LEWIS COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR YEARS 2025-2030

LEWIS COUNTY
Washington's First County
est. 1845

MARCH 2026

Note:
Some pages in this document have been purposely skipped or blank pages inserted so that this document will print correctly when duplexed

Lewis County
Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan

For Years 2025-2030

March 2026

Prepared for:

Lewis County Public Works
Solid Waste Utility
1411 South Tower Avenue
Centralia, Washington 98531

Prepared by:

Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc
2200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 1100
Seattle, Washington 98121

Herrera Project 22-08003-000

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Lewis County Public Works Solid Waste Utility would like to thank the following organizations and individuals for their valuable assistance and contributions to the development of this Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan:

- Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee Members
- Washington State Department of Ecology Staff
- Lewis County Environmental Health Department, Solid Waste/Hazardous Program Staff
- Solid Waste Utility Staff

CONTENTS

Acknowledgments i

Contents iii

Figures xii

Tables xii

Appendices xiii

Acronyms and Abbreviations xv

1. Planning Process and Background 1

1.1. Purpose 1

1.2. Goals and Objectives 2

1.2.1. Ongoing Goals and Policies 3

1.2.2. Additional Goals and Policies 4

1.3. Participants in the Planning Process 4

1.4. Planning Area 5

1.5. Planning Authorities 5

1.5.1. Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 6

1.6. Document Development Process 7

1.7. State Environmental Policy Act 7

1.8. Status of Previous Plans 7

1.9. Relationship to Other Plans 8

1.9.1. State Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plans 8

1.10. Lewis County Comprehensive Plan 9

1.11. Required Plan Elements 9

1.12. Regulatory Overview 10

1.12.1. Lewis County Code 8.10 (Recycling Service Areas (the Commingled Recycling Ordinance)) 10

1.12.2. Washington Clean Air Act 11

1.12.3. Solid Waste Management—Reduction and Recycling (RCW 70A.205) 11

1.12.4. Hazardous Waste Management Act (RCW 70A.300) 12

1.12.5. Waste Not Washington Act (Chapter 431, Laws of 1989) 13

1.12.6. Clean Washington Act 13

1.12.7. Solid Waste Handling Standards 13

1.12.8. Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills 14

1.13. Summary of Changes in Solid Waste Regulation and Policy Since 2008 14

1.13.1. Exemption from Solid Waste Handling Permit Requirements for Anaerobic Digesters 14
1.13.2. Tire Fee Reinstated 14
1.13.3. Mercury-Containing Lights Product Stewardship Program 14
1.13.4. Revenue-Sharing Agreements 15
1.13.5. Secure Drug Take-Back 15
1.13.6. County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan 15
1.13.7. Paper Conservation Program — Paper Recycling Program 16
1.13.8. Develop and Establish Objectives and Strategies for the Reuse and Recycling of Construction Aggregate and Recycled Concrete Materials 16
1.13.9. Quarantine – Agricultural Pests 16
1.13.10. Sustainable Recycling Act 16
1.13.11. Food Waste 17
1.13.12. Organics Management 17
1.13.13. Paint Stewardship 17
1.13.14. Photovoltaic Module Stewardship and Takeback Program 17
1.13.15. Product Design Labeling 18
1.13.16. Plastic Package Stewardship 18
1.13.17. Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Regulation 18
1.13.18. Landfill Emissions Reduction Law 18
1.13.19. Battery Recycling and Stewardship 18
1.13.20. Responsible Environmental Management of Batteries 18
1.13.21. Recycling, Waste, and Litter Reduction 18
1.13.22. Improving Outcomes with Waste Material Management Systems 19
1.13.23. Plastics Reduction 19
1.13.24. Compostable Products 19
2. Current Conditions 20
2.1. Physical, Natural, and Environmental Conditions 20
2.1.1. Location 20
2.1.2. Climate 20
2.1.3. Geology, Groundwater, and Soils 21
2.1.4. Topography and Drainage 21
2.1.5. Shorelines and Wetlands 22
2.1.6. Municipal Solid Waste Landfills 22
2.2. Population Projections 22

2.2.1. Population 22
2.2.2. Housing 25
2.3. Waste Stream 25
2.3.1. Waste Generation 25
2.3.2. Waste Characterization 28
2.4. Economics 38
3. Collection, Transfer, Export, and Disposal 40
3.1. Background 40
3.1.1. Legal Authority 40
3.1.2. Incorporated Areas 40
3.1.3. Unincorporated Areas 40
3.2. Solid Waste Collection 41
3.2.1. Existing Conditions 41
3.2.2. Waste Collection Services 43
3.2.3. Incentive Rates 44
3.2.4. Needs and Opportunities 44
3.2.5. Alternatives and Evaluations 45
3.2.6. Recommendations 45
3.3. Solid Waste Transfer 45
3.3.1. Existing Conditions 45
3.3.2. Needs and Opportunities 47
3.3.3. Alternatives and Evaluations 48
3.3.4. Recommendations: 48
3.4. Solid Waste Export and Disposal 48
3.4.1. Existing Conditions 49
3.4.2. Needs and Opportunities 49
3.4.3. Alternatives and Evaluations 49
3.4.4. Recommendations 50
3.5. Energy Recovery 50
3.5.1. Background 50
3.5.2. Existing Conditions 50
3.5.3. Alternatives and Evaluations 51
3.5.4. Recommendations 51
3.6. Waste Import 51
3.6.1. Existing Conditions 51

3.6.2. Alternatives and Evaluations 51
3.6.3. Recommendations 51
4. Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Education 52
4.1. Background 52
4.1.1. State Legislation, Regulations, and Guidelines 52
4.1.2. Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics Goals 53
4.1.3. Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan 54
4.1.4. Local Regulations and Guidelines 54
4.2. Waste Reduction 54
4.2.1. Existing Conditions 55
4.2.2. Needs and Opportunities 55
4.2.3. Alternatives 56
4.2.4. Waste Reduction Programs 56
4.2.5. Business Technical Assistance Program 56
4.2.6. Recommendations 56
4.2.7. Monitoring and Evaluation 56
4.3. Markets 56
4.4. Recycling 59
4.4.1. Existing Residential Recycling 60
4.4.2. Existing Commercial Recycling 60
4.4.3. Existing Self-Haul Recycling 60
4.4.4. Addressing Recyclables Key Contaminants 60
4.4.5. Needs and Opportunities 61
4.4.6. Alternatives and Evaluations 62
4.4.7. Recommendations 63
4.5. Education 64
4.5.1. Existing Conditions 64
4.5.2. Needs and Opportunities 67
4.5.3. Alternatives and Evaluations 67
4.5.4. Recommendations 68
5. Miscellaneous Wastes Requiring Special Handling 69
5.1. Introduction 69
5.2. Background 69
5.3. Agricultural Waste 70
5.3.1. Regulations and Guidelines 70

5.3.2. Current Practice 70
5.3.3. Planning Issues 70
5.4. Animal Carcasses 70
5.4.1. Regulations and Guidelines 70
5.4.2. Current Practice 71
5.4.3. Planning Issues 71
5.4.4. Animal Carcass Collection 71
5.4.5. Emergency Disposal Plan 71
5.4.6. Recommendations 72
5.5. Appliances 72
5.5.1. Regulations and Guidelines 72
5.5.2. Current Practice 72
5.5.3. Planning Issues 72
5.6. Asbestos 72
5.6.1. Regulations and Guidelines 72
5.6.2. Current Practice 73
5.6.3. Planning Issues 73
5.7. Biomedical and Infectious Waste 73
5.7.1. Regulations and Guidelines 73
5.7.2. Current Practice 74
5.7.3. Planning Issues 74
5.7.4. Alternatives and Evaluations 75
5.7.5. Recommendations 75
5.8. Construction and Demolition Debris 75
5.8.1. Regulations and Guidelines 75
5.8.2. Current Practice 76
5.8.3. Planning Issues 76
5.8.4. Alternatives and Evaluations 77
5.8.5. C&D Disposal Monitoring 77
5.8.6. Recommendations 77
5.9. Disaster Debris 77
5.9.1. Regulations and Guidelines 77
5.9.2. Current Practice 78
5.9.3. Planning Issues 79
5.10. Electronic Waste 79

5.10.1. Regulations and Guidelines 79
5.10.2. Current Practice 79
5.10.3. Planning Issues 80
5.10.4. Alternatives and Evaluations 80
5.10.5. Recommendations 80
5.11. Junk Vehicles 81
5.11.1. Regulations and Guidelines 81
5.11.2. Current Practice 81
5.11.3. Planning Issues 81
5.12. Mobile Homes and Bulky Items 81
5.12.1. Regulations and Guidelines 81
5.12.2. Current Practice 81
5.12.3. Planning Issues 82
5.12.4. Alternatives and Evaluations 82
5.12.5. Recommendations 82
5.13. Petroleum Contaminated Soils 82
5.13.1. Regulations and Guidelines 82
5.13.2. Current Practice 83
5.13.3. Planning Issues 83
5.14. Pharmaceuticals/Medical Waste 83
5.14.1. Regulations and Guidelines 83
5.14.2. Current Practice 84
5.14.3. Planning Issues 85
5.14.4. Alternatives and Evaluations 85
5.14.5. Recommendations 86
5.15. Street Sweepings/Vactor Waste 86
5.15.1. Regulations and Guidelines 86
5.15.2. Current Practice 86
5.15.3. Planning Issues 86
5.16. Tires 86
5.16.1. Regulations and Guidelines 86
5.16.2. Current Practice 87
5.16.3. Planning Issues 87
5.16.4. Alternatives and Evaluations 87
5.16.5. Recommendations 88

5.17. Wood Waste 88
5.17.1. Regulations and Guidelines 88
5.17.2. Current Practice 88
5.17.3. Planning Issues 88
5.18. Needs and Opportunities 88
5.19. Alternatives and Evaluations 89
5.19.1. Future Disposal Needs 89
5.19.2. Construction and Demolition Debris Alternatives 89
5.19.3. Evaluation of Alternative Strategies 90
5.20. Recommendations 90
6. Moderate Risk Waste 91
6.1. Background 91
6.1.1. Moderate Risk Waste Collection 91
6.1.2. Definitions 91
6.1.3. Regulations and Guidance 94
6.1.4. Moderate Risk Waste Generation 96
6.1.5. Hazardous Waste Inventory 96
6.1.6. Dangerous Waste Generators 99
6.1.7. Remedial Actions Sites 99
6.1.8. Hazardous Waste Services (transporters and facilities) 99
6.1.9. Zone Designations 99
6.2. Inventory of Moderate Risk Waste Generators 99
6.3. Medium and Large Generators 100
6.3.1. Current Moderate Risk Waste and Oil Programs 100
6.3.2. Processing, Transport, and Disposal 102
6.3.3. Education 102
6.3.4. Compliance and Enforcement 104
6.4. Status of Previous Recommendations 104
6.5. Washington Regulations 104
6.5.1. Objectives and Goals 104
6.5.2. Programs Goals 107
6.6. Alternatives 109
6.6.1. Hazo Hut Operations 109
6.6.2. Hazo Hut Funding 109
6.6.3. State Initiatives 110

6.6.4. South Lewis County Development 110
6.7. Recommendations 110
7. Organics 111
7.1. Background 111
7.1.1. State Legislation and Regulations 111
7.2. Existing Program Elements 114
7.2.1. Organics Collection 114
7.2.2. Special Organics Collection Programs 115
7.2.3. Lewis County Master Recycler Composter 116
7.2.4. Stan Hedwall Park Yard Waste Drop-Off 116
7.2.5. Developments in Organics 116
7.3. Status of Previous Recommendations 117
7.4. Alternatives and Evaluations 117
7.4.1. Yard Waste Burning Education 118
7.4.2. Food Waste Prevention Workshops 118
7.4.3. Expand Curbside Organics Collection Programs 118
7.4.4. Incentivize Participation in Curbside Organics Collection Programs 118
7.4.5. MRC Backyard Composting Program 119
7.4.6. Local Business Awareness 119
7.4.7. Food Donation 120
7.4.8. Anaerobic Digesters 120
7.4.9. Organic Data 120
7.5. Recommendations 120
8. Administration and Enforcement 121
8.1. Background 121
8.2. Existing Conditions 121
8.2.1. Lewis County Solid Waste Utility 121
8.2.2. Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee 122
8.2.3. Incorporated Cities 122
8.2.4. Lewis County Environmental Health Department, Solid Waste/Hazardous Program 122
8.2.5. Centralia Landfill Closure Group 123
8.2.6. Lewis County Disposal District 123
8.2.7. Washington State Department of Ecology 124
8.2.8. Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission 124

8.2.9. United State Environmental Protection Agency 125
8.2.10. Local Regulations 125
8.2.11. Authority to Establish a Solid Waste Management System 125
8.3. Enforcement 126
8.4. Status of Previous Recommendations 126
8.5. Needs and Opportunities 127
8.6. Alternatives and Evaluations 127
8.6.1. Long-Term Funding Needs 127
8.6.2. Staffing 128
8.6.3. Permit Review 128
8.7. Annual Budgets 128
8.8. Alternatives 130
8.8.1. Commingled Curbside Recycling 130
8.8.2. Monitor Glass Recycling 130
8.8.3. Additional Glass Recycling Collection 130
8.8.4. Solid Waste Ordinances 130
8.8.5. Administrative and Enforcement Funding 130
8.8.6. SWAC Representation 130
8.8.7. Monitoring and Tracking 131
8.8.8. Monitor Proposed Housing Developments 131
8.9. Recommendations 131
9. Funding and Implementation Plan 132
9.1. Funding Options 132
9.1.1. User Charges 132
9.1.2. Tipping Fees 132
9.1.3. Taxes 133
9.1.4. Grants 133
9.2. Implementation Plan 133
9.3. Six- and Twenty-Year Projected Needs for Solid Waste Handling 136
9.4. Draft Review 139
9.5. Procedures for Amending the Plan 139

FIGURES

Figure 2-1. Vicinity Map 20
Figure 2-2. Municipality Locations in Lewis County 23
Figure 2-3. 2022–2045 Population Growth Rate 24
Figure 2-4. Overall Statewide Disposed Waste Stream by Material Class 29
Figure 2-5. Statewide Subtotals by Material Types by Packaging & Products Materials Group 30
Figure 2-6. Southwest Region Overall Disposed Waste Stream 32
Figure 2-7. Southwest Region Residential Subtotals by Material Class 33
Figure 2-8. Southwest Region Commercial Subtotals by Material Class 35
Figure 2-9. Southwest Region Self-Haul Subtotals by Material Class 36
Figure 2-10. Overview of Overall Waste Composition 37
Figure 3-1. Solid Waste Collection Area Designations, Lewis County, Washington 44
Figure 4-1. Lewis County Waste Widget Screenshot 65
Figure 4-2. 2023 Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste, and Recycling Guide 66
Figure 4-3. Floral Park Sustainability Project 67
Figure 7-1. Apple Maggot Quarantine by County, Washington State 2016 112

TABLES

Table 1-1. Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee 4
Table 2-1. Population Projection for Lewis County 22
Table 2-2. Population Distribution in Lewis County 23
Table 2-3. Waste Disposal and Recycling Data, 2008–2015 25
Table 2-4. Waste Generation Projections Through 2050 27
Table 2-5. Number of Material Types per Material Class 28
Table 2-6. Overall Statewide Waste Stream, Top 15 Materials 30
Table 2-7. Overall Southwest Region Waste Stream, Top 15 Materials 32
Table 2-8. Overall Southwest Residential Waste Stream, Top 15 Materials 34
Table 2-9. Overall Commercial Waste Stream, Top 15 Materials 35
Table 2-10. Overall Southwest Self-Haul Waste Stream, Top 15 Materials 36
Table 2-11. Lewis County Employment 38
Table 3-1. Solid Waste Collection Services 42
Table 4-1. List of Designated Recyclable Materials 57
Table 4-2. Types and Quantities of Materials Recycled at ELCTS & CTS, 2022 59
Table 5-1. Miscellaneous Wastes Requiring Special Handling 69

Table 5-2. Potential Disasters and Resultant Debris 78
Table 6-1. Hazardous Household Substances List 92
Table 6-2. HHW Inventory 98
Table 6-3. Small Business Hazardous Waste Inventory 98
Table 6-4. Hazo Hut Participation and Collection Summary 101
Table 7-1. Special Organics Collection Programs 116
Table 8-1. Potential Funding Methods for Solid Waste Management 127
Table 8-2. Moderate Risk Waste Utility Budget 129
Table 9-1. Implementation Plan 133
Table 9-2. Lewis County 6-Year Budget Projections 138

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Interlocal Agreements and Resolutions of Adoption
Appendix B – State Environmental Policy Act Checklist and Determination of Non-Significance
Appendix C – Status of 2008 Plan Recommendations
Appendix D – Ordinance 1339
Appendix E – Interlocal Agreement for Disposal Between Lewis County and Cowlitz County
Appendix F – WUTC Certificate G-98 and Certificate G-219
Appendix G – Transfer Station Current Rates and Hour Schedules
Appendix H – Recycling Drop-Off Opportunities
Appendix I – Debris Management Plan Job Aid (FEMA 2016)
Appendix J – 2022 Disaster Debris Management Plan
Appendix K – Lewis County Businesses and Hazardous Waste Generators
Appendix L – WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire
Appendix M – Draft Plan Comments and Responses

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

2008 Lewis County Solid Waste Management Plan	2008 Plan
Agricultural Resource Lands	ARL
Best Management Practices	BMPs
Board of Lewis County Commissioners	BOCC
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy	BSE
Central Transfer Station	CTS
Centralia Landfill Closure Group	CLCG
Chlorofluorocarbons	CFCs
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	CEMP
Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan	CSHWMP
Construction and Demolition	C&D
Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan	CROP
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion	DEI
Disaster Debris Management Plans	DDMPs
Do-It-Yourself	DIY
East Lewis County Transfer Station	ELCTS
Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act	EPCRA
Federal Emergency Management Agency	FEMA
Hazardous Waste Collection Facility	Hazo Hut
Highly Pathogenic Asian Avian Influenza A	H5N1
House Bill	HB
Household Hazardous Waste	HHW
Integrated Pest Management	IPM
Interlocal Agreement	ILA
Lewis County Code	LCC
Lewis County Environmental Health Department, Solid Waste/Hazardous Program	Environmental Health
Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1	LCSWDD
Lewis County Public Works Department Solid Waste Utility	Utility
Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance	LSWFA
Minimum Functional Standards	MFS
Moderate Risk Waste	MRW

Model Toxics Control Act	MTCA
Municipal Solid Waste	MSW
Petroleum-Contaminated Soils	PCS
Photovoltaic	PV
Pollution Prevention Plans	P2 Plans
Polybrominated Diphenyl Ether	PBDE
Polychlorinated biphenyl	PCB
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	PAH
Recycling Service Area	RSA
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	RCRA
Revised Code of Washington	RCW
Rural Area Industrial	RAI
Safe Medication Return Program	MED-Project
square feet	sf
State Small Quantity Generator	SQG
Solid Waste Management Act	SWMA
Solid Waste Management Plan	SWMP
Solid Waste Advisory Committee	SWAC
State Environmental Policy Act	SEPA
United State Environmental Protection Agency	EPA
Urban Growth Area	UGA
Washington	WA
Washington Administrative Code	WAC
Washington State Department of Agriculture	WSDA
Washington State University	WSU
Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission	WUTC
Waste Not Washington Act	ESHB 1671
Washington State University Lewis County Master Recycler Composter	MRC

1. PLANNING PROCESS AND BACKGROUND

This Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CSHWMP) recommends strategies to manage solid waste and moderate risk waste (MRW) generated in Lewis County, Washington (WA). Solid waste handling includes management, storage, collection, diversion, transportation, treatment, use, processing, and final disposal. This Plan includes recommendations for municipal solid waste (MSW), MRW, organics, diversion, construction and demolition (C&D) debris, and wastes requiring special handling.

1.1. PURPOSE

This CSHWMP was prepared to provide future direction for managing solid and hazardous (moderate risk) waste, including collection and handling, within Lewis County. This CSHWMP was developed in response to the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), 70A.205.040 which states:

> "Each County within the State, in cooperation with the various cities located within such county, shall prepare a coordinated, comprehensive solid waste management plan (SWMP). The purpose is to plan for solid waste and materials reduction, collection, and handling and management services and programs throughout the state, as designed to meet the unique needs of each county and city in the state." (70A.205.040 (1))

Likewise, RCW 70A.300.007 requires local governments to manage MRW in their jurisdictions by investigating, addressing, and documenting potential threats posed by hazardous waste generated by households, and in small quantities, by businesses and institutions.

To assist in these long-term planning efforts, RCW 70A.205.110 (3) states "Each county shall establish a local solid waste advisory committee (SWAC) 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." The statute goes on to require that the SWAC be an active participant in the solid waste plan preparation, update, or amendment process.

This CSHWMP addresses solid waste and hazardous waste management throughout Lewis County and is a county plan that encompasses incorporated cities as well as unincorporated areas. Leaders in the incorporated cities chose to participate in Lewis County's planning process through an interlocal agreement (ILA); see Appendix A, as defined per RCW 36.58.100–150. This ILA forms the Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No.1 (LCSWDD), establishes flow control of solid waste within the county's borders, and designates Lewis County as the planning authority for solid waste. The incorporated municipalities within Lewis County, participants in this ILA, are Centralia, Chehalis, Morton, Mossyrock, Napavine, Pe Ell, Toledo, Vader, and Winlock.

The CSHWMP documents current waste management programs, evaluates future waste management needs, and outlines a 20-year program for managing solid waste in Lewis County. While the plan considers a 20-year planning horizon, detailed program development and implementation covers a 6-year planning period (2025 to 2030).

In some instances, the CSHWMP documents specific decisions regarding how waste will be managed in Lewis County. In other instances, the CSHWMP identifies (1) decisions yet to be made, (2) possible future actions, and (3) recommendations for study as part of a necessary, dynamic, and ongoing solid waste, waste reduction, recycling, organics, and MRW management program.

1.2. Goals and Objectives

The mission statement for this Plan is as follows:

> The overall goal of Lewis County and the participating jurisdictions is to provide citizens with efficient, reliable, and affordable solid waste collection, handling, recycling, and disposal services in order to improve the quality of life while protecting and preserving human health, environmental quality, and natural resources.

For each element of the CSHWMP, goals were developed. An assessment of existing conditions relative to each element was made and then an identification of needs and opportunities followed. An evaluation of the alternatives was then performed and recommendations for specific programs, policies, or actions were selected and adopted. In summary, the goals for the CSHWMP are as follows:

- Provide convenient and reliable services for managing solid waste materials.
- Promote the use of innovative and economical waste handling methods.
- Emphasize waste reduction as a fundamental management strategy.
- Encourage recovery of marketable resources from solid waste.
- Encourage public/private partnerships for waste reduction and recycling programs.
- Maintain a solid waste management system and suitable agreements between Lewis County, incorporated cities, franchise haulers, contract haulers, and other users of the solid waste facilities that result in minimizing costs to Lewis County's citizens.
- Evaluate, consider, and maintain the regional approach to solid waste management in Lewis County to include waste from outside Lewis County.
- Increase public awareness on solid waste issues and provide citizens with information and education to implement recommended waste management practices.
- Minimize the environmental impacts to climate, air, water, and land that are associated with waste generation, transportation, handling, recycling, and disposal.
- Comply with federal, state, and local solid waste and MRW regulations.
- Recognize and support local conditions associated with the management of solid waste and MRW.
- Provide equitable services and develop a solid waste system that supports diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI).

The general goals and policies articulated in the 2008 Lewis County Solid Waste Management Plan (2008 Plan) are applicable today. These goals and policies are presented in this chapter and additional goals and policies have been added via this most recent planning process.

1.2.1. Ongoing Goals and Policies

The overall waste management goals for Lewis County are as follows:

- To administer and maintain a waste management system that provides for innovative solutions.
- To continue education of solid waste and MRW issues for the public.
- To implement the CSHWMP with the intent of protecting human health and the environment in an efficient and fiscally responsible manner.

General goals identified in the 2008 Plan, and related to solid waste management in Lewis County include the following:

1. Foster an awareness of waste management issues in Lewis County.
2. Promote effective public input in the planning process.
3. Provide Lewis County residences and businesses with effective solid waste handling facilities consistent with state and local regulatory requirements.
4. Facilitate cost-effective delivery of waste management services for Lewis County residences and businesses.
5. Establish fair and equitable arrangements to pay for waste management programs.
6. Protect public health and the environment from nuisance conditions related to improper waste handling.
7. Provide contingency planning that ensures uninterrupted, long-term availability of disposal services.

As identified in the update of the MRW Chapter in 2011, the purpose of MRW management is to complete the following activities:

1. Educate residents, businesses, and institutions about the use and disposal of products containing hazardous substances.
2. Make consumers aware of alternatives to products containing hazardous substances.
3. Assign responsibility for MRW management to the generators.
4. Provide timely, convenient, and affordable MRW disposal options for Lewis County citizens.

Lewis County Solid Waste Utility Division (Utility) staff, working with SWAC, previously identified the policies to help meet its solid waste and MRW management goals. These policies, with minor annotations included, apply today:

1. The owner or occupant of any home, business, or institution is responsible for managing waste materials generated or accumulated on the property.
2. Disposal of solid waste at locations within Lewis County, other than those authorized by the Lewis County Board of Health Solid Waste Rules and Regulations (Lewis County Code [LCC] 8.45) is prohibited.

3. Lewis County must ensure that long-term solid waste disposal options are available. Consequently, Lewis County shall conduct an ongoing fiscal analysis of the recommended solid waste management strategies, which, as required by RCW 70A.205, are prioritized as (1) waste reduction, including re-use; (2) waste recycling; (3) energy recovery, incineration, or landfilling of source-separated materials; and (4) energy recovery, incineration, or landfilling of mixed waste.
4. When siting solid waste facilities, decision-makers shall balance the interests of the project proponent, owners of property likely to be affected, and the general public.
5. Lewis County maintains the option to develop, own, and operate solid waste handling and management facilities deemed necessary for the proper management of MSW in its jurisdiction. Privatization of such facilities also remains an option.
6. The Lewis County Environmental Health Department, Solid Waste/Hazardous Program (Environmental Health), shall establish and maintain a surveillance and control program to ensure waste-handling facilities and operating practices are consistent with the responsibility to protect public health and the environment.
7. Provide cost-effective services that encourage residents to utilize the services.

1.2.2. Additional Goals and Policies

Lewis County is electing to add the goals, which are the focus of the State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan – Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics, December 2021, to better align its planning efforts with those of the state. These goals are as follows:

1. Research and support growing reuse, repair and sharing networks and opportunities.
2. Decrease the amount disposed, and increase the amount composted of organic waste.
3. Encourage product stewardship programs for toxic or hard-to-handle products.
4. Address curbside recycling contamination and material recovery facility system loss.
5. Prevent food waste.
6. Increase education and outreach efforts to residents and small businesses about MRW services, safe handling, and disposal options, as well as less toxic alternatives.
7. Specific actions to achieve these goals will be implemented when economically viable.

1.3. PARTICIPANTS IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

This document was developed with the guidance of the Lewis County SWAC whose participation is gratefully acknowledged. Committee members and their affiliation are shown in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee

Name	Affiliation/Title
Jason Adams	Agriculture Representative
Vacant	Industry Representative (Peppy Elizaga retired June 2023)
Terry Harris	Citizen of Chehalis

Name	Affiliation/Title
Eddie Lewis	Commercial Recycling Representative
Shawn O'Neill	Napavine Mayor (Appointed June 2023)
Tom Rupert	Curbside Refuse Collection Representative
Robert Spahr	City of Chehalis Elected Official
Max Vogt	City of Centralia Elected Official
Samantha Winkle	Organics Waste Recycling Industry Representative

1.4. PLANNING AREA

The planning area includes the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Lewis County. The incorporated areas include the cities and towns of Centralia, Chehalis, Morton, Mossyrock, Napavine, Pe Ell, Toledo, Vader, and Winlock. Unincorporated communities include Adna, Boistfort, Cinebar, Curtis, Doty, Dryad, Ethel, Evaline, Forest, Galvin, Glenoma, Mary's Corner, Mineral, Onalaska, Packwood, Randle, Salkum, Silver Creek, and White Pass.

Lewis County solid waste facilities may also serve members of the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, the Nisqually Tribe, and the Cowlitz Indian Tribe. The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation and the Nisqually Tribe are headquartered in Grays Harbor and Thurston Counties, respectively, but both are located in or near the northern portion of Lewis County. The Cowlitz Indian Tribe is headquartered in Longview, with services in South Lewis County. The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, the Nisqually Tribe, and the Cowlitz Indian Tribe are federally recognized tribes, and as such, their reservations and tribal governments have a sovereign status. In the absence of an agreement stating otherwise, Washington State solid waste regulations do not generally apply on tribal lands, and the tribal governments manage their own solid waste. Representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, the Nisqually Tribe, and the Cowlitz Indian Tribe are welcome to participate in the CSHWMP development through the public participation process.

1.5. PLANNING AUTHORITIES

This CSHWMP is intended to satisfy the participating jurisdictions' responsibilities for maintaining a current solid waste management plan in accordance with RCW 70A.205. Cities and counties share the responsibility for developing and maintaining a local solid waste management plan. RCW 70A.205.040 provides cities with three alternatives for satisfying their planning responsibilities:

- Prepare and deliver to the county auditor a city solid waste management plan for integration into the county solid waste plan;
- Enter into an agreement with the county to prepare a joint city-county plan; or
- Authorize the county to prepare a plan for the city for inclusion in the county plan.

The ILA between LCSWDD and the municipalities for the integration of solid waste management (Appendix A) identifies Lewis County as the local government agency designated to develop and implement the local SWMP. The Utility, under the authority of the Board of Lewis County Commissioners (BOCC) and the LCSWDD, which is described below in 1.6.1, took the lead role

in developing this CSHWMP. The Utility also coordinated the efforts of the local governments and the Lewis County SWAC.

The SWAC, which is made up of citizens, participating jurisdictions, and representatives from solid waste industries provided oversight and guided development of this CSHWMP. The SWAC was the focal point of the associated public involvement effort. The two primary SWAC responsibilities are to advise on plan development and to assist in the CSHWMP adoption process. The SWAC participated by (1) reviewing and reaffirming goals and policies, (2) considering and recommending additional goals and policies, (3) identifying needs and opportunities within Lewis County, (4) reviewing potential recommendations to be included in the plan, (5) reviewing the draft CSHWMP, (6) acting as a liaison to their constituencies, and (7) assisting in public involvement programs.

1.5.1. Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1

As provided by RCW 36.58.100–150, the LCSWDD was founded in 1992 to provide for all aspects of the solid waste disposal system, including solid waste transfer, operations, landfill closure, planning and education. The LCSWDD, however, may not engage in garbage collection, although it may impose an excise tax to fund solid waste disposal activities, may issue revenue bonds to fund any of its activities, and may issue general obligation bonds to fund capital projects.

The LCSWDD continues to perform the following activities:

- Contract for solid waste long-haul transportation and disposal services;
- Raise funds for closure of the Centralia Landfill upon request of the Centralia Landfill Closure Group (CLCG);
- Serve as the solid waste planning authority; and
- Make decisions on other countywide solid waste disposal issues.

To carry out these responsibilities, the LCSWDD has assumed, or shared, authorities previously held by Lewis County alone. This includes the authority to do the following actions:

- Engage in solid waste management and planning;
- Administer the waste export contract;
- Decide on future disposal options; and
- Develop rate structures capable of meeting the solid waste disposal system's financial requirements.

The BOCC is the LCSWDD's governing body. The BOCC is advised by an Executive Advisory Committee of the LCSWDD; the committee is composed of one elected official from Lewis County and one from each ILA city. On matters related to Centralia Landfill closure, the LCSWDD is obligated to raise funds, up to specified limits, and make them available upon official request by the governing board of the CLCG.

1.6. DOCUMENT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The update process for the 2008 Plan initially started in 2013, but several factors contributed to the document's overdue completion. Factors the contributed to the delay of the plan are outlined below.

Lewis County requested that the ILA for solid waste planning be renewed. Utility staff worked with the Lewis County Prosecuting Attorney's Office to draft an updated ILA. BOCC approved the ILA in April 2017. Additionally, Lewis County extended its existing long-haul solid waste contract (which was set to expire in 2017), and increased tipping fees.

The COVID pandemic, further delayed progress on development of an update plan as staff alternated between working from home and assisting with an increase of customers at the Central Transfer Station (CTS).

Utility staff began development of the Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP) in 2021 and received Washington State Department of (Ecology) approval of the CROP in June 2021. In 2022, the Utility decided to use a consultant to assist with completion of the plan update. In October 2022, a Request for Qualifications was advertised to provide solid waste planning services. In January 2023, the Utility selected to proceed with working with Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc. (Herrera) to assist with completion of the plan update and a contract was executed in March 2023.

The Plan was developed over a period of approximately 4 months. During the months of March to July, technical research, analysis, and recommendations were prepared by Herrera and Utility staff and discussed with the SWAC, stakeholders, interested members of the public, and interest groups. This participatory, interactive process was undertaken in order to prepare and build support for the CSHWMP.

Public participation was largely focused on the SWAC. The BOCC appoints SWAC members. Members are selected to represent a balance of interests including citizens, public interest groups, business, the waste management industry, local elected public officials, and the agricultural industry. SWAC meetings are open to the public and meeting notices are published beforehand. The anticipation is the CSHWMP will be adopted by each participating city or town and by the BOCC in meetings open to the public.

1.7. STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) requires an environmental evaluation of actions that involve decisions on policies, plans, or programs where those actions could potentially have a significant adverse impact on the environment. In this case, the purpose of the SEPA process is to inform decision-makers and the public of the potential environmental consequences of actions relating to CSHWMP implementation. A SEPA Environmental Checklist and Determination of Non-Significance is included in Appendix B.

1.8. STATUS OF PREVIOUS PLANS

This Plan supersedes previous solid waste and MRW management plans including the 2008 Plan. The status of the 2008 Plan recommendations can be found in Appendix C.

Ecology's guidelines require that SWMPs be periodically evaluated to determine whether recommended actions have been implemented and whether those actions have been effective in reaching the plan goals. A review of past performance also assesses the effectiveness of local programs in Lewis County. This review is important to the development of recommendations moving forward.

The focus of this CSHWMP is on conditions that have changed since the last plan was prepared and on conditions that are expected to change over the upcoming planning period. However, relevant information that has not changed since the 2008 Plan has also been summarized to provide a complete CSHWMP.

1.9. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

New or changing plans, statutes, and regulations used to guide the writing of this CSHWMP include The State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan--Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics, Lewis County Comprehensive Plan, LCC 8.10 (Recycling Services Areas), 8.15 Solid Waste Disposal and 8.45 (Solid Waste Rules and Regulations), and the Washington Clean Air Act. There are additional solid waste and hazardous waste laws that have been introduced or amended and affect more detailed program planning elements. They will be addressed in appropriate chapters.

The over-arching planning guidelines and regulations are summarized below.

1.9.1. State Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plans

RCW 70A.205 and 70A.300.060 require Ecology to develop and update a state solid and hazardous waste management plan to guide the management of waste 30 years into the future. The state adopted the current plan in December 2021. This document focuses on sustainable materials management. According to the plan's Executive Summary: "Materials management looks at the full life cycle of materials from the design and manufacturing phase, through the use phase, to the end-of-life phase when the material is either disposed or recycled. This is important because the adverse environmental impacts of extraction, production, and use can be far greater than those associated with disposal when a material becomes a waste." The document is organized into five sections: managing hazardous waste and materials, managing solid waste and materials, reducing impacts of materials and products, measuring progress, and providing outreach and information. This plan replaces the 2015 State Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan. Previous state plans included the Beyond Waste Plan of 2004 and the Beyond Waste Plan Update of 2009.

The most recent Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics plan "guides the management of waste and materials in the state and aids local governments as they develop local solid and hazardous waste plans." The four priorities of the new plan are as follows:

- Mitigate climate change through waste reduction, reuse, and recycling.
- Increase focus on manufacturing and use phases, not just end-of-life issues.
- Reduce toxic threats in products and industrial processes.
- Maximize effectiveness of recycling and organic processing systems.

1.10. LEWIS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The Lewis County Comprehensive Plan, a product of the state-wide requirements for growth management planning (RCW 36.70A), identifies a vision of the future for the community, the foundation for long-term goals, policies, and land use patterns that put that vision into operation, and the foundation for allocating and providing for the management of growth in the community over a 20-year period. The vision of the future encompasses the examination of natural resource lands; critical areas; the mandatory plan elements (land use, rural, housing, transportation, utilities, capital facilities); urban growth areas (UGA); and the siting of essential public facilities. This guidance enables the community leaders to direct economic development; plan for housing, business centers, and open space/parks; and provide adequate public services and capital facilities as growth occurs.

The population and land-use projections in the Lewis County Comprehensive Plan partially provide the basis for estimating future solid waste management generation and needs in Lewis County. Demographic information was also used from the United States Census and the state's Office of Financial Management. These projections are updated periodically and thus must be reviewed with the CSHWMP update. Population projections and changes in demographics are discussed in Chapter 2.

1.11. REQUIRED PLAN ELEMENTS

This Plan is intended to meet or exceed applicable requirements set by Washington State. RCW 70A.205.045 establishes requirements for local SWMPs. Local plans are required to include the following elements:

- An inventory and description of solid waste handling facilities including any deficiencies in meeting current needs;
- A description of any deficiencies in the handling of solid waste;
- The projected 20-year needs for solid waste handling facilities;
- Meets the minimum functional standards (MFS) for solid waste handling in Washington State;
- Description of relationship to other plans;
- Contains a six-year capital and acquisition projection;
- Contains a financing plan for capital and operational costs for the proposed programs;
- Defines a permitting and enforcement program:
- Contains a current inventory of all solid waste collection programs (G-certificated and City- operated) including population densities served, address and name of all G-certificated haulers and projected solid waste collection needs for the next six years;
- Includes waste reduction strategies and source separation strategies;
- Contains an inventory of recycling programs;
- Contains current and projected recovery rates through the current and proposed recycling programs;

- Outlines programs to monitor commercial and industrial recycling where there is sufficient density to sustain a program;
- Outlines a waste reduction and recycling outreach and education program;
- Includes recycling strategies, a discussion on existing markets, characterization of the waste stream and a description of existing programs and deficiencies;
- Outlines programs to assist the public and private with recycling and an implementation schedule for those programs;
- Includes a list of designated recyclables;
- Address organic materials collection and management for residential and nonresidential customers;
- Includes a Washington Utilities and Transportation (WUTC) cost assessment questionnaire;
- Includes a SEPA checklist and necessary SEPA documents;
- Demonstrates evidence of SWAC participation;
- Includes ILAs.

RCW 70A.300.350 establishes the required elements for local hazardous waste management plans identified below:

- A plan or program to manage MRW including an assessment of the quantities, types, generators, and fate of MRW in the jurisdiction;
- A plan or program to provide for ongoing public involvement and education including the potential hazards to human health and the environment resulting from improper use and disposal of the waste;
- An inventory of existing generators of hazardous waste and facilities managing hazardous waste within the jurisdiction;
- A description of the public involvement process used in developing the plan; and
- A description of the eligible zone's designation in accordance with RCW 70A.300.370.

1.12. REGULATORY OVERVIEW

The primary documents used to guide the writing of this document were the Solid Waste Management Act (SWMA) and the Hazardous Waste Management Act. These laws were applied in conjunction with the Ecology Guidelines for the Development of Local Solid Waste Management Plans and Plan Revisions, February 2010. The following subsections are a review of state laws and regulations relevant to this CSHWMP.

1.12.1. Lewis County Code 8.10 (Recycling Service Areas (the Commingled Recycling Ordinance))

In January 2023, the BOCC approved Ordinance 1339, which was codified as Chapter 8.10 LCC, to allow for a curbside recycling program in all the unincorporated areas of the county. It sets the

boundaries for the program, lists what recyclables will be picked up, and outlines the service levels available to customers.

The hauler providing this service, LeMay, a division of Waste Connections, worked throughout 2023 to secure a recycling truck to service this additional section of Lewis County. The company also ordered commingled recycling containers. Containers were delivered in early spring 2024 with the first pickup taking place in April. The program that collects recyclable paper, plastic bottles, jugs, tin cans, aluminum cans, and cardboard all in one 95-gallon, wheeled container costs current customers $8.49 per month. A 55-cent rebate is offered each month, based on the proceeds of the sale of recyclables. The previous program extended from the county's western border at Pe Ell to the city of Morton and its UGA. It has approximately 19,000 customers and keeps nearly 3,600 tons of recyclables out of the regional landfill annually. Now that the program has been in place for several months, Lewis County's curbside recycling tonnage has increased by 10 percent.

Previously, Ordinance 1196, defined the curbside recycling program was only offered from the county's western border at Pe Ell to the city of Morton. At that time, the curbside recycling program changed dramatically:

Under this ordinance, the following changes occurred:

1. Recyclable materials collection changed from a three-bin, source-separated program to a commingled program, where all materials are collected in one 95-gallon container.
2. The boundaries of RSA-1 were extended from the Chehalis-Centralia area and their UGA as to the western and central sections of the county. Specifically, the new program extended from the town of Pe Ell to the city of Morton and its UGA.
3. Glass is no longer collected as part of the curbside collection program.
4. Residents have an additional garbage container size and different collection frequencies to choose from.

Ordinance 1339 is provided as Appendix D. Municipalities within RSA-1 (Centralia, Chehalis, Morton, Mossyrock, Napavine, Pe Ell, Toledo, Winlock, and Vader) elected to provide this same service to their residents, some including specific language in their contracts or franchise agreements, while others defer to the ordinance and its provisions.

1.12.2. Washington Clean Air Act

In accordance with the WAC 173-425, residential and land-clearing burning was banned in several areas in Washington, beginning in 2007. Affected areas include all the incorporated areas and their UGAs in Lewis County. Residential and land-clearing burning is allowed in the unincorporated areas with a permit, issued by Lewis County Community Development. Recreational campfires are allowed, if built in improved fire pits in designated campgrounds, and no seasonal burn ban is in place.

1.12.3. Solid Waste Management—Reduction and Recycling (RCW 70A.205)

Originally established in 1969, the SWMA, RCW 70.95 (now RCW 70A.205), established a comprehensive statewide program for solid waste handling and solid waste recovery and recycling; it also assigned to local governments the responsibility for solid waste planning. The

Act requires each county to prepare a coordinated comprehensive SWMP in cooperation with the various cities located within that county.

These SWMPs must address long-range (20 years) solid waste needs and be periodically reviewed and updated, if necessary, at least once every 5 years (RCW 70A.205.075). The SWMA has resulted in the establishment of solid waste plan goals and policies that provide a context for evaluating proposed programs and facilities that directly or indirectly affect any element of the solid waste system. In 2019, the planning element of the SWMA was expanded to direct local jurisdictions to develop a CROP to monitor contamination in recycling programs and institute methods for reducing the amount of contamination in curbside and drop-off recycling programs.

1.12.4. Hazardous Waste Management Act (RCW 70A.300)

The Hazardous Waste Management Act was intended to establish a comprehensive statewide program to manage hazardous waste. It provided for the siting of needed hazardous waste management facilities in the state and assigned responsibility for the planning related to MRW to local jurisdictions.

The Hazardous Waste Management Act was amended in 1985 to require all cities and counties in the state to develop plans for handling MRW, including any household wastes identified by Ecology as a hazardous household substance. The Hazardous Waste Management Act also included any business-generated hazardous waste conditionally exempt from regulation because the waste is generated in quantities below the state or federal regulatory threshold (this is typically 220 pounds per month or per batch). Management of the MRW stream is important because this material poses a threat to public health, worker safety, and the environment.

The focus on waste reduction increased over the years and in 1990 the Hazardous Waste Reduction Act (then, RCW 70.95C) was passed authorizing Ecology's Pollution Prevention Planning (P2 Plan) program. This act established state policies and goals that encourage the reduction of hazardous substance use and hazardous waste generation. Now, renumbered as RCW 70A.214.110, this law forms Ecology's Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reductions Program. Under this law the following is required:

- Facilities that generate 2,640 pounds or more of hazardous waste per year or facilities required to report under the federal law called the "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act" (EPCRA) must prepare a P2 Plan. P2 Plans must include a description of the facility, the processes used, and the products or services provided. P2 Plans are five-year plans that must also identify hazardous substances used and hazardous wastes generated.
- The focus of P2 Plans is the identification and evaluation of all reasonable opportunities for reductions in the use of hazardous substances and the reduction, recycling, and treatment of hazardous substances. The plan must also list those opportunities selected for implementation, performance goals for the five-year plan, and an implementation schedule.
- Annual Progress Reports providing information on the progress made in implementing the plan must be submitted to Ecology and the five-year plan must be updated at the end of the five-year cycle. The purpose of this law was to encourage individual generators to move their waste management practices up the solid waste hierarchy, which lists waste

prevention as the highest priority of solid waste management, followed by reuse, recycling, and at lowest priority, landfilling. This was to be accomplished by identifying options and establishing implementation plans for the reduction of hazardous waste generation and the use of hazardous substances.

1.12.5. Waste Not Washington Act (Chapter 431, Laws of 1989)

In 1989, the Washington State Legislature amended the SWMA, resulting in the Waste Not Washington Act (ESHB 1671) which addressed two significant issues related to development of SWMPs: (1) prioritizing solid waste management goals, and (2) setting requirements for local waste reduction and recycling programs. New priorities for management of solid waste were identified as waste reduction, recycling, and energy recovery.

The ESHB 1671 identified policy options to help local jurisdictions reach waste reduction and recycling goals. By emphasizing source separation, the ESHB 1671 intended that recycling programs be enacted, or expanded, with the goal of reaching a 50 percent recycling rate in the state by 1995. The ESHB 1671 shifted emphasis away from the traditional disposal-based waste system to one more reliant on recycling.

1.12.6. Clean Washington Act

In 1991, Washington State passed the Clean Washington Act, which amended or repealed sections of several laws including RCW 70.95 (renumbered as 70A.205). The Clean Washington Act imposed new packaging requirements and resulted in the promulgation of new regulations on the recycling of used automobile oil.

The packaging legislation required all plastic containers used in the state to be labeled with a code that identified the type of material used in the container. The Clean Washington Act set limits on the concentration of certain heavy metals allowed in any product, package, or packaging component.

The Clean Washington Act required that each local government amend its MRW Plan to include a used oil recycling element. This element was to contain (1) a plan for establishing used oil collection sites, (2) enforcement of sign and container ordinances that inform the public of how and where used oil may be recycled, (3) educational information for the public about used oil recycling, and (4) estimates on the funding needed to implement the used oil recycling element. The act also established requirements for transport, treatment, recycling, and disposal of used oil.

1.12.7. Solid Waste Handling Standards

A rule governing solid waste facilities and handling practices, Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-350, also known as *Solid Waste Handling Standards,* went into effect in 2003. This rule replaced WAC 173-304. WAC 173-350 sets out standards of operation and permitting requirements for solid waste handling facilities for recycling, intermediate handling (i.e., transfer), composting, MRW, and tires (unless exempted by definition or due to beneficial use). The rule regulates landfill disposal of a new category of wastes called “inert” wastes.

WAC 173-350 also places importance on local solid waste management plans (such as this document) by requiring solid waste handling facilities (whether exempt or requiring a permit) to conform to local solid waste plans. WAC 173-350 also states that a facility’s exemption for

handling only recyclable materials is contingent on meeting the definition of a recyclable material as designated in a local solid waste management plan.

Landfill disposal of solid waste is regulated under a separate rule, WAC 173-351, *Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills*. This rule was last revised in October 2015.

1.12.8. Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

Landfill siting, design, and operation regulations were rewritten under WAC 173-351 in response to new federal requirements (Subtitle D, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)) in 1993. This regulation established minimum statewide standards for MSW landfills. These standards included locational restrictions, operating criteria, design criteria, performance standards for groundwater, detection and assessment monitoring, closure and post-closure provisions, financial assurance, and permitting requirements.

1.13. SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN SOLID WASTE REGULATION AND POLICY SINCE 2008

Multiple rules have been adopted since the 2008 Plan was developed. Applicable new rules and regulations for consideration in this document's development are shown below in summary, but not in order of priority.

1.13.1. Exemption from Solid Waste Handling Permit Requirements for Anaerobic Digesters

Effective July 1, 2009, a Washington State law (RCW 70.95.330, now RCW 70A.205.290) allows certain anaerobic digesters an exemption from obtaining a solid waste handling permit provided they meet specified criteria.

1.13.2. Tire Fee Reinstated

In 2009, RCW 70A.205 was amended to reinstate the tire fee and to remove the sunset (expiration) date for the fee. The original tire fee, which expired in 1994, was used to clean up tire dumps, fund a special study of tires, and conduct other activities. The fee is also intended to create a pool of funds to clean up unauthorized tire dumps and to help prevent future accumulations of tires.

1.13.3. Mercury-Containing Lights Product Stewardship Program

WAC 173-910 required establishment of a product stewardship program for mercury-containing lights throughout Washington State by January 1, 2013. This program is called LightRecycle. Producers of mercury-containing lights sold for residential use must finance and participate in the product stewardship program by doing the following:

- Funding its producer share cost of the standard plan and program operated by the department-contracted stewardship organization or operating, either individually or jointly, an independent plan and program approved by Ecology.
- Pay administrative and operational costs associated with the standard program or the independent program in which they participate, except for the collection costs associated with curbside and mail-back collection programs. For curbside and mail-back programs,

a stewardship organization must finance the costs of transporting and processing mercury-containing lights from the point of accumulation. For collection locations, including household hazardous waste (HHW) facilities, charities, retailers, government recycling sites, or other suitable locations, a stewardship organization must finance the costs of collection, transportation, and processing of mercury-containing lights collected at the collection locations.

- Submit market share data to Ecology to determine market share in the event more than one approved product stewardship plan is operating.
- Meet its financial obligations to the plan, which includes Ecology's annual fee.
- Comply with producers' requirements.
- Participate in a fully implemented plan.
- Take actions required to correct violations.

The LightRecycle program was renewed during the 2024 Legislative session and no changes are anticipated in relation to collection and management of mercury-containing lights covered by LightRecycle.

1.13.4. Revenue-Sharing Agreements

An update to RCW 81.77.185 allows waste collection companies to retain up to fifty percent of the revenue paid to them for the sale of recyclables they collect. To participate, the company, must submit a plan to the WUTC that is certified by the appropriate local solid waste authority as being consistent with the local SWMP and that demonstrates how the revenues will be used to increase recycling participation. The remaining revenue shall be passed to residential customers.

1.13.5. Secure Drug Take-Back

Washington's Safe Medication Return program (MED-Project), also known as the Drug Take-Back program was established in 2018 under RCW 69.48. This program creates a unified, statewide, medication return program that gives Washington residents free, convenient, and environmentally responsible options for disposing of unwanted medication. Drug manufacturers fund the program at no cost to taxpayers. It is administered by an approved program operator(s). Environmental Health oversees the program, monitors on-going operations, manages enforcement when compliance issues arise, and evaluates program effectiveness.

1.13.6. County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

In 2010, RCW 70A.205.040 was updated to indicate that when updating a SWMP, after June 10, 2010, each local comprehensive plan must, at a minimum, consider methods that will be used to address the following:

- C&D waste for recycling or reuse;
- Organic material including yard debris, food waste, and food contaminated paper products for composting or anaerobic digestion;
- Metals, glass, and plastics for recycling; and
- Waste reduction strategies.

1.13.7. Paper Conservation Program — Paper Recycling Program

RCW 70A.205.620, required that by July 1, 2010, each state agency shall develop and implement the following:

- A paper conservation program. Each state agency shall endeavor to conserve paper by at least thirty percent of their current paper use.
- A paper recycling program to encourage recycling of all paper products with the goal of recycling one hundred percent of all copy printing paper in all buildings with twenty-five employees or more.

1.13.8. Develop and Establish Objectives and Strategies for the Reuse and Recycling of Construction Aggregate and Recycled Concrete Materials

Effective January 1, 2016, RCW 70A.205.700 required that local governmental entities with a population of one hundred thousand residents or more must, as part of their contracting process, request and accept bids that include the use of construction aggregate and recycled concrete materials for each transportation, roadway, street, highway, or other transportation infrastructure project. Prior to awarding a contract for a transportation, roadway, street, highway, or other transportation infrastructure project, the local governmental entity must compare the lowest responsible bid proposing to use construction aggregate and recycled concrete materials with the lowest responsible bid not proposing to use construction aggregate and recycled concrete materials, and award the contract to the bidder proposing to use the highest percentage of construction aggregate and recycled concrete materials if that bid is the same as, or less than, a bidder not proposing to use construction aggregate and recycled concrete materials or proposing to use a lower percentage of construction aggregate and recycled concrete materials.

1.13.9. Quarantine – Agricultural Pests

Effective January 1, 2017, the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) amended WAC 16-470 by adding MSW, yard debris, organic feedstocks, organic materials, and agricultural wastes to the list of commodities regulated under the apple maggot quarantine. Special permits are required for the following activities:

- Transportation and disposition of MSW from an area under quarantine for disposal at a solid waste landfill or disposal facility in the apple maggot and plum curculio pest-free area.
- Transportation and disposition of yard debris, organic feedstocks, organic materials, and agricultural wastes from the area under quarantine for disposal at a solid waste landfill or treatment at a composting facility in the apple maggot and plum curculio pest-free area.

Refer to Chapter 7.0 Organics for additional information regarding how these rules affect solid waste in Lewis County.

1.13.10. Sustainable Recycling Act

House Bill (HB) 1543, The Sustainable Recycling Act, was signed by the former Governor Jay Inslee on April 29, 2019, and took effect July 1, 2019. This act creates a Recycling Development Center within Ecology. This law directs Ecology to work with the Department of Commerce on recycling market research and development. Ecology and Commerce appointed an advisory board

and entered into an interagency agreement. The Washington State Association of Counties appointed two Solid Waste Managers to the advisory board. The act also requires counties with a population of more than 25,000 resident to write a CROP, which details how each jurisdictions planning authority will address contaminants in their recycling programs. Local governments were permitted to use local solid waste financial assistance (LSWFA) Grants and Waste Reduction and Recycling Education Grants to support the development of CROPs as well as work defined by CROPs.

1.13.11. Food Waste

In 2019, HB 1114 was approved by the legislature, and established a goal for the state to reduce by 50 percent the amount of food waste generated annually by 2030, relative to 2015 statistics. It required Ecology to work with the Washington State Departments of Agriculture and Health to develop a state wasted-food reduction and diversion plan by October 1, 2020. Ecology gathered feedback form the public and stakeholders. The three agencies will consider recommending changes to state law that will achieve the reduction goal and report to the Legislature by December 1, 2020.

1.13.12. Organics Management

In March 2022, the Organics Management Act was passed (HB 1799). HB 1799 aims to reduce landfilling of food scraps, yard debris, and other organic materials. The act establishes statewide organic materials management goals, requires some local governments to provide source-separated organics collection services, encourages food donations through liability standards, creates the Washington Center for Sustainable Food Management, allows siting of compost operations, requires purchasing of compost by some municipalities, and changes product labeling requirements (further detail provide in Section 7.2.5).

1.13.13. Paint Stewardship

In 2019, Substitute HB (SHB) 1652 (codified as RCW 70A.515) was passed and required producers of architectural paint sold in Washington to participate in an approved paint stewardship plan. This bill prohibited a producer or retailer of paint from selling or offering for sale architectural paint unless the producer or brand of paint is participating in a stewardship plan. PaintCare is a paint stewardship organization that is implementing this bill in Washington with Ecology providing oversight. Ecology conditionally approved PaintCare's program plan for Washington in March 2021. This program is currently in action across the state. There are four sites in Lewis County where PaintCare collects paint: Rodda Paint, Mossyrock Hardware, Market Street Ace Hardware, and Lincoln Creek Lumber Ace Hardware (further detail provide in Section 6.5).

1.13.14. Photovoltaic Module Stewardship and Takeback Program

In 2017, SB 5939 was passed to promote sustainable, local renewable energy. One chapter of SB 5939 created RCW 70A.510, the Photovoltaic (PV) Module Takeback and Stewardship Program. This program requires manufacturers of PV modules to provide the public with sustainable and environmentally sound methods to recycle all modules purchased after July 1, 2017. The implementation of this stewardship is anticipated to start July 2025.

1.13.15. Product Design Labeling

In 2019, Engrossed SHB (ESHB) 1569 authorized Washington State's attorney general and local governments to pursue false or misleading environmental claims and "greenwashing" for plastic products claiming to be "compostable" or "biodegradable" when in fact they are not. Also required clear and easy to understand labeling on compostable products sold for use in Washington.

1.13.16. Plastic Package Stewardship

A study bill that would create data reports that could lead to legislation (in 2021) date and update to improve the recycling system in Washington by creating a stewardship program paid for by the plastic packing manufacturers.

1.13.17. Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Regulation

The EPA has proposed a rule under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to regulate certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, commonly known as "forever chemicals". This new rule imposes joint and retroactive cleanup liability to parties connected with the presence of a hazardous substance at a site.

1.13.18. Landfill Emissions Reduction Law

HB 1663 makes methane emissions monitoring and capture requirements stricter at certain landfills in Washington. The bill would require numerous MSW landfills including active landfills with at least 450,000 tons of waste in place and closed landfills with at least 750,000 tons of waste to report gas generation calculations and install methane gas capture and control systems.

1.13.19. Battery Recycling and Stewardship

Signed in May 2023, SB 5144 requires the creation of a Product Stewardship Program aimed towards batteries in Washington. This program requires producers to participate in organizations that are responsible for collection, transport, and end-of-life management of materials. Producers Stewardship Plans begin January 1, 2027

1.13.20. Responsible Environmental Management of Batteries

HB 1896 aims to provide responsible environmental management of batteries and to encourage the recovery and reuse of materials. This battery stewardship law will help address the challenges posed by the end-of-life management of batteries. It will require producers to participate in an approved Washington state battery stewardship plan through participation in a battery stewardship organization.

1.13.21. Recycling, Waste, and Litter Reduction

RCW 70A.245 (SB 5022 and SB 5397) was passed in 2021 and requires producers of common single-use plastics to include a minimum amount of recycled material in their products. The law aims to boost domestic markets for recycled materials and reduce economic dependence on virgin plastics. The law bans several types of expanded polystyrene for sale and distribution in Washington. Additionally, certain single use serviceware products provided by food service businesses may no longer automatically be given to customers.

1.13.22. Improving Outcomes with Waste Material Management Systems

In March 2024, Washington State legislature passed HB 2301, a bill that enacted additional organic material management measures. HB 2301 directed a division within Ecology to study food donation and recovery systems infrastructure. It also implements compost collection for single-family homes in "urbanized areas" beginning in 2027 and sets new criteria for food packaging labeled as compostable. The bill also created a Washington Commodities Donation grant program, which supports existing infrastructure diverting food to donation.

1.13.23. Plastics Reduction

Passed in April 2023, HB 1085 aims to reduce plastic pollution in three different ways; required water bottle filling stations in all new buildings, phasing out mini toiletry's plastic packaging, and banning foam-filled dock floats.

1.13.24. Compostable Products

HB 1033 creates a task force to develop a statewide policy on usage and acceptance of compostable products across Washington. This law aims to help distinguish between which facilities accept polylactic acid products and which do not.

2. CURRENT CONDITIONS

This chapter describes the existing physical, natural, and environmental conditions, demographics, waste generation and characterization, as well as future projections.

2.1. PHYSICAL, NATURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

This section describes existing physical, natural, and environmental conditions.

2.1.1. Location

Lewis County occupies a 2,449 square-mile area in southwestern Washington (Figure 2-1). It stretches nearly 95 miles from its western border in the coastal range to its eastern limit at the crest of the Cascade Mountains. Lewis County is served both by United States (U.S.) Highway 12, the only year-round route over the Cascades north of the Columbia River and south of King County, and by Interstate 5, the main north-south Pacific Coast interstate highway. Lewis County is well situated to meet solid waste transportation needs. The cities of Centralia and Chehalis make up Lewis County's most populated areas, which are nearly equidistant (85 miles) from Portland to the south and Seattle to the north.

Figure 2-1. Vicinity Map

2.1.2. Climate

Lewis County's climate is temperate, with warm summers and cool winters. Snow and freezing rain are not common, except at higher elevations in the portions of the Cascade Range located in the eastern part of Lewis County. The total average annual precipitation ranges from 47 inches at Centralia to 62 inches at Packwood. Rainfall is light during the summer and frequent during the remainder of the year.

2.1.3. Geology, Groundwater, and Soils

There are three main physiographic regions in Lewis County: the Cascade Mountain Range, Puget Lowlands, and Pacific Coast Mountain Range. The Cascades that constitute most of eastern Lewis County are composed of Tertiary and Quaternary volcanic rocks (andesitic and basaltic lavas, tuffs and breccias) with a few sedimentary and igneous intrusive rocks. The geology in this area was largely influenced by volcanic action with some alpine glaciation.

The Puget Lowlands are located in the west-central portion of Lewis County. This area is composed largely of Quaternary sediments and some coastal and terrace deposits. Glacial melt water rivers such as the Chehalis River deposited large quantities of coarse gravel and sand after large Quaternary Period glaciers retreated.

The western part of Lewis County lies within the Pacific Coast Range and includes the areas known as the Willapa and Doty Hills, composed of Tertiary marine and estuarine sedimentary and volcanic rocks that have been uplifted, gently folded, and faulted.

The primary groundwater resources are found in gravel and sand deposits that mantle most of the west-central lowlands and underlie terraces, valley floors, and foothill areas. These deposits receive recharge from direct precipitation, streams, and rivers. Lewis County has no designated sole-source aquifers.

The Soil Conservation Service (1987) soil survey of Lewis County classifies soils into 18 soil units that are found in five main areas; (1) flood plains and terraces; (2) plains, high terraces, uplands, and bottom lands; (3) uplands, mountains, benches, and high terraces; (4) cool uplands and mountains; and (5) cold mountains. The water bearing soil units of the Spanaway, Nisqually, Stahl-Reichel, Indianola, and Cattcreek-Cotteral soil groups are of primary concern.

2.1.4. Topography and Drainage

The Cascade Range traverses eastern Lewis County in a north-south direction, and the Pacific Coast range traverses the western portion. In between are lowland areas where a majority of population resides. Elevations range from 185 feet in the Centralia-Chehalis area to over 7,000 feet on the Cascade Crest. Lewis County contains parts of Snoqualmie and Gifford Pinchot National Forests and Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument and Mount Rainier National Park. About one-third of Lewis County's land area is national forest.

Lewis County's widely varying topography results in drainage systems of diverse character, the largest two of which are the upper Chehalis drainage in the northern, northwestern, and western parts of the County and the Cowlitz drainage in the southern, central, and eastern parts.

The Chehalis River and its tributaries drain the north-central parts of Lewis County. The Chehalis flows north into Thurston County near Centralia, then flows west and empties into the Pacific Ocean at Grays Harbor.

The swift-flowing Cowlitz River originates on Mount Rainier and flows from the extreme northeastern part of the County to the southwestern part, emptying into the Columbia River at Longview, Washington. The Cowlitz, with its many tributaries, is an especially important resource for fisheries and hydroelectric production.

Other major drainages include the Nisqually and Deschutes. The Nisqually, which originates on Mount Rainier, flows northeast along the Lewis County and Piece County border into Puget Sound between Olympia and Tacoma. The Deschutes and its tributaries drain from the mountainous north-central part of the county in the Bald Hills and flow north into the Puget Sound at Olympia.

2.1.5. Shorelines and Wetlands

Lewis County's Shoreline Master Program outlines specific regulations for activities located within 200 feet of a shoreline or a wetland, as defined in the Washington State Shoreline Management Act (RCW 90.58). Because of high precipitation, wetlands are common throughout river valleys and low-lying areas. Wetlands in Lewis County, which have been mapped as part of the National Wetlands Inventory, have been found to have a high correlation to hydric soils mapped in the Soil Survey for Lewis County by the Natural Resources Conservation Service. The Lewis County Planning Division has a copy of the national inventory and its associated maps, as well as the County Soil Survey.

2.1.6. Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

Lewis County does not currently have an open MSW landfill. Centralia Landfill was closed in 1994. Post-closure monitoring has been occurring since that time. MSW export began in April 1994. An evaluation of export and disposal needs is provided in Section 3.4.

2.2. POPULATION PROJECTIONS

This section presents information regarding past and present information and future projections regarding waste generated in Lewis County.

2.2.1. Population

The 2010 Census recorded a population of 75,455 for Lewis County. According to the official 2020 Census, Lewis County had a population of 82,149, which is an increase of 6.35 percent, and the population is anticipated to continue to grow. In the 2008 Plan, Lewis County's population was expected to reach nearly 90,000 by 2035. Table 2-1 projects how Lewis County's population will grow through 2050. Numbers are drawn from the Washington Office of Financial Management (OFM) Projections of the Total Resident Population for Growth Management 2022 GMA Projections – Middle Series.

Table 2-1. Population Projection for Lewis County

Year	Population	Percent Increase
2025	84,957	--
2030	87,746	3.2
2035	90,188	2.7
2040	92,313	2.3
2045	94,187	2.0
2050	95,871	1.8

Source: Washington State OFM, Washington State County Growth Management Population Projections: 2025 to 2050 (middle), 2022.

The current and future projected distributions of Lewis County population are provided in Table 2-2, which depicts the location of the municipalities within Lewis County shown in Figure 2-2.

Table 2-2. Population Distribution in Lewis County

Location	2022		2045		Rate of Growth
	Population	Percent of Total	Population	Percent of Total	
Incorporated Areas					
Centralia	22,376	26.8	24,000	22.9	6.77
Chehalis	9,845	11.8	23,000	21.9	57.20
Morton	1,302	1.6	1,351	1.3	3.61
Mossyrock	906	1.1	1,058	1.0	14,37
Napavine	1,969	2.4	2,978	2.8	33.88
Pe Ell	658	0.8	680	0.6	3.19
Toledo	747	0.9	2,537	2.4	70.56
Vader	899	1.1	1,110	1.1	19.01
Winlock	2,115	2.5	4,756	4.5	55.53
Unincorporated Areas	42,629	51.1	43,482	41.4	2.0
Total Population	83,446	100.0	104,951	100.0	20.5

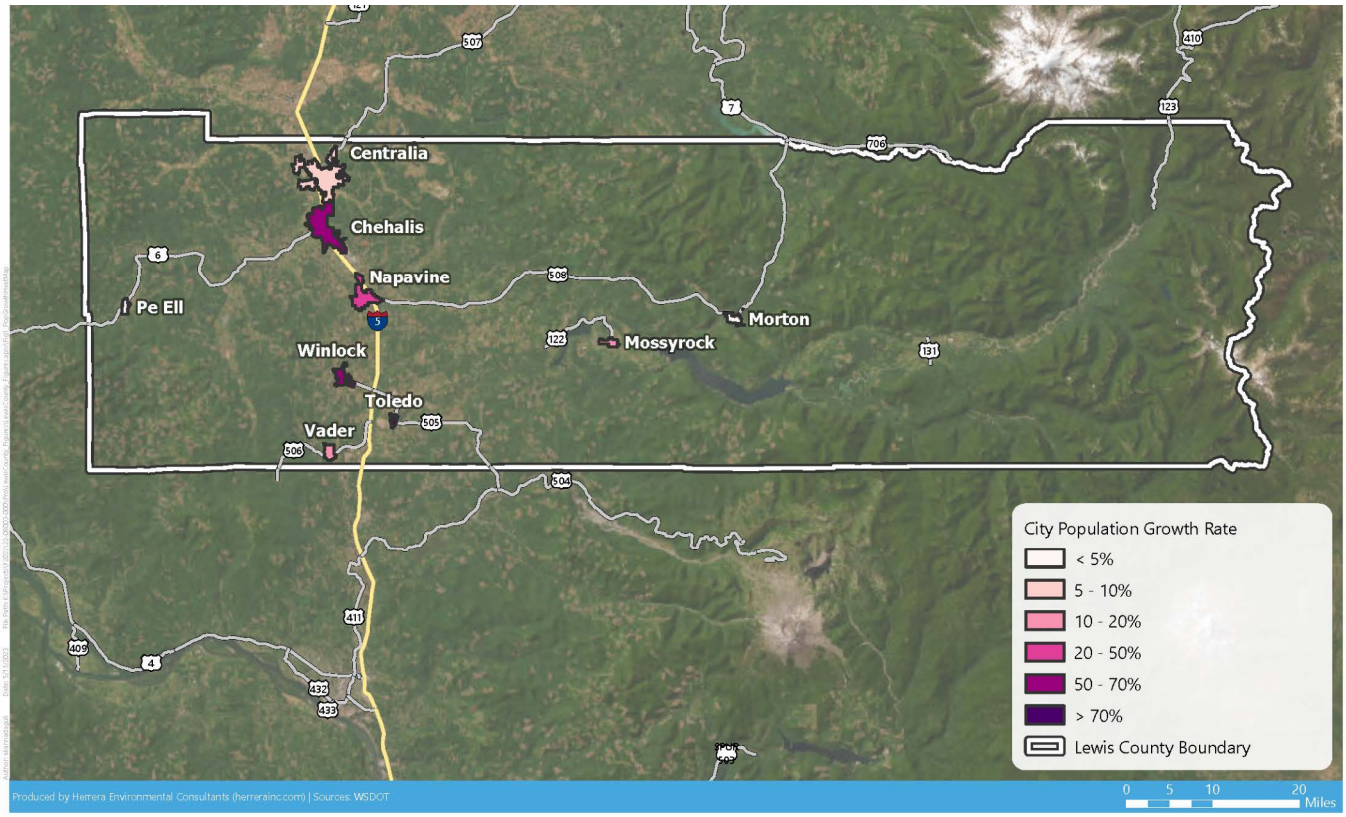
Source: Lewis County Population and Housing Allocations, adopted 2023.

