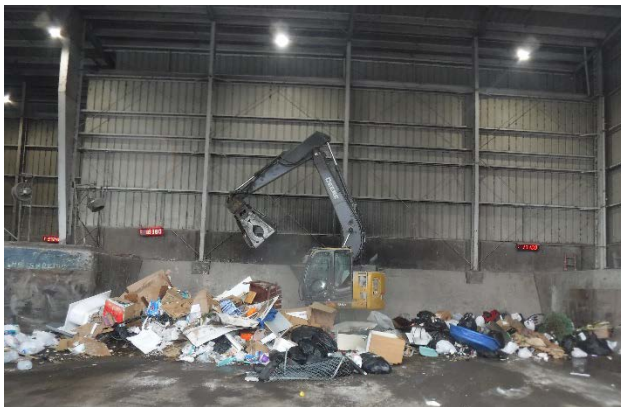


LEWIS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN – DRAFT



DECEMBER 2023

**Lewis County
Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous
Waste Management Plan – DRAFT**

December 2023

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- 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. State Goals and Policies.....	3
1.3. Participants in the Planning Process	4
1.4. Planning Area.....	4
1.5. Planning Authorities	5
1.5.1. Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District No. 1	5
1.6. Document Development Process	6
1.7. State Environmental Policy Act.....	7
1.8. Status of Previous Plans.....	7
1.9. Relationship to Other Plans.....	7
1.9.1. State Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plans.....	7
1.9.2. Lewis County Comprehensive Plan.....	8
1.10. Required Plan Elements.....	8
1.11. Regulatory Overview	9
1.11.1. Lewis County Code 8.10.....	10
1.11.2. Washington Clean Air Act.....	10
1.11.3. Solid Waste Management—Reduction and Recycling (RCW 70A.205).....	10
1.11.4. Hazardous Waste Management Act (RCW 70A.300)	11
1.11.5. Waste Not Washington Act (Chapter 431, Laws of 1989)	12
1.11.6. Clean Washington Act	12
1.11.7. Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Solid Waste Handling Standards	12
1.11.8. Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills.....	13
1.12. Summary of Changes in Solid Waste Regulation and Policy Since 2008	13

1.12.1.	Tire Fee Reinstated	13
1.12.2.	Exemption from Solid Waste Handling Permit Requirements for Anaerobic Digesters	13
1.12.3.	County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.....	13
1.12.4.	Paper Conservation Program—Paper Recycling Program.....	13
1.12.5.	Mercury-Containing Lights Product Stewardship Program.....	14
1.12.6.	Develop and Establish Objectives and Strategies for the Reuse and Recycling of Construction Aggregate and Recycled Concrete Materials.....	14
1.12.7.	Quarantine – Agricultural Pests	15
1.12.8.	Photovoltaic Module Stewardship and Takeback Program	15
1.12.9.	Secure Drug Take-Back	15
1.12.10.	Sustainable Recycling Act	15
1.12.11.	Food Waste	16
1.12.12.	Paint Stewardship.....	16
1.12.13.	Product Design Labeling.....	16
1.12.14.	Food Waste Reduction	16
1.12.15.	Recycling Development Center	16
1.12.16.	Carryout Bags	17
1.12.17.	Per- and Poly-fluoroalkyl Substances Regulation.....	17
1.12.18.	Recycling, Waste, and Litter Reduction	17
1.12.19.	Responsible Environmental Management of Batteries	17
1.12.20.	Organics Management	17
1.12.21.	Landfill Emissions Reduction Law	17
1.12.22.	Revenue-Sharing Agreements.....	18
1.12.23.	Plastics Reduction	18
1.12.24.	Battery Recycling and Stewardship	18
1.12.25.	Compostable Products.....	18
2.	Current Conditions	19
2.1.	Physical, Natural, and Environmental Conditions	19
2.1.1.	Location	19
2.1.2.	Climate.....	19
2.1.3.	Geology, Groundwater, and Soils	20
2.1.4.	Topography and Drainage.....	20
2.1.5.	Shorelines and Wetlands.....	21
2.2.	Population Projections	21

2.2.1.	Population	21
2.2.2.	Housing	23
2.3.	Waste Stream	24
2.3.1.	Waste Generation	24
2.3.2.	Waste Characterization	26
2.4.	Economics	36
3.	Collection, Transfer, Export, and Disposal	38
3.1.	Background	38
3.1.1.	Legal Authority	38
3.1.2.	Incorporated Areas	38
3.1.3.	Unincorporated Areas	38
3.2.	Solid Waste Collection.....	39
3.2.1.	Existing Conditions.....	39
3.2.2.	Waste Collection Services	41
3.2.3.	Incentive Rates.....	42
3.2.4.	Needs and Opportunities	42
3.2.5.	Alternatives and Evaluations	43
3.2.6.	Recommendations.....	43
3.3.	Solid Waste Transfer.....	43
3.3.1.	Existing Conditions.....	43
3.3.2.	Needs and Opportunities	46
3.3.3.	Alternatives and Evaluations	47
3.3.4.	Recommendations:.....	47
3.4.	Solid Waste Export and Disposal.....	48
3.4.1.	Existing Conditions.....	48
3.4.2.	Needs and Opportunities	48
3.4.3.	Alternatives and Evaluations	48
3.4.4.	Recommendations	49
3.5.	Energy Recovery.....	49
3.5.1.	Background	49
3.5.2.	Existing Conditions.....	49
3.5.3.	Alternatives and Evaluations	50
3.5.4.	Recommendations	50
3.6.	Waste Import.....	50
3.6.1.	Existing Conditions.....	50

3.6.2.	Alternatives and Evaluations	50
3.6.3.	Recommendations	50
4.	Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Education	51
4.1.	Background	51
4.1.1.	State Legislation, Regulations, and Guidelines.....	51
4.1.2.	Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics Goals	52
4.1.3.	Local Regulations and Guidelines	53
4.2.	Waste Reduction	53
4.2.1.	Existing Conditions.....	54
4.2.2.	Needs and Opportunities.....	54
4.2.3.	Alternatives	54
4.2.4.	Waste Reduction Programs	54
4.2.5.	Business Technical Assistance Program.....	54
4.2.6.	Recommendations	54
4.2.7.	Monitoring and Evaluation	54
4.3.	Markets	55
4.4.	Recycling	58
4.4.1.	CROP	58
4.4.2.	Existing Residential Recycling	58
4.4.3.	Existing Commercial Recycling	59
4.4.4.	Existing Self-Haul Recycling.....	59
4.4.5.	Needs and Opportunities.....	59
4.4.6.	Alternatives and Evaluations	60
4.4.7.	Recommendations	61
4.5.	Education	62
4.5.1.	Existing Conditions.....	62
4.5.2.	Needs and Opportunities.....	65
4.5.3.	Alternatives and Evaluations	65
4.5.4.	Recommendations	66
5.	Miscellaneous Wastes Requiring Special Handling.....	67
5.1.	Introduction.....	67
5.2.	Background	67
5.3.	Agricultural Waste	68
5.3.1.	Regulations and Guidelines	68
5.3.2.	Current Practice.....	68

5.3.3.	Planning Issues.....	68
5.4.	Animal Carcasses.....	68
5.4.1.	Regulations and Guidelines	68
5.4.2.	Current Practice.....	69
5.4.3.	Planning Issues.....	69
5.4.4.	Alternatives and Evaluations	69
5.4.5.	Animal Carcass Collection.....	69
5.4.6.	Emergency Disposal Plan	70
5.4.7.	Recommendations	70
5.5.	Appliances.....	70
5.5.1.	Regulations and Guidelines	70
5.5.2.	Current Practice.....	70
5.5.3.	Planning Issues.....	70
5.6.	Asbestos	71
5.6.1.	Regulations and Guidelines	71
5.6.2.	Current Practice.....	71
5.6.3.	Planning Issues.....	71
5.7.	Biomedical and Infectious Waste	71
5.7.1.	Regulations and Guidelines	71
5.7.2.	Current Practice.....	72
5.7.3.	Planning Issues.....	72
5.7.4.	Alternatives and Evaluations	73
5.7.5.	Recommendations	73
5.8.	Construction and Demolition Debris	73
5.8.1.	Regulations and Guidelines	73
5.8.2.	Current Practice.....	74
5.8.3.	Planning Issues.....	74
5.8.4.	Alternatives and Evaluations	75
5.8.4.2.	C&D Disposal Monitoring.....	75
5.8.4.3.	Increased Education about Dangerous Elements of C&D Wastes.....	75
5.8.5.	Recommendations	75
5.9.	Disaster Debris.....	75
5.9.1.	Regulations and Guidelines	75
5.9.2.	Current Practice.....	76
5.9.3.	Planning Issues.....	77

5.10. Electronic Waste	77
5.10.1. Regulations and Guidelines	77
5.10.2. Current Practice.....	77
5.10.3. Planning Issues.....	78
5.10.4. Alternatives and Evaluations	78
5.10.5. Recommendations	79
5.11. Junk Vehicles	79
5.11.1. Regulations and Guidelines	79
5.11.2. Current Practice.....	79
5.11.3. Planning Issues.....	79
5.12. Mobile Homes and Bulky Items	79
5.12.1. Regulations and Guidelines	79
5.12.2. Current Practice.....	80
5.12.3. Planning Issues.....	80
5.12.4. Alternatives and Evaluations	80
5.12.5. Bulky Item Disposal.....	80
5.12.6. Recommendations	80
5.13. Petroleum Contaminated Soils.....	80
5.13.1. Regulations and Guidelines	80
5.13.2. Current Practice.....	81
5.13.3. Planning Issues.....	81
5.14. Pharmaceuticals	81
5.14.1. Regulations and Guidelines	81
5.14.2. Current Practice.....	82
5.14.3. Planning Issues.....	83
5.14.4. Alternatives and Evaluations	83
5.14.5. Recommendations	84
5.15. Street Sweepings/Vactor Waste	84
5.15.1. Regulations and Guidelines	84
5.15.2. Current Practice.....	84
5.15.3. Planning Issues.....	84
5.16. Tires	84
5.16.1. Regulations and Guidelines	85
5.16.2. Current Practice.....	85
5.16.3. Planning Issues.....	86

5.16.4.	Alternatives and Evaluations	86
5.16.4.1.	Tire Waste Education.....	86
5.16.4.2.	Tire Waste Disposal	86
5.16.5.	Recommendations	86
5.17.	Wood Waste.....	86
5.17.1.	Regulations and Guidelines	86
5.17.2.	Current Practice.....	86
5.17.3.	Planning Issues.....	87
5.18.	Needs and Opportunities.....	87
5.19.	Alternatives and Evaluations	87
5.19.1.	Future Waste Prevention, Recycling, or Disposal Needs.....	87
5.19.2.	Construction and Demolition Debris Alternatives	87
5.19.3.	Evaluation of Alternative Strategies	89
5.20.	Recommendations.....	89
6.	Moderate Risk Waste	90
6.1.	Background	90
6.1.1.	Moderate Risk Waste Collection	90
6.1.2.	Definitions.....	90
6.1.3.	Regulations and Guidance	93
6.1.4.	Moderate Risk Waste Generation	95
6.1.5.	Hazardous Waste Inventory	95
6.1.6.	Dangerous Waste Generators.....	98
6.1.7.	Remedial Actions Sites	98
6.1.8.	Hazardous Waste Services (transporters and facilities)	98
6.1.9.	Zone Designations.....	98
6.2.	Inventory of Moderate Risk Waste Generators.....	98
6.3.	Generators Not Addressed in the CSHWMP	99
6.3.1.	Existing Conditions.....	99
6.3.2.	Current Moderate Risk Waste and Oil Programs.....	99
6.3.3.	Processing, Transport, and Disposal	101
6.3.4.	MRW Education	101
6.3.5.	Compliance and Enforcement.....	102
6.4.	Status of Previous Recommendations.....	103
6.5.	Washington Regulations	103
6.5.1.	Objectives and Goals	103

6.5.2.	Programs Goals	106
6.6.	Alternatives	109
6.6.1.	Hazo Hut Operations.....	109
6.6.2.	Hazo Hut Funding.....	109
6.6.3.	State Initiatives.....	109
6.6.4.	South Lewis County Development	109
6.7.	Recommendations.....	109
7.	Organics	110
7.1.	Background.....	110
7.1.1.	State Legislation and Regulations.....	110
7.2.	Existing Program Elements.....	113
7.2.1.	Organics Collection.....	113
7.2.2.	Special Organics Collection Programs.....	114
7.2.3.	WSU Lewis County Master Recycler Composter	115
7.2.4.	Stan Hedwall Park Yard Waste Drop-Off.....	115
7.3.	Developments in Organics.....	115
7.3.1.	Meridian Hill Compost Facility	115
7.4.	Status of Previous Recommendations.....	116
7.5.	Alternatives and Evaluations	116
7.5.1.	Yard Waste Burning Education	117
7.5.2.	Food Waste Prevention Workshops.....	117
7.5.3.	Expand Curbside Organics Collection Programs.....	117
7.5.4.	Incentivize Participation in Curbside Organics Collection Programs.....	117
7.5.5.	MRC Backyard Composting Program	118
7.5.6.	Local Business Awareness.....	118
7.5.7.	Food Donation	118
7.5.8.	Anaerobic Digesters.....	118
7.5.9.	Organic Data	119
7.6.	Recommendations.....	119
8.	Administration and Enforcement	120
8.1.	Background.....	120
8.2.	Existing Conditions.....	120
8.2.1.	Lewis County Solid Waste Utility	120
8.2.2.	Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee	121
8.2.3.	Incorporated Cities.....	121

8.2.4.	Lewis County Environmental Health Department, Solid Waste/Hazardous Program.....	121
8.2.5.	Centralia Landfill Closure Group.....	122
8.2.6.	Lewis County Disposal District	122
8.2.7.	Washington State Department of Ecology	123
8.2.8.	Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission	123
8.2.9.	United State Environmental Protection Agency	124
8.2.10.	Local Regulations	124
8.2.11.	County Authority to Establish a Solid Waste Management System.....	124
8.3.	Enforcement.....	125
8.4.	Status of Previous Recommendations.....	125
8.5.	Needs and Opportunities.....	125
8.6.	Alternatives and Evaluations	126
8.6.1.	Long-Term Funding Needs.....	126
8.6.2.	Staffing.....	127
8.6.3.	Permit Review.....	127
8.7.	Annual Budgets.....	127
8.8.	Alternatives	128
8.8.1.	Commingled Curbside Recycling	129
8.8.2.	Monitor Glass Recycling	129
8.8.3.	Additional Glass Recycling Collection.....	129
8.8.4.	Solid Waste Ordinances	129
8.8.5.	Administrative and Enforcement Funding.....	129
8.8.6.	SWAC Representation	129
8.8.7.	Monitoring and Tracking	129
8.8.8.	Monitor Proposed Housing Developments	129
8.9.	Recommendations.....	129
9.	Funding and Implementation Plan	131
9.1.	Funding Options.....	131
9.1.1.	User Charges	131
9.1.2.	Tipping Fees.....	131
9.1.3.	Taxes	132
9.1.4.	Grants.....	132
9.2.	Implementation Plan	132
9.3.	Six- and Twenty-Year Projected Needs for Solid Waste Handling	136

FIGURES

Figure 2-1. Vicinity Map.....	19
Figure 2-2. Municipality Locations in Lewis County	22
Figure 2-3. 2022–2045 Population Growth Rate.....	23
Figure 2-4. Overall Statewide Disposed Waste Stream by Material Class	28
Figure 2-5. Statewide Subtotals by Material Types by Packaging and Products Materials Group	29
Figure 2-6. Southwest Region Overall Disposed Waste Stream	31
Figure 2-7. Southwest Region Residential Subtotals by Material Class	32
Figure 2-8. Southwest Region Commercial Subtotals by Material Class	34
Figure 2-9. Southwest Region Self-Haul Subtotals by Material Class.....	35
Figure 3-1. Solid Waste Collection Area Designations, Lewis County, Washington	42
Figure 4-1. Lewis County Waste Widget Screenshot.....	63
Figure 4-2. 2023 Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste, and Recycling Guide	64
Figure 4-3. Floral Park Sustainability Project	65
Figure 7-1. Apple Maggot Quarantine by County, Washington State 2016.....	111

TABLES

Table 1-1. Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee.....	4
Table 2-1. Population Projection for Lewis County	21
Table 2-2. Population Distribution in Lewis County	22
Table 2-3. Waste Disposal and Recycling Data, 2008–2015	25
Table 2-4. Waste Generation Projections Through 2050.....	26
Table 2-5. Number of Material Types per Material Class	27
Table 2-6. Overall Statewide Waste Stream, Top 15 Materials.....	29
Table 2-7. Overall Southwest Region Waste Stream, Top 15 Materials	31
Table 2-8. Overall Southwest Residential Waste Stream, Top 15 Materials	33
Table 2-9. Overall Commercial Waste Stream, Top 15 Materials.....	34
Table 2-10. Overall Southwest Self-Haul Waste Stream, Top 15 Materials	36
Table 2-11. Lewis County Employment	37
Table 3-1. Solid Waste Collection Services.....	40
Table 3-2. Capital Improvement Plan for Solid Waste Facilities 2022–2028.....	44
Table 4-1. List of Designated Recyclable Materials	56

Table 4-2.	Types and Quantities of Materials Recycled at ELCTS & CTS, 2022.....	58
Table 5-1.	Miscellaneous Wastes Requiring Special Handling	67
Table 5-2.	Potential Disasters and Resultant Debris	77
Table 6-1.	Hazardous Household Substances List.....	91
Table 6-2.	HHW Inventory	97
Table 6-3.	Small Business Hazardous Waste Inventory	97
Table 6-4.	Hazo Hut Participation and Collection Summary.....	100
Table 7-1.	Special Organics Collection Programs	115
Table 8-1.	Potential Funding Methods for Solid Waste Management.....	126
Table 8-2.	Moderate Risk Waste Utility Budget.....	128
Table 9-1.	Implementation Plan.....	133
Table 9-2.	Lewis County 6-Year Budget Projections	137

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Interlocal Agreements

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 – Lewis County’s CROP

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 – SWAC History

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
Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator	CESQG
Construction and Demolition	C&D
Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan	CROP
Disaster Debris Management Plans	DDMPs
East Lewis County Transfer Station	ELCTS
Washington State Department of Ecology	Ecology
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
Office of Financial Management	OFM
Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances	PFAS
Petroleum-Contaminated Soils	PCS
Photovoltaic	PV
Pollution Prevention Plans	P2 Plans
Polybrominated Diphenyl Ether	PBDE
Polychlorinated biphenyl	PCB
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	PAH
Polylactic acid	PLA
Recycling Service Area	RSA
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	RCRA
Revised Code of Washington	RCW
Recycling Service Area	RSA
Rural Area Industrial	RAI
Safe Medication Return Program	MED-Project
Senate Bill	SB
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 States	U.S.
United State Environmental Protection Agency	EPA
Urban Growth Area	UGA
Washington	WA
Washington Administrative Code	WAC
Washington State Department of Agriculture	WSDA
Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission	WUTC
Waste Not Washington Act	ESHB 1671
WSU 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, 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 document 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 (2023 to 2028).

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 CSHWMP is as follows:

The overall goal of Lewis County and 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 CSHWMP elements, 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 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.

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 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.

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 reuse; (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 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. State Goals and Policies

Lewis County is electing to add the goals shown below to this CSHWMP, 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
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 Chehalis 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.

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 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, (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 1993 to provide for 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 performs the following activities:

- Contracts 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 with Cowlitz County;
- 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 delayed completion, as summarized 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 document development of an update plan as staff assisted with an increase of customers at the Central Transfer Station (CTS).

Utility staff began development of the Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP) and received Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) approval in June 2021. In 2022, the Utility decided to use a consultant to assist with completion of 2008 Plan update. In October 2022 a Request for Qualifications was advertised to provide solid waste planning services. In March 2023, the Utility executed a contract with Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc. (Herrera) to assist with completion of the plan update.

The preliminary document 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, Washington State's Integrated Climate Response Strategy, 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 state 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. Mitigate climate change through waste reduction, reuse, and recycling.

1.9.2. 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. Demographic information was also used from the United States Census and Washington’s Office of Financial Management (OFM) 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.

1.10. REQUIRED PLAN ELEMENTS

This CSHWMP 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;
- Facility recommendations meet 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 solid waste collection programs (G-certificated and City-operated) including population densities served, address and name 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 businesses with recycling and an implementation schedule for those programs;
- Includes a list of designated recyclables;
- Includes a 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 CSHWMP development; and
- A description of the eligible zones designation in accordance with RCW 70A.300.370.

1.11. 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.

1.11.1. Lewis County Code 8.10

In January 2023, the BOCC approved Ordinance 1339, which will be codified as Chapter 8.10 LCC, to allow for a curbside recycling program in all unincorporated areas of the county. It sets the boundaries for the program, lists which recyclables will be picked up, and outlines the service levels available to customers.

Previously, Ordinance 1196; defined the curbside recycling program as offered only from the county's western border at Pe Ell to the city of Morton.

