criteria for Current Plans

To be useful as a planning tool, and to maintain eligibility for some forms of agency grant funding, plans must be kept "current" (RCW 70.95.110(1)). A plan is considered to be functionally current if it adequately represents the existing:

- planning area,

- service level,
- disposal facilities and their operation,
- systems for permitting facilities and enforcement, and
- funding levels and methods.

Plan Review

Plans must be reviewed within five years of Ecology approval (RCW 70.95.110(2)) or the end date of the construction and capital acquisition program, whichever is earlier. Other events, such as substantial annexations or changes to the waste handling infrastructure may also prompt plan review. Since the capital forecast extends six years, review should begin in the fifth year of implementation. Local jurisdictions should review the plan with SWAC input, determine the plan's status, and notify Ecology in writing concerning any need for plan update or revision.

Ecology's regional solid waste planners are available to assist in determining the extent of the revisions necessary. A meeting between the regional planner, local solid waste staff, and any others who are concerned with solid waste responsibilities (such as a consultant, or a local SWAC representative) is strongly advised. If included in the review process, Ecology's regional planner will provide written decision regarding a plan's currentness and, with local involvement, identify the areas that require revision. Ecology will also help determine whether amendments or revisions are necessary.

Plan Amendments

Plans should be amended to keep them current. Amendments are additions to an existing program or changes that implement a program, rather than define the planning vision. Consequently, amendments do not need to undergo as extensive a review and adoption process. Amendments can be used to update, at a minimum, the six-year construction and capital acquisition forecast and 20-year solid waste handling facilities needs assessment (RCW 70.90.110(1)).

If other changes must be made that do not cross the threshold of the criteria above, they may also be made as amendments. Once all plan elements are amended, the plan is ready for review and approval. Amendments can be made before the fifth year of implementation to keep a plan current. This may be especially useful to maintain eligibility when changing the implementation of a CPG-related task.

Examples of plan amendments include:

- Update of the six-year and 20-year projections, which are of the same scope and scale and the current approved plan,
- An interim program being used to provide equivalent service when a full program is delayed,
- Minor changes in the scope of the program, such as the number of facilities permitted, or the inclusion of a new target audience for education, and

- Follow-up activities to plan implementation, such as completing a project based on the results of a feasibility study. Action or non-action would be discussed in the original plan).

If an amendment process is outlined in the existing plan and interlocal agreements, a plan amendment must be developed, reviewed and approved by that process. The process will typically include elements described below.

If there is no locally defined amendment process in the SWMP, plan amendments may be conducted only through letters of concurrence from all participating jurisdictions. Local ordinances and practices determine if the entire adoption process is necessary. Although public comment should always be solicited, that solicitation may be indirect, through the SWAC rather than through the more formal public notices, etc., needed when initially adopting a plan. Amendments recommended without a defined process must be forwarded to the regional Ecology solid waste planner for approval.

Plan Revision

A revision entails redefining the vision for local solid waste management. A revision updates each component of the plan, as necessary, to make it current. Examples of situations requiring revision include:

- There is a major shift in the level of service in a program that is not specified in the plan, which might include the addition or subtraction of curbside collections,
- Closure of a local landfill and a transition to long haul,
- Development of a new, private transfer or disposal facility, or
- Regionalization between previously independent planning entities.

Revisions require the same processes as are required to adopt a plan.

APPENDIX A

Example Scope of Work

Scope of Work

1996 Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP)

1. Introduction

- Plan participants, resolutions of adoption, interlocal agreements, responsibilities of participating parties. Describe planning area.
- Summarize major accomplishments. Statement of this WMP's goals. Public-private partnership approach.
- Discussion of other plans which impact SW and MRW management.
- Discussion of SW and MRW planning history.
- Discussion of full cost accounting concept. Discussion of Flow Control issues.
- Commitment to cost effective program design and implementation.

2. Description of the Solid Waste Stream

- Goal: clear, concise picture of solid waste history
- Comparison of actual SW generation data with predictions from previous plan. Presentation of data on distributions (MSW, CDL, industrial, etc.), quantities, and sources (self-haul, residential, commercial, out-of-county) of solid waste and recyclables. Reference to MRW data analysis in Chapter 14.
- Discussion of data relevance to population density. Comparison of #/HH or #/cap self-haul, collected, by jurisdiction, etc.
- Composition: Review of latest composition studies and their applicability to KC. Presentation of recycling rates for all waste streams (MSW, CDL, etc.), quantity and composition of non-recycled waste stream requiring disposal, estimated quantity and composition of recyclables and compostables in waste streams, existing recycling rates for all material types in all programs and waste streams, and overall recycling rate. Discussion of what this information has to say about waste composition in KC, and comparison with Ecology estimates for composition. Consideration of possible changes in waste stream composition due to recycling, and discussion of any evidence KC is seeing those changes. New SW generation and per capita forecasts for 6 and 20 years (taking into account recycling and waste reduction programs that are recommended by this Plan)
- Discussion of waste received from out-of-county sources.
- Recommendations for information needed to be reported by haulers and other recyclables and solid waste collectors, and by what vehicle to require the reporting.
- Discussion of reporting and tracking of recyclables - possible loss of Ecology report, and how or whether to continue in that vein.

3. Solid Waste Service Level Areas

- Existing Conditions: Description of current service level areas (including description of boundaries), service level ordinance, county demographics.

- Needs and Opportunities: Review service level areas in connection efficiency and economics, actual population density within zoning classification, known areas of high-density development, requests for curbside recycling service, GMA area designations.
- Options: Investigate and evaluate service level configurations which meet the needs of garbage, recycling and MRW program goals.
- Recommendations: Modify boundaries if necessary.

4. **Waste Reduction**

- Existing Conditions: Focus of WR is mostly educational in nature. Discussion of residential MRW & SW WR efforts. Discussion of commercial WR efforts. Discussion of Industrial WR programs.
- Needs and Opportunities: Problems with measuring WR; discussion of potential waste components or generator sources for further WR efforts; funding, personnel, other administrative issues. Establish specific waste reduction goals (specific in terms of waste streams, generators, or materials targeted).
- Options: Cost-effective, results oriented programs targeted to specific audiences. Future residential WR efforts could focus on toxics reduction, grass-cycling, and backyard composting.
- Program Evaluation: Periodic surveys, monitoring of programs.

5. **Residential Recycling**

a. **Designation of Recyclable Materials**

- Existing Conditions: Review of list of materials, what's currently being collected, and the collection method. Comparison with recommendations from previous Plan.
- Needs and Opportunities: Review of list of medium- and high-priority materials from 1992 CSWMP. Discussion of current and potential market conditions, processing capabilities, collection methods and efficiencies, diversion potential, etc.
- Options: Consider addition or deletion of materials: MRP, Plastics.
- Evaluation of Options: Focus will be on economics and efficiency.
- Recommendations: Redo Table 3-2 of 1992 CSWMP, splitting materials into those collected curbside and those by drop-off.

b. **Single-Family Curbside Collection**

- Existing Conditions: Review of existing curbside recycling programs, their performance, comparison with previous Plan's recycling goals, impact of curbside recycling on county's recycling rate, participation of Level 1 customers in the voucher program. Include discussion of education programs and whether the program meets the Guidelines' criteria for curbside programs. Comparison with other curbside programs' performance. County-wide as well as jurisdictional level.
- Needs and Opportunities: Discussion of modifications that may need to be done to the curbside program (collection areas, education efforts, etc.). Look at county-wide program as well as individual jurisdictions.

- Evaluation of Options: Establish evaluation criteria for options (cost to consumer, recycling rate, etc.).
 - Program Evaluation: Periodic weighing program on routes, monitoring of route efficiency and economics.
- c. Multi-Family Recycling**
- Existing Conditions: Review of existing multi-family programs, their performance, contribution of multi-family recycling to the curbside and county recycling rate, education programs, whether the program meets the Guidelines' criteria for curbside programs, recycling space ordinance and its impact. Comparison with other multi-family programs' performance. Look at county-wide program as well as individual jurisdictions.
 - Needs and Opportunities: Discussion of modifications that may need to be done to program. Look at county-wide program as well as individual jurisdictions.
 - Evaluation of Options: Establish evaluation criteria for options (cost to consumer, recycling rate, etc.).
 - Program Evaluation: Periodic weighing program on routes, monitoring of route efficiency and economics.

d. Drop-Off Recycling Programs

- Existing Conditions: Describe existing drop-off locations, what they collect, how much, population served. Discuss impact of voucher program, drop-off program performance, contribution to the curbside and county recycling rate, education programs, whether the program meets the Guidelines' criteria for drop-off programs. County-wide as well as subarea level. Compare with similar programs. Needs and Opportunities: Do all sites meet MFS and local regulations?
- Discussion of modifications that may need to be done to the drop-off program. Look at overall program as well as subareas. Does the Level 2 recycling goal need to be adjusted?
- Evaluation of Options: Establish evaluation criteria for options (system economics, cost to consumer, recycling rate, etc.).
- Program Evaluation: Periodic weighing program and survey of incoming customers, monitoring collection/processing economics.

6. Commercial and Industrial Recycling

- Existing Conditions: Discussion of service providers, program performance and impact upon county recycling rate, building code ordinance, city ordinances, buy recycled programs, education efforts. Green Works program. List of haulers and recyclers for nonresidential wastes, and how it is maintained. Generators and waste streams that have been targeted with programs.
- Needs and Opportunities: Discussion of modifications that may need to be done to the nonresidential recycling program (education efforts, ordinances, etc.). Look at

countywide program as well as individual jurisdictions. Discussion of city ordinances and how they can be implemented.

- Evaluation of Options: Establish evaluation criteria for options (cost to consumer, recycling rate, etc.).
- Program Evaluation: Periodic route weighing program surveys.
- Separate discussion of Industrial = Navy recycling programs.

7. Construction, Demolition, and Landclearing Debris

- Existing Conditions: Discussion of quantities and composition, current disposal/recycling options, CDL report from HBA grant, County and HBA programs.
- Needs and Opportunities: Forecast for generation, market conditions and uses for components, business development/transport of materials possibilities and economics, etc.
- Evaluation of Options: Establish evaluation criteria for options (cost to citizen, public health impact, cost of disposal, lead-time for availability, etc.).
- Program Evaluation: cost of disposal, diversion of CDL, recycling rate.

8. Composting

a. Yard Waste Composting

- Existing Conditions: Discussion of existing programs, their performance, existing facilities, education programs.
- Needs and Opportunities: Capacity estimates for existing facilities, estimate of YW quantity (composting study), and estimate of needed capacity. Areas to expand program could be cities (curbside) and drop-off stations, and other targeted urban-density areas (could match with Level 1/Level 2 areas). 20-year needs and opportunities for solid waste handling facilities. Does the estimated diversion potential for YW recycling (in previous Plan) need to be adjusted?
- Evaluation of Options: Establish evaluation criteria for options (cost to consumer, recycling rate, collection economics, etc.).
- Program Evaluation: Reporting of YW as a solid waste category, tracking the YW recycling rate. Periodic route weighing programs surveys at drop-off sites.

b. Other Compostables

- Existing Conditions: Quantity estimates for waste streams like food waste, wood waste, MSW, biosolids, and others. Review of other programs and technologies that compost these items. Pros and cons, successes and failures. Siting concerns, economics. Regulations governing these activities.
- Needs and Opportunities: Does quantity or disposal methods indicate need for composting of these items? Other programs available to piggyback onto? Pilot program available?