Figure 2-2. Municipality Locations in Lewis County

The population projections for 2045 differ between Table 2-1 and Table 2-2 by 10,764 people. The projection in Table 2-2 is from the Lewis County Population and Housing Allocations, which is developed by the Planning Growth Committee. Lewis County opted to adopt the higher projection, based on its own growth understanding and plans. For the purpose of this CSHWMP, the higher projection is useful for anticipating future waste management needs.

As shown in Table 2-2, the majority of the Lewis County population currently resides in unincorporated areas. The incorporated area with the largest population is the twin cities of Centralia and Chehalis. Moving toward 2045, the projected rate of growth in towns and cities is higher than that for the unincorporated areas. In particular, Winlock's and Chehalis' populations are projected to double by 2045. Generally, the population in Chehalis and the south end of Lewis County are anticipated to grow more quickly and will continue to grow more rapidly than other areas, as shown in Figure 2-3. This prediction is created, in part, by the plans, visions, and objectives of the municipalities in south Lewis County.

Figure 2-3. 2022–2045 Population Growth Rate



The 2008 Plan included 2040 projections for a planned community northwest of the Onalaska community called Birchfield. Since that time, however, the 1,200 acres site has not materialized into the large, planned community. It was removed from the Lewis County's Comprehensive Plan, which was discussed in Chapter 1. After discussion among the SWAC Plans Subcommittee, members elected to maintain the reference for the historical information as well as a notation for possible future developments. The concept was for Birchfield to be fully contained with several amenities, including single family and multi-family residences, manufactured home communities, neighborhood convenience commercial activities, business parks, and a golf course with a club house and restaurant. There is a new proposed development with up to 2,500 houses and a terraced retail zone that is anticipated to be complete it 10 to 20 years in a different area of Lewis County. Raindrop properties is the developer of this community that spans part of Chehalis and Centralia.

Generally, as more people move into Lewis County from more urbanized areas, the public demand for more solid waste services will increase.

2.2.2. Housing

An understanding of housing types contributes to planning realistic recycling and other solid waste management programs. The U.S. Census Bureau reported that in 2021 Lewis County had 35,892 housing units. About 12 percent or 3,719 of these were listed as vacant. Approximately 25,806, or 71.9 percent of the occupied units were owner-occupied, and the remainder, 10,086 units were renter occupied. A majority of the housing units are single-family detached rather than multi-family.

2.3. WASTE STREAM

The amount of waste generated in Lewis County is projected to increase on a per capita basis and from the population growth expected over the next 20 years. Baseline projections for disposal, recovery, and the composition of the waste stream are provided in this section.

2.3.1. Waste Generation

The methodology used to project solid waste generation rates through 2055 relied upon per capita waste generation rates from 2018, which was the most recent year that Ecology issued its Recycling, Recovery & Waste Generation report for the state and counties. That report estimated Lewis County's waste generation as 15.12 pounds per person per day, which was higher than the state's average per capita waste generate rate of 12.5 pounds per person per day. The population growth estimates are provided by the Washington State OFM and Utility staff. Waste and recycling quantities for 2008 through 2018 were provided Utility staff and Ecology. Waste projections were developed through a three-step process as described below.

1. Waste generation per capita was projected into the future by extrapolating trends from 2003 to 2015 into the future. This statistical analysis involved calculating generation per capita for all years with available data, fitting a line through the points, and developing an equation to make the predictions (the equation of the line). This approach assumes disposal and recycling are not independent of one another; instead, each is a function of how much total material is generated. Existing data are presented in Table 2-3. As shown, per capita generation has fluctuated from a low of 2,170 pounds per person per year in 2014 to a high of 3,943 pounds per person per year in 2008. A variety of factors contribute to the inconsistent numbers: economic slowdowns, flooding, and business that report (or do not report) their disposal and recycling numbers to Ecology.

Table 2-3. Waste Disposal and Recycling Data, 2008–2015

Year	Population	Waste Tons			Waste Pounds Per Capita		
		Recycle	Disposed	Generated	Recycled	Disposed	Generated
2008	74,758	71,465	75,938	147,403	1,912	2,032	3,943
2009	75,136	24,948	60,127	85,075	664	1,600	2,265
2010	75,455	80,572	62,834	143,406	2,136	1,665	3,801
2011	75,668	36,158	62,804	98,962	956	1,660	2,616
2012	75,435	45,135	64,342	109,477	1,197	1,706	2,903
2013	74,962	32,807	55,933	88,740	875	1,492	2,368

Year	Population	Waste Tons			Waste Pounds Per Capita		
		Recycle	Disposed	Generated	Recycled	Disposed	Generated
2014	74,844	25,041	56,168	81,209	669	1,501	2,170
2015	75,437	38,415	66,122	104,537	1,018	1,753	2,772
2016	76,693	64,544	81,015	145,559	1,683	2,113	3,796
2017	78,320	63,903	87,257	151,160	1,632	2,228	3,860
2018	79,569	69,719	146,717	216,436	1,752	3,688	5,440

Sources: Ecology's Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program provided quantities for 2008 through 2018 for recycling, waste disposal, and waste generation. Population estimates were obtained from the U.S. Census.

Starting in 2016, Ecology transitioned from a focus on recycling to reducing waste generation. The new number going forward would now be a recovery rate that includes a broader range of materials that are recycled and wastes that are kept out of landfills by other means, such as anaerobic digestion and incineration.

2. Three recycling rate and recovery rate scenarios were created. The first assumed that, as a baseline, the 2018 recycling rate (32 percent) continues into the future. Alternative recovery rate scenarios of 40 percent and 45 percent were developed to calculate the potential impacts of improvements in waste reduction and waste recovery programs pursuant to the goals established in Chapter 4 of this plan. This analysis is presented as Table 2-4, which has data similar to Table 2-3, but for 2025–2050 with potential future recovery rates achieved.
3. Tonnage totals were calculated as per capita generation multiplied by projected population and projected recovery rate. Projected (and past) population data were obtained from OFM, Utility staff, and Lewis County Community Development staff.

As noted in Section 2.2, Lewis County's Planned Growth Committee developed an alternative population projection for 2040 based on its analysis of relevant growth factors. Using this alternative projection and the 2018 per person waste generation estimates from Ecology, the resulting alternative waste generation is 291,134 tons, compared to 261,765 tons as calculated based on OFM projections.

Table 2-4. Waste Generation Projections Through 2050

Year	Population	Based on 32 Percent Recovery Rate			Based on 40 Percent Recovery Rate			Based on 45 Percent Recovery Rate		
		Recovered	Disposed	Generated	Recovered	Disposed	Generated	Recovered	Disposed	Generated
2025	84,957	75,415	160,256	235,671	94,268	141,402	235,671	106,052	129,619	235,671
2030	87,746	77,890	165,517	243,407	97,363	146,044	243,407	109,533	133,874	243,407
2035	90,188	80,058	170,123	250,182	100,073	150,109	250,182	112,582	137,600	250,182
2040	92,313	81,944	174,132	256,076	102,431	153,646	256,076	115,234	140,842	256,076
2045	94,187	83,608	177,667	261,275	104,510	156,765	261,275	117,574	143,701	261,275
2050	95,871	85,103	180,843	265,946	106,378	159,568	265,946	119,676	146,270	265,946

Sources: Population data from Washington State OFM's Projections of the Total Resident Population for Growth Management 2022 GMA Projections – Middle Series Population Projections 2025–2050. The per person disposal rate of 0.0076 tons per day (15.12 pounds per person per day) was applied to formulate the Generated Waste Projection for each scenario in the table. The per person waste generation figure is from the Ecology's Recycling, Recovery, & Waste Generation in Washington (2018) for Lewis County.

2.3.2. Waste Characterization

This section describes the statewide and southwest region waste streams broken down by residential and commercial waste streams. This information is essential to planning solid waste policies and program implementation, as well as the following purposes:

- Obtaining information to quantify recyclables or recoverable materials and to prioritize recovery opportunities.
- Establishing a baseline for continued long-term measurement of system performance.
- Understanding the differences between waste sub streams so targeted recycling programs can be designed, implemented, and monitored.

2.3.2.1. Statewide Results

The figures and tables in this section present the estimated composition of waste in Washington state. Cascadia Consulting Group (Cascadia) conducted the most recent study (2020–2021). During the 2020–2021 study, waste was broken down into the following sub streams:

- **Residential ─** waste generated by single and multifamily residences and collected by a municipal or private garbage hauler.
- **Commercial ─** waste generated by businesses, institutions, and industrial entities and collected by a municipal or private garbage hauler.
- **Self-haul ─** waste transported to a landfill or garbage drop box site by someone other than a municipal or private garbage hauler.

One difference between an earlier study and the more recent waste characterization was that packaging was evaluated (paper and plastic). Waste within these categories were further distinguished between paper packaging, such as paper to-go food containers or coffee cups versus paper products, such as magazines, and plastic products; and plastic packaging, such as beverage containers versus plastic tableware.

Cascadia determined it would sort through waste samples for 143 different material types that could be found in 12 over-arching categories (see Table 2-5).

Table 2-5. Number of Material Types per Material Class

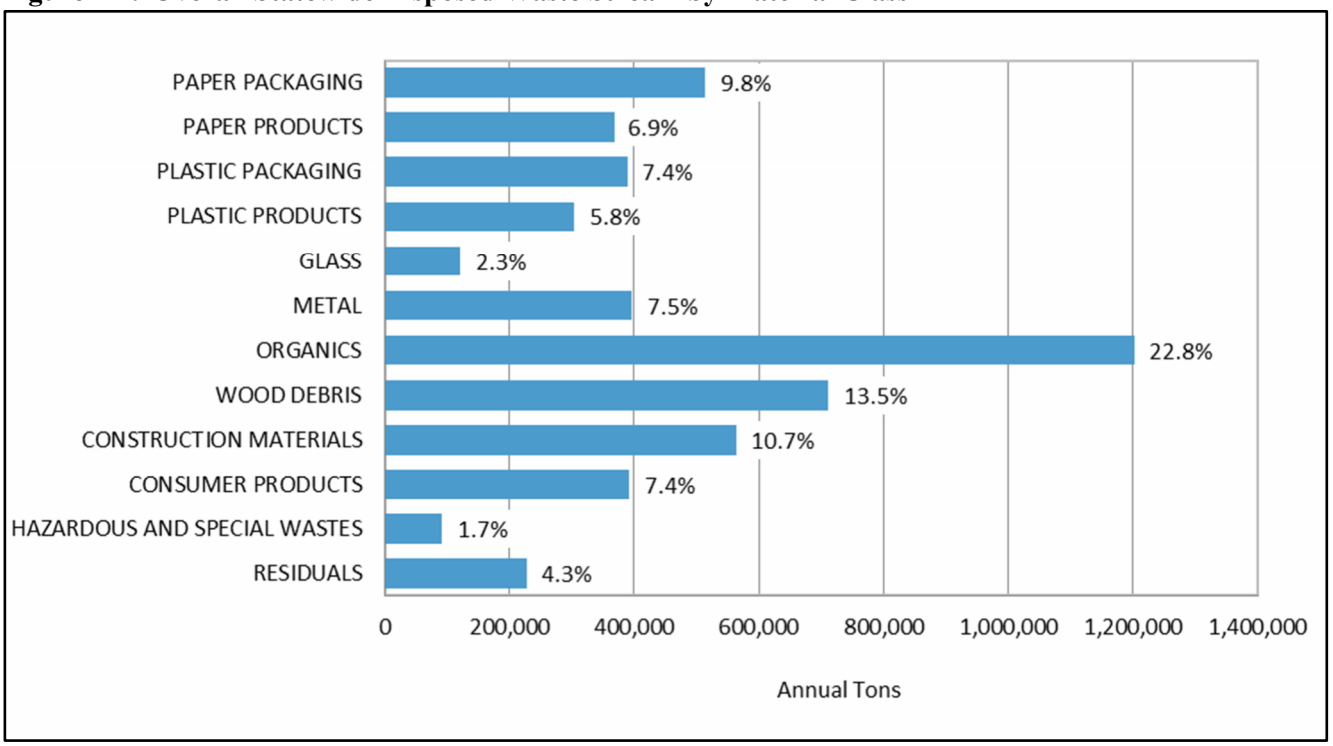
Material Classes	Number of Material Types Within Class
Paper Packaging	8
Paper Products	8
Plastic Packaging	17
Plastic Products	12
Glass	6
Metal	9
Organics	10
Wood Debris	9

Material Classes	Number of Material Types Within Class
Construction Materials	12
Consumer Products	18
Hazardous & Special Wastes	29
Residuals	5
Totals	**143**

Sources: 2020–2021 Washington State Waste Characterization Study, August 2021.

For each of these material classes, the study presented overall statewide results that combined sub streams, residential, commercial and self-haul, along with a picture of each region with sub streams consolidated. The overall statewide results showed organics as the largest disposal material type at 22.8 percent of the waste stream, followed by wood debris (13.5 percent), construction materials (10.7 percent), paper packaging (9.8 percent) and metal (7.5 percent). Figure 2-4 displays this data.

Figure 2-4. Overall Statewide Disposed Waste Stream by Material Class

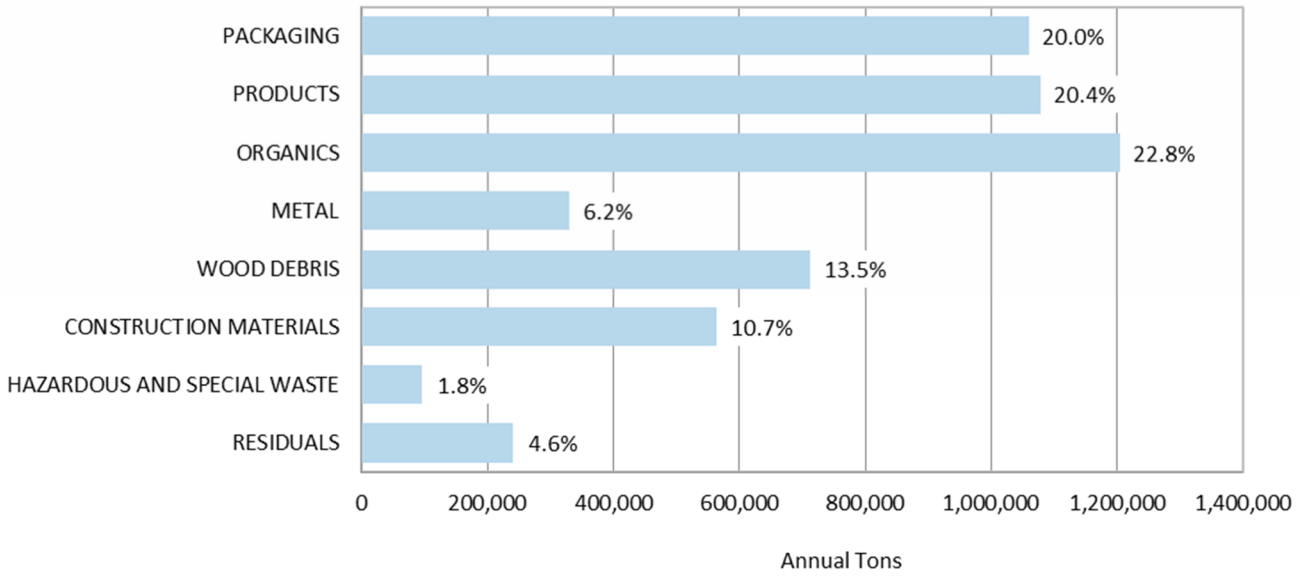


Sources: 2020–2021 Washington State Waste Characterization Study, August 2021.

Ecology requested separate products and packaging disposal categories because together they make up more than 40 percent of the state's overall waste stream. The product category has several components. Plastic products would include any product that carries the plastic identifying symbol but is not used in a packaging application (toys, plastic tableware, household products, shower curtains, tarps). Paper products would be newspapers, magazines, copy machine paper and paper-back books. Consumer products would include computers, televisions, audio equipment, printers, and gaming equipment. The packaging category had two main subsets. Paper

packaging included shredded newspaper packing material, aseptic containers, and gable-top containers. Examples of plastic packaging are plastic beverage bottles, milk jugs, laundry jugs, and dairy tubs. Figure 2-5 shows percentages of packaging (20 percent) and products (20.4 percent) in the state's overall waste stream.

Figure 2-5. Statewide Subtotals by Material Types by Packaging and Products Materials Group



Sources: 2020–2021 Washington State Waste Characterization Study, August 2021.

Within the material sub class categories, Cascadia looked at specific items that are being thrown away statewide. Table 2-6 ranks the top 15 materials that are discarded in the state, their percentage of the waste stream, and their estimated tonnage.

Table 2-6. Overall Statewide Waste Stream, Top 15 Materials

Material	Estimated Percentage	Estimated Tons	Cumulative Percentage
Edible Food Waste – Vegetative	6.4%	336,564	6.4%
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	5.2%	276,196	11.6%
Painted Wood	4.8%	253,958	16.4%
Inedible Food Waste	4.8%	250,860	21.2%
Animal Manure	4.8%	250,763	25.9%
Compostable Paper Products	3.4%	180,366	29.4%
Other Ferrous Metal	3.3%	174,364	32.7%
Drywall	3.2%	167,785	35.8%
Remainder/Composite Metal	2.6%	139,654	38.5%
Yard/Garden Waste – Leaves & Grass	2.5%	132,218	41.0%
Packaging Film Plastic	2.4%	123,992	43.3%
Engineered Wood	2.1%	112,899	45.5%

Material	Estimated Percentage	Estimated Tons	Cumulative Percentage
Edible Food Waste – Meats/Fats/Oils	2.1%	109,571	47.6%
Compostable Paper Packaging	2.0%	107,175	49.6%
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	1.9%	98,194	51.5%
Total for Top Materials	**51.5%**	**2,714,561**	**51.5%**

Confidence intervals calculated at the 90 percent confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100 percent due to rounding.
Sources: 2020–2021 Washington State Waste Characterization Study, August 2021.

Ecology regularly completes waste characterization studies. Since the 2015–2016 study, there were only two categories that saw a statistically significant change in their proportion of disposal:

- Recyclable Paper increased from 7.6 percent of 10.3 percent (a 36.3 percent increase).
- Wood/Construction Debris, decreased from 31.7 percent to 25.7 percent (an 18.9 percent decrease).

The 2020–2021 Washington State Waste Characterization Study noted that the sources of these changes are "impossible to determine with certainty," but suggested that the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic may have been a factor in both scenarios. The decrease in the amount of wood and construction debris being disposed of could have resulted from the reduction in construction projects during this time. The increase in e-commerce during statewide closures could have contributed to the increase in the amount of recyclable paper being discarded.

The study further analyzed statewide waste disposal results in three categories: residential, commercial, and self-haul. Additional results from the overall statewide research can be found at the following website:

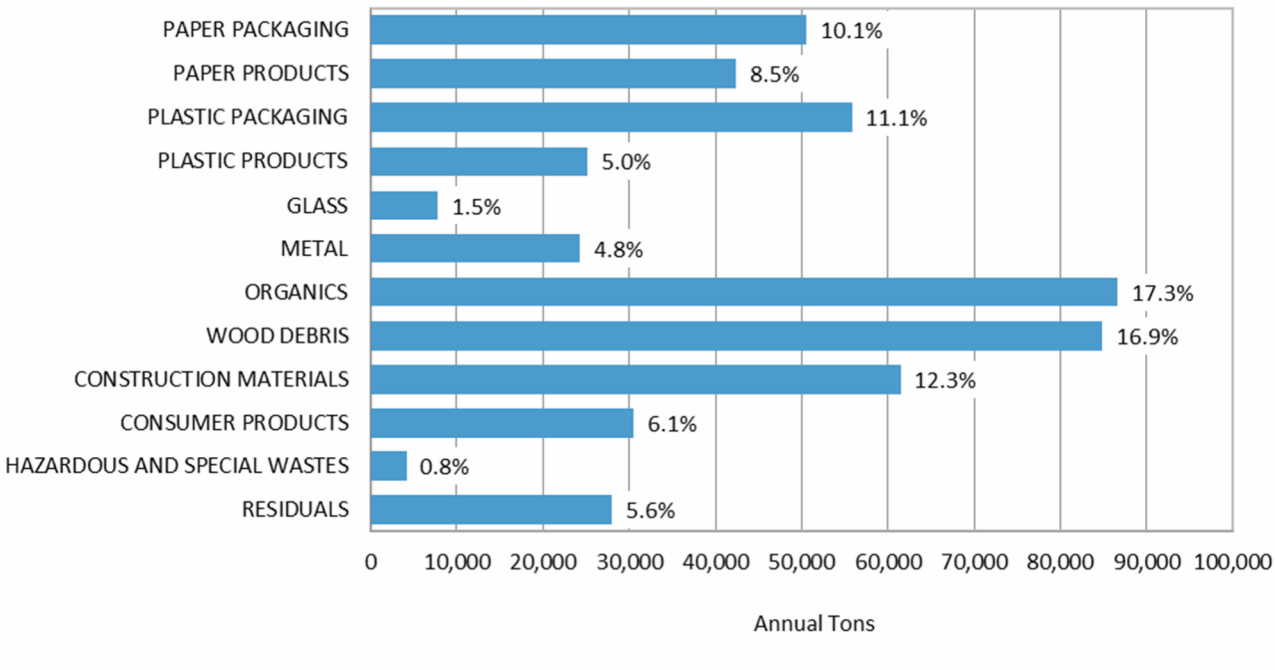
https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/2107026.pdf

2.3.2.2. Southwest Region Results

Samples for the 2020–2021 Washington State Waste Characterization Study were taken from waste disposal sites throughout Washington state. The Southwest Washington regional samples were taken primarily from Clark and Skamania counties with some additional samples taken from Cowlitz County. Because these counties are in the same region as Lewis, these statistics are used for planning purposes. CTS was one of the sample sites during the 2015–2016 state-wide waste characterization study. Issues related to COVID-19, however, precluded Lewis County from participating in the 2020–2021 evaluation.

The largest components of the Southwest region's waste stream consist of the following: organics (17.3 percent), wood debris (16.9 percent), construction materials (12.3 percent), plastic packaging (11.1 percent), and paper packaging (10.01 percent). Figure 2-6 shows the Southwest waste disposal breakdown in detail.

Figure 2-6. Southwest Region Overall Disposed Waste Stream



Sources: 2020–2021 Washington State Waste Characterization Study, August 2021.

The 2020–2021 Washington State Waste Characterization Study provided details on the Southwest region's waste stream. Table 2-7 ranks the top 15 materials that are discarded in the Southwest region, their percentage of the waste stream, and their estimated tonnage.

Table 2-7. Overall Southwest Region Waste Stream, Top 15 Materials

Material	Estimated Percentage	Estimated Tons	Cumulative Percentage
Edible Food Waste – Vegetative	6.0%	29,909	6.0%
Painted Wood	4.9%	24,611	10.9%
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	4.4%	22,215	15.3%
Compostable Paper Products	3.7%	18,591	19.1%
Inedible Food Waste – Vegetative	3.4%	17,032	22.5%
Dimensional Lumber	3.3%	16,546	25.8%
Pallets & Crates	3.0%	15,141	28.8%
Drywall	3.0%	15,034	31.8%
Mixed/Low-Grade Paper Packaging	2.8%	14,139	34.6%
Engineered Wood	2.7%	13,300	37.3%
Remainder/Composite Construction Materials	2.6%	13,108	39.9%
Packaging Film Plastic	2.4%	12,227	42.2%
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	2.4%	11,899	44.7%
Food Processing Wastes	2.4%	11,854	47.1%

Material	Estimated Percentage	Estimated Tons	Cumulative Percentage
Animal Manure	2.2%	10,801	49.3%
Totals for Top Materials	**49.3%**	**246,406**	**49.3%**

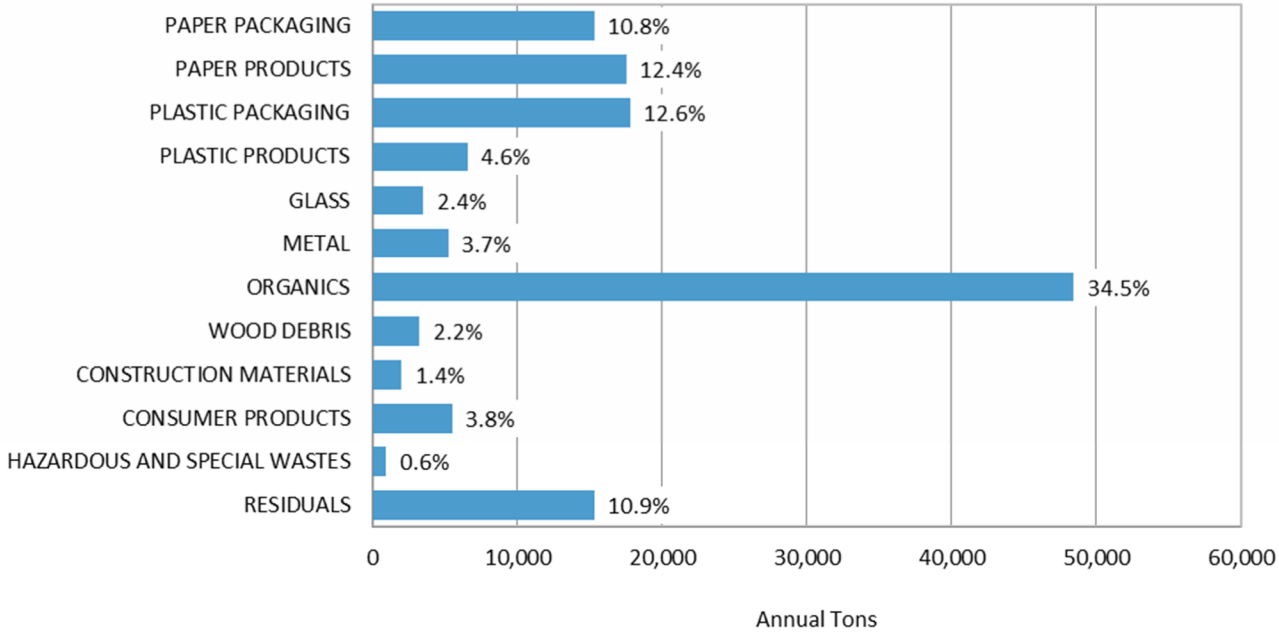
Percentages for material types may not total 100 percent due to rounding.
Sources: 2020–2021 Washington State Waste Characterization Study, August 2021.

2.3.2.3. Residential Results

The 2020–2021 Washington State Waste Characterization Study examined specific solid waste sectors: residential, commercial, and self-haul. Looking at these specific sectors can inform decision makers about certain waste streams that can be targeted for waste reduction education programs in the future.

Figure 2-7 shows that organics (34.5 percent) make up more than one third of materials that residential customers are throwing away. Organics include edible food waste (13 percent), inedible food waste – vegetative (8.8 percent), and animal manure (6.2 percent).

Figure 2-7. Southwest Region Residential Subtotals by Material Class



Sources: 2020–2021 Washington State Waste Characterization Study, August 2021.

The study looked specifically at what materials were being thrown away in the organics category along with several of the other materials in the top 15 list for the residential section. Table 2-8 shows the breakdown of materials.

Table 2-8. Overall Southwest Residential Waste Stream, Top 15 Materials

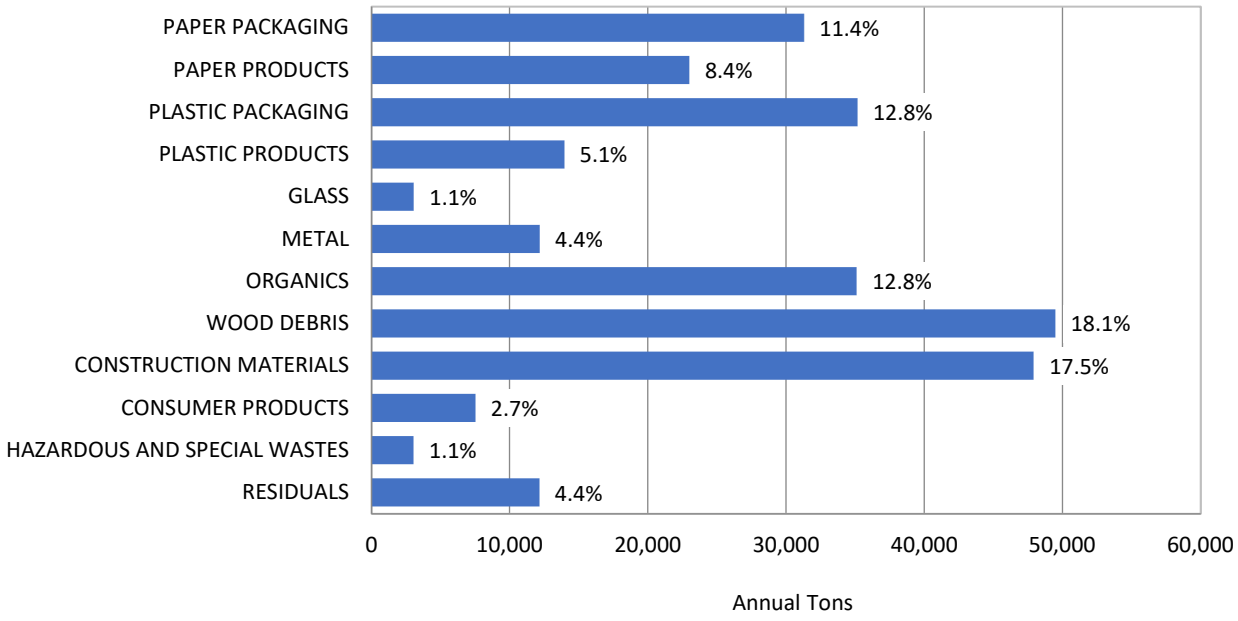
Material	Estimated Percentage	Estimated Tons	Cumulative Percentage
Edible Food Waste – Vegetative	13.0%	18,267	13.0%
Inedible Food Waste – Vegetative	8.8%	12,372	21.8%
Compostable Paper Products	8.6%	11,999	30.4%
Animal Manure	6.2%	8,647	36.6%
Packaging Film Plastic	4.4%	6,240	41.0%
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	3.5%	4,968	44.6%
Compostable Paper Packaging	3.1%	4,320	47.6%
Mixed/Low-Grade Paper Products	2.5%	3,493	55.6%
Edible Food Waste – Meats/Fats/Oils	2.5%	3,510	53.1%
Mixed/Low-Grade Paper Products	2.5%	3,493	55.6%
Plastic Garbage Bags	2.3%	3,186	57.9%
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	1.8%	2,591	59.7%
Yard/Garden Waste – Prunings	1.5%	2,147	61.2%
Clear Glass Containers	1.4%	1,930	62.6%
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	1.3%	1,760	63.9%
Totals for Top Materials	**63.9%**	**89,582**	**63.9%**

Percentages for material types may not total 100 percent due to rounding.
Sources: 2020–2021 Washington State Waste Characterization Study, August 2021.

2.3.2.4. Commercial Results

The commercial sector, presented in Figure 2-8, has wood debris (18.1 percent), construction materials (17.5 percent), and plastic packaging and organics (each at 12.8 percent) as the largest portions of discarded materials.

Figure 2-8. Southwest Region Commercial Subtotals by Material Class



Sources: 2020–2021 Washington State Waste Characterization Study, August 2021.

Cascadia split these categories into specific materials and Table 2-9 indicates the top 15 materials for the commercial sector.

Table 2-9. Overall Commercial Waste Stream, Top 15 Materials

Material	Estimated Percentage	Estimated Tons	Cumulative Percentage
Drywall	5.3%	14,523	5.3%
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	5.2%	14,355	10.5%
Pallets & Crates	4.6%	12,558	15.1%
Painted Wood	4.6%	12,474	19.7%
Food Processing Wastes	4.3%	11,854	24.0%
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	4.0%	10,945	28.0%
Edible Food Waste – Vegetative	4.0%	10,928	32.0%
Dimensional Lumber	3.8%	10,528	35.9%
Remainer/Composite Construction Materials	3.7%	10,083	39.5%
Mixed/Low-Grade Paper Packaging	3.5%	9,587	43.0%
Concrete	3.5%	9,583	46.5%
Other Ferrous Metal	2.7%	7,515	49.3%
Remainder/Composite Plastic Packaging	2.5%	6,906	51.8%
Engineered Wood	2.3%	6,297	54.1%
Compostable Paper Packaging	2.2%	6,031	56.3%

Material	Estimated Percentage	Estimated Tons	Cumulative Percentage
Totals for Top Materials	**56.3%**	**154,164**	**56.3%**

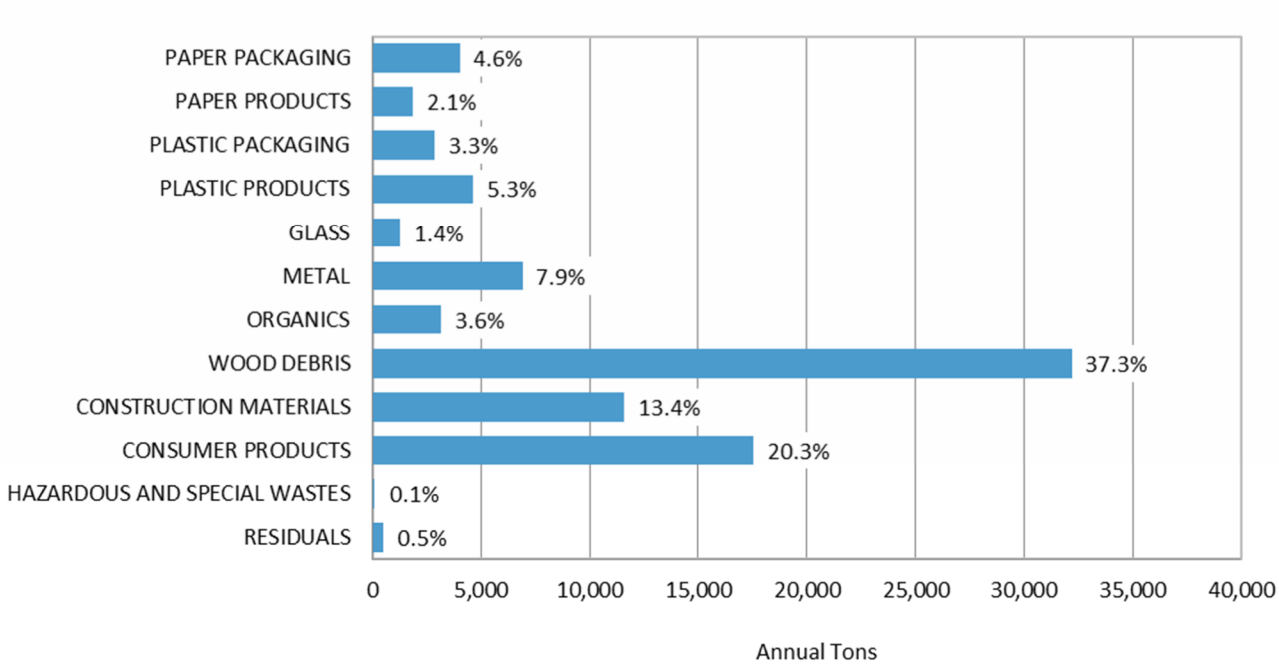
Percentages for material types may not total 100 percent due to rounding.
Sources: 2020–2021 Washington State Waste Characterization Study, August 2021.

2.3.2.5. Self-Haul Results

The self-haul category is comprised of transfer station customers who haul their own waste, regardless of whether they are commercial or residential customers. The self-haul category includes vehicles not operated by a franchise or municipality and includes waste generated as a result of construction or demolition activities.

Figure 2-9, below, shows the most frequently disposed items by self-haul customers. Wood debris made up the largest portion of the waste stream at 37.3 percent. It was followed by consumer products (20.3 percent), construction materials (13.4 percent), and metals (7.9 percent).

Figure 2-9. Southwest Region Self-Haul Subtotals by Material Class



Sources: 2020–2021 Washington State Waste Characterization Study, August 2021.

For the self-haul section, Table 2-10 displays the top 15 disposed of materials.

Table 2-10. Overall Southwest Self-Haul Waste Stream, Top 15 Materials

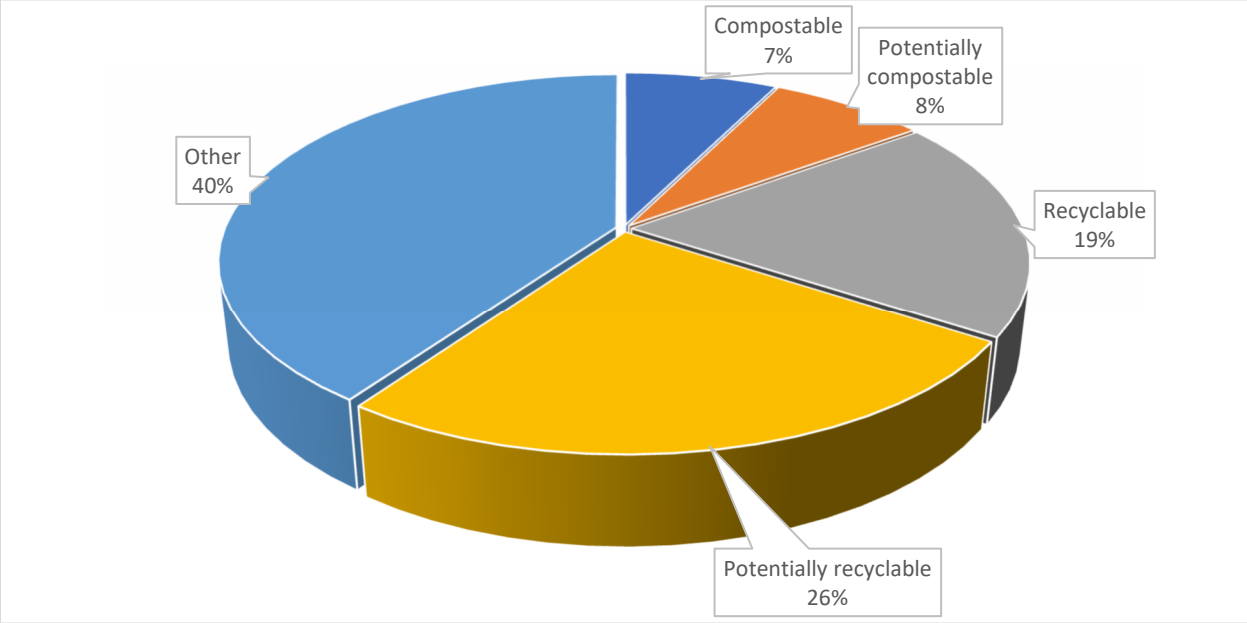
Material	Estimated Percentage	Estimated Tons	Cumulative Percentage
Painted Wood	12.4 percent	10,673	12.4%
Remainder/Composite Wood Debris	7.6%	6,533	20.0%

Material	Estimated Percentage	Estimated Tons	Cumulative Percentage
Engineered Wood	7.5%	6,473	27.5%
Dimensional Lumber	6.4%	5,534	33.9%
Remainder/Composite Metal	4.2%	3,654	38.2%
Soil, Rocks, & Sand	4.0%	3,446	42.2%
Remainder/Composite Construction Materials	3.4%	2,899	45.6%
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	3.4%	2,892	48.9%
Asphalt Roofing	3.3%	2,860	52.2%
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	3.1%	2,663	55.3%
Pallets & Crates	2.8%	2,425	58.2%
Other Ferrous Metal	1.6%	1,411	59.8%
Remainder/Composite Plastic Packaging	1.4%	1,219	61.2%
Inedible Food Waste – Vegetative	1.4%	1,178	62.6%
White Goods	1.2%	1,051	63.8%
Totals for Top Materials	**63.8%**	**54,911**	**63.8%**

Percentages for material types may not total 100 percent due to rounding.
Sources: 2020–2021 Washington State Waste Characterization Study, August 2021.

Figure 2-10 shows the overall waste composition in Lewis County. Most of the materials disposed of in Lewis County is not recyclable or compostable. 40 percent of waste is not recyclable or compostable, and 34 percent is potentially recyclable or compostable.

Figure 2-10. Overview of Overall Waste Composition



2.4. ECONOMICS

Lewis County's economy has historically been linked to its natural resource base, particularly timber, mining, and agriculture. Changes over time have moved jobs away from the timber industry and more recently mining with the closure of a section of the TransAlta Mine. Jobs still exist in timber, mining, and agriculture, and other sectors are growing. For example, Lewis County ranks number one in the state for production of cut Christmas trees and ranks high for production of poultry, eggs, and broiler chicken meat, according to the 2017 Census of Agriculture. This report noted the number of farms grew 5 percent from 2012 to 2017, but farm acreage decreased by 8 percent to 122,370 acres. The top ten employers in Lewis County are Providence Hospital, government, Centralia School District, Centralia College, Centralia Factory Outlets, Walmart, Fred Meyer Distribution Center, Chehalis School District, UNFI Distribution Center, and Hampton Lumber Mills. They employ nearly 5,000 people, according to the Centralia-Chehalis Chamber of Commerce 2021 Annual Directory. Lewis County's top employers are in the medical field, local government, education, retail, supply chain/distribution, and the timber industry.

Table 2-11. Lewis County Employment

Lewis County Employer Type	Number of Employees
Total Nonfarm	**26,660**
Total Private	**21,210**
Goods Producing	**5,240**
Mining, Logging, and Construction	1,880
Mining and Logging	570
Construction	1,310
Manufacturing	3,360
Service Providing	**21,420**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	5,910
Wholesale Trade	790
Retail Trade	3,560
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	1,570
Information and Financial Activities	880
Professional and Business Services	1,470
Education and Health Services	4,260
Leisure and Hospitality	2,820
Government	5,440
Federal Government	220
State and Local Government	5,220
State and Local Government Education	2,880

Sources: Washington Employment Security Department, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2020.

Service industries, including retail trades, transportation, and utilities, government and health care are the leading employment sectors in recent years. Jobs in construction, mining and logging have decreased significantly since the 2008 Plan, noting a 16 percent decrease in 2009, according to the State Employment Security Department's Lewis County data tables, 2022. However, construction, mining, and logging job numbers have rebounded and are nearly identical to the 2008 plan's which cited 5,280 jobs in the Goods Producing category, compared to this plan update which cites 5,240 jobs.

Evaluating employment trends is helpful to solid waste planning because different industries generate different types of waste. If there are significant changes in the employment distribution or plans for a new employer locating in the area, strategies can be developed to accommodate the addition to the waste stream for proper disposal or waste recovery. For example, if agricultural production increases with the number of farms in Lewis County, solid waste facilities could see an increase in organic materials and yard waste. To accommodate the growth in agriculture and changing regulations, Lewis County should focus on development of organics facilities such as Meridian Hill Compost Facility.

3. COLLECTION, TRANSFER, EXPORT, AND DISPOSAL

This chapter discusses existing collection services and transfer and disposal practices in Lewis County and the participating cities and towns, identifies relevant planning issues, and develops alternative strategies.

Since April 1, 1994, Lewis County has collected, transferred, and exported MSW for disposal. Waste transfer is the process of consolidating small waste loads into larger containers for more efficient and economical transport. Waste export refers to the inter-county, and at times inter-state movement of solid waste. This CSHWMP does not address waste that may pass through Lewis County without handling or processing, such as waste in containers passing through by truck on Interstate 5 or by rail.

3.1. BACKGROUND

This section provides information regarding regulatory requirements regarding solid waste collection.

3.1.1. Legal Authority

Ecology, WUTC, Lewis County, cities and towns, share the legal authority for solid waste collection within Lewis County. RCW 70A.205.010 assigns primary responsibility for solid waste handling (management) to local government. Private industry's role in waste management is reflected in the legislative language: "It is the intent of the legislature that local governments be encouraged to use the expertise of private industry and to contract with private industry to the fullest extent possible to carry out solid waste recovery and/or recycling programs" (70A.205.010).

For information regarding establishment of collection and disposal districts as allowed by RCW 36.58A, refer to Chapter 8 Administration and Enforcement. Refer to Chapter 5 Wastes Requiring Special Handling for information on the "Sham Recycling Bill" and the Recyclable Materials Transporter and Facility Requirements (WAC 173-345).

3.1.2. Incorporated Areas

Cities and towns have three alternatives for collecting solid waste within their boundaries:

1. Municipal collection: Collect waste using municipal employees.
2. Contracted/Franchised collection: The municipality conducts a competitive procurement process and selects a private company to provide collection services.
3. Permitted Solid Waste Carriers: If a city does not wish to be involved in managing garbage collection within its boundaries, a WUTC certified hauler for the area can provide those services. The city may pass an ordinance requiring that certain services be provided. A city may also require a permitted hauler to secure a license from the city.

3.1.3. Unincorporated Areas

Waste collection companies are included as a regulated transportation industry. As such, the WUTC grants exclusive rights to specific haulers, referred to as "Solid Waste Carriers," in

unincorporated areas. RCW 81.77.030 allows the WUTC to supervise and regulate waste collection companies by the following:

1. Fixing and altering its rates, charges, classifications, rules and regulations;
2. Regulating the accounts, service, and safety of operations;
3. Requiring the filing of annual and other reports and data;
4. Supervising and regulating such persons or companies in all other matters affecting the relationship between them and the public which they serve;
5. Requiring compliance with local SWMPs and related implementation ordinances; and
6. Requiring certificate holders to use rate structures and billing systems consistent with the solid waste management priorities set forth under RCW 70A.205.005 and the minimum levels of solid waste collection and recycling services pursuant to local comprehensive SWMPs. Rate structures can allow for discounts for low-income and low-income senior customers and can be requested by Lewis County.

WAC 480-70 implements RCW 81.77 by establishing standards for public safety; fair practices; just and reasonable charges; nondiscriminatory application of rates; adequate and dependable service; consumer protection; and compliance with statutes, rules, and commission orders. At the time of this writing, there are two collection companies with authority to operate in Lewis County, Certificate G-98 as issued to Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc., doing business as City Sanitary, White Pass Garbage and Joe's Refuse Service; and Certificate G-219 as issued to Jeffery Cummins doing business as Community Waste & Recycling. The service area explanations are included in the WUTC certificates which can be found in Appendix F.

In addition, the WUTC approves solid waste company tariffs which enable solid waste companies to operate and regulates the rates companies may charge. In Lewis County, LeMay operates under Tariff No. 10 and Community Waste & Recycling operates under Tariff No. 4.

3.2. SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

Overall goals of the collection system continue to be the following:

- Ensure that residents and businesses of Lewis County have access to refuse collection service.
- Ensure that residents living in, or businesses located in, the unincorporated areas of Lewis County have access to a site where they can properly dispose of their solid waste.
- Work with contracted and certificated haulers throughout Lewis County to ensure that collection services are compatible with all elements of the solid waste management system, as identified in this CSHWMP.

3.2.1. Existing Conditions

Solid waste collection in Lewis County is provided exclusively by private companies. These companies operate either under the regulations of the WUTC or through contracts or franchise agreements with the municipalities they serve.

The cities of Centralia, Chehalis, Morton, Napavine, and Vader have agreements with private refuse companies and the cities of Toledo, Winlock, Mossyrock, and Pe Ell have opted to allow Lewis County's WUTC-designated certificated hauler to pick up their refuse. Unincorporated Lewis County is also served by a certificated hauler. Table 3-1 summarizes solid waste collection services and routing to either CTS or East Lewis County Transfer Station (ELCTS). The sections that follow describe these services.

Table 3-1. Solid Waste Collection Services

Jurisdiction	Municipal Contractor	WUTC Certificated	Garbage Immediate Destination[1]	Collection Services Offered	Garbage Disposal Destination[2]
Centralia	LeMay	G-98	CTS	Garbage, Recycling, Organics	Headquarters Landfill / Wasco County
Chehalis	LeMay	G-98	CTS	Garbage, Recycling, Organics	Headquarters Landfill / Wasco County
Morton	LeMay	G-98	ELCTS	Garbage, Recycling, Organics[3]	Headquarters Landfill / Wasco County
Mossyrock	LeMay	G-98	ELCTS	Garbage, Recycling	Headquarters Landfill / Wasco County
Napavine	LeMay	G-98	CTS	Garbage, Recycling, Organics	Headquarters Landfill / Wasco County
Pe Ell	LeMay	G-98	CTS	Garbage, Recycling	Headquarters Landfill / Wasco County
Toledo	LeMay	G-98	CTS	Garbage, Recycling	Headquarters Landfill / Wasco County
Winlock	LeMay	G-98	CTS	Garbage, Recycling, Organics	Headquarters Landfill / Wasco County
Vader	LeMay	G-98	CTS	Garbage, Recycling	Headquarters Landfill / Wasco County
Unincorporated Lewis County	LeMay	G-98	CTS and ELCTS	Garbage, Recycling	Headquarters Landfill / Wasco County
	Community Waste & Recycling	G-219	CTS	Garbage, Recycling	Headquarters Landfill / Wasco County

[1] CTS and ELCTS are immediate destinations for garbage only. Curbside recycling is routed to Pioneer Recycling in Pierce County and organics are routed to a compost facility.

[2] Headquarters Landfill is the primary disposal location for garbage. Wasco County serves only as a backup destination.

[3] This includes City of Morton and its UGA.

3.2.2. Waste Collection Services

Contracted collection is the primary type of collection service in cities within Lewis County. Under contracts or franchise agreements with the cities, private companies collect solid waste in the cities of Centralia, Chehalis, Morton, Napavine, and Vader. In each city, collection services are offered universally and charged to each residence. LeMay Inc. serves Centralia, Chehalis, Morton, and Napavine, and Vader.

Outside these municipalities that offer either municipal or contracted collection, WUTC-regulated service is provided by privately owned firms. The regulated companies that operate within Lewis County does so under the following Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity issued by the WUTC:

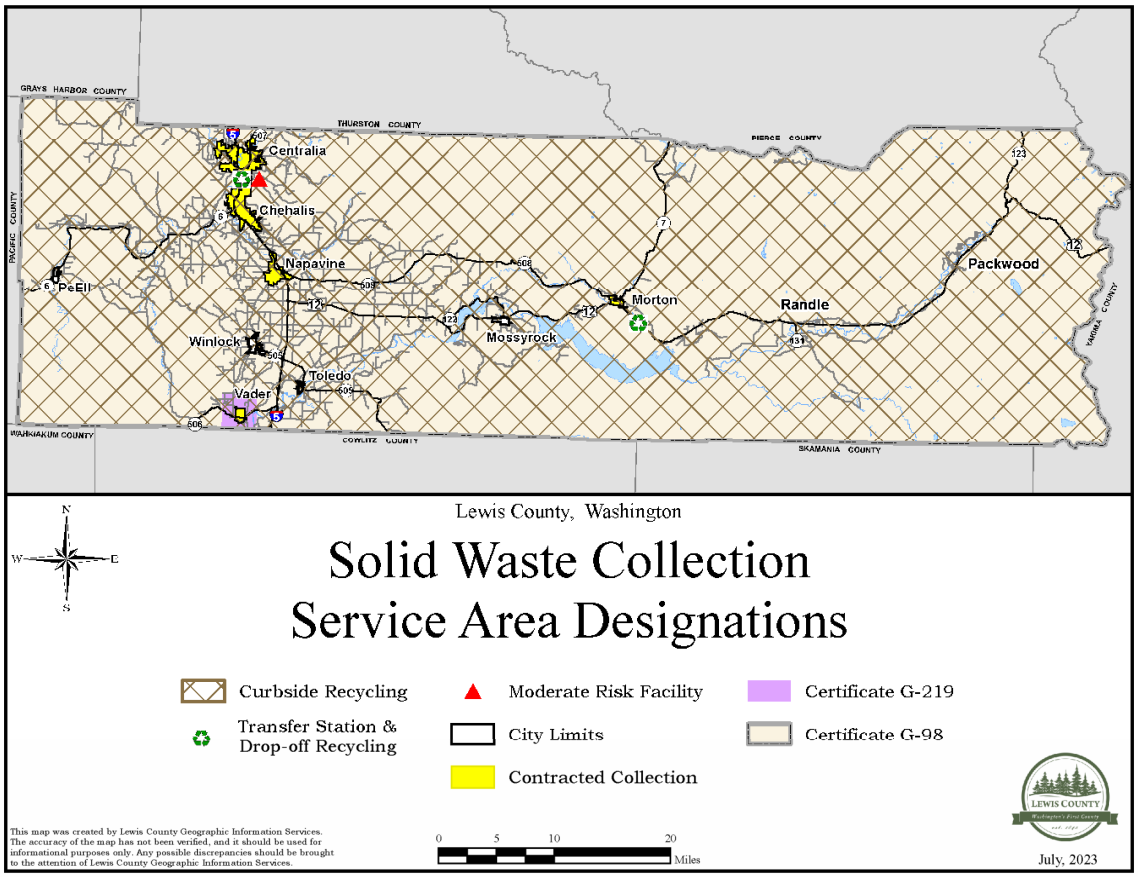
Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc. (G-98)
P.O. Box 44459
Tacoma, WA 98448
Doing business as City Sanitary, White Pass Garbage and Joe's Refuse Service

Community Waste and Recycling (G-219)
157 Black Bird Lane
Chehalis, WA 98532
Doing business as Community Waste and Recycling

The approximate service area designated in each WUTC Certificate is identified in Figure 3-1.

Legal descriptions of each service area designation are provided in Appendix F. The unincorporated area surrounding Vader is part of Community Waste and Recycling's G-219 Certificate, but it has been designated as a dual certificate area. Customers can choose to contact LeMay or Community Waste and Recycling for service.

Figure 3-1. Solid Waste Collection Area Designations, Lewis County, Washington



3.2.3. Incentive Rates

Financial incentives to reduce the amount of solid waste disposed are embedded in the rate structures for all the services described above. For example, as specified in LCC 8.10.100: "In order to encourage residents to choose the lowest level of garbage service to meet their needs, and thereby encourage participation in a recycling program, several options for garbage service will be provided to residential customers in RSA 1." These options form variable can rates, with rates increasing with the size of the container and frequency of service. The variable can rate in RSA-1 changed with the BOCC adoption of Ordinance 1339 (described in Chapter 1).

3.2.4. Needs and Opportunities

Curbside MSW collection and recycling services are available to all residents and businesses in Lewis County. Curbside organics pick-up is available from Lewis County's western border to the City of Morton, and its UGA. More awareness is needed about the availability and level of services provided by local garbage, recycling, and organics hauling companies.

Given the population growth in the area, Lewis County is considering upgrades to its existing CTS in Centralia to accommodate more customers and tonnage or building a new transfer station south of Chehalis. Possible changes at the existing transfer stations include improving traffic

flow, expanding hours by remaining open on Sundays, moving the recycling area to the entrance of the transfer station, and offering self-service disposal for customers with credits cards.

3.2.5. Alternatives and Evaluations

Existing service gaps and other issues connected to collection are discussed below.

3.2.5.1. Expand Hauler Options

If issues arise, such as a current hauler becoming unable to provide curbside recycling and organics pickup to municipalities' citizens, encourage those municipalities to work with another hauler. This will require researching available hauler options and reaching out to them for service quotes.

3.2.5.2. Expand Awareness of Program Options

Expand awareness of garbage disposal options, and recycling and composting programs through educational campaigns by local haulers, real estate associations, the chamber of commerce and other organizations.

3.2.6. Recommendations

3-1 Encourage municipalities to work with other haulers as needed.

3-2 Expand awareness of garbage disposal options, and recycling and composting programs.

3.3. SOLID WASTE TRANSFER

Goals of the solid waste transfer system are to perform the following functions:

- Utilize transfer facilities and systems that provide cost and operational efficiency to the waste disposal system.
- Provide convenient waste transfer locations for public and commercial needs.
- Provide recycling opportunities to the public at all transfer locations.
- Evaluate the needs of the system and maintain it and update it appropriately to operate an efficient waste disposal system.

3.3.1. Existing Conditions

Lewis County transfer facilities consist of the CTS and the ELCTS. By 2009, Lewis County solid waste drop boxes were closed. The two transfer stations are owned and operated by Lewis County. As noted below, the CTS transfer station building is owned by Lewis County and located on property owned by the City of Centralia.

3.3.1.1. Central Transfer Station

CTS is located in Centralia. It was built in 1993 at a cost of $3,790,504. The LCSWDD rents CTS from Lewis County for a monthly fee and pays the City of Centralia a fee for siting the transfer station on its closed landfill and the long-haul garbage trucks operating within its city limits. The fee paid to Centralia compensates for the real property value of the 9.8-acre site, and for ongoing impact costs to the property and city streets. The five-year lease agreement was renegotiated in 2018, with options to renew for five-year terms at the same rate for up to a maximum of 50 years. During the first two years of the agreement, LCSWDD paid $18,750 per month. That monthly fee was reduced to $16,750 for the remaining three years of the agreement. The lower monthly fee will continue for the extended agreement from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2029.

The maximum capacity of the CTS is 746 tons per 8-hour day. Tipping floor space available for temporary storage is approximately 70 feet wide by 50 feet on the public side and 70 feet wide by 90 feet on the commercial side. The tipping floor has a temporary storage capacity of 600 tons.

The total tonnage of solid waste processed through the CTS has fluctuated from approximately 63,439 tons in 2008 to approximately 92,328 tons in 2022. In January of 2008, the peak month for that year, 9,316 tons of solid waste was processed. The continued clean up from the December 2007 flood caused the spike in tonnage in January 2008. Assuming 26 days of operation, approximately 358 tons of solid waste was processed each 10-hour day. This equates to approximately 287 tons per 8-hour day, less than capacity.

Solid waste is transferred to trailers and hauled by truck to a landfill in Cowlitz County. In addition to transferring solid waste, the CTS is a drop-off collection point for recyclables, electronic waste, MRW, and yard debris. These topics are addressed in Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7, respectively. The Utility has a Capital Improvement Plan that is updated annually that looks 20 years into the future and anticipates what projects will need to be completed to keep both transfer stations operating efficiently. The plan also has a six-year window that assesses the most immediate needs for the facilities. Recent improvement projects have included replacement of the scales at the CTS, upgrading the financial software for the Utility, resurfacing the tipping floor at the Centralia site and replacing the cranes and equipment in Centralia. In addition, upgrades to the landfill gas collection and control systems are anticipated to comply with the Landfill Methane Emissions rule.

Future projects and capital equipment replacement costs can be found in Table 9-2 Lewis County 6-Year Budget Projections.

3.3.1.2. East Lewis County Transfer Station

The ELCTS, also known as the Morton Transfer Station, is located on U.S. Highway 12 approximately 2 miles east of Morton. It was built in 1977 at a cost of $317,000, plus an additional $8,500 for 7 acres of land. The LCSWDD rents the facility from Lewis County on a monthly basis. Since the initial construction of the site, a number of upgrades have been made to the ELCTS, including the installation of a computerized scale system, repair of the roof and support beam, remodeling of an office, replacement of tipping floor chutes and belting, and replacement and repair of material handling equipment.

Tipping floor space available for temporary storage is approximately 100 feet by 80 feet. The current operating system uses one transfer trailer onsite at any given time and has an estimated

maximum daily capacity of 56 tons per day. During emergency situations, a second trailer is added, and two tractors are used for long-haul transfer. The total tonnage of solid waste processed through the ELCTS has fluctuated in recent years from 6,674 tons in 2008 to 9,126 tons in 2021.

Solid waste is transferred to trailers and transported directly to the landfill for disposal. The ELCTS is also a drop-off collection point for yard waste, recyclables, electronic waste and some MRW every day the site is open, such as oil and antifreeze. Certain materials, such as lawn and garden chemicals, however, are only collected during a monthly drop-off day, when the Lewis County's hazardous waste coordinator is onsite for satellite collection events.

The Capital Improvement Plan also evaluates needs for upgrades and improvements at the Morton facility. Future projects include resurfacing of the tipping floor and installing a new septic system.

3.3.1.3. Closure of Drop Box Facilities

The LCSWDD operated eight drop box sites near the communities of Onalaska, Packwood, Meskill, Mineral, and Randle, and the cities of Mossyrock, Toledo, and Winlock. One of Lewis County's previous goals had been to make its solid waste services more convenient. It was this goal that led to the establishment of the satellite drop box locations more than 40 years ago. Because the drop box facilities consistently operated at a financial loss, Lewis County started closing the drop boxes in 2002. The Meskill, Mossyrock, Randle, and Mineral sites were closed that year. The remaining sites, Onalaska, Winlock, Toledo, and Packwood were closed in 2009.

3.3.1.4. Operating Hours and Rate Schedules

Days of operation and hours for the CTS and ELCTS are recommended by the SWAC and adopted by the LCSWDD. The current hours and rate schedules are listed in Appendix G.

Lewis County operates according to RCW 36.58 under the auspices of the LCSWDD. Rates are set by Lewis County's BOCC acting in their role as the LCSWDD Commissioners. Revenue and expenditure data are used by Solid Waste Utility staff to develop rate models. These models are then reviewed by the SWAC and the LCSWDD Executive Advisory Committee. The two committees forward recommendations to the LCSWDD for consideration. The LCSWDD board holds a public hearing, tastes public testimony on the proposed rates, then votes on the proposed fee increases. Once the rates are established by the LCSWDD, they are then forwarded to the WUTC. Per RCW 70A.205.160, Lewis County must provide solid waste collection companies 75 days' notice of any change in tipping fees and disposal rate schedules. A solid waste collection company may agree to a shorter period as long as the notice period is not less than the 45 days' notice period required for public comment.

3.3.2. Needs and Opportunities

As previously discussed, citizens of Lewis County are more likely to participate in solid waste management programs when the services provided are convenient and affordable. Lewis County's population is expected to grow in the future. This growth may necessitate changes in the way solid waste is collected. Expanded services may be required. Likewise, if the growth brings people more accustomed to a higher level of service, then additional services may be appropriate. CTS is nearing capacity, but there are reconfiguration options to allow for some expansion. Population growth may also necessitate the development of a new transfer station. Staff will

continue to monitor customer counts and waste capacity to determine the best approach: reconfiguration of the existing facility, explore an alternative site, or propose a different type of waste disposal, such as incineration.

3.3.3. Alternatives and Evaluations

Existing service gaps and other issues connected to solid waste transfer are discussed below.

3.3.3.1. Transfer Station Efficiencies

Currently, CTS operates Monday – Saturday 7:30am – 5:30pm, and ELCTS operates Monday – Saturday 8:30am – 4:30pm. Lewis County should consider expanding hours at the transfer stations to improve service, reduce line times. Lewis County may reconfigure transfer stations to improve traffic. At the current transfer stations, Lewis County may create a commercial only scale and entrance with card scanning entrances. Lewis County may reconfigure ELCTS to improve flow of traffic by adding an exit scale, so each scale is one-way.

3.3.3.2. Collect Data for Transfer Station Planning

Track the volume or weight of solid waste and recyclables processed through the CTS to their geographic origin (e.g., zip codes and communities). Use the data to (1) help evaluate the costs and benefits of a new transfer station site and (2) help identify additional opportunities to improve the operation of the CTS and the convenience of solid waste services in Lewis County.

3.3.3.3. Budget for New Transfer Station

Consider budgeting for and initiating the preliminary design of a new transfer station. Use the design to establish a budget to build the new transfer station.

3.3.3.4. Review Data

Continue to review data sources for tracking disposal and recycling quantities to ensure that a consistent methodology is applied. This improves the ability to analyze trends and the effectiveness of solid waste services and diversion programs. In particular, Lewis County needs to monitor recycling programs for market availability, pricing, and contamination.

3.3.4. Recommendations:

3-3 Evaluate efficiencies at the transfer stations.

3-4 Track the amount of solid waste and recyclables processed through the CTS.

3-5 Budget for and initiate preliminary design of a new transfer station.

3-6 Review data sources for tracking disposal and recycling quantities.

3.4. SOLID WASTE EXPORT AND DISPOSAL

The goal of the solid waste export and disposal system is to comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws pertaining to the long-haul and export of waste.

3.4.1. Existing Conditions

Lewis County does not currently operate a landfill. The Centralia Landfill was closed in 1994. City of Centralia staff were responsible for post-closure monitoring until 2017. In mid-2017, the employee, who had been in charge of monitoring, retired. At that time, Lewis County Solid Waste Utility employees from the CTS took over landfill monitoring and maintenance. Additional information on the closed Centralia Landfill site can be found at the Ecology website: https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/2657

In 1992 and in anticipation of the landfill's planned closure, Lewis County (1) formed Disposal District No. 1, (2) built the CTS, and (3) entered into a 20-year agreement with the Rabanco Company for the export of MSW to the Roosevelt Regional Landfill. Waste export began in April 1994. That contract was extended through 2016 and ended in 2017. Then, a new contract with Waste Connections/LeMay Enterprises, Inc., started on April 1, 2017, to long-haul waste by truck from both the CTS and the ELCTS to Wasco County Landfill in north-central Oregon, near The Dalles. A closer disposal option recently opened for Lewis County's waste: the Headquarters Landfill, near Castle Rock in Cowlitz County. This landfill, formerly developed and owned by Weyerhaeuser as a Limited Purpose Landfill for disposal of industrial timber waste, was purchased by Cowlitz County in 2013. Lewis County staff negotiated an ILA between Lewis and Cowlitz counties and drafted a request for proposals for waste hauling services. The ILA between Lewis and Cowlitz counties was completed in 2024 and is included in Appendix E.

Lewis County does not plan to site or operate a MSW landfill during the planning horizon of this CSHWMP. However, if a municipality or a private entity chooses to attempt the siting of a MSW landfill in the future, the locational standards promulgated under WAC 173-351 will have to be met, as well as the permitting requirements of Environmental Health, and other local and regional agencies.

3.4.2. Needs and Opportunities

Lewis County completed an ILA with Cowlitz County in 2024 for disposing of its waste at the Headquarters Landfill and secured a contractor for hauling the waste to the Castle Rock site. Lewis County should annually review the ILA and consider its options for its waste export and disposal.

In the past, Lewis County has not pursued incineration or waste-to-energy plants as disposal options, primarily because it has not been economically viable. Depending on changes in regulations, technology, and other factors, this alternative may become more viable.

3.4.3. Alternatives and Evaluations

Existing service gaps and other issues connected to disposal are discussed below.

3.4.3.1. Maintenance of Cowlitz County Interlocal Agreement

Lewis County completed its ILA with Cowlitz County in 2024. Lewis County should annually review the ILA to ensure it meets its needs for waste export and disposal, and also meets the expectations of both parties.