Under Ordinance 1196, the following changes occurred:

1. Recyclable materials collection changed from a three-bin, source-separated program to a commingled program, where materials are collected in one 95-gallon container.
2. The boundaries of Recycling Service Area-1 (RSA 1) were extended from the Chehalis-Centralia area and their UGA 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 was no longer collected as part of the curbside collection program.
4. Residents had 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.

1.11.2. Washington Clean Air Act

In accordance with the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-425, residential and land-clearing burning was banned in several areas in Washington, beginning in 2007. Affected areas include 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.

1.11.3. 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. Lewis County's CROP is included in Appendix E.

1.11.4. 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 cities and counties 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.

1.11.5. 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.

1.11.6. 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.

1.11.7. Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Solid Waste Handling Standards

Ecology established MFS for Solid Waste Handling (WAC 173-304) in 1972 as required by the SWMA. The standards stipulated performance and operational criteria for storing and disposing of solid waste. Local jurisdictions were required to have standards that were at least as stringent as the MFS. Some aspects of these rules included (1) locational standards for solid waste disposal sites; (2) standards for waste recycling facilities, groundwater monitoring, inert waste, surface impoundments, and demolition debris; and (3) closure / post-closure of facilities. Ecology promulgated a new rule for landfills that accept MSW, WAC 173-351. All other solid waste handling facilities continue to be permitted under the MFS.

1.11.8. Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

Landfill siting, design, and operation regulations were rewritten under this rule in response to new federal requirements (Subtitle D, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)) in 1993. WAC 173-351 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.

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

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

1.12.1. 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.

1.12.2. 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.

1.12.3. 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.

1.12.4. 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.

1.12.5. Mercury-Containing Lights Product Stewardship Program

WAC 173-910 required establishment of a product stewardship program, LightRecycle, for mercury-containing lights throughout Washington State by January 1, 2013. LightRecycle began on January 1, 2015. 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.

LightRecycle is set to sunset in 2025, unless action is taken to extend the law. If the program is extended, no changes are anticipated in relation to collection and management of mercury-containing lights covered by LightRecycle. If LightRecycle sunsets, the cost of collection and management of the mercury-containing lights is anticipated to be covered as a local solid waste financial assistance (LSWFA) grant expense.

Refer to Chapter 6.0 Moderate Risk Waste for additional information on this program.

1.12.6. 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.

1.12.7. 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.

1.12.8. Photovoltaic Module Stewardship and Takeback Program

In 2017, Senate Bill (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.

1.12.9. 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.

Refer to Chapter 5.0 Miscellaneous Wastes Requiring Special Handling for additional information on this program.

1.12.10. Sustainable Recycling Act

House Bill (HB) 1543, The Sustainable Recycling Act, was signed by 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 may use LSWFA Grants and Waste Reduction and Recycling Education Grants to support CROPs.

1.12.11. 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.

1.12.12. Paint Stewardship

In 2019, Substitute HB (SHB) 1652 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. 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).

1.12.13. 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.

1.12.14. Food Waste Reduction

In 2019, Washington Legislature set statewide goals to reduce food waste by 50 percent. ESHB 1114, now codified as 70A.205.715, led to the development of the Use Food Well Washington Plan in 2021 which lists 30 recommendations to prevent food waste.

1.12.15. Recycling Development Center

In 2019, RCW 70A.240, Recycling Development Center, was created as an Ecology program to provide marketing, policy analysis, research, and development to strengthen recycling markets and processing in Washington.

1.12.16. Carryout Bags

In 2020, RCW 70A.530 was passed required retail establishments to implement carryout bag requirements by January 1, 2021. This legislation requires that retail establishments do not provide single-use plastic bags, and paper bags must meet the specified recycled content requirements.

1.12.17. Per- and Poly-fluoroalkyl Substances Regulation

In June 2021, the United State Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed a rule under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to designate per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) as hazardous substances. PFAS, commonly referred to as “forever chemicals,” are considered dangerous to human and environmental health prompting further regulation of them. In August 2022, the EPA issued a proposal to designate PFAS as hazardous substances to increase the transparency around releases of these harmful chemicals and to hold parties connected with the presence of the hazardous substance at a site accountable for cleanup.

1.12.18. Recycling, Waste, and Litter Reduction

RCW 70A.245 (SB 5022) 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. Additionally, several types of expanded polystyrene will soon be banned for sale and distribution in Washington.

1.12.19. Responsible Environmental Management of Batteries

In January 2022, HB 1896 was introduced for review 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.

1.12.20. Organics Management

In 2022, RCW 70A.205.007 set state goals for reducing landfill disposal of organic materials and edible foods to reduce methane emissions. In March 2022, the Organics Management Act, HB 1799 was passed. 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 and anaerobic digesters, requires purchasing of compost by some municipalities, and changes product labeling requirements (further detail provide in Section 7.2.5).

1.12.21. Landfill Emissions Reduction Law

Effective June 9, 2022, HB 1663 makes methane emissions monitoring and capture requirements stricter at certain landfills in Washington. This law requires 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 capture and control systems.

1.12.22. Revenue-Sharing Agreements

In October 2022, an update to RCW 81.77.185 was made to allow 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.

1.12.23. Plastics Reduction

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

1.12.24. 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

1.12.25. Compostable Products

Effective July 23, 2023, 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) that is 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 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 Pierce 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.

2.2. POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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

2.2.1. Population

According to the 2020 Census, Lewis County had a population of 82,149, and the population is anticipated to continue to grow. Table 2-1 projects how Lewis County’s population is anticipated to grow through 2050. Numbers are drawn from the 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: OFM, Washington State County Growth Management Population Projections: 2025 to 2050 (middle), 2022.

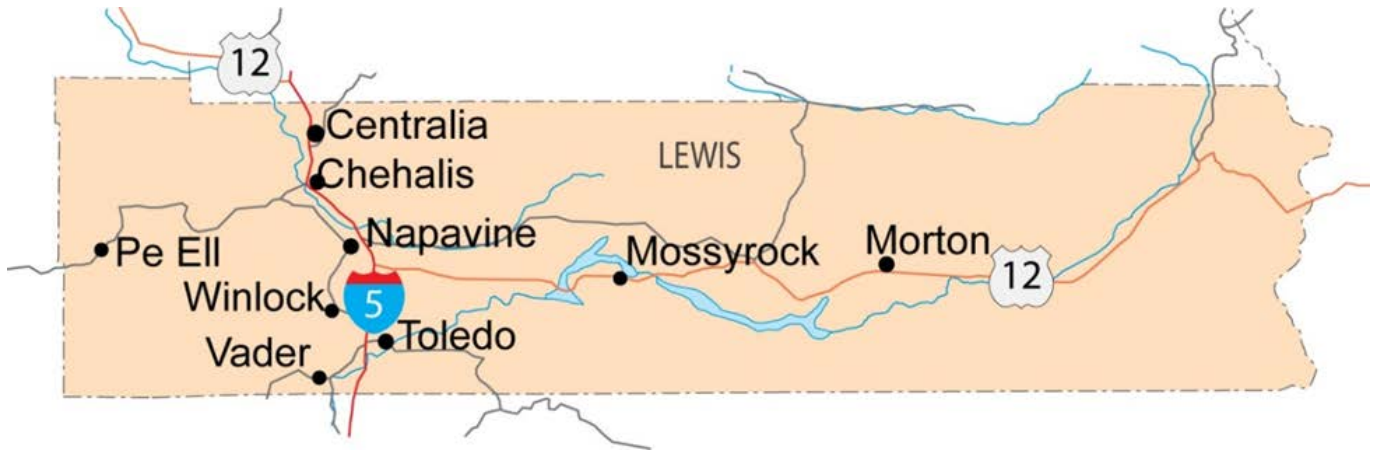
The current and future projected distributions of Lewis County population are provided in Table 2-2, which depicts the location of the municipalities within Lewis County shown in Figure 2-2.

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

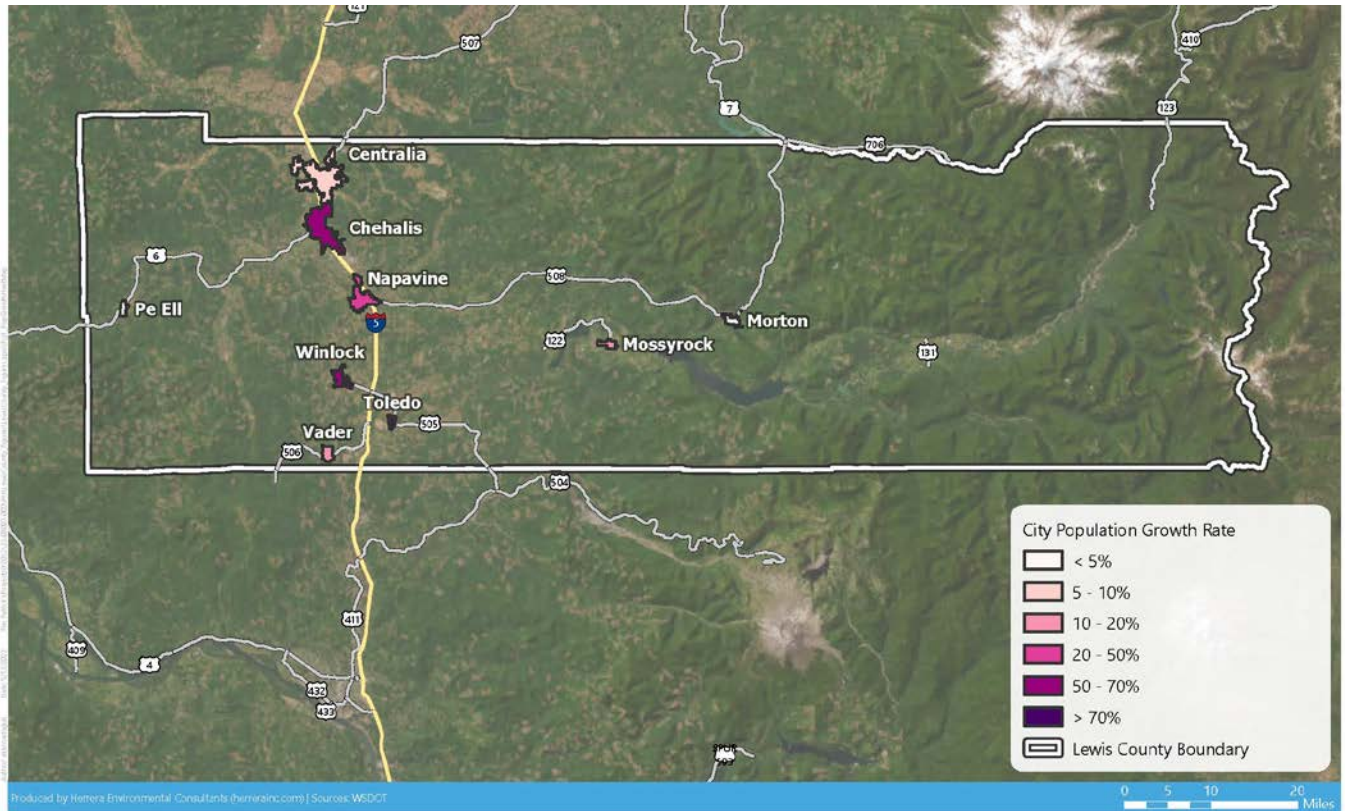


The population projections for 2045 differ between Table 2-1 and Table 2-2 by 10,764 people. The projection in Table 2-2 is from the Lewis County Population and Housing Allocations, which is developed by the Planning Growth Committee. Lewis County opted to adopt the higher projection, based on its own growth understanding and plans. For the purpose of this CSHWMP, projections included in Table 2-1 will be used to anticipate future solid waste 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 the south end of Lewis County is 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 because the development was withdrawn in 2017. There is a new proposed development with up to 2,500 houses and a terraced retail zone that is anticipated to be complete in 10 to 20 years. 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 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 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 generation rate of 12.5 pounds per person per day. The population growth estimates are provided by the Washington State OFM and Ecology staff. Waste and recycling quantities for 2008 through 2018 and 2021 were provided by Ecology. Updated waste and recycling quantities from 2019, 2020, or 2022 are not yet available. 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 these 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 6.47 pounds per capita in 2021 to a high of 22.62 pounds per person per year in 2010. 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. 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 recovery rate scenarios were created. The first assumed that, as a baseline, the 2018 recovery 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.

Table 2-3. Waste Disposal and Recycling Data, 2008–2021

Year	Population	Waste Tons			Waste Pounds Per Capita		
		Recovered	Disposed	Generated	Recovered	Disposed	Generated
2008	74,700	146,428	82,140	228,568	10.74	6.03	16.77
2009	75,200	157,907	61,040	218,947	11.51	4.45	15.95
2010	75,455	152,182	159,300	311,482	11.05	11.57	22.62
2011	76,000	77,255	135,142	212,397	5.57	9.74	15.31
2012	76,300	74,455	106,460	180,914	5.35	7.65	12.99
2013	76,200	48,744	165,084	213,828	3.51	11.87	15.38
2014	76,300	68,453	121,489	189,942	4.92	8.72	13.64
2015	76,660	56,333	82,792	139,125	4.03	5.92	9.94
2016	76,890	64,544	84,542	149,086	4.60	6.02	10.62
2017	77,440	63,903	87,257	151,160	4.52	6.14	10.66
2018	78,380	69,719	146,717	216,436	4.87	5.37	10.25
2021	80,250	65,389	30,561	95,949	4.46	2.00	6.47

Sources: Quantities for recovered materials, waste disposal, and waste generation were provided by Ecology’s internal data for 2008-2018 and 2021. Population estimates were obtained from the Washington State OFM Postcensal estimates of population 1960-present for 2008-2016, and Ecology’s internal data for 2017, 2018 and 2021. Waste data from 2019, 2020, and 2022 are not yet available.

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% Recovery Rate			Based on 40% Recovery Rate			Based on 45% 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 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.

Ecology 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).

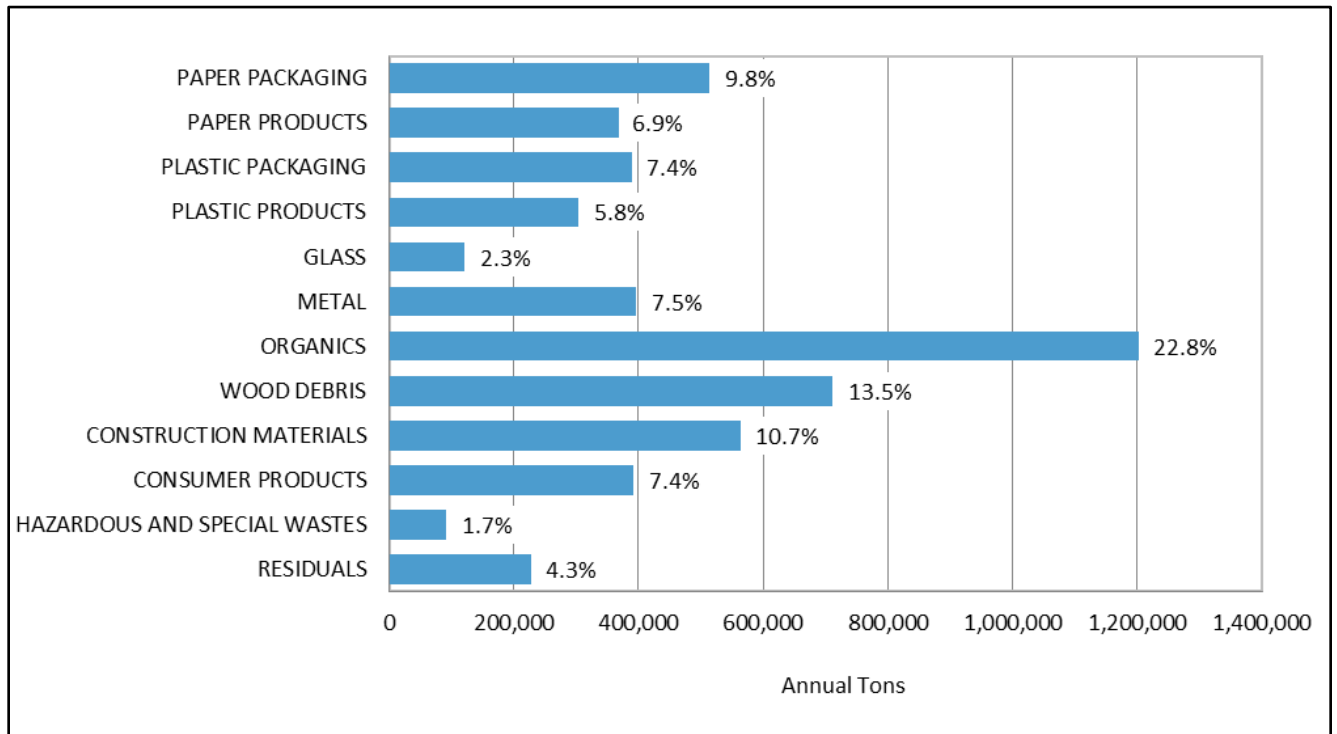
Table 2-5. Number of Material Types per Material Class

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
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.

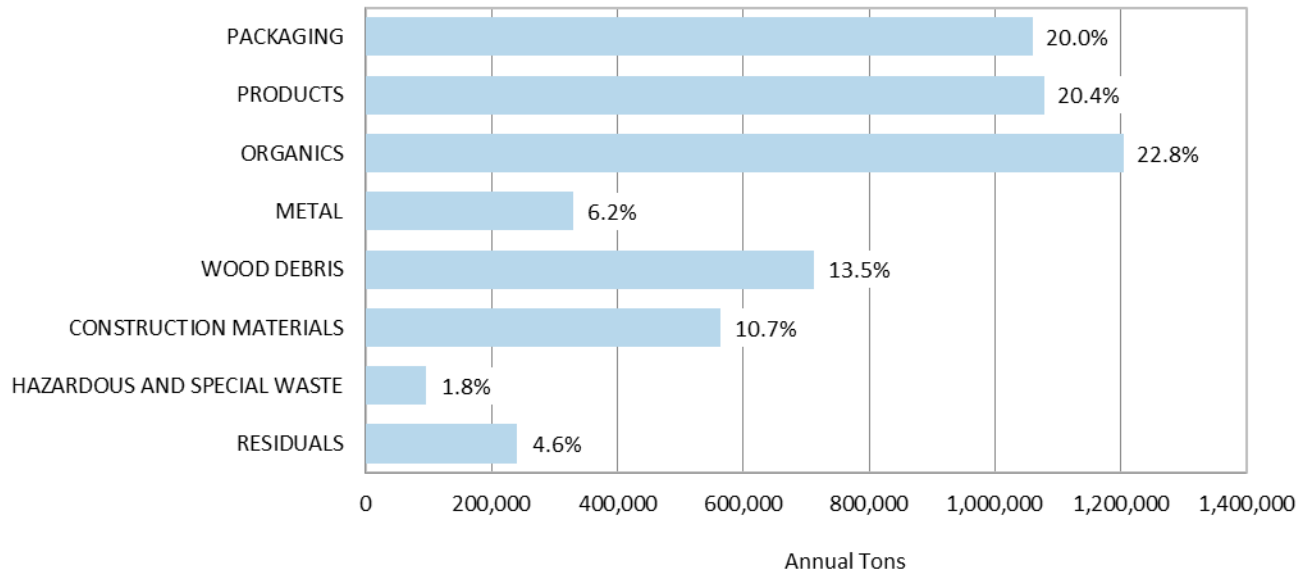
Figure 2-4. Overall Statewide Disposed Waste Stream by Material Class



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%
R/C 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%
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%

Material	Estimated Percentage	Estimated Tons	Cumulative Percentage
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 to 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:

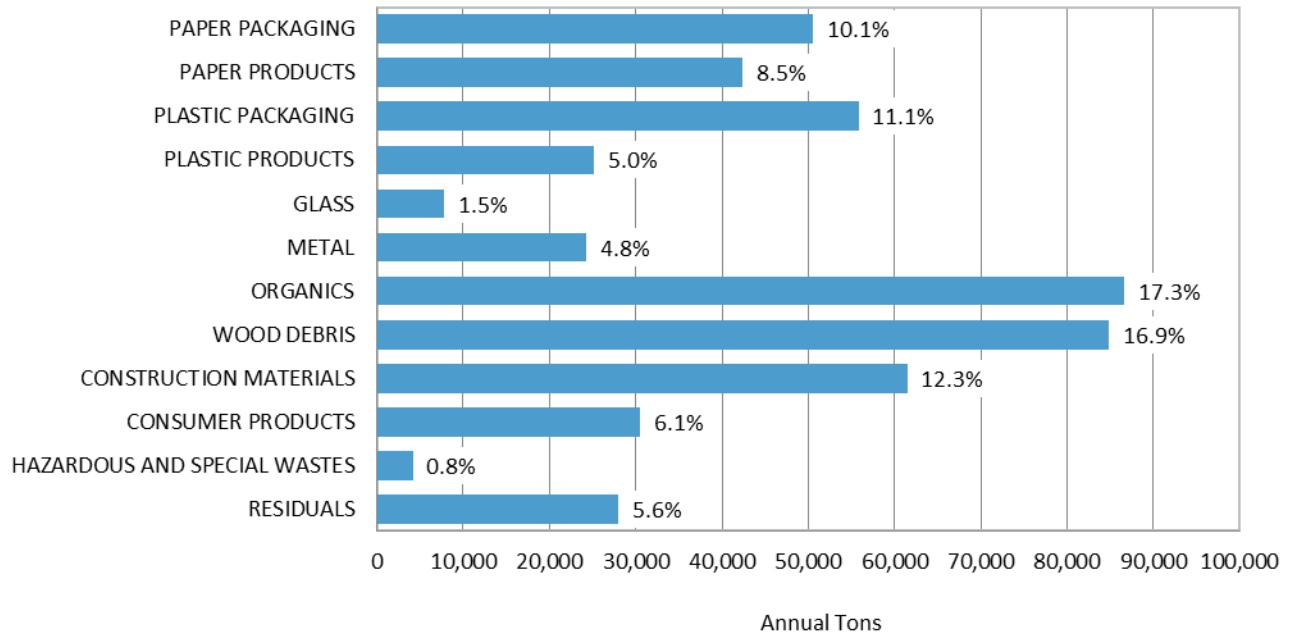
<https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/2107026.pdf>

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 CSHWMP planning purposes. CTS was one of the sample sites during the 2015–2016 statewide 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 additional 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%
R/C 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.