9. Energy Recovery

- Existing Conditions: Status of local and nationwide projects (Tacoma, Skagit, Centralia), current regulations for ash disposal and air emissions. Efforts by Pyrowaste and others to site a facility in this region.
- Needs and Opportunities: Incinerator facility economics. Discussion of KC waste stream composition and quantity and how it relates to facility economics (i.e., recycling already out, HHW often still in). Siting and permitting, tipping fees. Need for 20-year disposal capacity.
- Evaluation of Options: Establish evaluation criteria for options (cost to consumer, environmental impact, tipping fees, public acceptability, cost of development, time needed before landfill runs out).

10. Garbage and Refuse Collection

- Existing Conditions: Update Table (3-3 of 1992 CSWMP. Haulers serving county. WUTC/contract/etc regulation. Comparison, by, jurisdiction, of service levels available (minican, W,EOW,M) and used by residential customers. Comparison, by jurisdiction, of service levels available and used by commercial customers. Comparison of services available to Navy (Industrial).
- Needs and Opportunities: Discussion of variable, linear, hybrid rate structures and their impact. Discussion of recommendations 7-9 of Chapter 6 of 1992 CSWMP (universal collection, solid waste disposal districts, establishment of variable rates). Look at overall program as well as individual jurisdictions.
- Evaluation of Options: Establish evaluation criteria for options (cost to consumer, administration costs, funding, etc.).

11. SW Transfer and Drop-Box Facilities

- Existing Conditions: Summary of existing transfer facilities, solid waste quantity data. Compare with Table 7-3 of 1992 CSWMP. Do all facilities meet MFS? Environmental impacts of existing facilities. Redo Table 7-1 of 1992 CSWMP (rates).
- Needs and Opportunities: Discussion of modifications that may need to be done to the SW transfer program (expanded or additional facilities, closing facilities, etc.). Look at overall program as well as individual facilities. New capacity analysis and discussion of 20-year needs and opportunities for solid waste handling facilities (redo Table 7-3 of 1992 CSWMP).
- Evaluation of Options: Establish evaluation criteria for options (cost to consumer, expansion capability, funding, etc.).
- Program Evaluation: Monitor cost, efficiency, capacity.

12. Solid Waste Disposal

a. Olympic View Sanitary Landfill

- Existing Conditions: Description of OVSL, new owners, whether it meets MFS as described in Guidelines, permit compliance, operations. Remaining capacity of OVSL. Tipping fees. Post-closure reserves.

- Needs and Opportunities: Deficiencies in meeting MFS and variances granted, assessment of disposal needs for 20-year period (taking into account recycling impacts). Funding impacts of new disposal options (tipping fee surcharge and out-of-county surcharge).
 - Options: Long-haul, new landfill, incineration, etc.
 - Evaluation of Options: Establish evaluation criteria for options (cost to citizen, public health impact, environmental impact, tipping fees).
- b. Potential Sites For a New Landfill**
- Existing conditions: Refer to 1990 Plan for exclusionary study. Include descriptions of physical and geographical features found in 1990 CSWMP (update if necessary).
 - Needs and Opportunities: Review of potential areas which meet the criteria for siting of a landfill. Use GIS and existing county resources (maps, etc) to eliminate areas not meeting criteria.
 - Options: Map acceptable areas for landfill sites.
 - Evaluate Options: Based on public health and safety, public acceptability, economics, environmental impacts, etc.
- c. Abandoned and Closed Landfills**
- Existing Conditions: List and map of abandoned and closed landfills, with details as available.
 - Needs and Opportunities: Discussion of any deficiencies in meeting reserve requirements for facilities closed under Minimum Functional Standards, additional locations that require monitoring or investigation, etc.
 - Evaluation of Options: Establish evaluation criteria for options (cost to citizen, public health impact, and avoidance of liability, etc.).
 - Program Evaluation: Public acceptability, control of health concerns and environmental impacts, program cost.

13. Special Wastes

a. Tires

- Existing Conditions: Quantities, problem as illegal dumping or storage, change in state funding, current uses and disposal practices
- Needs and Opportunities: Quantity projections, market for retread tires, playground equipment, etc., opportunities for local collection sites or programs
- Evaluation of Options: Establish evaluation criteria for options (cost to citizen, public health impact, and avoidance of liability, etc.).

b. Street Waste Solids

- Existing Conditions: Determine existing practices for handling materials for state, county, city, navy and private operators.
- Needs and Opportunities: Investigate what other jurisdictions are doing.

- Evaluation of Options: Establish evaluation criteria for options (cost to citizen, public health impact, and avoidance of liability, etc.).
- c. Medical Wastes**
- Existing Conditions: Types of wastes and generators, quantity (?), current disposal practice and regulations, haulers who provide local service
 - Needs and Opportunities: Problems in illegal dumping, storage, disposal, and education.
 - Evaluation of Options: Establish evaluation criteria for options (cost to citizen, public health impact, and avoidance of liability, etc.).
- d. Coal Ash**
- Existing Conditions: Quantities and sources, current uses, disposal practices, regulations
 - Needs and Opportunities: Quantity projections, markets
 - Evaluation of Options: Establish evaluation criteria for options (cost to citizen, public health impact, and avoidance of liability, etc.). Prioritize options.
- e. Asbestos**
- Existing Conditions: Quantities, types of wastes and generators, current handling and disposal practices, regulations.
 - Needs and Opportunities: Quantity projections, health impacts, impacts to landfill
 - Evaluation of Options: Establish evaluation criteria for options (cost to citizen, public health impact, and avoidance of liability, etc.). Prioritize options.
- f. Problem Wastes (Petroleum-Contaminated Soils and Other Screened Wastes)**
- Existing Conditions: Types, sources, quantities, and impact on landfill capacity, current uses, disposal practices, and State/local regulations.
 - Needs and Opportunities: Opportunities for alternate treatment, uses, or disposal. Reporting and tracking of out-of-county sources.
 - Evaluation of Options: Establish evaluation criteria for options (public and environmental health impact, avoidance of liability, impact on landfill life).
 - Program Evaluation: Monitor tracking and reporting of waste quantities and types.

14. Moderate Risk Waste Chapter

- Existing Conditions: Examine current (or previously executed) MRW activities and programs, including private activities and programs, such as the Used Oil Collection Plan/Program, HHW Roundups, SQG Program, Abandoned Wastes, BKCHD education/workshops, and the County MRW Facility. Include MRW Inventory and HW Inventory.
- Needs and Opportunities: Antifreeze collection, paint recycling/reuse/exchange, waste exchange, and response to abandoned MRW. Projections for MRW management needs over a 6 and 20 year period. HHW quantities (break out components that need service, like antifreeze), MRW facility capacity, capacity of other local handling

programs/facilities, SQG projections. Discussion of need for multiple facilities, satellite facilities at drop box stations or mobile collection.

- Evaluation of Options: Establish evaluation criteria for options (See Table 4-3 of current MRW plan).
- Recommendations: Include description of actions which are best implemented at the state level, such as compliance issues and abandoned waste policies.
- Implementation: Include a mechanism or enough flexibility to implement newer, innovative programs if or as needed. Programs should be moving towards self-sustainability through rates and fees for service.

a. MRW Inventory

- Assess quantities, types, generators, and fates of MRW wastes generated by households and SQGs. Include facilities and other sites which handle MRW, and whether they are adequate to meet the needs of the planning area (MRW Facility, oil collection sites, battery collection centers, SW drop-boxes).

b. Hazardous Waste Inventory

- Based on info from Ecology. Includes (1) the businesses in the planning area with EPA ID numbers and the wastes they generate, (2) remedial action sites listed by Ecology's Toxics Cleanup program as needing investigation or undergoing HW cleanup, (3) HW transporters providing service in the jurisdiction, (4) facilities that recycle, treat, store, and/or dispose of HW generated in the jurisdiction, and (5) a description of the eligible zones designated according to RCW 70.105.225.

15. Enforcement

- Existing Conditions: Discussion of existing programs at BKCHD, funding, illegal dumping, improper storage of wastes, lifter, burn barrels, other problems. Illegal dumping study.
- Needs and Opportunities: Is the enforcement program effective? Why or why not? Need for clarification of definitions may have been identified in previous sections.
- Options: Clunker Cleanup, reduced fee collection days, etc.
- Evaluation of Options: Establish evaluation criteria for options (cost to citizen, public health impact, and avoidance of liability, etc.).

16. Administration

- Various functions and responsibilities of the participating jurisdictions, departments, and agencies.
- Existing Conditions: Discussion of various governmental roles and authorities, funding mechanisms. Discussion of out-of-county surcharges and tipping fee surcharges.
- Needs and Opportunities: Discussion of any problems with current system, staffing needs, funding, coordination, need for readjustment of roles and responsibilities, etc. Impact if Navy sends its solid wastes out-of-county, ways to deal with that. Discussion of funding impacts of chosen solid waste disposal option.

- Evaluation of Options: Establish evaluation criteria for options (cost, funding impact, etc.).
- Program Evaluation: Annual or semiannual budget review meeting.

17. Summary of Solid Waste Problems, Recommendations, and Implementation Schedules for 6 and 20 years

- Problems (as identified in Needs and Opportunities), Recommendations, and Implementation Schedule for WR/R programs
- Problems (as identified in Needs and Opportunities), Recommendations and Implementation Schedule for bringing landfill and other facilities into compliance with MFS
- Problems (as identified in Needs and Opportunities), Recommendations, and Implementation Schedule for all other MRW and SW handling programs and facilities
- A discussion of the SWAC's ongoing involvement in implementation

State Environmental Protection Act (SEPA)

- Completion of SEPA Checklist in regards to recommendations of this Update.

WUTC Cost Assessment

Glossary of Terms

Definitions for “disposed,” “recycled,” “construction waste,” “demolition waste,” “land clearing debris,” “daily cover,” “road building material,” “residential,” “commercial,” “industrial,” “full service recycle drop station” and others.

SCOPE OF WORK

- A. PROJECT TITLE: Skagit County Solid Waste Management Plan Update
- B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The purpose of this project is to develop a solid waste management plan update for the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Skagit County that can be approved by the DEPARTMENT as provided by the state Solid Waste Management Reduction and Recycling Act (Chapter 70.95 RCW). The plan must meet all the required Minimum Functional Standards as set forth in Chapter 173-304 WAC and the Guidelines for the Development of Local Solid Waste Management plans and Plan Revisions (WDOE 90-11, March 15, 1990). This project will result in an update of the 1987 Skagit County Solid Waste Management Plan.

The project will evaluate waste management practices in Skagit County in accordance with the state solid waste management priorities as outlined in Chapter 70.95 RCW. This plan will be an update to the Solid Waste Management Plan that was adopted in 1987 and subsequently approved by the DEPARTMENT in 1990.