3.4.4. Recommendations

3-7 Annually review ILA with Cowlitz County for waste export and disposal.

3.5. ENERGY RECOVERY

This section addresses emerging technologies in energy recovery capable of decreasing waste disposal and generation of greenhouse gases.

3.5.1. Background

Waste processing and conversion technology options can be grouped into the following main technology classes:

- Thermal Technologies
  - Direct Combustion (various forms of traditional waste-to-energy)
  - Gasification
  - Plasma Arc Gasification
  - Pyrolysis
- Biological Technologies
  - Aerobic Composting
  - Anaerobic Digestion with Production of Electricity or Fuel Generation
- Chemical Technologies
  - Hydrolysis
  - Catalytic and Thermal Depolymerization
- Mechanical Technologies
  - Autoclave and Steam Classification
  - Advanced Materials Recovery
  - Refused Derived Fuel Production

There are also waste conversion technologies that are a combination of two or more technology classes. For example, Mechanical Biological Treatment technologies combine mechanical separation and treatment with biological processing, while Waste-to-Fuel technologies combine mechanical pre-processing with thermal and chemical conversion processes.

3.5.2. Existing Conditions

Lewis County's waste stream is too small to economically support the capital expenditures required for construction and operation of waste processing and conversion technology alternatives. Waste collected in Lewis County is disposed at landfills. Ample capacity is currently available at these landfills for the planning period covered by this CSHWMP.

3.5.3. Alternatives and Evaluations

Monitor developments and progress in waste processing and conversion technologies. Revisit other options for disposal if applicable and economically viable.

3.5.4. Recommendations

3-8 Monitor developments and progress in disposal technologies.

3.6. WASTE IMPORT

This section describes the limited import of waste into Lewis County.

3.6.1. Existing Conditions

Scenarios for waste import include residents living just outside county boundaries occasionally self-hauling waste to transfer stations, or private processors (e.g., metal recyclers, medical waste) operating in Lewis County bringing in targeted waste streams to their facilities. LeMay has a route in the northern end of Centralia that may cross over into Thurston County; mixed MSW from this route is taken to the CTS. Otherwise, certificated and contracted haulers operating outside Lewis County are not routinely importing mixed MSW.

In addition, Waste Connections is in the process of constructing the Meridian Hills Compost Facility that could import organic waste from outside Lewis County. Additional information on this facility can be found in Chapter 7 Organics.

3.6.2. Alternatives and Evaluations

Lewis County should develop a section within its operations plan to manage out-of-county customers in the event that nearby transfer stations were to temporarily close. Closure of a nearby transfer station would increase traffic in the area and would increase customers at Lewis County transfer stations.

3.6.3. Recommendations

3-9 Develop a section in the operations plan to address management of out-of-county customers in the event nearby transfer stations temporarily close.

4. WASTE REDUCTION, RECYCLING, AND EDUCATION

This chapter discusses existing waste reduction, recycling, and education programs, identifies relevant planning issues to meet local and state goals, and develops and evaluates alternative strategies for future implementation.

Recycling collection is available to residents and businesses throughout Lewis County with curbside services, drop-off opportunities and one buy-back recycling center available. Since the last plan update, there have been key changes to recycling services in Lewis County. Curbside yard waste and food waste collection has increased diversion to commercial composting, and commingled recycling collection is now provided to all Lewis County residents. These and other changes are described further in the sections below.

4.1. BACKGROUND

This section describes the applicable Washington State laws and rules regarding waste reduction and recycling programs.

4.1.1. State Legislation, Regulations, and Guidelines

Chapter 4 provides an update of diversion options away from landfill disposal and explains compliance with Washington State requirements regarding waste reduction and recycling opportunities and programs. The State's requirements are based on ESHB 1671, which declared that waste reduction and recycling must become a fundamental strategy for solid waste management in Washington State. This law is reflected in various sections of RCW and WAC. RCW 70A.205 includes the following goals (among others) and requires that SWMPs demonstrate how these goals will be met:

- Washington State is to achieve a statewide recycling rate of 50 percent.
- Source separation of waste (at a minimum, separation into recyclable and non-recyclable fractions) must be a fundamental strategy of solid waste management.
- Steps should be taken to make recycling at least as affordable and convenient to the ratepayer as disposal of mixed solid waste.
- Other applicable Washington State requirements are as follows:
    - Develop clear criteria for designating areas as urban or rural for the purpose of providing solid waste and recycling services (RCW 70A.205.050).
    - Collect recyclables from homes and apartments in urban areas (RCW 70A.205.045).
    - Monitor the collection of source-separated waste from non-residential sources when there is sufficient density to economically sustain a commercial collection program (RCW 70A.205.045).

RCW 70A.205.050 also requires development of clear criteria for designating areas as urban or rural for the purpose of providing solid waste and recycling services. RCW 70A.205.045(7)(b)(i) requires recyclables to be collected from homes and apartments in urban areas (with some exceptions), whereas drop-off centers and other methods can be used in rural areas.

RCW 70A.205.045 requires a monitoring program for collection of source-separated waste from non-residential sources when there is sufficient density to economically sustain a commercial collection program. Lewis County achieves this by working cooperatively with Ecology and using the data Ecology collects through the annual Washington State Recycling Survey.

In addition, public education is an important element for solid waste management systems. Lewis County residents and businesses need to be informed as to the proper and available methods for waste reduction, disposal, and recycling. The programs described in this chapter encourage residents and businesses to take extra steps to recycle or compost appropriate waste streams, or to avoid generating waste in the first place.

4.1.2. Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics Goals

Ecology released an updated State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan in December 2021; Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics, which focuses on a sustainable materials management approach for waste prevention. Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics Plan provides the following goals pertaining to recycling programs in Lewis County:

- Washington's recycling system provides usable feedstocks for remanufacturing from major sectors and waste streams (GOAL SWM 5).
    - Work with trade organizations, solid waste collection companies, local governments, and other parties to maintain and promote best management practices (BMPs) for curbside and drop-box recycling. Design outcomes to yield the highest value within the recycling stream and minimize contamination, cross-contamination, and other system-loss issues.
- Plastics in the waste stream are reduced. Plastics are managed systemically with a priority on prevention, reduction, reuse, and recycling to minimize impacts to the environment (GOAL SWM 7).
    - Engage in efforts to address plastic packaging and single-use plastics— including improved labeling, recycled content and other policy solutions. Assess and promote policies with the best impacts. Stay abreast of emerging technologies, life cycle impacts, and marine debris. Coordinate with others to develop expertise on microplastics.
    - Support and provide technical assistance to help shift to the use of durable, reusable products and away from a reliance on single-use products.
- Effective design, policies, and programs prevent and pick-up litter (GOAL SWM 8).
    - Create an effective, inclusive, comprehensive, litter-prevention campaign that is embraced by diverse stakeholders and residents.
    - Analyze the efficiency, effectiveness, equity, and safety of our litter programs, and make appropriate updates and improvements.
- Sham recycling and improper disposal decrease (GOAL SWM 9).
    - Communicate and work with local governments and recycling businesses to uphold and enforce recycling laws, rules, and requirements. Explore options for enforcement.

4.1.3. Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan

HB 1543, Sustainable Recycling, was signed on April 29, 2019, and took effect July 1, 2019. The act required Ecology to create a state recycling CROP by July 1, 2020, with local jurisdictions required to either create their own CROP or adopt the state CROP by July 1, 2021. Lewis County chose to create its own CROP by the deadline. It has been updated as part of this CSHWMP.

RCW 70A.205.045 stipulates the requirements to be included in a CROP as follows:

- A list of actions for reduction of contamination in recycling programs for single-family and multi-family residences, commercial locations, and drop boxes.
- A list of key contaminants identified by the jurisdiction or Ecology.
- A discussion of problem contaminants and the contaminants' impacts on the collection system.
- An analysis of the costs and other impacts associated with contaminants to the recycling system.
- An implementation schedule and details of how outreach is to be conducted, which may include sharing community-wide messaging through newsletters, articles, mailers, social media, websites, or community events; informing recycling drop-box customers about contamination; direct outreach through route collection drivers; and improving signage.

4.1.4. Local Regulations and Guidelines

Ordinance 1124

Pursuant to RCW 36.58.100, Ordinance 1124 LCSWDD provides Lewis County with the power to govern solid waste decisions in the county.

Ordinance 1339

Ordinance 1339 was passed in January 2023 by the BOCC and expands RSA-1 curbside recycling to include all of Lewis County. It amends Ordinances 1136, 1136A, 1157, and 1196. In addition, this ordinance requires the Lewis County SWAC review, and if needed revise the recycling program at least every five years to ensure service area needs are being met.

Ordinance 1344

Ordinance 1344 follows the passing of HB 1799 and establishes a compost procurement policy in Lewis County which was adopted January 1, 2023. Lewis County shall purchase finished compost products where appropriate for use in county projects or on county land. Additionally, Lewis County shall purchase finished compost products locally and shall conduct educational outreach to inform residents about the value of compost.

4.2. WASTE REDUCTION

Waste reduction, as defined by Ecology, is the reduction of the amount or toxicity of waste generated. It involves reuse of materials, repair and restoration of broken items, elimination of excess packaging, use of durable products instead of disposable items, onsite waste management (e.g., composting), and other efficient uses of resources.

Waste reduction can be the most effective, economical, and environmentally sound way to manage waste. A focus on waste reduction precludes the need to develop and finance systems to handle recyclables and garbage. Thus, waste reduction is Washington State's top priority solid waste management method.

4.2.1. Existing Conditions

In 2018, Lewis County had a recycling rate of approximately 32 percent. Lewis County has a number of ongoing waste reduction outreach and education programs and is expanding on those programs to offer further assistance to residents and businesses to reuse household items, as well as provide technical recycling assistance to in areas of waste reduction and recycling.

Lewis County promotes waste reduction through outreach at schools, community events, online resources, and the Master Recycler Composter (MRC) Program. Lewis County partners with the local Washington State University (WSU) Cooperative Extension to run the MRC Program, a volunteer-based outreach and education program. One full training session is conducted each year through this program, which has 20 active volunteers. Volunteers educate community members on waste reduction strategies such as purchasing durable items, repairing items instead of throwing them away, backyard composting, renting, or borrowing instead of buying new products, avoiding excess packaging, and reducing junk mail.

Lewis County plans to continue and extend its waste reduction programs using LSWFA funds from Ecology. LSWFA funds also support coordinated public education and outreach on waste diversion, including waste prevention and recycling. Consistent messages concerning proper solid waste management and resource conservation would be continued and delivered through school presentations, community events, the website, and published materials.

RCW 70.93.093 requires public event recycling in communities where there is an established curbside service and where recycling service is available to businesses. A recycling program must be provided at every official gathering and at every sports facility by the vendors who sell beverages in single-use aluminum, glass, or plastic bottles or cans. A recycling program includes provision of receptacles or reverse vending machines, and provisions to transport and recycle the collected materials. Facility managers or event coordinators may choose to work with vendors to coordinate the recycling program. The recycling receptacles or reverse vending machines must be clearly marked, and must be provided for the aluminum, glass, or plastic bottles or cans that contain the beverages sold by the vendor.

Part of the LSWFA funds could also cover coordination with the Centralia-Chehalis Chamber of Commerce to promote business technical assistance in the areas of solid waste and MRW reduction and recycling.

4.2.2. Needs and Opportunities

Waste reduction is the highest priority for solid waste management according to RCW 70.95 and is preferred over recycling and composting because the social, environmental, and economic costs are typically lower for avoiding the creation of waste. Onsite composting can reduce the amount of yard debris disposed of as garbage or composted commercially. Other opportunities for reuse and waste reduction that are available in Lewis County include yard sales, material donations and

reuse, local government public surplus sales, repair events, upcycling and classified advertisements websites which may be used to buy and sell second-hand goods locally.

4.2.3. Alternatives

Existing service gaps and other issues connected to waste reduction, recycling, and education components of solid waste management are discussed below.

4.2.4. Waste Reduction Programs

Lewis County conducts waste reduction education through outreach to schools, community events, development of online programs, and the MRC program. Lewis County should continue the MRC volunteer program which educates community members on waste reduction strategies and should research ways to expand their education program.

4.2.5. Business Technical Assistance Program

Utilize LSWFA funds to provide businesses with technical assistance on solid waste and MRW reduction and recycling.

4.2.6. Recommendations

4-1 Continue waste reduction programs.

4-2 Implement the business technical assistance program.

4.2.7. Monitoring and Evaluation

Lewis County will monitor and evaluate its continued and expanded waste reduction programs according to the metrics specified in the LSWFA application. These include the following activities:

- Lewis County gathers information from Ecology on recycled quantities and an estimate of its countywide recycling rate. Annual figures for recycled tonnages are reported on a voluntary basis by both public- and private-sector entities.
- Lewis County staff will keep a count of the number of students participating in programs. Staff will randomly give students quizzes before and after they participate in programs to determine what they have learned.
- Lewis County staff will maintain records on the number of participants and estimated material diverted through Repair and Sustainability Fair events.

4.3. MARKETS

Washington State regulations (RCW 70.95.090.7.c) require "a description of markets for recyclables," which is provided below. This description is intended to be only a brief report of current conditions, and it should be noted that market conditions for recyclables can change drastically and rapidly.

In July 2017, China's government announced that it would ban 24 recyclables, including "unsorted mixed paper" and "mixed plastics," starting in 2018. This ban originates from China's "National Sword" campaign to crackdown on smuggling and contaminated scrap imports. China

applied a stricter contamination standard for other recyclables. Starting in March 2018, scrap materials imported into China may not exceed 0.5 percent contamination. This is below typical processing standards of 3–5 percent at Washington recycling facilities, and it risks excluding domestic recyclables from sale in China. With a few exceptions, China has frozen the approval of scrap paper import permits. As a result, most scrap paper import companies cannot import any scrap paper into China, causing a total suspension of imports since September 2017.

In 2018, China's government implemented new restrictions on what recyclables may be imported into the country, impacting Washington's recycling programs. China was a major buyer of Washington's recyclables. China no longer allows the importation of low-grade plastics and unsorted paper. The regulations aim to increase the quality of recyclables entering China by requiring a low amount of contamination in recyclables it imports.

At the time, the import ban created a disruption in Washington and throughout the region, but markets have generally recovered. Material recovery facilities in Washington, which receive mixed recyclables and sort them for resale to commodities brokers, slowed down their processing of recyclable materials to reduce contamination. This slowdown has reduced the amount of material that can be processed but has produced more markable commodities.

Table 4-1 shows the list of "designated recyclable materials," required by WAC 173-350, which should be used for guidance as to the materials to be recycled. This list is based on existing conditions for 2023 (collection programs and markets), so future markets and technologies may warrant changes in this list. Because market conditions for recyclables can change rapidly, the list of designated materials is accompanied by a description of the process for its revision, if needed, before the next major Plan update.

Table 4-1. List of Designated Recyclable Materials

Priority Level	Materials
Routine Collection: Materials feasible to be collected by curbside commingled program and drop-off programs	1. Aluminum Cans 2. Tin Cans 3. Corrugated Cardboard 4. Paperboard 5. Mixed Paper 6. Newspaper 7. Magazines 8. Plastic bottles 9. Plastics Jugs
Dropoff Recyclables: Materials feasible to be collected by drop-off programs at transfer stations and drop boxes	1. Glass Bottles and Jars 2. Aluminum Cans 3. Tin Cans 4. Scrap Metal 5. Mixed Paper (newspapers, magazines, and paperboard) 6. Corrugated Cardboard

Priority Level	Materials
Limited Collection: Materials that can be recycled but that have collection or marketing limitations	1. Electronics covered by E-Cycle Washington 2. Mercury-Containing Lights covered by LightRecycle Washington (the sale of these lights is banned starting January 1, 2029) 3. Non-Industrial Grade Paint and Latex Paint covered by PaintCare Washington 4. Textiles 5. Ferrous Metals 6. Non-Ferrous Metals 7. Vehicle Batteries 8. Yard Waste and Food Waste 9. Wood Waste 10. Cell Phones 11. Ink Cartridges 12. Motor Oil 13. Antifreeze 14. Solar Panels 15. Plastic Dairy Containers
Potentially Recyclable: Hard to recycle materials that could be recycled if markets are available.	1. Milk and Juice Cartons 2. Plastics, #3 through #7 3. Plastic Containers (Non-Bottle) 4. Plastic Film 5. Poly-Coated Paper 6. Batteries covered by the Product Stewardship Program beginning 2027: E2SSB 5144 7. Plastic Packaging

This list is not intended to create a requirement that recycling programs in Lewis County collect every designated material. Instead, the intent is that if materials become feasible for recycling, Lewis County will review the feasibility of collection in respect to markets, ease of collection, size of waste stream, special events or removal of collection limitations and consider programs for collection so that residents and businesses have an opportunity to recycle the designated materials listed through at least one program.

The following conditions are grounds for additions or deletions to the list of designated materials:

- The market price for an existing material becomes so low that it is no longer feasible to collect, process, or transport it to markets.
- Local markets or brokers expand their list of acceptable items based on new uses for materials or technologies that increase demand.
- New local or regional processing or demand for a particular material develops.

- No market can be found for an existing recyclable material, causing the material to be stockpiled with no apparent solution in the near future.
- The potential for increased amounts of diversion.
- Legislative mandate.
- Other conditions not anticipated at this time.

Proposed changes to the list of designated materials should be submitted to the Lewis County Department of Public Works Solid Waste Utility Manager for review and may be forwarded to the SWAC for concurrence. Unless there are objections from the SWAC, the Solid Waste Utility Manager can make minor changes to the list. These will be adopted depending on the schedule of Lewis County Commissioners' meetings without formally amending the CSHWMP. Should the Solid Waste Utility Manager conclude the proposed change is a "major change" (what constitutes a "major change" is expected to be self-evident at the time, although criteria such as opposition by the SWAC or difficulty in achieving consensus for adoption could be used as indicators of a "major change"), then an amendment to the CSHWMP would be necessary (a process that could take 120 days or longer to complete). In either case, Ecology should be notified of changes made to the list of designated materials or of the initiation of an amendment process.

4.4. RECYCLING

Table 4-2 presents the types and estimated quantities of materials that were collected at the transfer stations in 2024. The table also provides market information for these materials. Approximately 2,639 tons of recyclable materials were collected at the transfer stations in 2024.

Table 4-2. Types and Quantities of Materials Recycled at ELCTS & CTS, 2024

Material	Tons	Markets
Mixed Glass	151.44	Price is typically zero (i.e., Lewis County is not charged to recycle glass bottles and jars).
Tires	145.25	Tires are recycled for a fee.
Christmas Tree Recycling	5.16	Trees are collected post-holiday for free and are included with the wood waste chipping and export.
Cardboard	275.89	The markets for cardboard (used in packaging) have been fluctuating and are generally positive.
Paper	102.93	The markets are fluctuating due to supply and demand from various markets and processors but has generally been positive.
Yard Waste-Compost	199	Yard Debris are composted for a fee.
CTS Wood Waste	1,295	Wood debris is chipped to use for carbon in a municipal biosolids composting process.
Scrap Metal Recycling	469.82	Aluminum prices have been fairly stable, but steel has tended to fluctuate, but generally metals' markets are positive.

4.4.1. Existing Residential Recycling

Lewis County passed a commingled recycling ordinance in October 2007. Ordinance 1196 expanded the number of eligible households to a larger section of Lewis County, allowed for commingling of recyclables, and provided incentives to encourage participation. Ordinance 1339, passed in January 2023, made curbside recycling available county-wide. Under the county-wide program, curbside recycling is now provided to customers with garbage service as well as to those who have signed up for recycling-only service. Residents who do not wish to participate can request the recycling container be removed, although they will still be charged unless they subscribe to once per month garbage service or occasional service with a 32-gallon can prepaid or "occasional use bag." The availability of smaller garbage containers and less frequent garbage service, each at lower cost, provide incentives to recycle. The recyclables that will be accepted in the new curbside program (designated recyclable materials) are as follows:

- Newspaper,
- Cardboard,
- Aluminum cans,
- Magazines,
- Paperboard,
- Tin cans,
- Plastic bottles and jugs, and dairy containers, and
- Mixed wastepaper.

Glass bottles and jars are not collected in commingled curbside recycling; but drop-off locations are available at the following locations:

- CTS in Centralia
- ELCTS in Morton
- Sewer Treatment Plant in Pe Ell
- Forest Grange in Chehalis

4.4.2. Existing Commercial Recycling

Commercial recycling collection services for paper, cardboard, wood debris, and organics, including food waste, are available through private haulers.

4.4.3. Existing Self-Haul Recycling

Lewis County businesses and residents can self-haul recyclables to a number of drop-off locations or one buy-back center. Recyclables can be dropped off at the two transfer stations and at the facilities of a few private recyclers. For a more detailed list of recycling drop-off opportunities in Lewis County, please see Appendix H.

One privately runs facility located in Lewis County accepts a variety of materials. Sutter Metals accepts steel products and non-ferrous metals, including aluminum cans, copper, light iron/tin, electronics, and some appliances. Refer to www.suttermetals.com for more information.

4.4.4. Addressing Recyclables Key Contaminants

The following is the initial list of key contaminants to be addressed in the current recyclables as required by RCW 70A.205.045 CROP:

- Plastic bags, film, and clamshells

- Non-program plastics
- Food and liquids
- Hose, wire, and rope (tanglers)
- Textiles and toys

Additional contaminants also to be addressed include:

- Hazardous materials
- Hypodermic needles

Contamination in recyclables is best addressed through a variety of means and actions, to include:

- Visual inspections of self-haul loads of recyclables delivered to the recycling drop-box locations and advising customers of proper segregation techniques.
- Visual inspections of curbside recyclables collected, with customers advised of proper segregation techniques.
- Updated signage at the recycling drop-box locations to advise system users on contamination in commodities and acceptable recyclable materials.
- Cooperation between the County, cities, and waste collection companies to implement a coordinated County-wide messaging campaign.

Costs for contaminants in the recycling system are currently covered through curbside fees for collection assessed to users, commodity pricing for recyclables, and tipping fees charged at the disposal facilities. Implementation costs for the CROP are discussed in Chapter 9 – Funding and Implementation Plan.

4.4.5. Needs and Opportunities

As Lewis County establishes recycling goals and service levels for the next five to seven years, questions of equity and cost arise when considering what type of service to provide in the incorporated and unincorporated areas. Issues to consider included the following:

- Addressing how to provide equity between residents in terms of opportunities for and convenience of recycling.
- Providing rural residents with adequate service at a reasonable cost.
- Planning for whether these service levels will need to be adjusted in the future.

Lewis County plans to conduct cart-tagging efforts every other year to reinforce education on contamination and what can be recycled, if funding is available. Lewis County conducted a cart-tagging project thanks to a Waste Reduction and Recycling Education Grant in 2023. A consulting firm, Resource Synergy, placed educational tags on all 20,000 residential curbside customers in April 2023, and then repeated the process in June 2023. About 15 percent of the customers also received “Oops” tags that informed them of contaminants in their recycling containers. The project resulted in a nearly 20 percent decrease in contamination rates from the first round to the second round.

Washington State law requires public events to provide recycling containers in communities where there is an established curbside service and where recycling service is available to businesses (RCW 70.93.093). To support this requirement, Lewis County could offer portable recycling containers specifically designed to collect beverage containers at public events. This program is a low-cost public service with high visibility that provides a positive benefit for those involved. Signatory cities could partner with Lewis County to support and increase promotion of this program.

Some facilities may claim they are recycling materials but actually dispose of it. Some haulers transport garbage as "mixed recycling" they claim constitutes recyclable materials to avoid flow control policies in areas with high transfer station or landfill tip fees. These practices can both be considered "sham recycling." Though Washington State's 2005 "Sham Recycling Bill" and the Recyclable Materials Transporter and Facility Requirements (WAC 173 345) limit this practice by requiring recycling haulers to register with Washington State and prohibiting delivery of recyclable materials to transfer stations and landfills, sham recycling may still occur. In recent years, however, no sham recycling has been documented in Lewis County.

4.4.6. Alternatives and Evaluations

Existing service gaps and other issues related to diversion are discussed below.

4.4.6.1. Performance Targets

Lewis County and signatory cities should set specific performance targets for waste reduction, recycling, and composting programs. Setting diversion goals provides a benchmark for measuring future performance.

4.4.6.2. Designated Materials Update

Maintain an updated list of designated materials through periodic review and updates, while considering changes in the market and changes to programs in neighboring counties. Updates should be incorporated into educational outreach efforts.

4.4.6.3. Expand Business Recycling

Expand business participation in recycling through the following methods:

- Promoting convenience of the commingled recycling program through mailings, radio ads, and garbage bill inserts.
- Recruiting assistance from cities to identify businesses with large amounts of recyclables.
- Providing on-call waste audits and technical assistance to selected waste generators (based on size or toxicity) to decrease their waste disposal.
- Producing and distributing newsletters to medium and large businesses to raise awareness about waste reduction and recycling.

4.4.6.4. Business Recognition Program

Renew the business recognition program to publicly acknowledge recycling efforts at certain businesses. This effort would involve the following activities:

- Forming a SWAC subcommittee to accept and review nominations and select annual award recipients.
- Recognizing businesses via newspaper, radio, and/or social media, as well as in materials for the business to post onsite.
- Holding an annual award ceremony, possibly in conjunction with Lewis County Commission or Chamber of Commerce meeting, where awards are presented by the SWAC Chair, County Commissioner, or Chamber president.

4.4.6.5. Public Event Recycling

Washington State law requires public events to provide recycling containers in communities where there is an established curbside service and where recycling service is available to businesses. Lewis County should offer portable recycling containers specifically designed to collect beverage containers at public events.

4.4.6.6. Minimize Recycling Contamination

Increase recycling and minimize contamination through promotion, monitor usage of programs as well as contamination levels, and implement the CROP. Continue to conduct cart tagging and lid lift audits biannually, if funding allows, to reinforce education on proper recycling and reduce contamination.

4.4.6.7. Waste Composition Study

Conduct a waste composition study to assess types and quantities of materials in the waste stream to guide future waste and recycling planning if funding allows and rely on statewide waste characterization studies to inform decision making. For instance, obtaining information about food and yard waste in the waste stream would provide a baseline to gauge the success of organics diversion programs.

4.4.6.8. Promote Recycling through Community Partnerships

The Utility could connect with community partners, such as Love INC in Chehalis, to salvage and divert reusable furniture and bedding received at Lewis County facilities. Materials that could be recycled and donated through Love Inc's partner churches.

4.4.6.9. Recycling Contamination Reduction Campaigns

By collaborating with a certificated hauler, Lewis County could develop and implement cart-tagging campaign(s) for single-family collection services. This system can provide the most direct education and feedback for single-family residents on reducing contamination in recyclables collected.

In addition, Lewis County, cities and haulers can develop and implement a recycling drop-box site contamination reduction campaign for direct contact with residents and businesses utilizing the drop-box sites. The campaign could include County staff members visiting drop-box sites and providing educational materials, updating site signage and providing assistance to customers on proper methods of recycling segregations and commodity acceptance.

4.4.7. Recommendations

4-3 Set specific performance targets.

4-4 Maintain the list of designated materials.

4-5 Expand business participation in recycling.

4-6 Provide support for recycling at public events.

4-7 Minimize recycling contamination and continue cart tagging efforts biannually.

4-8 Work cooperatively with County, city and hauler staff to create and implement recycling contamination reduction campaigns for curbside and drop-box recycling programs.

4.5. EDUCATION

This section provides information regarding public outreach and education.

4.5.1. Existing Conditions

The Utility should continue to take the lead in establishing, expanding, and incorporating public education and promotion of waste management programs to ensure that citizens are aware of opportunities and programs available when managing waste. Efforts to inform residents and businesses about recycling and waste reduction options need to be conducted on an ongoing basis and coordinated with participating municipalities, schools, businesses, and waste collection companies.

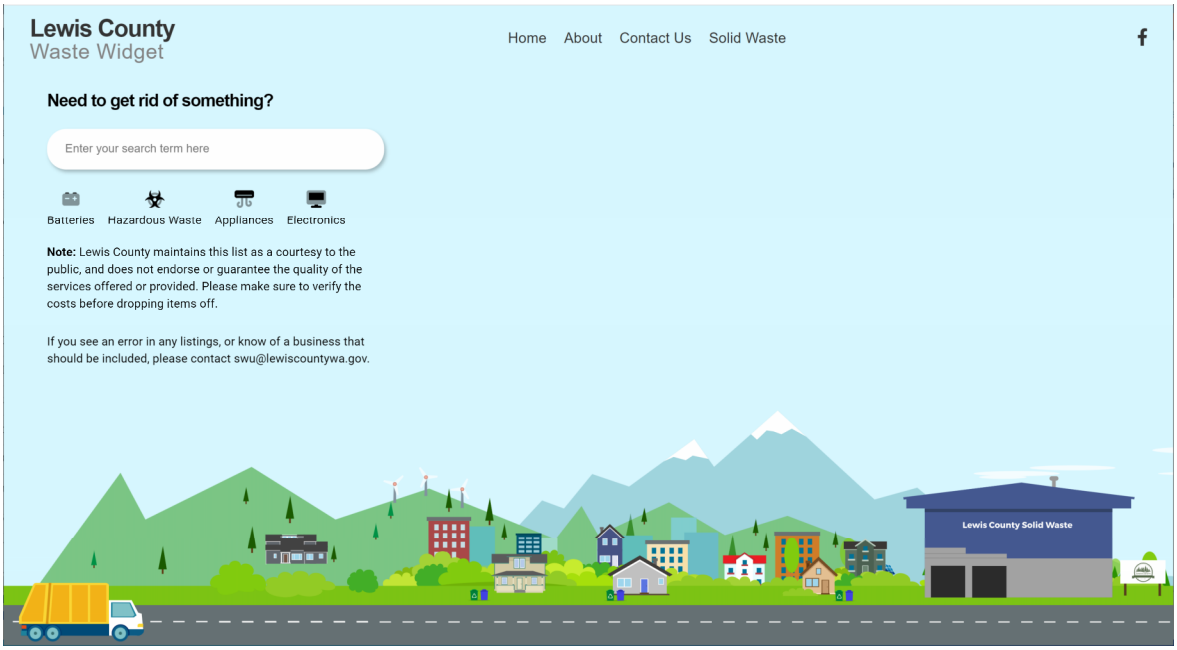
Solid Waste staff are also available to provide community members with tours of the CTS.

Additionally, Solid Waste staff and MRC volunteers are available to provide classroom presentations to educate students about waste reduction, recycling, composting, proper hazardous waste management, and garbage.

As mentioned above, in coordination with Resource Synergy, the Utility has conducted cart-tagging and lid-lift audits to determine what items customers are improperly recycling and provide more targeted educational outreach. Results from the first round of audits can be found here: https://creatorapp.zohopublic.com/erikmakinson/lewis-county-cart-tagging-lid-lifts/report-perma/Lid_Lift_Locations.

The Lewis County Waste Widget, see Figure 4-1, is a search tool that allows customers to enter specific waste items and in return they are provided with a list of drop off locations for disposal. This tool helps customers direct waste to correct location, and learn how to properly prepare items for recycling, thereby reducing contamination in the waste stream.

Figure 4-1. Lewis County Waste Widget Screenshot

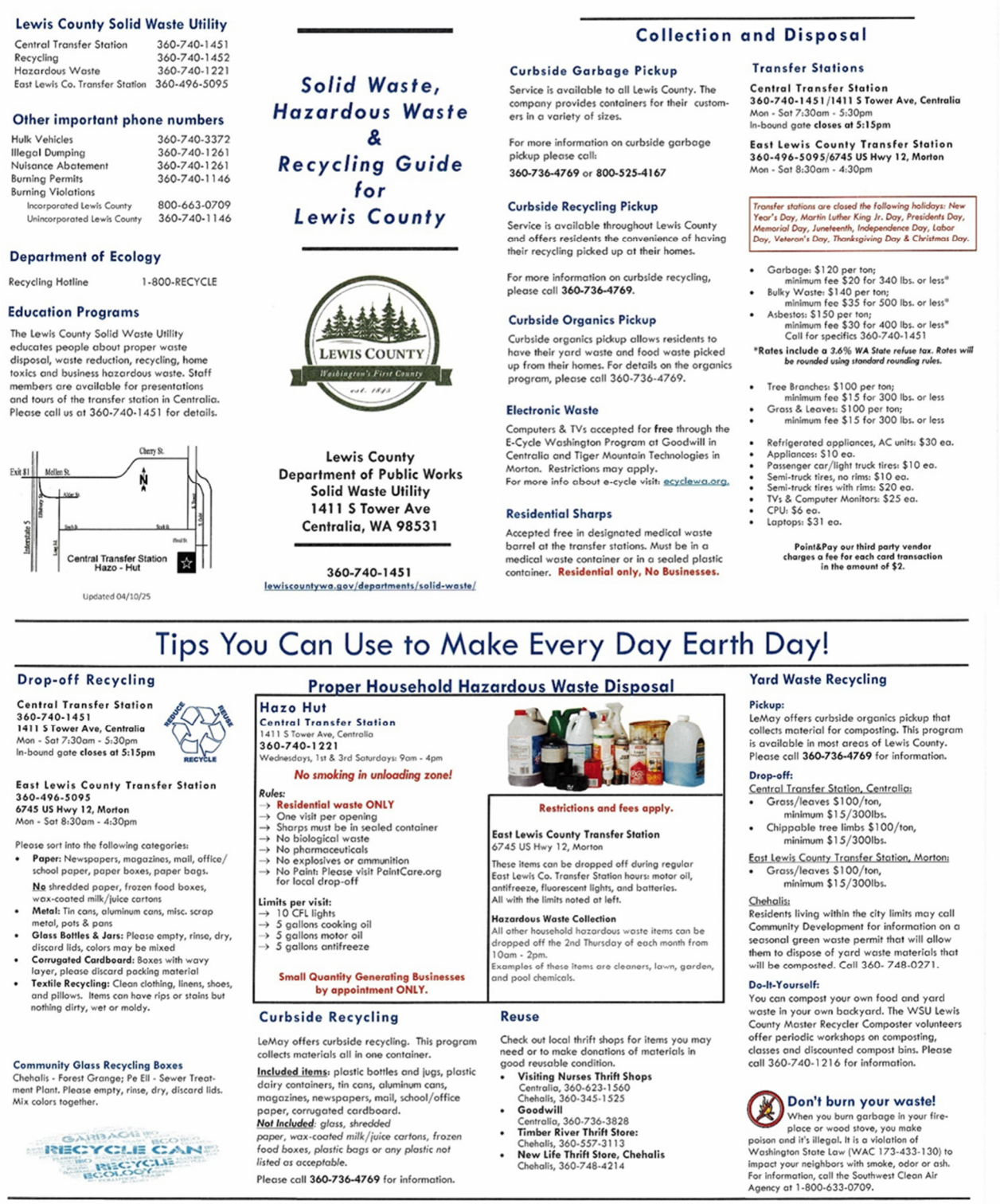


Public education and outreach programs supporting waste reduction and reuse, recycling, and organics management activities are ongoing through the support of grant funding. Utility staff provide year-round educational programs to the community. Staff and MRC volunteers host educational booths at community events, some of which include the following:

- Home and Garden Show
- Earth Day
- Repair & Sustainability Fairs
- Spring Youth Fair
- Egg Days in Winlock
- Cheese Days in Toledo
- Southwest Washington Fair

Figure 4-2 shows Lewis County's 2025 Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste, and Recycling Guide.

Figure 4-2. 2025 Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste, and Recycling Guide



Lewis County Solid Waste Utility

Central Transfer Station	360-740-1451
Recycling	360-740-1452
Hazardous Waste	360-740-1221
East Lewis Co. Transfer Station	360-496-5095

Other important phone numbers

Hulk Vehicles	360-740-3372
Illegal Dumping	360-740-1261
Nuisance Abatement	360-740-1261
Burning Permits	360-740-1146
Burning Violations	
Incorporated Lewis County	800-663-0709
Unincorporated Lewis County	360-740-1146

Department of Ecology

Recycling Hotline 1-800-RECYCLE

Education Programs

The Lewis County Solid Waste Utility educates people about proper waste disposal, waste reduction, recycling, home toxics and business hazardous waste. Staff members are available for presentations and tours of the transfer station in Centralia. Please call us at 360-740-1451 for details.

Updated 04/10/25

Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste & Recycling Guide for Lewis County

LEWIS COUNTY
Washington's First County
est. 1845

Lewis County
Department of Public Works
Solid Waste Utility
1411 S Tower Ave
Centralia, WA 98531

360-740-1451
lewiscountywa.gov/departments/solid-waste/

Collection and Disposal

Curbside Garbage Pickup

Service is available to all Lewis County. The company provides containers for their customers in a variety of sizes.

For more information on curbside garbage pickup please call:
360-736-4769 or **800-525-4167**

Curbside Recycling Pickup

Service is available throughout Lewis County and offers residents the convenience of having their recycling picked up at their homes.

For more information on curbside recycling, please call **360-736-4769**.

Curbside Organics Pickup

Curbside organics pickup allows residents to have their yard waste and food waste picked up from their homes. For details on the organics program, please call 360-736-4769.

Electronic Waste

Computers & TVs accepted for **free** through the E-Cycle Washington Program at Goodwill in Centralia and Tiger Mountain Technologies in Morton. Restrictions may apply.
For more info about e-cycle visit: ecyclewa.org.

Residential Sharps

Accepted free in designated medical waste barrel at the transfer stations. Must be in a medical waste container or in a sealed plastic container. **Residential only, No Businesses.**

Transfer Stations

Central Transfer Station
360-740-1451/1411 S Tower Ave, Centralia
Mon - Sat 7:30am - 5:30pm
In-bound gate **closes at 5:15pm**

East Lewis County Transfer Station
360-496-5095/6745 US Hwy 12, Morton
Mon - Sat 8:30am - 4:30pm

Transfer stations are closed the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Presidents Day, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veteran's Day, Thanksgiving Day & Christmas Day.

- Garbage: $120 per ton; minimum fee $20 for 340 lbs. or less*
- Bulky Waste: $140 per ton; minimum fee $35 for 500 lbs. or less*
- Asbestos: $150 per ton; minimum fee $30 for 400 lbs. or less* Call for specifics 360-740-1451

Rates include a 3.6% WA State refuse tax. Rates will be rounded using standard rounding rules.

- Tree Branches: $100 per ton; minimum fee $15 for 300 lbs. or less
- Grass & Leaves: $100 per ton; minimum fee $15 for 300 lbs. or less

- Refrigerated appliances, AC units: $30 ea.
- Appliances: $10 ea.
- Passenger car/light truck tires: $10 ea.
- Semi-truck tires, no rims: $10 ea.
- Semi-truck tires with rims: $20 ea.
- TVs & Computer Monitors: $25 ea.
- CPU: $6 ea.
- Laptops: $31 ea.

Point&Pay our third party vendor charges a fee for each card transaction in the amount of $2.

Tips You Can Use to Make Every Day Earth Day!

Drop-off Recycling

Central Transfer Station
360-740-1451
1411 S Tower Ave, Centralia
Mon - Sat 7:30am - 5:30pm
In-bound gate **closes at 5:15pm**

East Lewis County Transfer Station
360-496-5095
6745 US Hwy 12, Morton
Mon - Sat 8:30am - 4:30pm

Please sort into the following categories:

- **Paper:** Newspapers, magazines, mail, office/school paper, paper boxes, paper bags.
  No shredded paper, frozen food boxes, wax-coated milk/juice cartons
- **Metal:** Tin cans, aluminum cans, misc. scrap metal, pots & pans
- **Glass Bottles & Jars:** Please empty, rinse, dry, discard lids, colors may be mixed
- **Corrugated Cardboard:** Boxes with wavy layer, please discard packing material
- **Textile Recycling:** Clean clothing, linens, shoes, and pillows. Items can have rips or stains but nothing dirty, wet or moldy.

Community Glass Recycling Boxes
Chehalis - Forest Grange; Pe Ell - Sewer Treatment Plant. Please empty, rinse, dry, discard lids. Mix colors together.

Proper Household Hazardous Waste Disposal

Hazo Hut
Central Transfer Station
1411 S Tower Ave, Centralia
360-740-1221
Wednesdays, 1st & 3rd Saturdays: 9am - 4pm

No smoking in unloading zone!

Rules:
→ **Residential waste ONLY**
→ One visit per opening
→ Sharps must be in sealed container
→ No biological waste
→ No pharmaceuticals
→ No explosives or ammunition
→ No Paint: Please visit PaintCare.org for local drop-off

Limits per visit:
→ 10 CFL lights
→ 5 gallons cooking oil
→ 5 gallons motor oil
→ 5 gallons antifreeze

Small Quantity Generating Businesses by appointment ONLY.

Restrictions and fees apply.

East Lewis County Transfer Station
6745 US Hwy 12, Morton

These items can be dropped off during regular East Lewis Co. Transfer Station hours: motor oil, antifreeze, fluorescent lights, and batteries. All with the limits noted at left.

Hazardous Waste Collection
All other household hazardous waste items can be dropped off the 2nd Thursday of each month from 10am - 2pm.
Examples of these items are cleaners, lawn, garden, and pool chemicals.

Curbside Recycling

LeMay offers curbside recycling. This program collects materials all in one container.

Included items: plastic bottles and jugs, plastic dairy containers, tin cans, aluminum cans, magazines, newspapers, mail, school/office paper, corrugated cardboard.
***Not Included**: glass, shredded paper, wax-coated milk/juice cartons, frozen food boxes, plastic bags or any plastic not listed as acceptable.*

Please call **360-736-4769** for information.

Reuse

Check out local thrift shops for items you may need or to make donations of materials in good reusable condition.

- **Visiting Nurses Thrift Shops**
  Centralia, 360-623-1560
  Chehalis, 360-345-1525
- **Goodwill**
  Centralia, 360-736-3828
- **Timber River Thrift Store:**
  Chehalis, 360-557-3113
- **New Life Thrift Store, Chehalis**
  Chehalis, 360-748-4214

Yard Waste Recycling

Pickup:
LeMay offers curbside organics pickup that collects material for composting. This program is available in most areas of Lewis County. Please call **360-736-4769** for information.

Drop-off:
Central Transfer Station, Centralia:
- Grass/leaves $100/ton, minimum $15/300lbs.
- Chippable tree limbs $100/ton, minimum $15/300lbs.

East Lewis County Transfer Station, Morton:
- Grass/leaves $100/ton, minimum $15/300lbs.

Chehalis:
Residents living within the city limits may call Community Development for information on a seasonal green waste permit that will allow them to dispose of yard waste materials that will be composted. Call 360- 748-0271.

Do-It-Yourself:
You can compost your own food and yard waste in your own backyard. The WSU Lewis County Master Recycler Composter volunteers offer periodic workshops on composting, classes and discounted compost bins. Please call 360-740-1216 for information.

Don't burn your waste!
When you burn garbage in your fireplace or wood stove, you make poison and it's illegal. It is a violation of Washington State Law (WAC 173-433-130) to impact your neighbors with smoke, odor or ash. For information, call the Southwest Clean Air Agency at 1-800-633-0709.

The MRC frequently hosts workshops that teach community members about waste, recycling, and composting. At the corner of Floral Street and Tower Avenue, near the entrance to CTS, the MRC are developing the Floral Park Sustainability Project. This project is creating an educational

site where the MRC can show the public how to compost using store-bought compost bins and homemade bins, repurpose tires and filing cabinets into planters and retaining walls, upcycle discarded items, such electric wire spools into picnic tables, build hügelkultur beds, collect rainwater for gardening, and more. Figure 4-3 shows the Floral Park Sustainability Project.

Figure 4-3. Floral Park Sustainability Project

4.5.2. Needs and Opportunities

The MRC has received for a Public Partnership Grant from Ecology to develop a tool library and host sustainability fairs that will help people repair belongings. With the grant, the group is hosting spring Repair & Sustainability Fairs in Centralia and Morton, and a fall event in Centralia. Volunteers are working on the infrastructure for the Tool Library and hoping to open on a small scale in 2025, and expand in future years as space and volunteer availability allows.

4.5.3. Alternatives and Evaluations

Alternatives related to education and outreach are discussed below.

4.5.3.1. Public Tours

Lewis County should continue to offer tours of CTS to community members. Utility staff members are available to provide transfer station tours and tours can be set up through a call or email to the transfer station office.

4.5.3.2. Lid-Lift Audit Results for Education

Utilize the results of Resource Synergy's lid-lift audit in Lewis County to create educational resources. As previously mentioned, Resource Synergy conducted cart-tagging and lid-lift audits to determine what items customers are improperly disposing of and to help provide more targeted educational outreach.

4.5.3.3. Improve Education at Transfer Stations

Expand and improve the education and promotion program. Update recycling signage and educational efforts at transfer stations to increase recycling and reduce contamination. This effort would involve the following activities:

- Replacing current signs directing customers to the recycling area and explaining where to properly place recyclable materials.
- Monitoring levels of contamination regularly to assess whether education efforts are sufficient.
- Providing a brochure of recycling opportunities to customers at the scalehouse, with consideration to prepare a version in Spanish, the second most common language in Lewis County. The 2025 Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste, and Recycling Guide could also be translated to Spanish to assist Spanish speaking residents with understanding diversion programs.

4.5.4. Recommendations

4-9 Continue to provide public tours of the CTS.

4-10 Utilize the lid-lift audit results to create targeted educational outreach materials.

4-11 Expand and improve the education and promotion program at the transfer stations.

5. MISCELLANEOUS WASTES REQUIRING SPECIAL HANDLING

This chapter discusses existing programs, identifies relevant planning issues, and develops and evaluates alternative strategies for the management of miscellaneous wastes requiring special handling.

5.1. INTRODUCTION

Miscellaneous wastes requiring special handling fall outside the category of mixed MSW because they require special handling and disposal methods, and recycling opportunities may not be readily available.

Goals for miscellaneous wastes requiring special handling continue to be the following:

- Ensure that these wastes are handled, disposed, and/or recycled in a manner that is cost-effective, while still maintaining a system that protects public health and the environment.
- Manage these waste streams in a manner that complies with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.
- Monitor handling procedures and practices for these waste types to ensure that the most currently available BMPs are being used.
- Lewis County has appropriate programs in place for miscellaneous wastes.

5.2. BACKGROUND

Miscellaneous waste types described in this chapter have some similarities to "normal" MSW and can be managed in a similar fashion with additional precautions or special handling procedures. Each type of miscellaneous waste is governed by slightly different regulations, based on its physical and chemical characteristics and the degree of environmental, health, or safety risk it poses. This Chapter is subdivided into the sections shown in the below table to describe regulations, current programs, and planning issues for each type of miscellaneous waste.

Table 5-1. Miscellaneous Wastes Requiring Special Handling

Section	Waste Type
5.4	Agricultural Waste
5.5	Animal Carcasses
5.6	Appliances
5.7	Asbestos
5.8	Biomedical and Infectious Waste
5.9	Construction and Demolition Debris
5.10	Disaster Debris
5.11	Electronic Waste
5.12	Junk Vehicles

Section	Waste Type
5.13	Mobile Homes and Bulky Items
5.14	Petroleum Contaminated Soils
5.15	Pharmaceuticals
5.16	Street Sweepings/Vactor Waste
5.17	Tires
5.18	Wood Waste

5.3. AGRICULTURAL WASTE

This section addresses disposal of agricultural waste within Lewis County.

5.3.1. Regulations and Guidelines

WAC 173-350-100 defines agricultural wastes as, "wastes on farms resulting from the raising or growing of plants and animals including, but not limited to, crop residue, manure from herbivores and non-herbivores, animal bedding, and carcasses of dead animals." WAC 173-350-230 addresses land application, the beneficial use of solid waste applied to land for its agronomic value or soil-amending capability.

5.3.2. Current Practice

Most agricultural wastes are reused on farms or managed forestlands. As defined above, little of the agricultural waste generated is disposed of through Lewis County's solid waste programs. Hence, agricultural wastes are not under the purview of this CSHWMP. Agricultural wastes, whether crop residues or animal manures, can be returned to the land where they were generated. Exceptions to this are the disposal of animal carcasses which is addressed below in Section 5.5. Typically, as long as agricultural wastes are land-applied at agronomic rates, no Environmental Health permit is necessary. If rates exceed agronomic rates, water quality discharge and/or solid waste permits are needed, depending upon the site. Wastes that are not reused on farms or managed forestlands are handled through the private solid waste system.

5.3.3. Planning Issues

Current agricultural waste management and disposal practices are generally adequate and should be maintained.

5.4. ANIMAL CARCASSES

This section addresses disposal of animal carcasses within Lewis County.

5.4.1. Regulations and Guidelines

Animal carcass disposal requirements generally differ according to cause of death, as follows:

1. Animals that die of natural causes (but not an infectious disease) can be buried on site (typically on a farm) in accordance with state and local regulations, taken to a rendering facility, or taken to a transfer station for disposal.

2. Animals killed by collision with motor vehicles ("roadkill") are taken to a transfer station for disposal.
3. The carcasses of animals that die from an infectious disease must be treated to destroy the disease-causing agent to prevent it from infecting other animals or humans. This involves coordination with Lewis County.

5.4.2. Current Practice

Lewis County's policy and procedures for disposal of animals can be summarized as follows:

- Animal carcasses are accepted for disposal at ELCTS and CTS.
- Lewis County facilities do not accept diseased animals, animals preserved in formaldehyde, or animals that were euthanized with a drug.
- Customers are charged the same rate as for garbage disposal.
- Customers wishing to dispose of infectious and/or diseased animals are directed to Environmental Health for further instructions.

Lewis County transfer stations have a specific category for dead animals. In 2024, there were nine transactions for 1.14 tons of dead animals dropped off at CTS and ELCTS.

5.4.3. Planning Issues

Because they can potentially infect humans, two of the most important animal diseases are bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and avian flu.

BSE-infected cattle must be buried in a lined landfill. In addition, BSE-infected cattle cannot be disposed in a landfill where the leachate goes to a sewage treatment plant, because chlorination does not deactivate prions. Incineration is also an accepted method of BSE-cattle disposal.

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A (HPA1) or "avian flu" is caused by bird influenza viruses. Since 1997, HPA1 has infected and killed humans who had close contact with infected poultry. There is concern the HPA1 virus could mutate and eventually acquire the ability to spread easily from one person to another, without birds as the carrier. Onsite composting has been proven to be an effective mass disposal method for dead poultry, as the avian influenza virus is deactivated after 10 days of composting at 60 degrees Celsius (140 degrees Fahrenheit). Single birds may also be accepted as MSW if they are double bagged. In larger quantities, the birds are required to be disposed of at a lined landfill or incinerated.

5.4.4. Animal Carcass Collection

Lewis County should continue to collect animal carcasses at CTS and ELCTS for disposal. Lewis County should promote availability of these services through its website, social media, and local educational pamphlets.

5.4.5. Emergency Disposal Plan

Create an emergency disposal plan in coordination with Environmental Health to ensure Lewis County is prepared for disposal of a mass quantity of animal carcasses in case of an epidemic or disaster. In case of an epidemic, customers should be referred to Environmental Health. In case of

a natural disaster (i.e., a flood), Lewis County should coordinate with LeMay and Environmental Health to prepare disposal options.

5.4.6. Recommendations

5-1 Collect animal carcasses at the CTS and ELCTS.

5-2 Create an emergency plan for the disposal of a mass quantity of animal carcasses.

5.5. APPLIANCES

This section addresses recycling of appliances within Lewis County.

5.5.1. Regulations and Guidelines

Major appliances, also known as white goods, are considered a miscellaneous waste because their size makes then difficult to handle in the "normal" solid waste collection system, and because some types of appliances contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) also known as Freon that must be removed prior to recycling. On the federal level, the Clean Air Act prohibits the release of CFCs, and state law (RCW 70.94, the Washington Clean Air Act) also requires that CFCs be handled in a manner that prevents release into the atmosphere. Furthermore, CFCs and hydrochlorofluorocarbons are designated as dangerous wastes under WAC 173-303, although they are exempt from these rules, if recycled properly.

5.5.2. Current Practice

Appliances are currently accepted for recycling at the two transfer stations. Non-refrigerated appliances can typically recycled at no charge at the local scrap metal recycler, called buy-back centers. Sutter Metals in Centralia site Operates a buy-back center near the transfer station in Centralia. Buy-back centers typically pay for the recycling of certain metal items, or at least accept them for no charge, such as non-refrigerated white goods.

Lewis County collected 798 refrigerated appliances and 1,288 non-refrigerated appliances at the transfer station in 2024.

5.5.3. Planning Issues

Current appliance management and disposal practices are adequate and should be maintained.

5.6. ASBESTOS

This section addresses disposal of asbestos within Lewis County.

5.6.1. Regulations and Guidelines

Asbestos is a naturally occurring crystalline material that breaks down into small particles that float in air, and once inhaled these particles can become lodged in a person's lungs and cause cancer. Several federal laws address asbestos removal and disposal, including the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Clean Water Act. There are also several state laws that address asbestos through worker training

and protection requirements as well as disposal rules under the Dangerous Waste Regulations (WAC 173-303).

5.6.2. Current Practice

Many of the state-mandated asbestos removal programs at schools and other facilities were completed during the early 1990s. As a result, Lewis County has experienced a decline in the amount of asbestos being processed through the CTS. However, the CTS still accepts asbestos under designated procedural conditions. To dispose of asbestos in Lewis County, customers must make an appointment to bring the material to the CTS. The ELCTS does not have processes in place to handle this material. Customers must acquire forms required by the Southwest Washington Air Pollution Control Authority, and properly complete them. Customers must also prepare their asbestos material for transport in a specified manner, then make an appointment with CTS staff to dispose of it. At the CTS, the asbestos is stored in a secured container until a large enough load is collected for hauling to the regional landfill. In 2021, only eight customers brought in 1.39 tons of asbestos, which up down from the 2018 year-end total of nine customers who brought in 1.89 tons. Lewis County has a successful program for public education and notification regarding asbestos.

5.6.3. Planning Issues

Current asbestos waste management and disposal practices are adequate and should be maintained.

5.7. Biomedical and Infectious Waste

This section addresses disposal of biomedical and infectious waste within Lewis County.

5.7.1. Regulations and Guidelines

Biomedical waste is defined by RCW 70A.228.020, and includes animal waste, tissue and culture samples from humans and animals, sharps and "biosafety level 4 disease waste, which is "waste contaminated with blood, excretions, exudates, or secretions from humans or animals who are isolated to protect others from highly communicable infectious diseases that are identified as pathogenic organisms assigned to biosafety level 4 by the centers for disease control, national institute of health, biosafety in microbiological and biomedical laboratories, current edition."

Medical wastes pose not only a health risk because of the presence of pathogens, but also a physical risk from the presence of sharp items. Examples of pathogenic wastes include needles and syringes (sharps), tissue, bandages, and animal bodies.

Washington State's definition of biomedical waste (RCW 70A.228.010) includes the following waste types:

- **Animal waste:** animal carcasses, body parts and bedding of animals that are known to be infected with, or have been inoculated with, pathogenic microorganisms infectious to humans.
- **Biosafety level 4 disease waste:** contaminated with blood, excretions, exudates, or secretions from humans or animals who are isolated to protect others from highly

communicable infectious diseases that are identified as pathogenic organisms assigned to biosafety level 4 by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention.

- **Cultures and stocks:** waste infectious to humans, including specimen cultures, cultures and stocks of etiologic agents, wastes from production of biologicals and serums, discarded live and attenuated vaccines, and laboratory waste that has come into contact with cultures and stocks of etiologic agents or blood specimens. Such waste includes, but is not limited to, culture dishes, blood specimen tubes, and devices used to transfer and inoculate cultures.
- **Human blood and blood products:** discarded waste human blood and blood components, and materials containing free flowing blood and blood products.
- **Pathological waste:** human source biopsy materials, tissues, and anatomical parts that emanate from surgery, obstetrical procedures, and autopsy. Does not include teeth, human corpses, remains and anatomical parts that are intended for interment or cremation.
- **Sharps waste:** all hypodermic needles, syringes and intravenous tubing with needles attached, scalpel blades, and lancets that have been removed from the original sterile package.

WUTC regulates transporters of biomedical wastes. Its regulations also allow regular solid waste haulers of refuse to haul wastes that they observe to contain infectious wastes as defined by the WUTC.

5.7.2. Current Practice

Stericycle, Inc., collects biomedical/infectious wastes for business customers in Lewis County. Due to privacy considerations, Stericycle does not provide information about where these wastes are generated.

For residential users, sharps are currently accepted in special drop-off containers at CTS and ELCTS. Customers must package their sharps in sealed medical waste containers or hard plastic, sealed containers such as laundry detergent jugs that are marked “sharps.” Residents also have the option of subscribing to a mail-in service for their sharps disposal.

5.7.3. Planning Issues

The list of potential generators of biomedical waste includes medical and dental practices, hospitals and clinics, veterinary clinics, farms, and ranches, as well as individual residences. Some of these generators may not always dispose of biomedical wastes properly. There is no definitive estimate of the quantity of syringes and other biomedical wastes that are improperly disposed locally, but haulers in other areas often report seeing syringes sticking out of garbage bags. This problem is expected to increase due to an aging population and additional medications (e.g., for human immunodeficiency virus, arthritis, osteoporosis, and psoriasis) delivered via syringe that have become available for home use.

5.7.4. Alternatives and Evaluations

Provide residents and businesses with educational materials on sharps disposal to encourage disposal in approved sharps containers. Educational materials may include educational pamphlets posted at solid waste facilities, hospitals, and health centers.

5.7.5. Recommendations

5-3 Provide residents and businesses with educational materials on proper sharps disposal.

5.8. Construction and Demolition Debris

This section addresses disposal of C&D debris within Lewis County.

5.8.1. Regulations and Guidelines

Construction, demolition, and land clearing wastes are a solid waste resulting from the construction, renovation, and demolition of buildings, roads, and other manmade structures. Construction wastes generally include wood scraps, drywall scraps, and excess concrete, as well as cardboard boxes and other packaging used to hold materials or products prior to installation. Demolition wastes typically contain concrete, brick, wood, drywall, and other materials. Land clearing debris (tree stumps, brush, and soil) is often included with C&D wastes, but little of this material is actually sent to disposal facilities. Another component of C&D wastes are reusable building materials, which are salvaged materials from construction or demolition that would otherwise be landfilled.

C&D wastes are generated by construction companies, homeowners, and others. Large amounts of C&D wastes generated by construction companies and contractors are more likely to be collected separately from normal garbage and brought to inert waste disposal sites. Homeowners are more likely to bring small, mixed loads containing both C&D wastes and MSW to disposal facilities.

WAC 173-350-400 allows many types of C&D wastes to be disposed in limited purpose landfills. In addition, state law prohibits the open or unregulated burning of "treated wood, metal and construction debris." Ecology released an updated waste and toxics reduction plan in December 2021, Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics, which focuses on reducing waste through design and recycling. Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics Plan provides the following goals pertaining to C&D waste:

- Waste generation will be reduced throughout the system by both businesses and residents (GOAL SWM 4).
    - Research best strategies for addressing waste prevention and reduction and analyze policy solutions.
- Sham recycling and improper disposal decrease (GOAL SWM 9).
    - Work with local governments and recycling businesses to uphold and enforce recycling laws, rules, and requirements. Explore options for enforcement.
    - Work with the WUTC to ensure implementation of the Transporter Law provisions with more enforcement.

The state legislature passed the "Sham Recycling Bill" in 2005, requiring transporters of recyclable materials to register with Washington, and requiring certain recycling facilities to notify the state before commencing operation. A new state rule, the Recyclable Materials Transporter and Facility Requirements (WAC 173-345), was developed in response to this legislation. Although originally directed at C&D recycling issues, the new rule includes recyclable materials (all materials designated as recyclable in this Plan). The new rule prohibits delivery of recyclable materials to transfer stations and landfills without drop-offs where source-separated materials can be diverted. The rule does not apply to several entities, including residential self-haulers, cities and city contractors, and charities.

C&D debris recycling and transfer facilities must comply with WAC 173-350, sections 210, 300, and 310, respectively. Inert, limited purpose landfills must comply with WAC 173-350, section 400 and 410.

C&D debris are generated at a rate that is proportional to the construction activity in Lewis County; therefore, annual amounts vary depending on population growth and the economic conditions. Large, one-time projects (e.g., highway expansion, bridge replacement) or emergencies (e.g., earthquakes, floods) also have a significant impact on annual amounts.

5.8.2. Current Practice

In Lewis County, C&D debris is managed as a component of the MSW stream and is accepted at the transfer stations. Recycling opportunities for some of these materials, such as concrete, asphalt, brick, and gypsum wallboard, also exist regionally. There are some local businesses, such as New Life Thrift Store and Building Supply that offer reuse and salvage opportunities for reusable building materials. C&D debris is accepted at all Lewis County transfer stations. Standard solid waste tipping fees apply. A "bulky rate," which is higher than the regular MSW tipping fee, is applied if the C&D debris exceeds 8-feet in length.

Numerous exchange programs also exist on local social media sites.

A few private recycling outlets exist locally for some of this material for a processing fee. For example, Alderbrook Quarry accepts concrete, asphalt, and dirt. Concrete can also be recycled at an Olympia business for a fee, which is reduced if the material is clean or increased if rebar and other debris is mixed into it. Local processors/recyclers of other C&D debris are not available in Lewis County, so any C&D debris destined for recycling is typically transported to either Thurston County or Pierce County. C&D debris separated by material is more broadly accepted and at a reduced rate (compared to disposal). According to LeMay, a company in Pierce County accepts commingled C&D debris for recycling, but when transportation costs are added, the rate is not substantially less than the disposal fees through the Lewis County transfer stations.

5.8.3. Planning Issues

Decreasing the amount of C&D disposed and increasing the amount of this material recycled is an on-going state-wide focus. Even though no C&D recycling programs exist locally, Lewis County can encourage businesses to implement careful planning so little waste is generated and materials with recycled content can be used, where appropriate.

5.8.4. Alternatives and Evaluations

Create a green building promotional campaign. Green building is a means towards reducing waste, reducing the use of toxic substances, and supporting resource conservation in buildings. As part of this effort:

- Create a list of local resources for green building.
- Provide educational materials, such as those available from Ecology, at the building permit office and at local building supply stores.
- Work through the Chamber of Commerce and Lewis County Chapter of the Olympia Master Builders to conduct outreach to builders to provide assistance and direct them to resources.

5.8.5. C&D Disposal Monitoring

Monitor the number and location of companies in the region accepting regional commingled C&D debris for recycling. Also, monitor the tipping fees and transportation costs. If availability and cost become more attractive, potentially promote this option.

5.8.6. Recommendations

5-4 Create a green building promotional campaign.

5-5 Monitor commingled C&D debris for recycling locations.

5.9. DISASTER DEBRIS

This section addresses management and disposal of wastes generated during disasters within Lewis County.

5.9.1. Regulations and Guidelines

Natural and man-made disasters can result in a surge of unanticipated debris that can inhibit or obstruct emergency services and overwhelm normal Lewis County Department of Public Works capabilities. It is critical to clear debris immediately after a disaster to allow emergency vehicles to respond to life-threatening situations. Once the debris is cleared from the right-of-way and vehicle access is achieved, the removal and disposal of debris are important for the community's recovery.

Being prepared with a plan to address the increased quantity and potential types of disaster debris can help to protect the health and safety of the community. Successful implementation of that plan can positively affect speed and cost of recovery, and the ability to obtain financial assistance for the recovery efforts.

Lewis County Public Works and Solid Waste developed a disaster debris management plan (DDMP) and published it in June 2022. The plan outlines removal and disposal of debris in a manner that is consistent with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidelines (see Appendix I) and the Lewis County Comprehensive Emergency Plan (CEMP).

5.9.2. Current Practice

Disaster debris are collected at CTS and ELCTS then loaded into long haul trailer for disposal. Curbside Solid Waste collection services also collect disaster debris and are provided by contract and franchise hauling firms. Additional satellite drop off locations may be implemented, depending on the severity of the disaster and volume of debris for disposal. During a disaster, waste is typically directed to the transfer stations located within City of Centralia limits and on State Highway 12, approximately four miles east of the City of Morton. The addresses and phone numbers of the sites are as follows:

Central Transfer Station
360-740-1481
1411 South Tower Ave
Centralia, WA 98531

East Lewis County Transfer Station
360-496-5095
6745 US Highway 12
Morton, WA 98356

HHW generated during a disaster will be collected and processed at the Lewis County HHW facility located at the CTS. Additional collection and processing may be handled directly by Ecology depending on the type and severity of the event.

In the event of a disaster, the LCSWDD can activate free or reduced rate disposal after damage assessments have been completed by Emergency Management officials or an entity designated by Lewis County Emergency Management. The damage assessments will provide the information necessary to determine the extent of the damage and the need for free or reduced disposal opportunities.

LCSWDD may authorize free or reduced disposal of disaster debris at the transfer stations if damage assessments indicate significant damage. Utility personnel will open the transfer stations as soon as physically possible. Waste will be accepted from the public and commercial sources on a first-come first-served basis. Waste will be screened for unacceptable and hazardous waste as defined in the Transfer Station Operations Plan. LCSWDD will be responsible for determining how many days of free or reduced disposal will be offered. A resolution authorizing free disposal must be signed by LCSWDD before disposal can occur. Refer to the 2022 Disaster Debris Management Plan for additional information (Appendix J).

Table 5-2. Potential Disasters and Resultant Debris

Debris	Biodisaster/ Epidemic	High Winds	Floods	Wildfires	Winter Storms	Volcanoes
C&D Material: concrete, asphalt, metal, wallboard, brick, glass, wood		XX	X	X	X	X

Debris	Biodisaster/ Epidemic	High Winds	Floods	Wildfires	Winter Storms	Volcanoes
Personal Property: appliances, e-waste, MRW, furniture, other personal belongings		XX	X	X		
Vehicles and vessels		X	X	X		
Vegetative Debris: trees, yard debris, woody debris		X	XX	X	XX	X
Animal carcasses, bedding, manure, contaminated items	XX		X	X	X	
Displaced Sediments: sand, soil, rock, sediment			XX	X		X
Mixed other debris		X	X	X		X

X = smaller quantity, XX = significant quantity

5.9.3. Planning Issues

Current disaster debris management and disposal practices are adequate and should be maintained.

5.10. ELECTRONIC WASTE

This section addresses disposal of electronic and electronic equipment waste, commonly referred to as "e-waste," generated within Lewis County.

5.10.1. Regulations and Guidelines

Electronic products may contain heavy metals and other chemicals at hazardous levels that make them difficult to dispose of safely. The Electronic Product Recycling law (RWC 70.95N) requires manufacturers of computers, monitors, laptops and portable computers to provide recycling services throughout the state at no cost to households, small businesses, small local governments, charities and school districts. This law led to the E-Cycle Washington program developed by Ecology. Names and locations of collection sites can be obtained by calling 1-800-RECYCLE or going to www.ecyclewashington.org.

5.10.2. Current Practice

Electronic wastes are old computers, computer monitors, laptops, and televisions. In 2005, Lewis County began accepting monitors and computers at the CTS and the ELCTS. The Utility continues to collect these items for a fee at its transfer stations. In 2024, the transfer stations collected 812 televisions, 39 central processing units, 37 computer monitors, and 7 laptops.

Washington State began its E-Cycle program in January 2009. In the E-Cycle Washington program manufacturers pay into a state fund that pays for the recycling of old computers, computer monitors, televisions, laptops, tablets, e-readers, and portable DVD players. These electronic items are disassembled for recycling in Washington State. Metals, plastics, and glass are separated and sold as commodities to be reused as raw materials in the manufacturing of new products. About 2 percent of the total volume goes to landfills. Hazardous materials, such as

batteries, leaded glass, circuit boards and fluorescent tubes are required to be managed properly by approved recyclers. The E-cycle program collected more than 12.8 million pounds of this material in 2024. Of this total, 77.5 percent was televisions, 13.3 percent was computer monitors, and 9.2 percent was computers (including laptops). Based on the E-Cycle statistics, the statewide program is working well.

In Lewis County, businesses partnering with the E-Cycle Washington program to accept computer and televisions for free are Goodwill, and Tiger Mountain Technologies.