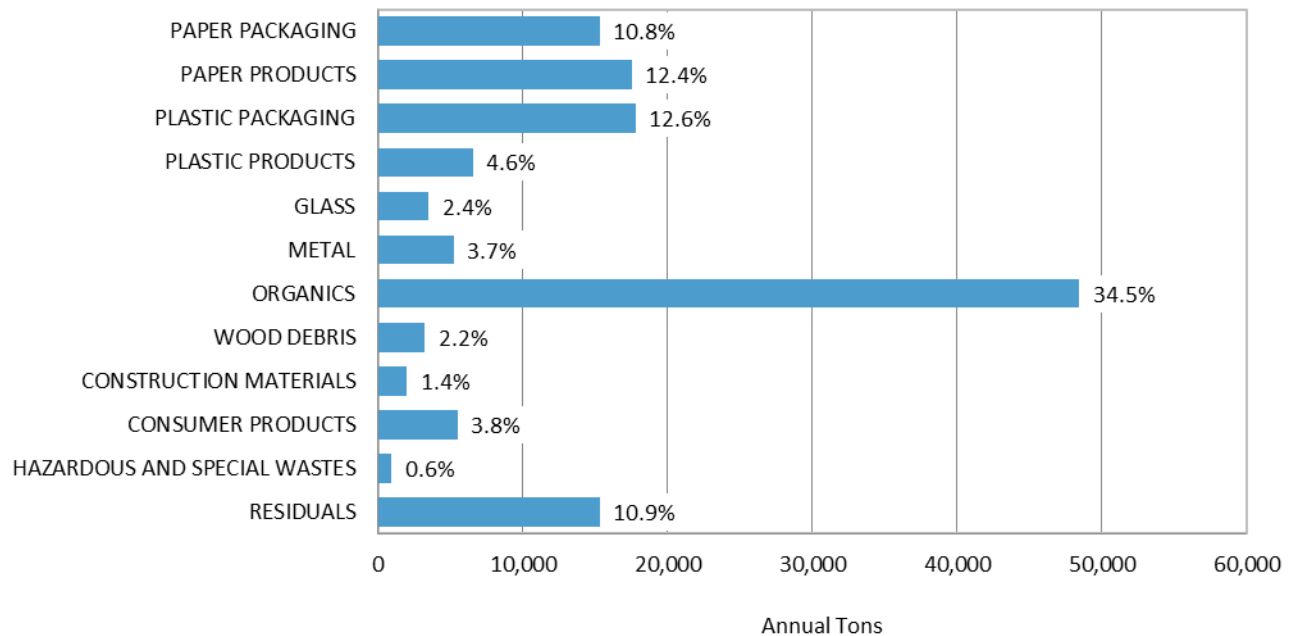
Sources: 2020–2021 Washington State Waste Characterization Study, August 2021.

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%

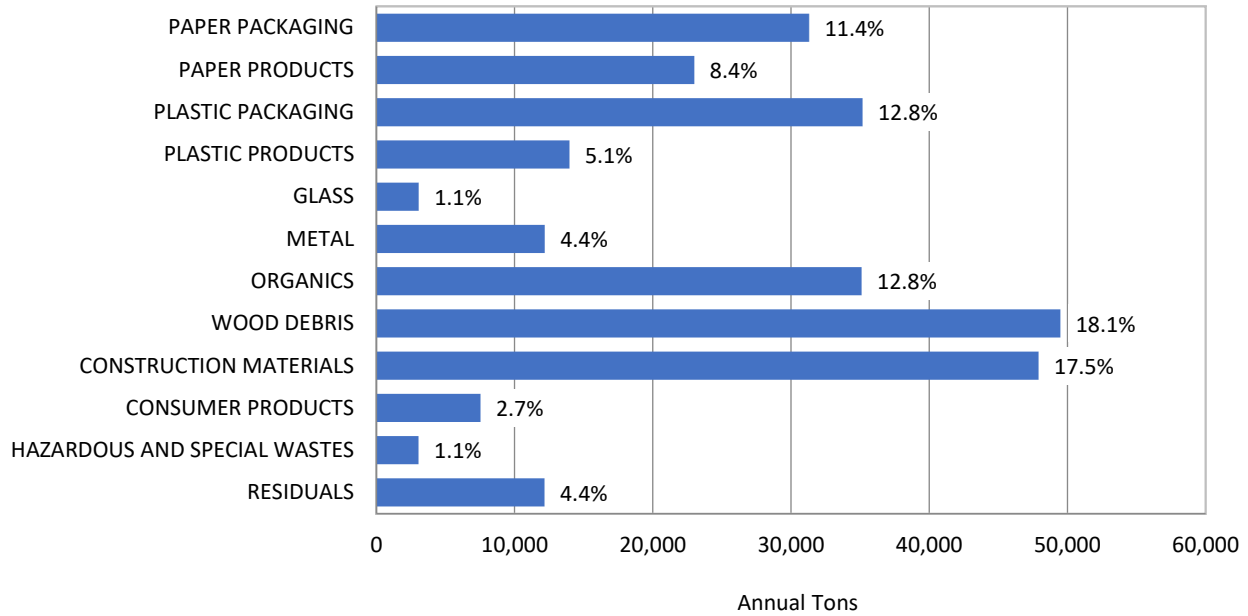
Percentages for material types may not total 100 percent due to rounding.

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%
R/C 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%
R/C Plastic Packaging	2.5%	6,906	51.8%
Engineered Wood	2.3%	6,297	54.1%

Material	Estimated Percentage	Estimated Tons	Cumulative Percentage
Compostable Paper Packaging	2.2%	6,031	56.3%
Totals for Top Materials	56.3%	154,164	56.3%

Percentages for material types may not total 100 percent due to rounding.

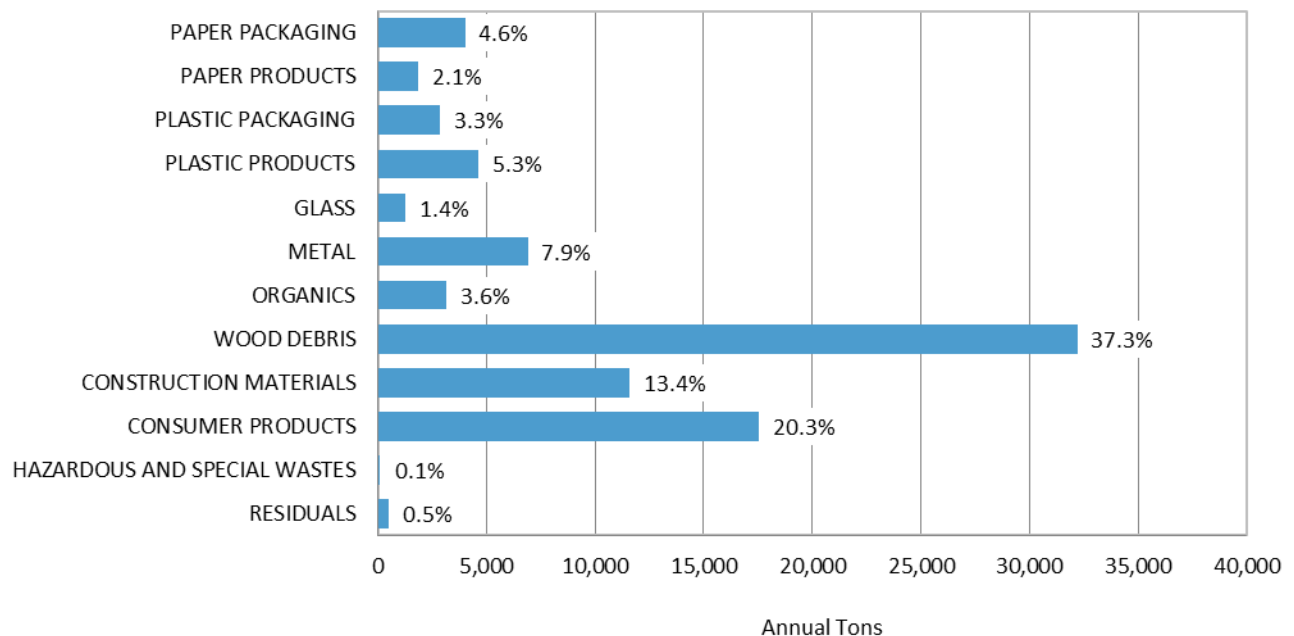
Sources: 2020–2021 Washington State Waste Characterization Study, August 2021.

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 disposed of items based on weight 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.

Table 2-10 displays the top 15 materials disposed by self-haulers.

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%
R/C Wood Debris	7.6%	6,533	20.0%
Engineered Wood	7.5%	6,473	27.5%
Dimensional Lumber	6.4%	5,534	33.9%
R/C Metal	4.2%	3,654	38.2%
Soil, Rocks, & Sand	4.0%	3,446	42.2%
R/C 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%
R/C 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.

2.4. ECONOMICS

Lewis County’s economy has historically been closely linked to its natural resource base, particularly timber, mining, and agriculture. Changes over time have moved many jobs away from the timber industry and more recently the mining industry with the closure of a section of the TransAlta Mine.

Jobs still exist in these areas, and some other sectors are growing. For example, Lewis County ranks number one in the state for the production of cut Christmas trees and the production of poultry, eggs, and broiler chicken meat, according to the 2017 Census of Agriculture. This report also noted that 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, Lewis County 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 manufacturing, education / health services, local government, retail, and leisure / hospitality.

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 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 other agricultural wastes. 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 contracted collection, 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 MSW for disposal. This CSHWMP does not address waste that may pass through Lewis County without handling or processing, such as waste in containers passing through 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. Certificated 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 certificated 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 under 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.

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 to do 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. Even though the cities of Toledo, Winlock, Mossyrock, and Pe Ell are incorporated, they have opted to allow Lewis County’s WUTC-designated certificated hauler to pick up their refuse. Unincorporated Lewis County is also served by the 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	Immediate Destination	Services Offered	Disposal Destination
Centralia	LeMay	G-98	CTS	Garbage, Recycling, Yard Waste	Headquarters Landfill/ Wasco County
Chehalis	LeMay	G-98	CTS	Garbage, Recycling, Yard Waste	Headquarters Landfill/ Wasco County
Morton	LeMay	G-98	ELCTS	Garbage, Recycling	Headquarters Landfill/ Wasco County
Mossyrock	LeMay	G-98	ELCTS	Garbage, Recycling	Headquarters Landfill/ Wasco County
Napavine	LeMay	G-98	CTS	Garbage, Recycling, Yard Waste	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, Yard Waste	Headquarters Landfill/Wasco County
Vader	LeMay	G-98	CTS	Garbage, Recycling	Headquarters Landfill/ Wasco County

Jurisdiction	Municipal Contractor	WUTC Certificated	Immediate Destination	Services Offered	Disposal Destination
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

3.2.2. Waste Collection Services

Contracted collection is the primary type of collection service in 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 do so under the following Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity issued by the WUTC:

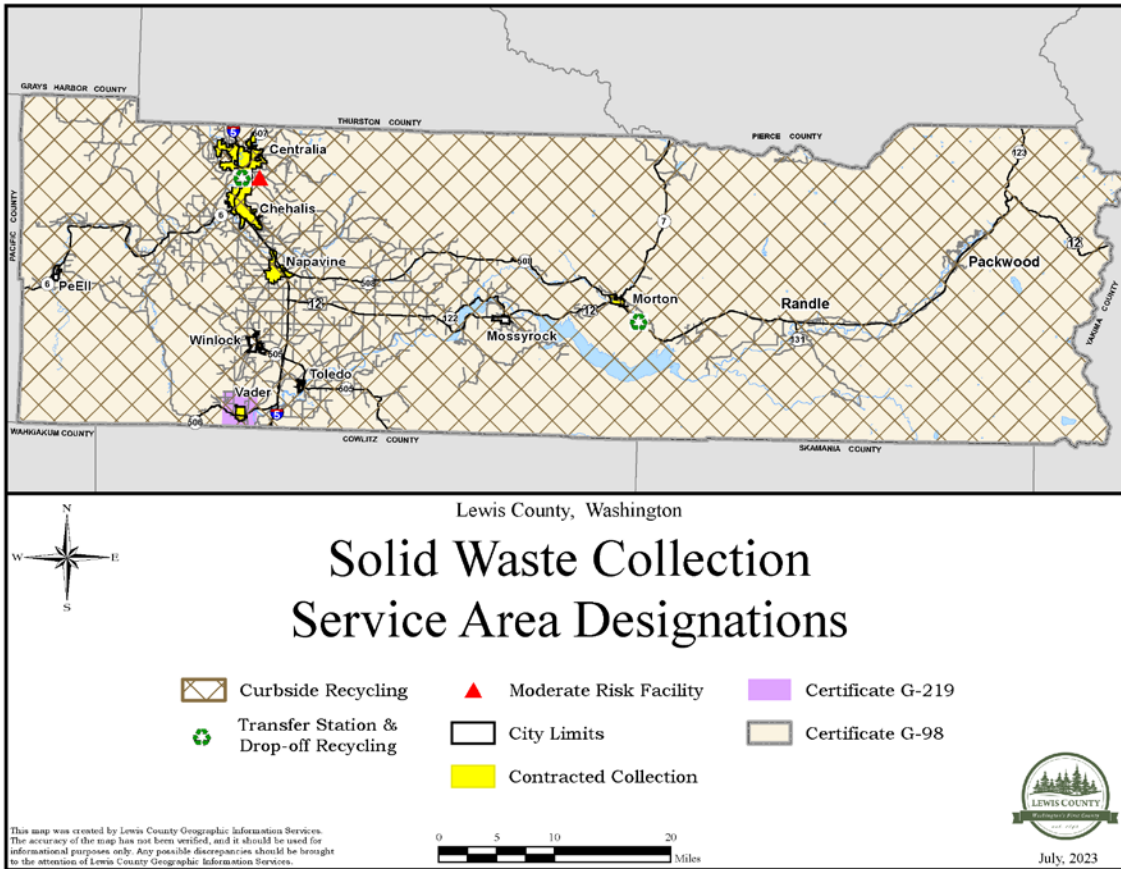
Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc. (G-98)
P.O. Box 44459
Tacoma, WA 98448
Doing business as City Sanitary, White Pass Garbage and Joe’s Refuse Service

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 was previously designated as a dual certificate area, which means either company is allowed to pick up customer refuse, but LeMay took over the contract from Community Waste & Recycling.

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 waste container and frequency of service. The variable can rates in RSA-1 changed with the BOCC adoption of Ordinance 1339 (described in Chapter 1).

3.2.4. Needs and Opportunities

Solid waste curbside collection service is available to all residents and businesses in Lewis County. Curbside recycling pick-up is available from the county’s western border to the City of Morton, and its UGA. The hauler providing this service, LeMay, a division of Waste Connections, is working to secure a recycling truck to service this route as well as containers to deliver to customers to expand curbside recycling countywide. The hauler expects a recycling truck to be delivered in December 2023, after which the program can start. 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. It has approximately 19,000 customers and keeps nearly 3,600 tons of recyclables out of the regional landfill annually.

Curbside yard waste collection is available in Centralia, Chehalis, Napavine, and Winlock. More awareness is needed about the availability and level of services provided by local garbage, recycling, and yard waste hauling companies.

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

Encourage municipalities to work with another hauler, if the current one is not capable of providing curbside recycling and yard waste pickup to its citizens. This will require researching available hauler options and reaching out to them for service quotes; and researching the Utility's ability to haul their own waste.

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.

3.3.1.1. Central Transfer Station

The CTS is located in Centralia. It was built in 1993 at a cost of \$3,790,504. The LCSWDD rents the CTS from the Lewis County Solid Waste Utility 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 rent, formerly called a “host fee,” is paid to compensate 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 and expires December 31, 2024, 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, the LCSWDD pays \$18,750 per month. That monthly fee is reduced to \$16,750 for the remaining three years of the agreement. If the agreement is renewed, the lower monthly fee is continued.

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 85,665 tons in 2021. 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 Headquarters Landfill in Castle Rock, WA or Wasco County Landfill in The Dalles, Oregon. 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 in Centralia.

Future projects, which are presented in Table 3-2 Capital Improvement Plan, include finding a suitable location and property to design and build a new transfer station.

Table 3-2. Capital Improvement Plan for Solid Waste Facilities 2023–2029

Capital Improvements	Costs	Year
ELCTS bulkhead and wall improvements	\$25,000	2023
Redo catch basins, drainpipes behind trailer staging area, asphalt	\$40,000	2023
New controls for landfill flair	\$150,000	2023
Flare station upgrade and maintenance	\$25,000	2023
CTS tipping floor resurface	\$225,000	2024
Replace excavator	\$300,000	2024

Capital Improvements	Costs	Year
ELCTS septic design and installation	\$100,000	2024
New commercial scale	\$125,000	2024
Build redesigned bulkhead/bulkhead repairs	\$250,000	2024
Two new recycle boxes	\$35,000	2024
Design new transfer station and/or plan for re-design of CTS	\$300,000	2025
Two new recycle boxes	\$37,000	2025
Purchase land for new transfer station	\$1 million-\$1.5 million	2026
New excavator	\$300,000	2026
Two new recycle boxes	\$39,000	2026
Resurface/chipseal ELCTS	\$35,000	2027
Build new transfer station	\$7 million	2027
Equip new transfer station	\$3 million	2027
Two new recycle boxes	\$41,000	2027
Transition flare station to passive filtration system (consulting and installation)	\$100,000	2028
Two new recycle boxes	\$43,000	2028
Two new recycle boxes	\$45,000	2029

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 the Lewis County Solid Waste Utility 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 on-site 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 hauled by truck to Headquarters Landfill or Wasco County Landfill. 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 on a quarterly basis, 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 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 a decision. 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 manner in which solid waste is collected and transferred. 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 to some expansion. Population growth may also necessitate 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 or exploration of an alternative site.

Given the population growth in the area, Lewis County is considering building a new transfer station south of Chehalis. This new transfer station may be for commercial use only. Another way Lewis County expects to accommodate growth is through upgrades, redesigns, and retrofits at CTS and at ELCTS. 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. In order

to reduce customer queuing at CTS, a dedicated commercial inbound scale may be added to improve wait times and limit potential for traffic backups onto Centralia streets.

The Lewis County Solid Waste Utility recently purchased 21 long-haul trailers through an auction. The Utility is holding internal discussions about expanding their staff to haul their own waste, rather than through a contractor, and is analyzing potential costs.

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 – 5:00pm. Lewis County should consider expanding hours at the transfer stations to improve service, reduce line times. Lewis County may reconfigure CTS to improve traffic. At CTS, 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. The design for the new transfer station should include a specific area to dispose of bulky items and will not include a new hazardous waste disposal facility. The new transfer station should be designed to accommodate commercial customers and will likely not be open to the public as commercial customers are responsible for most of the tonnage disposed of at transfer stations in Lewis County.

3.3.3.4. Review Data

Continue to review data sources for tracking disposal and recycling quantities and 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 employees from the CTS took over landfill monitoring and maintenance.

In 1993 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 under LeMay's WUTC G-certificate. Lewis County is currently negotiating a contract with LeMay for this hauling. A closer disposal option has recently opened for Lewis County's waste: the Headquarters Landfill, near Castle Rock. 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. County staff are negotiating an ILA between Lewis and Cowlitz counties to dispose of waste at Headquarters Landfill. Cowlitz County has signed the new agreement and the BOCC is anticipated to sign the agreement on November 28, 2023.