County staff, the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and a consultant will be involved in developing the plan.

Fully executed resolutions of concurrence and interlocal agreements will be included in the preliminary draft report that will be submitted to the DEPARTMENT for review, as required by Chapter 70.95.094 RCW. A resolution of plan adoption shall be provided at the submission of the final plan. The major project tasks set forth below summarize the RECIPIENT'S activities.

- C. MAJOR PROJECT TASKS:

TASK 1 INTRODUCTION

Establish the planning process and implement a public involvement plan to ensure that the citizens of Skagit County are kept informed of progress on the plan and have opportunities to provide input during plan preparation. Establish the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC). Acknowledge and clarify the role of the SWAC, especially as it relates to setting of goals and objectives of the solid waste management plan. Identify units of government having jurisdiction over solid waste management. Describe the relationship of the Solid Waste Management Plan to other plans such as the hazardous waste plan and the comprehensive land use plan. Review the planning history of Skagit County, list the recommendations of the 1987 Solid Waste Management Plan, and reasons for non-adoption of some of the recommendations. Include a schedule for plan review and revision as outlined in Chapter 70.95.110 RCW. List the general goals and objectives of the plan and include any general policies concerning solid waste

management in the planning area. Discuss how the local waste reduction and/or recycling program will support the states 50 percent recycling goal.

TASK 2 BACKGROUND AND WASTE STREAM DESCRIPTION

Describe the physical, natural, and environmental conditions of the planning area and emphasize their impact on solid waste management planning. Review potential areas that meet the criteria for solid waste disposal facilities as outlined in 70.95.165 RCW and 173-304-130 WAC. Identify the distribution, sources, and quantities, including seasonal fluctuations of municipal, industrial, and agricultural wastes, sludges, and any other applicable wastes and relate this to the population density of the area. Describe the composition of the waste generated from residential and commercial sources and review waste generation trends. Determine waste stream and waste composition data for recycling potential based on the 1990 Skagit County study and the Department of Ecology's "Best Management Practices Analysis Report" (1988). Modify this information where appropriate for unique local conditions. The discussion of waste composition should include an estimated quantity of recyclables and compostables in the waste stream and the existing recycling rates. Evaluate the composition and quantity of non-recycled waste requiring disposal, and the extent to which the waste stream characteristics may change over time. The discussion of waste generation trends should include an estimate of per capita waste generation for six and twenty years, and consideration of possible changes in waste composition over time. The 20-year projection data will be utilized to identify long-term transportation and disposal needs. Describe any inter-county and/or interstate transfer of waste that occurs in the planning area.

TASK 3 SOLID WASTE HANDLING METHODS AND SYSTEMS

Review and analyze solid waste handling systems in accordance with the state's solid waste management priorities of waste reduction, recycling (with source separation of recyclable materials as the preferred method for recycling), energy recovery, incineration, or landfilling of separated waste, and energy recovery, incineration, or landfilling of mixed waste.

Discuss each solid waste handling system in a separate chapter or section. Analyze each system and discuss recommendations and implementation schedules before moving to the next system. The discussion in each section should not be developed in isolation from the other systems, but instead should take into account the conclusions from all the systems discussed earlier. Include the following in the discussion: an inventory of all existing conditions, practices, programs, and facilities, present and future needs and opportunities, an evaluation of options, recommendations and an implementation schedule that includes a six year capital and operating cost assessment and a twenty year needs and opportunities plan. Include a plan for financing both capital costs and operational expenditure of the proposed solid waste management system as required by Chapter 70.95 RCW.

Identify and evaluate waste reduction options separately from recycling. Evaluate all waste reduction options such as state and federal options and prioritize in accordance with needs and opportunities of the community. Recommend viable waste reduction programs. Prioritize options for residential, commercial, and industrial waste generators and prepare a plan to measure waste reduction efforts over the twenty-year planning period. Designate urban and rural service areas for recycling by utilizing existing documentation and local land use plans. Develop a list of potentially recyclable materials in Skagit County by utilizing previous Department of Ecology investigations of recyclable materials, experience in designing recycling programs, and market conditions. Assess recovered materials markets and potential market risks. Identify material processing requirements and specifications, and evaluate opportunities for material collection and collection technique impacts on marketability. Include a list of recycling brokers.

Identify residential curbside collection options for recyclables and determine the conceptual design and location of the collection program. Compare the cost of options with maximum potential of waste diversion to the cost of options with less potential of waste diversion. Discuss the impact(s) of collection strategies. Review alternatives to the program such as drop-off and buy back facilities and mixed waste processing in rural and urban settings. Utilize the department of Ecology's program design criteria for waste reduction and recycling as outlined in the March 15, 1990, Guidelines for the Development of Local Solid Waste Management Plans and Plan Revisions. Assess each collection option's potential for recycling. Review collection programs for single-family and multi-family residential waste generators. Review programs for commercial and industrial waste generators. Utilize the Department's projections for the Northwest Waste Generation Area to determine commercial and industrial waste quantity and composition. Review permanent on-site facilities, along with mobile recycling facilities.

Evaluate collection options for household and commercial generators of yard waste. Review collection options and assess frequency and seasonal fluctuations in quantities. Consider backyard composting and review processing and marketing requirements for both composting and mulch programs. Assess potential use of yard waste mulch as a landfill cover material.

Evaluate recycling or composting of special wastes which are a problem in the county, or any other desirable programs such as in-house recycling programs, market development efforts, or local government financial or technical assistance efforts to increase the effectiveness of recycling programs.

Evaluate the mixed waste processing option, and processing of source separated or commingled recyclables. Waste processing options which might be considered include: processing of high grade commercial waste, construction/demolition or woody land clearing wastes, and mixed residential waste.

Identify and describe various options available to the County for community education and outreach programs, including the Department's "A-Way with Waste" school curriculum, and

materials from other counties and cities. Utilize these to develop a comprehensive education program for the county. Identify the objectives, target audiences, mechanisms for reaching audiences, department with primary responsibility, techniques, costs, and evaluation criteria.

Discuss and evaluate energy recovery and incineration of separated waste and energy recovery and incineration of mixed waste. Discuss pre-burn removal of metal, ash disposal and possible utilization of ash or post-burn recovery of metals. Discuss the adequacy and environmental impacts of existing transfer facilities. Describe any import/export of solid waste that occurs in Skagit County and identify the most feasible and cost effective options.

Evaluate procurement issues associated with waste export. Identify regional or out-of-county disposal facilities that might be available for disposal of the county's solid waste.

Discuss the interrelationship between solid waste and recyclables collection. The discussion must contain a current inventory of solid waste collection needs and operations within each jurisdiction as required by Chapter 70.95.090 RCW.

Evaluate storage and treatment options available to the county. Describe the existing conditions and environmental impacts of existing storage and treatment facilities. Discuss the need for additional facilities.

Assess the extent to which the existing landfills in the county comply with federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Describe any deficiencies in meeting the requirement for reserve accounts to cover the costs of landfill closure/post closure. Describe any abandoned or improperly closed disposal sites. Develop an enforcement program that addresses issues such as illegal dumping, litter, improper storage of wastes and funding of enforcement activities.

Include an administration element that identifies local government roles and responsibilities for solid waste management. Describe any other systems or specific waste streams such as sludge, problem waste, infectious waste, moderate risk waste, wood waste, demolition waste, and inert waste.

TASK 4 ECONOMIC COST ASSESSMENT

Determine cost impacts on the cost of collection in accordance with the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) Cost Assessment Guidelines (September 1990).

TASK 5 SUMMARY AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULES

Provide a summary of recommendations and an overall implementation schedule for the following: establishing all waste reduction and recycling programs; bringing solid waste disposal facilities into compliance with the Minimum Functional Standards, and establishing and implementing all other solid waste handling programs and facilities. Include a financing plan for

capital costs and operation and maintenance costs. Summarize the development of the plan and planning process steps.

TASK 6 SEPA COMPLIANCE

Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in accordance with Chapter 43.21C RCW. Utilize the information generated from evaluating the solid waste management options to develop the EIS. Analyze the impacts and mitigation measures available for each option. Include a determination of significance or non-significance.

TASK 7 PUBLIC INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

Develop an information/education program for solid waste issues. Describe the objectives of the program. Describe the audiences that the program will serve in relation to the type of program being developed. List the techniques and methods that will be used, program costs, evaluation criteria and process. Utilize the following methods, where appropriate, to inform the public about the state of solid waste in the county: news releases, newsletters, direct mailing and/or inserts.

TASK 8 FINAL PLAN PREPARATION/FINALIZATION PROCESS

Prepare monthly consultant progress reports to keep Skagit County, the DEPARTMENT, and other interested parties informed of progress on the plan. Prepare interim reports that summarize the findings and conclusions of individual tasks. Prepare a draft plan that includes all fully executed resolutions of adoption and interlocal agreements, along with SEPA compliance documentation and submit it to the SWAC, the board of county commissioners, participating jurisdictions, affected agencies, and the DEPARTMENT for review and comment. Conduct public hearings and incorporate appropriate comments into the plan. Upon adoption by the participating jurisdictions, submit the final draft plan that includes appropriate documents to the DEPARTMENT for approval.

D. SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

MAJOR PROJECT TASK	ESTIMATED ITEM COST	GRANT AMOUNT	LOCAL MATCH	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE
1. Introduction	\$ 1,000	\$ 500	\$ 500	03/31/92
2. Waste Stream Description	4,000	2,000	2,000	03/31/92
3. Solid Waste Handling Systems	15,000	7,500	7,500	03/31/92
4. Economic Cost Assessment	10,000	5,000	5,000	03/31/92
5. Summary and Implementation Schedules	5,000	2,500	2,500	06/30/92
6. SEPA Compliance	70,000	35,000	35,000	06/30/92
7. Public Information Campaign	15,000	7,500	7,500	06/30/92
8. Plan Finalization	<u>30,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	06/30/92
TOTALS	\$150,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	

APPENDIX B
Examples of Interlocal Agreements

REGARDING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

1. RECITALS/PURPOSE

1.1 Island County and each of the Cities executing this Agreement are authorized and directed by Chapter 70.95 RCW to prepare a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, and are further authorized by Chapter 39.34 RCW to enter into an Interlocal Agreement for the administration and implementation of said Plan.

1.2 Island County has prepared a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, which has been approved by the Washington State Department of Ecology and adopted by the Board of Island County Commissioners. The adopted plan includes a recycling element for the county and cities of the county.

1.3 Providing the most effective and efficient control of solid waste generated in Island County, including its cities, requires designation and use of the solid waste disposal system established by the county and the comprehensive plan of the county to the fullest extent possible. This interlocal agreement designates and provides for the use of that system by cities.

Island County and the undersigned cities agree as follows:

2. Definitions. For the purposes of this Agreement, the following definitions apply:

2.1 "City" means a City or Town located in Island County, Washington.

2.2 "Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan" or "Comprehensive Plan" means the Island County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, including a recycling element, as adopted by Island County on December 27, 1990, and as amended from time to time thereafter.

2.3 "County" means Island County, Washington.