In addition to the E-Cycle Washington program, some retailers, such as Staples, accept computers, peripherals, and other electronic items, but they limit the number of units customers can bring in per day. Sutter Metals also allow for the drop off of some electronic items for recycling.

The transfer stations accept computers and televisions for a fee. Televisions and computer monitors are $25 each, computer towers are $6 each and laptops are $31 each.

5.10.3. Planning Issues

Computers, televisions, and other electronics will continue to be discarded at high rates with newer, better, and improved technology being offered at a continuous basis. Recycling programs for these technologies will need to be fine-tuned and continued. With the miniaturization of some electronic units, the expected tonnage may decrease. For example, some big bulky television units are being replaced with thin profile, lighter units, although at the same time televisions tend to be getting larger.

A small electronics and appliance recycling program was offered through the Utility's Hazardous Waste program during the 2013–2015 grant cycle. While it was a popular program with the public, this material was costly to collect, recycle, and transport those items to be processed. Staff evaluated the program and determined that it was not feasible to continue the program at the end of the pilot project. In the future, however, staff could re-visit this program and study whether current market conditions would support the program without any grant funding.

5.10.4. Alternatives and Evaluations

The following are considerations related to electronic wastes:

- Electronic Waste Collection - Continue to collect electronic wastes at the CTS and ELCTS. Promote the availability of these services through educational pamphlets.
- Promote E-Waste Take-Back Programs - Promote the E-Cycle Washington partners in Lewis County as well as retailers that take-back these materials.
- Small Electronics and Appliance Recycling Program - Re-visit the Utility's small electronics and small appliance recycling pilot program to determine whether it should return, if recycling markets become available.

5.10.5. Recommendations

5-6 Continue to collect certain electronic wastes for recycling.

5-7 Promote the E-Cycle Washington partners.

5.11. JUNK VEHICLES

This section addresses disposal of junk vehicles within Lewis County.

5.11.1. Regulations and Guidelines

RCW 70A.200.060 prohibits the abandonment of junk vehicles upon any property located in a county unincorporated area. Abandoned vehicles are also regulated under RCW 46.55, which establishes rules for removal and disposal of junk vehicles. If a junk vehicle is abandoned in violation of RCW 70A.200.060, the vehicle's removal, disposal, sale, and penalties that may be imposed against the registered owner are governed by RCW 46.55.230.

5.11.2. Current Practice

Vehicle hulks are abandoned automobiles and trucks. Lewis County regulates vehicle hulks in Chapter 8.05 of the LCC. Environmental Health administers a successful vehicle hulk management program, which involves a system of notification and removal. When residents have a vehicle hulk with no title on their property, they may call the hulk vehicle officer and request assistance. State law requires licensing of vehicle wrecking operators and places reporting requirements on the disposal of some automobile components. Vehicle hulks must be disposed of by licensed hulk haulers. Lewis County's code enforcement officers 295processed 443 hulk vehicle affidavits in 2024.

5.11.3. Planning Issues

Current junk vehicle management and disposal practices are generally adequate and should be maintained.

5.12. MOBILE HOMES AND BULKY ITEMS

This section addresses disposal of mobile homes and bulky items within Lewis County. In the Solid Waste Utility's disposal fee rate structure, the category for "mobile homes" was eliminated as few weere disposed of at the transfer stations in recent years. A "bulky rate" was established for items larger than 8-feet in length or items needing special handling by transfer station operations staff because of their large nature.

5.12.1. Regulations and Guidelines

RCW 46.44.170 requires a signed affidavit of destruction to be filed with the county assessor prior to the removal of a mobile home to a disposal site.

5.12.2. Current Practice

A bulky waste rate was established for items that are transported into one of Lewis County's transfer stations that require special handling by operations staff. In July 2024, this fee was increase to $140 per ton with a $35 minimum for 500 pounds or less.

The higher rate was established to help offset the additional staff time to manage the material, and the wear on equipment.

Some common items to which this rate is applied include campers, recreation vehicles, hot tubs, boats, and bridge timbers. Larger loads, such as ones with C&D debris, railroad ties or telephone poles longer than 8 feet in length are included in this rate. Additionally, semi-trucks with large loads requiring solid waste staff and equipment to unload will be charged at this rate.

Older mobile homes can also have asbestos in the floor tiles, lights, window frames and other building material. To be disposed of at the CTS, the contractor is required to show CTS personnel proof of a formal asbestos inspection for the mobile homes. The documents must show that the inspection was completed, and the unit passed inspection for disposal. Documentation must show that the asbestos containing materials were properly removed.

In 2024, 236.54 tons of bulky waste were disposed of at Lewis County transfer stations.

5.12.3. Planning Issues

Bulky items are difficult to dispose of because they require additional staff and time. Mobile homes are especially challenging for operations staff to manage because of their size. There is limited space on the tipping floors and transfer station employees must pack the units into long-haul trailers. Workers must make sure the tipping floor is clear, and then guide the transporters onto the tipping floor so the units can be tipped off the trailers, and then pushed into the garbage trailers.

5.12.4. Alternatives and Evaluations

Create a separate space at a future transfer station for disposal of bulky items to reduce strain on time and space.

5.12.5. Recommendations

5-8 Create a space for disposal of bulky items.

5.13. PETROLEUM CONTAMINATED SOILS

This section addresses disposal of petroleum and contaminated soils (PCS) within Lewis County.

5.13.1. Regulations and Guidelines

PCS consist primarily of soils containing gasoline, kerosene, diesel, oil, or residues. PCS require clean-up when they exceed hydrocarbon contamination levels specified in Ecology's Model Toxics Control Act Cleanup Regulation (WAC 173-340, MTCA). MTCA designates soils as industrial or residential in origin, and then gives maximum hydrocarbon contamination levels according to the source of contamination. The soils are tested upon removal to determine their level of contamination. Soils over the MTCA levels are required to be reported to Ecology within 24 hours. Depending upon the degree and type of contamination, PCS may be classified as solid waste, problem waste, or dangerous waste. Handling and disposal of PCS is regulated by WAC 173 340, unless sufficient contamination is present to classify the soils as dangerous wastes, in which case WAC 173-303 applies.

Depending on the contamination levels, large amounts may need to be treated by a process that reduces, removes, or destroys the contamination. Treatment processes include aeration, bioremediation, thermal stripping, and incineration.

5.13.2. Current Practice

PCS with contamination of less than 1,000 parts per million total petroleum hydrocarbons can be disposed at the CTS with prior authorization and notification. Pre-authorization must be obtained from Environmental Health and the regional disposal company. Under current Ecology guidelines, activities involving more than 100 cubic yards of PCS in Lewis County require that Environmental Health be notified. Larger quantities of PCS are generally adequately handled through the private sector.

The amount of PCS brought into the CTS fluctuates. In 2022, there was a significant increase in the amount of PCS that passed through the transfer station system. That year, a construction project in Centralia encountered an area of contamination during the excavation process for foundation work. As the contractor continued to dig deeper in the area of development, workers kept having tests indicting presence of PCS. Because the project was under a tight deadline, the developers opted to dispose of the contaminated soil rather than do treatment onsite. In 2022, 4,467.3 tons of PCS were disposed. As a comparison, in 2024, CTS accepted 22.12 tons of PCS.

Over the years, the transfer stations have received small amounts from a variety of customers. Some loads were the result of fuel spilled during motor vehicle accidents. Some generators of PCS-contaminated soil have opted to store the contaminated soil, covered -- but out in the open -- so the petroleum can dissipate. Once the petroleum numbers test below a certain level, the soil can be used in as regular soil again, such as fill material, instead of being disposed. Lewis County Environmental Health should be consulted regarding potential designation and disposal options for PCS.

5.13.3. Planning Issues

Current management and disposal practices are generally adequate to handle the volume of PCS generated within Lewis County.

5.14. PHARMACEUTICALS/MEDICAL WASTE

This section addresses disposal of pharmaceuticals/medical waste within Lewis County.

5.14.1. Regulations and Guidelines

Lewis County Infectious Waste Ordinance No. 1112 (Chapter 8.20 LCC) provides for comprehensive medical waste handling, documentation, labeling, and storage requirements.

For the purpose of this CSHWMP, “pharmaceuticals” are considered pharmaceutical waste.

Pharmaceuticals become waste when they have been rejected for use by the patient or otherwise cannot be returned to the supplier for reuse. Pharmaceutical waste is regulated by the Washington State Department of Health’s Board of Pharmacy, the United States Drug Enforcement Administration, and Ecology.

1. Generally, two types of pharmaceuticals are of interest to Lewis County waste management:
2. Controlled substances (prescription drugs and illegal drugs)

3. Over the counter, nonprescription substances (for example aspirin, vitamins, other health supplements, and cold medicines). Controlled substances are covered by their own regulations, which do not address disposal other than to prevent their reuse. Over-the-counter substances are not specifically addressed by solid waste regulations.

5.14.2. Current Practice

Medical facilities have the responsibility to determine which medical wastes are considered biomedical, and then arrange for the proper handling and disposal of these wastes. Thus, under normal circumstances, Lewis County does not accept most medical wastes from medical facilities, which typically have their own outlet. For example, Stericycle, an international company with a facility in Morton, collects medical waste from Providence Hospital and other medical facilities in Lewis County. Stericycle and other companies offer a mail-back program. For the purpose of this CSHWMP, pharmaceutical wastes are being considered a subset of medical wastes. The increase in the use of prescription medicine has made disposal of unwanted prescriptions a challenge for counties and cities. If unwanted medicines are thrown in the trash, they can be picked out by others. If they are flushed down toilets, the medicines get into the wastewater treatment systems.

Lewis County recognizes the need to prevent the disposal of prescription and over-the-counter drugs in the landfill and wastewater treatment plants. Therefore, the Utility manages and disposes of drugs according to the conditional exclusion found in WAC-173-303-071(3) (nn).

The Washington Secure Drug Take-Back Act was signed into law on March 22, 2018. The MED-Project, administered by the Washington State Department of Health, launched in November of 2021. It provides the safe, free, convenient, and environmentally responsible take back of household medicine prescribed to people and pets. It is not designed for business-generated medication.

The program allows residential customers to drop off unwanted medicine for free at secure kiosks located at medical offices, some law enforcement agencies, pharmacies throughout the state, request a prepaid mailer in which to send the medicine, or drop-off the medicine at the take-back event.

MED-Project has a searchable database, located at the following website: https://med-project.org/locations/washington/find-a-location/, where residents can type in their zip code and find the nearest kiosk location. The program also takes over-the-counter medication, but cannot accept the following: vitamins, minerals and supplements; homeopathic and herbal-based remedies; cosmetics, shampoo, toothpaste and sunscreen; empty injectors, empty inhalers, and medical devices that do not contain medication; livestock medication; pet pesticide products; or illicit or illegal drugs.

The mailing option gives customers three mailer types from which to choose: medicine mail-back envelopes, inhaler mail-back envelopes, and injector mail-back envelopes. Customers can request mailers online at https://med-project.org/locations/washington/mail-back-services/ or call toll-free 844-633-7765 to make a request.

Take-back events are scheduled periodically across the state. To find the most current list of events, residents can check the following website: https://med-project.org/locations/washington/take-back-events/. See Section 6.6.2 for take-back locations.

In the waste acceptance policy for the transfer stations, medical waste is defined as wastes generated by medical/hospice facilities used in direct patient care (such as sharps, bedding, biomedical, radiological, infectious wastes, etc.). Some types of medical wastes are accepted at the CTS with restrictions. Wastes such as bedding, clothing, tubing, etc., must be sterilized.

Sharps must be contained in medical waste containers, plastic (laundry jug) containers, and then placed in storage barrels at the CTS and ELCTS. The following materials are not accepted in the sharps container: pathological or biological waste, or any materials that would likely pose a threat to health or safety. Used, secured sharps can also be part of a subscription-based mail-back program. Several options can be found online.

5.14.3. Planning Issues

Utility staff receive frequent calls from citizens about managing medical wastes such as sharps and pharmaceutical waste. Pharmaceutical wastes become a solid waste management concern when they are disposed inappropriately. Some unused medications when flushed down a drain or toilet and treated through a wastewater treatment plant (or individual septic system) can potentially contaminate groundwater and surface waters.

Currently, the EPA lists pharmaceuticals and personal care products as "contaminants of emerging concern." For household pharmaceuticals, the EPA's interim recommendation is to not flush medications into the sewer or septic tank. Rather, the EPA recommends that residents double bag medications and place them directly into exterior garbage cans to avoid children or pets accessing them.

Take Back Your Meds is a group of over 270 organizations in Washington State that supported creation of a statewide program for the safe return and disposal of unwanted medicines. Resources for this can be found at www.takebackyourmeds.org.

5.14.4. Alternatives and Evaluations

Alternatives related to pharmaceuticals are discussed below:

- Pharmaceutical Waste Brochure - Create a brochure for pharmacies, doctors' offices and other medical facilities explaining the proper disposal of sharps and pharmaceutical waste.
- Promote Take Back Your Meds Program - Develop educational resources to inform people about the Take Back Your Meds program which is a group of over 270 organizations where unwanted medicines can be safely disposed of.
- Monitor Pharmaceutical Waste Guidance - Monitor EPA and Washington State guidance regarding pharmaceutical waste and implement changes as needed to comply with statewide medicine take-back programs.

5.14.5. Recommendations

5-9 Create a brochure for disposal of sharps and pharmaceutical waste.

5-10 Promote the Take Back Your Meds Program.

5-11 Monitor guidance regarding pharmaceutical waste.

5.15. STREET SWEEPINGS/VACTOR WASTE

This section addresses disposal of wastes generated from maintaining paved areas within Lewis County.

5.15.1. Regulations and Guidelines

Street sweepings and vactor wastes may be contaminated with a variety of materials, depending on the locale, unauthorized or accidental discharges, and frequency of cleaning. Both street sweepings and vactor waste may contain small amounts of petroleum hydrocarbons from motor oil that leaks from vehicles traveling on public streets. Depending on the level of contamination, vactor wastes could be classified as clean material usable as fill, as a solid waste that requires a permit for its management or disposal in a permitted facility, or as a dangerous waste subject to management or disposal under the dangerous waste regulations. Lewis County Environmental Health should be consulted regarding the distinction between material being used as fill or being a solid waste. The determination of the need for a solid waste permit may depend on a combination of the contaminant concentrations in the waste, the proposed location for the fill, and the use of the site.

5.15.2. Current Practice

Vactor waste is periodically collected in Lewis County, but there is no set maintenance schedule or contract in place. If tests indicate presence of contaminants, the waste may be handled as PCS, or dangerous wastes depending on concentrations and disposed accordingly. Additional information on municipal stormwater handling, vactor waste, and permits can be found at:

https://ecology.wa.gov/regulations-permits/permits-certifications/stormwater-general-permits/municipal-stormwater-general-permits

5.15.3. Planning Issues

Current waste management and disposal practices for street sweepings and Vactor waste are generally adequate.

5.16. TIRES

This section addresses the recycling of tires within Lewis County.

5.16.1. Regulations and Guidelines

WAC 173-350-100 defines waste tires as any tires that are no longer suitable for their original intended purpose because of wear, damage, or defect. WAC 173-350-350 imposes restrictions on outdoor piles of more than 800 tires.

Businesses that sell new tires are required by RCW 70A.205.405, the Waste Tire Program, to collect a $1.00 fee for each new replacement tire sold. The dollar fee for new replacement tires is ultimately deposited in Ecology's Waste Tire Removal Account to help clean up illegally discarded tires. In 2023, this account has a budget of $500,000, funding the contracts for waste tire removal services, assists local governments in waste ire pile prevention and education, manages the fees collected from the sale of new tires, and license businesses that haul, store, and dispose of waste tires. Part of this fund pays for Ecology's Tire Amnesty Program that allows counties to host periodic free tire recycling events where local residents can bring in a certain number of tires for free.

5.16.2. Current Practice

Thanks to the amnesty funding and cooperation with volunteers and staff from Lewis County cities and communities, Lewis County residents recycled nearly 300 tons of waste tires at special events during 2021. The Utility typically works with Environmental Health's Code Enforcement staff so they can give property owners with tires accumulated a chance to voluntarily clean up their property. Events were organized in Chehalis, Morton, Packwood, Pe Ell, and Winlock.

A number of other options are available for the recycling of used tires:

- Lewis County offers a recycling program for vehicle tires at its transfer stations. Fees depend on the type of tire. Customers must find alternative options, such as local tire retailers, to dispose of heavy equipment and farm tires. In 2024, the two transfer stations collected 8,115 tires. This number can be broken down into specific tire categories: 6,650 passenger or light truck tires off the rim, 907 passenger or light truck tires on the rim, 510 semi-truck tires off the rim, and 48 semi-truck tires on the rim.
- Liberty Tire is the company that recycles Lewis County tires and from other automotive businesses in the area. In previous years, there were other tire recycling companies in the Pacific Northwest. Those, however, have either gone out of business or merged with Liberty Tire.

5.16.3. Planning Issues

The areas of primary concern are large tire stockpiles, loads of tires that are illegally dumped on public or private property, and small quantities of tires stored by residents and businesses for disposal at some indeterminate future date. Because there are limited tire recycling opportunities in the region, there is concern about the long-term nature of tire recycling outlets. In addition, illegal dumping of tires continues to be a problem.

5.16.4. Alternatives and Evaluations

Alternatives related to tire management are presented below:

- Tire Waste Disposal - Produce and distribute educational materials on tire recycling options to encourage more frequent proper disposal.
- Tire Waste Disposal - Monitor the number and location of companies in the region accepting tires for recycling in order to update educational materials.

5.16.5. Recommendations

5-12 Produce educational materials on tire recycling.

5-13 Monitor companies accepting tires for recycling.

5.17. WOOD WASTE

This section addresses disposal of wood waste within Lewis County.

5.17.1. Regulations and Guidelines

Treated wood and wood products are not accepted from commercial customers. Treated wood includes, but is not limited to, creosote- and arsenical-treated wood that fails the test for the toxicity characteristics of 173-303-090(8) WAC, or which fails any state criteria for dangerous wastes. Commercial customers should contact C&D facilities for disposal.

5.17.2. Current Practice

Construction wood waste and organic wood material are handled differently. There are few markets for untreated wood debris locally. There are regional reuse opportunities privately, such as Habitat for Humanity in Thurston County, social media marketplaces, and other reuse building supplies. The transfer stations do not offer separate collection for any dimensional lumber.

Wood product businesses have found alternative processes and markets and report little wood waste in need of disposal. Some material is recycled as fuel, animal bedding, or glue extender, while other waste products such as wood ash are landfilled.

Logging and tree farm operations manage their silviculture wastes onsite. This waste is regulated by the Forest Practices Act silviculture rules. Generators of land clearing debris in Lewis County either process and use the material onsite or have the material removed for off-site processing or disposal. Off-site processors provide an alternative to onsite open burning of the debris. However, open burning remains an option for disposal of land clearing debris generated outside the Urban Growth Boundary, subject to periodic burn bans. Only land clearing debris generated onsite can be burned (i.e., no debris can be transported from the property to be burned). LeMay also offers drop boxes for the recycling of C&D debris (including wood waste). Separated clean wood waste is taken to a composting facility.

The transfer station in Centralia does offer an option for organic chippable, wood debris, and that program is detailed in Chapter 7 Organics.

5.17.3. Planning Issues

Current waste management and disposal practices for wood waste are generally adequate.

5.18. NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The status of the recommendations made by the 2008 Plan can be found in Appendix C.

5.19. ALTERNATIVES AND EVALUATIONS

Existing service gaps and other issues connected to miscellaneous wastes requiring special handling are discussed below.

5.19.1. Future Disposal Needs

Collection programs may be required or desired in the future for materials that cannot be fully anticipated at this time. As these needs arise or are identified, options should be evaluated, and feasible cost-effective solutions implemented, as necessary. Possible steps that could be taken include the following:

- **Increased education:** additional education for generators who are the sources of the waste stream could be conducted to promote safe handling and disposal practices.
- **Collection programs:** additional or new collection programs could be developed, or existing ones expanded to include additional materials or sources.
- **Product stewardship:** new product stewardship programs could be considered or supported to address specific waste materials.

5.19.2. Construction and Demolition Debris Alternatives

There are currently few opportunities in Lewis County for C&D recycling, although specific types of C&D materials (such as concrete, asphalt, and dirt) can be diverted to various recovery operations. In general, reuse and recycling options for C&D wastes could include:

- **Salvage for onsite and off-site reuse:** This option generally applies to demolition projects, although a small amount of reusable materials and products are also generated at construction sites. To be effective, salvaging requires pre-demolition removal of reusable materials and hence requires some additional time and steps in a project's schedule. Off-site reuse could be accomplished through a variety of means, including reuse stores and private efforts.
- **Onsite crushing and grinding for reuse and recycling:** This generally applies to concrete and asphalt, which could be crushed to serve as road base or replace other basic materials, although in some cases wood and other materials could also be handled onsite.
- **Source-separation for off-site processing:** Source separation at C&D sites could allow recycling of wood, cardboard, and other materials.
- **Mixed C&D processing off-site:** This option would require a significant investment in one or more facilities that are properly equipped and operated to process and market C&D waste.
- **Central site for recycling and reuse:** An ideal option would be a facility, or a series of local facilities, which combine reuse and recycling as appropriate for the material. These facilities could sell salvaged products (such as doors, windows, and cabinets), as well as crush or grind other materials (such as concrete and wood) for use as aggregate or hog fuel.
- **Collection depots at transfer and disposal facilities:** Collection containers for reusable and/or recyclable C&D materials at transfer stations and drop box sites could allow these

materials to be transferred to a central processing or salvage facility. Transportation costs can be a significant barrier, however, since the recovered materials typically have a low monetary value.

- **Promote Recycling through Habitat for Humanity ReStore**: The Utility could partner with the Habitat for Humanity Restore locations in Yelm, Longview or Olympia to salvage and divert recyclable materials received at Lewis County facilities. Materials that could be recycled and resold through the Habitat for Humanity ReStore could be set aside for pickup.
- **Promote Recycling through Reliable Enterprises**: The Utility could partner with Reliable Enterprises in Centralia to salvage and divert recyclable materials received at Lewis County facilities. Reliable Enterprises accepts appliances that less than 5-years old, various used building materials, and lumber. Materials that could be recycled and resold through Reliable Enterprises could be set aside for pickup.

Lewis County could partner with businesses that recycle material to salvage and divert recyclable materials received at transfer stations and drop box sites. Materials that are suitable to be recycled and resold could be set aside for pickup or customers could be redirected to specific businesses that resell or reuse materials.

Contractors and homeowners could benefit from more information about the potentially hazardous materials that can be uncovered during demolition activities. Information could include proper handling and disposal, as well as the potential health impacts. Disposers of C&D waste can most easily identify potential hazards if they separate their demolished waste. Others can learn about the hazards they are exposing themselves to with Lewis County-provided brochures. Contractors and homeowners could be given a brochure when they apply for a permit.

Once diversion programs are established for C&D debris, Lewis County could pass an ordinance requiring contractors to recycle specific types of C&D materials such as clean wood, cardboard, metals, and reusable building materials.

5.19.3. Evaluation of Alternative Strategies

For the most part, management practices for miscellaneous wastes in Lewis County are adequate. Continue to dispose miscellaneous wastes requiring special handling through a cooperative effort with Lewis County, LeMay, and Ecology.

5.20. RECOMMENDATIONS

5-14 Prepare for future disposal needs.

5-15 Expand C&D recycling options.

5-16 Continue to dispose miscellaneous wastes requiring special handling through a cooperative effort.

6. MODERATE RISK WASTE

This chapter discusses programs for MRW, identifies relevant planning issues, and develops and evaluates alternative strategies.

6.1. BACKGROUND

This section provides definitions, regulations and guidance, and Lewis County objectives for managing MRW.

6.1.1. Moderate Risk Waste Collection

Lewis County holds eight MRW turn-in events, four in spring and four in fall, twelve at ELCTS for residents living in outlying areas and offers a fixed facility that is open six times per month at CTS. These programs serve residential customers and small quantity generators (SQG) by appointment. During these collection events, a hazardous waste representative is onsite to collect, identify, contain, transport, store, process and dispose of waste collected at the event.

Wastes are prescreened to check that only acceptable MRW is collected. Participants fill out a collection event survey and sign a form certifying that they generated the MRW.

Hazardous waste personnel transfer the collected MRW from the participant, determine the appropriate Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping classification and place the waste into drums. Once the collection event is completed, the waste is manifested and loaded into a properly placarded transport vehicle prior to leaving the site.

6.1.2. Definitions

MRW refers to materials that have the characteristics of and pose the same risks as hazardous wastes, they are flammable, corrosive, toxic, and/or reactive. State and Federal law do not regulate MRW as hazardous wastes due to their relatively small quantities. MRW is regulated by WAC 173-350-360 under the authority of RCW 70A.300 and RCW 70A.205. MRW is defined as solid waste that is limited to conditionally exempt SQG waste and HHW.

Hazardous waste means those solid wastes designated by 40 CFR Part 261 and regulated as hazardous by the United State Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Hazardous wastes can be solid, liquid, or gaseous materials. Hazardous wastes are divided into specific hazard categories. These categories include the following:

- Explosives
- Flammable gases
- Flammable liquids
- Oxidizers
- Reactives
- Poisons
- Radioactive material
- Corrosive
- Marine hazard

HHW is described by the Hazardous Household Substances List developed by Ecology is shown in Table 6-1. When generated in a residence, these products become HHW when discarded.

Table 6-1. Hazardous Household Substances List

Substances or Class of Substance	Flammable	Toxic	Corrosive	Reactive
Group 1: Repair and Remodeling				
Adhesives, Glues, Cements	X	X		
Roof coating, Sealants		X		
Caulking and Sealants		X		
Epoxy Resins	X	X		X
Solvent Based Paints	X	X		
Solvents and Thinners	X	X	X	X
Paint Removers and Strippers		X	X	
Group 2: Cleaning Agents				
Oven Cleaners		X	X	
Degreasers and Spot Removers	X	X	X	
Toilet, Drain, and Septic Cleaners		X	X	
Polishes, Waxes, and Strippers	X	X	X	
Deck, Patio, and Chimney Cleaners	X	X	X	
Solvent Cleaning Fluid	X	X	X	X
Household Bleach (<8 percent solution)			X	
Group 3: Pesticides				
Insecticides	X	X		
Fungicides		X		
Rodenticides		X		
Molluscicides		X		
Wood Preservatives		X		
Moss Retardants		X	X	
Herbicides		X		
Fertilizers		X	X	X
Group 4: Auto, Boat, and Equipment Maintenance				
Batteries		X	X	X
Waxes and Cleaners	X	X	X	
Paints, Solvents, and Cleaners	X	X	X	X
Additives	X	X	X	X
Gasoline	X	X	X	X
Flushes	X	X	X	X
Auto Repair Materials	X	X		

Substances or Class of Substance	Flammable	Toxic	Corrosive	Reactive
Motor Oil		X		
Diesel Oil	X	X		
Antifreeze		X		
Group 5: Hobby and Recreation				
Paints, Thinners, and Solvents	X	X	X	X
Pool/Sauna Chemicals	X	X	X	X
Photo Processing Chemicals	X	X	X	X
Glues and Cements	X	X	X	
Inks and Dyes	X	X		
Glazes		X		
Chemistry Sets	X	X	X	X
Pressurized Bottled Gas	X	X		X
White Gas	X	X		X
Charcoal Lighter Fluid	X	X		
Batteries		X	X	X
Group 6: Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxins (PBTs)				
Mercury-Containing Products		X	X	
Lead-Containing Products		X		
Polybrominated Diphenyl Ether (PBDEs)		X		
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)		X		
Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)		X		
Group 7: Miscellaneous				
Ammunition	X	X	X	X
Asbestos		X		
Fireworks	X	X	X	X
Marine Aerial Flares	X	X		
Pharmaceuticals		X		
Non-Controlled Substances		X		
Sharps		X		
Personal Care Products	X	X	X	X

Source: Guidelines for Developing and Updating Local Hazardous Waste Plans – Ecology, 2010. https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/1007006.pdf.

Many businesses and institutions produce small quantities of hazardous wastes; the list is the same as for HHW (see Table 6-1). SQGs produce hazardous waste at rates less than 220 pounds per month or per batch (or 2.2 pounds per month or per batch of extremely hazardous waste) and accumulate less than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste onsite (or 22 pounds of extremely hazardous waste). Extremely hazardous wastes include certain pesticides and other poisons that

are more toxic and pose greater risks than other HHW. SQGs are conditionally exempt from State and Federal regulation, meaning they are exempt only as long as they properly manage and dispose of their wastes.

6.1.3. Regulations and Guidance

MRW is regulated primarily by state and federal laws that govern proper handling and disposal of these wastes. A review of the recent regulatory changes affecting solid wastes and MRW is provided in Chapter 1, and the relevant details are reproduced below.

6.1.3.1. Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics Plan

Ecology released an updated waste and toxics reduction plan in December 2021. Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics focuses on reducing waste and toxics by adopting a sustainable materials management approach which is also used by EPA. This approach looks at the full life cycle of materials from the design and manufacturing, through use, to disposal or recycling. The EPA believes a sustainable materials management approach can help identify more sustainable ways to produce products that are less impactful to the environment. Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics' vision is as follows: "We can transition to a society where waste is viewed as inefficient, and where most wastes and toxic substances have been eliminated. This will contribute to economic, social and environmental vitality."

One of the five sections of Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics Plan is "Managing Hazardous Waste and Materials." Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics Plan provides the following goals pertaining to Lewis County MRW programs:

- Facilities have the necessary awareness and information resources to effectively make compliance corrections (GOAL HWM 3).
- MRW locations and programs provide increased services for residents, businesses, and underserved communities, with a focus on equity and accessibility (GOAL HWM 10).
- Facilities that collect MRW are properly permitted (if required) and in compliance with applicable laws and rules (GOAL HWM 11).

6.1.3.2. Hazardous Waste Management Act (RCW 70A.300)

The Hazardous Waste Management Act establishes requirements for state and local hazardous waste management plans, rules for hazardous waste generation and handling, criteria for siting hazardous waste management facilities, and local zoning designations that permit hazardous waste management facilities. The Hazardous Waste Management Act also establishes waste management priorities for hazardous wastes. In order of decreasing priority, the management priorities are:

- Waste reduction,
- Waste recycling,
- Physical, chemical, and biological treatment,
- Incineration,
- Solidification/stabilization/treatment, or
- Landfill.

The waste hierarchy is a key element in determining compliance of this CSHWMP with state requirements.

Rules implementing the Hazardous Waste Management Act are codified in the Dangerous Waste Regulations (Chapter 173-303 WAC). This regulation defines dangerous waste materials and establishes minimum handling requirements. State rules specifically exclude HHW and SQG wastes from Dangerous Waste Regulations, which have been amended several times over the years, most recently in 2014. The 2014 amendments allow mercury-containing equipment to be managed as a universal waste, require recyclers and used oil processors to develop closure plans and meet financial responsibility requirements, and provides several other changes and updates.

6.1.3.3. Mercury-Containing Lights Product Stewardship Program

Washington State rules (WAC 173-910) established a product stewardship program for mercury-containing lights. Producers of mercury containing lights sold for residential use must finance and participate in the stewardship program. Counties can choose to have a collection site at their facilities and retailers can also be designated collection sites for spent mercury-containing lights. A bill was passed during the 2024 Washington State Legislature that extends the Mercury-Containing Light Stewardship program that was scheduled to sunset in 2025. The program now bans the sale of all mercury-containing lights starting July 1, 2029. Stores are prohibited from adding mercury-containing lights to their inventory after January 1, 2029.. Additional information on Mercury-Containing Lights Product Stewardship can be found in Chapter 1 Planning Process and Background.

6.1.3.4. Paint Stewardship

In 2019, SHB 1652 (codified as RCW70A.515) was approved by the Legislature to require producers of architectural paints sold in Washington State to participate in an approved paint stewardship program. The program collects architectural interior and exterior paints, in five-gallon containers or smaller, at designated drop-off locations. Local households and businesses are invited to drop-off latex paint at any of these locations, while oil-based paints may only be collected from households and SQGs. These locations include retail stores, hazardous waste facilities, and other solid waste sites, aiming to provide access to all residents. Once collected, the leftover paint is reused as fuel, mixed into recycled paint, or safely and properly disposed of. The goals of SHB 1652 are for paint manufacturers to:

- Assume responsibility for the development and implementation of a cost-effective architectural paint stewardship program;
- Develop and implement strategies to reduce the generation of leftover paint;
- Promote the reuse of postconsumer architectural paint; and
- Collect, transport, and process postconsumer architectural paint for end-of-product-life management.

Additional information on paint stewardship can be found in Section 1.13.6.

6.1.3.5. Used Oil

Washington State law (RCW 70A.224) requires local governments to manage used oil in conjunction with their MRW programs and to submit annual reports to Ecology.

6.1.3.6. Battery Recycling

SB 5144, passed in 2023, requires the creation of a Product Stewardship Program aimed towards batteries in Washington. The intent of this program is to ensure the proper handling, recycling, and end-of-life management of used batteries to prevent the release of toxic materials into the environment and recover useful materials for reuse. This program requires producers of batteries and products containing batteries to participate in a state approved battery stewardship plan, and in 2027, retailers will only be permitted to sell batteries if the producer is on a state-approved list. This program is covered under RCW 70A.205.505 through RCW 70A.205.530 and WAC 173-331.

6.1.4. Moderate Risk Waste Generation

RCW 70A.300.350(1)(a) requires local governments to prepare hazardous waste plans that contain an assessment of the quantities, types, generators, and fate of hazardous waste in each jurisdiction. This CSHWMP serves to compile that data for Lewis County and this Chapter focuses on the MRW associated with HHW and SQG aspects/quantities of hazardous waste. The following subsections focus on the generators of this waste in Lewis County.

6.1.5. Hazardous Waste Inventory

The following information helps provide an inventory of hazardous waste management in Lewis County by addressing dangerous waste generators (i.e., large-quantity generators), contaminated sites, transporters and processing facilities, and locations where hazardous waste facilities can be sited ("zone designations").

Lewis County is generally a rural county with a majority of the residents reside within the limits of the following cities and communities: Centralia, Chehalis, Napavine, Pe Ell, Winlock, Toledo, Mossyrock, Onalaska, Winlock, and Packwood. The remainder of the population resides in the rural areas of the county. Lewis County employment is generally found in the following categories: agriculture; light industrial; commercial services; professional services; retail; schools; and government.

6.1.5.1. Household Hazardous Wastes

Hazardous waste generated by households is referred to as HHW. The major categories of HHW are as follows:

1. Petroleum/Automobile waste
    - Engine oil, transmission fluid, gear oil, brake fluid, spent antifreeze
    - Fuel Oil, diesel, gasoline, 2 cycle mixed, kerosene, stove oil, lamp oil
2. Lighting
    - Fluorescent
    - HID (high intensity discharge)
    - CFLs
    - Lighting Ballasts (if containing PCB)
3. Electronics

- Televisions and computer monitors
- Computer towers, laptops, and hard drives

4. Batteries
    - Automotive type batteries
    - Household batteries – carbon zinc, lithium, silver oxide
    - Rechargeable batteries – Lithium ion, NiCad, Nimh, small sealed Pb acid
5. Paint
    - Oil-based paint – stain, varnish, epoxy, urethane, lacquer
    - Hobby/craft paint and nail polish
    - Aerosol paint cans
6. Cleaning products: Most cleaning products used in residential dwellings contain chemicals including bleach, ammonia, ammonium chlorides, acids, and solvents.
7. Lawn and garden chemicals and fertilizers: Lawn and garden chemicals contain the following chemicals: Diazinon, malathion, carbaryl, chlorpyriphos, diquat, 2,4-D, glyphosate; casoron, triclopyr, and amitrole.

Most residential dwellings have an accumulation of left-over hazardous products. These products are designated as HHW when the product will not be used for its intended purpose. This waste will be managed as HHW at some time in the future. Lewis County's Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, known as the Hazo Hut, is the main facility for the collection of HHW. The accumulations of HHW are turned in at four distinct occurrences. These four occurrences account for the majority of HHW turned in at the Hazo Hut:

1. The resident is moving and is choosing to dispose of the HHW.
2. The resident has become infirm or has died. The family is preparing the property for sale and must remove the HHW from the property and turn it in for disposal.
3. A new owner has occupied the dwelling and has found HHW and desires to dispose of it.
4. The property has been acquired through foreclosure or abandonment and the HHW is being disposed of along with other solid waste.

In December 2015 Ecology released the 24th Annual Solid Waste in Washington State Annual Status Report (Publication No. 17-07-007). In Chapter 6, MRW Management, data was presented that determine past, present, and future inventories of hazardous waste in Lewis County. In 2020, the number of residential units was 34,165 and the population was 77,066. There were 1,226 residential visits yielding a participation rate of 3.5 percent. Each visit brought in an average of 54 pounds of HHW. This data is used to generate the past and future projections of hazardous waste in Lewis County from residential and small businesses presented Tables 6-2 and 6-3.

Table 6-2. HHW Inventory

Waste Type	Pounds of Material per Year		
	2020	2025	2035
Latex paint	49,000	77,808	87,716
Oil based paint	35,055	41,305	53,805
Misc. Chemicals	26,380	30,495	40,225
Garden chemicals	11,976	14,071	18,261
Used Oil	66,790	78,475	101,845
Fluorescent lights	12,342	14,502	18,822
Electronics	11,880	13,955	18,105

Table 6-3. Small Business Hazardous Waste Inventory

Waste Type	Pounds of Material per Year		
	2020	2025	2035
Latex paint	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oil based paint	N/A		
Misc. Chemicals	6,169	7,244	9,394
Batteries	N/A		
Used oil	1,665	1,955	2,535
Fluorescent lights	N/A		
Electronics	N/A		

6.1.5.2. Small Quantity Generator and Regulated Wastes

Businesses in Lewis County, for the most part, do not create hazardous waste while doing business. Businesses make between 50 and 100 visits each year to the Hazo Hut to dispose of hazardous waste. Visits should increase slightly each year as more businesses turn in fluorescent lights. A significant shift in the number of visits should not occur unless small manufacturing businesses come to Lewis County and these businesses are generators of hazardous waste. Following are common users of the Hazo Hut:

- Dental offices generate amalgam and use fixer/developer.
- Light industrial businesses generate used paint and thinner.
- Automotive repair shops utilize to dispose of used motor oil and spent antifreeze.
- Schools dispose of outdated cleaners and fluorescent lights.
- Government agencies dispose of left over paint and fluorescent lights.

Ecology provided data on Lewis County businesses and hazardous waste sites and transporters. This data can be found in Appendix K.

6.1.6. Dangerous Waste Generators

Ecology records (latest data as of 2022) indicate that 45 businesses and institutions in Lewis County are registered as hazardous waste generators and reported generation of waste. Four businesses and institutions in Lewis County are registered with EPA or state identification numbers but did not report generating waste in 2022. Additional information can be found in Appendix K.

6.1.7. Remedial Actions Sites

Ecology's list of confirmed and suspected contaminated sites in Lewis County can be found at https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/reports/cleanup/contaminated. As of April 2023, there were 167 of these sites identified in Lewis County.

6.1.8. Hazardous Waste Services (transporters and facilities)

Using EPA's facility search, ECHO, no facilities are currently managing hazardous waste as a Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facility in the County's jurisdiction.

A search through ECHO for transporters noted two facilities that are currently located within Lewis County's jurisdiction.

6.1.9. Zone Designations

RCW 70A.300.370 requires each County to identify zoning districts where hazardous waste facilities would be permitted to operate. Each city and the county identify these zoning districts within their own zoning codes. Based on information received by Ecology, the following jurisdictions in Lewis County have either designated zones to allow for hazardous waste management facilities or have met exemption criteria:

- Lewis County
- City of Chehalis
- City of Toledo
- City of Mossyrock (exempt)
- City of Napavine
- City of Centralia
- City of Morton
- City of Pe Ell

An example description of what the eligible zones designated would read like comes from the City of Chehalis: "On-site and off-site hazardous waste treatment and storage facilities are permitted in the C-1 Commercial Zone and I Industrial Zone, provided such facilities meet state citing criteria."

6.2. INVENTORY OF MODERATE RISK WASTE GENERATORS

As stated above, MRW generators include HHW from local residents, as well as SQG from local businesses and institutions. The 2022 population is 85,370 residents, currently residing in an estimated 35,892 housing units (2021). However, not all residents and businesses are generators of MRW. For residential sources in particular, products may be stored for several years before the resident determines that the material is no longer useful and takes it to a MRW facility for

disposal. In addition, although quantities and types of MRW collected and shipped are tracked, it is unknown how many residents are recycling or disposing of wastes through drop-off programs and private collection services. Also unknown is the number of SQGs and large-quantity generators utilizing the services of private collection companies for their hazardous wastes.

6.3. MEDIUM AND LARGE GENERATORS

Businesses and institutions producing hazardous waste over the regulatory limits of a SQG are medium- or large-quantity generators, and these generators, and the wastes generated, are not addressed in this chapter. Medium- and large-quantity generators must comply with the Hazardous Waste Management Act of 1976 (RCW 70A.300), Subtitle C of Public Law 94.580 and Chapter 173-303 WAC. Hazardous waste managers for these generators should contact their compliance officer at Ecology or call the hazardous waste division at Ecology at 360-407-6300. Ecology maintains a detailed website with a multitude of information on the management of hazardous waste. To see a list of generators in Lewis County, refer to Appendix K. To learn more about the other generators not addressed, check out Ecology's Hazardous Waste Facilities in Washington State search tool and enter any RCRA ID number from Appendix K for more information on that generator.

6.3.1. Current Moderate Risk Waste and Oil Programs

This section describes existing programs to manage MRW in Lewis County.

6.3.1.1. MRW Collection at Hazo Hut

Lewis County's Hazo Hut is located on the site of the CTS in Centralia and collects hazardous waste from households and qualifying small businesses. The Hazo Hut accepts a full range of hazardous waste, but does not accept PaintCare.org designated products, ammunition or explosives, biomedical waste, critically unstable materials, or radioactive wastes. Hazardous waste acceptance policies are subject to revision periodically. The Utility website includes a list of hazardous waste accepted for free disposal, accepted for disposal with a fee, and not accepted for disposal. The Hazo Hut is open Wednesdays and the first and third Saturday of the month to residential customers.

Businesses or schools must first qualify as a SQG (see above) and be approved to bring hazardous waste to the Hazo Hut by the Lewis County Hazardous Waste Coordinator. In 2024, 108 businesses qualified and were approved to bring their hazardous waste to Hazo Hut for disposal. After being qualified and approved, the business may bring hazardous waste to the Hazo Hut by appointment only. Applicable fees must be paid at the time the hazardous waste is brought in. A receipt for the hazardous waste brought in will be given to the business to use for record-keeping purposes. The Hazo Hut disposed of the following hazardous waste from SQGs in 2024:

- Used Oil: 1,222 pounds
- Toxics and Miscellaneous: 18,134 pounds

The Utility staff, as well as contracted workers, process and consolidate hazardous waste brought to Hazo Hut. Staff prepares hazardous waste for shipping by placing the hazardous waste in drums, DOT boxes or other approved containers. Staff adds shipping and identification labels to the containers. Lewis County utilizes a contractor to transport hazardous waste to a treatment,

storage, disposal, and recycling site for proper disposal or recycling. The following are four methods of waste disposal that Lewis County most commonly uses:

- Recycling, a process of transforming material into usable or marketable material.
- Energy recovery, a process of converting waste into usable energy, e.g., used oil burned to recover energy or heat buildings.
- Disposal to a hazardous waste landfill.
- Treatment/solid waste landfill, physical, chemical processing of waste prior to solid waste landfill.

Lewis County, using Eco Lights offers free fluorescent light recycling to residents. Under the updated Light-Cycle WA program the first fifteen lights, an unlimited number of screw-based compact fluorescent lamps, and two high intensity discharge lamps are accepted for free. The goal of the free recycling program is to encourage more recycling of these lights. In 2020, 12,342 pounds of florescent lights were recycled in Lewis County, which is an estimated 10 percent increase in two years. The Utility maintains two collection sites: Hazo Hut and satellite collection at ELCTS. As collection increases the threat from mercury releases to the environment will decrease and human health in Lewis County will be protected. This program had been scheduled to sunset in 2025; however, it was renewed during the 2024 Legislative session. With the amended legislation, a ban on the sale of mercury containing lights begins on January 1, 2029. At this time, stores can sell off their inventory. In July of that year, mercury containing lights can no longer be sold.

Table 6-4 summarizes the participation and collection at Hazo Hut.

Table 6-4. 2024 Hazo Hut Participation and Collection Summary

Activity	Amount
Residential customers (visits)	2,176
Business customers (visits)	108
Paint Related Materials recycled (pounds)	47,375
Used motor oil (gallons)	4,323
Spent antifreeze (gallons)	10,584
NiCad/NIMH/Lithium batteries (pounds)	4,25
Toxics recycled (pounds)	2,735
Toxics disposed (pounds)	18,738
Flammables converted into usable energy (pounds)	22,340
Corrosives disposed (pounds)	10,655
Fluorescent lamps (pounds)	6,584
Used Cooking Oil (pounds)	4,142

6.3.1.2. Special Collection Events

Special collection events were held throughout the county beginning in 2021. In 2024 collection events were hosted a total of 22 times in six locations. Events were held monthly in Morton, and other locations included Pe Ell, Winlock, Toledo, Napavine, and Packwood, 345 members of the communities were served, and Hazardous waste collected equaled 12,391 pounds.

Special collection events are scheduled for monthly in Morton, Pe Ell, Winlock, Randle, Napavine, Meskill, and Packwood. Items to be collected will include HHW materials, E-Cycle, scrap metal, appliances, and sensitive documents.

6.3.1.3. Drop-Off Collection

In 2015, the do-it-yourself (DIY) used oil collection program went through changes. Every year do-it-yourself used oil collection tanks, operated by county governments throughout Washington State, are contaminated with hazardous materials including PCB oil, chlorinated oil, flammable liquids, and corrosive liquids. In order to help county governments, Ecology published the BMPs in June 2015 to address these contamination issues. Lewis County integrated the BMPs into the policy and procedure manual for Hazo Hut. The DIY used oil collection tanks operated that did not meet the policy were closed.

Lewis County removed remote collection sites, and in 2021, changed its acceptance policy to only take used oil and antifreeze during hours of operation for the Hazo Hut to reduce illegal dumping and intentional environmental spills. The Utility has a two-tank system at CTS and ELCTS. Each tank is lockable when it is full. A full tank will be tested for hazardous waste contamination before it is collected for recycling. If the test results yield a negative test for contamination, the used oil will be pumped for recycling by a certified contractor. These dual tanks have been placed in cargo shipping containers to minimize the potential for environmental contamination from accidental spills.

Jiffy Lube, AutoZone and the Wal-Mart store in Chehalis are alternative locations that accept used oil from customers.

6.3.2. Processing, Transport, and Disposal

MRW to be shipped offsite for recycling or disposal is sorted at transfer stations according to its Washington State DOT hazard classification (flammable, toxic, acid, corrosive or reactive). The MRW is stored in secure lockers until sufficient quantities are available for transport. MRW is picked up by an outside vendor then shipped to licensed hazardous waste treatment, storage and/or disposal facilities. Table 6-4 provides the quantities of MRW received.

6.3.3. Education

Tables 6-3 and 6-4 provide evidence that there is a continued need for education and information programs developed by the Utility. The SQG collection awareness program is a successful educational program. The information program for Hazo Hut has made hazardous waste the collection program successful. Lewis County dedicates time and resources to education and informational programs. The goals of these programs are to educate the citizens and businesses in Lewis County on local, state, and federal ordinances and regulations when it comes to managing hazardous waste.

Educational programs are directed to specific target groups (i.e., small businesses, schools). These programs are formal, ongoing and solicit feedback from participants. Target groups include teachers, business owners, school maintenance supervisors, trade organizations, and community groups. The program involves training. Training is usually provided through presentations. The presentations can be made to large groups, small groups, or individuals. Presentations can be made in person or virtually. Utility staff strive to make presentations worthwhile to participants. Utility staff encourage group presentations to maximize the synergy generated by the material presented. The staff uses synergy to encourage action and to solicit feedback.

Education programs are fundamental to improving hazardous waste management in Lewis County. Program goals are to reach as many people as possible and to increase participation in the hazardous waste collection program. Informational programs are brief and concise, and these programs are ongoing. Lewis County's education program accomplishes the following:

- Raises community awareness of the dangers associated with hazardous household products;
- Encourages use of safer, alternative products; and
- Informs residents of proper disposal methods for HHW.

Educational efforts include outreach to homes, schools, community groups, and businesses through direct contact, traditional media, and social media.

The Utility prepares and distributes a wide range of information on HHW. Information distributed addresses the dangers associated with hazardous household products, lists safer alternative products that can be used, provides "recipes" for less toxic cleaning products, describes safe lawn care and pest control methods, note's locations for recycling used motor oil, and lists services offered at the Hazo Hut. Although some of the information comes from outside sources, many brochures are prepared by the Utility staff.

Informational materials are distributed at community events, as well as at numerous locations, including governmental offices, retail stores, and Hazo Hut.

The Solid Waste Utility also maintains a website that includes directions to the Hazo Hut, hours of operation, and acceptable materials for disposal. The website also provides a list of safer alternatives to common household chemicals, as well as a list of locations that accept used motor oil. The website is located at the following link: https://lewiscountywa.gov/departments/solid-waste/hazo-hut/

Lewis County applies for Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance LSWFA, formerly known as the Coordinated Prevention Grant, from Ecology every two years that includes money for the HHW Awareness Project. This project typically promotes green chemistry awareness (i.e., non-toxic or less toxic product alternatives) to Lewis County schools; educates on the adverse impact of hazardous materials on public health and the environment; and explains the benefits of non-toxic or less toxic products at reducing the amount of hazardous chemicals entering the environment. Additional information includes disposal options for current inventories of hazardous materials. Information is disseminated through local media, social media, presentations to schools and community organizations, and booths at community events.

6.3.4. Compliance and Enforcement

Compliance and enforcement are currently being conducted on an as-needed basis and there are no known issues with this approach.

6.4. STATUS OF PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

Status of the recommendation made by the 2008 Plan can be found in Appendix C.

6.5. WASHINGTON REGULATIONS

A key focus of the State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan: Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics (Ecology, 2021) is to decrease the amount of hazardous waste disposed of by decreasing the use of hazardous substances in products and increasing the amount of hazardous waste recycled. Several regional and national producer responsibilities (also known as product stewardship) initiatives are already underway. By advancing these initiatives at a local level, Lewis County residents can help reduce the amount of hazardous waste processed at the Hazo Hut.

In March 2010, the State of Washington signed into law the mercury recycling act for private citizens. This law mandated manufacturers paid for the recycling program for mercury containing lights. The program began in January 2015. This program had been scheduled to sunset in 2025. It was, however, renewed during the 2024 Washington State Legislative session. With the amended legislation, a ban on the sale of mercury containing lights begins on January 1, 2029. Stores can sell off their inventory until July 2029 when mercury containing lights can no longer be sold.

Washington State in April of 2021 introduced a program called PaintCare. Palmer Lumber in Chehalis, Rodda Paint in Chehalis and Ace Hardware Stores in Chehalis, Centralia, and Mossyrock are contracted with this program to receive Latex paint from individuals in Lewis County. In 2022, PaintCare reported collecting 3,902 paint gallons at Rodda Paint and 343 paint gallons at Mossyrock Hardware

Lewis County Solid Waste has chosen to no longer accept any products covered by the PaintCare program. This frees up Hazo Hut resources to focus on other opportunities to serve Lewis County Residents. HHW is focused on educating the public on proper paint disposal methods and paint drop-off locations.

6.5.1. Objectives and Goals

The Utility will utilize available resources to accomplish two key goals: (1) interdict hazardous waste from disposal in the solid waste stream and direct this waste to safe use, recycling, or approved disposal; (2) disseminate information on alternative products that contain safer or non-toxic chemicals and encourage residents and businesses to buy these products and for retailers to sell them.

The Utility's guiding principle is to consider BMPs when determining the proper course of action when managing specific hazardous waste streams. The strategic goals of the Utility's hazardous waste programs are to do the following:

- Encourage retailers to remove hazardous products from inventory.
- Support all efforts at the state level to pass legislation to begin producer funded take back programs for hazardous materials.

The Utility will continue the existing operations of the Hazo Hut at the CTS. The satellite collection site at the ELCTS is working well and will continue with its once-per-month schedule for hazardous waste collection. The utility will supplement this with periodic collection events in the west and the east communities of Lewis County. The Utility will also continue as a collection site for the state-wide mercury light recycling program.

The Utility will continue disseminating information on the proper management of left-over paint and hazardous materials to residents. As part of these efforts, the Utility will provide information on safer alternatives to popular hazardous household products as well as utilize Lewis County's website, printed material, printed advertising, radio advertising and social media outlets.

The following subsections describe specific programs and goals related to MRW collection and handling.

6.5.1.1. Small Business Technical Assistance

Expand the technical assistance program to reach more schools and businesses. Update the county-wide SQG data base.

Validate those SQGs still in business. Add additional businesses to the Lewis County SQG data base as needed.

Make periodic contact with businesses in the data base with new program information.

6.5.1.2. Small Business Collection Assistance

Make periodic contact with businesses that have participated in the program when new program collection information is available.

Validate businesses that have not participated each year to determine if the businesses have a need for collection services.

6.5.1.3. Enforcement

Hazardous waste is regulated by Lewis County Environmental Health. LCC 8.45 which adopts state solid waste and hazardous waste regulations by reference. Refer to Section 8 for additional information on enforcement.

Problems with hazardous waste management are identified through complaints, field investigations, or through other means. Responses may include gathering information through phone consultations or onsite visits and referring the complaint to other appropriate state or local agencies having jurisdiction. Enforcement or compliance actions may be taken or referred to appropriate agencies, if significant threats to public health, the environment, or worker safety exist.

Lewis County plans to continue to perform the following activities:

- Enforce the state ban on the disposal of lights containing mercury in the solid waste system utilizing existing enforcement infrastructure.
- Provide additional resources to ensure businesses are properly managing their hazardous waste.

6.5.1.4. Used Oil Recycling Information and Collection

In 2014 Ecology, with cooperation from state hazardous waste managers, began rewriting the BMPs for the collection of DIY used oil. This program has experienced serious and costly contamination issues. The updated BMPs were approved and released June 30, 2015. Lewis County complied with the updated BMPs by testing for chlorinated and PCBs contamination waste oil. The BMPs focused on better containment of used oil collection tanks, better surveillance and security, two tanks at each location and testing for contamination of each tank before pumping for recycling.

The Utility purchased five 20-foot cargo containers that are containment buildings for the two-tank system. The first unit was put in place in Pe Ell in 2015. Onalaska received its cargo container in the summer of 2015. Packwood's cargo container was installed at the end of 2016. ELCTS has been using a two-tank system since before 2015.

CTS received a new cargo container to hold two used oil collection tanks, and one spent antifreeze collection tank. Each tank is locked when it is full. A full tank is tested for hazardous material contamination prior to being pumped for recycling.

In 2020 the Utility removed used oil collection containers at remote locations due to monitoring and illegal dumping issues. Oil/antifreeze is now accepted at CTS during HHW hours only, at ELCTS during operation hours, and at satellite collection events.

6.5.1.5. Eliminate Hazardous Pesticides

Hazardous pesticides are one of the major contributors to poor health in the home, and they do damage to the environment. Educating homeowners, school officials and business owners on the use of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program will help reduce or voluntarily eliminate the use of pesticides in homes, schools, and businesses in the community. This program aims to do the following:

- Educate and encourage the public to purchase only the amount of paint products that are needed to complete their projects.
- Encourage the public to not stockpile fluorescent lights and save up used oil. Recycle these items as soon as possible.
- Encourage the immediate turn in of remaining HHW from homes, schools, and businesses to the Hazo Hut.

6.5.1.6. Promote Green Cleaning Products

Cleaners containing hazardous products are a major cause of poor indoor air quality, which can lead to breathing problems in young children and elderly adults. This program strives to complete the following:

- Educate homeowners, school officials, and business owners on the use of non-toxic, or green cleaners.
- Eliminate the use of cleaners containing hazardous products in homes, schools, and businesses.
- Encourage the immediate turn in of remaining supplies of cleaners containing hazardous products from homes, schools, and businesses to the Hazo Hut.

6.5.1.7. Eliminate the Surplus Storage of Leftover Paint in Homes and Businesses

To accomplish this goal, Utility staff plan to do the following:

- Inform residents and businesses that paint has a shelf life and becomes unusable when it is left in storage for too many years.
- Encourage residents and businesses to buy only the paint needed to do a project and to use it all for that project eliminating leftover paint.
- Inform qualifying businesses that Hazo Hut can manage certain types of their leftover paint, in some cases for free.

6.5.1.8. Educate Residents on PaintCare

The Utility staff will help educate residents and businesses on the PaintCare program or the process of solidification for disposal.

6.5.1.9. Recycle of Lights Containing Mercury

The Utility staff will help implement the state law for the recycling of lights containing mercury by participating as a collector at both the Hazo Hut at CTS and the ELCTS. The Utility staff will also inform residents, schools, and businesses that fluorescent lights contain mercury. These lights need to be recycled and not thrown in the garbage.

6.5.2. Programs Goals

MRW program goals are discussed below.

6.5.2.1. Used Oil Collection Program

Provide free used oil collection to residents (5 gallons per visit) at CTS when Hazo Hut is open and ELCTS.

Continue educating the public and small businesses on the BMPs pertaining to used motor oil, as follows:

- Do not mix anything into the used oil. If you do, it is not used oil anymore, and it may even be dangerous waste.
- Respond to spills by stopping, containing and cleaning up the spill. Inspect your oil container often.

Collect 10,000 gallons of used oil from residential customers annually.

6.5.2.2. Spent Antifreeze Collection Program

Provide free spent antifreeze collection to residential customers at Hazo Hut during its regular operating house at CTS and ELCTS.

Collect 2,100 gallons of spent antifreeze from residential customers annually.

6.5.2.3. HHW Collection Program

Serve as many residential customers as possible per year at the Hazo Hut, the ELCTS and rural collection events. Collect approximately 200,000 pounds of HHW annually.

Collect approximately 30,000 linear feet of fluorescent lamps and 1,500 compact fluorescent lamps from residential customers annually. This goal equates to 4,500 pounds of fluorescent lights.

6.5.2.4. Household Hazardous Waste Awareness Program

Inform approximately 10,000 residents each year on the HHW collection program and BMPs for waste disposal.

Educate approximately 50 residents each year on green cleaners and the IPM program.

6.5.2.5. Small Quantity Generator Collection Program

Serve 100 plus businesses each year.

Collect approximately 30,000 linear feet of fluorescent lamps from businesses and schools annually. This goal equates to 5,000 pounds of fluorescent lights.

6.5.2.6. Small Quantity Generator Education Program

Update the business data base for Lewis County. Identify businesses that qualify as SQG.

Make a presentation on the SQG collection program to 10 businesses each year.

6.5.2.7. Electronics Recycling Program

Continue collecting TVs, monitors, laptops and towers from residents and businesses at the CTS, the ELCTS, and satellite events for a fee for disposal and recycling.

Customers will be given the option of taking their qualified electronics to an E-Cycle Washington location, where they can dispose of the materials for free.

Consider working with E-Cycle Washington to take the amount collected at the transfer stations.

6.5.2.8. Medicine Take Back Program

The Washington Secure Drug Take-Back Act was signed into law on March 22, 2018. The MED-Project, administered by the Washington State Department of Health, launched in November of 2021. It provides safe, free, convenient, and environmentally responsible take back of household medicine prescribed to people and pets. It is not designed for business-generated medication.

The program allows residential customers to drop off medicine for free at secure kiosks located at medical offices, some law enforcement agencies, pharmacies throughout the state, request a prepaid mailer in which to send the medicine, or drop-off the medicine at the take-back event.

MED-Project has a searchable database, located at the following website: https://med-project.org/locations/washington/find-a-location/, where residents can type in their ZIP Code and find the nearest kiosk location. The program also takes over-the-counter medication, but cannot accept the following: vitamins, minerals and supplements; homeopathic and herbal-based remedies; cosmetics, shampoo, toothpaste and sunscreen; empty injectors, empty inhalers, and medical devices that do not contain medication; livestock medication; pet pesticide products; or illicit or illegal drugs.

The mailing option gives customers three mailer types: medicine mail-back envelopes, inhaler mail-back envelopes, and injector mail-back envelopes. Customers can request mailers online at https://med-project.org/locations/washington/mail-back-services/ or call toll-free 844-633-7765 to make a request.

Take-back events are scheduled periodically across Washinton State. To find the most current list of events, residents can check the following website: https://med-project.org/locations/washington/take-back-events/. See Section 6.6.2 for take-back locations.

6.5.2.9. Agricultural Pesticide Disposal Program

The Hazo Hut will not collect restricted use agricultural pesticides or commercial grade pesticides.

Users of these materials will be directed to contact the WSDA Pesticide Disposal Program. This program holds occasional free collection events for these materials. More information is available by contacting the WSDA:

By Phone: Call toll free 1-877-301-4555, select option 1, then option 5 or dial 360-902-2056

By Mail: WSDA PESTICIDE DISPOSAL PROGRAM
PO BOX 42589
OLYMPIA WA 98504

By email: WastePesticide@agr.wa.gov

6.6. ALTERNATIVES

Existing service gaps and other issues connected to MRW are discussed below.

6.6.1. Hazo Hut Operations

Continue existing operations at Hazo Hut and periodic collection events in outlying areas, as well as associated educational efforts. Monitor the need to hold special collection events more frequently or at different locations, as funding allows, and the need arises.

6.6.2. Hazo Hut Funding

Annually transfer money from the hazardous waste program budget to the Utility's capital reserve in Fund 415 to be used for the following capital expenses: replacement of the Hazo Hut skin or the construction of a new Hazo Hut facility; construction of storage buildings for lights and electronics; replacement of major equipment including trucks, trailers, and forklifts.

6.6.3. State Initiatives

The Utility should keep informed of research and initiatives at the state level and review them for potential application in Lewis County. In particular, continue to investigate alternatives and options for pushing back the management of hazardous waste to the manufacturers and retailers of products containing hazardous materials. The Utility should continue to promote the use of alternative products (green products) to those containing hazardous materials. Inform the public on the proper disposal method of products containing hazardous materials.

6.6.4. South Lewis County Development

As economic development is pursued in South Lewis County, monitor the types of businesses and industry coming into Lewis County and work with these companies to identify, reduce, and properly manage hazardous waste.

6.7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Continue existing operations and education programs at Hazo Hut.

Annually transfer money from the hazardous waste program budget to be saved for capital expenses.

Keep informed of research and initiatives at the state level.

Monitor development in South Lewis County.

7. ORGANICS

This chapter discusses existing programs, identifies relevant planning issues, and develops and evaluates alternative strategies for organic materials, including yard debris and food waste.

7.1. BACKGROUND

One of the five key initiatives of Ecology's Beyond Waste Plan is maximizing effectiveness of recycling and organic processing systems. This initiative focuses on organic materials such as landscaping and yard waste, food waste, manures, crop residues, soiled or low-grade paper, and biosolids.

The 2020–2021 Waste Characterization Study found that organics was the most prevalent item thrown away across Washington state, making up 23 percent of the waste, or 1.2 million tons of the 5.28 million tons of debris sampled. The material types within organics include food waste, yard and garden trimmings, manure, and animal carcasses. In previous iterations of Lewis County's CSHWMP, organics management was incorporated into the waste reduction and recycling chapter. During this update, however, the material class was broken into its own chapter, because of the portion of organics in the waste stream and recent regulatory developments on this topic.

7.1.1. State Legislation and Regulations

Beginning in 1989, ESHB 1671 declared that waste reduction and recycling must become a fundamental strategy of solid waste management. To that end, RCW 70A.205 includes a statement encouraging yard debris to be eliminated from landfills by 2012 in those areas where alternatives exist. RCW 70A.205.045 also requires that collection programs for yard debris be addressed in areas where there are adequate markets or capacity for composted yard debris within or near the service area.

The 2022 Organics Management Law, HB 1799, was passed by the Washington Legislature. The law will help the state meet its goal of reducing organic disposal in landfills by 75 percent by 2030, compared to 2015 Washington State Waste Characterization Study that found 1.3 million tons of organics in the waste stream. The law also sets forth a goal of reducing edible food waste going to landfills by 20 percent by 2025, compared to the 2015 waste study that estimated 278,572 tons of edible food being thrown away. These goals, and future programs set for in the new law, help Lewis County, and the state, mitigate potential impacts of climate change.

The updated Beyond Waste Plan details several goals that focus on reducing the amount of organic material buried in landfills. The goals focus on organic materials such as yard waste, food waste, manures, crop residues, wood, and bio-solids.

7.1.1.1. Washington State Department of Agriculture Apple Maggot Quarantine

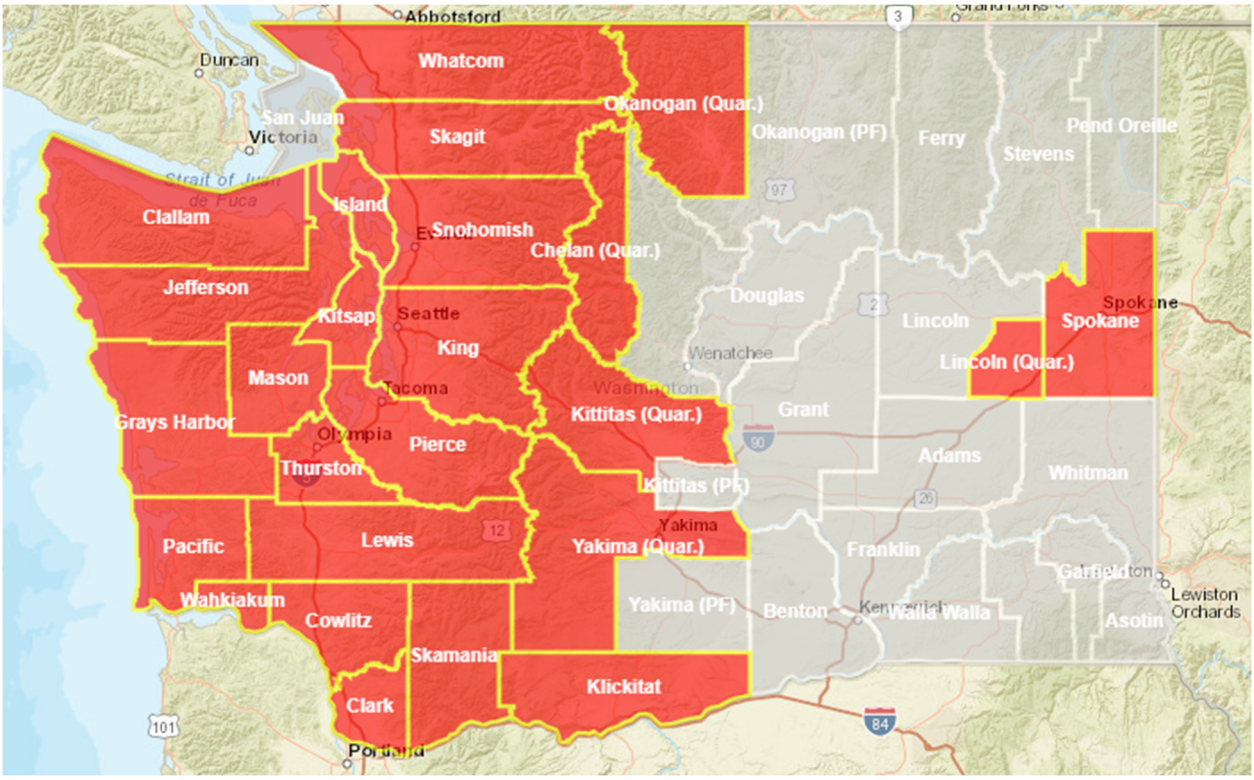
The WSDA implemented emergency rules under their Pest Program that specifies methods to prevent the introduction, escape or spread of apple maggots beyond the quarantine area. The emergency rules prohibit the transportation of collected organics from quarantined areas to non-quarantined areas.