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 is expected to complete an ILA with Cowlitz County in July 2023 for disposing of its waste at the Headquarters Landfill and securing a contractor for hauling the waste to the Castle Rock site. The county should annually review the ILA and options for its waste export and the 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 will complete an ILA with Cowlitz County in July 2023 and must annually review the ILA to ensure it meets the expectations of Cowlitz County and accommodates needed waste export and disposal from Lewis County.

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 costs 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 energy-recovery 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.

During the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, in early April 2020 Thurston County's Waste and Recovery Center at Hawks Prairie completely closed to the public. There was a large influx of customers coming to the CTS, creating long lines out the gate. Managing the lines, increasing wait times, and keeping staff safe from illness exposure, created a challenge. Lewis County leaders made the decision to close the facility to out-of-county customers for several weeks.

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 a 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. Following the COVID-19 Pandemic, Lewis County has closed its transfer station to out-of-county customers and the plan should outline the continuation of this closure or rules for the reopening of transfer stations to out-of-county customers.

3.6.3. Recommendations

3-9 Develop a section in 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 much of Lewis County and several drop-off and buy-back locations exist. 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 a majority of 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 to comply with Washington State requirements regarding waste reduction and recycling opportunities and programs. The State's requirements are based on the Waste Not Washington Act of 1989, 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 the 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 81.77.195 enables the County to approve rates, charges, or services at a discount for low-income senior customers and low-income customers. Lewis County is researching how to utilize these discounts at their solid waste facilities.

RCW 70A.245 outlines recycling, waste, and litter reduction requirements including producer reporting requirements, expanded polystyrene prohibitions, optional serviceware penalties, and more.

RCW 70A.530 provides limitations on carryout bags. It requires that retail establishments do not provide single-use plastic bags, and paper bags must meet recycled content requirements outlined in this legislation.

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, recycling, and disposal. The programs described in this chapter encourage residents and businesses to take the extra steps to recycle or compost appropriate waste streams, or to avoid generating waste in the first place (see Chapter 7 for additional information on Organics).

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. Local Regulations and Guidelines

Ordinance 1124

Pursuant to RCW 36.58.100, Ordinance 1124 LCSWDD. This establishment 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 for curbside recycling and amends Ordinances 1136, 1136A, 1157, and 1196. In addition, this ordinance requires the Lewis County SWAC to 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 plans to continue and extend its waste reduction programs using LSWFA funds from Ecology. Part of the LSWFA funds would 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, 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. The 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 monitor the 2good2toss.com website and annually calculate the tons of materials diverted from the CTS through this program.
- Lewis County staff will maintain records on the number of participants and estimated material diverted through the Repair and Sustainability Fair.

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. 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 excluded most 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.

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 marketable 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
<p>Routine Collection: Materials feasible to be collected by curbside commingled program and drop-off programs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aluminum Cans 2. Tin Cans 3. Corrugated Cardboard 4. Paperboard 5. Mixed Paper 6. Newspaper 7. Magazines 8. Plastic bottles 9. Plastics Jugs 10. Plastic Dairy Containers
<p>Dropoff Recyclables: Materials feasible to be collected by drop-off programs at transfer stations and drop boxes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Glass Bottles and Jars 2. Aluminum Cans 3. Tin Cans 4. Scrap Metal 5. Mixed Paper (newspapers, magazines, and paperboard) 6. Corrugated Cardboard
<p>Limited Collection: Materials that can be recycled but that have collection or marketing limitations</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electronics covered by E-Cycle Washington 2. Mercury-Containing Lights covered by LightRecycle Washington (program potentially sunseting in 2025) 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

Priority Level	Materials
<p>Potentially Recyclable: Hard to recycle materials that could be recycled if markets are available.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Mercury-Containing Lights may no longer be collected by the LightRecycle program, pending its possible sunset in 2025.

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 economically 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 Solid Waste Utility Director for review and may be forwarded to the SWAC for concurrence. Unless there are objections from the SWAC, the Solid Waste Utility Director, can make minor changes in the list. These will be adopted depending on the schedule of SWAC meetings without formally amending the Plan. Should the Solid Waste Utility Director 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 Plan 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 2022. The table also provides market information for these materials. Approximately 3,925 tons of recyclable materials were collected at the transfer stations in 2022.

Table 4-2. Types and Quantities of Materials Recycled at ELCTS & CTS, 2022

Material	Tons	Markets
Mixed Glass	237.27	Prices are low or negative (i.e., the glass is recycled for a charge).
Yard Waste Export	174.50	Yard Debris is composted for a fee at a facility in Thurston County.
Wood Export	1,180.36	Hog fuel prices are fluctuating.
Christmas Tree Recycling	2.65	Trees are composted for a fee.
Cardboard	236.22	The markets for cardboard (used in packaging) have been fluctuating and are generally positive.
Paper	97.23	The markets are fluctuating due to supply and demand from various markets and processors.
Yard Waste-Compost	310.02	Yard Debris is composted for a fee.
CTS Wood Waste	1,124.52	Hog fuel prices are fluctuating.
Metal Recycling	567.54	Aluminum prices have been fairly stable, but steel has tended to fluctuate, but generally metals markets are positive.

4.4.1. CROP

The goal of the CROP is to reduce contamination of the materials collected in Lewis County’s single-family, drop-off recycling, and commercial recycling programs. Lewis County’s CROP intends to meet the requirement in RCW 70A.205.045(10) that counties with a population of more than 25,000, and cities within these counties with independent Solid Waste Management Plans (SWMP), include a CROP in their SWMP by July 1, 2021.

Lewis County staff began development of the Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP) in 2021 and received Ecology approval of the CROP in June 2021 (Appendix E).

4.4.2. Existing Residential Recycling

Lewis County passed a commingled recycling ordinance in October 2007. Ordinance 1196 expanded the number of eligible households, allows for commingling of recyclables, and provided incentives to encourage participation. Ordinance 1339 made curbside recycling available county-wide. Under the county-wide program, curbside recycling was 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 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,
- Cardboard milk and juice cartons,
- Magazines,
- Paperboard,
- Tin cans,
- Plastic bottles and jugs, and
- Mixed wastepaper.

Glass is no longer collected curbside; but drop-off locations are available.

4.4.3. Existing Commercial Recycling

Commercial recycling collection services for paper, cardboard, wood, and food waste is available through private haulers.

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.

4.4.4. Existing Self-Haul Recycling

Lewis County businesses and residents can self-haul recyclables to a number of drop-off and buy-back centers. 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.

Two privately run facilities located in Lewis County accept a variety of materials as follows:

- **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.
- **Packwood Community Recycling Drop Boxes** located at Presbyterian Thrift & Gift accepts plastic bottles and jugs without lids, plastic dairy tubs, corrugated cardboard boxes, tin cans, aluminum cans, food and beverage glass bottles and jars, and scrap metal.

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 equitable access to 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 will conduct cart-tagging efforts biannually to reinforce education on contamination and what can be recycled. Lewis County is currently conducting this cart-tagging project thanks to a Waste Reduction and Recycling Education Grant. A consulting firm, Resource Synergy, placed educational tags on all 20,000 residential curbside customer containers in April 2023 and about 20 percent of the customers also received “Oops” tags that informed them of contaminants. This process will be repeated June 5–166, starting in 2023 and continuing every other year.

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 collected 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 a material without actually doing so. Others haul mixed garbage 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. To date, 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 ILA 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 (**Error! Reference source not found.**1) through periodic review and updates. 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 a newsletter 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:

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

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, monitoring of usage and contamination levels, and implementing the CROP. Continue to conduct cart tagging and lid lift audits biannually to reinforce education on recycling and reduce contamination.

4.4.6.7. Waste Composition Study

Conduct a periodic waste composition study to assess types and quantities of materials in the waste stream to guide future waste and recycling planning. 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 Thrift Organizations

The Utility could partner with Love INC in Chehalis to salvage and divert reusable furniture and bedding received at Lewis County facilities. Materials that could be recycled and donated should go to appropriate salvage and thrift organizations.

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 Partner with thrift organizations to encourage reuse of materials.

4.5. EDUCATION

This section provides information regarding public outreach and education.

4.5.1. Existing Conditions

Lewis County has a number of ongoing waste reduction outreach and education programs and is expanding on those programs to offer further assistance for residents to reuse household items, as well as technical recycling assistance to businesses. According to the EJSCREEN tool, a significant percent (20% or higher) of the population in Lewis County identifies as low income, elderly, and/or having a disability. These are all barriers to accessing services and achieving solid waste goals in Lewis County, so it is critical that educational resources intentionally focus on these underserved and under-resourced populations. Lewis County will utilize Ecology's Equity and Environmental Justice Resources and may use the Washington State Recycling Association's Equitable and Inclusive Community Outreach Resource Library to better support these populations.

Lewis County promotes waste reduction through outreach at schools, community events, online resources, and the MRC Program. Lewis County partners with the local Washington State University 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, backyard composting, renting, or borrowing instead of buying new products, avoiding excess packaging, and reducing junk mail.

The 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.

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 the participating municipalities, schools, businesses, and waste collection companies.

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

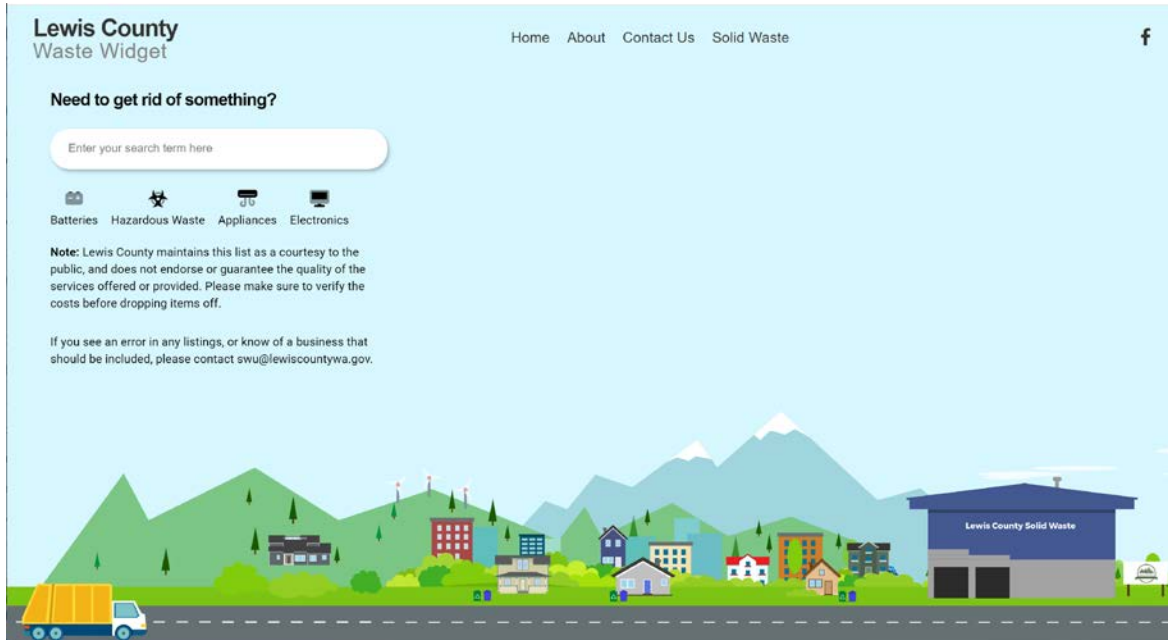
Additionally, Solid Waste staff or MRC volunteers are available to provide classroom presentations to educate students about waste reduction, recycling, composting, proper hazardous waste management, and garbage.

As mentioned above, in coordination with Resource Synergy, the Utility has been conducting cart-tagging and lid-lift audits to determine what items customers are improperly disposing of and to help them 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/RFJ3WedH1XBTDnpDZBGmGUrsuBSDTJwTQv85Q8Kyd0PGPjDXbTENVY7azUkZe2WfdNH6tmF83J1rftJ9aEH9AzuUG5E7uK8ROO4x6](https://www.lewiscountywa.gov/lid-lifts/report-perma/Lid_Lift_Locations/RFJ3WedH1XBTDnpDZBGmGUrsuBSDTJwTQv85Q8Kyd0PGPjDXbTENVY7azUkZe2WfdNH6tmF83J1rftJ9aEH9AzuUG5E7uK8ROO4x6).

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, 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 hosts educational booths at community events including:

- Home and Garden Show
- Earth Day at Centralia College
- Spring Youth Fair
- Egg Days in Winlock
- Cheese Days in Toledo
- Southwest Washington Fair

Figure 4-2 shows part of Lewis County’s 2023 Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste, and Recycling Guide.

Figure 4-2. 2023 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

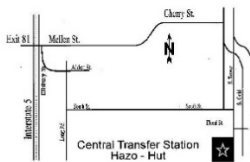
Hulk Vehicles 360-740-3372
 Illegal Dumping 360-740-1261
 Nuisance Abatement 360-740-1261
 Burning Permits 360-740-1146
 Burning Violations 360-740-1146
 Incorporated Lewis County 800-663-0709
 Unincorporated Lewis County 360-740-1146

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 02/23/2023

**Solid Waste,
 Hazardous Waste
 &
 Recycling Guide
 for
 Lewis County**



**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 throughout 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 - 5:00pm
 In-bound gate closes at 4:45pm**

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: \$100 per ton; minimum fee \$15 for 280 lbs. or less*
- Bulky Waste: \$120 per ton; minimum fee \$15 for 240 lbs. or less*
- Asbestos \$150 per ton; minimum fee \$30 for 400 lbs. or less*
 Call for specifics 360-740-1451
- ***3.6% state refuse tax added to transactions listed above**
- Tree Branches: \$60 per ton; minimum fee \$10 for 320 lbs. or less
- Grass & Leaves: \$90 per ton; minimum fee \$10 for 220 lbs. or less
- Refrigerated appliances, AC units: \$23 ea.
- Appliances: \$10 ea.
- Passenger car/light truck tires: \$5 ea.
- Semi-truck tires, no rims: \$10 ea.
- Semi-truck tires with rims: \$20 ea.
- TVs & Computer Monitors: \$25 ea.
- CPUs: \$6 ea.
- Laptops: \$31 ea.

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

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 is developing the Floral Park Sustainability Project. This project will develop 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 electric wire spools into picnic tables, build hügelkultur beds, collect rainwater for gardening, and more. Figure 4-3 shows the Floral Park Sustainability Project sign situated near the entrance to CTS.

Figure 4-3. Floral Park Sustainability Project



4.5.2. Needs and Opportunities

The MRC has applied for a PPG from Washington Ecology to develop a tool library and host sustainability fairs that will help people repair belongings. If the MRC does not receive a PPG, the Utility can plan to offer sustainability fairs and develop the tool library over time.

Lewis County should focus on reducing recycling contamination through educational programs consistent with other state educational programs. Lewis County is already conducting lid-lift audits for waste, and the County should consider extending this audit to recycling as well.

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 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. 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 education at transfer stations and the Packwood Community Recycling Drop Boxes 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 put recyclable materials.
- Monitoring levels of contamination regularly to assess whether education efforts are sufficient.
- Providing a brochure of recycling opportunities to customers at the scale house, with consideration to prepare a version in Spanish, the second most common language in Lewis County. The 2023 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:

- 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 table below 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
5.3	Agricultural Waste
5.4	Animal Carcasses
5.5	Appliances
5.6	Asbestos
5.7	Biomedical and Infectious Waste
5.8	Construction and Demolition Debris
5.9	Disaster Debris
5.10	Electronic Waste
5.11	Junk Vehicles

Section	Waste Type
5.12	Mobile Homes and Bulky Items
5.13	Petroleum Contaminated Soils
5.14	Pharmaceuticals
5.15	Street Sweepings/Vactor Waste
5.16	Tires
5.17	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 these 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 Environmental Health Department.

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 or animals preserved in formaldehyde.
- 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 2021, 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 Asian Avian Influenza A (H5N1) or “avian flu” is caused by bird influenza viruses. Since 1997, H5N1 has infected and killed humans who had close contact with infected poultry. There is concern the H5N1 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. Alternatives and Evaluations

5.4.5. Animal Carcass Collection

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

5.4.6. 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.

5.4.7. 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 disposal 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 make it difficult to handle them in the “normal” garbage collection system, and because some types of appliances contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) also known as Freon that must be removed prior to disposal. 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 hydro CFCs 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 being collected at the two transfer stations. Non-refrigerated appliances typically can be taken at no charge at local scrap metal recyclers called buy-back centers. Sutter Metals in Centralia 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. Because of this financial opportunity for the public, the Utility had scaled back on its offerings of free or reduced cost appliance recycling events.

Lewis County collected 798 refrigerated appliances and 1,288 non-refrigerated appliances at the transfer station in 2021. Those numbers are up slightly from 2018 statistics when 638 refrigerated appliances and 983 non-refrigerated appliances were collected.

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, 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 is 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. Section 5.5 discusses the range of animal carcass management considerations.
- **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. Stericycle takes the waste to a permitted medical waste management facility where the waste is treated to render it non-infectious (through autoclaving or incineration), after which the waste is taken to a landfill or waste-to-energy facility.

For residential users, sharps are currently accepted at CTS and ELCTS.

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 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

5.7.4.1. Sharps Collection Education

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, pharmacies, hospitals, and health centers.

5.7.5. Recommendations

5-3 Provide residents and businesses with educational materials on 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, metals, 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 covers 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 300 and 410, respectively. Inert, limited purpose landfills must comply with WAC 173-350.

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, metals, 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.

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

5.8.4.1. Green Building Campaign

Creating a green building promotional campaign 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.

5.8.4.2. 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.

5.8.4.3. Increased Education about Dangerous Elements of C&D Wastes

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.

5.8.5. Recommendations

5-4 Create a green building promotional campaign.

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

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 human-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 is 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. During a disaster, waste is directed to CTS and ELCTS. 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 the 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 Lewis County Emergency Management officials or an entity designated by 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 disposal will be offered. A resolution authorizing free disposal must be signed by LCSWDD before disposal can occur.

Please 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
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 2021, 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 million pounds of this material in 2021. Of this total, 79.6 percent was televisions, 11.5 percent was computer monitors, and 9 percent was computers. 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 on 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

5.10.4.1. Electronic Waste Collection

Continue to collect electronic wastes at the CTS and ELCTS. Promote the availability of these services through educational pamphlets.

5.10.4.2. Promote E-Waste Take-Back Programs

Promote the E-Cycle Washington partners in Lewis County as well as retailers that take-back these materials.

5.10.4.3. 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 electronic wastes.

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 officer reported receiving 295 requests for vehicle hulk inspections in 2021 for 882 vehicles. After inspection, some hulks will not qualify for the program, or some request will be removed by the property owner. At the end of the year, 572 affidavits were actually issued, allowing for the removal of the abandoned vehicles. Sometimes vehicles do not meet the necessary requirements, and permits are not issued.

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.

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 2022, this fee was set at \$120 per ton with a \$15 minimum for 240 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 mobile homes, campers, recreation vehicles, hot tubs, boats, and bridge timbers. Larger loads, such as those 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 are 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 2021, 409 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

5.12.5. Bulky Item Disposal

Create a separate space at the new transfer station for disposal of bulky items like mobile homes to reduce strain on time and space (see recommendation 3-5).

5.12.6. 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 propane products or residues. PCS require clean-up when they exceed hydrocarbon contamination levels specified in Ecology's Model Toxics Control Act (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 2021, there was a significant increase in the amount of PCS that passed through the transfer station system. That year, there was a building project in Centralia that 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. As a comparison, in 2018, only one customer dropped off 9.76 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 as regular soil again, such as fill material, instead of being disposed.

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

This section addresses disposal of pharmaceuticals 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, with a facility in Morton, collects medical waste from Providence Hospital and other medical facilities in Lewis County. Stericycle offers a program for home-bound customers with biomedical waste. This service is not free, but it provides disposal for customers who cannot do it themselves. 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 and eventually out to surface waters.

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 (pop-bottle or 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. Section 5.8 has additional detail.

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.

5.14.4.1. Pharmaceutical Waste Brochure

Create a brochure for pharmacies, doctors’ offices and other medical facilities explaining the proper disposal of sharps and pharmaceutical waste.

5.14.4.2. 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.

5.14.4.3. 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. Currently, vactor wastes can be classified as clean fill, solid waste, or dangerous wastes, depending upon the level of contamination.

5.15.2. Current Practice

Vactor waste is periodically collected in Lewis County. Street sweeping is conducted at the Lewis County Transfer Stations every other Thursday. Lewis County's street sweeping schedule will be updated as needed according to Phase II of NPDES MS4 permits. Inert and demolition landfills are authorized to accept street sweeping and vactor waste after passing testing for petroleum and lead contaminants. If tests indicate presence of contaminants, the waste may be handled as PCS, or dangerous wastes depending on concentrations.