2.4 "County System" means all facilities for solid waste handling owned or operated, or contracted for, by the County, and all administrative activities related thereto.

2.5 "Interlocal Agreement" means this Interlocal Agreement Regarding Solid Waste Management.

2.6 "Person" means an individual, firm, association, partnership, political subdivision, government agency, municipality, industry, public or private corporation, or any other entity whatsoever.

2.7 "Solid Waste" means solid waste as defined by RCW 70.95.030 (16) and WAC 173-304-100 (73) with the exception of wastes excluded by WAC 173-304-015 as now in effect or hereafter amended.

2.8 "Solid waste handling" means the management, storage, collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing, and final disposal of solid wastes, including the recovery and recycling of materials from solid wastes, the recovery of energy resources from such wastes or the conversion of the energy in such wastes to more useful forms or combinations thereof, and as such term may be modified by amendments to RCW 70.95.030(17).

3. Responsibilities for Solid Waste Disposal. For the duration of this Interlocal Agreement, the County shall be responsible for the disposal of all Solid Waste generated within unincorporated areas of the County and within each of the Cities signing this Agreement to the extent provided in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. The County shall not be responsible for disposal of nor claim that this Agreement extends to Solid Waste that has been eliminated through waste reduction or waste recycling activities in conformity with the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

4. Comprehensive Plan. For the duration of this Interlocal Agreement, each City shall participate in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan prepared and periodically reviewed and revised every five years pursuant to chapter 70.95 RCW. For the duration of this Interlocal Agreement, each City authorizes the County to include in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan provisions for the management of solid waste generated in each City.

5. City Designation of County System for Solid Waste Disposal. By this Agreement each City hereby designates the County System for the disposal of all Solid Waste generated within the corporate limits of that City, and, within the scope of the Comprehensive Plan, authorizes the County to designate a disposal site or sites for the disposal of such Solid Waste generated within the corporate limits of that City except for (1) recyclable and other materials removed from solid waste by reduction or waste recycling activities under the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and (2) those wastes including hazardous or hard-to-handle wastes either prohibited by law or required by the Solid Waste Department to be specially handled. This designation of the County System shall continue in full force and effect for a period of twenty-one years after the effective date of this Interlocal Agreement except as provided in paragraph 11. The designation of the County in this section shall not reduce or otherwise affect each City's control over Solid Waste collection as permitted or required by applicable state law.

6. Manner of Financing and-Budgeting.

6.1 Reimbursement for processing and disposal of solid waste. Island County will prepare and submit to City or its contract hauler on a monthly basis an invoice listing the weight in tons of solid waste delivered by City or contract hauler to the Coupeville Transfer Station. City will reimburse Island County for processing and disposing of this waste at the current disposal rate duly adopted by the Board of Island County Commissioners including a billing charge.

6.2 If hazardous waste of any origin, as defined in Chapter 173-303 WAC is found to be in a container of solid waste originating in City (whether from municipal collector or contract hauler) City will reimburse Island County the actual cost incurred in disposing of the hazardous waste at a permitted hazardous waste landfill.

6.3 Each party shall be responsible for budgeting and financing its own obligations under this agreement.

7. Waste Reduction and Recycling. The Cities and the County agree to cooperate to achieve the priorities for waste reduction and waste recycling set forth in the adopted Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan or subsequent adopted revisions.

8. Hazardous Waste Elimination. To extent required by Federal and State law, the city will establish operating procedures for elimination and management of hazardous waste for municipal collectors and contract collectors, and will prevent hazardous waste from either municipal collectors and/or contract collectors from being transferred or delivered to Island County.

9. Duration. This Interlocal Agreement shall continue to be in full force and effect for twenty-one years from the effective date of this Agreement, unless terminated as described in paragraph 11.

10. No Separate Legal or Administrative Agency/Administration/Handling of Property.

10.1 No separate legal or administrative agency is created by this agreement.

10.2 Administration of this agreement shall be by the following:

Island County Solid Waste Director
P.O. Box 5000
Coupeville, WA 98239

_____ [Langley]
_____ [Coupeville]
Pat Nevins, City Supervisor [Oak Harbor]

10.3 No personal or real property will be jointly acquired. Each party will be responsible for acquiring, holding and disposing of property, real and/or personal, to carry out the terms of this agreement.

11. Revision, Amendment, Supplementation or Termination. This Interlocal Agreement shall be reviewed by the parties every five years. At that time the terms of the Agreement may be revised, amended or supplemented upon agreement of all the parties. No revision, amendment or supplementation shall be adopted or put into effect if it impairs any contractual obligation of the County.

This agreement may be terminated by either party prior to the expiration date in conjunction/coordination with the revision of the Comprehensive Plan as described in paragraph #4.

12. Miscellaneous.

12.1 No waiver by any party of any term or condition of this Interlocal Agreement shall be deemed or construed to constitute a waiver of any other term or condition or of any subsequent breach whether of the same or of a different provision of this Interlocal Agreement.

12.2 No other person or entity shall be entitled to be treated as a third party beneficiary of this Interlocal Agreement.

12.3 The effective date of this agreement is the date the last agreeing party affixes its signature.

12.4 Passage of this Interlocal Agreement rescinds any existing Interlocal Agreements in force dealing with the disposal of solid waste in Island County between the contracting parties.

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT REGARDING
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

SIGNED:

GORDON H. KOETJE, Chairman
Board of Island County Commissioners

Date: _____

City of Oak Harbor

By _____
Mayor

Date: _____

see agreement with Town of Coupeville
Town of Coupeville

By _____
Mayor

Date: _____

see agreement with Langley
City of Langley

By _____
Mayor

Date: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

David L. Jamieson, Jr.,

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

Solid Waste Interlocal Agreement

Joint Solid Waste Disposal System

This Agreement, made and entered into on this 12th day of March, 1979, is by and between Kittitas County (hereinafter referred to as "COUNTY") and the following additional governmental entities (hereinafter referred to as "CITIES"):

1. City of Ellensburg, a municipal corporation
2. City of Roslyn, a municipal corporation
3. City of Cle Elum, a municipal corporation
4. Town of South Cle Elum, a municipal corporation
5. City of Kittitas, a municipal corporation

WHEREAS, the parties hereto recognize the mandate imposed by Chapter 70.95 of the Revised Code of Washington requiring the parties individually or collectively to prepare and adopt a solid waste management plan for the proper and appropriate collection and disposal of solid wastes of every description; and

WHEREAS, the parties hereto have already agreed among themselves by actions of the governing authorities of the respective parties that there should be only one solid waste management plan to encompass the entirety of Kittitas County; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners acting for Kittitas County desires and is willing to provide for, operate and maintain such a solid waste disposal system in accordance with applicable state laws and regulations.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and in further consideration of the mutual agreements and covenants herein contained, the parties agree as follows:

Section 1. AUTHORITY

The parties to this Agreement jointly have and possess the power and authorization under Chapter 39.34 of the laws of the State of Washington, being entitled the “Interlocal Corporation Act,” to acquire or lease land for solid waste disposal purposes; to acquire and construct facilities, and to operate and maintain such facilities for the collection and disposal of solid wastes and do jointly agree that a countywide solid waste management system can best be achieved by cooperative action of the parties to this Agreement operating through authorization bestowed by said Chapter 39.34, Revised Code of Washington.

Section 2. PURPOSE

The purpose of this intergovernmental agreement is to provide for the economic and sanitary disposal of solid wastes produced or generated within each member municipality and within the unincorporated areas of the COUNTY.

Section 3. POWERS

The parties hereto delegate, and the COUNTY hereby assumes both the power and obligation to do each of the following:

- a. To provide solid waste disposal facilities and service to all participating parties hereto.
- b. To establish a schedule of fees to be collected from all users of the disposal facilities to cover current operating expenses, equipment and facility rental expense, provided, however, that any such future rates shall not be set nor revenues used for the purpose of satisfying any indebtedness incurred prior to the effective date of this agreement.
- c. To purchase, lease, receive as gifts or donations or otherwise acquire all land, buildings, equipment or supplies needed to provide a solid waste disposal system.

- d. To make or cause to be made studies and surveys necessary to carry out the functions of countywide solid waste management.
- e. To propose and recommend to participating parties to this agreement such local ordinances governing collection and disposal of solid waste as might be deemed desirable.
- f. To provide for a system of budgeting, accounting and auditing of all funds associated with the solid waste system.
- g. To accept grants or loans of money or property from the United States, the State of Washington or any person and to enter into any agreement in connection therewith, and to hold, use and dispose of such money or property in accordance with the terms of the gift, loan or grant.
- h. To do such other things that are reasonably necessary to accomplish the purpose as stated in Section 2 of this Agreement.

Section 4. ORGANIZATION

- a. The Commissioners or their designated agent shall be in charge of managing the solid waste disposal operation for the benefit of all citizens residing in Kittitas County.
- b. The COUNTY shall require any solid waste contractor to operate the solid waste disposal facilities in accordance with such Joint Solid Waste Management Plan as shall be approved by all the parties hereto and by the Washington State Department of Ecology.
- c. The Kittitas County Health Officer or his designated agent shall have the responsibility on behalf of the parties hereto to enforce appropriate health regulations with respect to solid waste and to issue to qualified parties such permits and licenses as might be necessary and it is further agreed that this responsibility shall be exercised for the benefit of all citizens residing in Kittitas County.

- d. Each of the cities shall adopt as soon as practicable an ordinance which shall require a private collector of solid waste to obtain a permit to collect said solid waste within the city. Said ordinance and the permit issued thereunder shall provide that all solid waste collected by any permittee shall be deposited only at a disposal site to be designated by a Joint Solid Waste Management Plan of the County and Cities herein.
- e. The City of Cle Elum presently contracts with a private solid waste collector to provide for the collection of solid waste in the City of Cle Elum at city expense. It is understood that the City of Cle Elum, or any other city contracting with a private collector, instead of adopting an ordinance as above provided, shall provide in the contract with its private collector, that said collector shall deposit all solid waste collected under said contract only at a disposal site to be designated by a Joint Solid Waste Management Plan of the County and Cities herein.
- f. The CITIES agree that they each have the power to, and shall as soon as practicable, amend their own respective existing permits and contracts to provide that the present private collector within their respective cities shall deposit all solid waste collected under said existing permits or existing contracts only at a disposal site to be designated by a Joint Solid Waste Management Plat of the County and Cities herein.

Section 5. FINANCING

- a. The COUNTY shall be solely responsible for providing and paying for capital facilities and equipment acquired by the County for the Countywide system.

Section 6. ACCOUNTING AND AUDITS

- a. The COUNTY shall maintain books of account for the solid waste disposal operation in accordance with the requirements of the Washington State Auditor.
- b. Authorized representatives of any party hereto shall have the right to inspect said books of account at any time.

Section 7. PROPERTY RIGHTS

- a. CITIES will retain their financial share in the existing capital facilities and each shall be reimbursed for their respective shares of the then current value of any cooperatively funded asset when and in the event it is sold.
- b. In the event of termination of this Agreement, the facilities and any funds in the possession of the COUNTY at such time shall be distributed in kind or sold, as may be agreed upon by the parties, and the proceeds thereof distributed to the parties as their interests appear on the books of the COUNTY.