In 2016, the WSDA amended WAC 16-470 Quarantine – Agricultural Pests as follows:

1. Adding MSW, yard debris, organic feedstocks, organic materials, and agricultural wastes to the list of commodities regulated under the apple maggot quarantine.
2. Establishing a special permit to allow transportation and disposition of MSW from the areas under quarantine for disposal at a solid waste landfill or disposal facility in the apple maggot and plum curculio pest-free area.
3. Establishing a special permit to allow transportation and disposition of yard debris, organic feedstocks, organic materials, and agricultural wastes from the area under quarantine for disposal at a solid waste landfill or treatment at a composting facility in the apple maggot and plum curculio pest-free area.
4. As of July 2020, certain soils and growing mediums are regulated as part of the apple maggot quarantine.

Lewis County is designated as a quarantined area by the WSDA and can accept solid waste from quarantined and non-quarantined areas. In the future, if Lewis County needs to transport their compost elsewhere for disposal, it must remain within the quarantined zone.

Figure 7-1. Apple Maggot Quarantine by County, Washington State 2016



Source: WSDA Apple Maggot Quarantine Address Locator.

The red zones on the map are within the Apple Maggot Quarantine area. Gray zones are not within an Apple Maggot Quarantine area.

7.1.1.2. Use Food Well Washington

In 2019, Washington Legislature passed ESHB 1114 (now codified as RCW 70A.205.715), the Use Food Well Plan, establishing a series of waste reducing goals for landfills. A revised version of the Use Food Well Washington Plan was published in February 2022. The plan provides a roadmap to create a more resilient food system with the goal of reducing food waste by 50 percent and reusing at least half of all edible food waste by 2030.

The plan provided thirty actionable recommendations identified through subject matter experts and agencies, emphasizing data-driven decisions. These recommendations are a mix of federal and state policy changes, increased program funding, and investments in public education, food management systems, and recovery infrastructure. Any local government programs started under this plan that collect food waste, yard waste, or source separated are eligible for funding through the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account used to carry out ESHB 1114.

7.1.1.3. Organics Management Law

In 2022, Washington's Legislature passed HB 1799 requiring diversion of organic materials away from landfills and towards food rescue programs and organics management facilities. The legislation calls for a reduction in the amount of organic materials disposed of in landfills, an increase in demand for processed organic materials like compost, and an increase in edible food recovery efforts. By 2030, Washington aims to reduce the amount of organic materials in landfills by 75 percent in comparison to 2015, with no less than 20 percent of all edible food recovered for use by 2025.

Starting January 1, 2027, each jurisdiction that implements a SWMP will need to provide source-separated organic solid waste collection services at a minimum of every other week basis to all residents and to all nonresidential customers who produce more than 0.25 cubic yards per week. In Lewis County, LeMay currently offers curbside organics pickup in from their western border at Pe Ell to Morton. To comply with HB 1799, Lewis County will need to expand curbside organics collection countywide.

HB 1799 required cities and counties which provide curbside collection of organic materials or who have a population greater than 25,000 to adopt compost procurement ordinances by January 1, 2023. Lewis County Commissioners adopted a compost procurement ordinance to inform the public of the benefits of composting, and future plans to use compost in projects. This law was passed to support the Washington Legislature's 2021 Climate Commitment Act to reduce the state's carbon output. To comply with HB 1799 compost procurement ordinances, Lewis County started submitting reports in 2024 to Ecology on its compost use.

Comprehensive SWMPs must consider and plan for the following handling methods and services:

- Source separation of recycling and organic materials.
- Collection of source-separated materials.
- Handling and proper preparation of materials for reuse or recycling.
- Handling and proper preparation of organic materials.
- Handling and proper disposal of non-recyclable wastes.

Additionally, SWMPs must address C&D waste for recycling, organic materials, recoverable paper products, metals, glass, plastics, and waste reduction strategies (refer to Chapter 4 and Chapter 5). The plan must identify priority areas within the county for the establishment of organic materials management facilities. Lewis County is currently working with the developer of the Meridian Hill Compost Facility to accommodate proper disposal of organic materials (Section 7.2.5).

in 2024, a second Organics Management Law, HB 2301 passed. These laws support the Washington Legislature's 2021 Climate Commitment Act, which sets carbon emission limits and requires the state to reduce its carbon output 45% by 2030, 70% by 2040, and 95% by 2050.

Additional information on the Organics Management Law can be found via the following link: 2024 Organics Management Laws (wa.gov)

At CTS and ELCTS, source separated recycling is offered freely and customers must sort their recyclables into bins for cardboard, metal, glass, and paper. The transfer stations also offer separate yard waste disposal where customers can dispose of yard waste and wood debris for composting.

Ecology determined which counties and cities preparing SWMPs need to be serviced by organic materials and collection providers for food and organic waste to be disposed of at solid waste collection facilities. Lewis County is not included in this category as of mid-2025. Businesses in these counties and cities need to comply with HB 1799 organic material collection if they fall under the following categories:

- By 2024, more than 8 cubic yards of organic waste is produced per week.
- By 2025, more than 4 cubic yards of organic waste is produced per week.
- By 2026, more than 4 cubic yards of solid waste is produced per week. However, the Department of Ecology may determine that additional reductions in organic materials in landfills can be more readily achieved at different volumetric amounts.

Any organic material that is produced and managed onsite, managed off-site for the growth of fiber or food, organic waste being sold and donated off-site, and waste created by natural disasters is exempt from the volume total of cubic waste.

7.2. EXISTING PROGRAM ELEMENTS

The sections below describe existing collection and processing activities for organic materials.

7.2.1. Organics Collection

Lewis County residents and businesses have opportunities to drop off organic waste for composting or processing for composting, or have this material picked up at their home or office, depending on where they are located in the county.

Residents in the Centralia, Chehalis, Napavine, Toledo, Winlock, Pe Ell, Morton, Vader, and Mossyrock areas as well as the unincorporated areas from Pe Ell to Morton are eligible for curbside organics collection services offered by LeMay at this time. This is a subscription service that is added to monthly garbage bills. Once signed up, LeMay delivers 95-gallon, wheeled

containers in which customers can place yard waste and food waste for composting. The only prohibited organics items are noxious weeds, such as Scotch Broom, blackberry vines, tansy ragwort, and English ivy. The contents of the containers are picked up every two weeks and hauled to Silver Springs Organics for composting. Lewis County staff periodically conduct outreach to customers to educate them on the availability of curbside organics collection through informational post cards. MRC volunteers inform community members about collection opportunities through tabling at community events. LeMay has started outreach to customers to increase participation in organics curbside collection in response to HB 1799.

At the end of 2024, LeMay had 1,481 customers on its organics collection route. This program collected 1,047 tons of organics that were hauled to Silver Springs Organics in the Rainier, WA area to be composted.

Lewis County offers the public a reduced price from the regular MSW fee of $120 per ton for dropping off organic material at its transfer stations. In Centralia, customers have two options for dropping off organics. Loads that contain only grass clippings, leaves, and other non-chippable organics can be deposited in a 40-yard container in the recycling area for the reduced fee of $100.00 per ton. This option has a $15.00 minimum fee for 300 pounds or less. The other option is for tree limbs, branches, and other chippable wood debris. This material can be dropped off in a central pile for the same reduced price and minimum fee. At ELCTS, customers only have the option to drop off comingled organics in a 40-yard container. The fee at ELCTS is same as the CTS for organics. There is not room at the ELCTS property to separate yard waste and chippable debris.

Material collected in the grass clippings and leaves box in Centralia, and organics collected at ELCTS, are hauled to Silver Springs Organics in the Rainier area for composting. Similar to the curbside program, noxious weeds are prohibited from being disposed of in these containers. In 2024, transfer station programs collected 199 tons of yard waste that was hauled away for composting.

Chippable wood debris in Centralia is collected and twice a year a contractor processes the material. The material is loaded into a tub grinder for chipping, then loaded into a trailer. The contractor hauls chips to the city of Centralia's biosolids composting site at the wastewater treatment plant. The wood chips are used as the carbon medium in the composting process. Any extra chips are offered to the public for use in their own backyard home composting projects, as mulch in landscaping, or as cover for trails. In 2024, the amount of wood debris chipped was 1,295 tons.

7.2.2. Special Organics Collection Programs

In addition to the ongoing organics programs at the transfer stations, and organics curbside collections programs, special yard waste collection events and chipping programs are offered to the public thanks to LSWFA grants from Ecology. In 2024, Lewis County partnered with the city of Centralia and LeMay to offer a curbside leaf collection program; the city of Vader to offer a "Chips for Trails" Event in which residents could bring loads of branches and other wood debris that was chipped and spread on trails at a community park; the town of Pe Ell to plan special yard waste collection events; and the WSU Lewis County MRC volunteers organized two leaf exchange programs and a Christmas tree collection and chipping program. These programs diverted 64 tons of organic material from the landfill to be composted or used as mulch.

Table 7-1. Special Organics Collection Programs

Program	Partners	2024 Tonnage
Chips for Trails	SWU, Ecology, city of Vader, Vader Lions Club	6.5
Yard Waste Drop Off	SWU, Town of Pe Ell, Ecology, Silver Springs Organics	29.27
Leaf Exchange Program	SWU, WSU Lewis County Master Recycler Composter Volunteers, Ecology	8.4
Leaf Pickup	SWU, city of Centralia, LeMay, Ecology	50.0
Christmas Tree Recycling	SWU, WSU Lewis County Master Recycler Composter and Gardener Volunteers, Pacific Mobile, city of Centralia	5.16

7.2.3. Lewis County Master Recycler Composter

This program is a partnership between the Utility, and the WSU Extension Office. The MRC volunteers work with the Utility to offer hands on composting classes to the public. As an incentive to put their recently gained knowledge to work immediately, workshop participants receive a simple compost bin along with a booklet on composting.

The MRCs offer additional classes on vermicomposting (or composting with worms), basic composting, hügelkultur building and soil testing, which all go hand in hand with composting. Hügelkultur is a type of raised bed technique where one uses wood debris and other organics in a mounded raised bed, and plants directly in the bed. As the organic material breaks down, or composts, it gives the plants nutrients. It also retains water and reduces the need for extended water in the summer months. The soil testing class assists with understanding what nutrients are deficient in the soil. Once residents identify the characteristics of their soil, they can amend it with compost and improve it to appropriate balances for growing their desired plants or crops. The volunteers have two compost and hügelkultur demonstration sites located throughout the county, so citizens can see first-hand the techniques the MRCs are teaching. The volunteers are planning future demonstration sites as their program grows.

7.2.4. Stan Hedwall Park Yard Waste Drop-Off

Citizens living within the city limits of Chehalis have another yard waste drop-off options available at Stan Hedwall Park on a seasonal basis. Once they prove their residency by showing city staff their driver's license or identification card, they may purchase a permit that allows them to drop off yard waste at the organics site on designated days. This material is hauled to Silver Springs Organics for composting. In 2024, this program collected 68.84 tons.

7.2.5. Developments in Organics

Meridian Hill Compost Facility at TransAlta is a new composting facility in the planning stages off Big Hanaford Road in Centralia. Meridian Hill Compost Inc. (Meridian Hill), a division of Waste Connections, is planning the organics composting site in two phases with each stage capable of processing up to 90,000 tons of food and yard waste into compost. It will be a covered area static pile composting facility. Once completed, it will provide between 20 and 25 jobs.

The composting facility will be constructed in two phases. The first phase of construction consists of a stage 1 and 2 composting facility to include: a 70,000 square feet (sf) stage 1 building, stage

2 paving, a 2,000-sf office building, remodel of 8,000-sf shop, and other site improvements such as parking, access, and stormwater controls. The second phase is to construct an additional 55,000-sf stage 1 composting structure. Each stage will be capable of composting up to 90,000 tons per year for a total capacity of approximately 180,000 tons per year.

The facility will accept material from curbside organic programs in Lewis and south Thurston Counties, as well as containers from community drop-off and event programs. The material will be hauled in by large trucks. There will be no public access to the site. Since the facility will not be open to the general public, facility managers will work with local municipalities to create yard waste drop box access. Tipping fees at local composting facilities vary, but land clearing debris fees start at $70 per ton, food waste fees are usually $110 per ton, and yard waste fees are between $70-$110.

Meridian Hill will be a composting facility for yard and food waste, only. No compostable packaging, textiles, or bio-solids will be accepted.

Lewis County Community Development received a request from Sitts & Hill Engineers, Inc. on behalf of Meridian Hill to allow composting facilities in RAI zones. Lewis County recognizes that composting facilities are consistent with other types of industrial activities permitted in Rural Area Industrial (RAI) and Small-Town Industrial (STI) zones. In addition, proposed state legislation may soon require local jurisdictions to allow more alternatives to reduce the amount of recyclable waste in landfills.

The proposed code changes would increase the opportunities for new composting facilities that create a product used for commercial sales. Currently, these types of facilities are only permitted in Rural Development District -5, -10 and -20 with a Special Use Permit. Composting facilities are also allowed in Agricultural Resources Lands when associate with agricultural production. The proposed changes would permit compost facilities in RAI and STI Zones as well as define what composting facilities are and establish standards to limit nuisances to the public. Composting facilities will still be required to meet other applicable local and state codes for solid waste.

The facility is acquiring final permits and construction is expected to continue through 2026. The facility was expected to begin operating during mid to late 2024, but Meridian Hill experienced a delay between ordering equipment and having it delivered.

When operational, this facility will meet the Lewis County annual organic materials management capacity needed to reduce organics disposed by 75% by 2030 relative to 2015 of 13,241 tons per year to meet the Organics Management Law requirements.

7.3. STATUS OF PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

Status of recommendations made by the 2008 Plan are presented in Appendix C.

7.4. ALTERNATIVES AND EVALUATIONS

This section describes alternatives considered for implementation by Lewis County.

Increasing the amount of organic waste composted is a key goal in the Beyond Waste Plan. Yard waste and food waste make up about 40 percent of the material going into the state's landfills.

7.4.1. Yard Waste Burning Education

Bans prohibiting open burning in incorporated areas and UGAs of Lewis County (see Section 1) have reduced the use of burning to manage yard waste (the ban does not apply to unincorporated Lewis County). The cities and Lewis County must continue to work together to educate the public about alternatives to burning, such as composting, grass cycling (leaving grass clippings on your lawn when mowing) and building hügelkultur raised beds with wood debris and other yard waste material.

7.4.2. Food Waste Prevention Workshops

Utility staff and MRC volunteers offer workshops at least twice a year on preventing food waste before it even happens. These waste prevention workshops give consumers tools and tips on shopping smart by looking through their cupboards, freezers and refrigerators when making out their shopping lists, so they can determine what they already have on hand and what they need to purchase. The classes also teach how to consider packaging when shopping, advising consumers to buy in bulk when possible or buy the items with the least amount of packaging.

Examples include purchasing apples from the produce section instead of individually prepared plastic cups of applesauce. Two other components of the class are to prep the foods immediately when they get home, and to store their leftovers so they can be easily identified in the refrigerator and eaten before they spoil. MRC volunteers have developed handouts to educate community members on food waste prevention.

7.4.3. Expand Curbside Organics Collection Programs

Expanding existing private curbside collection programs to the entirety of Lewis County will help direct organic materials from the landfill, towards collection facilities. This effort would involve supporting existing efforts by private haulers and businesses to collect organics and requiring additional services. Along with expanding curbside collection, residents who are new to the program should be informed on the importance of source-separation and composting, and materials that cannot be composted, such as noxious weeds.

7.4.4. Incentivize Participation in Curbside Organics Collection Programs

To increase the number of households participating in organics curbside collection, incentives could be provided for residents to sign up for the program. Implementing this option would involve raising awareness about the service through traditional media, such as radio or newspaper advertisements, community education booths, especially the annual Home & Garden Show, social media, bill inserts and flyers. Depending on how participation grows, additional measures could be considered in the future, such as new policies or ordinances. Incentives could include disposal discounts compared to solid waste fees and free home compost bins.

7.4.5. MRC Backyard Composting Program

Backyard composting is currently promoted through the WSU Lewis County MRC Volunteers program, which trains volunteers, maintains demonstration sites, and distributes educational materials. MRC was built upon existing efforts to increase the number of households managing their yard waste through backyard composting. This effort would involve the following:

- Increasing education efforts through backyard composting workshops and related classes.
- Providing free compost bins at educational workshops.
- Promoting current programs as well as new workshops through traditional media, social media, flyers, newspapers, or utility bill inserts.

Program volunteers pledge to give back 25 hours of annual service as well as 5 hours of annual educational training. Volunteers spread awareness surrounding recycling, composting, and reducing waste in Lewis County and promote source separation of organic materials. MRC currently has a series of Lunchtime Learning videos available to the public, giving free lessons on how to start backyard composting.

7.4.6. Local Business Awareness

By July 1 each year Ecology is required, under RCW 70A.205.545, to determine and post on its website, areas in Washington where businesses must arrange organics management services to reduce their organic material waste. These Business Organics Management Area or BOMA determinations are valid for the following calendar year beginning January 1.

A BOMA represents those parts of the state where we have determined both qualifying conditions exist:

- Businesses have access to year-round curbside food waste and organic materials collection, and these materials are delivered to an organics management facility such as a compost facility or anaerobic digester for processing.
- Capacity exists at these facilities to accept increased volumes of organic materials from businesses.

Businesses can also request an exclusion from these requirements. Additional information on the BOMA requirements can be found at:

https://ecology.wa.gov/waste-toxics/reducing-recycling-waste/organics-and-food-waste/2022-organics-management-law/organics-management-for-businesses

Development of local outreach programs on source separated material and the benefits of organics material collection could be beneficial in directing businesses towards the requirements of HB 1799 for 2025 – 2026. Over the course of three years, the requirements for organics collection services fall as described in Section 7.1.1.3 above from 8 cubic yards of organic material generated to 4 cubic yards generated per week. Educating through outreach to restaurants, schools, hospitals, grocery stores, and food-processing operations informs locals in Lewis County of the importance of source separation and spreads awareness on the upcoming restrictions on organic waste in landfills.

7.4.7. Food Donation

As described in the Use Food Well Washington Plan and HB 1799, local governments need to increase their ability to transport, store, and process nutritious edible food to meet the 50 percent reduction goal by 2030, and the 20 percent reduction goal by 2025. To help reduce food waste, Lewis County should help develop cross-sector partnerships within the food system to ensure that edible food generated from schools, hospitals, and other businesses, is delivered to hunger relief organizations instead of waste collection facilities. For example, Lewis County could help schools set up food donation tables to reduce waste of edible foods.

7.4.8. Anaerobic Digesters

Encourage use of anaerobic digesters at compost facilities and farms. Anaerobic digesters can be integrated into existing composting systems, using biogas to fuel both processes. Lewis County should research the use of anaerobic digesters and follow the development of state grants and loan programs to support the use of anaerobic digesters and educate community members on its ability to produce energy and recover fiber and nutrients.

The nearest anaerobic digester is currently in Cowlitz County. Lewis County should research the cost of taking organic material from their transfer stations to Cowlitz County to determine feasibility. Lewis County should continue observing the market in case a closer anaerobic digestion becomes operational.

7.4.9. Organic Data

Increase data efforts to track the flow of organic materials. Conduct waste characterization studies when possible. Follow state tracking efforts and contribute to statewide data efforts. Collecting data will result in data-driven decisions on methods best suited to reduce organic materials in landfills. According to HB 1799, Lewis County will need to collect data on compost procurement and will need to submit a report on compost procurement efforts to Ecology annually starting in 2025 regarding 2024 compost purchases and use in county projects.

7.5. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are being made for managing organics:

7-1 Educate the public about alternatives to burning yard waste.

7-2 Continue the food waste prevention workshops.

7-3 Expand curbside organics collection programs countywide.

7-4 Incentivize household participation in curbside organics collection programs.

7-5 Continue to expand backyard composting programs.

7-6 Increase organics collection and awareness from local businesses.

7-7 Improve food donation transportation.

7-8 Improve organics data and tracking efforts.

8. ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

This chapter addresses the administrative and enforcement activities related to refuse, recycling, composting, and MRW.

8.1. BACKGROUND

Lewis County, the cities, towns and multiple other organizations and agencies are responsible for providing enforcement of federal, state, and local laws and regulations that guide the planning, operation, and maintenance of the region's solid waste management system. These local enforcement authorities ensure that the Lewis County system meets applicable standards for the protection of human health and environmental quality in the region.

8.2. EXISTING CONDITIONS

Administrative responsibility for solid waste handling systems in Lewis County is currently divided among multiple agencies and jurisdictions in local, county, and state government. Organizations involved in the Lewis County solid waste management system are described below.

8.2.1. Lewis County Solid Waste Utility

RCW 36.58 authorizes Lewis County to develop, own, and operate solid waste handling facilities in unincorporated areas, or to accomplish these activities by contracting with private firms. Lewis County exercises its solid waste responsibilities and authorities as part of the Department of Public Works. The specific administrative functions performed by the Utility include the following:

- Maintaining Lewis County Solid Waste Ordinance (No. 1046) relating to public health, safety, and sanitation and providing regulations to govern the storage, collection, transfer, transportation, processing, use and final disposal of solid waste by persons in Lewis County;
- Administering the waste export system;
- Administering, staffing, and operating CTS, and ELCTS;
- Administering contracts;
- Developing and implementing the CSHWMP, including the MRW chapter;
- Formulating ILAs, ordinances, and regulations related to the CSHWMP, including the MRW chapter; and
- Providing staff support for the SWAC.

Lewis County regulates tipping fees, hours of operation, facility access, and waste acceptance policies at its facilities. Lewis County also has the authority and responsibility to prepare CSHWMPs for unincorporated areas and for jurisdictions that agree to participate with Lewis County in the planning process. Although Lewis County may contract for collection of recyclable solid waste generated in unincorporated areas, its authority to provide for contract for garbage collection is limited.

The Director of Public Works, Solid Waste Manager, and the BOCC oversee solid waste staff functions. The Utility staff oversees daily operations and programs relating to solid waste activities.

8.2.2. Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee

As required by RCW 70A.205.110, the Lewis County BOCC has appointed SWAC to help develop solid waste handling programs and policies. According to the bylaws, the Lewis County SWAC is to perform the following functions:

- Advise Lewis County on aspects of solid waste management planning, including development of the CSHWMP;
- Assist Lewis County in developing programs and policies on solid waste management;
- Review and comment on proposed solid waste management rules, policies, or ordinances before their adoption; and
- Advise Lewis County on other solid waste matters as assigned by the BOCC.

Each SWAC member has one vote, representing, when possible, a balance of interests among citizens, public interest groups, business, the waste management industry, and local government.

8.2.3. Incorporated Cities

The cities of Centralia, Chehalis, Morton, Napavine, and Vader contract with a private company for their solid waste collection services within their jurisdictions, as authorized by RCW 35.21.152. Other cities, Mossyrock, Winlock, Toledo, and Pe Ell provide refuse collection through WUTC.

By signing the Intergovernmental Agreement for Integrated Solid Waste Management, the nine cities in Lewis County have agreed to participate in the Lewis County CSHWMP (renewed Resolution Number 07-097, March 26, 2007, provided in Appendix A). Some cities also participate in the SWAC, the CLCG, and the LCSWDD. The executed Resolutions of Adoption from these nine cities are included in Appendix A.

8.2.4. Lewis County Environmental Health Department, Solid Waste/Hazardous Program

Environmental Health enforces state and county solid waste management laws and ordinances within Lewis County, including solid waste facility inspection and permitting, solid waste-related complaints, and illegal dumping enforcement. Environmental Health also devotes a portion of a staff member's time to hulk vehicle enforcement; issue permits for solid waste disposal sites and facilities; and use the CSHWMP to ensure projects are consistent with Lewis County policies.

Environmental Health works with the public, cities, Lewis County agencies, and Washington State agencies to develop and implement plans for the safe storage, collection, transportation, and final disposal of solid waste. Environmental Health works to assure compliance with RCW 70A.205 and WAC 173-304 – MFS for Solid Waste Facilities. Environmental Health is responsible for the following:

- Permitting solid waste facilities operating in Lewis County.

- Confirm permits are consistent with the Plan, local ordinances and appropriate Washington State and Federal regulations.
- Oversight of existing permitted facilities.
- Responding to complaints or code violations regarding improper storage and disposal of solid waste.
- Investigating illegal dumping and non-permitted dump sites on private property.

Solid waste facility permits are required in accordance with WAC 173-303, 173-350, and 173-351. Facilities are required to obtain solid waste handling permits from Environmental Health.

For this planning document, a SEPA checklist has been completed and is included as Appendix B.

Applicants applying for new solid waste permits within Lewis County will notify Environmental Health. The applicant will submit a permit application and a SEPA checklist to Environmental Health which forwards such applications to the Utility.

The Utility will request a SWAC meeting for the purpose of reviewing the permit application for conformance to this Plan. SWAC will review the documents and will return its findings to Environmental Health who will consider and include those findings in its final decision.

Environmental Health will forward such findings and comments along with the SEPA checklist and permit application, on to the Lewis County Public Health & Social Services Department. Final approval or disapproval of the permit application shall rest with Lewis County Public Health & Social Services Department, which shall issue its approval/disapproval of the application within 90 days after its receipt pursuant to RCW 70A.205.125.

8.2.5. Centralia Landfill Closure Group

The CLCG was created, by an ILA among Lewis County and the cities of Centralia, Chehalis, Morton, Mossyrock, Pe Ell, and Vader to oversee remediation and closure of the Centralia Landfill. The CLCG continues to work with Ecology to monitor landfill gas, surface water, and groundwater and to maintain the landfill's cover system. The CLCG has worked together since 1990, meeting periodically to address technical and legal issues related to landfill remediation and closure. The landfill was closed in April 1994 and separate consent decrees for cleanup were issued in 1994 and 2001 under the terms of MTCA (Chapter 70. 105D RCW). The CLCG has completed the remedial investigation and feasibility study and has negotiated the final Closure Action Plan.

8.2.6. Lewis County Disposal District

As provided by RCW 36.58.100–150, the LCSWDD was founded in 1993 to provide for solid waste disposal, including solid waste transfer, operations, and landfill closure. The LCSWDD, however, may not engage in garbage collection, although it may impose an excise tax to fund solid waste disposal activities, may issue revenue bonds to fund any of its activities, and may issue general obligation bonds to fund capital projects.

The LCSWDD performs the following functions:

- Contract for solid waste long-haul transportation and disposal services;
- Raise funds for post-closure care of Centralia Landfill upon request of the CLCG; and
- Make decisions on other countywide solid waste disposal issues.

To carry out these responsibilities, the LCSWDD has assumed, or shared, authorities previously held by Lewis County alone. This includes the authority to do the following activities:

- Administer the waste export contract;
- Decide on future disposal options; and
- Develop rate structures capable of meeting the solid waste disposal system's financial requirements.

The BOCC is the LCSWDD's governing body. The BOCC is advised by an Executive Advisory Committee of the LCSWDD; the committee is composed of one elected official from Lewis County and one from each city. On matters related to Centralia Landfill, the LCSWDD is obligated to raise funds, up to specified limits, and make them available upon official request by the governing board of the CLCG.

8.2.7. Washington State Department of Ecology

Ecology administers and regulates the planning process for local SWMPs under the authority of the Washington Solid Waste Management Reduction and Recycling Act. Although state law empowers Environmental Health to issue the operating permits for all solid waste handling facilities within Lewis County, Ecology sets minimum design and operational standards for solid waste handling facilities (WAC 173-350) and new or expanded MSW landfills, (WAC 173-351); it also has review authority over Environmental Health permitting decisions. Under MTCA and a Memorandum of Understanding with the EPA, Ecology is also the lead agency for overseeing Centralia Landfill post-closure care and remediation.

8.2.8. Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

The WUTC regulates solid waste collection companies by granting "certificates of convenience and necessity" that permit collection companies to operate in specified service areas. It also regulates solid waste collection, under authority of RCW 81.77.030, by the following activities:

- Fixing and altering collection rates, charges, classifications, rules, and regulations;
- Regulating accounts, service, and safety of operations;
- Requiring filing of annual reports and other reports and data;
- Supervising collection companies in all matters affecting their relationship to their customers; and
- Requiring collection companies to use rate structures consistent with state waste management priorities.

WUTC requires certificate holders to provide the minimum levels of solid waste collection and recycling services established by the applicable SWMP. Solid waste companies operating in the unincorporated areas of Lewis County must comply with the SWMP (RCW 81.77.040).

At its option, Lewis County may notify the WUTC of its intention to have the G-certificate holder provide for the collection of recyclable materials from residences in unincorporated areas or go out to bid for these services. Commercial recycling is also regulated by the WUTC, under laws that apply in general to motor freight carriers (RCW 81.80).

This CSHWMP contains a cost assessment prepared according to the Cost Assessment Guidelines for Local Solid Waste Management Planning, Third edition, Revised October 2019. RCW 70A.205.065 grants the WUTC 45 days to review the plan's assessment of solid waste collection cost impacts on rates charged by solid waste collection companies regulated under RCW 81.77 and to advise Lewis County and Ecology of the probable effects of the plan's recommendations on those rates. This assessment involves a review of the entire solid waste plan because cost impacts are derived from factors presented throughout the plan. The completed WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire is provided in Appendix L.

8.2.9. United State Environmental Protection Agency

At the Federal level, the RCRA of 1976, as amended by the Solid Waste Disposal Act Amendments of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 6901–6987), is the primary body of legislation addressing solid waste. Subtitle D of RCRA deals with nonhazardous solid waste disposal and requires the development of a state comprehensive solid waste management program that outlines the authorities of local, state and regional agencies. Subtitle D requires the state program prohibit "open dumps" and provide that solid waste is handled in an environmentally-sound manner.

8.2.10. Local Regulations

Lewis County regulations pertaining to solid waste and MRW management are primarily found in Title 8 of the LCC, and include the following:

- Section 8.05 Abandoned Vehicles
- Section 8.10 Recycling Service Areas
- Section 8.15 Solid Waste Disposal
- Section 8.20 Infectious Waste
- Section 8.30 Litter Control
- Section 8.45 Solid Waste Rules and Regulations

8.2.11. Authority to Establish a Solid Waste Management System

As part of its statutory authority to establish a solid waste management system (RCW 36.58.040), Lewis County is also empowered to designate an exclusive list of sites, including transfer stations and drop boxes, for the disposal of solid waste.

Designated disposal sites are or may be the following:

- CTS and ELCTS;
- Sites acquired by Lewis County or the LCSWDD consistent with the CSHWMP;
- Sites owned by parties other than Lewis County and made available by contract with Lewis County or the LCSWDD, consistent with the CSHWMP; and
- Sites owned by parties, other than Lewis County, which have been duly approved by the BOCC, following review by the Public Works Director, the SWAC, and the LCSWDD executive committee.

Through ILAs with cities in Lewis County, the LCSWDD can exercise control over the flow of solid waste generated within the incorporated cities. As required by the ILAs, each city with contracted or municipal collection service directs the waste to a Lewis County-designated disposal site.

8.3. ENFORCEMENT

Environmental Health is the principal enforcement authority for solid waste ordinances and permits. To meet the requirements of the MFS for solid waste handling (WAC 173-304), Lewis County adopted a local solid waste ordinance (No. 1046) on August 28, 1975; it was amended by ordinance No. 1046A on May 1, 1980. A separate ordinance (No. 1096) provided enforcement activity in the areas of illegal dumping and litter control. The Lewis County Board of Health Solid Waste Rules and Regulations (LCC Chapter 8.45) encapsulates the previous ordinances and adds tire pile storage requirements. In addition, Environmental Health regulates the construction and operation of applicable solid waste facilities in Lewis County through a permit approval system.

Illegal dumping of solid waste occurs in Lewis County, though the nature and extent of this problem is difficult to quantify or document. Rural areas and large, private properties are the most frequently reported illegal dumping sites. Illegal dumping usually comes to the attention of Lewis County officials through citizen complaints. An Environmental Health enforcement officer investigates reports of illegal dumping, gathers evidence to identify the individual responsible or company, and may serve the violator with a Notice of Violation. If served, the violator may appeal the Notice of Violation to the Hearing Examiner or pay a fine for each day the violation exists past the date set for correction (LCC 2.25.130) in addition to the cost of cleaning up the dump site. The Sheriff may assist Environmental Health in prosecuting illegal dumping cases.

Environmental Health inspection activities include periodic onsite inspections of solid waste facilities, review of operating permits for facilities, and evaluation of environmental monitoring data for existing and closed facilities. Environmental Health currently permits and inspects CTS, ELCTS, and Hazo Hut, the MRW facility at the CTS. Environmental Health also permits one limited purpose industrial waste disposal site.

8.4. STATUS OF PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

The status of the recommendations made by the 2008 Plan can be found in Appendix C.

8.5. NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

At this time, the SWAC consists of seven representatives, including citizens, elected officials, and solid waste industry representatives. Representation could be improved by adding another business representative or a representative from the southwest portion of Lewis County, where the growth rate is anticipated to be the highest.

Additionally, Lewis County should prepare to accommodate an increase in refuse, recycling, and organics service needs once large developments are completed. An example of one property is the proposed Raindrop Properties' development that spans Chehalis and Centralia is complete, as it is anticipated to develop around 2,500 new homes.

Any development built in incorporated cities within Lewis County would be required to have its residents subscribe to curbside garbage service. Any residents subscribing to curbside garbage collection also receive curbside recycling services. Developments in the unincorporated areas of Lewis County will have the option for their residents to subscribe to curbside garbage collection. Residents in unincorporated areas who sign up for garbage service will also receive curbside recycling services.

8.6. ALTERNATIVES AND EVALUATIONS

Existing service gaps and other issues connected to Administration and Enforcement components of solid waste management are discussed below.

8.6.1. Long-Term Funding Needs

Financial resources are necessary to provide for the continuation of recycling and hazardous waste education programs and for complying with new and more stringent rules and regulations governing solid waste management. These resources may be provided by taxes, solid waste tipping fees, grants, or any combination of these sources.

Solid waste funding for recycling, MRW, and educational programs in Lewis County are currently reliant upon LSWFA funds and grant funding. Potential additional funding options (grouped by category) and the associated implementation entity are presented on Table 8-1.

Table 8-1. Potential Funding Methods for Solid Waste Management

Possible Funding Methods	Potential Implementation Entity			
	City	County	State	Private Sector
User Fees, Rates, Surcharges				
1. Cost-of-Service-Based Rates	X	X		X
2. Other Volume-Based Rates	X			
3. Fixed Per-Customer Service Rates	X			X
4. Collection Rate Surcharges	X			
5. Planning Fees		X		
6. Weight or Volume-Based Disposal Fees	X	X		X

Possible Funding Methods	Potential Implementation Entity			
	City	County	State	Private Sector
7. Fixed Per-Customer Disposal Fees	X	X		X
8. Disposal Surcharges	X	X		
Taxes				
1. MTCA Funds, Hazardous Substance Tax		(x)	X	
2. State Litter Tax		(x)	X	
3. Disposal Department Excise Tax		X		
4. Mandatory Collection		X		
5. Franchise Fees	X		X	
Other				
1. Enforcement Fines/Penalties		X		
2. Sales of Recyclable Materials	X	X		X
3. Recycling Fees/Charges	X	X		X
4. Utility Tax	X			
5. General Fund Revenues	X	X		
6. Bond Financing		X		(x)
7. Public Works Assistance Account[1]	X	X		

Note: X = Implementing authority, (x) = potentially benefits from funding method but cannot implement it.

[1] Public Works Assistance Account, commonly known as the Publics Works Trust Fund, was established by RCW 43.155 to be used by the Public Works Board to finance local government infrastructure loans.

8.6.2. Staffing

Adequate funding should be provided to increase staff at county and city levels as needed for departments having primary responsibility for solid waste management to monitor, permit and enforce solid waste facilities and programs.

8.6.3. Permit Review

The SWAC should be included in the review of new solid waste related permit requests within Lewis County, although final approval shall continue to reside with Environmental Health. Such permit requests, after review by the SWAC, will be forwarded to Environmental Health with comments. This review will check for adherence to this CSHWMP and RCW 70A.205 (110) and (125).

8.7. ANNUAL BUDGETS

The hazardous waste collection and educational program cost is divided into labor, operational expenses and educational expenses. Labor expenses include Utility employees and contracted laborers. Other staff members spend daily time processing bills, ordering supplies, printing brochures and answering questions from the public.

The HHW operational budget includes contracted labor, hazardous waste disposal fees, expenses for supplies and training, and costs for the educational program. Some past capital projects have been included in the operational budgets. This practice is anticipated to continue in the future. The operational budget is volatile from year to year because the cost is related to the amount of hazardous waste collected, processed, and disposed. An effective educational program will increase participation and thereby increase operational costs. If stewardship programs, such as PaintCare, come to fruition in the future, the program's costs may go down. Future cost increases may occur if the cost of disposing of hazardous waste increases.

Funds should be placed in the Utility's capital reserve fund to pay for future expenses, including equipment replacement and Hazo Hut maintenance. Hazo Hut is constructed with geotextile skin. Yearly inspection of the skin is required to determine if replacement or repairs are needed. The reserve fund could also be used to replace items such as the hazardous waste pickup truck, forklift, oil tank storage containers, or to build additional storage buildings at CTS or ELCTS.

The operational budget will continue to increase in future years. A minimum 5 percent increase is recommended to be given to the budget each year from 2023 levels as the minimum for maintaining the program at current service levels.

Table 8-2. Moderate Risk Waste Utility Budget

Year	Budget	Actual Expenditure
Past		
2007	$113,004	$121,657
2008	$120,531	$124,253
2009	$109,000	$120,827
2010	$ 90,650	$ 74,036
2011	$ 95,200	$ 72,202
2012	$100,000	$ 59,664
2013	$105,000	$ 87,615
2014	$ 92,000	$102,341
2015	$163,420	$220,274
2016	$177,874	$179,874
2017	$118,690	$123,002
2018	$204,076	$204,548
2019	$180,441	$162,629
2020	$235,132	$196,438
2021	$169,555	$189,081
2022	$168,745	$188,730
Present		
2023	$238,368	Not Applicable

Year	Budget	Actual Expenditure
Projected at 5 Percent Increase		
2024	$250,286	Not Applicable
2025	$262,801	Not Applicable
2026	$275,941	Not Applicable
2027	$289,738	Not Applicable
2028	$304,225	Not Applicable

8.8. ALTERNATIVES

Existing service gaps and other issues connected to Administration and Enforcement components of solid waste management are discussed below.

8.8.1. Commingled Curbside Recycling

Lewis County should continue to work with the local recycling hauling companies (LeMay and Community Waste & Recycling), SWAC, and staff to expand curbside recycling as a countywide service.

8.8.2. Monitor Glass Recycling

Lewis County should continue researching the market for glass recycling in the area in case prices improve. If glass recycling prices improve, Lewis County should consider offering curbside glass recycling collection.

8.8.3. Additional Glass Recycling Collection

Lewis County should research the market for glass recycling in the area as well as track usage of the existing two glass collection containers. Based on data, consider adding glass recycling collection containers to additional areas in Lewis County.

8.8.4. Solid Waste Ordinances

Lewis County should review its solid waste ordinances and amend or establish new ordinances as appropriate.

8.8.5. Administrative and Enforcement Funding

Lewis County should continue to fund existing administrative and enforcement activities to ensure proper management of waste disposal and to reduce disposal contamination.

8.8.6. SWAC Representation

Lewis County should consider expanding the SWAC to pursue additional representation, particularly by forestry related businesses or industries and ass someone from the southwestern portion of Lewis County.

8.8.7. Monitoring and Tracking

Lewis County should implement consistent monitoring and tracking methodologies including, but not limited to:

- Periodically inspect solid waste facilities.
- Track solid waste data.
- Conduct more frequent waste audits.

8.8.8. Monitor Proposed Housing Developments

Expand monitoring efforts of proposed housing developments to ensure adequate solid waste services are available, and if not, expand, as necessary.

8.9. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made for administration and enforcement:

8-1 Implement commingled curbside recycling countywide.

8-2 Monitor glass recycling market.

8-3 Review, amend, and establish new solid waste code and ordinances.

8-4 Continue and fund existing administrative and enforcement activities.

8-5 Consider additional representation on the SWAC.

8-6 Implement consistent monitoring and tracking methodologies.

8-7 Monitor and review impacts of proposed housing developments.

9. FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

This chapter presents a preliminary schedule, responsibilities, and funding options for the implementation of recommendations presented in Chapters 3 through 8 of this CSHWMP. It also provides the 6-year projections for operations and capital expenditures and the 20-year projection of program needs.

9.1. FUNDING OPTIONS

This section provides an overview of the funding options available to Lewis County to implement the recommendations in this CSHWMP. Lewis County can fund solid waste services in three basic categories: user charges, taxes, and grants. The WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire in Appendix L provides additional information.

A change between the 2008 Plan and 2023 is the status of the Utility's reserves. In early 2008, the reserves continued to grow as revenues exceeded expenditures on an annual basis. However, by the end of 2008, Lewis County's economy started performing poorly. Tonnage dropped considerably and continued its downward trend, slightly leveling off in 2013 and 2014. The Utility started drawing down reserves to meet expenses, and in 2014, the LCSWDD approved the first tipping fee increase since 1995, from $82 per ton to $90 per ton. Rates increased to $100 per ton then to $120 per ton in 2024. These increases have helped maintain the Utility's reserve fund.

9.1.1. User Charges

The two basic user charge alternatives include tipping fees and solid waste collection charges. Tipping fees are collected at transfer facilities and/or at the disposal site by a facility operator. Solid waste collection fees are assessed to solid waste generators for collection of refuse and/or recyclables. Each of these alternatives is discussed below.

9.1.2. Tipping Fees

Tipping fees are a common method used to collect revenues for solid waste services. These fees, which can be either volume or weight based, are assessed at the point of disposal.

Fees collected by the operator are typically set to recover costs for current operation and to meet future facility closure expenses. Additional surcharges can be applied to the tipping fee to generate revenue for refuse transfer, local government planning, and administrative expenses. If the receiving facility is privately owned, the tipping fee is usually set through a contract with the appropriate jurisdictional authority. Services provided by the jurisdiction are paid for either by a service charge added to the tipping fee or through general fund revenues.

9.1.2.1. Solid Waste Collection Fees

Solid waste collection fees are the rates paid by generators for collection service. These fees, which are billed to the generator either directly by the refuse hauler or by the local government, represent the total costs to generators for solid waste management. They may include special waste handling services such as recycling programs or landfill closure costs.

RCW 36.58.045 provides the legislative authority under which counties may impose a service fee upon solid waste collection companies operating within the unincorporated areas of Lewis

County. These service fees are limited to funding the administration and planning expenses that Lewis County incurs in complying with the requirements of RCW 70A.205.045.

9.1.3. Taxes

LCSWDD is authorized to establish an excise tax to pay for solid waste-related expenses in Lewis County. Under RCW 36.58.140, a solid waste district may levy and collect an excise tax on the privilege of living in or operating a business in a solid waste disposal district sufficiently to fund its solid waste disposal activities.

Solid waste excise taxes have the potential to generate substantial revenue. However, consideration must be given to the ease of implementing and administering the tax, the possibility of leakage or tax noncompliance, and the extent of public support for the tax. Consideration must also be given to various legal constraints that affect state and local operations in levying solid waste taxes. The most important federal restrictions on taxes include a prohibition of taxes that might impede interstate commerce and the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment, which prohibits taxes that discriminate against one product or material. Certain taxes that Lewis County could implement would require the BOCC to establish a code ordinance.

9.1.4. Grants

Under MTCA (Chapter 70A.305 RCW), grants are available to local governments for SWMPs and programs, hazardous waste management plans and programs, and remedial actions to clean up existing hazardous waste sites. Solid and hazardous waste planning and programs are funded through the LSWFA program administered by Ecology's Solid Waste and Financial Assistance Program. WAC 173-312 governs this program. Cleanup of existing hazardous waste sites is funded through Remedial Action Grants, described in the Remedial Action Grant Guidelines, Publication No. 97-504.

The Utility consistently applies for a LSWFA grant to support its HHW programs, waste reduction and recycling programs, the MRC program, and organics program. The grant typically pays for 75 percent of these programs and Lewis County pays a 25 percent local match.

9.2. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Table 9-1 presents the recommendations, which are arranged by solid waste management strategy and in the order discussed in this plan.

Table 9-1. Implementation Plan

	Recommendation	Responsibility	Target Schedule
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE COLLECTION, TRANSFER, AND EXPORT			
3-1	Encourage municipalities to work with other haulers as needed.	Utility staff	2025
3-2	Expand awareness of garbage disposal options, and recycling and composting programs.	Utility staff; consultant; LeMay	Ongoing
3-3	Evaluate efficiencies at the transfer stations.	Utility staff	2025

	Recommendation	Responsibility	Target Schedule
3-4	Track the amount of solid waste and recyclables processed through the CTS.	Utility staff; consultant	Ongoing
3-5	Budget for and initiate preliminary design of a new transfer station.	Utility staff; consultant	As Feasible
3-6	Review data sources for tracking disposal and recycling quantities.	Utility staff	Ongoing
3-7	Annually review ILA with Cowlitz County for waste export and disposal.	Utility staff; LeMay	Ongoing
3-8	Monitor developments and progress in disposal technologies.	Utility staff	Ongoing
3-9	Develop a section in operations plan to address management of out-of-county customers in the event nearby transfer stations temporarily close.	Utility staff	2026
WASTE REDUCTION, RECYCLING, AND EDUCATION			
4-1	Continue waste reduction programs.	Utility staff; MRC	Ongoing
4-2	Implement the business technical assistance program.	Utility staff	Ongoing
4-3	Set specific performance targets.	Utility staff; LeMay	2025
4-4	Maintain the list of designated materials.	Utility staff; LeMay	Ongoing
4-5	Expand business participation in recycling.	Utility staff	2025
4-6	Provide support for recycling at public events.	Utility staff; MRC, LeMay	Ongoing
4-7	Minimize recycling contamination and continue cart tagging efforts biannually.	Utility staff; consultant	Ongoing
4-8	Work cooperatively with County, city and hauler staff to create and implement recycling contamination reduction campaigns for curbside and drop-box recycling programs.	Utility staff; City staff; LeMay	Ongoing
4-9	Continue to provide public tours of the CTS.	Utility staff	Ongoing
4-10	Utilize the lid-lift audit results to create targeted educational outreach materials.	Utility staff; consultant	Ongoing
4-11	Expand and improve the education and promotion program at the transfer stations.	Utility staff	2025
MISCELLANEOUS WASTES REQUIRING SPECIAL HANDLING			
	Animal Carcasses		
5-1	Collect animal carcasses at the CTS and ELCTS.	Utility staff	Ongoing
5-2	Create an emergency plan for the disposal of a mass quantity of animal carcasses.	Utility staff	2025

	Recommendation	Responsibility	Target Schedule
	Biomedical and Infectious Waste		
5-3	Provide residents and businesses with educational materials on sharps disposal.	Utility staff	Ongoing
	Construction and Demolition Debris		
5-4	Create a green building promotional campaign.	Utility staff	2025
5-5	Monitor commingled C&D debris for recycling locations.	Utility staff	Ongoing
	Electronic Waste		
5-6	Continue to collect electronic wastes.	Utility staff	Ongoing
5-7	Promote the E-Cycle Washington partners.	Utility staff	Ongoing
	Mobile Homes and Bulky Items		
5-8	Create a space for disposal of bulky items.	Utility staff	2026
	Pharmaceuticals		
5-9	Create a brochure for disposal of sharps and pharmaceutical waste.	Utility staff	2025
5-10	Promote the Take Back Your Meds Program.	Utility staff; Law enforcement	Ongoing
5-11	Monitor guidance regarding pharmaceutical waste.	Utility staff	Ongoing
	Tires		
5-12	Produce educational materials on tire recycling.	Utility staff	Ongoing
5-13	Monitor companies accepting tires for recycling.	Utility staff	Ongoing
	General		
5-14	Prepare for future disposal needs.	Utility staff; LeMay; Ecology	2026
5-15	Expand C&D recycling options.	Utility staff	2026
5-16	Continue to dispose miscellaneous waste requiring special handling through a cooperative effort.	Utility staff	Ongoing
MODERATE RISK WASTE			
6-1	Continue existing operations and education at Hazo Hut.	Utility staff	Ongoing
6-2	Annually transfer money from the hazardous waste program budget to be saved for capital expenses.	Utility staff	Ongoing
6-3	Keep informed of research and initiatives at the state level.	Utility staff	Ongoing
6-4	Monitor development in South Lewis County.	Utility staff	Ongoing
ORGANICS			
7-1	Educate the public about alternatives to burning yard waste.	Utility staff	Ongoing

	Recommendation	Responsibility	Target Schedule
7-2	Continue the food waste prevention workshops.	Utility staff	Ongoing
7-3	Expand curbside organics collection programs countywide.	Utility staff; MRC	2025
7-4	Incentivize household participation in curbside organics collection programs.	Utility staff	2025
7-5	Continue to expand backyard composting programs.	Utility staff	Ongoing
7-6	Increase organics collection and awareness from local businesses.	Utility staff; MRC	2025
7-7	Improve food donation transportation.	Utility staff; MRC	2025
7-8	Improve organics data and tracking efforts.	Utility staff	2025
ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT			
8-1	Implement commingled curbside recycling countywide.	Utility staff; LeMay; SWAC	Completed during Plan Development
8-2	Monitor glass recycling market.	Utility staff	2025–2026
8-3	Review, amend, and establish solid waste ordinances.	Environmental Health Code Enforcement; BOCC; Utility staff with SWAC support	Ongoing
8-4	Continue and fund existing administrative and enforcement activities.	Utility staff	Ongoing
8-5	Consider additional representation on the SWAC.	Utility staff with SWAC support	2025
8-6	Implement consistent monitoring and tracking methodologies.	Utility staff	2025
8-7	Monitor and review impacts of proposed housing developments.	Utility staff	2025

9.3. SIX- AND TWENTY-YEAR PROJECTED NEEDS FOR SOLID WASTE HANDLING

Table 9-2 projects operations and capital expenditures as well as revenues over the next 6 years. The projections in Table 9-2 cover existing ongoing programs, as well as implementation of recommendations contained in this plan for which a cost can be reasonably estimated. For example, the recommendation for the transfer station feasibility study is addressed in the projections, even though the potential outcome and capital expenditures resulting from such studies cannot yet be known. Many of the recommendations in this plan do not require capital expenditures but instead require Lewis County Solid Waste Utility staff time. For the purpose of the table, the number of full-time equivalent employees needed to administer the program is assumed to be constant.

The costs in Table 9-2 are projected with as much precision and accuracy as is now available (planning-level estimates). Lewis County intends to review, revise, and extend its cost projections periodically, as needed, to meet the requirements of RCW 70A.205.075. The table begins with 2023. Assumptions regarding future costs are provided in the table notes, where appropriate.

Solid waste budget needs over the next 20 years are expected to be similar to those for the next 6 years, shown in Table 9-2. An exception could be the development of a new transfer station. However, the planned feasibility analysis would include a cost-benefit analysis and a funding component. Likewise, if Lewis County at any point in the future, contemplated developing a disposal facility (e.g., an incinerator or landfill), funding would be a key consideration.

Table 9-2. Lewis County 6-Year Budget Projections

ACTIVITY	2023 ACTUAL	2024 BUDGET	2025 BUDGET	2026 PROJECTED	2027 PROJECTED	2028 PROJECTD	2029 PROJECTED	2030 PROJECTED	NOTES
Expenses:									Inflation Assumption[1]
Operations	$2,598,872.00	$3,011,500.00	$3,230,490.00	$3,404,936.46	$3,588,803.03	$3,782,598.39	$3,986,858.71	$4,202,149.08	FOMC 5.4%
Moderate Risk Waste	$211,385.00	$241,371.00	$281,096.00	$296,275.18	$312,274.04	$329,136.84	$346,910.23	$365,643.38	FOMC 5.4%
Resource Recycling	$324,715.00	$249,428.00	$268,804.00	$283,319.42	$298,618.66	$314,744.07	$331,740.25	$349,654.23	FOMC 5.4%
Litter Program	$210,685.00	$279,382.00	$270,226.00	$284,818.20	$300,198.39	$316,409.10	$333,495.19	$351,503.93	FOMC 5.4%
Homeless Camp Cleanup	$6,209.00	$27,000.00	$4,700.00	$4,953.80	$5,221.31	$5,503.26	$5,800.43	$6,113.65	FOMC 5.4%
Code Compliance & Abatement	$100,000.00	$100,000.00	$100,000.00	$100,000.00	$100,000.00	$100,000.00	$100,000.00	$100,000.00	Per MOU with Health Dept.
Rent CTS	$634,308.00	$634,308.00	$634,308.00	$634,308.00	$634,308.00	$634,308.00	$63,438.00	$634,308.00	Resolution #002-18/003-18
Host Fee to City of Centralia	$201,000.00	$201,000.00	$201,000.00	$201,000.00	$201,000.00	$201,000.00	$201,000.00	$201,000.00	Per Agreement with City
Landfill	$52,443.00	$73,828.00	$91,974.00	$96,940.60	$102,175.39	$107,692.86	$113,508.27	$119,637.72	FOMC 5.4%
Waste Export & Disposal	$4,793,463.00	$5,027,248.00	$5,122,512.00	$5,399,127.65	$5,690,680.54	$5,997,977.29	$6,321,868.06	$6,663,248.94	FOMC 5.4%
B&O Tax	$167,223.00	$177,464.86	$188,423.00	$204,049.94	$215,328.02	$227,243.30	$239,831.80	$253,131.55	Revenue * 1.75%
Subtotal Expenses	**$9,300,303.00**	**$10,022,529.86**	**$10,393,533.00**	**$10,909,729.25**	**$11,448,607.37**	**$12,016,613.11**	**$12,044,450.95**	**$13,246,390.48**	
Capital Expenses:									
New Excavator	$324,676.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$348,585.00	$0.00	$0.00	$387,000.00	Paid out of our Reserve Fund
New Yard Goats (4)	$0.00	$0.00	$100,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	Paid out of Equipment Reserve
New Forklift	$0.00	$0.00	$28,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	Paid out of Equipment Reserve
New Loader	$97,020.00	$278,648.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	Paid out of Reserve Fund
Copier Admin Office	$0.00	$0.00	$9,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
Intangibles - Scale Software	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
Long Haul Trailers	$11,577.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
New Litter Vacuum	$27,813.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	Grant Funded
40 yard boxes-(4) Purchased in 2023	$65,623.00	$0.00	$30,000.00	$30,500.00	$31,000.00	$31,500.00	$32,000.00	$32,500.00	2 New Boxes Each Year
Subtotal Capital Expenses	**$526,709.00**	**$278,648.00**	**$167,000.00**	**$30,500.00**	**$379,585.00**	**$31,500.00**	**$32,000.00**	**$419,500.00**	
TOTAL EXPENSES	$9,827,012.00	$10,301,177.86	$10,560,533.00	$10,940,229.25	$11,828,192.37	$12,048,113.11	$12,076,450.95	$13,665,890.48	

ACTIVITY	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	NOTES
Revenue:									
Transfer Station Disposal Revenue	$9,574,537.00	$10,140,849.00	$10,767,000.00	$11,659,996.60	$12,304,458.01	$12,985,331.49	$13,704,674.31	$14,464,660.01	Revenue $120 per ton
Grants	$354,417.00	$293,000.00	$158,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	Unknown
Capital Improvement Reserve	$147,600.00	$147,600.00	$147,600.00	$147,600.00	$147,600.00	$147,600.00	$147,600.00	$147,600.00	Resolution # 19-292
Litter Program Reimbursement from PW	$136,050.00	$136,382.00	$139,226.00	$142,288.97				$145,419.33	Per MOU Public Works
TOTAL REVENUE	**$10,212,604.00**	**$10,717,831.00**	**$11,211,826.00**	**$11,949,885.57**	**$12,452,058.01**	**$13,132,931.49**	**$13,852,274.31**	**$14,757,679.34**	
Disposal Tonnage Forecast:									Tonnage Trends
Central Transfer Station	80178	76473	80973	85548	90381	95488	100883	106583	5.65% increase per trend
East Lewis County Transfer Station	9391	8497	8997	9505	10042	10610	11209	11843	5.65% increase per trend
Free Tonnage to City of Centralia	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	Per Host Fee Agreement
TOTAL TONNAGE	89,599	85,000	90,000	95,083	100,454	106,128	112,122	118,456	

[1] Federal Reserve Target Inflation Rates Based on December 13, 2023 FOMC (Federal Open Market Committee) projections of 5.4%

9.4. DRAFT REVIEW

Lewis County provided the draft CSHWMP for review to stakeholders. Comments were received from Ecology, Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, and WUTC. Comments received and response to comments by Lewis County and these are included as Appendix M.

9.5. PROCEDURES FOR AMENDING THE PLAN

The Solid Waste Management-Reduction and Recycling Act (RCW 70A.205) requires local governments to maintain their SWMPs in current condition. SWMPs must be reviewed and revised, if necessary, at least every 5 years. This CSHWMP should be reviewed in 2030. Before that time, the CSHWMP can be kept in current condition through amendments. An "amendment" is defined as a process that is simpler than a revision. If there is a significant change in the solid waste system, however, a revision may be necessary before the 5-year period is done.

Changes in the CSHWMP may be initiated by Lewis County, working with the SWAC to develop and review proposed changes, or by outside parties. For the latter, individuals or organizations wishing to propose CSHWMP amendments before the scheduled review must petition Lewis County's Public Works Director in writing. The petition should describe the proposed amendment and its specific objectives and should explain why immediate action is needed prior to the next scheduled review. The Public Works Director will investigate the basis for the petition and prepare a recommendation.

If the Public Works Director determines that the petition warrants further consideration, the petition will be referred to the SWAC for review and recommendation. The Public Works Director will draft the proposed amendment together with the SWAC. Whether the proposed amendment has been initiated by Lewis County or an outside party, the proposed amendment must be submitted to the legislative bodies of all participating jurisdictions and Ecology for review and comment. Adoption of the proposed amendment will require the concurrence of all affected jurisdictions.

The Public Works Director may develop reasonable rules for submitting and processing proposed plan amendments and may establish reasonable fees to investigate and process petitions. Administrative rulings of the Public Works Director may be appealed to the BOCC.

Minor changes may occur in the solid waste management system, whether due to internal decisions or external factors. These can be adopted without going through a formal amendment process. If there is uncertainty about whether or not a change is "minor," it should be discussed by the SWAC, and a decision should be made based on the consensus of that committee.

Implicit in the development and adoption of this CSHWMP is the understanding that in the future, Lewis County may need to take emergency action for various reasons and that these actions can be undertaken without the need to amend this CSHWMP beforehand. In that case, the Public Works Director will endeavor to inform the SWAC and other key stakeholders as soon as feasibly possible but not necessarily before new actions are implemented. If the emergency results in permanent and significant changes to the solid waste system, an amendment will be prepared in a timely fashion. If, however, emergency actions are undertaken only on a temporary

or short-term basis, an amendment may not be necessary. Questions about what actions may be considered “temporary” or “significant” should be brought to the SWAC for its advice.

Similar to the allowance for emergency action discussed above, Lewis County will need to make operational decisions and expenditures to comply with future regulatory changes and update permit requirements as applicable. CSHWMP update and coordination with the SWAC will not be required or initiated for these future actions, as they are considered operational activities.

Appendix A – Interlocal Agreements and Resolutions of Adoption

FIRST AMENDMENT TO

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT REGARDING

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT

AND FLOW CONTROL

This First Amendment to the Interlocal Agreement Regarding Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District and Flow Control is executed by and among Lewis County ("County"), Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 of Lewis County ("District"), the cities of Centralia, Chehalis, Morton, Mossyrock, Napavine, Toledo, Vader, and Winlock, and the Town of Pe Ell (collectively referred to as "Cities") (the County, District and Cities are hereinafter jointly referred to as "the parties") for the purpose of extending -- for an additional term of twenty five (25) years – the integrated and coordinated and coordinated solid waste management system for the County established by the original Interlocal Agreement Regarding Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District and Flow Control executed on or about April 30, 1992 ("original Interlocal Agreement"). By so doing, the Parties fulfill their obligations under Chapter 70.95 RCW (and related state and federal laws and regulations governing solid waste management) and promote the health, safety and welfare of all County residents. The original Interlocal Agreement, as amended by this First Amendment, shall be deemed the "Agreement" referenced in the original Interlocal Agreement as amended by this First Amendment.

WHEREAS the original Interlocal Agreement Regarding Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District and Flow Control was executed as of April 30, 1992 and for a term of twenty-five (25) years, ending on or about Aril 30, 2017;

WHEREAS, the parties fully performed their mutual obligations under that agreement, formed the District and adopted and maintained Flow Control Ordinances in the form required by the Agreement;

WHEREAS, the Parties believe it is in the public interest to extend the original Interlocal Agreement, with its mutual obligations and covenants, for an additional term of twenty-five (25) years;

THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants stated in the original Interlocal Agreement and extended by this First Amendment, it is hereby agreed:

1. At pages 5 and 6 of the original Interlocal Agreement, Section 2 and paragraphs 2(A), 2(B) and 2(C) are amended to read as follows:

"2. Authority and Obligations of the County: During the Term of this Agreement, the County shall:

A. Engage in solid waste management and planning as provided in the current and any successor Intergovernmental Agreement for Integrated Solid Waste Management;

B. Create and maintain a solid waste disposal district pursuant to the provisions of RCW 36.58.100 - .150, the boundaries of which shall be co-extensive with the boundaries of the County, by means of an ordinance in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit A, subject to the prior receipt by the County of a resolution enacted by each City

consenting to the inclusion of that City within the boundaries of the District;

C. Enact and maintain a flow control ordinance in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit B not later than ninety (90) days from the date that this Agreement has been signed by all Cities and the County, with respect to all solid waste either originating within, or that is transported for disposal purposes into, the unincorporated areas of the County."

2. At pages 7 and 8 of the original Interlocal Agreement, Section 3 and paragraph 3(B) are amended to read as follows:

"3. Authority and Obligations of District: During the Term of this Agreement, the District shall:

....

B. Subject to the terms of the Third Amended Interlocal Agreement for Centralia Landfill Closure, as amended from time to time ("Closure Agreement"), raise and make available to the Joint Board of the Centralia Landfill Closure Group ("CLCG") formed pursuant to the Closure Agreement funds for closure, post-closure and remediation activities at the Centralia Landfill promptly upon the request of the Joint Board of the CLCG; provided, however, that in the event any member of the CLCG terminates participation in the Closure Agreement pursuant to Section 24.2 of that Agreement, the

District's obligation to raise funds and make them available to the CLCG pursuant to this section shall be limited to amounts required to fully fund the CLCG Members' cost contribution limit described in said Section 24.2, as amended from time to time. The determinations by the CLCG Joint Board as to amounts required and activities to be undertaken shall be binding upon the District. This provision is not intended to limit the ability of the District to raise funds for any lawful purpose;"

3. At pages 9 and 10 of the original Interlocal Agreement, Section 4 and paragraph 4(C) are amended to read as follows:

"4. Responsibilities of the Cities: During the term of this Agreement, each City shall:

....

C. Enact and maintain a flow control ordinance in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit D not later than ninety (90) days following the date that this Agreement has been signed by all Cities and the County. Each City shall be responsible for bringing civil or criminal actions against persons who commit violations within its city limits of applicable state statutes, City ordinances, or administrative regulations of the state, County, City or District relating to the disposal of Solid Waste at Disposal Sites;

4. At pages 10 and 11 of the original Interlocal Agreement, Section 5 is amended to read as follows, in its entirety:

> "5. Term of Agreement: This Agreement shall remain in force for twenty five (25) years from the date that this First Amendment is effective as to all Cities, the District, and the County.

5. At page 13 of the original Interlocal Agreement, paragraph A of Section 6 is amended to read as follows:

> "A. Meet at the call of (1) a majority of its members; (2) the Lewis County Director of Public Works; or (3) the Commissioners of the District;"

6. Except as amended herein, all terms and conditions of the original Interlocal Agreement remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this First Amendment to the Interlocal Agreement Regarding Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District and Flow Control.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this First Amendment to the Interlocal Agreement Regarding Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District and Flow Control.

DATED this 10 day of January, 2017.

CITY OF CENTRALIA, WASHINGTON

By Bonnie Canaday

_____, Mayor

Attest:

Arleena Woodcock

_____, City Clerk

_____

_____, City Manager

Approved as to Form:

_____, City Attorney

DATED this 9th day of January, 2017.

CITY OF CHEHALIS, WASHINGTON

By Dennis L. Dawes

Dennis L. Dawes, Mayor

Attest:

Caryn Foley

Caryn Foley, City Clerk

T. Jill Anderson

T. Jill Anderson, City Manager

Approved as to Form:

William T. Hillier, City Attorney

DATED this 23rd day of January, 2017.

CITY OF MORTON, WASHINGTON

By _____
Morton, Mayor

Attest:

Tamara Clevenger
Morton, City Clerk

_____
_____, City Manager

Approved as to Form:

_____
Morton, City Attorney

DATED this 25th day of January, 2017.

CITY OF MOSSYROCK, WASHINGTON

By _____

THOMAS L. MEADE, Mayor

Attest:

Deaydra Stewart

Deaydra Stewart, City Clerk

_____

_____, City Manager

Approved as to Form:

_____

_____, City Attorney

DATED this 17th day of January, 2017.

Town
~~CITY~~ OF PE ELL, WASHINGTON

By _____
_____, Mayor

Attest:

_____
_____, City Clerk

_____
_____, City Manager

Approved as to Form:

_____
City Attorney

DATED this 10th day of February, 2017.

CITY OF VADER, WASHINGTON

By Kenneth Smith
Kenneth Smith, Mayor

Attest:

Jill Nielson, City Clerk

N/A

_____, City Manager

Approved as to Form:

Jennifer S. Robertson, City Attorney

ORIGINAL

DATED this 21ST day of FEBRUARY, 2017.

CITY OF TOLEDO, WASHINGTON

By Steve Dobosh

STEVE DOBOSH, Mayor

Attest:

Melissa Whitten

Melissa Whitten, City Clerk

N/A

_____, City Manager

Approved as to Form:

_____, City Attorney

DATED this __ day of _____, 2017.

CITY OF WINLOCK, WASHINGTON

By _____

_____, Mayor

Attest:

_____

_____, City Clerk

N/A

_____, City Manager

Approved as to Form:

_____ City Attorney
WSBA #42883

DATED this 11th day of April, 2017.

CITY OF NAPAVINE, WASHINGTON

By John Sayer

_____, Mayor

Attest:

Mary Wood

Interim, City Clerk

_____

_____, City Manager

Approved as to Form:

_____, City Attorney

DATED this 24th day of April, 2017.

LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

By _____

_____, Chairman

By _____

_____, Commissioner

By _____

_____, Commissioner

SEAL OF LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS SINCE 1845 WASHINGTON'S 1st COUNTY

Attest:

_____

_____, Clerk of the Board

_____

ERIC P. MARTIN
Director of Public Works

Approved as to Form:

_____

_____,
Prosecuting Attorney

DATED this 24th day of April, 2017.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1
OF LEWIS COUNTY

By Edna J. Fund

_____, Chairman

By _____

_____, Commissioner

By _____

_____, Commissioner

Attest:

_____

ERMA D. MARTIN, Clerk of the District

Approved as to Form:

_____,
District Attorney

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

ORDINANCE NO. 1124
AN ORDINANCE CREATING A SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT

WHEREAS, Chapter 36.58 RCW authorizes creation of solid waste disposal districts; and

WHEREAS, notice was published in the Daily Chronicle, a newspaper of general circulation within the proposed solid waste disposal district on the 31st day of July, 1992 that hearing would be held on the 10th day of August, 1992 on the matter of creation of said district and public hearing was held at the above-mentioned date and place; and

WHEREAS, additional notice was provided to each city within Lewis County and each city has authorized by resolution attached hereto the inclusion of its territory within the boundaries of such district; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Lewis County finds it is in the public interest to form the disposal district;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED:

Section 1 District Established

Pursuant to RCW 36.58.100 et. seq., a solid waste disposal district to be known as Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 of Lewis County is hereby established as a quasi-municipal corporation and independent taxing authority within the meaning of Article VII Section 1 and a taxing district within the meaning of Article VII Section 2 of the Constitution of the State of Washington.