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 disposal 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, assisting local governments in waste tire pile prevention and education, managing the fees collected from the sale of new tires, and licensing 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 accumulated tires 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 used tire recycling:

- 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 2021, the two transfer stations collected 10,404 tires. This number can be broken down into specific tire categories: 7,977 passenger or light truck tires off the rim, 2,281 passenger or light truck tires on the rim, 124 semi-truck tires off the rim, and 22 semi-truck tires on the rim. As a comparison, Lewis County transfer stations collected 4,303 tires.
- Other Pacific Northwest facilities that recycle tires include L & S Tire Company in Auburn and Tire Disposal and Recycling Inc., located in Oregon. Both of these companies can contract with property owners who have a significant number of waste tires in the Lewis County area and may be considered as possible additional markets.
- Some paving companies are using recycled rubber tires in their asphalt rubber chip seal. In the summer of 2016, the material was used on nine miles of roadway in East Lewis County near the Cispus Learning Center. The project used approximately 10,500 used tires or 65.5 tons of used tires. Unfortunately, sections of the roadway had to be redone, according to Public Works staff. While the recycled material is more expensive than traditional chip seal, it is expected to last at least 12 years, compared to the traditional material's average life span of 7 years. Several counties around the state have been using the recycled rubber chip seal since 2012.

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.

5.16.4.1. Tire Waste Education

Produce and distribute educational materials on tire disposal options to encourage more frequent proper disposal.

5.16.4.2. Tire Waste Disposal

Monitor the number and location of companies in the region accepting tires for disposal.

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 arsenic-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, needs to be disposed per Ecology's Dangerous Waste Guidance.

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, 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 very 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 on-site. 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 on-site or have the material removed for off-site processing or disposal. Off-site processors provide an alternative to on-site 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 and permitting. Only land clearing debris generated on-site 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 Waste Prevention, Recycling, or 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.
- **Infrastructure:** new regulations may require additions to Lewis County's existing facilities in Centralia and Morton.

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 offsite 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.

Offsite 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 could be a facility, or a series of local facilities, that 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 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 four MRW turn-in events in Spring and four MRW turn-in events in fall for households and small quantity generators (SQG). 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 small quantity generator (CESQG) 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). CESQGs 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. CESQGs 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 CESQG 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. However, the sunset of the Mercury Containing Lights program will be determined in 2025, with possible closure in 2026. 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 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 by PaintCare. 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.

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. RCW 70A.224.020 requires that each local hazardous waste plan include a plan to reach local goals for household used oil recycling.

6.1.3.6. Battery Recycling

SB 5144 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 CESQG 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, chlorpyrifos, diquat, 2,4-D, glyphosate; casoron, triclopyr, and amitrole.

Most residential dwellings have accumulations 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. 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 infirmed 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 this chapter, data was presented to show past, present, and future inventories of hazardous waste in Lewis County. In 2020, the number of residential units in Lewis County was 34,165 and the population was 77,066. There were 1,226 residential visits at the Lewis County HHW (3.6% of residential units). 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	2020
Latex paint	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oil based paint	N/A	N/A	N/A
Misc. Chemicals	6,169	7,244	9,394
Batteries	N/A	N/A	N/A
Used oil	1,665	1,955	2,535
Fluorescent lights	N/A	N/A	N/A
Electronics	N/A	N/A	N/A

6.1.5.2. CESQG 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.

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)

Transporters and facilities that manage hazardous wastes within Lewis County are listed in Ecology's Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Services Directory provided at the following Washington State Department of Ecology website at [Search Results - Washington State Department of Ecology](#).

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 CESQG 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. GENERATORS NOT ADDRESSED IN THE CSHWMP

Businesses and institutions producing hazardous waste over the regulatory limits of a CESQG 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 the Washington State Department of Ecology or call the hazardous waste division at the Department of Ecology at 360-407-6300. Ecology maintains a detailed website with a multitude of information on the management of hazardous waste. See the information at the following website: [Household waste & toxics - Washington State Department of Ecology](#).

6.3.1. Existing Conditions

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

6.3.2. Current Moderate Risk Waste and Oil Programs

6.3.2.1. 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 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 CESQG (see above) and be approved to bring hazardous waste to the Hazo Hut by the Lewis County Hazardous Waste Coordinator. In 2020, 51 businesses qualified and were approved to bring their hazardous waste to the 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. In 2020, small businesses paid more than \$10,000 in fees to dispose of the hazardous waste. The Hazo Hut disposed of the following hazardous waste from CESQGs in 2020:

- Used Oil: 1,665 pounds
- Toxics and Miscellaneous: 6,369 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.

The Utility, using Total Reclaim offers free fluorescent light recycling to residents. Under the Light-Cycle WA program the first 10 lights 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 is currently scheduled to sunset in 2025. Table 6-4 summarizes the participation and collection at Hazo Hut.

Table 6-4. Hazo Hut Participation and Collection Summary

Activity	2006	2014	2020
Residential customers (visits)	1,442	1,342	1,226
Business customers (visits)	78	150	51
Latex paint recycled (gallons)	2,329	6,012	N/A
Latex paint disposed (gallons)	3,150	1,520	N/A
Oil-based paint recycled (gallons)	782	1,988	N/A
Oil-based paint disposed (gallons)	3,300	5,192	6,675
Used motor oil (gallons)	28,800	18,125	8,905
Spent antifreeze (gallons)	1,115	1,715	7,157
Lead acid batteries (pounds)	42,595	14,290	29,727
Toxics recycled (pounds)	1,050	1,597	N/A
Toxics disposed (pounds)	3,985	6,986	11,976
Corrosives recycled (pounds)	1,600	3,996	N/A
Corrosives disposed (pounds)	5,400	4,165	5,592
Fluorescent lamps (pounds)	3,070	14,769	12,342
Electronics (pounds)	60,524	57,202	11,880

6.3.2.2. Special Collection Events

Special collection events were held throughout the county beginning in 2021 with more to follow in the coming years. In 2021 collection events were hosted a total of four times in three locations. Events locations included the town of Pe Ell, the City of Winlock, and the Town of Packwood, 370 members of the communities were served, and Hazardous waste collected equaled 6,400 pounds.

Special collection events are scheduled for 2022 in Morton, Pe Ell, Winlock, and Packwood. Items to be collected will include HHW materials, E-Cycle, Sensitive documents, and Styrofoam.

6.3.2.3. Drop-Off Collection

In 2015, the do-it-yourself used oil collection program went through major changes. Every year do-it-yourself used oil 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 new BMPs in June 2015 to address these contamination issues. Lewis County integrated the BMPs into the policy and procedure manual for the Hazo Hut. The do-it-yourself oil 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 oil/antifreeze during hours of operations 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 is tested for hazardous waste contamination before it is collected for recycling. If the test results yield a negative test for contamination, the used oil is 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.

6.3.3. Processing, Transport, and Disposal

MRW to be shipped offsite for recycling or disposal is sorted at transfer stations and drop box sites 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.

6.3.4. MRW Education

Tables 6-3 and 6-4 provide evidence that there is a continued need for educational and informational programs developed by the Utility. The CESQG collection awareness program is a successful educational program. The informational program for the Hazo Hut has made hazardous waste collection and the free material give-a-way 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 request 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 by phone. Utility staff strive to make presentations worthwhile to participants. The staff encourages group presentations to maximize the synergy

generated by the material presented. The staff uses the synergy to encourage action and to solicit feedback.

Informational programs continue to be fundamental to improving hazardous waste management in Lewis County. A goal informational programs is to reach as many people as possible. A second goal is to increase participation in the hazardous waste collection program. Informational programs are brief and concise, and these programs are ongoing. Lewis County's informational program accomplishes the following:

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

Public informational efforts include outreach to homes, schools, community groups, and businesses through direct contact and the 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, notes locations for recycling used motor oil, and lists services offered at the County's 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 the 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: <http://lewiscountywa.gov/publicworks/the-material-recovery-center-of-lewis-county>.

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, presentations to schools and community organizations, and booths at community events.

6.3.5. 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 plan 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 a manufacturer paid for recycling program for mercury containing lights. The program began in January 2015. This program allows private citizens to drop off up to ten mercury containing lights at the Hazo Hut for free. The sunset for this program is scheduled to be in 2025, with final closure by 2026.

Washington State in April of 2021 introduced a program called PaintCare. Lewis County does not currently participate in PaintCare, but Lewis County staff are working with PaintCare administrators to develop a contract. Currently, under this program, Rodda Paint in Chehalis, Market Street Ace Hardware in Chehalis, Lincoln Creek Lumber Ace Hardware in Centralia, and Mossyrock Ace Hardware in Mossyrock are contracted 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. Market Street Ace Hardware in Chehalis and Lincoln Creek Lumber Ace Hardware in Centralia were added as PaintCare locations following data collection in 2022.

Lewis County Solid Waste has chosen to no longer solidify latex paint because other paint disposal opportunities are available. 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 disposal methods and 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 or move toward monthly collections events at the CTS. The satellite collection site at the ELCTS is working well and will continue. The utility will supplement this with periodic collection events in west and 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

To support small businesses, Lewis County should:

- Expand the technical assistance program to reach more schools and businesses. Update the county-wide CESQG data base.
- Validate those CESQGs still in business. Add additional businesses to the Lewis County CESQG 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

To educate small businesses on collection opportunities, Lewis County should:

- 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. See Section 7.3 of the CSHWMP 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:

- 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 the Department of Ecology, with cooperation from state hazardous waste managers, began rewriting the BMPs for the collection of do-it-yourself 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 Solid Waste 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 the summer of 2015. Packwood's cargo container was installed at the end 2016. The ELCTS has been using a two-tank system for years now.

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 Lewis County Solid Waste removed all oil collection containers at remote locations due to monitoring and illegal dumping issues. Oil/antifreeze is now accepted at CTS during HHW hours only and at ELCTS during operation hours.

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. To eliminate hazardous pesticides, Lewis County should:

- Educate homeowners, school officials and business owners on the use of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Voluntarily eliminate the use of hazardous pesticides in home, schools, and businesses.
- 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. To reduce use of hazardous cleaning products, Lewis County should:

- 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 eliminate storage of surplus paint, Lewis County should:

- Inform residents and businesses that paint has a shelf life and becomes an unusable material 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 the Hazo Hut can manage certain types of their leftover paint, in some cases for free.

6.5.1.8. Educate Residents on PaintCare

Lewis County should help educate residents on the paint disposal program or the process of solidification for disposal.

6.5.1.9. Recycle of Lights Containing Mercury

To encourage recycling of lights containing mercury, Lewis County should:

- Help implement the state law for the recycling of lights containing mercury by participating as a collector at the both the Hazo Hut and the ELCTS.
- Inform residents, schools, and business that fluorescent lights contain mercury. These lights need to be recycled and not thrown in the garbage.

LightRecycle is a product stewardship program for mercury-containing lights. LightRecycle is set to sunset in 2025, unless action is taken to extend the law. If the program is extended, no changes are anticipated in relation to collection and management of mercury-containing lights covered by LightRecycle. If LightRecycle sunsets, the cost of collection and management of the mercury-containing lights will need to be funded another way, such as through a LSWFA grant.

6.5.2. Programs Goals

6.5.2.1. Used Oil Collection Program

To support disposal of used oil, Lewis County should:

- Provide free used oil collection to residents (5 gallons per visit) at the following location: CTS and ELCTS.
- Continue educating the public and small businesses on the BMPs pertaining to used motor oil. Do not mix anything into the used oil. If you do, it isn't used oil anymore, and it may even be dangerous waste. Respond to spills by stopping, containing and clean 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

To support disposal of spent antifreeze, Lewis County should:

- Provide free spent antifreeze collection to residential customers at the following locations: Hazo Hut and ELCTS.
- Collect 2,100 gallons of spent antifreeze from residential customers annually.

6.5.2.3. HHW Collection Program

To collect hazardous waste, Lewis County should:

- 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. HHW Awareness Program

To educate residents on disposal of hazardous waste, Lewis County should:

- 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. CESQG Collection Program

To support collection of CESQG, Lewis County should:

- 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. CESQG Education Program

To education residents on CESQG collection, Lewis County should:

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

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

6.5.2.7. Electronics Recycling Program

In 2016, the Solid Waste Utility collected 700 TVs, 183 CPUs and monitors. In 2022, the Solid Waste Utility collected 86,286 lbs. of E-waste including computers, monitors, and TVs. To recycle electronics, Lewis County should:

- Continue to collect TVs, monitors, laptops and towers from residents and businesses at the CTS and the ELCTS for a fee for disposal and recycling.
- Give customers 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

Work with state and local agencies to find alternative solutions that will not involve the Hazo Hut in the collection of unused/out-of-date medications.

Work with local and state officials to pass legislation to create a free prescription medication take back program. Drop off locations would be primarily pharmacies and medical facilities.

Current medical drop off locations in Lewis County are:

- Centralia Pharmacy, 417 S. Tower Ave., Centralia, WA
- Centralia Police Department, 118 W. Maple St., Centralia, WA
- Colton Pharmacy, 377 S. 2nd St., Morton, WA
- Lewis County Sheriff's Office, 345 W. Main St., Chehalis, WA
- Pe Ell Marshall's Office, 111 S. Main St., Pe Ell, WA
- Rite Aid Pharmacy, 1200 Harrison Ave., Centralia, WA
- Rite Aid Pharmacy, 551 S. Market Blvd., Chehalis, WA
- Toledo Police Department, 130 N. 2nd St., Toledo, WA
- Valley View Health Center, 2690 NE Kresky Ave., Chehalis, WA
- Winlock Police Department, 323 NE 1st St., Winlock, WA

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

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. 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 at the 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 was incorporated into the waste reduction and recycling chapter. During this update, however, the material class was broken out 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 in the new law, help Lewis County, and the state, mitigate potential impacts of climate change.

The updated State 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

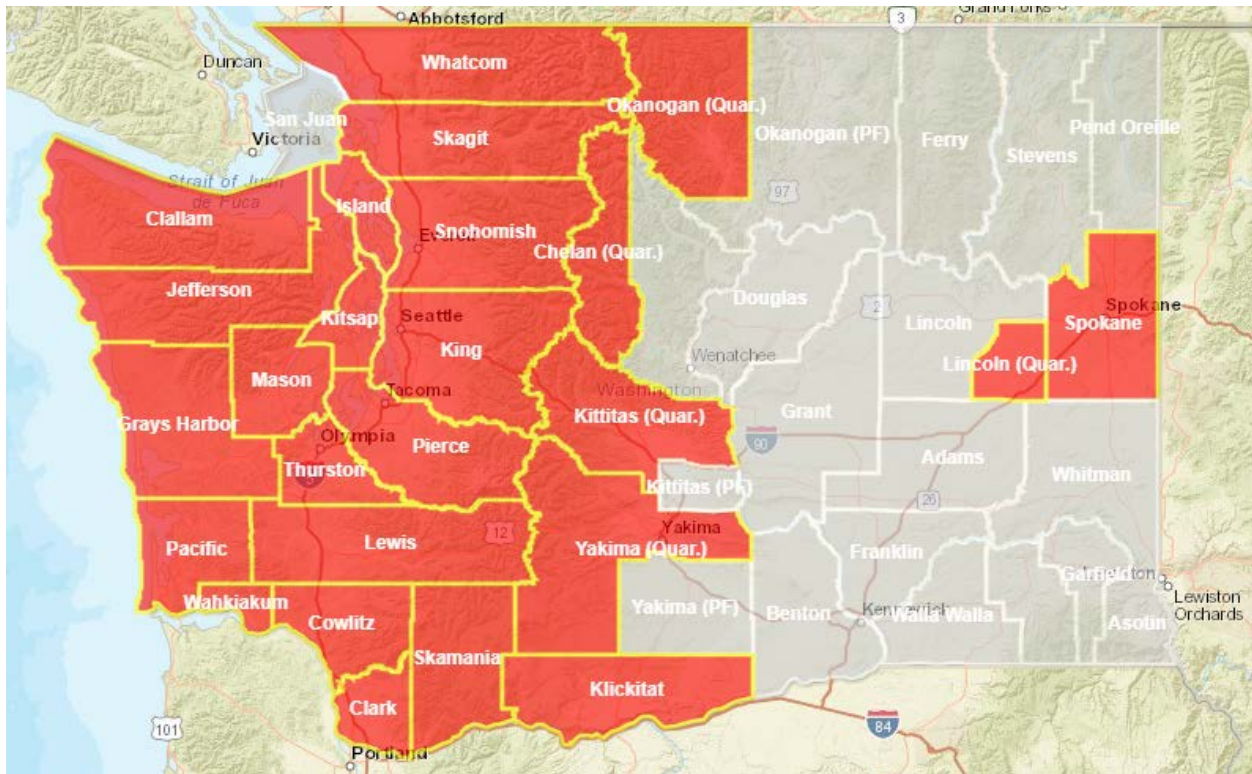
The WSDA implemented emergency rules under their Pest Program that specifies methods to prevent the introduction, escape or spread of apple maggots beyond the quarantine area. The emergency rules prohibit the transportation of collected organics from quarantined areas to non-quarantined areas.

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 (ESHB 1114)

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 separate are eligible for funding through the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account used to carry out ESHB 1114.

7.1.1.3. 2022 Organics Management Law (HB 1799)

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 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 from their western border at Pe Ell to Warton. To comply with HB 1799, Lewis County will need to expand curbside organics collection countywide. Following recent adoption of curbside recycling countywide, Lewis County anticipates curbside recycling and organics will be implemented countywide in 2024.

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. Any city or county with a compost procurement ordinance must also 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. In order to comply with HB 1799 compost procurement ordinances, Lewis County will need to submit a report to Ecology every other year, starting 2024.

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 nonrecyclable 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 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).

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.

Starting on July 1, 2023, Ecology must determine 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. 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 on-site, 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, and Mossyrock areas are eligible for curbside organics collection services offered by LeMay at this time. This is a subscription service that is added on 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 is currently conducting 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.

As of the end of 2021, LeMay had 1,568 customers on its organics collection route. This program collected 802 tons of organics that was hauled to Silver Springs Organics in the Rainier area to be composted.

Lewis County offers the public a reduced price from the regular MSW fee of \$100 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 \$90.00 per ton. This option has a \$10.00 minimum fee for 220 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 a reduced fee of \$60.00 per ton with a \$10.00 minimum of 320 pounds or less. At ELCTS, customers only have the option to drop off comingled organics in a 40-yard container. The fee at ELCTS is \$90.00 per ton with a \$10.00 minimum fee for 220 pounds or less. The restricted program in Morton is due to the confined layout of the facility. There is not room to operate separate organic collections.

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 2022, transfer station programs collected 485 tons of yard waste that was hauled away for composting. The program increased in popularity from the previous three years. In 2019, the program captured 110.17 tons of organics, in 2020 it collected 176.58 tons, and in 2021 it collected 274.97 tons.

Chippable wood debris in Centralia is collected and twice a year a contractor periodically 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 chips are used as the carbon medium in the composting process. Any extra chips are offered to the public for use in their own back-yard home composting projects, as mulch in landscaping, or as cover for trails. In 2022, the amount of wood debris chipped was 2,305 tons. This volume compares to 1,379.71 tons of chips in 2019, 1,311.98 tons of chips in 2020, and 1,518.72 tons of chips in 2021.

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 2022, 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 Master Recycler Composter (MRC) volunteers organized two leaf exchange programs and a Christmas tree collection and chipping program. These programs diverted 97.82 tons of organic material from the landfill to be composted or used as mulch.

Table 7-1. Special Organics Collection Programs

Program	Partners	2022 Tonnage
Chips for Trails	SWU, Ecology, city of Vader, Vader Lions Club	3.5
Yard Waste Drop Off	SWU, Town of Pe Ell, Ecology, Silver Springs Organics	7.95
Leaf Exchange Program	SWU, WSU Lewis County Master Recycler Composter Volunteers, Ecology	9.57
Leaf Pickup	SWU, city of Centralia, LeMay, Ecology	46.5
Christmas Tree Recycling	SWU, WSU Lewis County Master Recycler Composter and Gardener Volunteers, Pacific Mobile, city of Centralia	10.30

7.2.3. WSU 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.

7.3. DEVELOPMENTS IN ORGANICS

7.3.1. Meridian Hill Compost Facility

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 RAI and 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 sale. 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 (ARL) when associate with agricultural production. The proposed changes would permit compost facilities in Rural Area Industrial (RAI) and Small-Town Industrial (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 commence late 2023 and will continue through 2024. The facility is expected to begin operating during quarter two of 2024 (April-June). Currently, there is a delay between ordering equipment and having it delivered. Equipment delivery times may cause delays to the facility construction and opening.

7.4. STATUS OF PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

Status of recommendations made by the 2008 Plan are presented in Appendix C.

7.5. 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.

7.5.1. Yard Waste Burning Education

Bans prohibiting open burning in incorporated areas and UGAs of Lewis County (see Section 1.11.2) has 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.

7.5.2. Food Waste Prevention Workshops

Food waste is the largest commodity by category in the MSW stream, totaling about 30 percent. Utility staff and MRC volunteers have started offering workshops 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 as such would be 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 Food Waste Leaders have developed handouts to education community members on food waste prevention.

7.5.3. 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 can't be composted, such as noxious weeds.

7.5.4. 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 (held in April), 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.

7.5.5. 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.