Section 8. TERM

This Agreement shall continue until rescinded, or terminated as herein provided.

Section 9. RECISSION OR TERMINATION

This Agreement may be rescinded and all obligations herein terminated only by written consent of all the parties hereto. This Agreement hereby replaces and supersedes all previous agreements between the named parties on the subject of solid waste.

Section 10. ADMISSION OF NEW PARTIES

- a. It is recognized that public entities other than the original parties hereto may wish to hereafter join in this Agreement.
- b. Additional public entities may be added upon such terms and conditions as the then participating parties shall unanimously agree upon.
- c. The terms of and conditions upon the admission of such additional parties shall be evidenced by a written addendum to this Agreement signed by the then participating parties and the additional party.

Section 11. AMENDMENTS

Amendments to this Agreement shall only be made by written agreement of all the parties hereto.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this agreement to be executed by their duly authorized governing authorities as of the day and year first above written.

(1) ATTEST: TOWN OF SOUTH CLE ELUM

Town Clerk Mayor

(2) ATTEST: CITY OF ROSLYN

City Clerk Mayor

(3) ATTEST: CITY OF KITTITAS

City Clerk

Mayor

(4) ATTEST: CITY OF CLE ELUM

City Clerk

Mayor

(5) ATTEST: CITY OF ELLENSBURG

City Clerk

Mayor

(6) ATTEST: KITTITAS COUNTY

County Auditor

Commissioner

Commissioner

Commissioner

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
COUNTY OF KITTITAS
STATE OF WASHINGTON**

RESOLUTION NO. _____

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE KITTITAS COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Washington State Legislature, pursuant to the provisions of RCW 70.95, enacted legislation the purpose of which is to establish a comprehensive state-wide program for solid waste handling, and solid waste recovery and/or recycling which will prevent land, air, and water pollution and conserve the natural, economic, and energy resources of this state; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of RCW 70.95.080 each county within the state, in cooperation with the various cities located within such county, shall prepare a coordinated, comprehensive solid waste management plan; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of RCW 70.95 of the Revised Code of Washington and the Joint Solid Waste Disposal System Interlocal Agreement between the Cities and County, the following governmental entities have already agreed among themselves by actions of the governing authorities of the respective parties that there should be only one solid waste management plan to encompass the entirety of Kittitas County;

1. City of Ellensburg, a municipal corporation
2. City of Roslyn, a municipal corporation
3. City of Cle Elum, a municipal corporation
4. Town of South Cle Elum, a municipal corporation
5. City of Kittitas, a municipal corporation and,

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 70.95 the Kittitas County Solid Waste Advisory Committee and Solid Waste Staff have revised the Kittitas County Solid Waste Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kittitas County Board of Commissioners in consideration of the premises and in further consideration of mutual agreements and covenants does hereby approve and adopt the 1997 Revision of the Kittitas County Solid Waste Plan for the management of solid waste in Kittitas County.

DATED this ____ day of December, 1998.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
KITTITAS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Mary Seubert, Chair

Max Golladay, Vice-Chair

Bill Hinkle, Commissioner

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT

This agreement is executed by and between Whatcom County (“County”) and the City of Sumas (“City”) (hereinafter jointly referred to as “the parties”) for the purposes of establishing an integrated and coordinated solid waste management program for Whatcom County; fulfilling the City’s and County’s obligations under Chapter 70.95 RCW, and other state and federal laws and regulations governing solid waste management; and contributing to the health and safety of all Whatcom County residents. The parties make and enter into this Interlocal Agreement (“Agreement”) effective the ____ day of _____, 1989, for the purposes and under terms contained herein.

Definitions

For the purposes of this Agreement and any related agreements, contracts, and documents executed, adopted, or approved pursuant to this Agreement, the parties shall use the definitions found in RCW 70.95.030; 70.138.020, and WAC 173-304-100, unless the context indicates otherwise.

Recitals

WHEREAS, the parties recognize the need and obligation to meet federal and state mandates for solid waste planning and management; and

WHEREAS, the parties believe that the comprehensive solid waste management plan (“Plan”) can best be accomplished under the leadership of Whatcom County in cooperation with the City; and

WHEREAS, the City agrees that to implement the County’s Plan the County must control the flow and disposal of all solid wastes originating within the City that are to be landfilled; and

WHEREAS, programs of solid waste reduction and recycling can be most effective when carried out pursuant to a coordinated Plan; and

WHEREAS, the County must have adequate funding to acquire, construct, and operate a County landfill and otherwise meet its financial obligations for solid waste planning and management as required by law; and

WHEREAS, the parties are authorized and empowered to enter into this Agreement pursuant to Chapter 39.34 RCW.

THEREFORE, in consideration of mutual promises and covenants herein, it is hereby agreed:

1. Authority and Responsibilities of the County: The City hereby delegates and grants to the County the following authorities and obligations to be exercised and assumed by the County on behalf of the City with only such limits as are herein specifically enumerated or provided by law. The County shall:

A. Prepare and submit for approval on behalf of the City and County a comprehensive solid waste management plan as provided in RCW 780.95.080 and related provisions of law. Such plan as finally prepared, amended, or modified shall, following referral to the Executive Committee as provided in Section 6 of this Agreement, be binding upon the City in its solid waste management;

B. Include within the Plan the official position of the County and signatory cities on the disposal of special incinerator ash in the County. The County Executive shall be the sole spokesman of participating local governments for the purpose of commenting to the Department of Ecology on ash management plans prepared pursuant to RCW 70.138.030(1), and disposal permit applications prepared pursuant to RCW 70.138.030(4). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the County recognizes that final determination of special incinerator ash disposal resides within the jurisdiction of the Department of Ecology.

C. Implement, in cooperation with the City, waste reduction and recycling programs within such City, as well as in unincorporated areas, all as enumerated in the Plan. Where appropriate and agreed, the County may provide funding to the City to implement such waste reduction and recycling program;

D. Include the City in a solid waste disposal district if such district is formed under the provisions of RCW 36.58.100 - .150; and

E. Acquire, construct, and operate within the corporate limits of the City, where provided for in Plan implementation, solid waste facilities including, but not limited to, transfer stations and recycling facilities, subject, however, to City zoning, building codes, and related land use ordinances.

2. Responsibilities of the City: The City hereby agrees:

- A. That its cooperation with the County shall include, where appropriate, provisions in its franchise agreements with waste haulers to implement curbside recycling or other waste reduction and recycling programs of the adopted Plan;
 - B. To provide for mandatory solid waste collection within such City during the term of the Agreement;
 - C. Pursuant to the Plan and as incorporated in a City flow control ordinance, the City shall estimate the portion of its solid waste stream that is to be recycled, incinerated, and landfilled. The City agrees that all material to be landfilled shall be dedicated to the exclusive control of the County;
 - D. That, subject to law, the City grants to the County exclusive and complete jurisdiction over any solid waste originating outside of the County and imported into the City for disposal, or originating in the City and exported for disposal outside the County. Any such import or export of solid waste shall only be on terms and conditions approved by the County; and
 - E. To cooperate in implementing Plan elements, particularly those related to solid waste reduction and recycling.
3. Financing: The County shall finance the programs provided for in the Plan by a combination of “tipping” fees, transfer station charges, taxes authorized by law (including RCW 36.58.140), and such other revenues and charges as the County Council may authorize from time to time to fund its solid waste utility.
4. County Flow Control: The County shall control by County flow control ordinance all solid waste originating within the unincorporated areas of the County.

5. Termination of Agreement: The City of County may terminate this Agreement after June 1, 1990 by giving written notice no less than six (6) months prior to the last day of the County's budget year. Under current state law the last day of the County's budget year is November 30. The parties agree: (1) that termination will not absolve them of responsibility for meeting financial and other obligations outstanding at the time of termination; and (2) that prior to termination, a withdrawing city will prepare and receive Ecology approval of its own solid waste management plan.

6. Formation of Executive Committee: The parties agree to form an Executive Committee to consider various matters in the management of the Plan that require the cooperation and joint action of each signatory to an interlocal agreement. The members of the Executive Committee shall be the County Executive and the mayor of each city executing an interlocal agreement. The Executive Committee shall:

- A. Meet the first working Wednesday of each October or at the call of the County Executive or a majority of the mayors;
- B. Approve the Plan or revisions or amendments thereto by majority vote for submission to the County Council; provided, that any member may file a minority report with the County Council or the Department of Ecology; provided further, that if a majority of members cannot agree on a plan revision or update, the County Executive may submit the Plan with the alternatives or objections of the mayors noted on the record;
- C. Consider the direct implementation strategies for the Plan, including funding allocations as may be recommended to the County Council;
- D. Review and recommend to the County Council any revision to the tax rate assessed by the Solid Waste Disposal District, it being specifically agreed that the initial tax rate shall be ___% of any collection charge; and
- E. Undertake such other activities as may aid in the successful implementation of the Plan.

7. Assets and Liabilities: On termination of this Agreement, any assets owned separately by a party shall remain the property of that party. In entering into this Agreement, neither party assumes liability for the actions or activities of the other, except as provided by law or as may be agreed by the parties from time to time.

8. Implementing Agreements: The parties agree that routine operating agreements may be required from time to time to accomplish the purposes of this Agreement and the Plan. Any such operating agreement or understanding executed to implement this Agreement or the Plan which is signed by the County Executive and the Mayor shall be presumed to be binding on the parties unless contrary to law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement is executed this ____ day of _____, 1989.

ATTEST:

WHATCOM COUNTY

Ramona Reeves
Clerk of the Council

SHIRLEY VAN ZANTEN
County Executive

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Randall J. _____, Chief Civil
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

ATTEST:

CITY OF SUMAS

By _____
Mayor

SOLID WASTE INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT

This Agreement is entered into between King County, a political subdivision of the State of Washington and _____, a municipal corporation of the State of Washington, hereinafter referred to as "County" and "City" respectively. This agreement has been authorized by the legislative body of each jurisdiction pursuant to formal action as designated below:

King County: Motion No. 7143

City: _____

PREAMBLE

This Agreement is entered into pursuant to chapter 39.34 RCW for the purpose of cooperative management of solid waste in King County. It is the intent of the parties to work cooperatively in establishing a solid waste management plan pursuant to Chapter 70.95 and with emphasis on the established priorities for solid waste management of waste reduction, waste recycling, energy recovery or incineration, and landfilling. The parties particularly support waste reduction and recycling and shall cooperate to achieve the goals established by the comprehensive solid waste management plan.

The parties acknowledge their intent to meet or surpass applicable environmental standards with regard to the solid waste system. The parties agree that equivalent customer classes should receive equivalent basic services.

I. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Agreement the following definitions shall apply:

"Basic Services" means services provided by the King County Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Division, including the management and handling of solid waste.

"Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan" means the comprehensive plan for solid waste management as required by RCW 70.95.080.

"Designated Interlocal Forum" means a group formed pursuant to the Forum Interlocal Agreement comprised of representatives of unincorporated King County designated by the King County Council, representatives of the City of Seattle designated by the City of Seattle, and representatives of other incorporated cities and towns within King County that are signators to the Forum Interlocal Agreement.