Such district is a body corporate and shall possess all the usual powers of such a corporation for public purposes as well as other powers that may now or hereafter be conferred by law.

Section 2 Boundaries

The boundaries of said district shall be co-extensive with the boundaries of Lewis County and shall include the territory of all cities and towns lying within Lewis County.

Section 3 Governing Body

The governing body of said district shall be the legislative authority of Lewis County as now or hereafter constituted.

DONE this 10th day of August, 1992.

ATTEST:

Betty Easter, Deputy Auditor
County Auditor & Ex-Officio
Clerk of the Board
for Mary E. Zandell

APPROVED AS TO FORM
NELSON HUNT, Prosecuting Attorney

By: Diane E. Mayo, Deputy
Eugene Butler, Chief Civil Deputy

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Joan L. Edwards
Chairman

Jay Winter
Member

Warren Dahlin
Member

f:\public\wpdoc\debbie\ordinanc.sw

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEWIS COUNTY WASHINGTON

IN RE: AUTHORIZING INCLUSION OF THE UNINCORPORATED AREA WITHIN OF LEWIS COUNTY WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1.

RESOLUTION NO. 92-270

WHEREAS, RCW 36.58.100 et seq. authorizes establishment of solid waste disposal districts; and

WHEREAS, Lewis County proposes the establishment of a county-wide solid waste disposal district to include the entire area within Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, by law the area in the unincorporated area of Lewis County may be included within the boundaries of such district only when authorized by the Board of County Commissioners; and

WHEREAS, it is deemed to be in the public interest to form a single county-wide Solid Waste Disposal District; NOW THEREFORE

BE IT RESOLVED the Board of Lewis County Commissioners (the "County") hereby authorizes the entire unincorporated area within the boundaries of the County to be included within the boundaries of Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 as proposed by ordinance of Lewis County, a draft form of which ordinance is attached and incorporated herein by this reference as Exhibit A.

DONE IN OPEN SESSION this 30th day of April, 1992.

ATTEST:

County Auditor & Ex-Officio
Clerk of the Board

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

NELSON HUNT
Prosecuting Attorney

Eugene Butler
Chief Civil Deputy

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Chairman

Member

Member

RESOLUTION NO. 92-4

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING INCLUSION OF THE AREA WITHIN THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF THE CITY OF MOSSYROCK WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1.

WHEREAS, RCW 36.58.100 et seq. authorizes establishment of solid waste disposal districts; and

WHEREAS, Lewis County proposes the establishment of a county-wide solid waste disposal district to include the entire area within Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, by law the area within the City of Mossyrock may be included within the boundaries of such district only when authorized by the City; and

WHEREAS, it is deemed to be in the public interest to form a single county-wide Solid Waste Disposal District;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Mossyrock as follows:

That the City of Mossyrock (the "City") hereby authorizes the entire area within the boundaries of the City to be included within the boundaries of Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 as proposed by ordinance of Lewis County, a draft form of which ordinance is attached and incorporated herein by this reference in Exhibit 1.

PASSED by the City of Mossyrock, Washington, this 9th day of April, 1992.

Mayor

ATTEST:

City Clerk

Approved as to Form:

City Attorney

RESOLUTION NO. 1992-2

MAR 1992

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF WINLOCK, WASHINGTON, AUTHORIZING INCLUSION OF THE AREA WITHIN THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF THE CITY OF WINLOCK WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1.

WHEREAS, the City of Winlock, Washington, has approved the Interlocal Agreement regarding Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District under Resolution No. 1992-1, passed the 10th day of ~~December, 1991~~ Feb., 1992; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 36.58.100, et seq., Revised Code of Washington, authorizes establishment of solid waste disposal districts; and

WHEREAS, Lewis County proposes the establishment of a county-wide solid waste disposal district to include the entire area within Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, the area within the corporate limits of the City of Winlock, Washington, may be included within the boundaries of the solid waste disposal district only when authorized by the City; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the citizens of the City of Winlock, Washington, and in the public interest to form a single county-wide solid waste disposal district; now, therefore,

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WINLOCK, WASHINGTON, DO RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City Council of the City of Winlock, Washington, hereby authorizes the entire area within the corporate boundaries of the City to be included within the boundaries of the Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 as proposed by Ordinance of Lewis County, a draft of which is attached hereto, marked Exhibit "A", and incorporated herein by this reference.

ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Winlock, Washington, and APPROVED by its Mayor, at a regularly scheduled open public meeting thereof this 10th day of Feb., 1992.

Mayor

RESOLUTION NO. 2179

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF CENTRALIA, WASHINGTON, AUTHORIZING INCLUSION OF THE AREA WITHIN THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF THE CITY OF CENTRALIA WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1.

Whereas, RCW 36.58.100 et seq. authorizes establishment of solid waste disposal districts; and

Whereas, Lewis County proposes the establishment of a county wide solid waste disposal district to include the entire area within Lewis County; and

Whereas, by law the area within the City of Centralia may be included within the boundaries of such district only when authorized by the City; and

Whereas, it is deemed to be in the public interest to form a single county-wide Solid Waste Disposal District; Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Centralia (the "City") hereby authorizes the entire area within the boundaries of the City to be included within the boundaries of Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 as proposed by ordinance of Lewis County, a draft form of which is attached and incorporated herein by this reference as Exhibit A.

ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Centralia, Washington and executed by its Mayor at a regularly scheduled meeting thereof this 28th day of April, 1992.

MAYOR

ATTEST:

City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

City Attorney

ordinanc\disposal.dst

JAN 1992

RESOLUTION NO. 1-92

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF CHEHALIS, WASHINGTON, AUTHORIZING INCLUSION OF THE AREA WITHIN THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF THE CITY OF CHEHALIS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1.

WHEREAS, the City of Chehalis, Washington, has approved the Interlocal Agreement regarding Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District under Resolution No. 24-91, passed the 23 rd day of December, 1991; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 36.58.100, et seq., Revised Code of Washington, authorizes establishment of solid waste disposal districts; and

WHEREAS, Lewis County proposes the establishment of a county-wide solid waste disposal district to include the entire area within Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, the area within the corporate limits of the City of Chehalis, Washington, may be included within the boundaries of the solid waste disposal district only when authorized by the City; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the citizens of the City of Chehalis, Washington, and in the public interest to form a single county-wide solid waste disposal district; now, therefore,

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CHEHALIS, WASHINGTON, DO RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City Council of the City of Chehalis, Washington, hereby authorizes the entire area within the corporate boundaries of the City to be included within the boundaries of the Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 as proposed by Ordinance of Lewis County, a draft of which is attached hereto, marked Exhibit "A", and incorporated herein by this reference.

ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Chehalis, Washington, and **APPROVED** by its Mayor, at a regularly scheduled open public meeting thereof this 27th day of January, 1992.

Mayor

Attest:

City Clerk

Approved as to form:

City Attorney

RESOLUTION NO. 61

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF PE ELL AUTHORIZING INCLUSION OF THE AREA WITHIN THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF THE TOWN OF PE ELL, WASHINGTON WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1

WHEREAS, RCW 36.58.100 et seq. authorizes establishment of solid waste disposal districts; and

WHEREAS, Lewis County proposed the establishment of a county wide solid waste disposal district to include the entire area within Lewis County; an

WHEREAS, by law the area within the Town of Pe Ell, Washington may be included within the boundaries of such district only when authorized by the Town; and

WHEREAS, it is deemed to be in the public interest to form a single county-wide Solid Waste Disposal District;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF PE ELL, WASHINGTON AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The Town of Pe Ell, Washington hereby authorized the entire area within the boundaries of the Town to be included within the boundaries of Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 as proposed by ordinance of Lewis County, a draft form of which ordinance is attached and incorporated herein by this reference as Exhibit "1".

ADOPTED by the Town Council of the Town of Pe Ell, Washington, and APPROVED by its Mayor, at a regularly scheduled open public meeting thereof this 4 day of Feb., 1992.

Dolores Q. Joe
Mayor

Attest:

Mary Plock
Town Clerk

Approved as to form:

Town Attorney

Elaine Bowers
MAYOR Pro-Tem

Attest:

Dal Mosty
City Clerk

Approved as to form:

Richard L. Brosey, City Attorney

Margaret Barnes
Mike Olson
Wally O. Johnston
Darlene Hill

RESOLUTION NO. 92-1-2

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING INCLUSION OF THE AREA WITHIN THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF THE CITY OF NAPAVINE WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1.

WHEREAS, RCW 36.58.100 et seq. authorizes establishment of solid waste disposal districts; and

WHEREAS, Lewis County proposes the establishment of a county wide solid waste disposal district to include the entire area within Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, by law the area within the City of Napavine may be included within the boundaries of such district only when authorized by the City; and

WHEREAS, it is deemed to be in the public interest to form a single county-wide Solid Waste Disposal District;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Napavine as follows:

That the City of Napavine (the "City") hereby authorizes the entire area within the boundaries of the City to be included within the boundaries of Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 as proposed by ordinance of Lewis County, a draft form of which ordinance is attached and incorporated herein by this reference in Exhibit 1.

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY by the City of Napavine, Washington, this 14 day of January, 1992.

Ruby J. Hinds
MAYOR

ORIGINAL

Attest:

City Clerk

Approved as to form:

Dana L. Williams
City Attorney

James W Canaca
James Cox
Robert Dickhoff
Duane H. Elwood

RESOLUTION NO. 320

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF MORTON AUTHORIZING INCLUSION OF THE AREA WITHIN THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF THE CITY OF MORTON WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1.

WHEREAS, RCW 36.58.100 et seq. authorizes establishment of solid waste disposal district; and

WHEREAS, Lewis County proposes the establishment of a county wide solid waste disposal district to include the entire area within Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, by law the area within the City of Morton may be included within the boundaries of such district only when authorized by the City; and

WHEREAS, it is deemed to be in the public interest to form a single county-wide Solid Waste Disposal District;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED By the City Council of the City of Morton as follows:

That the City of Morton (the "City") hereby authorizes the entire area within the boundaries of the City to be included within the boundaries of Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 as proposed by ordinance of Lewis County, a draft form of which ordinance is attached and incorporated herein by this reference as Exhibit 1.

APPROVED this 21 day of January, 1992.

Dayle E. Claycamp
DAYLE E. CLAYCAMP, Mayor

Attest:

Sherry Claycamp
SHERRY CLAYCAMP, Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 92-02

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING INCLUSION OF THE AREA WITHIN THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF THE CITY OF VADER WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1.

WHEREAS, RCW 36.58.100 et seq. authorizes establishment of solid waste disposal districts; and

WHEREAS, Lewis County proposes the establishment of a county-wide solid waste disposal district to include the entire area within Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, by law the area within the City of Vader may be included within the boundaries of such district only when authorized by the City; and

WHEREAS, it is deemed to be in the public interest to form a single county-wide Solid Waste Disposal District;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Vader as follows:

That the City of Vader (the "City") hereby authorizes the entire area within the boundaries of the City to be included within the boundaries of Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 as proposed by ordinance of Lewis County, a draft form of which ordinance is attached and incorporated herein by this reference in Exhibit 1.

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY by the City of Vader, Washington, this 4th day of March, 1992.

Mayor

RESOLUTION NO. 89A

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF TOLEDO APPROVING THE INCLUSION OF THE CITY OF TOLEDO WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1

WHEREAS RCW 36.58.100 et.seq. authorizes establishment of solid waste disposal districts; and

WHEREAS Lewis County proposes to establish a countywide solid waste disposal district to include the entire area within Lewis County; and

WHEREAS by law the area within the City of Toledo may be included within the boundaries of such district only when authorized by the city; and

WHEREAS it is deemed to be in the public interest to form a single county wide solid waste disposal district and to include the area encompassing the City of Toledo within said countywide solid waste disposal district,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the city council, City of Toledo that the City of Toledo, ("the city") hereby authorizes the entire area within the corporate boundaries of the city to be included within the boundaries of the solid waste disposal district No.1 as proposed by ordinance of Lewis County, a draft form of which ordinance is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference as Exhibit "1".

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY, BY THE CITY COUNCIL of the City of Toledo, this 3rd day of February, 1992.

COPY

ATTEST:

Michelle Finkas
City Clerk

Approved as to Form:

Steve Buzzard,
City Attorney

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT REGARDING

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT

AND FLOW CONTROL

This Interlocal Agreement ("Agreement") is executed by and among Lewis County ("County"), Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 of Lewis County, ("District"), the cities of Centralia, Chehalis, Morton, Mossyrock, Napavine, Toledo, Vader, and Winlock, and the town of Pe Ell (collectively the "Cities") (the County, District and Cities are hereinafter jointly referred to as "the parties") for the purposes of establishing an integrated and coordinated solid waste management system for the County; fulfilling the parties' 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 County residents.

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 implementation of the County's comprehensive solid waste management plan as it has been developed pursuant to RCW 70.95 on behalf of the Cities and County and approved by the Department of Ecology, and as it may

be amended from time to time ("Plan") can best be accomplished on a cooperative basis under the leadership of the County; and

WHEREAS, the Cities agree that to implement the Plan, the County must control the flow and disposal of all solid wastes originating within the Cities, with such control to continue for many years depending upon future arrangements for disposal; and

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

WHEREAS, adequate funding must be provided for closure, post-closure and remediation of the Centralia Landfill pursuant to appropriate Court decrees; and

WHEREAS, the County must have adequate funding to support its solid waste management activities, including but not limited to arranging for new disposal facilities and services, and to meet its other financial obligations for solid waste planning and management as required by law; and

WHEREAS, the County and Cities believe that formation of a Lewis County solid waste disposal district as authorized by RCW

36.58.100 will promote the efficiency and effectiveness of their efforts to accomplish their solid waste management efforts;

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

WHEREAS, the parties each hereby find and determine that this Agreement is mutually fair and advantageous to each of them;

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

1. Definitions. Except for the terms defined in this section, and unless the context indicates otherwise, 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, 81.77.010 and WAC 173-304-100, as they may be amended from time to time.

A. "City" means any of the cities of Centralia, Chehalis, Morton, Mossyrock, Napavine, Toledo, Vader, or Winlock, or the town of Pe Ell (collectively, the "Cities").

B. "Disposal Site" means a facility where any final treatment, utilization, processing, transfer or deposit of County Solid Waste occurs, and for which a permit is required pursuant to RCW 70.95.170-.190. For purposes of this Agreement a transfer station or a drop box shall be deemed a Disposal Site.

C. "District" means the solid waste disposal district that the County agrees to establish pursuant to this Agreement.

D. "Ecology" means the Washington State Department of Ecology, or its successor agency.

E. "Executive Committee" means the Executive Advisory Committee established pursuant to Section 6 of this Agreement.

F. "Operator" means any Person with whom the District or the County contracts for any or all of the design, construction, ownership or operation of any Disposal Site or other solid waste handling facility.

G. "Plan" means the Lewis County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, as it now exists and may be amended from time to time.

H. "System" means the system of solid waste handling established by the County, including by not limited to strategies and programs for solid waste handling owned, operated or provided for by the County, either directly or by contract with the District or Operators, and all administrative activities related thereto. The term "System" includes all Disposal Sites and other facilities designated by the County for the disposal or other handling of solid waste, and the programs and facilities included in the County's System.

2. Authority and Obligations of the County: The County shall:

A. Engage in solid waste management and planning as provided in the Intergovernmental Agreement for Integrated Solid Waste Management dated March 12, 1991;

B. Create a solid waste disposal district pursuant to the provision of RCW 36.58.100 - .150, the boundaries of which shall be co-extensive with the boundaries of the County, by means of an ordinance in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit A, subject to the prior receipt by the County of a resolution enacted by each City consenting to the inclusion of that City within the boundaries of the District;

C. Enact a flow control ordinance in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit B not later than ninety (90) days from the date that this Agreement has been signed by all Cities and the County, with respect to all solid waste either originating within, or that is transported for disposal purposes into, the unincorporated areas of the County.

D. Not less than 45 days prior to the time the County intends either to: (1) issue a request for bids or a request for proposals to export substantial amounts of County or City solid waste; or (2) issue bonds to construct a new facility for handling substantial amounts of solid waste, the County shall provide the Cities with written notice describing the intended action to be taken.

E. Designate a Disposal Site or Sites for solid waste either generated and collected within, or transported for disposal purposes into, unincorporated areas of the County, and for solid waste generated within Cities adopting a flow control ordinance pursuant to Section 4.3 of this Agreement. The County shall regulate rates for disposal of such waste at such designated Disposal Sites; provided, that said rates shall be just, fair and reasonable; and provided further that rates for disposal of solid waste generated within Cities shall not exceed the rates for disposal of solid waste generated within

unincorporated areas of the County. Such Disposal Site or Sites shall not be changed or supplemented without prior review by the Executive Committee, except in cases of emergency.

3. Authority and Obligations of the District: The District shall:

A. In consultation with the County and Cities as provided in this Agreement, the District shall fund and provide solid waste disposal services and facilities in a manner consistent with the Plan. Such services include, but are not limited to, entering into agreements with Cities or the County to provide funds for various waste reduction, recycling and other programs specified by the Plan, and constructing, owning and operating transfer stations and other solid waste handling facilities;

B. Subject to the terms of the Interlocal Agreement for Centralia Landfill Closure ("Closure Agreement"), raise and make available to the Joint Board of the Centralia Landfill Closure Group ("CLCG") formed pursuant to the Closure Agreement funds for closure, post-closure and remediation activities at the Centralia Landfill promptly upon request of the Joint Board of the CLCG; provided, however, that in the event that any member of the CLCG terminates participation in the Closure Agreement

pursuant to Section 24.2 of that Agreement, the District's obligation to raise funds and make them available to the CLCG pursuant to this section shall be limited to amounts required to fully fund the CLCG Members' cost contribution limit described in said Section 24.2. Determinations by the CLCG Joint Board as to amounts required and activities to be undertaken shall be binding upon the District. This provision is not intended to limit the ability of the District to raise funds for any lawful purpose;

C. Not less than 45 days prior to the time the District intends either to: (1) issue a request for bids or a request for proposals to export substantial amounts of County or City solid waste; or (2) issue bonds to construct a new facility for handling substantial amounts of solid waste, the District shall provide the Cities with written notice describing the intended action to be taken; and

D. Have such other powers and obligations as may be provided by state law and ordinances of the County, as the same may be revised from time to time.

4. Responsibilities of the Cities: Each City shall:

A. Include, where appropriate, provisions in its franchise agreements with solid waste collection companies to implement curbside recycling or other waste reduction and recycling programs of the adopted Plan;

B. Promptly adopt a resolution substantially in the form of Exhibit C, approving the inclusion of the areas within its respective city limits within the District;

C. Enact a flow control ordinance in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit D not later than ninety (90) days following the date that this Agreement has been signed by all Cities and the County. Each City shall be responsible for bringing civil or criminal actions against persons who commit violations within its city limits of applicable state statutes, City ordinances, or administrative regulations of the state, County, City or District relating to the disposal of Solid Waste at Disposal Sites;

D. If the County or District enter into any agreements with Operators or issue obligations to finance District activities, then, for the duration of those obligations or agreements, or the term of this Agreement, whichever is

shorter, each City shall: (1) maintain in full force and effect a flow control ordinance, in substantially the form of Exhibit D, providing that any person that disposes of Solid Waste, other than exempt materials, originating within or transported into such City, at a location other than a Disposal Site or sites designated by the County will be subject to civil penalties, and also that any person who knowingly disposes of such Solid Waste other than at a Disposal Site or sites designated by the County will be guilty of a misdemeanor; (2) take reasonable action to enforce such flow control ordinance; (3) revise as appropriate any contracts with solid waste haulers to ensure that solid waste hauled is disposed at County designated Disposal Sites consistent with the Plan; and (4) take no action to exempt its solid waste hauler(s) from fees charged by the District; and

E. Cooperate in implementing Plan elements, particularly those related to solid waste reduction and recycling.

5. Duration and Termination of, and Withdrawal from, Agreement: This Agreement shall remain in force for 25 years from the date that it is first effective as to all Cities, the District, and the County, unless earlier terminated or extended pursuant to the provisions of this section. No party may

terminate or withdraw from this Agreement before January 1, 1995. After that date, termination and withdrawal may occur as follows:

A. Termination. This Agreement may be terminated in any year from and after 1995, either (1) by vote of any combination of the Parties hereto, excluding the District, (it being understood that the County shall be deemed to represent the population in unincorporated areas of Lewis County) representing at least 75% of the population of all areas of Lewis County, by giving written notice to all Parties no less than nine (9) months prior to the last day of the County's then-current budget year; provided, however, that this Agreement may not be terminated if termination would impair any contractual obligation of the County or District; and provided further, that if a termination of this Agreement is prospectively approved pursuant to this provision (that is, if approved for a date in the future when existing contracts will have expired or otherwise not be impaired), then no Party to this Agreement shall take any action that would result in such termination resulting in an impairment of contract. Termination shall not absolve any party of responsibility for meeting financial and other obligations outstanding at the time of termination. In addition to the foregoing conditions, no termination of this Agreement may take place until and unless each City and the County has prepared and received Ecology approval of its own solid waste management plan,

and until the Parties have ensured that adequate provision has been made to finance closure, post-closure and remediation activities at the Centralia Landfill.

B. Withdrawal. In any year from and after 1995, a City may withdraw from this Agreement by giving written notice to all parties no less than nine (9) months prior to the last day of the County's then-current budget year; provided, however, that no City may withdraw from this Agreement if withdrawal would impair any contractual obligation of the County or District. Withdrawal will not absolve any City of responsibility for meeting financial and other obligations outstanding at the time of withdrawal. If a City elects by this section to withdraw at some future date when there would be no impairment of existing contracts as a result of such withdrawal, then no Party to this Agreement shall take any action that would result in such withdrawal resulting in an impairment of contract. Prior to withdrawal, a withdrawing City shall (1) prepare and receive Ecology approval of its own solid waste management plan; and (2) ensure to the satisfaction of all Parties that adequate provision has been made to finance the City's share of closure, post-closure and remediation activities at the Centralia Landfill. Withdrawal of any City shall not terminate this Agreement with respect to the nonwithdrawing parties. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in no

event may a City withdraw its territory from the District during the original 25-year term of this Agreement.

6. Formation of Executive Advisory Committee: An Executive Advisory Committee is hereby formed to consider various matters in the management of the Plan and District, and to advise the Board of County Commissioners, as the governing body of the District, on District matters. The Executive Committee shall be composed of one elected official from Lewis County and one elected official from each City executing this Agreement, such officials to be selected by the governing body of the Party so represented. The Executive Committee shall:

A. Meet at the call of (1) a majority of its members; (2) the Lewis County Director of Public Services; or (3) the Commissioners of the District;

B. Consider direct implementation strategies for the Plan, including funding allocations as may be recommended to the Board of County Commissioners;

C. Review and recommend annually to the Board of County Commissioners whether there should be any revision either to the rate of any tax imposed by the District or to any other fee or charge imposed;

D. Advise the District whether issues are both County-wide and primarily involve solid waste;

E. Review and comment on any proposed amendments to the County flow control ordinance and the designation of any Disposal Site pursuant to such ordinance; provided, however, that if the Executive Committee fails to review or comment on any such proposed ordinance or designation within 30 days after it has been submitted to the Executive Committee, the Executive Committee shall be deemed to have commented favorably on such proposed ordinance or designation.

For purposes of RCW 39.34.030(4), the Executive Committee is a "joint board." There will be no real or personal property held by the Executive Committee under this Agreement.

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. Miscellaneous Provisions

A. Effective Date: This Agreement shall take effect with respect to the Cities and the County on the first date on which all Cities and the County have taken all necessary action to authorize and have executed this Agreement. This agreement shall take effect with respect to the District on the date on which the District has taken all necessary action to authorize and has executed this Agreement for all purposes as to all parties. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Agreement shall not enter into force unless it has been first approved by Ecology, as required by RCW 39.34.050.

B. Amendment: This Agreement may be amended only in writing and only by agreement of all parties and adoption by each party of the required ordinance or resolution authorizing execution of such amendment.

C. Non-Waiver: No waiver by any 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 of a different provision of this Agreement.

D. No Third Party Beneficiary: This Agreement is entered into to protect the public health and safety of the residents of the Cities and County and to promote the safe and efficient disposal or other handling of solid waste originating in, or transported for disposal purposes into the Cities and the County. This Agreement is not entered into with the intent that it shall benefit any party not signing this Agreement, and no other person or entity shall be entitled to be treated as a third party beneficiary of this Agreement.

E. Severability: If any provision of this Agreement is determined to be invalid, the remaining provisions shall continue in full force and effect.

F. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in two or more counterparts, and each such counterpart shall be deemed to be an original instrument. All such counterparts together will constitute one and the same Agreement.

IN WITNESS HEREOF, this Agreement is executed this 30th day of April, 1991 by Lewis County.

LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

County Commissioners

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

NELSON E. HUNT, PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

By: Eugene Butler
Eugene Butler, Chief Civil Deputy

APPROVED BY RESOLUTION NO. 92-269

IN WITNESS HEREOF, this Agreement is executed this 22nd day of September, 1992 by Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 of Lewis County.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1
OF LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Warren Dahlin

County Commissioners, Ex Officio

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

NELSON E. HUNT, PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

By: Eugene Butler
Eugene Butler, Chief Civil Deputy

APPROVED BY RESOLUTION NO. _____

Dated this 12th day of March, 1991.

City of Centralia

Mayor

Attest:

Carol Lee Neely
City Clerk

Approved as to Form:

City Attorney

Signed this 23rd day of December, 1991.

CITY OF CHEHALIS, WASHINGTON

By _____
Robert J. Spahr, Mayor

ATTEST:

By: _____
Title: City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
City Attorney

APPROVED BY Resolution NO. 24-91 EFFECTIVE DATE: 12-23-91
(Resolution or Ordinance)

Signed this 6 day of January, 1992.

CITY OF MORTON, WASHINGTON

By Glenn K. Hallaway
Mayor, Mayor

ATTEST:

By: Sherry Claycamp
Title: Clerk/Treasurer

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

William C Boe
City Attorney

APPROVED BY Resolution NO. 319 EFFECTIVE DATE: 01/21/92
(Resolution or Ordinance)

Signed this 13th day of Feb., 1992.

CITY OF MOSSYROCK, WASHINGTON

By _____, Mayor

ATTEST:

By: _____
Title: Clerk/Treasurer

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
City Attorney

APPROVED BY Ordinance NO. 225 EFFECTIVE DATE: 2/13/92.
(Resolution or Ordinance)

Resolution 92-3 04/09/92

Signed this 11 day of February, 1991.

CITY OF NAPAVINE, WASHINGTON

By Rudy N. Guido
, Mayor

ATTEST:

By: Tallum Hackett
Title: Clerk-Treasurer

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

City Attorney WSBA #12519

APPROVED BY Resolution NO. 92-2-3 EFFECTIVE DATE: 2-11-92
(Resolution or Ordinance)

Signed this 4th day of Feb., 1992.

TOWN OF PE ELL, WASHINGTON

By Charles A. Lee
_____, Mayor

ATTEST:

By: Mary Nacht
Title: City Clerk/Treas.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
Town Attorney

APPROVED BY _____ NO. 355 EFFECTIVE DATE: March 17, 1992
(~~Resolution~~ or Ordinance)
Resolution #60 02/04/92

APR 1992

Signed this 16 day of March, 1992.

CITY OF TOLEDO, WASHINGTON

By Elaine Bowen, Mayor Pro Tem

ATTEST:

By: Valerie M Baty
Title: Clerk Treasurer

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

City Attorney

APPROVED BY Resolution NO. 881 EFFECTIVE DATE: 3-3-92
(Resolution or Ordinance)

MAR 1992

Signed this 4th day of MARCH, 199XX 2

CITY OF VADER, WASHINGTON

By Veronne Johnston, Mayor

ATTEST:

By: Michelle Finkas

Title: CLERK/ TREASURER

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

City Attorney

APPROVED BY Resolution NO. 92-01 EFFECTIVE DATE: 3/4/92

(Resolution or Ordinance)

Signed this 8th day of April, 1991.

CITY OF WINLOCK, WASHINGTON

By _____
Mayor, Mayor

ATTEST:

By: Katherine M. Korpi
Title: Clerk-Treas

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
City Attorney

APPROVED BY Resolution NO. 1992-1 EFFECTIVE DATE: Feb. 10, 1992
(Resolution or Ordinance)

RESOLUTION NO. 2833

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF CENTRALIA, WASHINGTON ADOPTING THE 2025-2030 LEWIS COUNTY SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN.

WHEREAS, under the provisions of RCW 70A.205.040, Lewis County is responsible for preparing a coordinated, comprehensive solid waste management plan in cooperation with the various cities located within the County and for periodically updating said plan; and

WHEREAS, RCW 70A.205.040 also requires each city to prepare its own solid waste management plan for integration into the comprehensive county plan; to enter into an agreement with the county to participate in a joint city-county plan; or to authorize the county to prepare a plan for the city's solid waste management for inclusion in the comprehensive county plan; and

WHEREAS, the City adopted Resolution No. 1293 on July 3, 1973 to authorize Lewis County to prepare a plan for the city's solid waste management for inclusion in the comprehensive county plan and adopted Resolution No. 1333 on June 25, 1974 to approve and adopt the Lewis County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City adopted Resolution No. 1787 on October 26, 1982 to enter into an agreement with Lewis County to participate in a joint city-county plan for solid waste management and subsequently adopted the updated Lewis County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, on February 12, 1991, the City adopted Resolution No. 2145 to approve and accept the next periodic update to the Lewis County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, in 1992, the City entered into an interlocal agreement with Lewis County to form Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 and adopted Resolution No. 2249 on January 11, 1994 to approve and accept an updated solid waste management plan for the District; and

WHEREAS, the City adopted updates to the Lewis County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan through Resolution No. 2381 on June 13, 2000; Resolution No. 2496 on October 14, 2008; and Resolution No. 2549 on April 26, 2011; and

WHEREAS, in 2017, the City and Lewis County renewed the interlocal agreement for the Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 for an additional 25 years; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to that agreement, representatives from the City worked with the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee to prepare a draft solid and hazardous waste management plan update; and

WHEREAS, the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee approved the draft update on August 13, 2025; and

WHEREAS, all cities in Lewis County had a chance to review and provide written input into the draft solid and hazardous waste management plan; and

WHEREAS, final adoption of the 2025-2030 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update by the Board of Lewis County Commissioners and the Lewis County Disposal District No. 1 is contingent upon adoption by the participating cities in Lewis County.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CENTRALIA, WASHINGTON:

Section 1. That the City Council has reviewed the 2025-2030 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan and finds it is in the best interests of the City to adopt the updated plan.

Section 2. That the 2025-2030 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan attached to this resolution and incorporated herein by reference is hereby approved and adopted.

ADOPTED the 25th day of November 2025.

Mayor

ATTEST:

City Clerk

PREPARED BY:

City Attorney

RESOLUTION NO. 26-2025

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CHEHALIS, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING THE LEWIS COUNTY SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE, DATED AUGUST 13, 2025.

WHEREAS, the City of Chehalis has previously entered into an agreement with Lewis County for inclusion into the Lewis County Disposal District No. 1 in 1992 and renewed in 2017 for an additional 25 years; and

WHEREAS, this agreement gives Lewis County the authority for Solid Waste Planning; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to that agreement, representatives from the city of Chehalis have worked with the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) in the preparation and final review of a draft solid and hazardous waste management plan update; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to that agreement, a draft Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update was completed by Aug. 6. 2025; and

WHEREAS, SWAC approved the draft update of the Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update on Aug. 13, 2025; and

WHEREAS, all participating cities and towns in Lewis County have had a chance to review and provide written input to the draft solid and hazardous waste management plan; and

WHEREAS, final adoption of the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update by the Board of Lewis County Commissioners and the Lewis County Disposal District No. 1 is contingent upon adoption by the participating cities and towns of Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, it appears to be in the best interests of the City of Chehalis to adopt the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update,

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CHEHALIS, WASHINGTON, DO HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Chehalis, Washington and **APPROVED** by its Mayor at a regularly scheduled open public meeting thereof this 24th day of November, 2025.

Mayor, City of Chehalis

Attest:

Cassie Frazier, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

City Attorney

Resolution No. 556

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF MORTON ADOPTING THE LEWIS COUNTY SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE DATED OCTOBER 2025

WHEREAS, the City of Morton has previously entered into an agreement with Lewis County for inclusion into the Lewis County Disposal District No. 1 in 1992 and renewed in 2017 for an additional 25 years; and

WHEREAS, this agreement gives Lewis County the authority for Solid Waste Planning; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to that agreement, representatives from the City of Morton have worked with the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) in the preparation and final review of a draft solid and hazardous waste management plan update; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to that agreement, a draft Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update was completed by Aug. 6, 2025; and

WHEREAS, SWAC approved the update of the draft update of the Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update on Aug. 13, 2025; and

WHEREAS, all cities and towns in Lewis County have had a chance to review and provide written input to the draft solid and hazardous waste management plan; and

WHEREAS, final adoption of the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update by the Board of Lewis County

Commissioners and the Lewis County Disposal District No. 1 is contingent upon adoption by the participating cities and towns on Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, it appears to be in the best interest to adopt the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update, now, therefore,

The City of Morton hereby adopts the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan dated October 2025.

Adopted by the City Council of the city of Morton, Washington, and **APPROVED** by its Mayor, at a regularly scheduled open public meeting thereof this 24TH day of NOV., 2025.

Mayor

Attest:

City Clerk

Approved as to form and content:

City Attorney

CITY OF MOSSYROCK, WASHINGTON

RESOLUTION NO. 2025-11

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF MOSSYROCK ADOPTING THE LEWIS COUNTY SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE DATED OCTOBER 2025; AND PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY AND ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

RECITALS:

WHEREAS, the City of Mossyrock has previously entered into an agreement with Lewis County for inclusion into the Lewis County Disposal District No. 1 in 1992 and renewed in 2017 for an additional 25 years; and

WHEREAS, this agreement gives Lewis County the authority for Solid Waste Planning; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to that agreement, representatives from the city of Mossyrock have worked with the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) in the preparation and final review of a draft solid and hazardous waste management plan update; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to that agreement, a draft Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update was completed by August 6, 2025; and

WHEREAS, SWAC approved the update of the draft update of the Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update on August 13, 2025; and

WHEREAS, all cities and towns in Lewis County have had a chance to review and provide written input to the draft solid and hazardous waste management plan; and

WHEREAS, final adoption of the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update by the Board of Lewis County Commissioners and the Lewis County Disposal District No. 1 is contingent upon adoption by the participating cities and towns on Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, it appears to be in the best interest to adopt the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MOSSYROCK, WASHINGTON, HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Adoption. The City of Mossyrock hereby adopts the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan dated October 2025.

Section 2. Severability. If any section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Resolution should be held to be unconstitutional or unlawful by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Resolution.

Section 3. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect immediately, or as otherwise provided by law.

Section 4. Corrections. Upon approval of the City Attorney, the City Clerk is authorized to make necessary corrections to this resolution including, but not limited to, the correction of scrivener's/clerical errors, references, resolution numbers, section/subsection numbers, and any references thereto.

ADOPTED by the City Council of the city of Mossyrock, Washington, and **APPROVED** by its Mayor, at a regularly scheduled open public meeting thereof this 17 day of December, 2025.

Randall Lassen
Mayor

Attest:

Amy Edgington
Amy Edgington, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
City Attorney

Approved Reading: _____/2025

Effective Date: _____/2025

RESOLUTION NO. 25-11-165
A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF NAPAVINE, WA ADOPTING THE LEWIS COUNTY SOLID AND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE DATED OCTOBER 2025

WHEREAS, the City of Napavine has previously entered into an agreement with Lewis County for inclusion into the Lewis County Disposal District No. 1 in 1992 and renewed in 2017 for an additional 25 years; and

WHEREAS, this agreement gives Lewis County the authority for Solid Waste Planning; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to that agreement, representatives from the City of Napavine have worked with the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) in the preparation and final review of a draft solid and hazardous waste management plan update; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to that agreement, a draft Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update was completed by Aug. 6, 2025; and

WHEREAS, SWAC approved the update of the draft update of the Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update on Aug. 13, 2025; and

WHEREAS, all cities and towns in Lewis County have had a chance to review and provide written input to the draft solid and hazardous waste management plan; and

WHEREAS, final adoption of the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update by the Board of Lewis County Commissioners and the Lewis County Disposal District No. 1 is contingent upon adoption by the participating cities and towns on Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, it appears to be in the best interest to adopt the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update, now, therefore,

The City of Napavine hereby adopts the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan dated October 2025.

ADOPTED by the Council of the City of Napavine, Washington, and **APPROVED** by the Mayor of the City of Napavine at a regularly scheduled open public meeting thereof, this 12th day of November, 2025.

DJ WE CROUSE ~~Shawn O'Neill~~, Mayor PRO TEM

Attest:

Rachelle Denham, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

James M.B. Buzzard, WSBA # 33555
City Attorney

Approved Reading: 11/12/2025

Effective Date: 11/18/2025

Resolution No. 281

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF PE ELL ADOPTING THE LEWIS COUNTY SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE DATED OCTOBER 2025

WHEREAS, the Town of Pe Ell has previously entered into an agreement with Lewis County for inclusion into the Lewis County Disposal District No. 1 in 1992 and renewed in 2017 for an additional 25 years; and

WHEREAS, this agreement gives Lewis County the authority for Solid Waste Planning; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to that agreement, representatives from the Town of Pe Ell have worked with the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) in the preparation and final review of a draft solid and hazardous waste management plan update; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to that agreement, a draft Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update was completed by Aug. 6, 2025; and

WHEREAS, SWAC approved the update of the draft update of the Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update on Aug. 13, 2025; and

WHEREAS, all cities and towns in Lewis County have had a chance to review and provide written input to the draft solid and hazardous waste management plan; and

WHEREAS, final adoption of the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update by the Board of Lewis County

Commissioners and the Lewis County Disposal District No. 1 is contingent upon adoption by the participating cities and towns on Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, it appears to be in the best interest to adopt the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update, now, therefore,

The Town of Pe Ell hereby adopts the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan dated October 2025.

Adopted by the Town Council of the town of Pe Ell, Washington, and **APPROVED** by its Mayor, at a regularly scheduled open public meeting thereof this 18th day of November 2025.

Mayor

Attest:

City Clerk

Approved as to form and content:

City Attorney

Resolution No. 339A

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF TOLEDO ADOPTING THE LEWIS COUNTY SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE DATED OCTOBER 2025

WHEREAS, the City of Toledo has previously entered into an agreement with Lewis County for inclusion into the Lewis County Disposal District No. 1 in 1992 and renewed in 2017 for an additional 25 years; and

WHEREAS, this agreement gives Lewis County the authority for Solid Waste Planning; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to that agreement, representatives from the city of Toledo have worked with the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) in the preparation and final review of a draft solid and hazardous waste management plan update; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to that agreement, a draft Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update was completed by Aug. 6, 2025; and

WHEREAS, SWAC approved the update of the draft update of the Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update on Aug. 13, 2025; and

WHEREAS, all cities and towns in Lewis County have had a chance to review and provide written input to the draft solid and hazardous waste management plan; and

WHEREAS, final adoption of the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update by the Board of Lewis County

Commissioners and the Lewis County Disposal District No. 1 is contingent upon adoption by the participating cities and towns on Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, it appears to be in the best interest to adopt the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update, now, therefore,

The City of Toledo hereby adopts the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan dated October 2025.

Adopted by the City Council of the city of Toledo, Washington, and **APPROVED** by its Mayor, at a regularly scheduled open public meeting thereof this 1st day of December, 2025.

Mayor

Attest:

City Clerk

Approved as to form and content:

_____

City Attorney

Resolution No. 12-2025

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF VADER ADOPTING THE LEWIS COUNTY SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE DATED OCTOBER 2025

WHEREAS, the City of Vader has previously entered into an agreement with Lewis County for inclusion into the Lewis County Disposal District No. 1 in 1992 and renewed in 2017 for an additional 25 years; and

WHEREAS, this agreement gives Lewis County the authority for Solid Waste Planning; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to that agreement, representatives from the city of Vader have worked with the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) in the preparation and final review of a draft solid and hazardous waste management plan update; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to that agreement, a draft Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update was completed by Aug. 6, 2025; and

WHEREAS, SWAC approved the update of the draft update of the Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update on Aug. 13, 2025; and

WHEREAS, all cities and towns in Lewis County have had a chance to review and provide written input to the draft solid and hazardous waste management plan; and

WHEREAS, final adoption of the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update by the Board of Lewis County

Commissioners and the Lewis County Disposal District No. 1 is contingent upon adoption by the participating cities and towns on Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, it appears to be in the best interest to adopt the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update, now, therefore,

The City of Vader hereby adopts the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan dated October 2025.

Adopted by the City Council of the city of Vader, Washington, and **APPROVED** by its Mayor, at a regularly scheduled open public meeting thereof this 19 day of November, 2025.

Joe Schey

Mayor

Attest:

City Clerk

Approved as to form and content:

City Attorney

CITY OF WINLOCK, WASHINGTON
RESOLUTION NO. 2025-12

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF WINLOCK ADOPTING THE LEWIS COUNTY SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE DATED OCTOBER 2025

WHEREAS, the City of Winlock has previously entered into an agreement with Lewis County for inclusion into the Lewis County Disposal District No. 1 in 1992 and renewed in 2017 for an additional 25 years; and

WHEREAS, this agreement gives Lewis County the authority for Solid Waste Planning; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to that agreement, representatives from the City of Winlock have worked with the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) in the preparation and final review of a draft solid and hazardous waste management plan update; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to that agreement, a draft Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update was completed by Aug. 6, 2025; and

WHEREAS, SWAC approved the update of the draft update of the Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update on Aug. 13, 2025; and

WHEREAS, all cities and towns in Lewis County have had a chance to review and provide written input to the draft solid and hazardous waste management plan; and

WHEREAS, final adoption of the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update by the Board of Lewis County

Commissioners and the Lewis County Disposal District No. 1 is contingent upon adoption by the participating cities and towns on Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, it appears to be in the best interest to adopt the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update, now, therefore,

The City of Winlock hereby adopts the 2025 Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan dated October 2025.

Adopted by the City Council of the city of Winlock, Washington, and **APPROVED** by its Mayor, at a regularly scheduled open public meeting thereof this 24th day of November, 2025.

Mayor

Attest:

City Clerk

Approved as to form and content:

City Attorney

BEFORE THE BOARD OF LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1

IN THE MATTER OF: ADOPT THE LEWIS COUNTY SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN	Resolution No. 002-26

WHEREAS, Lewis County has a Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan as outlined in RCW 70A.205 for the collection, recycling and disposal of solid and hazardous waste generated within Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, the Lewis County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) adopted the current Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan via Resolution 08-305 on October 20, 2008; and

WHEREAS, the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee has completed work on a draft Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan for Years 2025-2030; and

WHEREAS, the draft plan has been reviewed by local governments and the Washington State Department of Ecology, with changes made to the draft plan as a result of those reviews; and

WHEREAS, all cities and the lone town within Lewis County – Centralia, Chehalis, Morton, Mossyrock, Napavine, Pe Ell, Toledo, Vader and Winlock - have adopted the plan by resolution; and

WHEREAS, the Lewis County BOCC and the Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 held a joint hearing on the Plan on March 3, 2026, after publicizing the hearing in the newspaper of record on February 17, 2026.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 hereby approves and adopts the Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan for Years 2025-2030; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Public Works Director, or his designee, is instructed to forward a copy of the approved plan to the state Department of Ecology for approval.

PASSED IN REGULAR SESSION this 3rd day of March 2026.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Jonathan Meyer, Prosecuting Attorney

By David Bailey, Chief Civil DPA

ATTEST:

Karen Hirte, Clerk of the Board

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1

Sean D. Swope, Chair

Lindsey R. Pollock, DVM, Vice Chair

Scott J. Brummer, Commissioner

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

IN THE MATTER OF:	
ADOPT LEWIS COUNTY SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR YEARS 2025-2030	RESOLUTION NO. 26-079

WHEREAS, Lewis County has a Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan as outlined in RCW 70A.205 for the collection, recycling and disposal of solid and hazardous waste generated within Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, the Lewis County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) adopted a Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan via Resolution 08-305 on Oct. 20, 2008; and

WHEREAS, the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee has completed work on a new draft Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan for Years 2025-2030; and

WHEREAS, the draft plan has been reviewed by local governments and the Washington State Department of Ecology, with changes made to the draft plan as a result of those reviews; and

WHEREAS, the final plan has been published, incorporating appropriate comment, suggestion and modification; and

WHEREAS, all cities and the lone town within Lewis County - Centralia, Chehalis, Morton, Mossyrock, Napavine, Pe Ell, Toledo, Vader and Winlock - have adopted the plan by resolution; and

WHEREAS, the Lewis County BOCC and the Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District held a joint hearing on the plan on March 3, 2026, after publicizing the hearing in the newspaper of record on Feb. 17, 2026.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED the Lewis County BOCC hereby adopts the Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan for Years 2025-2030; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the Public Works Director or his designee is instructed to forward a copy of the approved plan to the state Department of Ecology for approval.

DONE IN OPEN SESSION this 3rd day of March, 2026.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Jonathan Meyer, Prosecuting Attorney

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

David Bailey
By: David Bailey,
Chief Civil Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

Lindsey R. Pollock, DVM
Lindsey R. Pollock, DVM, Chair

ATTEST:

Scott J. Brummer
Scott J. Brummer, Vice Chair

Rieva Lester, CMC
Rieva Lester, CMC,
Clerk of the Lewis County Board of
County Commissioners

Sean D. Swope
Sean D. Swope, Commissioner

Appendix B – State Environmental Policy Act Checklist and Determination of Non-Significance

WAC 197-11-960 Environmental checklist.

Purpose of checklist:

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), chapter 43.21C RCW, requires all governmental agencies to consider the environmental impacts of a proposal before making decisions. An environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared for all proposals with probable significant adverse impacts on the quality of the environment. The purpose of this checklist is to provide information to help you and the agency identify impacts from your proposal (and to reduce or avoid impacts from the proposal, if it can be done) and to help the agency decide whether an EIS is required.

Instructions for applicants:

This environmental checklist asks you to describe some basic information about your proposal. Governmental agencies use this checklist to determine whether the environmental impacts of your proposal are significant, requiring preparation of an EIS. Answer the questions briefly, with the most precise information known, or give the best description you can.

You must answer each question accurately and carefully, to the best of your knowledge. In most cases, you should be able to answer the questions from your own observations or project plans without the need to hire experts. If you really do not know the answer, or if a question does not apply to your proposal, write "do not know" or "does not apply." Complete answers to the questions now may avoid unnecessary delays later. Some questions ask about governmental regulations, such as zoning, shoreline, and landmark designations. Answer these questions if you can. If you have problems, the governmental agencies can assist you.

The checklist questions apply to all parts of your proposal, even if you plan to do them over a period of time or on different parcels of land. Attach any additional information that will help describe your proposal or its environmental effects. The agency to which you submit this checklist may ask you to explain your answers or provide additional information reasonably related to determining if there may be significant adverse impact.

Use of checklist for nonproject proposals:

For nonproject proposals complete this checklist and the supplemental sheet for nonproject actions (Part D). The lead agency may exclude any question for the environmental elements (Part B) which they determine do not contribute meaningfully to the analysis of the proposal. For nonproject actions, the references in the checklist to the words "project," "applicant," and "property or site" should be read as "proposal," "proposer," and "affected geographic area," respectively.

A. Background

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

   Lewis County Comprehensive Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan

2. Name of applicant:

   Lewis County

3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:

   Melanie Case, Recycling Program Coordinator
   Lewis County, Dept of Public Works
   Solid Waste Utility
   1411 S. Tower Ave.
   P.O. Box 180
   Centralia, WA 98531
   (360) 740-1452

4. Date checklist prepared:

   November 28, 2023

5. Agency requesting checklist:

   Lewis County Department of Community Development

6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):

   Lewis County will complete the draft Lewis County Comprehensive Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan (referred to hereafter as the "Plan" in this checklist) in late 2023. Local adoption of the Plan by the agencies listed in Item A.10, below, is expected by second quarter of 2024, and the Plan will become effective at that time. Implementation will occur through 2028.

7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain.

   Washington State law requires that solid waste management plans be reviewed regularly and updated as needed. The next Plan review and potential update is anticipated in 2028.

8. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal.

   Environmental review will occur subsequently on a per-project basis, as applicable. This checklist is for a non-project action.

This Plan supersedes previous Lewis County solid waste and moderate risk waste (MRW) management plans including the *2008 Lewis County Lewis County Solid and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan.* A SEPA Environmental Checklist was completed for the document and is dated July, 17, 2007.

9. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain.

There are no specific properties or projects covered in the Plan as this is a non-project action.

10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known.

Approvals are required from: the Lewis County Board of County Commissioners; the cities and towns of Centralia, Chehalis, Morton, Mossyrock, Napavine, Pe Ell, Toledo, Vader, and Winlock; the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee; and Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology).

11. Give brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site. There are several questions later in this checklist that ask you to describe certain aspects of your proposal. You do not need to repeat those answers on this page. (Lead agencies may modify this form to include additional specific information on project description.)

The Plan recommends strategies to manage solid waste and Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) generated in Lewis County, Washington. Solid waste handling includes management, storage, collection, diversion, transportation, treatment, use, processing, and final disposal. The Plan includes recommendations for municipal solid waste (MSW), MRW, diversion, construction and demolition debris, organics, and miscellaneous wastes requiring special handling (these wastes have some similarity to "normal" MSW and can be managed in a similar fashion with some additional precautions or special handling procedures, e.g. agricultural waste, animal carcasses, appliances, asbestos, biomedical waste, construction and demolition debris, electronic waste, vehicles, pharmaceuticals, tires, disaster debris, and yard waste). The Plan describes exporting waste to the Cowlitz County Headquaters Landfill.

Plan goals include the following:

- Provide convenient and reliable services for managing solid waste materials.
- Promote use of innovative and economical waste handling methods.
- Emphasize waste reduction as a fundamental management strategy.
- Encourage recovery of marketable resources from solid waste.
- Encourage public / private partnerships for waste reduction and recycling programs.
- Maintain a solid waste management system and suitable agreements between Lewis County, incorporated cities, franchise haulers, contract haulers, and other users of the solid waste facilities that result in minimizing costs to Lewis County's citizens.
- Evaluate, consider, and maintain the regional approach to solid waste management in Lewis County to include waste from outside Lewis County.
- Increase public awareness on solid waste issues and provide citizens with information and education to implement recommended waste management practices.
- Minimize the environmental impacts to climate, air, water, and land that are associated with waste generation, transportation, handling, recycling, and disposal.
- Comply with federal, state, and local solid waste and MRW regulations.
- Recognize and support local conditions associated with the management of solid waste and MRW.
- Provide equitable services and develop a solid waste system that supports diversity, equity, and inclusion.

12. Location of the proposal. Give sufficient information for a person to understand the precise location of your proposed project, including a street address, if any, and section, township, and range, if known. If a proposal would occur over a range of area, provide the range or boundaries of the site(s). Provide a legal description, site plan, vicinity map, and topographic map, if reasonably available. While you should submit any plans required by the agency, you are not required to duplicate maps or detailed plans submitted with any permit applications related to this checklist.

The Plan includes incorporated and unincorporated areas of Lewis County. Figure 2-2 of the Plan provides a map of Lewis County and the cities and towns of Centralia, Chehalis, Morton, Mossyrock, Napavine, Pe Ell, Toledo, Vader, and Winlock.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS

1. Earth

a. General description of the site:
(circle one): Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other _____

Not applicable (N/A) for a non-project action.

b. What is the steepest slope on the site (approximate percent slope)?

N/A

c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them and note any agricultural land of long-term commercial significance and whether the proposal results in removing any of these soils.

N/A

d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe.

N/A

e. Describe the purpose, type, total area, and approximate quantities and total affected area of any filling, excavation, and grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.

N/A

f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.

N/A

g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)?

N/A

h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any:

N/A

2. Air

a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal during construction, operation, and maintenance when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.

N/A

b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.

N/A

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any:

N/A

3. **Water**

a. Surface Water:

1) Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year-round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.

N/A

2) Will the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet) the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans.

N/A

3) Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material.

N/A

4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

N/A

5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan.

N/A

6) Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge.

N/A

b. Ground Water:

1) Will groundwater be withdrawn from a well for drinking water or other purposes? If so, give a general description of the well, proposed uses and approximate quantities

withdrawn from the well. Will water be discharged to groundwater? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

N/A

2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: Domestic sewage; industrial, containing the following chemicals; agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of the system, the number of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable), or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve.

N/A

c. Water runoff (including stormwater):

1) Describe the source of runoff (including storm water) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.

N/A

2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe.

N/A

3) Does the proposal alter or otherwise affect drainage patterns in the vicinity of the site? If so, describe.

N/A

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water, and drainage pattern impacts, if any:

N/A

4. **Plants**

a. Check the types of vegetation found on the site: N/A

____deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, other
____evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other
____shrubs
____grass
____pasture
____crop or grain
____Orchards, vineyards or other permanent crops.
____wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other
____water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other
____other types of vegetation

b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered?

N/A

c. List threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site.

N/A

d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any:

N/A

e. List all noxious weeds and invasive species known to be on or near the site.

N/A

5. **Animals**

a. List any birds and other animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site. N/A

Examples include:

birds: hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other:
mammals: deer, bear, elk, beaver, other:
fish: bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other _____

b. List any threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site.

N/A

c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain.

N/A

d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any:

N/A

e. List any invasive animal species known to be on or near the site.

N/A

6. **Energy and Natural Resources**

a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.

N/A

b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe.

N/A

c. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any:

N/A

7. **Environmental Health**

a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill, or hazardous waste, that could occur as a result of this proposal? If so, describe.

N/A

1) Describe any known or possible contamination at the site from present or past uses.

N/A

2) Describe existing hazardous chemicals/conditions that might affect project development and design. This includes underground hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines located within the project area and in the vicinity.

N/A

3) Describe any toxic or hazardous chemicals that might be stored, used, or produced during the project's development or construction, or at any time during the operating life of the project.

N/A

4) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

N/A

5) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any:

N/A

b. Noise

1) What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)?

N/A

2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site.

N/A

3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any:

N/A

8. **Land and Shoreline Use**

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties? Will the proposal affect current land uses on nearby or adjacent properties? If so, describe.

N/A

b. Has the project site been used as working farmlands or working forest lands? If so, describe. How much agricultural or forest land of long-term commercial significance will be converted to other uses as a result of the proposal, if any? If resource lands have not been designated, how many acres in farmland or forest land tax status will be converted to nonfarm or nonforest use?

N/A

1) Will the proposal affect or be affected by surrounding working farm or forest land normal business operations, such as oversize equipment access, the application of pesticides, tilling, and harvesting? If so, how:

N/A

c. Describe any structures on the site.

N/A

d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?

N/A

e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?

N/A

f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?

N/A

g. If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program designation of the site?

N/A

h. Has any part of the site been classified as a critical area by the city or county? If so, specify.

N/A

i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?

N/A

j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?

N/A

k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any:

N/A

l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any:

N/A

m. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts to agricultural and forest lands of long-term commercial significance, if any:

N/A

9. **Housing**

a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

N/A

b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

N/A

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any:

N/A

10. **Aesthetics**

a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?

N/A

b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?

N/A

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any:

N/A

11. **Light and Glare**

a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?

N/A

b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?

N/A

c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?

N/A

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any:

N/A

12. **Recreation**

a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?

N/A

b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.

N/A

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any:

N/A

13. **Historic and cultural preservation**

a. Are there any buildings, structures, or sites, located on or near the site that are over 45 years old listed in or eligible for listing in national, state, or local preservation registers ? If so, specifically describe.

N/A

b. Are there any landmarks, features, or other evidence of Indian or historic use or occupation? This may include human burials or old cemeteries. Are there any material evidence, artifacts, or areas of cultural importance on or near the site? Please list any professional studies conducted at the site to identify such resources.

N/A

c. Describe the methods used to assess the potential impacts to cultural and historic resources on or near the project site. Examples include consultation with tribes and the department of archeology and historic preservation, archaeological surveys, historic maps, GIS data, etc.

N/A

d. Proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for loss, changes to, and disturbance to resources. Please include plans for the above and any permits that may be required.

N/A

14. **Transportation**

a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site or affected geographic area and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.

N/A

b. Is the site or affected geographic area currently served by public transit? If so, generally describe. If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

N/A

c. How many additional parking spaces would the completed project or non-project proposal have? How many would the project or proposal eliminate?

N/A

d. Will the proposal require any new or improvements to existing roads, streets, pedestrian, bicycle or state transportation facilities, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).

N/A

e. Will the project or proposal use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe.

N/A

f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project or proposal? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur and what percentage of the volume would be trucks (such as commercial and nonpassenger vehicles). What data or transportation models were used to make these estimates?

N/A

g. Will the proposal interfere with, affect or be affected by the movement of agricultural and forest products on roads or streets in the area? If so, generally describe.

N/A

h. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any:

N/A

15. **Public Services**

a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, public transit, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.

N/A

b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.

N/A

16. **Utilities**

a. Circle utilities currently available at the site: N/A
electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system, other _____

b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service, and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.

N/A

C. Signature

The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.

Signature: Melanie Case

Name of signee: Melanie Case

Position and Agency/Organization: Recycling Program Coordinator, Lewis County

Date Submitted: November 30, 2023

D. supplemental sheet for nonproject actions

(**IT IS NOT NECESSARY** to use this sheet for project actions)

Because these questions are very general, it may be helpful to read them in conjunction with the list of the elements of the environment.

When answering these questions, be aware of the extent the proposal, or the types of activities likely to result from the proposal, would affect the item at a greater intensity or at a faster rate than if the proposal were not implemented. Respond briefly and in general terms.

1. How would the proposal be likely to increase discharge to water; emissions to air; production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances; or production of noise?

Proposed actions described in the Plan are meant to encourage the proper management and disposal of solid and household hazardous wastes, and to promote waste reduction, recycling, composting, and reuse. Successful implementation of the Plan is intended to decrease releases of toxic or hazardous substances to the environment.

The Plan itself will not increase discharges to water; emissions to air; production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances; or production of noise. Specific projects recommended in the plan will undergo a SEPA review specific to them, as required, and be subject to any other applicable state and local requirements.

Plan goals listed above under A. 11. are measures to avoid or reduce such increases.

2. How would the proposal be likely to affect plants, animals, fish, or marine life?

Refer to response number 1. The Plan encourages the proper management and disposal of solid waste, which should protect plant and wildlife habitat by reducing illegal dumping. Enhanced educational efforts regarding the use of toxic substances and increased access to recycling, as recommended in the Plan, may reduce threats posed to wildlife by improper disposal of solid wastes. Specific projects recommended in the plan will undergo a SEPA review specific to them, as required, as required and be subject to any other applicable state and local requirements.

Proposed measures to protect or conserve plants, animals, fish, or marine life are:

Refer to response number 1.

3. How would the proposal be likely to deplete energy or natural resources?

The Plan's recommendations are not expected to deplete energy or natural resources. The Plan promotes a more efficient system for collecting and disposing of solid wastes. The Plan also promotes practices associated with waste reduction, recycling, energy recovery, and reuse which should ultimately conserve natural resources. Specific projects recommended in the plan will undergo a SEPA review specific to them, as required, as required and be subject to any other applicable state and local requirements.

Proposed measures to protect or conserve energy and natural resources are:

N/A

4. How would the proposal be likely to use or affect environmentally sensitive areas or areas designated (or eligible or under study) for governmental protection; such as

parks, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, threatened or endangered species habitat, historic or cultural sites, wetlands, floodplains, or prime farmlands?

Such areas should be unaffected by the recommendations in the Plan. Implementation of project-specific proposals will undergo environmental review and SEPA.

Proposed measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are:

N/A

5. **How would the proposal be likely to affect land and shoreline use, including whether it would allow or encourage land or shoreline uses incompatible with existing plans?**

Future development would occur in accordance with the Lewis County Comprehensive Plan (Amended February 8, 2021) and applicable land use regulations (as amended) and applicable land use regulations (as amended). No direct impacts to land or shoreline uses are anticipated to result from the proposed recommendations.

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce shoreline and land use impacts are:

N/A

6. **How would the proposal be likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities?**

The addition of any solid waste facilities or practices promoted by the Plan will be implemented in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. Therefore, increased demands on those services will be minimized through compliance with the applicable laws and regulations in place at the time of the proposed action. Solid waste collection is described and analyzed in Plan Chapter 3. Specific projects recommended in the plan will undergo a SEPA review specific to them, as required, and be subject to any other applicable state and local requirements.

Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are:

N/A

7. **Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.**

The addition of any solid waste facilities or practices promoted by the Plan will be implemented in conformance with local, state, and federal regulations. The Plan does not recommend any actions that are not in compliance with said regulations. Specific projects recommended in the plan will undergo a SEPA review specific to them, as required, and be subject to any other applicable state and local requirements.

LEWIS COUNTY – STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT
THRESHOLD DETERMINATION
DETERMINATION OF NONSIGNIFICANCE (DNS)

LEAD AGENCY: Lewis County – Community Development Department

PROPONENT: Lewis County Public Works

FILE NUMBERS: SEP23-0042

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL: Updating the Lewis County Comprehensive Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan to be adopted in 2024 and implemented through 2028.

LOCATION OF PROPOSAL: The Comprehensive Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan covers incorporated and unincorporated areas of Lewis County.