7.5.6. Local Business Awareness

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 2024 – 2026. Over the course of three years, the requirements for organics collection services fall from 8 cubic tons of organic material generates to 4 cubic tons of solid waste generated per business. 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.

7.5.7. 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.

7.5.8. 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 use of anaerobic digesters and follow 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 digester is opened.

7.5.9. 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 organics 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 every two years starting 2024.

7.6. 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 solid waste, 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 all persons in Lewis County;
- Administering the waste export system;
- Administering, staffing, and operating the 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 or contract for garbage collection is limited.

The Director of Public Works 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 the WUTC-certificated waste haulers.

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.

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 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.

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 the 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 the 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:

- 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. County 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:

- The 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, that 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 wastes 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 for 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) encapsulate 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 responsible individual 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.

Lewis County should prepare to accommodate an increase in service needs once the proposed Raindrop Properties' development that spans Chehalis and Centralia is complete, as it is anticipated to develop around 2,500 new homes.

In the Chehalis and Centralia development, residents would be required to subscribe to curbside collection services. A rural development in unincorporated areas of the county would not be required to have curbside collection services, but a rural development could have a homeowner's association with covenants that require a collection service.

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
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		

Possible Funding Methods	Potential Implementation Entity			
	City	County	State	Private Sector
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 Public 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 facility 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 expend daily time to process bills, order supplies, print brochures and answer 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. The Hazo Hut is constructed with a 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 the 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
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), the SWAC, and staff to expand curbside recycling as a countywide service as required by Ordinance 1339.

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 ask 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 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 projections 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. The 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 significant change between the 2008 Plan and 2023 is the status of the Utility's reserves. In early 2008, the reserves were continuing 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. This increase has 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 charges collected at transfer facilities and/or at the disposal site by a facility operator. Solid waste collection fees are charges 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 charges assessed at the point of disposal.

Fees collected by the operator are typically set to recover all 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 the County.

These service fees are limited to funding the administration and planning expenses that the 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 sufficient 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 the 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 the 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.

As we implement this Plan, issues may arise that could directly impact our local solid and hazardous waste management programs. These include the introduction of new state, federal, and international government regulations and policies, advancements in technology, and changes in product use and design. Consequently, we may need to adjust the recommendations in this Plan or add new action items to our implementation strategy to effectively address them before our Plan is updated again. When these issues arise, the Plan may need to be amended or revised to address them and will be referenced in our next Plan update.

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	2024
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	2024
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	2025
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 energy-recovery 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	2025
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	2024
4-4	Maintain the list of designated materials.	Utility staff; LeMay	Ongoing
4-5	Expand business participation in recycling.	Utility staff	2024
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	Partner with thrift organizations to encourage reuse of materials.	Utility staff	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	2023
4-11	Expand and improve the education and promotion program at the transfer stations.	Utility staff	2024

	Recommendation	Responsibility	Target Schedule
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	2024
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	2024
5-5	Monitor availability of recycling locations for commingled C&D debris.	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	2025
Pharmaceuticals			
5-9	Create a brochure for disposal of sharps and pharmaceutical waste.	Utility staff	2024
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	2025
5-15	Expand C&D recycling options.	Utility staff	2025
5-16	Continue to dispose miscellaneous wastes requiring special handling through a cooperative effort.	Utility staff	Ongoing

	Recommendation	Responsibility	Target Schedule
MODERATE RISK WASTE			
6-1	Continue existing operations and education at the 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
7-2	Continue the food waste prevention workshops.	Utility staff	Ongoing
7-3	Expand curbside organics collection programs countywide.	Utility staff; MRC	2024
7-4	Incentivize household participation in curbside organics collection programs.	Utility staff	2024
7-5	Continue to expand backyard composting programs.	Utility staff	Ongoing
7-6	Increase organics collection and awareness from local businesses.	Utility staff; MRC	2024
7-7	Improve food donation transportation.	Utility staff; MRC	2024
7-8	Improve organics data and tracking efforts.	Utility staff	2024
ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT			
8-1	Implement commingled curbside recycling countywide.	Utility staff; LeMay; SWAC	Ongoing
8-2	Monitor glass recycling market.	Utility staff	2024–2025
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	2024
8-6	Implement consistent monitoring and tracking methodologies.	Utility staff	2024
8-7	Monitor and review impacts of proposed housing developments.	Utility staff	2024

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 based on the County's Capital Improvement Plan and other operational expenses. 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 south 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, it has been assumed that the number of full-time equivalent employees needed to administer the program is 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 a base year of 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 South 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. LCSWDD obtains much of its solid waste budget from grants and tipping fees.

Table 9-2. Lewis County 6-Year Budget Projections

Activity	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
OPERATING EXPENSES¹						
Salary & Benefits ²	\$1,459,001	\$1,517,361	\$1,578,055	\$1,641,178	\$1,706,825	\$1,775,098
Supplies/Small Tools & Equipment	\$52,931	\$55,048	\$57,250	\$59,540	\$61,922	\$64,399
Fuel Consumed	\$69,709	\$72,497	\$75,397	\$78,413	\$81,550	\$84,812
Professional Services	\$276,535	\$287,596	\$299,100	\$311,064	\$323,507	\$336,447
Utilities	\$28,465	\$29,604	\$30,788	\$32,019	\$33,300	\$34,632
Miscellaneous	\$16,770	\$17,441	\$18,138	\$18,864	\$19,619	\$20,403
Equipment Rental	\$15,181	\$15,788	\$16,420	\$17,077	\$17,760	\$18,470
Equipment Rental Interfund	\$214,416	\$222,993	\$231,912	\$241,189	\$250,836	\$260,870
Interfund	\$155,493	\$161,713	\$168,181	\$174,908	\$181,905	\$189,181
Crane & Site Maintenance	\$104,439	\$108,617	\$112,961	\$117,480	\$122,179	\$127,066
Training & Travel	\$672	\$699	\$727	\$756	\$786	\$818
Recycling Program	\$219,208	\$227,976	\$237,095	\$246,579	\$256,442	\$266,700
Landfill Closure	\$69,138	\$71,904	\$74,780	\$77,771	\$80,882	\$84,117
Code Compliance Support	\$100,000	\$104,000	\$108,160	\$112,486	\$116,986	\$121,665
Nuisance Abatement	\$0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Litter Program	\$295,576	\$307,399	\$319,695	\$332,483	\$345,782	\$359,613
Moderate Risk Waste	\$188,730	\$196,279	\$204,130	\$212,296	\$220,787	\$229,619
Capital Improvements/Repairs	\$33,377	\$34,712	\$36,101	\$37,545	\$39,046	\$40,608
Credit Card Fees	\$82,766	\$86,077	\$89,520	\$93,100	\$96,825	\$100,697
Refuse Tax	\$180,453	\$187,671	\$195,178	\$202,985	\$211,104	\$219,549
Business & Occupation	\$188,805	\$196,357	\$204,211	\$212,380	\$220,875	\$229,710
Professional Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Activity	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Building/Facility Rent	\$634,308	\$659,680	\$686,068	\$713,510	\$742,051	\$771,733
Hauling/Disposal	\$5,168,950	\$5,375,708	\$5,590,736	\$5,814,366	\$6,046,940	\$6,288,818
Host Fee ³	\$201,000	\$209,040	\$217,402	\$226,098	\$235,142	\$244,547
Utility Fund Contracted Service	\$2,861,093	\$2,975,537	\$3,094,558	\$3,218,341	\$3,347,074	\$3,480,957
Subtotal Operating Expenses	\$12,617,016	\$12,925,418	\$13,442,433	\$13,980,132	\$14,539,338	\$15,120,910
PROJECT EXPENSES						
ELCTS bulkhead and wall improvements	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Redo catch basins, drainpipes behind trailer staging area, asphalt	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New controls for landfill flair	\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Flare station upgrade and maintenance	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CTS tipping floor resurface	\$0	\$0	\$225,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Replace excavator	\$0	\$0	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
ELCTS septic design and installation	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
New commercial scale	\$0	\$0	\$125,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Build redesigned bulkhead/bulkhead repairs	\$0	\$0	\$250,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Two new recycle boxes	\$0	\$0	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Design new transfer station and/or plan for re-design of CTS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300,000	\$0	\$0
Two new recycle boxes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,000	\$0	\$0
Purchase land for new transfer station	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0

Activity	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
New excavator	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300,000	\$0
Two new recycle boxes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$39,000	\$0
Resurface/chipseal ELCTS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,000
Build new transfer station	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,000,000
Equip new transfer station	\$40,000	\$65,000	\$725,000	\$300,000	\$1,300,000	\$3,000,000
Two new recycle boxes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$41,000
Total Expenses	\$40,000	\$305,000	\$1,760,000	\$637,000	\$2,639,000	\$10,076,000
REVENUES						
WRRED and LSFWA Grant	\$166,714	\$173,383	\$180,318	\$187,531	\$195,032	\$202,833
Litter Grant	\$98,111	\$102,035	\$106,117	\$110,362	\$114,776	\$119,367
Rent From LCSWDD	\$22,308	\$23,200	\$24,128	\$25,093	\$26,097	\$27,141
Insurance Recovery	\$20,000	\$20,800	\$21,632	\$22,497	\$23,397	\$24,333
Reimbursement From Litter Crew	\$181,411	\$188,667	\$196,214	\$204,063	\$212,225	\$220,714
Payment From LCSWDD	\$2,861,093	\$2,975,537	\$3,094,558	\$3,218,341	\$3,347,074	\$3,480,957
SW Sales & Services	\$9,806,859	\$10,199,133	\$10,607,099	\$11,031,383	\$11,472,638	\$11,931,543
Late Fees Paid by Customers	\$1,465	\$1,524	\$1,585	\$1,648	\$1,714	\$1,782
Accounts Receivable	\$884,386	\$919,761	\$956,552	\$994,814	\$1,034,607	\$1,075,991
Petty Cash	\$2,300	\$2,392	\$2,488	\$2,587	\$2,691	\$2,798
Recycling/Miscellaneous Revenue	\$81,852	\$85,126	\$88,531	\$92,072	\$95,755	\$99,585
Total Revenues	\$14,126,499	\$14,691,558	\$15,279,222	\$15,890,391	\$16,526,006	\$17,187,044

Notes:

1. Costs and revenues were taken from 2022 budget provided by Lewis County.
2. Ongoing costs for years 2023–2027 were projected by projecting a 4 percent annual increase based on CPI.
3. Host fee is a rate of 4.75 percent of the tipping fee.

Appendix A – Interlocal Agreements

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 April 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.

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

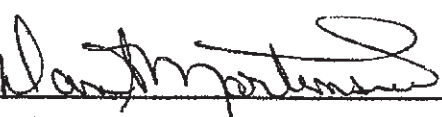
Approved as to Form:

William T. Hillier


William T. Hillier, City Attorney

DATED this 23rd day of January, 2017.

CITY OF MORTON, WASHINGTON

By 
Morton, Mayor

Attest:


Morton, City Clerk

_____, City Manager

Approved as to Form:


Morton, City Attorney

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely a page number or reference code.

DATED this 15th day of January, 2017.

CITY OF MOSSYROCK, WASHINGTON

By Thomas L Meade

THOMAS L. MEADE, Mayor

Attest:

Deaydra Stewart
Deaydra Stewart City Clerk

_____, City Manager

Approved as to Form:

_____, City Attorney

DATED this 6TH day of January, 2017.

Town
~~CITY OF PE ELL, WASHINGTON~~

By Jan Willy
_____, Mayor

Attest:

Patricia Snowhuusd
_____, City Clerk

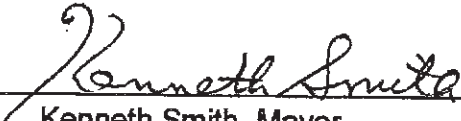
_____, City Manager

Approved as to Form:

Allen P. Hazell
_____, City Attorney

DATED this 10th day of February, 2017.

CITY OF VADER, WASHINGTON

By 
Kenneth Smith, Mayor

Attest:


Jill Nielson, City Clerk

N/A
_____, City Manager

Approved as to Form:


Jennifer S. Robertson, City Attorney

DATED this 21st day of FEBRUARY, 2017.

CITY OF TOLEDO, WASHINGTON

By Steve Dobosh

STEVE DOBOSH, Mayor

Attest:

Michele White

Michele White 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 NAPA VINE, WASHINGTON

By John Sney
_____, 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 [Signature]

_____, Chairman

By [Signature]

_____, Commissioner

By [Signature]

_____, Commissioner



Attest:

[Signature]

_____, Clerk of the Board

[Signature]

ERIC P. MATCZIN
Director of Public Works

Approved as to Form:

[Signature]

Prosecuting Attorney

DATED this 24th day of April, 2017.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRICT NO. 1
OF LEWIS COUNTY

By Edna J. Fund

_____, Chairman

By M. Stanger

_____, Commissioner

By [Signature]

_____, Commissioner

Attest:

[Signature]

Eric P. Martin, Clerk of the District

Approved as to Form:

[Signature]

District Attorney

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

**ORDINANCE NO. 1 1 2 4
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:

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Betty Elder
County Auditor & Ex-Officio
Clerk of the Board
for *Billy E. Zardell*

Jeanne Schwardt
Chairman

APPROVED AS TO FORM
NELSON HUNT, Prosecuting Attorney

Jay Winter
Member

By: *James E. Meyer* Deputy
Eugene Butler, Chief Civil Deputy

Warren Dallis
Member

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEWIS COUNTY WASHINGTON**

IN RE: AUTHORIZING INCLUSION OF)
THE UNINCORPORATED AREA WITHIN OF)
LEWIS COUNTY WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES) RESOLUTION NO. 92-270
OF THE LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE)
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 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:

George Sundell
County Auditor & Ex-Officio
Clerk of the Board

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

NELSON HUNT
Prosecuting Attorney

Eugene Butler
Eugene Butler
Chief Civil Deputy

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Jeanne Schwartz
Chairman

Jay Winter
Member

Warren Dablin
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;

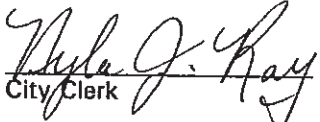
NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Mossyrock as follows:

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.

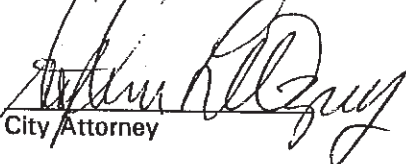
PASSED by the City of Mossyrock, Washington, this 9th day of April, 1992.


Mayor

ATTEST:


City Clerk

Approved as to Form:


City Attorney

RESOLUTION NO. 1992-1

WAP. 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 Feb., 1992, and ~~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 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

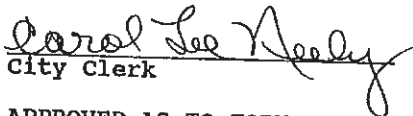
Whereas, it is deemed to be in the public interest to form a single county-wide Solid Waste Disposal District; Now, therefore,

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.

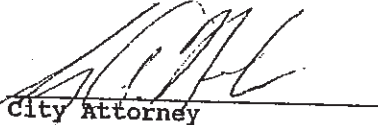
ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Centralia, Washington and executed by its Mayor at a regularly scheduled meeting thereof this 20th day of April, 1992.


MAYOR

ATTEST:


City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


City Attorney

RESOLUTION NO. 1-92

JAN 1992
L. B. BROWN

**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 23rd 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

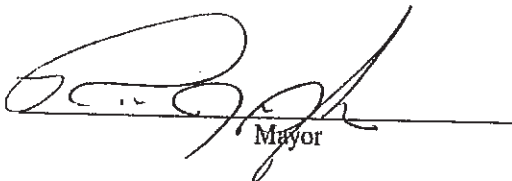
WHEREAS, the area within the corporate limits of the City of Chehalis, Washington, may be included within the boundaries of the solid waste disposal district only when authorized by the City; and

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.

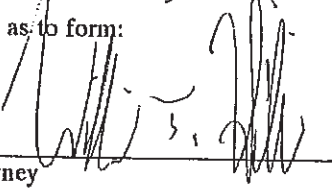
ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Chehalis, Washington, and APPROVED by its Mayor, at a regularly scheduled open public meeting thereof this 27th day of January, 1992.


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".

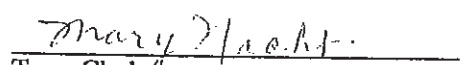
ADOPTED by the Town Council of the Town of Pe Ell, Washington, and APPROVED by its Mayor, at a regularly scheduled open public meeting thereof this

4 day of Feb., 1992.




Mayor

Attest:



Town Clerk

Approved as to form:



Town Attorney

Claine Bowen
MAYOR Pro-Tem

Attest:

Dal M. Pitty
City Clerk

Approved as to form:

Richard L. Brosey
Richard L. Brosey, City Attorney

Margaret Barnes
Mike Olson
Darryl C. Johnston
Danille 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.


MAYOR

ORIGINAL

Attest:

Sallyanne Wood
City Clerk

Approved as to form:

D L Williams
Dana L. Williams
City Attorney

James W. Canale

James Deo

Robert Wickliff

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, Mayor

Attest:


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 Finke
City Clerk

Approved as to Form:

Steve Buzzard
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, 1991₂ by Lewis County.

LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Joanne Schwartz
Ray Winter
Barren Dablin
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 Dablin

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:


City Clerk

Approved as to Form:


City Attorney

Signed this 23rd day of December, 1991.

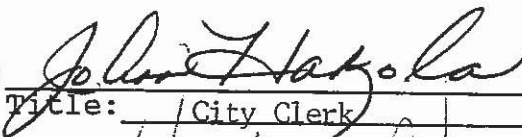
CITY OF CHEHALIS, WASHINGTON

By

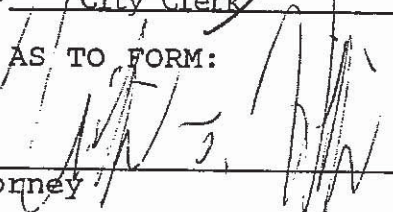

Robert J. Spahr, Mayor

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 [Signature]
Mayor, Mayor

ATTEST:

By: [Signature]
Title: Clerk / Treasurer

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

[Signature]
City Attorney

APPROVED BY [Signature] NO. 319 EFFECTIVE DATE: 01/21/92
(Resolution or Ordinance)

Signed this 13th day of Feb., 1992.

CITY OF MOSSYROCK, WASHINGTON

By *Samuel D. Sullivan*
Mayor

ATTEST:

By: *Nyla J. Ray*
Title: *Clerk/Treasurer*

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Robert L. Dwyer
City Attorney

APPROVED BY *Ordinance* NO. *925* EFFECTIVE DATE: *2/13/92.*
(Resolution or Ordinance)
Resolution 92-3 04/04/92

Signed this 11 day of February, 1991.

CITY OF NAPAVALINE, WASHINGTON

By Ruby V. Guido, Mayor

ATTEST:

By: Sallene Haskett
Title: Clerk-Treasurer

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

D. L. Wain
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 Colores A. Tee, Mayor

ATTEST:

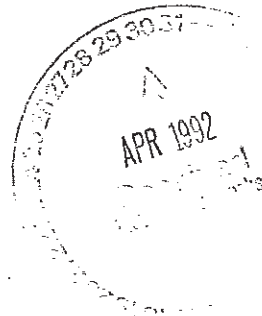
By: Mary Nacht
Title: Clerk-Treas.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Town Attorney

APPROVED BY _____ NO. 355 EFFECTIVE DATE: March 17, 1992
(Resolution or Ordinance)

Resolution # 60 02/04/92



Signed this 16 day of March, 1997.

CITY OF TOLEDO, WASHINGTON

BY Elaine Bowen, Mayor Pro Tem

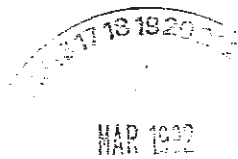
ATTEST:

By: Dalene Maty
Title: Clerk/Treasurer

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

City Attorney

APPROVED BY Resolution NO. 98A EFFECTIVE DATE: 2-3-99
(Resolution or Ordinance)



Signed this 4th day of MARCH, 199XX 2

CITY OF VADER, WASHINGTON

By *Yvonne Johnson*, Mayor

ATTEST:

By: *Michelle Finkas*
Title: CLERK / TREASURER

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

M. [Signature]
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 [Signature]
Mayor, Mayor

ATTEST:

By: Katherine M. Korpi
Title: clerk-treas

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

[Signature]
City Attorney

APPROVED BY Resolution NO. 1992-1 EFFECTIVE DATE: Feb. 10, 1992
(Resolution or Ordinance)

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 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 Headquarters 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.

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Kevin A. McDowell
By: Kevin A. McDowell,
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

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)	ORDINANCE No. 1339
RECYCLING SERVICE AREA 1 (RSA-1))	
CURBSIDE RECYCLING AND AMENDS ORDINANCES)	
1136, 1136A, 1136B, 1157, AND 1196)	

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 public's 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.

Article II. Program Design

- 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.