"Disposal" means the final treatment, utilization, processing, deposition, or incineration of solid waste but shall not include waste reduction or waste recycling as defined herein.

"Diversion" means the directing or permitting the directing of solid waste to disposal sites other than the disposal site designated by King County.

"Energy/Resource Recovery" means "the recovery of energy in a usable form from mass burning or refuse derived fuel incineration, pyrolysis of any other means of using the heat of combustion of solid waste that involves high temperature (above 1,200 degrees F) processing." (WAC 173-304-100).

"Moderate Risk Waste" means" (a) any waste that exhibits any of the characteristics of hazardous waste but is exempt from regulation under this chapter solely because the waste is generated in quantities below the threshold for regulation and (b) any household wastes which are generated from the disposal of substances identified by the department as hazardous household substances." (RCW 70.105.010)

"Solid Waste" means all putrescible and nonputrescible solid and semisolid wastes, including but not limited to garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, and discarded commodities but shall not include dangerous, hazardous or extremely hazardous waste.

"System" means King County's system of solid waste transfer stations, rural and regional landfills, energy/resource recovery and processing facilities as authorized by RCW 36.58.040, and as established pursuant to the approved King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

"Waste Recycling" means "reusing waste materials and extracting valuable materials from a waste stream." (RCW 70.95.030)

"Waste Reduction" means reducing the amount or type of waste generated but shall not include reduction through energy recovery or incineration.

"Landfill" means "a disposal facility or part of a facility at which waste is placed in or on land and which is not a land treatment facility." (RCW 70.95.030).

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Agreement is to establish the respective responsibility of the parties in a solid waste management system which includes, but is not limited to: Planning, waste reduction, recycling, and disposal of mixed municipal solid waste, industrial waste, demolition debris and all other waste defined as solid waste by RCW 70.95.030, and moderate risk waste as defined in RCW 70.105-010.

III. DURATION

This Agreement shall become effective on July 1, 1988, and shall remain in effect through June 30, 2028.

IV. APPROVAL

This Agreement shall be submitted to the Washington State Department of Ecology for its approval as to all matters within its jurisdiction. This Agreement shall be filed with the City Clerk, with the Clerk of the King County Council and with the Secretary of State of the State of Washington.

V. REVIEW AND RENEGOTIATION

5.1 Either party may request review and/or renegotiation of any provision of this Agreement other than those specified in Section 5.2 below during the six-month period immediately preceding the fifth anniversary of the effective date of this Agreement and during the six month period immediately preceding each succeeding fifth year anniversary thereafter. Such request must be in writing and must specify the provision(s) of the Agreement for which review/ renegotiation is requested. Review and/or renegotiation pursuant to such written request shall be initiated within thirty days of said receipt.

5.2 Review and/or renegotiation shall not include the issues of system rates and charges, waste stream control or diversion unless agreed by both parties.

5.3 In the event the parties are not able to mutually and satisfactorily resolve the issues set forth in said request within six months from the date of receipt of said request, either party may unilaterally request the Forum to review the issues presented and issue a written recommendation within ninety days of receipt of said request by the Forum. Review of said request shall be pursuant to the procedures set forth in the Interlocal Agreement creating the Forum and pursuant to the Forum's bylaws. The written decision of the Forum shall be advisory to the parties.

5.4 Notwithstanding any other provision in this paragraph to the contrary, the parties may, pursuant to mutual agreement, modify or amend any provision of this Agreement at any time during the term of said Agreement.

VI. GENERAL OBLIGATION OF PARTIES

6.1 KING COUNTY

a. Management. King County agrees to provide county-wide solid waste management services for waste generated and collected within jurisdictions, party to this Agreement. The County agrees to dispose of or designate disposal sites for all solid waste including moderate risk waste generated and/or collected within the corporate limits of the City which is delivered to King County in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local environmental health laws, rules, or regulations.

b. Planning. King County shall serve as the planning authority within King County for solid waste including moderate risk waste but shall not be responsible for planning for hazardous or dangerous waste or any other planning responsibility that is specifically designated by State or Federal statute.

c. Operation. King County shall be or shall designate or authorize the operating authority for transfer, processing and disposal facilities, including public landfills, waste reduction or recycling facilities and energy resource recovery facilities as well as closure and post-closure responsibilities for landfills which are or were operated by King County.

d. Collection Service. King County shall not provide solid waste collection services within the corporate limits of the City, unless permitted by law and agreed to by both parties.

e. Support and Assistance. King County shall provide support and technical assistance to the City if the City seeks to establish a waste reduction and recycling program compatible with the County waste reduction and recycling plan. The County shall develop educational materials related to waste reduction and recycling and strategies for maximizing the usefulness of the materials and will make these available to the City for its use. Although, the County will not be required to provide a particular level of support or fund any City activities related to waste reduction and recycling, King County intends to move forward aggressively to establish waste reduction and recycling programs.

f. Forecast. The County shall develop waste stream forecast's as part of the comprehensive planning process and assumes all risks related to facility sizing based upon such forecasts.

g. Facilities and Services. County facilities and services including waste reduction and recycling shall be provided pursuant to the comprehensive solid waste plan. All personal and real property acquired by King County for solid waste management system purposes shall be the property of King County.

6.2 CITY

a. Collection. The City, an entity designated by the City or such other entity as is authorized by state law shall serve as operating authority for solid waste collection services provided within the City's corporate limits.

b. Disposal. The City shall by ordinance designate the County disposal system for the disposal of all solid waste including moderate risk waste generated and/or collected within the corporate limits of the City and shall authorize the County to designate disposal sites for the disposal of all solid waste including moderate risk waste generated or collected within the corporate limits of the City, except for solid waste which is eliminated through waste reduction or waste recycling activities consistent with the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. No solid waste generated or collected within the City may be diverted from the designated disposal sites without County approval.

VII. COUNTY SHALL SET DISPOSAL RATES AND OPERATING RULES FOR DISPOSAL

In establishing or amending disposal rates for system users, the County may adopt and amend by ordinance rates necessary to recover all costs of operation including the costs of handling, processing, disposal, defense and payment of claims, capital improvements, operational improvements and the

closure of landfills which are or were operated by King County. King County shall establish classes of service for basic solid waste management services and by ordinance shall establish rates for users of each class.

VIII. LIABILITY

8.1 Except as provided herein, the County shall indemnify and hold harmless the City and shall have the right and duty to defend the City through the County's attorneys against any and all claims arising out of the County's operations and to settle such claims, recognizing that all costs incurred by the County thereby are system costs which must be satisfied from disposal rates as provided in section VII herein. In providing such defense of the City, the County shall exercise good faith in such defense or settlement so as to protect the City's interest. For purposes of this section "claims arising out of the county's operations" shall include claims arising out of the ownership, control, or maintenance of the system, but shall not include claims arising out of the City's operation of motor vehicles in connection with the system or other activities under the control of the City which may be incidental to the County's operation.

8.2 If the County is not negligent, the City shall hold harmless, indemnify and defend the County for any property damages or personal injury solely caused by the City's negligent failure to comply with the provisions of Section 8.5.a.

8.3 In the event the County acts to defend the City against a claim, the City shall cooperate with the County. In the event the City acts to defend the County, the County shall cooperate with the City.

8.4 For purposes of this section, references to City or County shall be deemed to include the officers, employees and agents of either party, acting within the scope of their authority.

8.5.a. All waste generated or collected from within the corporate limits of the City which is delivered to the system for disposal shall be in compliance with the resource conservation and recovery act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), RCW 70.95, King County Board of Health Rules and Regulations No. 8, and all other applicable federal, state and local environmental health laws, rules or regulations.

The City shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of section 8.5.a. if it has adopted an ordinance requiring solid waste delivered to the system for disposal to meet such laws, rules, or regulations and by written agreement has authorized King County to enforce these within the corporate limits of the City.

8.5.b. The County shall provide the City with written notice of any violation of this provision. Upon such notice, the City shall take immediate steps to remedy the violation and prevent similar future violations to the reasonable satisfaction of King County which may include but not be limited to removing the waste and disposing of it an approved facility. If, in good faith, the City disagrees with the County regarding the violation, such dispute shall be resolved between the parties in Superior Court. Each party shall be responsible for its attorney's fees and costs. Failure of the City to take the steps requested by the County pending Superior Court resolution shall not be deemed a violation of this

agreement; provided, however, that this shall not release the City for damages or loss to the County arising out of the failure to take such steps if the Court finds that the City violated the requirements to comply with applicable laws set forth in this section.

8.6 City is not held harmless or indemnified with regard to any liability arising under 42 USC § 9601-9675 (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) or as hereafter amended or pursuant to any state legislation imposing liability for cleanup of contaminated property, pollutants or hazardous or dangerous substances.

IX. FORUM

By entering into this Agreement, the County and City agree to enter into and execute a Forum Interlocal Agreement. Such agreement shall provide for the establishment of a representative Forum for consideration and/or determination of issues of policy regarding the term and conditions of this Solid Waste Interlocal Agreement.

X. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

10.1 King County is designated to prepare the comprehensive solid waste management plan and this plan shall include the City's Solid Waste Management Comprehensive Plan pursuant to RCW 70.95.080(3).

10.2 The initial comprehensive plan prepared under the terms of this Agreement shall be submitted to the King County Council and the designated interlocal Forum by December 31, 1988. The plan shall be reviewed and any necessary revisions proposed at least once every three years following the approval of the Comprehensive Plan by the State Department of Ecology. From the effective date of this Agreement until the 1988 plan is approved, the 1974 Solid Waste Management Plan as approved in 1977 by DOE shall be used to meet the requirements of RCW 70.95.185 as directed by the State Department of Ecology. King County shall provide services and build facilities in accordance with the adopted Comprehensive Plan.

10.3 The Comprehensive Plan will promote waste reduction and recycling in accordance with Washington State solid waste management priorities pursuant to chapter 70.95 RCW, at a minimum.

10.4 The comprehensive solid waste management plan will be prepared in accordance with chapter 70.95 RCW and solid waste planning guidelines developed by the Department of Ecology. The plan shall include, but not be limited to:

- a. Descriptions of and policies regarding management practices and facilities required for handling all waste types;
- b. Schedules and responsibilities for implementing policies;

- c. Policies concerning waste reduction, recycling, energy and resource recovery, collection, transfer, long-haul transport, disposal, enforcement and administration;
- d. Operational plan for the elements discussed in Item c above.

10.5 The cost of preparation by King County of the Comprehensive Plan will be considered a cost of the system and financed out of the rate base.

10.6 The Comprehensive Plan will be adopted when the following has occurred:

- a. The Comprehensive Plan is approved by the King County Council; and
- b. The Comprehensive Plan is approved by Cities representing three-quarters of the population of the incorporated population of jurisdictions that are parties to the Forum Interlocal Agreement. In calculating the three-quarters, the calculations shall consider only those incorporated jurisdictions taking formal action to approve or disapprove the Plan within 120 days of receipt of the Plan. The 120 day time period shall begin to run from receipt by an incorporated jurisdiction of the Forum's recommendation on the Plan, or, if the Forum is unable to make a recommendation, upon receipt of the Comprehensive Plan from the Forum without recommendation.