THRESHOLD DETERMINATION:
The lead agency for this proposal has determined that it does not have a probable, significant adverse impact on the environment. An environmental impact statement (EIS) is NOT required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c). This decision was made after review by Lewis County of a completed environmental checklist and other information on file with this agency and such information is adopted herein by reference. This information is available electronically here https://lewiscountywa.gov/departments/community-development/current-planning-applications/

This DNS is issued under WAC 197-11-340(2); the lead agency will not act on this proposal for 14 days from the issue date below. Written comments must be submitted by **4pm on January 30, 2024**

Responsible Official: **Lee Napier, Director**
Lewis County Community Development
2025 NE Kresky Avenue
Chehalis, Washington 98532

Contact Person: **Preston Pinkston, Planner**

for Responsible Official

Date of Issue: **January 16, 2024**

*This SEPA determination may be appealed in writing to the Lewis County Hearings Examiner until 4 pm on **February 6, 2024** at the Lewis County Community Development Permit Center. Appellants should be prepared to make **specific factual objections**. The appeal procedure is established in Lewis County Code (LCC) Section 17.110.130 and LCC Section 2.25.130. The administrative appeal fee is established by Resolution of the Board of County Commissioners. The current adopted fee schedule is available online at https://lewiscountywa.gov/departments/community-development/permit-applications-and-handouts/.*

Appendix C – Status of 2008 Plan Recommendations

Status of 2008 Plan Recommendations

	Recommendation	Responsibility	Funding Sources	Status
	SOLID WASTE COLLECTION			
3-1	Provide assistance to municipalities within RSA-1, as needed, through the adoption of an ordinance such as Ordinance 1196 (the Commingled Recycling Ordinance).	Lewis County Solid Waste Utility (LCSW) staff	County	Complete
	SOLID WASTE TRANSFER			
3-2	Over a period of time (perhaps 6 months), track and record the volume or weight of solid waste and recyclables collected at each of the remaining four drop boxes to its geographic origin (e.g., zip codes and communities).	Drop box attendant	County	Complete
3-3	Over a period of time (perhaps 6 months), track and record the volume or weight of solid waste and recyclables processed through the CTS to its geographic origin (e.g., zip codes and communities).	Scale house attendant; haulers; LCSW staff	County	Ongoing
3-4	Consider budgeting for and initiating a South Transfer Station feasibility study or cost-benefit analysis.	LCSW staff	County	Complete
3-5	Review data sources for tracking disposal and recycling quantities and ensure that a consistent methodology is applied.	LCSW staff	Input from County/Ecology/SWAC; funding from County	Complete
3-6	Continue to monitor wait times at the CTS on Saturdays. If the data support it, approach the BOCC again to discuss changes to the CTS schedule to better serve its self-haul customers.	LCSW staff with SWAC support	County	Ongoing
	SOLID WASTE EXPORT AND DISPOSAL			
3-7	Plan ahead for waste export and disposal. Begin the process of reviewing and either renewing or establishing a new waste export/disposal contract by 2011.	LCSW staff with SWAC support	County	Complete
3-8	Revisit the option of incineration as a disposal option, if economically viable, and as cleaner technologies become available.	LCSW staff	County/SWAC	Ongoing
	WASTE REDUCTION			
4-1	Continue waste reduction programs through the Master Recycler/Composter program, online resources, and community outreach.	LCSW staff, Washington State University (WSU) Cooperative Extension, and program volunteers	Ecology Grant/County	Ongoing
4-2	Implement the business recognition and technical assistance program funded by the CPG.	LCSW staff	Ecology Grant/County	Removed

	Recommendation	Responsibility	Funding Sources	Status
	RECYCLING			
4-3	Facilitate the adoption of a standard curbside recycling program in all cities, following the program established in RSA-1.	LCSW staff with SWAC support	County	Complete
4-4	Investigate expansion of curbside collection to selected areas in RSA-2.	LCSW staff and haulers with SWAC support	Ecology Grant/County	Complete
4-5	Expand business participation in recycling through outreach, promotion, and on-call assistance.	LCSW staff with assistance from city staff	Ecology Grant/County	Ongoing
4-6	Renew the business recognition program to publicly acknowledge recycling efforts at certain businesses.	LCSW staff with SWAC support	Ecology Grant/County	Removed
4-7	Work with the Chamber of Commerce to increase recycling levels at businesses by sponsoring a venue where knowledge can be shared.	LCSW staff with support from Chamber of Commerce	County/Chamber and/or local business sponsorship	Ongoing
4-8	Increase recycling at existing and new glass drop-offs through promotion, monitoring of usage and contamination levels, and siting additional drop-offs at business parking lots, if needed.	LCSW staff	Ecology Grant/County	Ongoing
4-9	Improve recycling signage and education at transfer stations and drop boxes to increase recycling and reduce contamination.	LCSW staff	Ecology Grant/County	Complete
4-10	Monitor glass recycling markets in order to facilitate the best use of glass collected at recycling drop-offs.	LCSW staff and haulers	County	Ongoing
4-11	Conduct a waste composition study to assess types and quantities of materials in the waste stream to guide future waste and recycling planning.	LCSW staff oversight; possible consultant services	Ecology Grant/County	Ongoing
4-12	Expand the transfer station survey by adding questions about customers' access to garbage and recycling services at home as well as their zip codes and communities.	Scale house attendants and LCSW staff	County	Ongoing
4-13	Implement a permanent textile collection program, building on the pilot program established at the CTS in 2007.	LCSW staff	County/Private Business	Ongoing
	COMPOSTING			
4-14	Initiate drop-off collection service for yard waste at the CTS and ELCTS as soon as the modifications to the bulkheads are completed.	LCSW staff	County	Complete
4-15	Encourage residents to recycle food waste in their yard waste bins. Robust markets exist for nutrient-rich food waste.	LCSW staff and hauler	Ecology Grant/County/MRC Volunteer Efforts/Local Hauler	Complete

	Recommendation	Responsibility	Funding Sources	Status
	COMPOSTING (continued)			
4-16	Continue and expand backyard composting programs, including the Master Recycler/Composter program and compost bin sales.	LCSW staff with WSU Cooperative Extension	Ecology Grant/County/MRC Volunteer Efforts	Ongoing
4-17	Increase the number of households participating in yard waste collection by providing incentives for residents to sign up for yard waste collection.	LCSW staff and hauler with SWAC support	Ecology Grant/County/MRC Volunteer Efforts/Local Hauler	Ongoing
4-18	Increase organics collection from businesses by targeting education and outreach to restaurants, grocery stores, schools, hospitals, and food-processing operations.	LCSW staff and hauler with SWAC support	Ecology Grant/County/MRC Volunteer Efforts	Ongoing
4-19	Evaluate usage data for rural drop boxes to determine if yard waste drop-off collection should be provided to rural customers in the future.	LCSW staff and drop box attendant	County	Complete
	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS			
5-1	Create a green building promotional campaign. As part of this effort: ➢ Create a list of local resources for green building. ➢ Provide educational materials, such as those available from Ecology, at the building permit office and at local building supply stores. ➢ Work through the Chamber of Commerce and Lewis County Chapter of the Olympia Master Builders to conduct outreach to builders to provide assistance and direct them to resources.	LCSW staff with support from Chamber of Commerce and the Lewis County Chapter of the Olympia Master Builders	County	Ongoing
5-2	Conduct a pilot program for the drop off of wood and source-separated C&D waste for free or a modest fee.	LCSW Staff	Ecology Grant/County	Removed
5-3	Monitor the number and location of companies in the region accepting regional commingled C&D debris for recycling. Also, monitor the tipping fees and transportation costs. If availability and cost become more attractive, potentially promote this option.	LCSW Staff	County	Ongoing
	ELECTRONIC WASTES			
5-4	Continue to collect electronic wastes at the CTS and through special collection events. Identify services available through the manufacturer on state-wide programs. Promote the availability of these services.	LCSW Staff	County	Ongoing
5-5	Monitor the list of preferred processors as it is developed. If local or regional preferred processors become available, direct electronic wastes collected by the County to these processors.	LCSW Staff with approval from the BOCC	County	Ongoing

	Recommendation	Responsibility	Funding Sources	Status
	ELECTRONIC WASTES (continued)			
5-6	As more options become available for residents to return electronic wastes to retailers or manufacturers, promote these options.	LCSW Staff	County/State Product Stewardship Program	Ongoing
	MEDICAL WASTES			
5-7	Consider adding educational information about the proper management of medical wastes to the Lewis County website. Information should be developed in conjunction with the County's hospitals/medical clinics, retail suppliers, and other healthcare providers.	LCSW staff and Environmental Health	County	Complete
5-8	Depending on the outcome and success of other pharmacy take-back pilot programs being conducted in Washington, consider developing such a program.	LCSW staff and Environmental Health with support from retail pharmacy.	County/State Product Stewardship Program	Complete
	MODERATE RISK WASTES			
6-1	Continue existing operations at Hazo Hut and periodic collection events in outlying areas, as well as associated educational efforts. Monitor the need to hold special collection events more frequently or at different locations.	LCSW Staff	Ecology Grant/County	Ongoing
6-2	Keep informed of research and initiatives at the state level and review them for potential application in Lewis County. In particular: ➢ Continue to investigate alternatives and options for pushing back the management of MRW to the manufacturers and retailers of products containing toxic or hazardous materials. ➢ Continue to educate the public on alternative products to those containing toxic or hazardous materials and on the proper recycling or disposal of such products.	LCSW Staff	County	Ongoing
6-3	If a new transfer station is developed in South Lewis County (as described in Chapter 3), evaluate the potential for collecting and storing MRW at that facility.	LCSW Staff, as part of feasibility study (#3-4 above).	County	Ongoing
6-4	As economic development is pursued in South Lewis County, monitor the types of businesses and industry coming into the County and work with these companies to identify, reduce, and properly manage MRW.	LCSW staff with support from Chamber of Commerce	County	Ongoing
6-5	Work with retailers locally to establish and promote latex paint take-back programs. As such programs become available, eventually consider not accepting latex paint at the Hazo Hut.	LCSW Staff	County/State Product Stewardship Program	Complete
	ADMINISTRATION			
7-1	As described in Chapters 3 and 4, continue to work with the municipalities located in RSA-1 to help each adopt a commingled recycling program.	LCSW Staff	County	Complete
7-2	Review, amend, and establish solid waste ordinances as appropriate.	LCSW Staff, Environmental Health Staff	County	Ongoing

	Recommendation	Responsibility	Funding Sources	Status
	ADMINISTRATION (continued)			
7-3	Continue and fund existing administrative and enforcement activities.	LCSW Staff and ESD	Ecology Grant/County	Ongoing
7-4	Consider whether to pursue additional representation on the SWAC, particularly by business/industry or someone from the south end of the County.	LCSW Staff and SWAC	County	Ongoing
7-5	Implement consistent monitoring and tracking methodologies recommended in Chapters 3 and 4 of this plan.	LCSW Staff	County	Ongoing
7-6	Monitor the review of the proposed Birchfield development and consider the manner in which solid waste services would be provided.	LCSW Staff	County	Ongoing

Appendix D – Ordinance 1339

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

IN THE MATTER OF:	ORDINANCE NO. Ord 1339
ORDINANCE 1339, WHICH EXPANDS THE RECYCLING SERVICE AREA 1 (RSA-1) FOR CURBSIDE RECYCLING AND AMENDS ORDINANCES 1136, 1136A, 1157, AND 1196	

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED

DONE IN OPEN SESSION this 31st day of January, 2023.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Jonathan Meyer, Prosecuting Attorney

Kevin A. McDowell
By: Kevin A. McDowell,
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Sean D. Swope
Sean D. Swope, Chair

ATTEST:

Scott J. Brummer
Scott J. Brummer, Vice Chair

Rieva Lester
Rieva Lester,
Clerk of the Lewis County Board of
County Commissioners

Lindsey R. Pollock, DVM
Lindsey R. Pollock, DVM, Commissioner

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

ORDINANCE 1339, WHICH EXPANDS THE RECYCLING SERVICE AREA 1 (RSA-1) CURBSIDE RECYCLING AND AMENDS ORDINANCES 1136, 1136A, 1136B, 1157, AND 1196	))))	**ORDINANCE No. 1339**

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) adopted Ordinance 1196 on October 1, 2007, to implement curbside recycling in an area identified as Recycling Service Area 1 (RSA-1), which extends from the town of Pe Ell to the city of Morton; and

WHEREAS, community members living east of Morton expressed to the BOCC an interest in curbside recycling services. A survey was prepared, distributed and tallied, as reflected in the Solid Waste staff report; and

WHEREAS, it appears to the BOCC that an expansion of curbside recycling collection service, to be offered by the certificated hauler, requires an amendment to existing Recycling Services Areas; and

WHEREAS, the BOCC has reviewed the below proposed ordinance at an open public hearing and it appears to be in the publics best interest; and

WHEREAS, the BOCC held a hearing regarding the matter on Nov. 29, 2022; and

WHEREAS, it was later discovered that the Nov. 29, 2022, hearing had not been properly noticed;

WHEREAS, the BOCC issued a notice of hearing on Jan. 17, 2023, setting at or after 10 a.m. Jan. 31, 2023, as the new hearing date for Ordinance 1339;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the BOCC hereby adopts the following code provisions and amendments as follows:

Chapter 8.10
RECYCLING SERVICE AREA

Sections:

Article I. Recycling Service Area

8.10.010 Recycling service area identified.
8.10.020 Curbside recycling program for RSA-1 adopted.

8.10.030 RSA-1 defined.
8.10.040 Eligibility for service.
8.10.050 Participation.
8.10.060 Customer notification.
8.10.070 Collection bins.
8.10.080 Collection frequency.
8.10.090 Recyclables collected.
8.10.100 Incentives for participation.
8.10.110 Rates.
8.10.120 Program monitoring.
8.10.130 Curbside recycling program - Review.

Article I. Recycling Service Area

8.10.010 Recycling service area identified.

Recycling Service Areas 1, 2a, 2b, 2c and 2d as set forth in the adopted 1993 Lewis County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (hereafter CSWMP) and as identified in Exhibit A to the ordinance codified in this chapter was amended to Recycling Service Areas 1 and 2 (RSA-1 and RSA-2) in 2008, A new RSA-1, as shown in Exhibit A, to include all of unincorporated Lewis County is now adopted and defined in LCC 8.10.030.

8.10.020 Curbside recycling program for RSA-1 adopted.

The program design for a curbside recycling program for RSA-1 as set forth in the adopted 1993 Lewis County CSWMP Update, adopted by Lewis County Resolution No. 93-505, and the 2000 Lewis County Solid and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan (hereafter SMRWMP) Update, adopted by Lewis County Resolution No. 00-266, and as identified in Article II is hereby adopted and implemented.

Article II. Program Design

8.10.030 RSA-1 defined.

(1) RSA-1 is defined as all unincorporated areas of Lewis County.

8.10.040 Eligibility for service.

(1) Service will be made available to all single-family residences in RSA-1 on a voluntary basis. Residents will be eligible for participation in the program regardless if they subscribe to regular garbage collection service. Subscribers signing up for only the recycling service will not be charged a garbage collection fee.

(2) Accounts may be established for multifamily complexes, mobile home parks, and small businesses at the discretion of the hauler on a case-by-case basis. Multifamily complexes are defined as having more than four units. Complexes having two through four units will automatically be eligible for the recycling

service. The criteria upon which the hauler will determine eligibility of the larger multifamily complexes and mobile home parks is as follows:

(a) Ease of access by the recycle collection vehicle.

(b) Availability and proximity of alternate recycling opportunities.

8.10.050 Participation.

(1) Service will begin following the setting of rates by the Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission (hereafter WUTC). The hauler will not begin billing for the service until after the service begins.

(2) All customers subscribing to garbage collection service within the county designated as RSA-1 will be given a 95-gallon recycling container, and will be charged for the availability of the curbside recycling service. Those who choose not to participate may request that the hauler remove the recycling container; monthly recycling service fees will continue to be charged.

(3) Only those customers subscribing to once per month garbage service, regardless of size of can, or those persons subscribing for service on an occasional basis using a cart or "occasional use bags" supplied by the hauler, will not be charged for recycling services if they choose not to participate.

(4) Those wishing for recycling service may sign up any time during the length of the program by contacting the hauler and requesting the service and a commingled recycling container. When sign-up occurs after the program begins and the new rate structure is established, service will commence within two weeks of sign-up.

8.10.060 Customer notification.

(1) It shall be the responsibility of the hauler to adequately notify all customers in RSA-1 according to WUTC format and requirements. Those customers wishing to be regular customers, whether they recycle or not within the program, will pay the rate as specified by the WUTC tariff. There will be no penalty fees added for those regular customers who do not wish to recycle through the curbside program.

(2) The hauler will ensure that all RSA-1 customers receive written sign-up cards that list and identify garbage service options so that the customers may reduce their level of service with language illustrating how weekly 65-gallon can customers can reduce to every other week pickup, or once per month pick-up, etc., by voluntarily recycling. Customers shall be notified to call the hauler's administrative office for any explanations regarding non-recycling options.

8.10.070 Collection bins.

(1) One 95-gallon rolling recycling container will be provided to each participant in the program by the hauler. The hauler will recoup the capital investment through the rates established by the WUTC.

(2) The containers will remain the property of the hauler and upon withdrawing from the program, participants will surrender the container to the hauler.

(3) The hauler will be expected to file any and all rates as required by the WUTC to ensure that additional containers may be made available to consumers on an as-needed basis, and in conformance with the state tariffing requirements.

8.10.080 Collection frequency.

Recyclables will be collected every other week. Upon signing up for the program, the hauler will provide the participant with written information about the recyclables to be collected, proper preparation of the materials, responsibilities of the participant, and a calendar indicating the pickup dates. In addition, written materials will also include the contact numbers of the hauler and the Lewis County solid waste utility in order for participants to comment on the program.

8.10.090 Recyclables collected.

(1) The following commodities will be collected:

(a) Newspaper;

(b) Cardboard;

(c) Aluminum cans;

(d) Magazines;

(e) Paperboard;

(f) Tin cans;

(g) Plastic bottles and jugs; and

(h) Mixed waste paper.

(2) Participants will be notified by the hauler of the acceptable methods of preparing recyclables and use of the containers.

(3) Modifications may occur to the list of acceptable recyclables if deemed appropriate by the county and the hauler. At least 30 days' prior written notice in the form of either a can tag or bill insert will be produced and distributed to the affected participants by the hauler.

8.10.100 Incentives for participation.

(1) In order to encourage residents to choose the lowest level of garbage service to meet their needs, and thereby encourage participation in a recycling program, several options for garbage service will be provided to residents in RSA-1. These options include a minimum of the following:

(a) One 65-gallon container, picked up once per month;

(b) One 95-gallon container, picked up once per month;

(c) One 65-gallon container, picked up every other week;

(d) One 95-gallon container, picked up every other week;

(e) One 65-gallon container, picked up every week;

(f) One 95-gallon container, picked up every week;

(g) Occasional collection of a 32-gallon bag upon request by the customer.

(2) Containers will be furnished by the hauler. Weight allowance per container will be defined in the hauler's tariff filed with the WUTC.

8.10.110 Rates.

(1) The rates for the combined garbage-recycling collection service will be determined by the WUTC through their authority and responsibility to set rates.

(2) A uniform collection rate structure will be established and will apply to all garbage collection subscribers in RSA-1 regardless of their level of participation in the recycling program.

8.10.120 Program monitoring.

(1) The hauler will record and provide monthly reports in a form acceptable to the county concerning the following:

(a) Tonnage of commingled recyclables collected through the program;

(b) Number of customers subscribing to garbage service within each service level;

(c) Number of customers setting out recycling containers;

(d) Number of customers opting out of program through once-per-month or "occasional" service.

(2) These reports will be used in determining the success of the program and for meeting the state's monitoring and reporting requirements.

8.10.130 Curbside recycling program - Review.

The expanded commingled curbside recycling program in RSA-1 will officially commence on the date that the rates for the new service, established by the WUTC in accordance with Chapter 81.77 RCW, take effect. The Lewis County curbside recycling program shall be subject to continuing review and evaluation by the county. At least every five years, the county and the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee shall take action to review and, if needed, revise, rescind or expand the curbside recycling program. Any revision of the curbside recycling program shall be consistent with the current Lewis County CSHWMP.

AND FURTHERMORE, the code reviser may make such editorial changes to the online code as are appropriate in light of its passage.

PASSED IN REGULAR SESSION THIS 31st DAY OF JANUARY 2023, following a public hearing publicized in the newspaper of record on January 17, 2023.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Jonathan Meyer, Prosecutor

By: Kevin A. McDowell, Deputy Prosecutor

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Sean D. Swope, Chair

Scott J. Brummer, Vice Chair

ATTEST:

Rieva Lester, Clerk of the Board

Lindsey R. Pollock, DVM, Commissioner

SEAL OF LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISIONERS SINCE 1845 WASHINGTON'S 1ST COUNTY

BOCC AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

BOCC Meeting Date: Jan. 31, 2023

Suggested Wording for Agenda Item:

Ordinance 1339, which expands the Recycling Service Area 1 (RSA-1) for Curbside Recycling and amends Ordinances 1136, 1136A, 1157, and 1196

Agenda Type: Hearing - Ordinance

Contact: Rocky Lyon

Phone: 360-740-1403

Department: PW - Public Works

Description:

Ordinance 1339 expands the Recycling Service Area 1 (RSA-1) for Curbside Recycling and amends Ordinances 1136, 1136A, 1157, and 1196.

Approvals:

User	Status
Josh Metcalf	Pending
Kevin McDowell	Pending
PA's Office	Pending

Publication Requirements:

Publications:

Additional Copies:

Teri Lopez
Tina Hemphill

Cover Letter To:

Appendix E – Lewis County Interlocal Agreement for Disposal Between Lewis County and Cowlitz County

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

IN THE MATTER OF:	RESOLUTION NO. 23-386
AUTHORIZE THE EXECUTION OF AN INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN COWLITZ COUNTY, LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1, AND LEWIS COUNTY FOR DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE	

WHEREAS, Cowlitz County has planned for and desires to receive solid waste from customers and jurisdictions outside of Cowlitz County for disposal of their certain solid wastes at Cowlitz County's Landfill; and

WHEREAS, Lewis County has planned for and desires to dispose of solid wastes generated in Lewis County at a landfill outside of Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, Lewis County and Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 ("District") desire to enter into an agreement with Cowlitz County to provide for Cowlitz County to dispose of certain solid wastes generated in Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, Cowlitz County, Lewis County, and the District are authorized and empowered to enter into this interlocal agreement to perform solid waste services pursuant to RCW 39.34.080.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Lewis County Board of County Commissioners hereby acknowledge and approve the attached interlocal agreement between the parties herein.

DONE IN OPEN SESSION this 5th day of December, 2023.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Jonathan Meyer, Prosecuting Attorney

David Bailey
By: David Bailey,
Chief Civil Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Sean D. Swope
Sean D. Swope, Chair

ATTEST:

Scott J. Brummer
Scott J. Brummer, Vice Chair

Rieva Lester, CMC
Rieva Lester, CMC,
Clerk of the Lewis County Board of
County Commissioners

Lindsey R. Pollock, DVM
Lindsey R. Pollock, DVM, Commissioner

BEFORE THE BOARD OF LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1

IN THE MATTER OF:
AUTHORIZE THE EXECUTIONS OF AN INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN COWLITZ COUNTY, LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1 AND LEWIS COUNTY FOR DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE

Resolution No. 005-23

WHEREAS, Cowlitz County has planned for and desires to receive solid waste from customers and jurisdictions outside of Cowlitz County for disposal of their certain solid wastes at Cowlitz County's Landfill; and

WHEREAS, Lewis County has planned for and desires to dispose of solid wastes generated in Lewis County at a landfill outside of Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, Lewis County and Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 ("District") desire to enter into an agreement with Cowlitz County to provide for Cowlitz County to Dispose of certain solid wastes generated in Lewis County; and

WHEREAS, Cowlitz County, Lewis County, and the District are authorized and empowered to enter into this interlocal agreement to perform solid waste services pursuant to RCW 39.34.080.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Governing Board Commissioners for the Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 hereby acknowledge and approve the attached interlocal agreement between parties herein.

PASSED IN SPECIAL SESSION this 27th day of December 2023.

ATTEST:

Josh Metcalf, Clerk of the Board

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE
DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1

Scott J. Brummer, Chair

Lindsey R. Pollock, DVM, Vice Chair

Absent
Sean D. Swope, Commissioner

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN COWLITZ COUNTY AND LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1 AND LEWIS COUNTY FOR DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN SOLID WASTES

This Interlocal Agreement between Cowlitz County and Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 for Disposal of Certain Solid Wastes ("Interlocal Agreement") is made and entered by and between Cowlitz County, Washington ("Cowlitz County"), and Lewis County, Washington ("Lewis County") political subdivisions of the State of Washington, and Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 ("District") a quasi-municipal corporation formed pursuant to Chapter 36.58 of the Revised Code of Washington. The Cowlitz County and Lewis County and the District may be referred to herein collectively as the "Parties" and individually as a "Party".

WHEREAS, the Cowlitz County has planned for and desires to receive solid waste from customers and jurisdictions outside of Cowlitz County for disposal of their certain solid wastes at the Landfill, and,

WHEREAS, Lewis County has planned for and desires to dispose of solid wastes generated in Lewis County at a landfill outside of Lewis County, and,

WHEREAS, the District desires to enter into an agreement with Cowlitz County to provide for Cowlitz County to dispose of certain solid wastes generated in Lewis County, and,

WHEREAS, Cowlitz County and Lewis County and the District are authorized and empowered to enter into this interlocal agreement to perform solid waste services pursuant to RCW 39.34.080; now therefore,

COWLITZ COUNTY AND LEWIS COUNTY AND LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1 UNDERSTAND AND AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. Definitions. For purposes of this Interlocal Agreement, the following definitions shall apply.

    1.1. "Acceptable Waste" means those Certain Solid Wastes as defined herein which are not Excluded Wastes and that conform to Cowlitz County's waste acceptance criteria for disposal at the Landfill, as determined by applicable regulations, Cowlitz County policies, and permit conditions associated with the Cowlitz County's Landfill.

    1.2. "Certain Solid Wastes" means any Solid Waste generated within Lewis County which requires landfill disposal, and for which District has responsibility and flow control authority, whether generated or collected by a private or public entity, including by the District itself, a District contractor, a city within Lewis County, a city contractor, or

a private hauler operating within Lewis County under the authority of a "G" certificate granted by the Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission under the provisions of Chapter 81.77 RCW.

1.3. "Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan" means the Cowlitz County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan adopted and periodically reviewed, amended, or updated by the Cowlitz County pursuant to Chapter 70.95 RCW.

1.4. "Disposal District" or "District" means Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1, a quasi-municipal corporation of the State of Washington, its successors and assigns. The term shall include the officials, officers, agents, and employees of the Disposal District and, to the extent that such officials, officers, agents, or employees are officials, agents, officers, or employees of Lewis County, or acting on behalf of Lewis County interests, it shall include Lewis County.

1.5. "Effective Date" means that date upon which this Agreement is fully executed by the District and Cowlitz County and Lewis County, and upon compliance with RCW 39.34.040.

1.6. "Excluded Wastes" means waste that:

(a) is prohibited from acceptance at the Landfill by state, federal or local law, regulation, rule, code, ordinance, order, or permit condition, or by directive of any governmental agency with jurisdiction to prohibit such acceptance;

(b) is or contains Hazardous Waste (as defined below), provided that any such Hazardous Waste the acceptance of which at the Landfill is permitted by applicable law or permit, or an exemption, exclusion, or variance thereto issued by a governmental entity with jurisdiction, shall not be an "Excluded Waste";

(c) Cowlitz County, in compliance with the designation methodology and process set forth in Appendix A to this Agreement and incorporated herein by reference, designates as Excluded Waste in a writing signed by ___ and issued to the District in compliance with the Notice provision of this Interlocal Agreement;

(d) Cowlitz County reasonably believes would, as a result of or upon disposal, be a violation of local, state or federal law, regulation or ordinance, including land use restrictions or conditions applicable to the Landfill;

(e) Cowlitz County reasonably believes would present a significant risk to human health or the environment, cause a nuisance, or otherwise create or expose Cowlitz County to significant liability;

(f) is debris from construction or demolition activities which contains gypsum except as incidental amounts, where incidental amounts

are intended to be no greater than approximately 10% of the debris;

(g) is any other solid waste Cowlitz County reasonably believes contains sulfur compounds in sufficient concentration to cause one or more of the outcomes contemplated in clause (d) of this section, in Cowlitz County's sole determination; or

(h) is a solid waste which contains free liquids as determined by the Paint Filter Liquids Test, Method 9095, in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846.

1.7. "Hazardous Waste" means those solid wastes designated by 40 CFR Part 261, and regulated as hazardous and /or mixed waste by the United States EPA or designated a dangerous or extremely hazardous waste as defined by Washington State regulations adopted pursuant to Chapter 70.105 RCW or as amended.

1.8. "Interlocal Agreement" means this Interlocal Agreement for Disposal of Certain Solid Wastes, including as amended from time to time.

1.9. "Landfill" means the Cowlitz County Headquarters Landfill for Solid Waste Disposal.

1.10. "Parties" means Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 and Cowlitz County and Lewis County, and their respective successors and assigns.

1.11. "Solid Waste" means "solid waste" as that term is defined by RCW 70.95.030 and regulations promulgated thereunder.

1.12. "Transfer Station" means the facility or facilities in Lewis County that receive(s) and consolidate(s) municipal solid waste and other solid wastes in preparation for transport for disposal at a landfill outside of Lewis County.

1.13. "Uncontrollable Circumstance" means:

(a) Any act or event that has had or may reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the rights or obligations of a Party to this Agreement, if that act or event is beyond the reasonable control of the Party relying thereon as justification for not performing an obligation or complying with any condition required of that Party under this Agreement, those acts or events shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

i. An act of God (except normal weather conditions for the geographic area of the Landfill or Transfer Station as applicable), hurricanes, tornadoes, epidemic, landslide,

lightning, earthquake, volcanic eruption, nuclear radiation, fire or explosion, flood or similar occurrence, an act of public enemy, war, blockade, insurrection, riot, general arrest, or restraint of government and people, civil disturbance or similar occurrence, that directly affects the operation of the Landfill or Transfer Station;

ii. The failure of any appropriate federal, state or local agency or public or private utility having operation jurisdiction over, or responsibility to serve the Landfill or Transfer Station, to provide, maintain and assure maintenance of any necessary utility which failure is not caused by Cowlitz County's or Lewis County's or District's (as applicable) failure to pay for those utilities or failure to comply with applicable law; or

iii. Any strike or work stoppage.

2. District Designation of the Cowlitz County Headquarters Landfill for Solid Waste Disposal. By execution of this Agreement, the District designates the Landfill for the disposal of Acceptable Waste (as hereinabove defined) generated within the geographic limits of Lewis County, pursuant to Lewis County Code 8.15. This designation shall also apply to solid waste generated through the District's recycling collection and sorting operations, when a solid waste residual requiring disposal results from such operations. This designation of Cowlitz County's Landfill shall continue in full force and effect for the term of this Agreement. The designation of the Landfill in this section shall not reduce or otherwise affect the District's control over solid waste collection as permitted by applicable state law.

3. District's Obligation as to Acceptable Waste. By execution of this Interlocal Agreement, the District agrees that it is fully informed as to what currently constitutes Acceptable Waste, and that it shall exercise best efforts to assure to Cowlitz County on an ongoing basis that only Acceptable Waste is tendered to Cowlitz County for disposal, which at a minimum will include:

(a) implementing a system to prescreen all incoming loads of construction and demolition debris, to ensure that each load contains less than an incidental quantity of drywall;

(b) establishing and maintaining a program of operating and monitoring procedures to prevent the transportation or delivery to the Landfill of Excluded Waste; and

(c) advising its drivers and its Transfer Station operators of Cowlitz County's prohibition on delivery of Excluded Waste.

Cowlitz County may also inspect waste delivered under this Agreement in accordance with its permit and operation plan, and reserves the right to reject any load(s) of waste that it determines in its sole discretion is not Acceptable Waste. Such rejected waste shall be returned to the District or otherwise properly disposed at the expense of the District. In the event Cowlitz County rejects or revokes acceptance of waste hereunder, the District shall, at its sole cost, promptly remove or arrange to have the rejected waste removed. If the rejected waste is not removed

within ten (10) days from receipt of notice, Cowlitz County shall have the right and authority to handle and dispose of the rejected or Excluded Waste, and the District shall pay and/or reimburse Company for any and all costs, damages and/or fines incurred as a result of or relating to the District's tender or delivery of Excluded Waste or other failure to comply or conform to this Agreement, including, without limitation, costs of inspection, testing, analysis, handling and disposal of Excluded Waste.

The District will not knowingly deliver solid waste to the Landfill from the District's Transfer Stations or otherwise by the District or its subcontractors that fails to conform to the definition of Acceptable Waste set forth in Section 1 of this Agreement or that contains Excluded Waste, except by prior consent or arrangement with the County.

4. Responsibility for Solid Waste Disposal. For the term of this Agreement, Cowlitz County shall be solely responsible for the disposal of all Acceptable Waste generated within Lewis County and delivered to the Landfill by the District. Cowlitz County shall operate the Landfill and associated facilities in a form and manner sufficient to perform the services under this Agreement. Cowlitz County at its sole expense shall keep all such facilities in good working order and repair. Cowlitz County's responsibilities under this Agreement include, but are not limited to:

   4.1. Acceptance of, storage of, handling of, and conditionally providing a vendor for unloading and disposal of Acceptable Waste delivered to the Landfill;

   4.2. Obtaining any permit, license, certificate or governmental approval required for the Landfill and the disposal of Solid Waste furnished under this Agreement.

   4.3. Compliance with applicable law in performing under this Agreement.

5. No Minimum Quantity. The District shall not be obligated, directly or indirectly, for the disposal of any specified or minimum quantity of Acceptable Waste for disposal at the Landfill.

6. Delivery of Acceptable Waste. The District shall cause the Acceptable Waste covered by this Interlocal Agreement to be delivered from the Transfer Stations within Lewis County to the Landfill for disposal by Cowlitz County in suitable transfer trailers. Suitable transfer trailers are trailers capable of fully containing the solid waste contents, of conveying a minimum 29-ton payload per trip, and of being emptied by the tipper at the Landfill. Generally, waste collections within Lewis County being delivered to the Landfill shall average 25 tons per load. Loads delivered shall take Exit 46 from I-5 and utilize Headquarters Road as the designated route to the Landfill. In the event Cowlitz County closes this route or it

becomes impassable or the Landfill becomes unavailable for any reason, Cowlitz County shall designate an alternative, adequate route to the Landfill if such adequate route is found to be available.

7. Pricing, Escalation, Payment, Records and Reports. Subject to the provisions of this Section 7, the District shall pay Cowlitz County a disposal fee for each ton of Acceptable Waste tendered to and accepted by Cowlitz County at the Landfill, plus the tipping fee surcharge in Section 7.1, if applicable. The District shall weigh each trailer load of waste at the Landfill. The Cowlitz County price for each ton of Acceptable Waste shall be as follows:

7.1. Disposal Fee. Cowlitz County will accept for disposal Acceptable Waste at a price of Thirty One Dollars and Twenty cents ($31.20) per ton (the "Disposal Fee"). If tipping is required at the Landfill an additional charge of one dollar and fifteen cents ($1.15) per ton (the "Tipping Fee") will be added to the Disposal Fee. The District will be responsible for all applicable refuse collection taxes, unless it presents an exemption certificate to Cowlitz County to evidence previous payment.

7.2. Annual Rate Adjustment. Cowlitz County agrees to charge the initial Disposal Fee of Thirty One Dollars and Twenty cents ($31.20) per ton for period between the date of execution of Agreement and June 30 2024. On July 1, 2024, and annually thereafter during the term of this Agreement, the sum of the then-current Disposal Fee and the Tipping Fee surcharge (the "Fees") shall be automatically adjusted by 90% of the December to December percent change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, All Items, West Size B/C 96=100 ("CPI"), as published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics ("BLS"), Series ID CUURN400SA0. The rate adjustments shall be determined by: (1) Calculating the difference between the CPI December Value for the previous year and the CPI December Value for the current year; (2) Dividing that difference by the CPI December Value for the previous year to determine the percentage change;

7.3. In consideration of the Services provided hereunder, the District agrees to pay Cowlitz County on a monthly basis. Cowlitz County will issue an invoice by the 15th of each month that includes a record of each transaction that occurred in the previous month together with any taxes due and adjustments. The District will pay invoices such that payment is received by Cowlitz County no later than the 15th of the month following the issuance of the invoice, or the preceding workday should the 15th fall on a weekend or holiday. i.e., May transactions will be invoiced no later than June 15th with payment receipt due on or before July 15th or the preceding workday. The District shall pay an

administrative late fee on all past due amounts at a rate of one percent (1%) of the amount past due with a minimum charge of $10.00 per month.

7.4. Records. In accordance with State public records act and archiving schedules, Cowlitz County, Lewis County, and the District shall keep accurate records of all transactions connected with this Agreement including, but not limited to, all correspondence and invoices, weigh tickets or receipts.

7.5. Reports. If requested by the District, Cowlitz County shall provide a report for the preceding month including: (a) The tonnage accepted by Cowlitz County from the District; (b) summary invoice listing by transaction of waste delivered for the month; (c) documentation regarding Excluded Waste, if any.

7.6. Nothing in this Section prohibits nor shall it be construed to prohibit the adjustment of the Disposal Fee or Tipping Fee surcharge at any time by mutual consent of the Parties to reflect changes in load weights, equipment, routes or for any other reason mutually agreed upon. Cowlitz County shall be entitled to increase the Disposal Fee as necessary to offset Cowlitz County's actual increased costs due to any new tax or fees imposed by local, state or federal regulation.

8. Comprehensive Plans. For the duration of this Interlocal Agreement, the District and Lewis County shall adhere to Lewis County's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan prepared and periodically reviewed and revised by it pursuant to Chapter 70.95 RCW, and Cowlitz County shall adhere to its own Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans prepared and periodically reviewed and revised by it pursuant to Chapter 70.95 RCW. For the duration of this Interlocal Agreement, the District authorizes Cowlitz County to include in its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan provisions for the disposal at the Landfill of all Acceptable Waste provided by the District and generated within Lewis County, and Lewis County shall include provisions in its own Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan to provide for the District's disposal of Acceptable Wastes at the Landfill. Waste generated within Lewis County which is not Acceptable Waste shall remain the responsibility of the District, unless other arrangements are agreed to by Cowlitz County.

9. Waste Reduction and Recycling. The District, Cowlitz County, and Lewis County agree to cooperate in any appropriate manner mutually agreeable to the parties, to achieve the priorities for waste reduction and waste recycling set forth in their respective Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans.

10. Indemnification.

10.1. Subject only to the limitations expressly set forth in this Section, Cowlitz County covenants and agrees that, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, it will indemnify and hold harmless Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1, Lewis County, and their respective officials, officers, and agents, from any and all liabilities, actions, damages, claims, demands, judgments, losses, costs, expenses, suits and actions, including but not limited to attorneys' fees and expenses at trial and on appeal, relating to or resulting from:

(a) any injury to or death of any person or persons, or loss of or damage to property caused or alleged to be caused by Cowlitz County or any of its officials, officers, agents, employees, subcontractors (or any officer, agent or employee of any subcontractor), or any person under the control of or alleged to be under the control of or acting at the direction of Cowlitz County or any subcontractor, arising in connection with or as a result of:

i. this Agreement;

ii. the performance by Cowlitz County of its obligations under this Agreement;

iii. the use or operation of the Landfill by Cowlitz County; or

iv. the condition of the Landfill under the management or control of Cowlitz County between the execution of this Agreement and the termination of this Agreement;

(b) any actual or allegation of infringement, violation or conversion of any patent, license, proprietary right, trade secret or other similar interest, in connection with the operation of the Landfill by Cowlitz County or the design, technology, processes, machinery or equipment used at or in association with the Landfill by Cowlitz County.

10.2. Subject only to the limitations expressly set forth in this Section, Lewis County and Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 covenant and agree that, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, they will indemnify and hold harmless Cowlitz County and its respective officials, officers, and agents from any and all liabilities, actions, damages, claims, demands, judgments, losses, costs, expenses, suits and actions, including but not limited to attorneys' fees and expenses at trial and on appeal, relating to or resulting from:

(a) any injury to or death of any person or persons, or loss of or damage to property caused or alleged to be caused by Lewis County and Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 or any of its officials, officers, agents, employees, subcontractors (or any officer, agent or employee of any subcontractor), or any person under the control of or alleged to be under the control of or acting at the direction of Lewis County and Lewis County Solid

Waste Disposal District No. 1 County or any subcontractor, arising in connection with or as a result of:

i. this Agreement;
ii. the performance by Lewis County and Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 of its obligations under this Agreement; or
iii. Lewis County or Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1's use of the Landfill beginning with the execution of this Agreement.

10.3. No Party hereto shall be required to indemnify the other or hold the other harmless pursuant to the provisions of this Section with respect to any loss, damage or claim due to the negligence of such other Party.

10.4. It is the intention of the Parties that each Party bear responsibility with respect to any claims of third parties to which Chapter 4.22 RCW is applicable to the extent of its own fault (as that term is defined in RCW 4.22.015). Each Party shall have the right of contribution against the other Party for any sums paid by it for which it has the right to look to such other Party.

10.5. The foregoing indemnification and hold harmless provisions are for the sole and exclusive benefit and protection of the Disposal District, Lewis County, Cowlitz County, and their respective officials, officers, agents, and employees, and are not intended, nor shall they be construed, to confer any rights on or liabilities to any person or persons other than the Disposal District, Lewis County and Cowlitz County and their respective officials, officers, agents and employees.

10.6. If a court of competent jurisdiction determines that this Agreement is subject to RCW 4.24.115, then each party's liability to provide indemnity for liability for damages arising out of bodily injury to persons or damage to property caused by or resulting from concurrent negligence of Cowlitz County, Lewis County and/or the District shall be limited to that party's own negligence.

10.7. It is further specifically and expressly understood that the indemnification provided in this Section constitutes Cowlitz County's waiver of immunity under industrial insurance and Title 51 RCW solely for the purposes of this indemnification and not with respect to a claim by any third party. This waiver has been mutually negotiated by the Parties.

10.8. It is further specifically and expressly understood that the indemnification provided in this Section constitutes District's waiver of immunity under industrial insurance and Title 51 RCW solely for

the purposes of this indemnification and not with respect to a claim by any third party. This waiver has been mutually negotiated by the Parties.

10.9. It is further specifically and expressly understood that the indemnification provided in this Section constitutes Lewis County's waiver of immunity under industrial insurance and Title 51 RCW solely for the purposes of this indemnification and not with respect to a claim by any third party. This waiver has been mutually negotiated by the Parties.

10.10. Cowlitz County shall pay all royalties fees and license payments, shall defend all suits or claims for patent infringements that may occur in the performance of this Agreement and shall hold the District harmless from any loss on account thereof.

10.11. Except as otherwise expressly stated herein, the Parties do not under this Section waive or surrender indemnity available under any federal, state, regional or local law. This Section shall survive termination or expiration of the Agreement.

11. Insurance. Each party shall maintain its own insurance and/or self-insurance for its liabilities from damage to property and /or injuries to persons arising out of its activities associated with this Agreement as it deems reasonably appropriate and prudent. The maintenance of, or lack thereof of insurance and/or self-insurance shall not limit the liability of the indemnifying part to the indemnified party(s). Each party shall provide the other with a certificate of insurance or letter of self-insurance as the case may be upon request.

(a) Cowlitz County is a political subdivision of the State of Washington and is self-insured by and through the Washington Counties Risk Pool (WCRP). If requested by the District, Cowlitz County will provide the District with a Certificate of Insurance or similar affirmation signed by WCRP that the County is self-insured by and through WCRP.

(b) The Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1 is a quasi-municipal corporation of the State of Washington. The District shall at all times during the term of this Interlocal Agreement maintain insurance coverage as fully self-insured through the Washington Cities Insurance Authority (WCIA) or WCRP, or shall maintain private insurance coverage. If District is not a member of a risk pool, District shall carry liability coverage to include coverage for bodily injury, property damage, and contractual liability, with the following minimum limits: Each Occurrence - $1,000,000; General Aggregate - $2,000,000; shall include liability arising out of

premises, operations, independent contractors, personal injury, advertising injury, and liability assumed under an insured contract. District shall provide evidence to Cowlitz County within by the time of execution of this Agreement, and thereafter as requested by Cowlitz County, a Certificate of Insurance of private coverage or a signed affirmation from WCIA or WCRP that the District is self-insured by and through WCIA or WCRP. All non-risk pool policies shall name Cowlitz County as a covered entity under said policy(s).

(c) Lewis County is a political subdivision of the State of Washington and is self-insured by and through the Washington Counties Risk Pool (WCRP). If requested by the Cowlitz County, Lewis County will provide Cowlitz County with a Certificate of Insurance or similar affirmation signed by WCRP that Lewis County is self-insured by and through WCRP.

12. Term. This Interlocal Agreement shall continue to be in full force and effect unless amended, supplemented, or terminated as provided in herein.

13. Uncontrollable Circumstances.

13.1. Uncontrollable Circumstances Limited. No Party shall be considered in default in the performance of its obligations under this Agreement (not including the obligation to make payments) to the extent that such performance is prevented or impaired by the occurrence of Uncontrollable Circumstances.

13.2. Notification. As soon as possible after the occurrence of an Uncontrollable Circumstance, following the time the knowledgeable Party becomes aware of the Uncontrollable Circumstance, such Party shall notify the others of the event. The obligations under this Agreement of the affected Party shall be suspended, other than for payment of monies due, but only with respect to the particular component of obligations affected by the event and only for the period during which the event of Uncontrollable Circumstances exists; given a reasonable time during which to assess the impacts caused by an event of Uncontrollable Circumstances. Cowlitz County will have sole discretion to determine whether it will make repairs and resume all or part of the operations or whether it will terminate all operations at the Landfill.

14. Amendment, Supplementation or Mutual Termination. This Interlocal Agreement shall be reviewed by the parties every five (5) years or in conjunction with the respective Party's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan update process, whichever occurs first, and may be amended, supplemented or terminated upon the agreement of all the Parties with the same formalities as the original Agreement. Any amendments, supplements, or mutual termination shall be in writing and shall

be signed by the authorized officers of the Parties at least thirty (30) calendar days in advance of the effective date of such action.

15. Unilateral Termination.

15.1. Public Convenience. This Agreement may be terminated for public convenience by any Party, upon one hundred twenty (120) calendar days' written notice to the other Party. Written notice may include, but is not limited to notice provided by United States Postal Service (USPS), FAX or hand-delivery. If this Agreement is so terminated, Cowlitz County is entitled to payments required under the terms of this Agreement for disposal services provided prior to the Effective Date of Termination. Notice of termination shall be conclusively deemed to have been delivered to and received by a Party as of midnight of the fifth (5th) day following the date of its posting in the United States mail.

16. Independent Contractor. Each Party shall perform all respective work under this Agreement as an independent contractor. No Party is or shall be considered an employee, agent, subagent or servant of the other Party for purposes of this Agreement or otherwise; one Party's subcontractors, employees or agents are not and shall not be considered or deemed employees, agents, subagents or servants of the other Party for this Agreement or otherwise.

17. No Partnership or Joint Venture. Each Party shall have the exclusive right to control the solid waste and disposal services which it is respectively obligated for performance under this Agreement and the persons responsible for those wastes and performing those services. Each Party shall be solely responsible for the acts and omissions of its officers, agents, employees, contractors and subcontractors. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as creating a partnership, joint venture or similar undertaking between the Parties or giving on Party the duty to supervise or control the acts or omissions of any person responsible for solid wastes or performing disposal services under this Agreement for the other Party.

18. Party Representatives. Cowlitz County, Lewis County, and the District shall each designate an agent to serve as a competent representative for the term of this Agreement. The District and Counties, respectively, shall keep each other informed of the identity of their respective representative and shall provide each other with a telephone number and other means by which that representative may be reached twenty-four hours every day.

19. Representations and Warranties of the Parties. Each Party makes the following representations and warranties to and for the benefit of the other Parties:

19.1. Each Party has the full legal right, power and authority to execute and deliver, and perform its obligations under this Agreement, and has duly

authorized the execution and delivery of this Agreement by proper action of its governing body under RCW 39.34.

19.2. Cowlitz County holds, or is expressly licensed to use, all permits, licenses and approvals necessary to operate and maintain the Landfill pursuant to and in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. Lewis County and the District hold, or are expressly licensed to use, all permits, licenses and approvals necessary to access and use the Landfill pursuant to and in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

19.3. Neither the execution nor the delivery by any Party of this Agreement, nor the performance by any Party of its obligations hereunder nor the fulfillment by that Party of the terms and conditions hereof:

(a) Conflicts with, violates or results in a breach of any applicable law;

(b) Conflicts with, violates or results in a breach of any term or condition of any judgment, order or decree of any court, administrative agency or other governmental authority, or to the best of that Party's knowledge, any other agreement or instrument to which it is a party or by which that Party or any of its properties or assets are bound, or constitutes a default thereunder.

19.4. Violation of any warranty or representation in this Section shall constitute a material default under this Agreement.

20. Default.

20.1. Any Party shall have the right to terminate this Interlocal Agreement for default if the another Party: (i) breaches any of its representations and warranties set forth in Sections 9 or 10 below, (ii) fails to comply with any federal, state or local laws, rules, orders or ordinances, or regulations that pertain to the collection, handling, storage, transportation, processing and/or disposal of the Acceptable Waste, or (iii) fails to substantially perform any material obligation under this Interlocal Agreement.

20.2. Notwithstanding anything in this Section to the contrary, a delay or interruption in the performance of all or any part of this Agreement by any Party resulting from an Uncontrollable Circumstance shall not be deemed a default under this Section.

20.3. Notice and Cure. If a Party incurs a default as described in this Agreement, another Party may give written notice of the violation to the defaulting Party. The defaulting Party must correct the violation or show cause why it should be entitled to reasonable additional time to

cure the default, within thirty-five (35) calendar days of the posting of the written notice in the United States mail. If the defaulting Party fails to take required actions, then the non-defaulting Party may, at its sole discretion, immediately terminate this Agreement by written notice to the defaulting Party provided by United States Postal Service (USPS), hand delivery or FAX. The terminating Party shall retain the right to pursue any cause of action or assert any claim or remedy it may have against the defaulting Party despite its termination of the Agreement.

21. Dispute Resolution.

21.1. The Parties shall first attempt to resolve any and all disputes to the mutual satisfaction of both Parties by good faith negotiation.

21.2. Whenever a Party desires to initiate dispute resolution processes set forth in this Section, it shall do so by giving a dispute resolution notice to the other Party. Upon delivery of any dispute notice, the representative of the recipient thereof shall deliver to the Party giving that dispute notice a signed and dated receipt therefor, which receipt shall serve as conclusive evidence of the date upon which such dispute notice was delivered. Within ten (10) working days after the delivery of a dispute notice, the Parties shall meet for the purpose of negotiating a resolution of the dispute.

21.3. Subject to the conditions and limitations of this Section, controversies or claims arising out of or relating to disputes unresolved by Dispute Resolution under this Agreement or any other unresolved disputes shall be decided exclusively by the Superior Court of the State of Washington in Clark County, Washington, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties.

(a) Only the District, Cowlitz County, or Lewis County shall have standing to bring or become a Party to claims or legal actions under this Agreement.

22. Assignment. No Party shall assign any rights or obligations under or arising from this Agreement without the prior written consent of all Parties.

23. Miscellaneous.

23.1. Waiver of Provisions. 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 at any subsequent breach whether of the same or of a different provision of this Interlocal Agreement.

23.2. Public Interest. This Interlocal Agreement is entered into to protect the public health, safety and welfare of the residents of the District, Cowlitz County, and Lewis County, and to promote the effective and efficient solid waste management provided in both counties.

23.3. Applicable Law. This Agreement is made in and shall be construed under the laws of the State of Washington.

23.4. Entire Agreement. This Agreement constitutes the entire and complete agreement and final expression of the Parties with respect to the subject matter it contains, and supersedes all prior or contemporaneous agreements, understandings, arrangements, commitments and representations, whether oral or written.

23.5. Severability. If any Agreement provision is for any reason determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable under any applicable law, the remaining provisions of the Agreement shall remain in effect and bind the Parties; however, the Parties shall negotiate in good faith to amend the Agreement to effectuate the intent of any invalid, illegal or unenforceable provisions, if permissible under applicable law.

23.6. Access. The District, through its employees, agents and subcontractors, shall have a limited license to enter the Landfill property for the sole purpose of off-loading Acceptable Waste at an area designated, and in the manner directed, by Cowlitz County. District shall, and shall ensure that its employees, agents and subcontractors, comply with all rules and regulations of the Landfill, including those relating to the use and operation of the Disposal Site and conduct of persons on the premises of the Disposal Site, as the same may be amended by Cowlitz County from time to time, and shall indemnify and hold Cowlitz County harmless for actions caused by exercise of its license rights granted herein. The District shall have a reasonable right of access to the Landfill to inspect the facilities during normal business hours and upon reasonable notice to Cowlitz County, and accompanied by a representative of Cowlitz County. Each Party also shall have the right to inspect any and all public records of the other Party related to this Agreement upon request for such and reasonable notice.

23.7. Personal Liability. This Agreement is not intended to create or result in any personal liability for any public official, Cowlitz County, Lewis County, or District employee or agent, nor shall the Agreement be construed to create that liability.

23.8. Notices.

(a) Except as may otherwise be expressly provided, all approvals, requests, reports, notices, communications or other materials or information required or permitted to be made or given by a Party to the other Party hereunder shall be deemed to have been given or made only if the same is reduced to writing and delivered, either personally or by means of the United States Postal Service (registered or certified mail, postage prepaid), to the District Representative or respective County Representative designated pursuant to Section 18 of this Agreement, as the case may be, at their respective addresses set forth below.

(b) For all purposes of this Agreement, any such approval, request, report, notice, communication or other material or information which is delivered by means of the United States Postal Service as aforesaid shall be deemed to have been delivered as of the fifth business day next following the date of the postmark thereof.

(c) All notices, requests and other communications to any Party hereunder shall be in writing and shall be given to such Party at the following address, or such other address as such Party may hereafter specify for the purpose by notice to the other Party:

i. If to the District: Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District #1 [PO Box 180 Centralia, WA 98531]
ii. If to the Cowlitz County: Mr. Mike Moss, Cowlitz County Public Works, 1600 13th Ave. South, Kelso, WA. 98626
iii. If to Lewis County: Lewis County Public Works Director, 57 W. Main Street, Chehalis, WA 98532

THIS INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT has been executed by the parties shown below and is dated as of the 27th day of December, 2023.

LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

By: _____

~~Chair~~ BOCC Vice chair

By: _____

~~Vice Chair~~ BOCC member

By: _____

~~Member~~ BOCC Chair

SEAL OF LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON * BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISIONERS * SINCE 1845 * WASHINGTON'S 1ST COUNTY

Attest:

_____

Clerk of the Board

Approved as to form only:

_____

Lewis County Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1

By: _____

Chair

By: _____

Vice Chair

By: _____

Member

Attest:

_____

Clerk of the Board

Approved as to form only:

_____

Lewis County Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

COWLIZ COUNTY, WASHINGTON

By: _____

Chairman

By: _____

Commissioner

By: _____

Commissioner

Attest:

SEAL OF BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
COWLITZ COUNTY WASHINGTON

_____ 8/22/23

Clerk of the Board

Approved as to form only:

_____

Cowlitz County Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

BOCC AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

Resolution:

BOCC Meeting Date: Dec. 5, 2023

Suggested Wording for Agenda Item:

Agenda Type: Deliberation

Authorizing the execution of an Interlocal Agreement between Cowlitz County, Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1, and Lewis County for disposal of solid waste

Contact: Rocky Lyon

Phone: 3607401403

Department: PW - Public Works

Description:

Authorizing the execution of an Interlocal Agreement between Cowlitz County, Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1, and Lewis County for disposal of solid waste

Approvals:

User	Status
Josh Metcalf	Pending
PA's Office	Pending

Publication Requirements:

Publications:

Additional Copies:

Tina Hemphill

Cover Letter To:

Appendix F – WUTC Certificate G-98 and Certificate G-219

WASHINGTON STATE UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

621 Woodland Square Loop S.E., Lacey, Washington 98503

PO Box 47250, Olympia, WA 98504-7250

(360) 664-1222

This permit authorizes the following operations under the provisions of RCW Title 81:

HAROLD LEMAY ENTERPRISES, INC.
d/b/a BUTLERS COVE REFUSE SERVICE; CITY SANITARY CO.; EGH DISPOSAL; HARBOR DISPOSAL CO.; JOE'S REFUSE SERVICE; LAKEWOOD REFUSE SERVICE; PACIFIC DISPOSAL; PIERCE COUNTY REFUSE; RURAL GARBAGE SERVICE; WHITE PASS GARBAGE CO.
4111 192ND STREET E
TACOMA, WA 98446

Certificate No.
G000098

SOLID WASTE GARBAGE COLLECTION SERVICE In that portion of Pierce County described as follows: beginning at the intersection of 72nd Street East and Waller Road; thence south on the centerline of Waller Road to 112th Street; thence east on the centerline of 112th Street (becomes 39th St in Puyallup) to Meridian Street (also State Highway 161); thence south on the centerline of Meridian Street to the Kapowsin Highway; thence east on the centerline of Kapowsin Highway to its point of intersection with Electron County Road (also the north line of Section 5, T17N, R5E); thence east along the centerline of Electron County Road to the Southwest corner of Section 33, T18N, R5E; thence east along the south line of said Section extended to its intersection with the East boundary line of Mt. Rainier National Park (along the south line of Section 34, T18N, R10E); thence south along said boundary to its intersection with the Pierce-Yakima County boundary line; thence south along the Pierce-Yakima County line to the intersection of said line with the Pierce- Lewis County line; thence west along the Pierce-Lewis County line to the intersection of the Thurston-Pierce-Lewis County line; thence northerly along the Thurston-Pierce County line to its intersection with the shoreline of Puget Sound; thence northerly along the east shoreline of Puget Sound (including service to Anderson Island, McNeil Island and Ketron Island) to the intersection with the centerline of Chambers Bay; thence east along the centerline of Chambers Bay to its intersection with the centerline of Chambers Creek; thence following the centerline of Chambers Creek east to its intersection with the centerline of Leach Creek; thence northerly along the centerline of Leach Creek to its intersection with Alameda Avenue extended; thence north on Alameda Avenue extended to South 48th Street extended west; thence east on South 48th Street extended to its meeting with the

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND
TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

By Amanda Maxwell

*NOTE: A copy of this permit **MUST** be carried in each vehicle being operated under this authority.*

centerline of Leach Creek; thence northerly along the centerline of Leach Creek to its intersection with 40th Street; thence east on 40th Street to the intersection with Orchard Street extended; thence north along centerline of Orchard Street extended to the intersection with South 19th Street; thence west along centerline of South 19th Street (also the Tacoma city limits) to the intersection with Day Island Waterway (east side of The Narrows); thence following the shoreline of Puget Sound in a northerly direction to Point Defiance and Commencement Bay; thence following the shoreline of Commencement Bay to its intersection with the west city limits of Tacoma located in Section 21, T21N, R3E; thence following the city limits of Tacoma in a clockwise direction to its intersection with 72nd Street East (also the south line of the northwest quarter of Section 26, T20N, R3E); thence east along said street to its intersection with Waller Rd, the point of beginning.

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SERVICE In Lewis County.

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SERVICE in Grays Harbor County.

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SERVICE in Mason County.

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SERVICE in Thurston County.

REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE From the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton to dumps in Kitsap County.

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SERVICE In that portion of Pacific County described as follows: Starting at a point at the northeast corner of Section 13, T. 15 N., R. 11 W.; thence south along the east line of said Section 13, extended to Tokeland Peninsula (Section 12, T. 14 N., R. 11 W.); thence following the shoreline of Willapa Bay and the Pacific Ocean westerly and northerly to its intersection with the Pacific-Grays Harbor County line; thence east along said county line to its intersection with the northeast corner of Section 13, T15N, R11W, the point of beginning.

The operating authority held by Harold and Nancy Lemay, d/b/a City Sanitary Company, in Certificate No. G-47, voluntarily cancelled May 26, 2004, by Commission Order TG-040953, is fully duplicated in Certificate No. G-98 held by Harold Lemay Enterprises, Inc.

TO THE EXTENT THAT THE AUTHORITY GRANTED IN THIS ORDER DUPLICATES ANY AUTHORITY PREVIOUSLY GRANTED OR NOW HELD SHALL NOT BE CONSTRUED AS CONFERRING MORE THAN ONE OPERATING RIGHT NOR SHALL ANY DUPLICATING RIGHTS BE AVAILABLE FOR PURPOSES OF TRANSFER.

WASHINGTON STATE UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

1300 S EVERGREEN PARK DRIVE SW, PO BOX 47250

OLYMPIA, WA 98504-7250

(360) 664-1222

This certificate authorizes the following operations under the provisions of RCW Title 81:

CUMMINS, JEFFERY K.
d/b/a COMMUNITY WASTE & RECYCLING
157 BLACK BIRD LANE
CHEHALIS, WA 98532

Cert No.
G-219

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SERVICE in that portion of Lewis County described as follows: T 11 N, R 2 W, Sections 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 21, 20 and 19.

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SERVICE in that portion of Cowlitz County described as follows: T 10 N, R 3 W, Sections 3, 4 and 10.

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SERVICE in that area commonly known as the community of Ryderwood located in Cowlitz County under contract with the RYDERWOOD IMPROVEMENT & SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EXTENT THAT THE AUTHORITY GRANTED IN THIS ORDER DUPLICATES ANY AUTHORITY PREVIOUSLY GRANTED OR NOW HELD SHALL NOT BE CONSTRUED AS CONFERRING MORE THAN ONE OPERATING RIGHT NOR SHALL ANY DUPLICATING RIGHTS BE AVAILABLE FOR PURPOSES OF TRANSFER.

TG-011605 02-14-02

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

By _____

Appendix G – Transfer Station Current Rates and Hour Schedules

APPENDIX G

Transfer Station Current Rates and Hour Schedules

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE UTILITY FACILITIES

Central Transfer Station 1411 S. Tower Ave., Centralia

Monday – Saturday, 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. with the inbound gates closing at 5:15 p.m.

$120 per ton, minimum charge is $20 for 340 pounds or less. A 3.6% solid waste refuse tax is added to each transaction.

$100 per ton ($15 minimum for 300 pounds or less) for stumps, trees, and branches

$100 per ton ($15 minimum for 300 pounds or less) for grass clippings and leaves

$10 per oven, range, washer, dryer, dishwater, and hot water tank

$30 per refrigerator, freezer, and any appliance containing refrigerant

$150 per ton ($30 minimum for 400 pounds or less) for asbestos materials

$140 per ton ($35 minimum for 500 pounds or less) for wastes requiring special handling. A 3.6 percent solid waste refuse tax is added to each transaction.

$10 per passenger car/light truck tire

$10 per semi-truck tire without rim

$20 per semi-truck tire with rim

$25 per computer monitor

$6 per CPU

$25 per TV

$31 per laptop

Source-separated recycling available during transfer station hours for cardboard, metal, glass bottles and jars, and paper.

Lewis County Hazo Hut
1411 S. Tower Ave., Centralia

Every Wednesday, First & Third Saturday of each month from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Free for residential customers.

Limits (per visit):

- 15 CFL lights
- 5 gallons motor oil (only on days the Hazo Hut in Centralia is open)
- 5 gallons antifreeze
- 5 gallons cooking oil
- No containers over 5 gallons

Businesses must make an appointment and pay based on the materials they drop off.

East Lewis County
Transfer Station 6745
U.S. Hwy 12

Morton, WA

Monday – Saturday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

$120 per ton, minimum charge is $20 for 340 pounds or less. A 3.6% solid waste refuse tax is added to each transaction.

$100 per ton ($15 minimum for 300 pounds or less) for stumps, trees, and branches

$100 per ton ($15 minimum for 300 pounds or less) for grass clippings and leaves

$140 per ton ($35 minimum for 500 pounds or less) for wastes requiring special handling. A 3.6 solid waste refuse tax is added to each transaction.

$10 per oven, range, washer, dryer, dishwater, and hot water tank

$30 per refrigerator, freezer, and any appliance containing refrigerant

$150 per ton ($30 minimum for 400 pounds or less) for asbestos materials

$10 per passenger car/light truck tire

$10 per semi-truck tire without rim

$20 per semi-truck tire with rim

$25 per computer monitor

$6 per CPU

$25 per TV

$31 per laptop

Source-separated recycling available during transfer station hours for glass bottles and jars, cardboard, metal, and paper.

Appendix H – Recycling Drop-Off Opportunities

APPENDIX H

RECYCLING DROP-OFF OPPORTUNITIES

Recycling Drop-Off Opportunities	Address	City	Hours	Phone	Newspaper, paper, cardboard, junk mail	Scrap Metal	Antifreeze	Used Motor Oil	Lead Acid Batteries	Other
Sutter Metals	206 Floral St.	Centralia	Mon. – Fri. 8:00 am to 4:15 pm	360-736-5121	-	X	-	-	X	
Forest Grange	3397 Jackson Highway	Chehalis	Not Applicable	360-262-3493	-	-	-	-	-	Glass bottles and jars
Pe Ell Utility Shop	1101 N First St.	Pe Ell	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-	-	-	-	-	Glass bottles and jars
Lewis County Central Transfer Station	1411 S. Tower Ave.	Centralia	Mon. - Sat. 7:30 am to 5:30 pm with inbound gates closing at 5:15 pm	360-740-1451	X	X	X	X	X	Glass bottles and jars
East Lewis County Transfer Station	6745 US Hwy. 12,	Morton	Mon. - Sat. 8:30 am -4:30 pm	360-496-5095	X	X	X	X	X	Glass bottles and jars

Appendix I – Debris Management Plan Job Aid (FEMA 2016)

APPENDIX D: DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN JOB AID

FEMA encourages State, Territorial, Tribal, and local governments to establish written procedures and guidance for managing debris in an expeditious, efficient and environmentally sound manner. FEMA refers to this as a Debris Management Plan (DMP).

The content of a DMP will vary depending on State, Territorial, Tribal, and local vulnerabilities, ordinances, zoning, critical infrastructure locations, disposal locations, and other localized factors. The following 10 elements are the basic components of a comprehensive DMP:

Overview

This section should include the following information:

- The purpose of the DMP and its overarching goals,
- How the DMP was developed and who participated in development (include all internal departments and external entities that may be involved with debris operations), and
- Whether the DMP is officially adopted by the governing body.

Incidents and Assumptions

Forecasting the type and quantity of debris is essential to the debris removal operations planning process. The DMP should include:

- Identification of the types and severity of incidents most likely to occur along with the types and anticipated quantities of debris that may be generated,
- Identification of the type of handling and equipment necessary to safely manage the debris, and
- A description of the general terrain types, land use, and accessibility for the areas that would most likely be impacted by the incident and how these characteristics may affect debris operations.

There are many types of debris with various considerations for each, as shown in the table below.

Vegetative Debris	Vegetative debris includes whole trees, stumps, trunks, branches, limbs, and other leafy material.
Construction and Demolition Debris	Construction and demolition debris includes components of buildings and structures, such as lumber and wood, gypsum wallboard, glass, metal, roofing material, tile, carpeting and other floor coverings, window coverings, pipe, concrete, asphalt, equipment, furnishings, and fixtures. The definition of construction and demolition debris may vary between jurisdictions.

Hazardous Waste	Hazardous waste is a waste that appears on one of the four hazardous waste lists in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 261 or exhibits at least one of the following four characteristics: • Ignitability • Corrosivity • Reactivity • Toxicity Hazardous waste is regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and contains properties that make it potentially harmful to human health or the environment. The State or Tribal environmental office and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provide first response functions in cases of commercial, agricultural, industrial, and toxic waste spills. The DMP should include the contact information for both parties in case of a large contamination issue.
Household Hazardous Waste	Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) is a hazardous product or material used and disposed of by residential consumers, rather than commercial or industrial consumers. HHW includes some paints, stains, varnishes, solvents, pesticides, and other products or materials containing volatile chemicals that catch fire, react, or explode under certain circumstances, or that are corrosive or toxic. HHW mixed with other debris types will contaminate the entire load, which necessitates special disposal methods. The overall cost of debris disposal can escalate quickly if HHW collection and disposal is not planned and executed with care. Pre-disaster planning should include training for hazardous waste response teams to collect, sort, store, and dispose of excessive quantities of HHW. The planning staff should consider having emergency hazardous waste removal contracts in place with pre-qualified contractors to perform the work. After an incident, the Applicants should set-up HHW collection centers to avoid commingling of HHW with other debris.
White Goods	White goods are defined as discarded household appliances such as refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, heat pumps, ovens, ranges, washing machines, dryers, and water heaters. Many white goods contain ozone-depleting refrigerants, mercury, or compressor oils. The Clean Air Act prohibits the release of refrigerants into the atmosphere and requires that certified technicians extract refrigerants from white goods before disposal or recycling. Some States and Tribal Governments also require certified technicians to extract compressor oils before disposal or recycling. To avoid releases of refrigerants or oils, the collection of white goods should be accomplished carefully by manually placing the appliance on trucks or by using lifting equipment that will not damage the elements that contain the refrigerants or oils. The DMP should identify certified recycling centers that are permitted to take white goods.
Electronic Waste	Electronic waste (e-waste) refers to electronics that contain hazardous materials, such as computer monitors, televisions, cell phones, and batteries. These products may contain minerals and chemicals that require specific disposal methods.

Soil, Mud, and Sand	Floods, landslides, winds, and storm surges often deposit soil, mud, and sand on improved public property and public rights-of-way. Facilities commonly affected by this type of debris include streets, sidewalks, storm and sanitary sewers, water treatment facilities, drainage canals and basins, parks, and public swimming pools.
Vehicles and Vessels	Vehicles and vessels may be damaged, destroyed, displaced, or lost as a result of a disaster. These vehicles and vessels may eventually be abandoned because of the damage incurred or because the original owners have relocated. Vehicles and vessels may be classified as debris if they block public access and critical facilities.
Putrescent Debris	Putrescent debris is any debris that will decompose or rot, such as animal carcasses and other fleshy organic matter.
Infectious Waste	Infectious waste is waste capable of causing infections in humans and can include contaminated animal waste, human blood, blood products, medical waste, pathological waste, and discarded sharp objects (needles, scalpels, or broken medical instruments). Clearance, removal, and disposal of infectious waste may be under the authority of another Federal agency (the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, EPA, etc.).
Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear–Contaminated Debris	Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear–contaminated debris is any debris contaminated by chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear materials.

Debris Collection and Removal

A debris collection strategy establishes a systematic approach for the efficient removal of debris. The clearance and collection of debris should be structured to meet response and recovery priorities. As such, the DMP should:

- Identify and prioritize facilities that may be impacted by debris;
- Define the priorities during both the response and recovery phase operations;
- Describe the coordination process with other entities responsible for managing debris;
- Identify the roles and responsibilities for all entities and departments involved; and
- Describe the methods that will be used to collect debris (e.g., curbside collection, community drop-off bins).

Debris Removal from Private Property

Debris removal from private property is generally the responsibility of the individual property owners; however, when it is in the public interest to remove debris, the Applicant may act to abate the threat. The DMP should include:

- Identification of the circumstances under which the Applicant will take such action;
- The enabling laws that allow government to intercede in private property matters;

- The process the jurisdiction will use to obtain permissions to enter onto private property; and
- The process the Applicant will undertake to recoup costs (such as insurance proceeds).

Public Information

The dissemination of debris removal information is critical to the effective and efficient removal of debris. The DMP should include a public information strategy to ensure that residents receive accurate and timely information about the parameters, rules, and guidelines for debris removal. For example, if allowing residents to place debris on the curb, information regarding the timeframe allowed and where and how to place the debris (e.g., segregated in shared piles with neighbors, not placed on sidewalks, in roadways, against fire hydrants or power lines).

Health and Safety Requirements

Debris operations can pose safety hazards and health risks to emergency workers and the public. The DMP should include specific details on safety rules and procedures to protect workers and the public and specific measures for adherence to safety rules and procedures.

Environmental Considerations and Other Regulatory Requirements

The removal and disposal of certain types of debris have impact on the human and physical environment. Successful debris operations depend on compliance with Federal, State, Territorial, Tribal, and local environmental laws. The DMP should identify all debris operations that may trigger compliance with environmental and historic preservation (EHP) laws, regulations, and Executive Orders. It should also identify how compliance will be achieved.

Temporary Debris Management Sites and Disposal Locations

The DMP should identify locations where the debris will be segregated, reduced, and disposed and whether it will be recycled.

The Applicants should avoid selecting sites in or near environmentally or historically sensitive areas such as floodplains, wetlands, critical habitats of federally endangered species, historic districts, and archaeologically sensitive areas. Debris must be staged a safe distance from property boundaries, surface water, wetlands, structures, wells, and septic tanks with leach fields. If an EHP concern is identified, the potential site should be ranked lower than others.

Environmental permits and land-use variances may be required to establish a temporary site. Several agencies may be involved in issuing permits and granting approvals. The planning process should identify the potential permits that will be required to establish a facility. A listing of the permits should be part of the DMP and may include:

- Waste processing and recycling operations permit
- Temporary land-use permits
- Land-use variances
- Traffic circulation strategies
- Air quality permits
- Water quality permits
- Coastal commission land-use permits

- HHW permits
- Fire department permits
- Burn permits

The DMP should address traffic circulation at each of the disposal sites, disposal capacity, and how debris will be managed if there is a lack of landfill capacity. The DMP should identify the final disposal site of whole, reduced, or recycled debris.

Force Account or Contract Resources and Procurement

Jurisdictions can use staff resources, contractors, or a combination of both to monitor or conduct debris removal operations. The DMP should clearly define the types of work that the Applicant will perform with staff resources versus contracted services.

The DMP should describe the process and procedure for acquiring competitively procured contracted services, provide specific contract requirements, and explain how contractor qualifications are established.

Debris Removal Contractor Registry

FEMA developed an on-line debris contractor registry tool to assist Applicants in identifying and contacting contractor resources. The registry tool can be found on FEMA's website (https://asd.fema.gov/inter/drcr/home.htm). The information provided in the registry is maintained by contractors and their representatives. FEMA does not verify and takes no responsibility for the accuracy of the information submitted. FEMA does not endorse, approve, or recommend any contractors, including those in the registry. State, Tribal, and local governments should perform all appropriate due diligence prior to entering into a contract. Contracting with any of the entities listed in the registry does not ensure reimbursement.