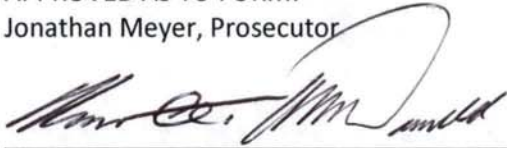
The expanded commingled curbside recycling program in RSA-1 will officially commence on the date that the rates for the new service, established by the WUTC in accordance with Chapter 81.77 RCW, take effect. The Lewis County curbside recycling program shall be subject to continuing review and evaluation 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



BOCC AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

BOCC Meeting Date: Jan. 31, 2023

Suggested Wording for Agenda Item:

Agenda Type: Hearing - Ordinance

Ordinance 1339, which expands the Recycling Service Area 1 (RSA-1) for Curbside Recycling and amends Ordinances 1136, 1136A, 1157, and 1196

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’s CROP

Lewis County

**Contamination Reduction
and
Outreach Plan (CROP)
for Recycling**



June 30, 2021

Lewis County

Recycling Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP)

The goal of the CROP is to reduce contamination of the materials collected in Lewis County’s single-family, drop-off recycling, and commercial recycling programs. At this time there is no multi-family recycling program that is required by county or city code. Achieving these goals will help Lewis County more fully realize the economic, environmental, social, and public health benefits of these programs. The CROP does not specifically include strategies to reduce contamination of other material streams such as organics or construction and demolition debris. However, many of the same strategies apply to these streams and may be included in future CROP updates.

The CROP intends to meet the requirement in [RCW 70A.205.045\(10\)](#) that counties with a population of more than 25,000, and cities within these counties with independent Solid Waste Management Plans (SWMP), include a CROP in their SWMP by July 1, 2021.

Prior to the passage of RCW 70A.205.045 and the publication of the State CROP, Lewis County had been evaluating both curbside and drop-off recycling programs for current contamination rates, and brainstorming how to clean them up. Lewis County worked with key stakeholders – the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC), LeMay, the county’s Solid Waste Regional Planner and Grant Manager from the Department of Ecology, and the WSU Lewis County Master Recycler Composter volunteer group, and representatives from various recycling markets – to come up with a plan to clean up contamination in all recycling programs, and make Lewis County recyclables more marketable.

To complete the tasks set forth by the above-mentioned RCW, staff worked with SWAC and recycling partners representing all commodities to draft a CROP that will be included in the Comprehensive Lewis County Solid Waste Management Plan, which is nearing the end of its update this year. SWAC members reviewed the draft CROP following their Feb. 10, 2021, meeting. They were tasked with reviewing the document and provided comments, suggestions and recommendations to County staff at the March 10, 2021, meeting.

Table 4-1: Lewis County Recycling Programs 2021

Current Lewis County Recycling Programs

Program	Responsibility	Items Collected
Pick-up Programs		

Single-Family Residential	LeMay	Commingled: newspaper, magazines, tin cans, aluminum cans, plastic bottles, plastic jugs, plastic dairy containers, corrugated cardboard, mixed paper, paperboard
Commercial	LeMay	<p>Commingled: newspaper, magazines, tin cans, aluminum cans, plastic bottles, plastic jugs, plastic dairy containers, corrugated cardboard, mixed paper, paperboard</p> <p>Paper: Office paper, school paper, mail</p> <p>Corrugated Cardboard: Corrugated cardboard only</p>
Multi-Family	LeMay	Not offered as a formal program at this time. Some multi-family locations do have recycling pick-up, but this is on a case-by-case basis. There is no ordinance requiring multi-family recycling pick-up.
Drop-Off Programs		
Transfer Stations	Lewis County	<p>Paper: Newspapers, magazines, mail, school/office paper, paper boxes, paper bags</p> <p>Metal: Scrap metal, tin cans, aluminum cans, pots & pans</p> <p>Glass Bottles & Jars: Glass bottles & jars only.</p>

		Corrugated Cardboard: Corrugated cardboard only
Packwood Community Pilot	Lewis County, Packwood Business Community, Presbyterian Thrift & Gift	Mixed Containers: Tin cans, aluminum cans, plastic bottles, plastic jugs, plastic dairy containers
Community Glass Recycling Boxes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packwood • Pe Ell • Chehalis 	Lewis County/Community Partners	Glass Bottles & Jars: Glass bottles & jars only.

CROP Element #2: A list of key contaminants identified by the jurisdiction or Ecology.

United States

The rise in contamination issues isn't solely a Washington state challenge. Waste Management, a private waste and recycling company that serves all but two states in the nation and parts of Canada, reported in its "Drive Change 2018 Sustainability Report" that the contamination rate in recycling programs was 25 percent. "That means 500 pounds of every 2,000 pounds collected is ultimately discarded as nonrecyclable." The company has invested money in its sorting systems to improve automation in removing contaminants and reduce hazard exposure to employees. Common waste products discovered in mixed recycling include chemical waste, batteries, scrap metal and organics. The company reports that these robots, introduced in 2017, can pick 55 items per minute, which they report is "slightly more efficient than 1.5 humans on a per minute basis."

Washington State

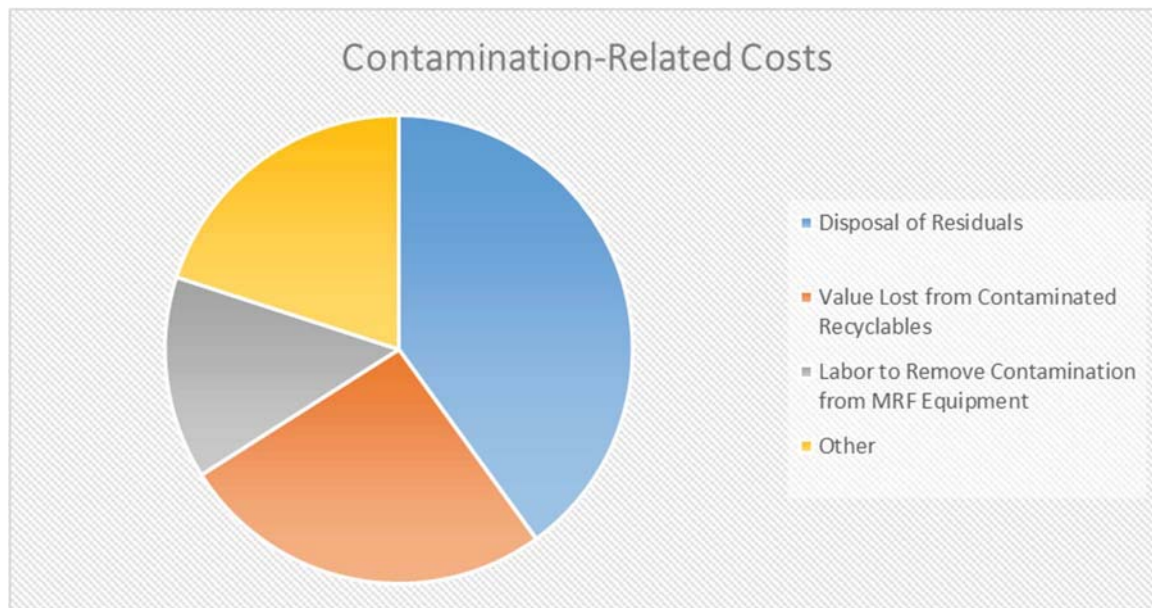
In recent surveys, such as the one conducted by The Recycling Partnership (TRP) in 2019, MRFs and cities in Washington identified the following recycling contaminants as the most problematic and costly to manage in commingled recycling containers:

- Plastic bags and film
- Tanglers including rope, cords, chains, and hoses
- Food and liquids
- Shredded paper
- Bagged garbage
- Non-program plastics including clamshells and polystyrene foam

- Hypodermic needles

Table 4-1 depicts data from the TRP. The greatest costs, 80 percent, associated with managing a contaminated recycling stream at MRFs nationally come from the disposal of residuals, the value lost from contaminated recyclables, labor to remove contamination from sorting equipment. Other issues that add to the cost are staff injuries, slower production times, and MRF shutdowns.

Table 4-2: Costs of Contamination



The Washington State Association of Counties Solid Waste Managers Affiliate, the Washington State Refuse and Recycling Association, and the Department of Ecology have supported the establishment of regional, and if possible, statewide uniformity in what materials are accepted for recycling and how they should be prepared. The collective recommendation for the four priority materials:

- Paper (including office and notebook paper, newspaper, mail, catalogues, magazines, and cereal or cracker boxes)
- Cardboard
- Plastic bottles and jugs (clear, colored, and natural)
- Steel and aluminum cans

While this recommendation is understandable, Lewis County has decided acceptable materials best for their programs. The curbside program aligns with this suggested list, and Lewis County has made significant changes in its drop-off program. The commingled recycling drop-off box at Lewis County transfer stations has been eliminated. Plastic bottles and jugs have also been removed from the drop-off option at the transfer stations.

Other Jurisdictions in the Washington State

City of Olympia: The city provides its own garbage and recycling pickup. It conducted a campaign to determine the baseline level of contamination in recycling containers in four neighborhoods and to discover the most frequent contaminants. Based on this information, city staff designed an educational campaign and disseminated this information. They planned to follow up about two months later to compare contamination levels with the baseline. To collect data on contamination levels, workers lifted the lids on recycling containers set out at the curb prior to pick up. They recyclables they saw in addition to non-program materials, such as plastic clamshells. In the July 2019 “Lid Lift Waste Sort by Neighborhood Results,” city officials reported that one neighborhood had a contamination rate at 40 percent during the baseline lid lift. These contaminants included food waste, diapers, plastic clamshells and other plastic containers. After the two-month education period, a second lid lift was performed. Results showed that the neighborhood with the worst score during the first round of lid-lifts reduced its contamination rate by 10 percent to bring it down to 30 percent.

Kitsap County: In a recent study, Kitsap County officials also looked at contamination in curbside recycling carts, but they approached the project differently. In the “Composition Analysis for the Kitsap County Curbside Recycling Program, June 2015,” the report details the project in which recyclables from different districts in the county were collected and then sorted into a variety of categories: recycling program materials as well as non-program materials, such as plastic bags, Styrofoam, food residue and a residual classification that included cups, envelopes with bubble wrap, ceramic dishes, hoses and mixed media containers that had both cardboard and metal. County officials had conducted a similar characterization study in 2013. They were able to compare the results of the two studies.

Both studies sorted commodities and recorded samples based on weight. Many of the most common contaminants are lightweight, but their volume takes up a significant amount of space in the recycling cart. If evaluators are looking at weight only, the contaminants can appear to be a relatively minor issue when in fact any contaminants, regardless of weight or volume, can cause problems in the recycling process.

In the comparison, the 2013 sample showed a nine percent contamination rate and the 2015 audit showed a 10.3 percent contamination rate. The largest impurities by weight were plastics, food scraps, and other residual garbage. Comparing the 2013 to the 2015 study results, plastic packaging increased from 2.1 percent to 2.2, food scrap from .6 to 1.0 percent and residuals from 3.2 to 4.5 percent, respectively.

Clark County: Clark County staff commissioned two studies in recent years to better understand their community’s recycling contamination issue. In one study, researchers evaluated curbside recycling samples before a significant educational push on what can be recycled in the containers. The other characterized what customers included in their commingled cart before a targeted educational campaign was launched. The evaluation was repeated while the outreach campaign was actively taking place, and then after it had concluded.

The “Clark County Recycling Characterization Study, 2015” looked at commingled loads that were collected. Samples of those loads were taken at a nearby transfer station for sorting. After gathering contaminant data, the outreach campaign was developed and launched. Subsequent sorts were conducted in June and October

of that year. The study revealed that the contamination rate dropped from a high of 26.4 percent to 19.6 percent at the end of the campaign. Contaminants included non-recyclable paper, plastic, glass bottles and plastic film and bags.

Specifically, the paper contaminants were pizza boxes dirtied with grease or food, such as cheese, stuck to the box, beverage cartons and frozen food boxes. The prevalence of plastic bags decreased during the three sorts from 1.2 percent down to .8 percent, while plastic film, such as dry cleaning bags and overwrap remained steady over the seven month period. Researchers did note that during the initial sort that plastic bags filled with household garbage were an issue. There were fewer bags filled with garbage during the subsequent two sort events.

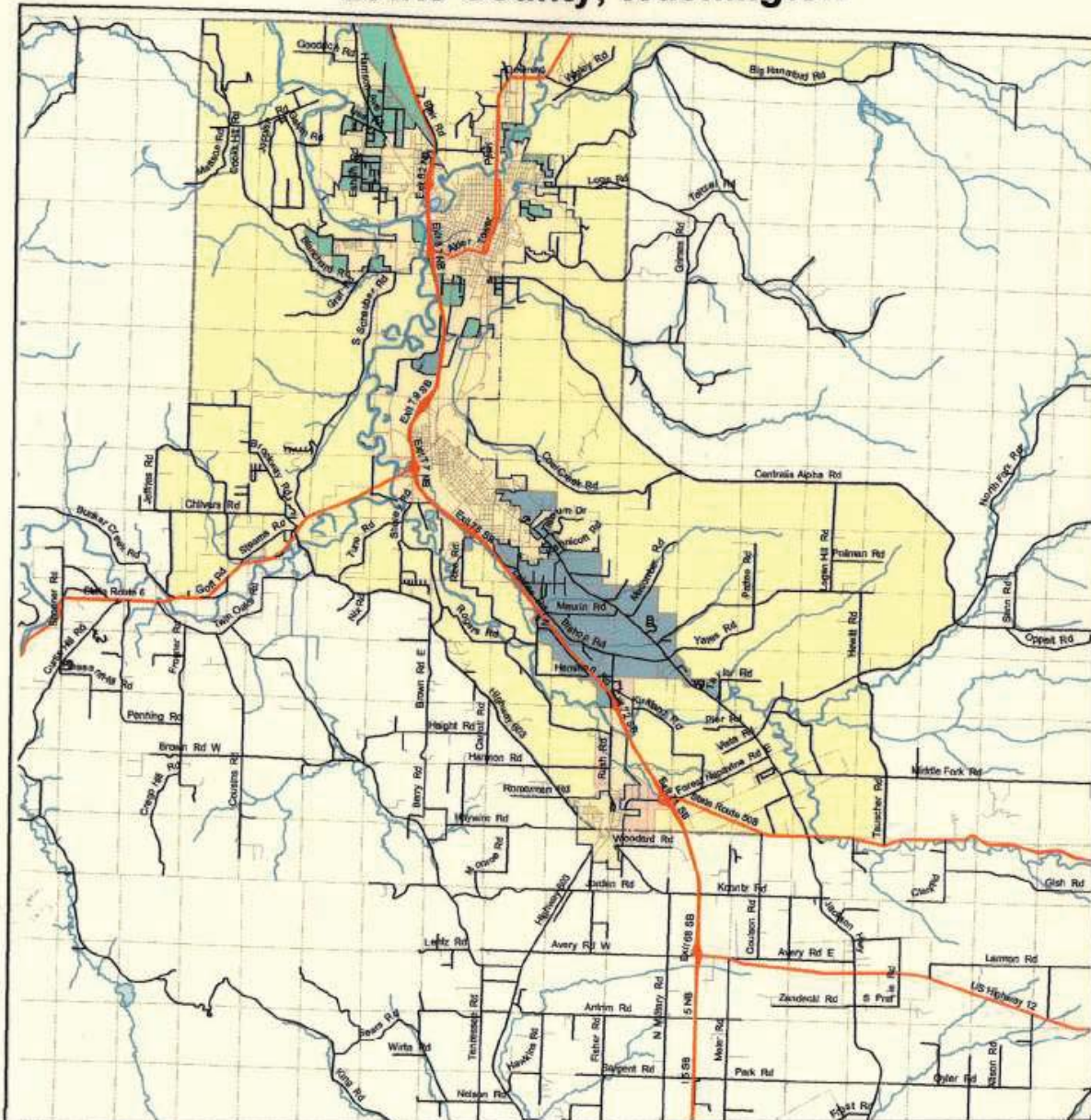
Lewis County






Two main recycling programs are offered to residents and businesses in Lewis County: curbside recycling and transfer station drop-off recycling. LeMay offers a curbside recycling program that is authorized by Lewis County Code 8.10. The code designates a recycling service area from the city of Morton and its Urban Growth Area to the county's western border at the Town of Pe Ell.

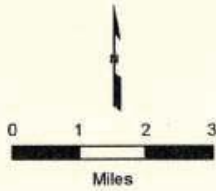
CURBSIDE

When the program started in the early 1990s, it operated as a three-bin system. There were separate containers in which customers placed their paper, glass and metal containers. This program was originally offered to just residents in the cities of Chehalis and Centralia.

Recycling Program Lewis County, Washington



	Recycle Service Area 1
	Incorporated City Limits
	Centralia Urban Growth Area
	Chehalis Urban Growth Area
	Napavine Urban Growth Area



This map was compiled by Lewis County Geographic Information Services. The accuracy of the map has not been verified, and it should be used for reference purposes only.

- The map, above, shows the boundaries of what Lewis County officials called Recycling Service Area 1, which included, not only the cities of Chehalis and Centralia, but also their Urban Growth Areas.

Later, the program was expanded to the urban growth areas surrounding the Twin Cities. The three-bin program experienced little contamination, mostly owing to the fact that recycling truck drivers got out at each stop to hoist the container contents into the appropriate storage spots on the vehicle. They could immediately see whether issues existed with a particular bin, and leave the offending items out, instead of hauling them away. This refusal sent a direct message to the customer. If non-program items were not picked up, customers realized that they had made an error in what they set out. The issue could be corrected for the next set-out date, or if there was confusion, a call to LeMay could clear it up.

Like other communities in Western Washington, the transition to a mixed recycling program took place in the mid-2000s. Lewis County worked with its hauler and nearest processing facility to develop the program's acceptance list: newspapers, magazines, tin cans, aluminum cans, cardboard, paperboard, wax-coated milk and juice cartons, and plastic bottles, jugs and dairy containers. The county's ordinance was updated to reflect the new list, and expand the boundaries of the program from the town of Pe Ell to the City of Morton, and its urban growth area. Glass bottles and jars were kept off the list, and a partnership for community glass recycling boxes was instituted.

Local media followed the program from its planning stages to implementation. County staff hosted community events to explain the proposal and worked with County Commissioners to hold public hearings to change the ordinance. The local newspaper, *The Chronicle*, wrote an editorial in favor of the curbside recycling programs expansion and transition to a commingled system.

Better Curb Recycling, Expansion of System in County Have Merit

Convenience is undoubtedly one of the biggest factors involved in whether people choose to recycle a wide range of household waste.

Unfortunately, the current curbside recycling program in Lewis County does not lend itself to convenience and is believed to be a major factor in the reduction in recycling in the past decade or more.

Recycling helps to reduce waste and involve people in the cleaner environment effort and ethic. It can also reduce the cost to households of garbage disposal.

Fortunately, a new recycling program is being contemplated by the Lewis County Solid Waste Utility that will make it decidedly more convenient for people to recycle. We commend the Solid Waste Utility folks for taking the initiative on proposing the new program.

Public meetings to explain the proposal are scheduled for Tuesday at the Olequa Senior Center in Winlock, March 13 at the Bob Lyle Community Center in Morton and March 20 at the Twin Cities Senior Center between Chehalis and Centralia. All the meetings begin at 7 p.m.

Note that the meetings are also for Solid Waste to inform the public in areas of the county that don't now have curbside recycling about the possible extension of the service.

The way the recycling program works now is cumbersome and inefficient, both for household recyclers and Solid Waste. Recyclable items, such as aluminum, paper and glass, must be separated and put in three bins on the curbside.

With the new system, there would be only one container to deal with — a 95-gallon rolling plastic bin. Best of all, items (except for glass, which would be collected separately at centralized locations) could be commingled in the one can. No longer would eligible household waste need to be separated — just dump it all in one bin, including newspapers and other paper, cardboard boxes, telephone books, plastic milk and juice bottles and aluminum cans.

That ought to encourage more recycling, despite the relatively minor cost to households to have it hauled away. Anticipated extra cost for the new program over existing curbside recycling bills will likely be only a few dollars a month, said Ed Lewis, manager of LeMay Inc., hauler for curbside recyclables in Centralia (Superior Refuse in Chehalis).

The commingling has already been successful in other counties, such as Pierce and Grays Harbor, by steadily increasing recycling and decreasing the amount of garbage that goes to land fills, said Pat Campbell, solid waste manger for the county.

"You will cut your trash in half in two weeks," Lewis said. As Campbell notes, at least half the garbage in most households is recyclable.

And cutting trash disposal could very well provide an overall savings for householders. They could put their 65-gallon garbage cans out for pickup less frequently (every two weeks or month instead of every week, for example), the savings from which could more than offset any increase in recycling bills.

"It's a heck of a deal. Everybody wins," said Lewis. It certainly sounds like it. We hope there is good public attendance at the upcoming meetings and that the commingle program gets good support.

CURBSIDE EXPANSION: Along with changing the curbside recycling to a one container-commingle system, county Solid Waste is also contemplating extension of the service. The curbside program is now limited to the greater Centralia-Chehalis area.