10.7 Should the Comprehensive Plan be approved by the King County Council, but not receive approval of three-quarters of the Cities acting on the Plan, and should King County and the Cities be unable to resolve their disagreement, then the Comprehensive Plan shall be referred to the State Department of Ecology and the State Department of Ecology will resolve any disputes regarding Plan adoption and adequacy by approving or disapproving the Comprehensive Plan or any part thereof.

10.8 King County shall determine which cities are affected by any proposed amendment to the Comprehensive Plan. If any City disagrees with such determination, then the City can request that the Forum determine whether or not the City is affected. Such determination shall be made by a two-thirds majority vote of all representative members of the Forum.

10.9 Should King County and the affected jurisdictions be unable to agree on amendments to the Comprehensive Plan, then the proposed amendments shall be referred to the Department of Ecology to resolve any disputes regarding such amendments.

10.10 Should there be any impasse between the parties regarding Plan adoption, adequacy, or consistency or inconsistency or whether any permits or programs adopted or proposed are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, then the Department of Ecology shall resolve said disputes.

XI. FORCE MAJEURE

The parties are not liable for failure to perform pursuant to the terms of this Agreement when failure to perform was due to an unforeseeable event beyond the control of either party to this Agreement.

XIII. WAIVER

No waiver by either party of any term or condition of this Agreement shall be deemed or construed to constitute a waiver of any other term or condition or of any subsequent breach whether of the same or a different provision of this Agreement.

XII. MERGER

This Agreement merges and supersedes all prior negotiations, representation and/or agreements between the parties relating to the subject matter of this Agreement and constitutes the entire contract between the parties except with regard to the provisions of the Forum Interlocal Agreement.

XIV. THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARY

This Agreement is not entered into with the intent that it shall benefit any other entity or person except those expressly described herein, and no other such person or entity shall be entitled to be treated as a third party beneficiary of this Agreement.

XV. SEVERABILITY

If any of the provisions contained in this Agreement are held illegal, invalid or unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

XVI. NOTICE

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this Agreement has been executed by each party on the date set forth below:

CITY

KING COUNTY

MAYOR

KING COUNTY EXECUTIVE

DATE: _____

DATE: _____

PURSUANT TO ORDINANCE NO. _____

PURSUANT TO ORDINANCE NO. _____

CLERK – ATTEST

CLERK - ATTEST

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY

CITY ATTORNEY

KING COUNTY DEPUTY PROSECUTING
ATTORNEY

DATE: _____

DATE: _____

FORUM INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT

This Agreement is entered into between King County, a political subdivision of the State of Washington, the City of Seattle, and the cities and towns set forth below, all municipal corporations located within the boundaries of King County, hereinafter referred to as "County" and "Cities". This Agreement has been authorized by the legislative body of each jurisdiction pursuant to formal action as designated on the signature pages.

I. PREAMBLE

This Agreement is entered into for the purposes of establishing a Forum composed of representatives from the Cities and the County that will consider issues of policy regarding terms and conditions of the Solid Waste Interlocal Agreement entered into individually between each City and the County.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Agreement is to establish the Forum and the terms and conditions by which the parties shall discuss and/or determine policy and development of a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

III. DURATION

This Agreement shall become effective on July 1, 1988, and shall remain in effect through June 30, 2028.

IV. APPROVAL

This Agreement shall be submitted to the Washington State Department of Ecology for its approval as to all matters within the Department's statutory jurisdiction, if any. This Agreement shall be filed with each City clerk, with the Clerk of the King County Council, and the Secretary of State of the State of Washington.

V. SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The scope of the responsibilities of the Forum is as follows:

1. Advise the King County Council, the King County Executive and other jurisdictions as appropriate, on all policy aspects of solid waste management and planning.
2. Consult with and advise King County Solid Waste Division on technical issues related to solid waste management and planning.

3. Review and comment on alternatives and recommendations for King County comprehensive solid waste management plan and facilitate a review and/or approval of the plan by each jurisdiction.
4. Review subsequent proposed interlocal agreements between King County and Cities for planning, waste recycling and reduction, and waste stream control.
5. Review and comment on disposal rate proposals.
6. Review and comment on status reports on waste stream reduction, recycling, energy/resource recovery and solid waste operations with interjurisdictional impact.
7. Promote information exchange and interaction between waste generators, local government with collection authority, recyclers and County planned and operated disposal systems.
8. Provide coordination opportunities between King County Solid Waste Division, Cities, private operators and recyclers.
9. Aid Cities in recognizing municipal solid waste responsibilities, including collection and recycling, and effectively carrying out those responsibilities.

VI. MEMBERSHIP

6.1 The Forum shall consist of a 12 member group of representatives of unincorporated King County designated by the King County Council, representatives of the City of Seattle designated by the City of Seattle, and representatives of other incorporated cities and towns within King County that are signators to this agreement designated by the Suburban Cities Association. Members of the Forum shall be established on the most current population estimates as published by the Washington Office of Financial Management. Currently, unincorporated King County composes 41 percent; Seattle, 36 percent; and Suburban Cities, 23 percent of the total population. The calculations are determined as follows:

				<u>Members</u>
Unincorporated King County	12 x	41% =	4.92	5
Seattle	12 x	36% =	4.32	4
Suburbs	12 x	23% =	2.76	<u>3</u>
Total				12 + Chair

6.2 In calculating the number of representatives on the Forum, all numbers .5 and greater are to be rounded up to the nearest whole number. Proportional representation of the Forum will be reviewed once every five years during the life of this agreement and necessary revisions shall be made to the proportional representation according to the formula set forth above based on population change as established by the most current census.

6.3 In addition to the 12 members of the Forum, a citizen chair shall be so selected or removed by a majority vote of all members of the Forum. Each representative shall have an equal vote on all Forum decisions. The Chair shall vote only in the case of a tie on any vote of the Forum.

VII. MEETINGS

Unless otherwise provided, Roberts Revised Rules of Order shall govern all procedural matters related to the business of the Forum. There shall be a minimum of two meetings each year and not less than 14 days written notice shall be given to members prior to such meeting. Four or more members or the Chair may declare an emergency meeting with 24 hours written notice to the members. The first meeting shall be held no later than March 1, 1988, and the time, date and location shall be set by King County after consultation with the representatives of Seattle and the other cities and towns.

VIII. BYLAWS

8.1 The Forum shall, within sixty days after its first meeting, adopt bylaws for the operation of the Forum. Such bylaws shall recognize that this Forum shall function in the place of the Puget Sound Council of Governments Committee on Solid Waste and the Solid Waste Management Board of the King Sub-regional Council. This Interlocal Forum shall not report to nor have responsibilities to or for

either committee or council. The King County Solid Waste Advisory Committee formed pursuant to RCW 70.95.165 shall continue pursuant to its statutory functions and, in addition, shall advise the Forum on solid waste matters.

8.2 The bylaws shall provide, among other things, that the Forum shall make an annual written report to the public, and the parties to this Agreement on Forum activities and the status of the solid waste systems in King County. The bylaws may also provide for such other reports as deemed necessary.

8.3 The bylaws shall also provide for the manner in which the Forum will provide its consultative and participatory advice regarding the solid waste management plan.

IX. STAFFING AND OTHER SUPPORT

Staffing, supplies and equipment for the Forum shall be supplied by and through the Puget Sound Council of Governments, its successor, or other entity. Reimbursement to the Puget Sound Council of Governments for such staffing, supplies and equipment shall be agreed upon and paid by King County from monies collected from the solid waste rates and charges, after considering recommendations by the Forum to King County. The Forum shall submit an appropriation request to the County by May 31 of each year or such other mutually agreed upon date. King County may, subject to approval by a two-thirds vote of all constituted representatives of the Forum, terminate the staffing with Puget Sound Council of Governments and provide such staffing, supplies and equipment by other means.

X. FORCE MAJEURE

The parties are not liable for failure to perform pursuant to the terms of this Agreement when failure to perform was due to an unforeseeable event beyond the control of any party to this agreement.

XI. MERGER

This Agreement merges and supersedes all prior negotiation, representation and/or agreements between the parties relating to the subject matter of this Agreement and constitutes the entire contract between the parties except with regard to the provisions of the Solid Waste Interlocal Agreement.

XII. WAIVER

No waiver by either party of any term or condition of this Agreement shall be deemed or construed to constitute a waiver of any other term or condition or any subsequent breach, whether of the same or a different provision of this Agreement.

XIII. THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARY

This Agreement is not entered into with the intent that it shall benefit any other entity or person, except those expressly described herein, and no other such person or entity shall be entitled to be treated as a third party beneficiary of this Agreement.

XIV. SEVERABILITY

If any of the provisions contained in this Agreement are held illegal, invalid or unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement has been executed by each party on the date set forth below, pursuant to the legislative action set forth below.

CITY

KING COUNTY

Mayor

King County Executive

Date

Date

Pursuant to Ordinance No. _____

Pursuant to Ordinance No. _____

Clerk – Attest

Clerk - Attest

Approved as to form and legality

Approved as to form and legality

City Attorney

King County
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

Date

Date

APPENDIX C
Example Resolution of Adoption

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
COUNTY OF KITTITAS
STATE OF WASHINGTON**

RESOLUTION NO. _____

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE KITTITAS COUNTY SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Washington State Legislature, pursuant to the provisions of RCW 70.95, enacted legislation the purpose of which is to establish a comprehensive state-wide program for solid waste handling, and solid waste recovery and/or recycling which will prevent land, air, and water pollution and conserve the natural, economic, and energy resources of this state; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of RCW 70.95.080 each county within the state, in cooperation with the various cities located within such county, shall prepare a coordinated, comprehensive solid waste management plan; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of RCW 70.95 of the Revised Code of Washington and the Joint Solid Waste Disposal System Interlocal Agreement between the Cities and County, the following governmental entities have already agreed among themselves by actions of the governing authorities of the respective parties that there should be only one solid waste management plan to encompass the entirety of Kittitas County;

1. City of Ellensburg, a municipal corporation
2. City of Roslyn, a municipal corporation
3. City of Cle Elum, a municipal corporation
4. Town of South Cle Elum, a municipal corporation
5. City of Kittitas, a municipal corporation and,

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 70.95 the Kittitas County Solid Waste Advisory Committee and Solid Waste Staff have revised the Kittitas County Solid Waste Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kittitas County Board of Commissioners in consideration of the premises and in further consideration of mutual agreements and covenants does hereby approve and adopt the 1997 Revision of the Kittitas County Solid Waste Plan for the management of solid waste in Kittitas County.

DATED this _____ day of December, 1998.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
KITITITAS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Mary Seubert, Chair

Max Golladay, Vice-Chair

Bill Hinkle, Commissioner

APPENDIX D
Performance Monitoring

Performance Monitoring

Performance monitoring is a process of measuring and evaluating programmatic success. However, even as broad a definition as this does include the full scope of the role of performance monitoring. Once a program has developed goals, objectives and recommendations, as they have done in their SWMP, performance monitoring measures not just the implementation of recommendations, but also the progress made towards the goal. Performance monitoring completes the program development and implementation cycle by adding measurement and evaluation. The data performance monitoring generates inform future decisions about goals, objectives and recommendations.