Monitoring Debris Operations

The Applicant must monitor contracted debris removal operations. It may use staff resources, contractors, or a combination of both to monitor debris removal operations. FEMA encourages the Applicant to use its own employees to monitor debris removal operations. Professional Engineers and other certified professionals are not necessary for debris monitoring. The primary role for debris monitors is to document the location and amount of debris collected. Debris monitors should be able to estimate debris quantities, differentiate between debris types, properly fill out load tickets, and follow all site safety procedures.

The DMP should include details as to how the jurisdiction will monitor its debris removal contractor at pickup sites and all disposal sites, including temporary sites and final disposal areas. The DMP should discuss who will perform the monitoring and describe each monitoring task. If the jurisdiction outsources a monitoring task, it must award the contract to a contractor who has no vested interest in the debris removal contract or contractor. There must be no conflict of interest between the monitoring contractor and the debris removal contractor.

Debris Management Plan Checklist

Yes	No	Plan Requirements	Comment
		Overview – Does the plan describe the purpose and objectives?	
		Incidents and Assumptions – Does the plan provide information on the types and anticipated quantities of debris that will be generated from various types and sizes of incidents?	
		Debris Collection and Removal – Does the plan have a debris collection strategy? Does the plan discuss the methods that will be used to remove debris and establish priorities for clearance and removal? Does the plan outline the roles and responsibilities of the various functions involved (Public Works, Finance, and Solid Waste Departments, etc.)?	
		Debris Removal on Private Property – Does the plan address the authority and processes for private property debris removal?	
		Public Information – Does the plan include a public information strategy to ensure that residents receive accurate and timely information about debris operations?	
		Health and Safety Requirements – Does the plan describe how workers and the public will be protected and discuss the specific measures for adherence to safety rules and procedures?	
		Environmental Considerations and Other Regulatory Requirements – Does the plan identify all debris operations that will trigger compliance with environmental and historic preservation laws and how compliance will be attained?	
		Debris Management Sites and Disposal Locations – Does the plan identify where the disaster debris will be segregated, reduced, and disposed or whether debris will be hauled to a recycler?	
		Use and Force Account or Contracted Resources and Procurement – Does the plan define the types of work force account labor will accomplish and the types of debris operations that will be contracted? Does the plan describe the process and procedure for acquiring competitively procured contracted services? Does the jurisdiction identify debris contractors that it has prequalified?	
		Monitoring of Debris Operations – Does the plan describe how debris removal contractors will be monitored and who will monitor at pickup sites, Debris Management Sites / Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Sites, and final disposal?	

Appendix J – 2022 Disaster Debris Management Plan

LEWIS COUNTY
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
SOLID WASTE UTILITY DIVISION

DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN
06/01/2022

PURPOSE

The goal of this plan is to identify the roles and responsibilities of local officials and the Lewis County Solid Waste Utility in the event of a major disaster. Lewis County is located in a geographic region subject to natural disasters. As such, there is the potential for significant volumes of disaster-related debris to be generated. The removal and disposal of this debris needs to be coordinated and documented in a manner consistent with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Guidelines and the Lewis County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

TERMS USED IN THIS PLAN

Disaster Debris - Scattered items and materials that are broken, destroyed, or displaced by a natural disaster. Examples: trees and limbs, construction and demolition material, personal property, furniture, carpet, sheetrock, etc.

Disaster - As used in this plan, disaster shall mean an event or set of circumstances which: (a) Demands immediate action to preserve public health, protect life, protect public property, or to provide relief to any stricken community overtaken by such occurrences, or (b) Reaches such a dimension or degree of destructiveness as to warrant the Governor of Washington State or the President of the United States, declaring a state of emergency pursuant to RCW 43.06.010.

Damage Assessment - An initial report immediately following the disaster that defines the type of disaster, estimated cost and requirements for relief efforts. The damage assessment identifies and provides estimates for the type of debris, location of debris, volume of debris and land use. Such as residential, business or agriculture. The damage assessment also provides a specific record of the area(s) of damage within the County.

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Lewis County operates the solid waste system under the auspices of a Disposal District. The District is inclusive of all of the incorporated cities and the County. Representatives from each of the incorporated cities and the County act as an advisory committee to the Disposal District Commissioners who by statute are the Lewis County Commissioners.

Lewis County Solid Waste Utility Division operates two transfer stations and a Household Hazardous Waste Facility. Municipal solid waste is collected at these sites then loaded into long haul trailer for transport to the Wasco county landfill.

Curbside Solid Waste collection services are provided by contract and franchise hauling firms. Franchise areas are determined and managed by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission.

During a disaster, waste is directed to the transfer stations located within City of Centralia limits and on State Highway 12, approximately four miles east of the City of Morton. The addresses and phone numbers of the sites are as follows:

Central Transfer Station (CTS) 1411 South Tower Ave Centralia, WA 98531	(360) 740-1481
East Lewis County Transfer Station (ELCTS) 6745 US Highway 12 Morton, WA 98356	(360) 496-5095

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) generated during a disaster will be collected and processed at the Lewis County HHW facility located at the Central Transfer Station in Centralia. Additional collection and processing may be handled directly by the Department of Ecology depending on the type and severity of the event.

ESTABLISHING DISASTER DISPOSAL RATES

Disposal rates are established by the Lewis County Board of County Commissioners. Acting in their capacity as the Lewis County Disposal District #1. In the event of a declared disaster, provisions have been established within the Department to provide service to the citizens of Lewis County.

In the event of a disaster, the Solid Waste Disposal District #1 (SWDD #1) can activate free or reduced rate disposal after damage assessments have been completed by Emergency Management officials or an entity designated by Lewis County Emergency Management. The damage assessments will provide the Commission with the information necessary to determine the extent of the damage and the need for free or reduced disposal opportunities.

Any customers disposing of disaster debris at either transfer station prior to the Solid Waste Disposal District #1 passing a Resolution approving free disposal for disaster debris disposal, will not be subject to a refund.

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

Damage assessments occur immediately after a disaster to determine the extent and nature of the damage. The assessments are conducted by County officials, Emergency Management, by City officials, and other entities as identified by Lewis County Emergency Management.

Damage assessments of public property are the responsibility of the local government within whose jurisdiction the damage occurred. Lewis County Emergency Management is responsible for coordinating the preliminary assessment of private property damage in Lewis County. Other countywide "Windshield Surveys" and damage assessments may be completed by other agencies, coordinated by Lewis County Emergency Management.

The goal is to compile the assessments and forward them to the Washington State Department of Emergency Management within one week following the response phase of the event. The exact timeline will be determined based on the severity of the event. The Governor may declare the County, or a portion thereof, a disaster during the response phase of the assessment to assist with resource support. In the event of a major disaster, a Presidential Disaster declaration may follow the state review.

MANAGEMENT OF DISASTER DEBRIS

The Disposal District Commissioners may authorize free or reduced disposal of disaster debris at the transfer stations if damage assessments indicate significant damage. Solid waste personnel will open the transfer stations as soon as physically possible. Waste will be accepted from the public and commercial sources on a first-come first-served basis. Waste will be screened for unacceptable and hazardous waste as defined in the Transfer Station Operations Plan. The Disposal District Commissioners will be responsible for determining how many days of free disposal will be offered. A resolution authorizing free disposal must be signed by the Disposal District Commissioners before disposal can occur.

Free disposal of disaster debris will not be available to local jurisdictions and individuals not affected by the disaster. Information from the damage assessments will be utilized to identify the areas eligible to receive free disposal.

In the unincorporated areas of the County, businesses and residents affected by the disaster will be eligible for free or reduced disposal, if they meet the following criteria:

1. Residents and businesses requesting free or reduced disposal of disaster debris will be required to fill out and sign a Disaster Debris Voucher Form indicating that they are disposing of debris directly from the disaster. Disaster Debris Voucher Forms are available through Lewis County Emergency Management.

2. These residents or businesses will be required to provide proof of identity such as a driver's license and/or business license, to show proof of residency in an area affected by the disaster.

In the incorporated cities, City officials will be responsible for providing a means for identifying areas that qualify for free disposal of disaster debris. City officials are responsible for forwarding information on areas affected by the disaster to Lewis County Emergency Management.

City officials have the option of sending qualified individual residents and businesses to Lewis County Emergency Management to receive Disposal Debris Voucher Forms. However, City officials are encouraged to utilize city forces or contracted haulers to remove waste from city streets and residential neighborhoods within the affected area.

Transfer station personnel will track the inbound eligible waste with a computerized scale system.

Solid waste brought to the transfer station from outside the eligible area(s) will be charged full price. Waste from inside the eligible area(s), but not directly generated as a result of the disaster will be charged full price.

DISASTER DEBRIS DISPOSAL- INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The Emergency Management Division of the Lewis County Public Works Department is the lead agency for gathering and maintaining information related to disasters and emergencies. Following a disaster declaration by the Board of County Commissioners, Emergency Management will determine areas qualified to participate in the Disaster Debris Management Program, and coordinate the distribution of disaster debris vouchers.

The identification and location of residents and businesses requesting disaster debris vouchers will be verified by Emergency Management Officials. Residents and authorized representatives of the businesses will be required to provide valid identification. Only qualified residents and businesses in the affected areas will be issued a Disaster Debris Voucher. Questionable or fraudulent requests for Disaster Debris Vouchers will be forwarded by Emergency Management to the Lewis County Sheriff's Office for investigation.

The Disaster Debris Voucher is a two-part, numbered form. Once verification has occurred, the voucher shall be given to the resident asking for free or reduced disposal. The resident must present both white and yellow copies of the voucher upon hauling waste to either transfer station for disposal. The white cover sheet shall be signed by the Solid Waste scale attendant and forwarded to the Solid Waste Utility, along with a scale receipt for contractual record keeping purposes. The yellow copy shall be given to the resident or business, and may be used for multiple trips in one day during the period designated by a resolution.

The Solid Waste Utility utilizes a computerized scale system that allows the Utility to identify waste through a commodity code. A commodity code has been dedicated to track waste generated through the Disaster Debris Management Program. Computer cards are programmed with the commodity code. These cards will be presented to the residents or businesses at the scale house. The system also allows the scale attendant to insert information

on the disposal charge ticket in a comment line. When a resident or business presents a Disaster Debris Voucher, the event number, voucher number, and name of the business or resident will be entered into the comment line.

The Solid Waste Utility will file the white copy of the disposal receipt with the white copy of the Disaster Debris Voucher, which also provides the event number, voucher number, and name of resident or business. This will allow the Solid Waste Division to generate reports on debris collected from the affected areas within Lewis County.

EMERGENCY CONTINGENCY PLAN

Lewis County's solid waste system is dependent upon the availability of over the road transportation for the movement of long haul trailers to and from the landfill service provider. In the event of a major disaster that closes all transportation routes, the long haul and disposal contractor will activate the emergency response procedures established in the Emergency Response Plan (ERP). The procedures in the ERP are as follows:

1. Provide the CTS and ELCTS with as many empty containers as feasible.
2. Up to 50 full containers can be stockpiled at the intermodal yard in Centralia.
3. If necessary, additional full and empty containers can be stored at the CTS
4. Re-establish transportation routes as soon as possible.

The Utility will respond as follows:

1. Utilize all available empty containers
2. If empty containers are unavailable, 500+ tons of waste can be stockpiled on the tip floor.
3. If the tip floor reaches capacity, waste can be stored on the paved area adjacent to the tip floor.
4. In an extreme emergency situation, the yard waste collection area at the base of the transfer station can be utilized for over flow. In this event, the culvert which provides drainage for the swale will be plugged to prevent leachate from escaping off site.

Emergency dump site locations only:

1. If necessary, emergency storage sites can be permitted by the Lewis County Health Officer. Additional emergency storage sites are as follows:

   Meskill Drop Box, 3547 State Highway 6, Chehalis WA
   Spooner Rock Pit, 307 Spooner Rd, Chehalis WA
   Meskill Rock Pit, 0 Meskill Rd, Chehalis WA
   Winlock Drop Box, 1105 Winlock-Vader Road, Winlock WA
   Randle Drop Box, 9392 U.S. Highway 12, Randle WA.

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST - LEWIS COUNTY

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT	740-1123
Public Works Director	740-2762
County Engineer	740-2711
Road Maintenance Supervisor	740-3381
DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	740-1151
Emergency Management Deputy Director	740-1157
Emergency Management Planner	740-1153
DEM Information Line	740-3352
SOLID WASTE UTILITY DIVISION	
Solid Waste Utility Manager	740-1403
Transfer Station Operations Supervisor	520-0694

INCORPORATED CITIES

CENTRALIA	
Public Works Director	330-7512
CHEHALIS	
Public Works Director	748-0238
MORTON	
City Clerk	496-6881
MOSSYROCK	
City Clerk	983-3300
NAPAVINE	
City Clerk	262-3547
PE ELL	
City Clerk	291-3543
TOLEDO	
City Clerk	864-4564
VADER	
City Clerk	295-3222
WINLOCK	
City Clerk	785-3811

SOLID WASTE & RECYCLING CURBSIDE COLLECTION COMPANIES

LeMay Enterprises	736-4769
Waste Connections Inc	800-525-4167
COMMUNITY REFUSE	748-7387

Appendix K – Lewis County Businesses and Hazardous Waste Generators

APPENDIX K

Lewis County Businesses and Hazardous Waste Generators

Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator

RCRA Site ID#	Name	City
WAD980978563	Centralia City Light Dept.	Centralia
WAD980984298	Qwest Corporation W00832	Centralia
WAR000004655	Sears Unit 8259/6289	Centralia
WAH000003269	WA AGR Lewis 2	Centralia
WAD000642140	Northwest Pipeline GP Chehalis C/S	Chehalis
WA6122300134	US DA FS GPNF Skate Creek Work Ctr	Packwood
WAD988523940	Cispus Learning Center	Randle
WAH000044426	Janke Trucking Inc.	Winlock
WAH000049453	Tacoma Public Utilities	Mossyrock
WAD059325092	Over Head Door Corp	Centralia
WAD070046503	Cummins Northwest Inc.	Chehalis
WAD988516670	National Frozen Foods Corp	Chehalis
WA5891406337	US DOE BPA Chehalis Substation	Chehalis
WA7122300133	US DA FS GPNF Cowlitz Valley RS	Randle
WA0000086165	Cowlitz Salmon Hatchery	Salkum
WAD988513271	Better Weight MFG	Toledo
WAD988489787	Chevron 93124	Centralia
WAD988496782	UPS	Chehalis
WAH000033058	Winlock Wastewater Treatment Plant	Winlock
WAD988501102	TMI Forest Products Inc.	Morton
WA9211890034	WA Army National Guard Shop No. 4	Centralia
WAH000035522	Integrity Services of WA Inc	Chehalis
WAD988500088	Gold Beach Investment Properties Inc	Centralia

Small Quantity Generator

RCRA Site ID#	Name	City
WAD981764608	Centralia College	Centralia
WAD020233441	CW Nielsen Manufacturing Corp	Chehalis
WAD988476917	Darigold Inc	Chehalis
WAH000032306	Kmart 7331	Chehalis
WAD021818489	PSE Jackson Prairie	Chehalis
WA0000001412	Sorenson Transport Co Inc.	Chehalis
WAD086841970	Hampton Lumber Mills WA Inc. Morton	Morton
WAD988502043	Van Cleve Ford Inc. Morton	Morton
WAD051242865	Hampton Lumber Mills WA Inc Randle	Randle
WAD988513263	Torgerson 4x4	Winlock
WAD076654219	NC Machinery	Chehalis
WAH000010603	American Plating	Centralia
WA0000949768	Providence Hospital	Centralia
WAH000036544	Stericycle Inc.	Morton
WAD982821274	Greenbrier Rail & Services LLC.	Chehalis
WAH000040014	Rite Aid #5284	Centralia
WAH000044761	Safeway Store 1495	Centralia
WAH000042673	Marks Equipment Painting LLC.	Chehalis
WAH000040024	Rite Aid #5285	Chehalis
WAH000044707	Safeway Store	Chehalis
WAD087006318	Thermacor Northwest	Chehalis
WAH000051636	Morton General Hospital	Morton
WAH000022466	Washington Truck REBUILDERS INC.	Toledo
WAH000052927	WS DOT I5 Cowlitz River Bridge	Toledo
WAH000056840	Lowes Flatbed Distribution 1464	Centralia
WAH000057540	Penske Truck Leasing Co LP	Centralia
WAH000060305	Imperial Group Manufacturing	Chehalis

Medium Quantity Generators (MQG)

These generators accumulate between 220 and 2,200 pounds of hazardous wastes per month. The following entities have been identified as MQGs in Lewis County:

RCRA Site ID#	Name	City
WAR000010769	Aristocratic Cabinets Inc. Chehalis	Chehalis
WAH000028550	Home Depot 4740	Chehalis
WAD988472379	Tacoma Public Utilities Mayfield Dam	Silver Creek
WAD052594751	TransAlta Centralia Mining LLC.	Centralia

Large Quantity Generators (LQG)

These generators accumulate over 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste or 2.2 pounds or more of acutely hazardous waste per month. The following entities have been identified as LQGs in Lewis County:

RCRA Site ID#	Name	City
WAD000643494	TransAlta Centralia Generation LLC	Centralia
WAR000002147	Walmart Supercenter 2249	Chehalis
WAH000051336	Federal National Mortgage Association/one time cleanup	Toledo
WAH000038186	Cardinal FG Winlock	Winlock
WAH000057620	United Natural Foods Distribution Center Centralia	Centralia

Appendix L – WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire

COST ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES

FOR LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Third Edition, Revised October 2019

Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission
Version 4

Table of Contents

1. Process Overview 3
   1.1. Purpose of the cost assessment guidelines 3
   1.2. The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission 3
   1.3. Relationship with the Washington Department of Ecology 4
2. UTC Rate Setting Process 4
   2.1. Rate Setting Process 4
   2.2. How the UTC Sets Rates 5
3. Cost Assessment Information 5
   3.1. Information Needed 5
   3.2. Planning Numbers and Rate Data 6
   3.3. Direct and Indirect System Costs 6
4. UTC Cost Assessment Review 7
   4.1. The Internal Process 7
5. Solid Waste Cost Assessment Questionnaire 7

COST ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE 8

General Information 8

Years 8

1. Demographics 9
   1.1. Population 9
   1.2. References and Assumptions 9
2. Waste Stream Generation 9
   2.1. Tonnage of Solid Waste Disposed 9
   2.2. Tonnage of Recyclable Materials with a Market 10
   2.3. Tonnage of Recyclable Materials without a Market 10
   2.4. References and Assumptions 11
3. Collection Programs 11
   3.1. Regulated Solid Waste Collection Programs 11
   3.2. Cost & Funding for Solid Waste Programs 12
   3.3. References and Assumptions 13
4. Waste Reduction (Recycling and Organics) 13
   4.1. Recycling 13
   4.2. Other Waste Reduction Programs (Organics, such as Yard Waste and Food Waste) 16

4.3. References and Assumptions 18
5. Disposal 18
5.1. Energy Recovery & Incineration (ER&I) Disposal Programs 18
5.2. Land Disposal Program 20
5.3. References and Assumptions 22
6. Administration Program 22
6.1. Costs & Funding for Administration Programs 23
6.2. References and Assumptions 23
7. Other Programs 23
7.1. Programs 23
7.2. Costs & Assumptions of Other Programs 24
7.3. References and Assumptions 25
8. Funding Mechanisms 25
8.1. Facility Inventory 26
8.2. Tip Fee Component 27
8.3. Tip Fee Forecast 28
8.4. References and Assumptions 28
8.5. Surplus Funds 28

1. Process Overview

1.1. Purpose of the cost assessment guidelines

The purpose of the cost assessment guidelines is to help local governments prepare cost assessments for their solid waste management plans (SWMP). Counties or cities should prepare their cost assessments so that impacts on solid waste haulers and their ratepayers are easy to determine. If a local government does not have Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC)-regulated collection companies in its jurisdiction, the commission will not review the plan. Instead, the Washington Department of Ecology will consider in its review whether or not the plan adequately meets the cost assessment requirements.

Every local government with a UTC-regulated collection company within its jurisdiction must complete a cost assessment pursuant to these guidelines and state law.[1]

The cost assessment:

- is a comprehensive, system-wide review of a solid waste plan's costs,
- considers the dollar impact on ratepayers of the plan's recommendations, and
- provides sufficient information to estimate future rate levels over the plan period.

The cost assessment is beneficial to:

- local elected officials and staff who may use the cost assessment process as an evaluation tool for selecting preferred solid waste management system alternatives,
- UTC commissioners and staff who use cost assessments to obtain information about probable future rate increases and policy directions set by local governments,
- solid waste advisory committee members who can use cost assessments to evaluate solid waste systems and estimate costs of implementing proposed plans,
- UTC-regulated solid waste collection companies that can use assessments to plan for future capital and operating expenditures, and
- citizens who pay for solid waste management systems through solid waste collection bills and tipping fees and can use cost assessments to estimate future expense levels. This information can help the public provide input to local officials about their solid waste program preferences. The information can also further citizen understanding of the rate setting process.

1.2. The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

The UTC is composed of three commissioners who are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate to six-year terms. The commissioners are supported by a staff of accountants, economists, engineers, consumer program specialists, and special investigators.

The commission regulates privately owned utility companies, including energy, telecommunications, natural gas, water, and transportation companies, including low-level nuclear waste, solid waste, and medical waste companies. The commission is primarily an economic regulator, but it also regulates the airporter, solid waste hauling, railroad, and oil and gas pipeline industries for safety.

Chapter 81.77 RCW sets forth the UTC's role in solid waste management. The commission grants authority to operate, approves rates, prescribes accounting formats, and requires regulated companies

[1] RCW 70.95.090(8) and RCW 70.95.096

to file annual reports. However, RCW 81.77.22 provides exemptions from regulation for a municipality, or any solid waste or recycling company providing solid waste collection service under contract for a municipality. In addition, any recycling company providing service solely to commercial customers are federally exempt.

The commission's responsibility to approve rates makes the UTC directly accountable to ratepayers. The commission's goals are to ensure that rates charged by regulated companies are fair, just, reasonable, and sufficient. Cost assessments prepared according to these guidelines provide the commission with information it needs to understand how proposed changes to a local SWMP will affect future rates.

1.3. Relationship with the Washington Department of Ecology

The Washington Department of Ecology's *Guidelines for the Development of Local Solid Waste Management Plans*[2] and the UTC's *Cost Assessment Guidelines* are mutually supportive. Ecology's guidelines help a local government prepare its SWMP, while the UTC's guidelines help assess the costs of various alternatives considered in the plan.

The UTC reviews the draft local SWMPs autonomous of reviews performed by other parties. Once the UTC review is complete, staff prepares a letter with its recommendations for the commission to consider at an open meeting. Once the letter's recommendations are acknowledged at the open meeting, it is sent to the county or city and Ecology.

2. UTC Rate Setting Process

2.1. Rate Setting Process

UTC-regulated collection companies must file with the commission in order to change rates. The company must file its rate changes in a proposed tariff that the commission must receive at least 45 days before the proposed effective date. Commission staff reviews the company's justification to support the proposed rates as well as the company's books and records. After staff completes the audit and analysis, staff prepares a memorandum to the commissioners explaining findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

The commissioners consider the proposed rates at an open meeting, after reviewing staff's memorandum. The company, customers, and other interested parties may address their concerns to the commissioners in writing or during the open meeting.

Commissioners may approve proposed rates to become effective as scheduled or issue an order suspending the proposed rates in order to look further into whether the request is reasonable. Suspended rates do not become effective as requested, instead, the rates in effect at the time of filing, remain in effect until the commission approves a change.

If rates are suspended, the matter may require a formal hearing before an administrative law judge. This is a quasi-judicial proceeding with attorneys and witnesses providing sworn testimony. The administrative law judge issues a decision, based on the record. Parties can appeal to the commissioners for review, at the end of which the three commissioners issue their own decision. Additional appeals of the commission's decision would go through the court system.

[2] https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/1007005.html

2.2. How the UTC Sets Rates

When requesting revised or new rates, a company must file a revised tariff along with detailed financial and operational data to demonstrate its proposed rates are fair, just, reasonable, and sufficient. Rates are set to recover the costs of providing service to customers. Although companies are entitled to recover appropriate expenses and earn reasonable returns, they are not entitled to recover imprudent or nonservice related costs.

The rate setting process allocates total company expenses to regulated activities (i.e., garbage service in an unincorporated county), by different service categories (e.g., garbage, recycling, organics), by different service levels (e.g., residential customers with mini cans or commercial customers with 32-gallon cans). The allocations may take place in several different levels.

In determining the company's gross revenues, an adjusted historical test period is used to forecast the period rates will be in effect. Staff adjusts the company's income statement for the test year in two ways: 1) Restating adjustments correct errors and departures from regulatory accounting practice; and 2) Pro forma adjustments revise historical amounts for known and measurable changes in revenue and expenses.

3. Cost Assessment Information

For the reasons outlined above, the UTC reviews the local SWMP's cost assessment and advises the local government of the probable effect the alternatives may have on rates charged by companies regulated by the UTC. This section identifies the information the UTC requires to accurately analyze the cost and rate impacts. UTC staff looks for evidence that the planning jurisdiction:

- considers solid waste management from a comprehensive, system-wide perspective,
- considers the cost impact of its decisions on ratepayers, and
- provides information sufficient to estimate future rate levels.

3.1. Information Needed

To determine the probable effect a SWMP will have on rates, the UTC requires the following information:

- current population and solid waste disposal quantities,
- detailed description of the existing comprehensive solid waste management system(s), including selected alternatives,
- proposed changes in the present solid waste management system(s),
- estimated cost requirements for each component of the solid waste management system(s) for years one through six, including the component costs of recycling programs,
- all sources of funding to be utilized to operate and pay for the system(s),
- the role of the UTC-regulated solid waste collection company(s), and
- information on all the solid waste collection companies in its area.

Factors impacting solid waste rates include population and the number of businesses, the weight of material collected, and collection time required for routes. In addition, the cost of local government programs and supporting infrastructure, and facilities also impact rates.

Expected cost variances over the plan period are important elements needed for assessing rate impacts. RCW 70.95.090(3) requires the local SWMP to contain:

- a six-year construction and capital acquisition program for solid waste handling facilities[3], and
- a plan for financing both capital costs and operating costs of the proposed solid waste management system.[4]

The cost data should address capital costs and associated financing options for years one through six. For proper assessment of rate impacts, costs should include both direct and indirect cost information for each component of the solid waste facilities and system(s). All assumptions used to develop the cost data should also be included.

The questionnaire in Section Five outlines the information the UTC needs to assess changes in rates. Completing this questionnaire is not mandatory. We provide it as a tool to help ensure that each plan provides UTC staff the necessary information to complete their analysis. Local governments may use the questionnaire provided or submit comparable information in another form.

3.2. Planning Numbers and Rate Data

The SWMP guides decisions about future activities. Any plan that involves forecasting is subject to uncertainty. Population changes, economic growth or decline, housing construction, fluctuating interest rates, enforcement actions by state or local authorities, changes in state and federal law, and participation levels in recycling programs are just some of the variables in the solid waste equation that will vary between planning and implementation of solid waste programs.

These guidelines are intended to be flexible while assisting local governments in calculating rates based on assumptions outlined in their plan. To provide a clear rationale for its decisions, a local comprehensive SWMP should contain a statement of the county's goals, objectives, and policies. The plan should also contain explicit information on local conditions, various assumptions, and information on existing operations used to support the plan's cost conclusions. During its review, the UTC staff will use these same assumptions, along with current solid waste collection company statistics and data, to estimate changes in rates to customers the plan may cause.

3.3. Direct and Indirect System Costs

During its review, the UTC looks at both direct costs and indirect costs.

An example of a direct cost is a recycling program provided by a UTC-certificated hauler. In this case, the company recovers its program operation costs directly from ratepayers through collection rates. An example of an indirect cost is a surcharge or city tax. The SWMP should provide sufficient information for UTC staff to determine the probable rate impact such as the number of participating households, type and volume of materials collected, frequency of collection, the processing facility to which materials will be taken, and expected markets for recycled materials or costs of disposing nonmarketable recyclable materials.

[3] RCW 70.95.090(3)(c)
[4] RCW 70.95.090(3)(d)

4. UTC Cost Assessment Review

4.1. The Internal Process

State law requires local governments to submit preliminary draft SWMPs to Ecology for review.[5] The commission reviews plan assessments of the impact solid waste collection costs will have on rates charged by solid waste collection companies regulated under 81.77 RCW. Commission staff must complete the review within 45 days of receiving the plan from Ecology.[6]

When the UTC receives a draft plan for review, staff assigns a docket number and schedules it for an open meeting. Once review is complete and the commission has acknowledged the staff recommendations, the review letter is sent to the local government and Ecology.

If UTC cannot make a cost assessment because of missing, imprecise, or unclear information, UTC staff will first contact the local government planner or, if necessary, the Ecology reviewer for clarification. If the local government planner or Ecology reviewer clarifies the information, the commission reviewer will make an assessment. If the commission reviewer still cannot make a cost assessment, the commission will state so in its review letter.

5. Solid Waste Cost Assessment Questionnaire

While the UTC prefers the local government submit information in the provided format, RCW 70.95.090 does not mandate the use of this questionnaire. The local government may provide the requested information in any format it chooses, but it is mandatory that a cost assessment is prepared. Complete and accurate responses will facilitate a quality cost assessment. If the local government does not have the information or does not know the answer, explaining that this information is unavailable is an acceptable response and allows the reviewer to understand areas that call for closer analysis and study.

Each major section of the questionnaire concludes with a subsection titled “References and Assumptions” that allows the local government a place to note sources and references the UTC should know about in preparing the cost assessment. In these sections, the county or city should also report any assumptions made while compiling questionnaire responses.

Once the cost assessment is complete, it may be included with the SWMP as a separate section or an appendix.

[5] RCW 70.95.094
[6] RCW 70.95.096

COST ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

General Information

Plan prepared for the County of	Lewis
Plan prepared for the City of	N/A
Prepared by	Melanie Case, Recycling Program Coordinator
Contact telephone	360-740-1452
Contact email	melanie.case@lewiscountywa.gov
Date	April 21, 2025

Years

Throughout this document:

Year 1 (Base Year) shall refer to	2025
Year 2 shall refer to	2026
Year 3 shall refer to	2027
Year 4 shall refer to	2028
Year 5 shall refer to	2029
Year 6 shall refer to	2030

Each year shall refer to (check one):

♦	Calendar year	January 1 – December 31
€	Fiscal year	Such as July 1 – June 30

1. Demographics

1.1. Population

1.1.1. Provide the total population of your County (excluding cities choosing to develop their own SWMP) for the base year and each of the following five years.

Table 1.1.1.a.

Year 1	84,957
Year 2	85,540
Year 3	86,109
Year 4	86,668
Year 5	87,214
Year 6	87,746

1.2. References and Assumptions

These population estimates are from the Washington State Office of Financial Management, Growth Management Act Supplemental Projections of the Total Residential Population for Growth Management 2022 GMA Projections – Middle Series

2. Waste Stream Generation

Provide the information below related to solid waste and recycling. Disposal refers to those tons disposed of at a landfill, incinerator, transfer station, or any other form of disposal you may be using. If other, please identify.

2.1. Tonnage of Solid Waste Disposed

2.1.1. Provide the total tonnage of solid waste disposed of in the base year and each of the following five years.

Table 2.1.1.a.

Year 1	90,000
Year 2	95,083

Year 3	100,453
Year 4	106,128
Year 5	112,112
Year 6	118,456

2.2. Tonnage of Recyclable Materials with a Market[7]

2.2.1. Provide the tonnage of recyclable materials recycled in the base year and each of the following five years.

Table 2.2.1.a.

Year 1	4,405
Year 2	4,493
Year 3	4,583
Year 4	4,675
Year 5	4,769
Year 6	4,864

2.3. Tonnage of Recyclable Materials without a Market

2.3.1. Provide the tonnage of recyclable materials disposed of in the base year and each of the following five years.

Table 2.2.1.a.

Year 1	0
Year 2	0
Year 3	0
Year 4	0

[7] RCW 70.95.090(7)(c)

Year 5	0
Year 6	0

2.4. References and Assumptions

These figures are based on waste dropped off at the Lewis County Central Transfer Station and the East Lewis County Transfer Station in 2024 and are contained in Table 9-2 on page 139 of the Plan (assume a 5.65% annual increase for solid waste and a 2% annual increase for recycling based on data from additional years). The recyclable materials with a market include cardboard, glass, scrap metal and tires.

3. Collection Programs

3.1. Regulated Solid Waste Collection Programs

Provide information for each UTC-regulated solid waste collection company operating in your jurisdiction for the base year and each of the following five years.

Table 3.1.a.

UTC-Regulated Hauler Name Harold LeMay Enterprises

G-Certificate # G-98

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential						
# of customers	13,365	13,632	13,905	14,183	14,467	14,756
Tonnage collected	13,115	13,378	13,645	13,918	14,196	14,480
Commercial						
# of customers	2,053	2,095	2,136	2,179	2,223	2,267
Tonnage collected	11,557	11,788	12,023	12,264	12,509	12,759

Table 3.1.b.

UTC-Regulated Hauler Name Community Waste & Recycling

G-Certificate # G-219

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential/Commercial						
# of customers	25	25	25	25	25	25
Tonnage collected	27	27	27	27	27	27

Table 3.1.c.

UTC-Regulated Hauler Name

G-Certificate #

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential						
# of customers						
Tonnage collected						
Commercial						
# of customers						
Tonnage collected						

3.2. Cost & Funding for Solid Waste Programs

Provide information for solid waste programs that have been implemented and/or proposed. Include costs and proposed funding mechanism. If these programs are discussed in the SWMP, provide the page number in the draft plan on which it is discussed.

Table 3.2.a.

Implemented			
Program	**Cost**	**Funding**	**Page #**
Operations	$3,230,490	Tipping Fees	Chapter 3, Chapter 8

Waste Export & Disposal	$5,122,512	Tipping Fees	Chapter 3, Chapter 8

Table 3.2.b.

Proposed

Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

3.3. References and Assumptions

These are actual costs from the 2024 Solid Waste Utility budget for both operational and export/disposal costs.

4. Waste Reduction (Recycling and Organics)

4.1. Recycling

4.1.1. Regulated Recycling Collection Programs[8]

Provide information for each UTC-regulated recycling company operating in your jurisdiction for the base year and each of the following five years.

Table 4.1.1.a.

UTC-Regulated Hauler Name	Harold LeMay Enterprises

[8] RCW 70.95.090(7)(c)

G-Certificate # G-98

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential/Commercial						
# of customers	12,395	12,643	12,896	13,154	13,417	13,685
Tonnage collected	3,183	3,247	3,312	3,378	3,446	3,515

Table 4.1.1.b.

UTC-Regulated Hauler Name Community Waste & Recycling

G-Certificate # G-219

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential						
# of customers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tonnage collected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Commercial						
# of customers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tonnage collected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 4.1.1.c.

UTC-Regulated Hauler Name

G-Certificate #

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential						

# of customers						
Tonnage collected						
Commercial						
# of customers						
Tonnage collected						

4.1.2. Recyclable Materials

Provide a list of recyclable materials to be collected in accordance with the SWMP. For each item, indicate if there is an active market and if the revenues exceed the cost of processing.
*We included hauling in the processing cost.

Table 4.1.2.a.

Recyclable Material	**Active Market**	**Revenues > Processing Costs**
Cardboard	X Yes €No	€Yes X No
Paper	€Yes X No	€Yes X No
Glass	X Yes €No	€Yes X No
Scrap Metal	X Yes €No	X Yes €No
Aluminum Cans	X Yes €No	X Yes €No
Tin Cans	X Yes €No	€Yes X No
Plastic Bottles/Jugs/Dairy Containers	X Yes €No	€Yes X No
	€Yes €No	€Yes €No
	€Yes €No	€Yes €No
	€Yes €No	€Yes €No
	€Yes €No	€Yes €No
	€Yes €No	€Yes €No

4.1.3. Costs & Funding for Recycling

Provide information for recycling programs that have been implemented and/or proposed. Include costs and proposed funding mechanism. If these programs are discussed in the SWMP, provide the page number in the draft plan on which it is discussed.

Table 4.1.3.a.

Implemented

Program	Cost	Funding	Page #
Recycling	$268,804	Tipping Fees, Grants, Revenue	

Table 4.1.3.b.

Proposed

Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

4.2. Other Waste Reduction Programs (Organics, such as Yard Waste and Food Waste)

4.2.1. Regulated Organics Collection Programs

Provide information for each UTC-regulated company collecting organics operating in your jurisdiction for the base year and each of the following five years.

Table 4.2.1.a.

UTC-Regulated Hauler Name Harold LeMay Enterprises

G-Certificate # G-98

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential/Commercial						
# of customers	360	367	374	382	390	398
Tonnage collected	190	194	198	202	206	210

Table 4.2.1.b.

UTC-Regulated Hauler Name Community Waste & Recycling

G-Certificate # G-219

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential						
# of customers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tonnage collected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Commercial						
# of customers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tonnage collected	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

4.2.2. Costs & Funding for Organics Collection Programs

Provide information for programs for collecting organics that have been implemented and/or proposed. Include costs and proposed funding mechanism. If these programs are discussed in the SWMP, provide the page number in the draft plan on which it is discussed.

Table 4.2.2.a.

Implemented			
Program	**Cost**	**Funding**	**Page #**

Drop-Off Yard Waste	N/A	Tip Fees	Chapter 4, Organics

Table 4.2.2.b.

Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

4.3. References and Assumptions

The costs and funding for recycling includes outreach/education related to organics as well. The costs for hauling recycling commodities and yard waste material are within the operations program.

5. Disposal

5.1. Energy Recovery & Incineration (ER&I) Disposal Programs

5.1.1. ER&I Facilities:

Table 5.1.1.a.

	Facility	Facility
Name	N/A	
Location		

Owner		
Operator		

5.1.2. Amount Landfilled

For each facility, provide the estimated amount of ash or materials that cannot be processed for the base year and each of the following five years.

Table 5.1.2.a.

Facility		
Year 1		
Year 2		
Year 3		
Year 4		
Year 5		
Year 6		

5.1.3. Costs & Funding for ER&I Programs

Provide information for ER&I programs that have been implemented and/or proposed. Include costs and proposed funding mechanism. If these programs are discussed in the SWMP, provide the page number in the draft plan on which it is discussed.

Table 5.1.3.a.

Implemented			
Program	**Cost**	**Funding**	**Page #**

Table 5.1.3.b.

Proposed			
Program	**Cost**	**Funding**	**Page #**

5.1.4. Ash Disposal Expense

Provide the expected costs ash disposal.

Table 5.1.4.a.

	Amount of Ash	Cost
Year 1		
Year 2		
Year 3		
Year 4		
Year 5		
Year 6		

5.2. Land Disposal Program

5.2.1. Land Disposal Facilities

Provide the following information for each land disposal facility in your jurisdiction that receives garbage or refuse generated in the county.

Table 5.2.1.a.

Facility	Facility

Name	N/A	
Location		
Owner		
Operator		

5.2.2. Regulated Disposal

Provide the tonnage disposed of at each facility by UTC-regulated haulers.

Table 5.2.2.a.

Facility		
Year 1		
Year 2		
Year 3		
Year 4		
Year 5		
Year 6		

5.2.3. Non-Regulated Disposal

Provide the tonnage disposed of at each facility by other (non-regulated) haulers and other contributors.

Table 5.2.3.a.

Facility		
Year 1		
Year 2		
Year 3		
Year 4		
Year 5		

Year 6		

5.2.4. Costs & Funding for ER&I Programs

Provide information for land disposal programs that have been implemented and/or proposed. Include costs and proposed funding mechanism. If these programs are discussed in the SWMP, provide the page number in the draft plan on which it is discussed.

Table 5.2.4.a.

Implemented

Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

Table 5.2.4.b.

Proposed

Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

5.3. References and Assumptions

6. Administration Program

6.1. Costs & Funding for Administration Programs

Provide information for administration programs that have been implemented and/or proposed. Include costs and proposed funding mechanism. If these programs are discussed in the SWMP, provide the page number in the draft plan on which it is discussed.

Table 6.1.a.

Implemented

Program	Cost	Funding	Page #
Administration	$674,788	Tipping Fees	Chapter 8

Table 6.1.b.

Proposed

Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

6.2. References and Assumptions

7. Other Programs

7.1. Programs

For each program in effect or planned that does not readily fall into one of the previously described categories please fill in the following table.

Table 7.1.a.

Program	N/A							
Page #								
Owner/Operator								
UTC Regulations	€Yes	€No		€Yes	€No		€Yes	€No
Anticipated Yearly Costs								

7.1.1. UTC Regulation Involvement

If UTC regulation is involved, please explain the extent of involvement.

7.2. Costs & Assumptions of Other Programs

Provide information for other programs that have been implemented and/or proposed. Include costs and proposed funding mechanism. If these programs are discussed in the SWMP, provide the page number in the draft plan on which it is discussed.

Table 7.2.a.

Implemented

Program	Cost	Funding	Page #
Household Hazardous Waste	$281,096	Grants, SQG Fees, Tipping Fees	Chapter 6
Landfill Closure	$287,993	Tipping Fees, Reserve Account	Chapter 3
Code Enforcement	$100,000	Tipping Fees, Reserve Account	Chapter 8
Litter Program	$270,226	Tipping fees, Grants, Public Works Reimbursement from Roads Fund	Chapter 8

Table 7.2.b.

Proposed

Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

7.3. References and Assumptions

Costs were drawn from the 2025 Solid Waste Utility budget and 2024 actual expenditures.

8. Funding Mechanisms

This section relates specifically to the funding mechanisms currently in use and the ones that will be implemented to incorporate the recommended programs in the draft plan. Because the way a program is funded directly relates to the costs a resident or commercial customer will have to pay, this section is crucial to the cost assessment process. Please fill in each of the following tables.

8.1. Facility Inventory

Table 8.1.a.

Facility Inventory

Facility Name	Type of Facility	Tip Fee per Ton	Transfer Cost	Transfer Station Location	Final Disposal Location	Total Tons Disposed	Total Revenue Generated (Tip Fee x Tons)
Lewis County Central Transfer Station	Transfer Station	$120	N/A	Centralia, WA	Cowlitz County Landfill	80,973	$9,716,760
East Lewis County Transfer Station	Transfer Station	$120	N/A	Morton, WA	Cowlitz County Landfill	8,997	$1,079,640

8.2. Tip Fee Component

Table 8.2.a.

Tip Fee Components							
Tip Fee by Facility	**Surcharge**	**City Tax**	**County Tax**	**Transportation Cost**	**Operational Cost**	**Administration Cost**	**Closure Costs**
Lewis County Central Transfer Station	N/A	N/A	N/A				
East Lewis County Central Transfer Station	N/A	N/A	N/A				

8.3. Tip Fee Forecast

Table 8.3.a.

Tip Fee Forecast

Tip Fee per Ton by Facility	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Lewis County Central Transfer Station	$120	$120	$120	$124	$128	$132
East Lewis County Transfer Station	$120	$120	$120	$124	$128	$132

8.4. References and Assumptions

Please provide any support for the information you have provided. An annual budget or similar document would be helpful.

Please see Attachment A

8.5. Surplus Funds

Provide information about any surplus or saved funds that may support your operations.

The Lewis County Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Utility Division, has the following reserves that help support our operation:

Nuisance Abatement	$114,876
Solid Waste Equipment Reserve	$197,025
Capital Reserve (2010-2024)	$1,043,454
Landfill Closure	$287,993
Available Reserve Balance	**$1,643,348**

Appendix M – Draft Plan Comments and Responses

Lewis County
Comments Log - Draft Solid Waste Management Plan

No.	Section	Page	Reviewer	Reviewer Comment	Response	Responder
1	16.2	85	WDFW; Karen Adams	"We would also like to highlight an opportunity to reduce the potential for inadvertent environmental impacts to our stream systems. Our concerns stem from Chapter 5 section 16.2 which describes the county's efforts to reuse rubber tires in the asphalt rubber chip seal on county roads. While we recognize the desire to incorporate recycled materials, reusing tires in this way could increase the inadvertent discharge of 6-PPD Quinone to rivers and streams during storm events. The chemical 6PPD-Quinone is a component of tire rubber used to extend the life of the tires. It does not break down in the process of adding it to the chip seal materials. This chemical has been shown to have significant negative impacts to salmon which include reduction in pre-spawn mortality. There are ongoing discussions about removing this chemical from tires in the future, but even if this is banned from tires today, we will have legacy impacts to our streams for decades at least. We recommend avoiding the reuse of tires in materials used to surface roads because of the likely risk it poses to salmon and other aquatic organisms."	Comment acknowledged and forwarded to the County Public Works Department. No recycled rubber tires have been utilized on asphalt roads since 2016. Deleted bullet.	
2	Appendix B		WDOE:Christina.Kullberg@ecy.wa.gov	SEPA This section needs the Determination of Non-Significance as well as documentation of the comment period of the SEPA.	Concur with comment. SEPA documents added to Appendix B.	
3	4	4.4.1 CROP, pg. 58 and Appendix E-CROP	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg@ecy.wa.gov	CROP The legislation that required Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plans (CROPs), House Bill 1543, declared an emergency. The urgent need to address contamination may have spurred an initial deadline for CROPs in 2021, but the work continues today. CROPs are required for jurisdictions of over 25,000, and are just another required piece of content described in RCW 70A.205.045.	Concur with comment. Deleting Appendix E - Lewis County CROP. Incorporating CROP and recommendations in Chapter 4 Waste Reduction, Recycling and Education. Updating Table 9-1 Implementation Plan.	
4			WDOE:Christina.Kullberg@ecy.wa.gov	Please incorporate the components of subsection 10 of that RCW into portion(s) of your Plan that make contextual sense, and ensure they are planning for the same time period covered by your Plan. Alternatively, you may keep it as an Appendix, but it does need to be updated like any other part of your Plan and reflect implementation strategies for 2023-2028.	Part of Comment 3.	
5	9.0	Table 9-2, pg. 137-139.	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg@ecy.wa.gov	Adjust Table 9-2 Lewis County 6-year Budget Projections Required: Adjust table 9-2 to encompass the Plan's timeframe of 2023- 2028. Require: Discuss what adjustments may be necessary to ensure funds are available for the new transfer station, such as rate increases or preparation to incur debt and the related debt liability. Is the steady rate increase shown in the UTC CAQ adequate to cover the gap? For year 2027, there is approximately $25.4M in expenses and $17.1M in revenue, for a shortfall of about $8.3M. That is significant. More discussion is necessary to meet RCW 70A.205.045(3)(d), "Contain a plan for financing both capital costs and operational expenditures of the proposed solid waste management system." Recommended: Rename the row currently labeled as "Total Expenses" to "Subtotal Project Expenses". Insert a row and appropriate sums to reflect "Total Expenses". Insert a row to reflect the difference between Total Expenses and Total Revenues. This will help readers understand if revenues meet expenses.	Concur with comment. Updating Table 9-2 to encompass the Plan timeframe of 2025-2030. The budget difference in 2027 is due to capital expenditures for the new transfer station. Additional information will be provided to meet RCW 70A.205.045 (3)(d) requirements.	

No.	Section	Page	Reviewer	Reviewer Comment	Response	Responder
6	Various locations within the Plan		WDOE:Christina.Kullberg@ecy.wa.gov	Organics Management Law 1.0 and 2.0: RCW 70A.205.040(3)(a) requires SWMPs developed, updated, or amended after July 1, 2024, to consider transition to collection requirements in RCW 70A.205.540, as well as other requirements. There is discussion of this in section 7.1.1.3, however it does not seem to full address all the requirements. Please work with your regional Ecology planner to better understand how this law affects what needs to be in your plan, and to ensure it is addressed adequately before local adoption of the plan. Your SWAC should also be made aware of these plan edits. Furthermore, there are components that have changed per legislation that has passed after your Plan had been submitted (the Organics Management Law passed in 2022 is referred to as 1.0 and the Organics Management Law passed in 2024 is referred to as 2.0). If you would like to discuss that with us, let us know. A summary of Organics Management Law 1.0 can be found here: Organics Management Law - Washington State Department of Ecology. While Organics Management Law 2.0 resources are still being developed, we anticipate they will be posted here as well.	Concur with comment. Plan to be updated to appropriately address the Organics Management Law throughout the document.	
7	Cover page and throughout.		WDOE:Christina.Kullberg@ecy.wa.gov	Name of Plan To bring statewide consistency to Plan titles and to ensure it is clear which six years are covered by the Plan, change recommend the title to: Lewis County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2023-2028	Concur with comment. Plan name changed to Lewis County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2025-2030 throughout the document with appropriate updates made.	
8	Table of Contents	pg. xiii	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg@ecy.wa.gov	Navigation Links To make the Plan easier to navigate, add links to the table of contents, specifically the appendices, that will bring the reader to that section of the Plan.	Comment acknowledged. When PDF is compiled, links will be added.	
9	3.4.1	pg. 48	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg@ecy.wa.gov	Include Centralia Landfill closure details Include details on issues related to post closure and the Plan for final closure of Centralia Landfill. See an example in the Grays Harbor County S&HWMP starting on pg. 25 with financial information on pg. 67.	Concur with comment. Plan updated to include details.	
10	1.12.18	pg. 17	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg@ecy.wa.gov	Provide Information on State Solid Waste-Related Legislation Senate Bill 5397, RCW 70A.245 Recycling, Waste, and Litter Reduction: In section 1.12.18 this information in your description of the law is missing. □ Food Service Products on Request. Beginning January 1, 2022, food service businesses may only provide single-use utensils, straws, condiment packaging, and beverage cup lids only after affirming that the customer wants the product. More information can be found in this Box resource: Legislative Changes 200-2023. Suggested language: “The law also bans several types of expanded polystyrene for sale and distribution in Washington. Additionally, certain single use serviceware products provided by food service businesses may no longer automatically be given to a customer.”	Concur with comment. Suggested language incorporated.	
11	6.1.3.4	pg. 16 & pg. 94	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg@ecy.wa.gov	Paint Stewardship: Both sections reference Paint Care as SHB 1652. It’s now more useful to refer to the law as codified: Chapter 70A.515 RCW.	Concur with comment. Plan updated.	
12	1.11.7	pg. 12	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg@ecy.wa.gov	WAC 173-304 & WAC 173-350 The section heading identifies the Solid Waste Handling Standards, which are codified as WAC 173-350, but the text doesn’t mention them.	Concur with comment. Plan language modified.	

No.	Section	Page	Reviewer	Reviewer Comment	Response	Responder
13	3.2.4	pg. 42	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Update Section Based on Expanded Curbside Recycling. The fourth sentence talks about December 2023, and how at that time curbside recycling can start once the recycling truck is delivered to service the new service area as well as containers. Update this section with the current status of this expansion.	Concur with comment. Section updated with current information.	
14	3.3.1	pg. 43	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Ownership of the building is not ownership of the land Please edit the final sentence to note that the CTS is not fully owned by Lewis County. While it may seem a minor detail, it can become problematic. San Juan County recently was at the mercy of Town of Friday Harbor, who owns the land on which one of their transfer stations is located.	Concur with comment. Plan updated.	
15	3.3.1.1	pg. 43	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Capital Improvement Projects and the Centralia Landfill The list of CIP projects also appears to include items associated with the closed Centralia Landfill (i.e., flare station upgrade and maintenance). Does the County anticipate additional capital improvements to the Centralia Landfill gas collection and control system that may be necessary for compliance with the Landfill Methane Emissions rule when it becomes effective?	Comment acknowledged. Plan updated to clarify CIP intent and compliance with Landfill Methane Emissions rule.	
16	3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.4.3.1		WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Update sections referencing interlocal agreement with Cowlitz County The text mentions in these sections an interlocal agreement (ILA) being developed between Lewis County and Cowlitz County for disposal of Lewis County waste in the Cowlitz County Headquarters Landfill. Update the sections to reflect the current status of the ILA, and please either include the ILA as an appendix, or link to an online copy. If this impacts costs over the planning period, update the Cost Assessment Questionnaire and budget information accordingly.	Concur with comment. Plan updated and interlocal agreement included as appendix.	
17	3.6.1	pg. 50	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Meridian Hill Compost Facility Refence and COVID-19 The proposed Waste Connections Meridian Hill Compost Facility is mentioned in Section 2.4 and discussed in detail in Section 7.3.1. As described in section 7.3.1, the facility will receive waste imported from generators in Thurston County. Identify Meridian Hill Compost Facility in this section as a potential importer of waste and include a reference to section 7.3.1 for additional information.	Concur with comment. Plan updated.	
18	3.6.1	pg. 50	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Additionally, the second paragraph that speaks to COVID-19 can be omitted due to not being a current condition anymore.	Concur with comment. Plan updated.	
19	3.6.2	pg. 50	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	COVID – 19 reference Is the County's transfer station still closed to out-of-county customers? The language here can be interpreted as an ongoing closure, though 3.6.1 specifies it was only for several weeks. Please clarify.	Concur with comment. Plan updated.	
20	Table 4-1, Appendix F, 4.1.2, Appendix D, Appendix E	pg.56, 15	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Designated Recyclable Materials Discrepancies There is a discrepancy between the CAQ, the Designated Recyclable Materials List (DRL), the list in the CROP, and the list in Ordinance 1339. See table below for a comparison of the lists. CAQ DRL CROP Ordinance 1339 (Routine Collection) Cardboard Cardboard Cardboard Cardboard Paper Paper Paper Paper Glass Glass Glass Glass Scrap metal Scrap metal Scrap metal Scrap metal Plastic bottles Plastic bottles Plastic bottles Plastic jugs containers Plastic jugs containers Plastic jugs Plastic dairy Plastic dairy	Concur with comment. WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire, Table 4-1 List of Designated Recyclable Materials, CROP language and Ordinance 1339 have been reviewed and Plan sections updated to reflect corrections. CROP has been added to this section and Appendix E Lewis County CROP deleted.	

No.	Section	Page	Reviewer	Reviewer Comment	Response	Responder
21	Table 4-1, Appendix F, 4.1.2, Appendix D, Appendix E		WDOE:Christina.Kullberg@ecy.wa.gov	If the CROP and “Routine Collection” Designated Recyclable Materials List is correct, please note the difference from Ordinance 1339 in section 4.3 of the Plan and update the CAQ to align. If no impact to cost is anticipated from adding bottles, jugs, and dairy containers to the list, an entirely new CAQ would not be necessary. A dated note within the CAQ and relaying that information to the UTC before Plan adoption, either directly or through Ecology, would be sufficient.	See above response.	
22	5.8.1	pg. 74	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg@ecy.wa.gov	Update Citations for Facility Type The fifth paragraph states: “C&D debris recycling and transfer facilities must comply with WAC 173-350, sections 300 and 410, respectively. Inert, limited purpose landfills must comply with WAC 173-350.” These citations are inaccurate. In WAC 173-350: □ Section 210 covers recycling and material recovery facilities. Section 210 doesn’t include any exclusions for facilities recycling only C&D material, but does provide for conditional exemptions for facilities meeting the criteria of subsection (2) and Table 210-A, which include some wastes typically associated with C&D. □ Section 300 establishes handling standards for on-site storage, collection, and transportation of all non-hazardous solid wastes, including C&D wastes. □ Section 310 addresses transfer stations and drop box facilities. □ Sections 400 and 410 provide the requirements for limited purpose landfill and inert waste landfills, respectively. The two types of landfills are separate and distinct regarding many of their respective standards. Either type of landfill may receive some wastes typically associated with C&D. Update the paragraph with the proper citations for their respective facility type.	Concur with comment. Plan updated with proper citations.	
23	5.8.1	pg. 74	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg@ecy.wa.gov	Suggested language: “C&D debris recycling and transfer facilities must comply with WAC 173-350, sections 210, 300 and 310, respectively. Inert, limited purpose landfills must comply with WAC 173-350, section 400 and 410.”	See above response.	
				Propane Product Reference The text includes propane products among the potential contaminants that might characterize a soil as petroleum contaminated. The term "propane products" is unclear in this context. Propane itself doesn't bind to soils and so is not generally seen as a soil contaminant; the Model Toxics Control Act doesn't have an established cleanup level for propane in soil. The reference to "propane product" should be clarified or deleted.	Concur with comment. Propane replaced with petroleum.	
24	5.13.2	pg. 81	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg@ecy.wa.gov	Add reference to Lewis County Environmental Health Department The third paragraph indicates that once petroleum concentrations in PCS dissipate below a certain level, the soil can be used as a regular soil again, such as fill material. The Plan should note that the Lewis County Environmental Health Department is the proper initial contact to be consulted about potential designation and potential alternatives to disposal of PCS. Suggested language: “Lewis County Environmental Health should be consulted about potential designation and potential alternatives to disposal of PCS.”	Concur with comment. Language added.	

No.	Section	Page	Reviewer	Reviewer Comment	Response	Responder
25	5.15.1	pg. 84	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Street Sweeping/Vactor Waste In addition to the concentrations of contaminants in a batch of vactor waste, the distinction between being clean material or a solid waste may also depend on the proposed location for the material's placement and/or use. Note the above factor as well as that The Lewis County Environmental Health Department is the proper contact for that type of evaluation. Remove the last sentence of the paragraph in this section and insert suggested language: "Depending on the level of contamination, vactor wastes could be classified as clean material usable as fill, as a solid waste that requires a permit for its management or disposal in a permitted facility, or as a dangerous waste subject to management or disposal under the dangerous waste regulations. Lewis County Environmental Health should be consulted regarding the distinction between the material being usable as fill or being a solid waste. The determination of the need for a solid waste permit may depend on a combination of the contaminant concentrations in the waste, the proposed location for the fill, and the use of the site."	Concur with comment. Proposed language added.	
26	5.15.2	pg. 84	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Street Sweeping/Vactor Waste The recognized types are MSW landfill, limited purpose landfill, or inert waste landfill. The relevant rules are WAC 173-351, WAC 173-350-400, and WAC 173- 350-410, respectively. Remove or update demolition landfills to a recognized facility type. Also explain the meaning and role of NPDES MS4 permits in this context.	Concur with comment. Plan modified.	
27	Various locations within Section 6: Moderate Risk Waste Appendix K:		WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	State vs Federal Generator Category Terminology While WAC 173-350 still uses term CESQG, change CESQG to State SQG to align with our Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program's use of SQG. There are federal SQGs, so we suggest "State SQG," to remove confusion with federal SQGs (A Washington SQG = Federal VSQG). Additionally, in Appendix K, indicate that the generator categories are state generator categories to remove confusion with federal generator categories as well. Information on the state generator categories be found on Ecology's Generator Category webpage and information on federal generator categories can be found on the EPA's Categories of Hazardous Waste Generators webpage.	Concur with comment. Plan modified.	
28	Appendix K		WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator list These sites wouldn't be considered conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQG). If they're listed as XQG/NQG and are active, they are not a generator and aren't generating hazardous currently but have in the past or aren't generating at all. Update title of the list to "Previous generators but not currently generating" or another title that seems appropriate.	Concur with comment. Plan updated.	
29	6.1.6	pg. 98	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Dangerous Waste Generators This section speaks to the number of generators within Lewis County but doesn't reference to Appendix K where the list of (State) SQGs, MQGs, and LQGs are located. Refer reader to Appendix K.	Concur with comment. Plan updated to appropriate Appendix reference.	

No.	Section	Page	Reviewer	Reviewer Comment	Response	Responder
30	6.1.8	pg. 98	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Hazardous Waste Services (transporters and facilities) The link takes you to Ecology's website general search with Transporters in the search field. ECHO (Facility Search – Enforcement and Compliance Data | ECHO | US EPA) is a recommended source for you to use. A search through ECHO shows that operating TSDF results were 0, please address this. Suggested language: Using EPA's facility search, ECHO, no facilities are currently managing hazardous waste as a Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities (TSDF) in County's the jurisdiction. A search though ECHO for transporters operating out of the county, search results are 2, please address this. Suggested language: Using EPA's facility search, ECHO, two facilities are operating as transporters within the County's jurisdiction.	Concur with comment. Language added and Plan updated.	
31	Section 6: Moderate Risk Waste 6.3 Generators Not Addressed in the CSHWMP,	pg. 99	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Generators Not Addressed in the CSWHWMP Link doesn't provide information on generators such as medium or large quantity generators, but rather to Ecology's Household waste and & toxics webpage. Suggested language: "To see a list of generators in Lewis County, refer to Appendix K. To learn more about the other generators not addressed in the CSHWMP, check out Ecology's Hazardous Waste Facilities in Washington State search tool. Enter any RCRA ID number from Appendix K for more information on that generator."	Concur with comment. Language and Ecology website link added.	
32	7.3.1	pg. 115	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Meridian Hill Compost Facility Timeline The timeline for the development and permitting of the Meridian Hill Compost Facility is described. The timeline is outdated. The status of the project development should be verified, and the text should be revised accordingly. Note: this relates to the conversation in comment A4, the Organics Management Law which intersects with compost facilities and volumetric capacity.	Concur with comment. Plan updated.	
33	7.5.2	pg. 117	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Food Waste Please specify the source of the data behind the statement that 30 percent of the MSW stream is food waste. From the 2020-2021 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study by Ecology, the statewide characterization results for residential waste showed food (both edible and inedible) accounted for about 13.8% of disposed waste (Table 14, page 18).	Concur with comment. Plan updated to match the Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study.	
34	8	pg. 120	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Consider another locally- defined Plan amendment process On page 57, an informal amendment process is outlined for the Designated Recyclables List. Another locally-defined Plan amendment process in Section 8 or similar could be useful. Examples are in the Grays Harbor County S&HWMP starting on pg. 76, or in this folder on Box: Plan Amendment Revision & Update Process | Powered by Box	Concur with comment. Plan amendment process language added in Chapter 9 Funding and Implementation Plan Section 9.4 Plan Amendment Process.	
35	Ordinance 1339 Appendix D		WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Exhibit A of the 1339 Ordinance The ordinance text says it has exhibit A, which appears to be a map. Please include exhibit A of the ordinance.	Concur with comment. Ordinance 1339 added to Exhibit A.	
36	1.9.1	pg. 8	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	State Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plans "Mitigate climate change through waste reduction, reuse, and recycling." Is the first bullet and is included in the last bullet of the list. Please remove one.	Concur with comment. Additional bullet is removed.	
37	1.1	pg. 8	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Bullet 18 - Includes a WUTC cost assessment questionnaire The bullet 18 in the list is the first time the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission is mentioned. Suggested language: "Includes a Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission	Concur with comment. Suggested language incorporated.	
38	3.1.3	pg. 39	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Number six on the list Review the sentence, the word "under" is extra or update the sentence as needed.	Concur with comment. Language updated.	
39	3.2	pg. 39	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Extra Words Review the sentence, "overall goals of the collection system continue to be to do the following:" "to be" should be deleted or update the sentence as needed.	Concur with comment. Language updated.	

No.	Section	Page	Reviewer	Reviewer Comment	Response	Responder
40	3.3.2	pg. 46	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Change “to” to “for” In the sentence, “CTS is nearing capacity, but there are reconfiguration options to allow to some expansion.” Change “to” to “for” or update as needed.	Concur with comment. Language updated.	
41	3.6.2	pg. 50	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Delete “a” Delete “a” from the first sentence of the paragraph or update as needed.	Concur with comment. Language updated.	
42	3.6.3	pg. 50	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Add “the” Add “the” to “develop a section in operations” in the first sentence of the paragraph or update as needed.	Concur with comment. Language updated.	
43	4.4.6.2	pg. 60	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Designated Materials Update Reference missing or deleted: (Error! Reference source not found.1)	Concur with comment. Reference updated.	
44	4.5, 4.5.1	pg. 62	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Font Of Section Numbers The font of section numbers 4.5 and 4.5.1 are different than the rest of the document.	Concur with comment. Fonts updated.	
45	4.5.4	pg. 66	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Font and format The font and format are different from the other sections of the Plan.	Concur with comment. Fonts updated as appropriate.	
46	5.9.2	pg. 76	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Extra word The sentence, “additional collection and processing may be handled by the Ecology depending on the type and severity of the event.” “The” in front of Ecology is an extra, remove or update sentence as needed.	Concur with comment. Language updated.	
47	5.4.3	pg. 69	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	H5N1 H5N1 is referred to as “Highly Pathogenic Asian Avian Influenza A (H5N1)”. H5N1 is currently more typically referred to as Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza or HPAI, without reference to a geographic region.	Concur with comment. Language updated.	
48	5.14.2	pg. 82	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Pharmaceutical Waste The text uses the terms medical waste, biomedical waste, and pharmaceutical waste without making a clear distinction between them. Make a distinction between the 3 wastes somewhere in this section.	Concur with comments. Language updated.	
49	Table 6-3	pg. 97	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Small Business Hazardous Waste Inventory Table Table 6-3. Small Business Hazardous Waste Inventory has two 2020 columns.	Concur with comment. Table 6-3 heading corrected to 2035.	
50	6.1.3.4	pg. 94	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Refer back to section 1.12.12 Refer to section 1.12.12 in the Plan for more paint stewardship information.	Concur with comment. Reference added.	
51	6.0	pg. 90-109	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Footnotes of the Moderate Risk Waste Chapter Footnotes of section shows as Section 7: Organics, and not Moderate Risk Waste.	Comment acknowledged.	
52	6.3.4	pg. 101	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Spell check and sentence structure In the first paragraph, in the third sentence the first word is misspelled and should be “the.” In the second paragraph, in the fourth sentence the first word is misspelled and should be “training.” In the third paragraph, the beginning of the second sentence should be reviewed. Suggested language would be, “a goal informational programs HAVE is” or update as needed.	Comments acknowledged. Plan updated.	
53	6.5.1.3	pg. 104	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Reference Section 8 instead of 7.3 The second sentence of the first paragraph refers the reader to Section 7.3, when it should refer reader to Section 8 Administration and Enforcement.	Comment acknowledged. Section reference updated.	
54	6.5.1.9	pg. 106	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Delete “the” In the first bullet of ways to encourage recycling of lights containing mercury, delete “the” in this section of the sentence, “participating as a collector at the both” or update as needed.	Comment acknowledged. Language updated.	
55	6.5.2.6	pg.107	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg @ecy.wa.gov	Update “education” to “educate” In the first sentence, update “education” to “educate” or update as needed.	Comment acknowledged. Language updated.	

No.	Section	Page	Reviewer	Reviewer Comment	Response	Responder
56	Table 2-6, 2-7, 2-9, 2-10		WDOE:Christina.Kullberg@ecy.wa.gov	Define R/C Define R/C in the table notes.	Comment acknowledged. R/C defined.	
57	Table 3-1	pg. 40	WDOE:Christina.Kullberg@ecy.wa.gov	Capital Improvement Plan for Solid Waste Facilities The table's timeframe is 2023-2029, but the table of contents shows the timeframe as 2022-2028. Update the table of contents to the correct timeframe for the table.	Comment acknowledged. Plan updated to revised years 2025-2030.	
58	NA		Utilities and Transportation Commission: Jeff Killip	There is an impact to customers in unincorporated areas because these customers fall under solid waste carriers, Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc. d/b/a City Sanitary Co., Joe's Refuse, and White Pass Garbage (G-98) that are regulated by the Commission. The 2023-2028 Plan proposes to increase tip fees in 2024 by 10 percent and for years 2025-2028 by approximately 2.7 percent each year to keep up with inflation. As a result, there will be a minimal rate impact to ratepayers served by regulated solid waste collection companies in Lewis County. The County recently expanded recycling to include East Lewis County. (table in https://herrerainc.sharepoint.com/:b:/r/teams/22-08003-000-InternalDocs/Shared%20Documents/Internal%20Docs/Project-Files/Task%202.0/Plan/Comments/TG-240126%20Letter%20(Order).pdf?csf=1&web=1&e=u2Tr1s)	Comment acknowledged. Updating the Plan to revised years 2025-2030 may trigger additional WUTC review. Will also require update to the WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire to be determined in conversation with Ecology and the Lewis County SWAC.	