Performance Measures

The principal tools of performance monitoring are performance measures. The discussion of performance measures includes several components, with examples interspersed among them:

- What they are
- What they do
- How they work
- How to develop them
- Some tools for developing them
- Characteristics of Good Performance Measures
- Monitoring Performance

What Performance Measures Are

Performance Measures are objective (quantitative) indicators of how well a program is succeeding. They indicate progress towards a goal. They are typically structured in such a way that their meaning will not be distorted over time, using relative measures like percentages or per capita figures.

For instance, appropriate performance measures for a county recycling program might be the percentage of recyclable materials that are recycled or the percentage of households/businesses participating.

What Performance Measures Do

Performance Measures can be useful for numerous reasons. They provide accountability by quantifying results, they help focus programs on obtaining results, they promote discussions that help clarify program logic, they can help motivate employees, and they also provide the data for evaluating a program's successes and failures. In one phrase, though, performance measures focus attention: What gets measured gets done.

For example, in the process of determining appropriate measures for a recycling program, discussion may raise the assertion that overall diversion is the goal, and that per capita waste generation is a useful indicator since it incorporates both reduction and recycling efforts. With a local target reduction, it may be easier to motivate citizens to reduce their waste through regular

reports of the rate. A proper performance measure helps define the goal in the correct terms, while simultaneously measuring progress towards that goal.

How Performance Measures Work

Performance Measures work in three interrelated ways. First, they provide a snapshot of performance that can be compared to a goal or other target, such as a local recycling rate. Second, over time, performance measures indicate trends. Third, using a suite of measures can give a complete picture of progress towards an ultimate goal as well as an indication of how much one particular program has contributed to that goal.

For instance, a recently completed moderate risk waste fixed facility might be characterized by both higher participation rates and by high volumes per participant. If the overall goal is diversion of hazardous materials, then ultimate performance measures might be the percentage of moderate risk waste that is disposed properly or per capita moderate risk waste generation. These are preferable to, say, pounds of MRW received per resident, since they indicate a clear direction: a successful program should always increase proper disposal and decrease MRW generation. The volume or tonnage of MRW brought to a facility can be expected to increase dramatically at first, then drop as, quite literally, basements are cleaned out, so it lacks clear direction (it also focuses on facility usage rather than the actual goal of environmental protection).

However, the difficulty of obtaining these data may make these measures impractical. The local participation rate may be a good indicator of usage, and also incorporates how well the facility is being advertised.

How to Develop Performance Measures

Developing performance measures is a highly iterative process. The first step towards developing or refining performance measures is to identify the overall program goal, which might be environmental protection through waste diversion. If the goal is not clear, asking why the current programs are in place can serve as a guide towards an unarticulated goal. Programs may have multiple, conflicting goals that must be balanced. See the "Tools" section, below, for more details.

Once it is clear what the program is trying to accomplish, it is usually not too difficult to identify several options for how success might be measured. The options may include data readily available or currently unavailable, low-level (intermediate) or high level (ultimate) goals, actions wholly within or outside your control, and many similar, overlapping suggestions. Sorting through the ideas is usually more difficult. Compare the ideas to the above checklist describing the qualities of effective performance measures.

Some Tools for Defining Program Goals

Oftentimes it is unclear exactly what overall program goals are, unless the program has consciously striven to define them. The "So That" tool is useful for clarifying program logic and defining program

goals when they are not clear. This tool uses "so that" phrases to move from existing activities to higher program goals.

For example, a county might move through the following logical steps from activity through low-level goals to ultimate goals:

"We educate students about recycling" so that

"Student's families will know about recycling" so that

"Recycling participation will increase" [low-level goal] so that

"Landfill capacity will be preserved" and/or "Natural resources will be conserved" [ultimate goal].

A jurisdictional health authority might have a parallel process regarding enforcement efforts:

"We review permit applications" in order to

"Issue permits" so that

"Facilities operate in compliance with regulatory requirements" so that

"Air, land and water are protected from releases of hazardous materials" or "Local quality of life is maintained."

Sometimes programs have multiple goals that are somewhat in conflict. The National Park Service is a commonly cited example, since it is charged with both the preservation and recreational use of Park lands, and must both open and close access accordingly. For solid waste programs, a more germane example (though not exactly a performance measure) might be a change to tiered pricing of mandatory garbage collection to support recycling costs. Rates needs to balance revenue generation to cover recycling costs and the potential for illegal dumping to increase as rates do. In these types of situations, the conflicting ideas can be connected in a single goal statement by using "while". The "While" tool allows the balance to be directly addressed. For instance, a new variable rate program might have as its goal "to maximize recycling while not increasing illegal dumping."

Characteristics of Good Performance Measures

Once performance measures have been drafted, their utility can be easily checked.

Characteristics of good performance measures include:

- Measures what is important, or an appropriate surrogate. Recycling is a lower priority than Reduction or Reuse, but it is easier to measure and has therefore received undue attention. Recycling is fully compatible with increased consumption and waste generation, and is therefore not nearly as meaningful as the higher priorities. The higher priorities cannot be measured directly, but can be approximated by looking at waste generation rates.
- Easy to understand. With the exception of indices (such as the Consumer Price Index or Dow Jones Industrial Average), measures should have units that everyone can understand, such as pounds, miles, or percentages.
- Clear direction and obvious interpretation. The meaning of the measure should be obvious, requiring little or no interpretation. The reason "per capita MRW received at a fixed facility" is less than desirable is because MRW facility usage could decline because people are buying less hazardous material or because they are forgetting about the facility.
- Useful indefinitely. Performance measures are not changed frequently; they should last for the foreseeable future to allow for trend analysis.

Monitoring Performance

Appropriate suites of performance measures help answer two related questions: whether progress is being made towards a particular goal, and whether your particular program is contributing toward that progress. For instance a local waste reduction education program has an ultimate goal of reducing waste generated, and the local waste generation rate is used as a performance measure. However, recessions reduce building construction and overall consumption, so it is useful to have other measures available to assess whether one particular program affected the ultimate goal. If there is a strong correlation between program outputs (such as workshop participants, or commercial waste-audits) and the higher performance measure (waste generation), then this may indicate program success. It is also important to identify outside variables that could potentially affect the performance measure.

With an assessment of progress towards a goal and program accomplishments, it is possible to evaluate whether the current strategy is resulting in the desired outcome. As a plan is implemented, recommendations will be completed. If the strategy is correct, these accomplishments should lead to progress towards higher level goals, as indicated by performance monitoring.

APPENDIX E
Environmental Equity

Environmental Equity

A self-directed team referred to as the League for Environmental Equity and Diversity (LEED) was established by Ecology in 1994 to address Environmental Equity and diversity issues. In June of 1995, the team recommended a standard definition of Environmental Equity:

The proportionate and equitable distribution of environmental benefits and risks among diverse economic and cultural communities. It ensures that the policies, activities and the responses of government entities do not differentially impact diverse social and economic groups. Environmental equity promotes a safe and healthy environment for all people.

Several other recommendations were made within the team's final report addressing internal training, policy decisions and the incorporation of Environmental Equity ideals into agency projects (e.g. waste management grants and geographic approaches). The National Environmental Justice Advisory Council, which advises US EPA, has developed a model plan for public participation for additional reference.

There are several possible applications and considerations for Environmental Equity in solid waste planning.

Key Considerations

<p><i>Identify and characterize population of planning jurisdiction</i> <i>Develop a formal public participation strategy that targets identified groups</i> <i>Incorporate considerations for population characteristics in facility siting policies</i> <i>Gear educational programs to specific groups.</i></p>
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Plan Development

A specific public participation strategy should be developed as part of any planning process. While the local Solid Waste Advisory Committee will play a key role in plan development, considerations should be made for the general public. Prior to undertaking the developments of a participation strategy, demographic data should be gathered and analyzed. In order to develop an effective and efficient public participation strategy, you must characterize your audience. Demographic information for the jurisdiction should be readily available from the local land use department or library in the form of the United States Bureau of Census reports. The Washington State Office of Financial Management can also provide assistance regarding demographics. This characterization process should include the identification of minority economic and social groups. By identifying these groups, education and notification programs can be tailored to their needs to encourage participation.

Solid Waste Management Plan

Characterizing the population of the planning jurisdiction is one important element of the solid waste plan, and probably the most important element when addressing Environmental Equity.

While the results of this activity should be documented in the plan, the actual undertaking must be part of the plan development phase discussed above. Another consideration from a demographic standpoint will be siting issues. The local jurisdiction should consider the location of existing waste handling operations and facilities in relation to specific economic and social groups. The existence and location of these groups should be a consideration in establishing policies for siting future facilities.

The plan is also ideal for constructing a framework for local waste-related regulations and policies. The planning process should be utilized to identify and delineate public participation and notification strategies for the solid waste permitting system administered by jurisdictional health departments or districts.

Educational programs should include considerations for minority populations. Educational and informational material can be translated into another language, or public presentations could target non-traditional institutions and organizations.

APPENDIX F
Statutes and Rules Cited

Statutes Cited in Chapter 70.93 RCW
Model Litter Control and Recycling
Revised 1998

1.12.025	Construction of multiple amendments	Reviser's notes - .250
7.80.120	Civil Infractions	.060
34.05	Administrative Procedures Act	.040,.090,
43.51.048(2)	Parks & Recreation – Community Service	.060(3)
46.61.655	Rules of the Road – Covered Loads	.097
70.95.090	Solid Waste Management – WRR	.095(2)
72.09	Correction Reform Act, 1981	.250 and .250-1998
82.19	Litter Tax	.180(1)(a), (2)

Statutes Cited in Chapter 70.95 RCW
Solid Waste Management – Reduction and Recycling
Revised 1998

RCW	Act	Reference At
7.80	Civil Infractions	.235(2)
9A20.021	Washington Criminal Code	.560
15.54.235, .800	Fertilizer Regulation Act	.205
34.05	Administrative Procedures Act	.160,.094(3),.210,.212,.260(6)
43.03.050, 060	State Govt. – Exec – Travel Expenses	.040
43.20.050	State Board of Health Powers	.030 note
43.21B	Ecology Procedures Simplification Act – PCHB	.185,.300
43.21C	State Environmental Policy Act	.700
43.21K	Environmental Excellence Program Act	.005
43.83A	Waste Disposal Facilities Bond Issue	.267
43.99F	Waste Disposal Facilities – 1980 Bond Issue	.267
70.95J	Municipal Sewage Sludge – Biosolids	.030(18)
70.95K.010	Biomedical Waste	.715(4)
70.105	Hazardous Waste Management – MTCA	.610(3)
81.28.050	Common Carriers In General	.212
81.77	Solid Waste Collection Companies	.096.600
81.80.450	Motor Carriers – Recovered Materials Hauling	.280
82.32	General Administrative Provisions	.510