Public comment at the three upcoming meetings in the county will help determine whether and where the service next becomes available. Of course, as with the existing program, it would be voluntary. No household is forced to participate.

It will be up to the other cities in the county (Morton, Mossyrock, Napavine, Toledo, Pe Ell, Winlock, and Vader) whether they choose to provide the service and contract with haulers for it.

The Lewis County Commission will decide whether and where the curbside recycling will be extended in unincorporated areas of the county.

More information about the proposed changes can be obtained by calling the Solid Waste Utility at 740-1452.

- The editorial, above, is from The Chronicle, Centralia's once daily newspaper, and endorses the County's proposal to expand Recycling Service Area 1 and move to a commingled system.

To gauge interest in the program, the Utility conducted an analysis, which included a phone survey of Lewis County residents regarding their interest in expanding the curbside recycling program from its Chehalis-Centralia focus to the western border at the Town of Pe Ell to the City of Morton and its Urban Growth Area. The callers also asked residents about items to include for recycling as well as how much customers were willing to pay for the added service. While respondents weren't thrilled with paying for recycling, the majority were in favor of a small fee that would be partially offset by the sale of recyclables, which would be called a "commodity credit." County Commissioners approved an amended ordinance to expand the boundaries of the program, allow for commingled recycling, and increase the types of materials accepted for recycling. The new program was announced with a county-wide mailing, and interest in the program was immediate. The local hauler worked with the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission to set a new rate for this service. New commingled containers were delivered to county residents beginning in fall of 2007, but in early December a flood event delayed bin distribution. After the first several months of the new program, County officials asked the sorting facility for feedback on loads originating from their jurisdiction. They received a report that "loads looked good." Staff would periodically repeat this inquiry, and receive the same favorable response.

Over the years, however, general reports were conveyed to county solid waste personnel throughout that items, such as plastic bags, cords and glass, could really damage gears and other equipment at the sorting facility. The bags and cords wind themselves around the big gears that run the sorting equipment. Glass shards would also wear on the equipment as well as get embedded in paper at the facility, making the paper not recyclable when it reached the paper mills for processing. These messages were typically disseminated at workshops or meetings regarding statewide recycling issues.

More recently, LeMay recycle truck drivers report that residential customers are using their recycling containers for "extra garbage." They also report seeing recycling containers that are overly full, so their lids are propped up. Many of these containers have plastic grocery sacks and plastic garbage bags in them. If a driver witnesses an obviously contaminated recycling container, they will refuse to pick it up. Oftentimes, however, they won't notice the contamination when the lids is completely closed. The recycling routes drop off their commingled loads at a nearby recycling facility for consolidation and bailing. The workers at that facility report a significant amount of contamination in the curbside loads: household trash and a variety of plastics.

DROP-OFF RECYCLING

When the Lewis County transfer station in Centralia was built in 1994, it offered source-separated recycling containers for magazines, newspapers, clear glass, green glass, brown glass, and cardboard, which included paper egg cartons and paperboard. Later, the former Morton Drop Box, was enhanced to become the East Lewis County Transfer Station, and similar large recycling containers were sited at the facility. Contamination issues were minimal at either location. There were occasional issues with ceramic items, light bulbs, or other non-program glass making its way into the glass recycling containers.

In the mid-2000s, when the curbside program transitioned to a modified commingled mix (meaning glass not included), the County opted to align its transfer station drop-off program to make educational efforts more uniform. The County's drop-off commingled recycling container accepted the following:

- Newspapers
- Magazines
- Office/school papers
- Mail
- Tin Cans
- Aluminum Cans
- Paperboard
- Wax-coated cartons
- Plastic Bottles
- Plastic Jugs
- Plastic dairy containers

The mixed material was collected and hauled to a sorting facility in Pierce County. Cardboard was kept separate to be able to get a higher price for the source-separated material at recycling facilities that were closer to the transfer stations. Glass bottles and jars were also collected in separate containers, sorted by color, for the same reasons they were kept out of the curbside collection. A few years later the County's drop-off program expanded to include a container for scrap metal recycling.

Initially, contamination issues were minimal. Non-program glass items would occasionally find their way into the containers: figurines, ceramic dishes, light bulbs, windows or mirrors. Sometimes customers would not dump their mixed recycling out of plastic bags, or newspapers were bundled with twine. Some customers would recycle cardboard boxes with Styrofoam or packing material still inside. None of these instances were severe enough to warrant load rejection, sorting fees, or warnings about impending sanctions.

In addition to the drop-off recycling programs at the transfer stations, Lewis County works with community partners and LeMay to offer a pilot drop-off recycling program east of Morton, where curbside recycling is not offered. The pilot program offers a container that allows customers to drop-off a modified commingled mix. It is located behind Presbyterian Thrift and Gift, which is one of the community partners. The Packwood business community approached the County about a pilot program. This program collects plastic bottles and jugs, tin cans, and aluminum cans. To keep the value of the material at a higher rate, officials at the sorting facility directed the County to keep cardboard and paper products off the acceptable list. There have been a few instances where sorting facility staff noted that there was a higher percentage of one non-program item -- cardboard -- in the box than they would prefer. The pilot program will be extended another year, at least, because the thrift shop was closed for several months due to COVID-19. During this time, customers were unable to access the container. The program extension will allow for County staff to gather more realistic data on how much the box will be used, and costs associated with hauling, and recycling the material collected. Table 4-3 shows data collected since the program began in fall of 2019 to May 2021.

Table 4-3: Packwood Pilot Recycling Program

Tonnage	Number of Hauls	Cost to Haul	Cost to Recycle	Total Cost
6.34	5	\$2,600.00	\$390.77	\$2990.77

In addition to the Packwood Pilot Project, Lewis County offers three community glass drop-off containers: in Pe Ell at the Town’s Sewer Treatment Plant and in south Chehalis at Forest Grange. The local hauler provides the 30-yard containers for each site, and the County pays for hauling the boxes to market. There had been additional containers at a small grocery store in Napavine and near the Community Center in Mossyrock. The Napavine box was removed after a few weeks, because some customers were breaking glass around the container. The Mossyrock receptacle was removed after several warnings to city staff about contamination issues. The box was repeatedly filled with wet-strength beverage containers, cardboard boxes and household trash. The three remaining community glass boxes have had relatively few contamination issues. County staff has installed decals on all of these boxes that remind customers what not to include with glass bottle and jar recycling.

When the community boxes are full, they are hauled to the CTS. They are stored at this site until one of the CTS 40-yard glass containers is full. The County pays to haul two boxes at once because the nearest glass facility is in Portland. Statistics on the County’s glass recycling program are a mix of the transfer station drop-off programs and the community boxes.

In the last five years, glass tonnage has remained fairly steady, fluctuating between 254.15 tons in 2019 to a high of 288.35 tons in 2017.

Lewis County’s Contamination Issues

While Lewis County has not had the resources – staffing or funding -- to commission recycling waste characterization studies or lid-lift audits, transfer station staff, LeMay and recycling end market officials have described key contaminants for each of these programs.

Lewis County has also not conducted its own lid-lift audits. Other jurisdiction have completed this task and The Recycling Partnership has conducted a curbside survey in Washington State, according to the Department of Ecology’s State Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan, October, 2020. Both documents have provided valuable data on contamination in commingled curbside recycling programs, and other counties are able to extrapolate those facts.

Curbside Recycling: Program materials currently listed in Lewis County Code 8.10 dictate that the program accept newspapers, magazines, cardboard milk and juice cartons, mixed waste paper, tin cans, aluminum cans, corrugated cardboard, paperboard, plastic bottles and jugs. LeMay provides this residential service to much of

the County. As part of the program, LeMay provides 96-gallon recycling containers to its customers within the program services area from the city of Morton to the town of Pe Ell. No residential curbside recycling service is available east of Morton.

Recycle trucks pick up the contents of curbside recycling containers and haul this material to a consolidation yard, where it is baled and put on a freight truck to be transported to Pioneer Recycling in Pierce County for sorting.

LeMay officials and route drivers report that a surprising number of customers believe that their commingled recycling containers are for excess garbage that is unable fit into their refuse container. If it is noticeable to the driver – garbage bags and obvious household trash – pushing the lid up, the driver will refuse to pick the container up, and notify the administration staff, in case they get a call later about a missed pick up. Aside from regular household trash, LeMay, reports the top contaminants are:

- Plastic grocery bags
- Plastic film
- Non-program plastics such as clamshells
- Glass bottles and jars

Officials at Pioneer Recycling, where Lewis County's curbside commingled is hauled for sorting, have reported the above-mentioned contaminants, in addition to hazardous items being tossed into residential curbside recycling containers. At a 2018 Washington State Recycling Association "ContaminationFest 2018," a Washington Recycles Every Day program, they set out examples of these problematic materials that workers pulled from the sorting line: ammunition, car parts, dirty diapers and batteries.

LeMay began delivering the commingled recycling totes to customers in late 2007. These totes are typically green with a tan lid, and a decal of what can be included in the program adhered to the lid. However, more recent customers have reported that they have received blue recycling containers. In December of 2007, the distribution of totes was cut short, because a huge flood devastated many parts of western Lewis County. A significant number of containers had to be re-delivered after they floated away in flood waters. During 2008, container delivery continued, and many of the incorporated cities expanded the commingled recycling option to residents through city contract negotiations.

In the early years of the program, the cost for recycling with garbage service was \$5.79 per month or \$6.79 per month for customers subscribing to recycling only pickup. When LeMay would sell the recycling commodities, they would receive money for them. A certain percentage, established by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) – the state agency that regulates garbage haulers – had to be refunded to customers in the form of a commodity credit. In the beginning the rate was about \$2.50 per month. The WUTC would review recyclable profits twice a year, and adjust the commodity credit accordingly.

With the downward trend in prices being paid for commingled recycling in recent years, this credit is now a "recycling adjustment." The price now for recycling with garbage service is \$8.45 per month, and for a recycling only service it is \$9.45 per month. There is no rebate to the customers at this time.

Starting in 2013, when China's Green Fence Initiative was announced to clean-up recyclables being imported, recycling prices began to plummet. In 2017, the initiative morphed into the "National Sword," an announcement that stringent rules would not allow more than a fraction of contamination in each container-load of baled recyclables shipped in. The "Blue Sky Initiative," in 2018, put a complete ban on imported recyclables in force.

As a result of the ban, recycling processing facilities have had to look to domestic markets to accept their sorted materials. Many of them have invested millions of dollars in their infrastructure to improve the capability of sorting out recycling mix into their proper end-market categories. Along with investments, these processors have slowed down the conveyor belts, so the human workers can pick out obvious contaminants, and the automated computer systems have an easier time telling the difference between certain commodities. For example, some processors report that the computer systems sometimes mistake flattened aluminum cans for paper, and the cans mistakenly get shipped to paper recycling mills.

Many paper mills have also invested millions of dollars into their processes to better position them to work with dirtier feedstocks from post-consumer programs, such as moldy wax-coated milk and juice cartons.

The ban, along with the resulting changes at processing and recycling facilities, as well as continued contamination in commingled recycling, had resulted in prices for recyclables dropping. The last time Lewis County was paid for any commingled recycling it was in December 2017, when the County received \$4.00 per ton. That year, the price ranged from a low of having to pay \$16.00 per ton to recycle the material to receiving a high of \$73.00 per ton in March of 2017.

Drop-Off Programs at Transfer Stations:

Commingled Recycling: This mixed recycling container existed at transfer stations from late 2007 until March 1, 2021. When the curbside recycling program was changed to commingled and expanded from just the Centralia-Chehalis area to the expanded service area from the city of Morton to the town of Pe Ell, the County added a commingled recycling container to the transfer station recycling programs so there could be uniformity in messaging to the public about what was acceptable in the commingled program. Based on research and suggestions from the nearest commingled processing facility and LeMay, both the curbside commingled program and the transfer station drop-off commingled containers excluded glass. The entities informed the county that the processing facility were challenged to keep the glass shards out of the recyclable paper, and when much of the paper went to mills for recycling, the paper was discarded because it was too contaminated with small pieces of glass.

The County opted to partner with LeMay to provide community glass drop-off containers. LeMay provides the containers, while the county pays for the hauling and the recycling of the glass.

Because of the above-mentioned guidance from processing facility officials and LeMay, Lewis County decided to include the following materials in Lewis County Code 8.10 Recycling Services Areas for the curbside recycling program: newspapers, magazines, office/school paper, mail, tin cans, aluminum cans, paper boxes and paper bags.

At the same time the curbside recycling program was switching over to a commingled system, Lewis County decided to make a similar shift in its drop-off program. The County eliminated separate containers for tin cans, aluminum cans, newspapers, magazines, mixed paper and plastic bottles and jugs and instructed customers to place all of these materials in the same container, so it would align with the curbside program. The County maintained separate containers for glass bottles and jars, corrugated cardboard and metal.

The decision to keep glass out of the commingled programs was later supported by the “Beyond the Curb - Tracking the Commingled Residential Recyclables from Southwest WA,” June 2010, report. This document provided a “best management practices” guide for counties implementing commingled curbside and drop-off recycling programs. To develop the report, Ecology convened county representatives from Southwest Washington, including Lewis County staff, and experts from the commingled processing facilities as well as the respective commodity market representatives: paper, plastic, glass, metal, cardboard, newspaper. The processors shared the complications in sorting the commingled materials as well as the non-program items, or contamination, discovered in in-coming loads. The processors described their experiences receiving the once commingled materials that had been sorted out into their respective commodities. They reported on the typical contamination they found in the material once it arrived at their facilities, the manner in which it degraded the delivered materials and the challenges the poor quality posed in the recycling process.

In the initial years of commingled recycling at the transfer stations, the convenience of this container, along with the addition of plastic bottles and jugs, boosted tonnage collected significantly. In 1998, 10 years prior to switching over to commingled collection, the transfer station recycling program collected 411 tons of source-separated materials. Ten years later, the program grew to recycle 585 tons of materials. The next year, 2009, was the first full year commingled container was in place at the transfer stations. That year tonnage increased to 681 tons, of which 284 tons was commingled. The program had grown to recycle 1,631 tons in 2017 with 431 of those tons being attributed to commingled recycling

During more recent years, however, the container has become increasingly contaminated with household garbage, containers filled with food residue, plastic garbage bags, plastic grocery sacks, plastic clamshells and numerous other non-program plastics, such as truck bed liners, kiddie pools, garbage cans and laundry baskets. Pioneer Recycling officials have reported contaminations issues in loads coming from Lewis County. They have sent pictures of the abuse.



- Pictured above is an example of a load that had several different metal items, pieces of wood, bagged shredded paper and a steering column from a vehicle.

Because of the excess garbage, Pioneer loaded the material back into the Lewis County container, then instructed the driver to haul it to the nearest waste facility. Lewis County was charged for the haul to the recycling facility, to the disposal facility and then back to Centralia. The fee to “process” this box was more than \$2,300. If the metal items had been placed in the metal recycling container correctly, they would have gotten recycled. Pioneer, however, is a recycling sorting facility, not a metal recycler.

Three significant changes at the transfer station in Centralia may have contributed to the increase in contamination in its drop-off recycling program.

In 2010, the transfer station in Centralia had been open just over 15 years, and customer counts had gone up significantly. The time elapsed between customers waiting in line to weigh in, and exiting the facility when they were finished dropping off their waste, was more than 45 minutes at times. The Public Works Director met with operations staff to brainstorm ideas on remedying this issue. One tactic was to implement a “recycling only” lane. Previously, only one lane allowed traffic into the facility, regardless of whether customers had refuse or recycling. The new lane allowed customers to bypass weighing in on the so they could go directly to the recycling area to deposit commodities that the site accepts for free.

The other “fix” was to institute an “express” garbage service. This program allowed for refuse customers to pay the minimum fee -- \$10 -- at the inbound scale and drop off up to six bags of traditional household trash in

a 40-yard container placed in the transfer station's recycling area. The box was placed among the free recycling containers. This service was beneficial for improving traffic flow, but staff did notice some unintended consequences. Occurrences of contamination – especially in the commingled box – increased, and some customers used the program to avoid the tipping fee of \$90 for really heavy loads like roofing material. During this time, staff did not notice the same level of contamination at the Morton transfer station, which didn't have the "express" option.

In 2017, the Centralia facility's tipping floor underwent significant repair. During the project, residential, self-haul customers were temporarily re-routed to unload their waste into 40-yard containers that were placed in the recycling area. Even though the variation was only four months, the change caused some customer confusion. Some customers did not pay attention to where they were directed to deposit their refuse, and tossed their bags of refuse or loose debris into open-topped commingled recycling containers. Others said they thought "commingled" meant "garbage mixed with recycling," not "recyclables mixed together." At the end of the project, when the temporary refuse boxes were removed, staff continued to find bags of garbage in the recycling containers, even though the "express" garbage box remained in place until 2020.

Realizing the most recent contamination issues were not isolated events, Lewis County staff began recording all recycling boxes, including commingled, that had too much garbage in them to be hauled for recycling. To properly evaluate the contamination issue, accounting personnel assigned a disposal fee of \$71.16 per ton for these boxes. The fee included staff time, equipment, and long-haul disposal. Up until June 2021, the County did not own a roll-off truck to move containers around its campus, from recycling area to tipping floor, or to haul recycle boxes to market. Until this time, the County would hire LeMay to dump the contaminated boxes on the tipping floor for disposal. This procedure typically takes a half hour, and Lewis County is charged for this service. Table 4-3: Contamination Costs details the commingled recycling tonnage that was disposed of due to contamination issues for the last six months of 2020 as well as what the cost would have been to recycle this material at the nearest MRF. Lewis County recently purchased a roll-off truck, but staff are only moving boxes around on transfer station campuses and to nearby recycling markets while they become accustomed to the new piece of equipment.

During the last six months of 2020, commingled recycling boxes at the transfer stations were so contaminated that none were recycled. The weight of the 47 boxes was 143.22 tons. The county estimates the cost to dispose of these boxes was \$13,011.54.

In addition to the challenging nature of contamination in commingled recycling, the cost to recycle this material puts a strain on local budgets. In the early years of commingled recycling, this mixture of materials would generate revenue for the counties. The payment, however, was not enough to completely cover the cost of hauling the materials to the sorting facility.

The overarching goals of the County's recycling program is to give residents an option to divert materials from the waste stream from the landfill, and recycle this material into new products.

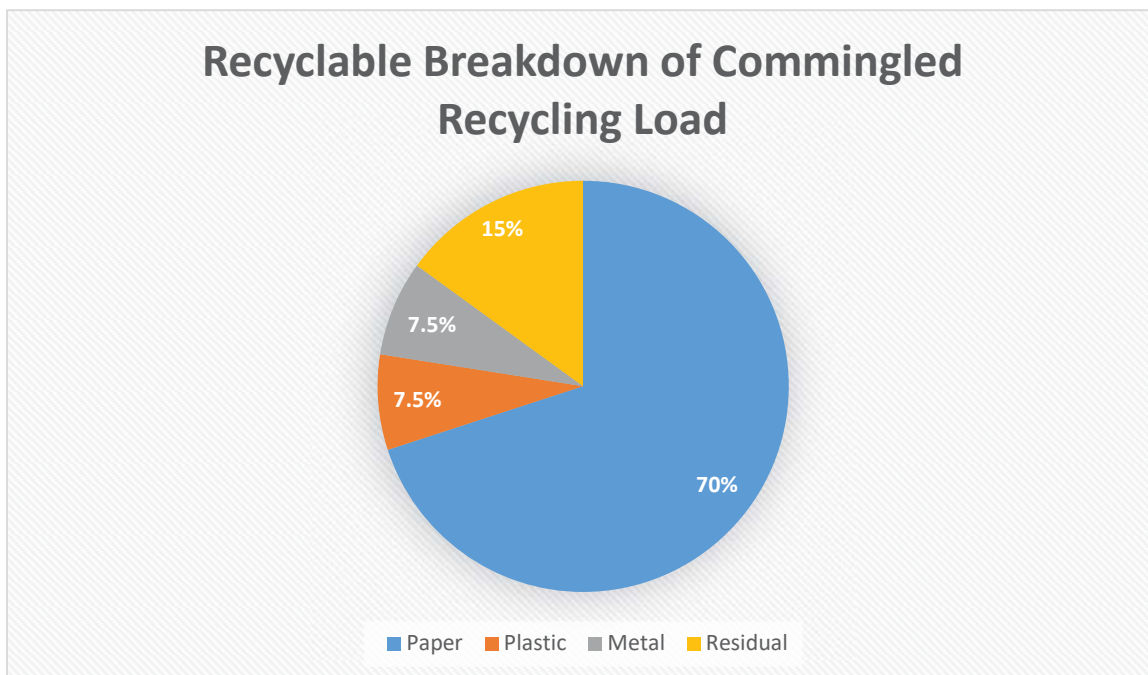
The financial goal is to break even. When evaluating the entire recycling program, certain commodities produce a revenue that helps cover costs for other materials that are not as profitable.

For example, in 2010, the price for recycling commingled recycling fluctuated from a low of \$20 per ton to a high of \$60 per ton. The payments during the year averaged out to \$38.08 per ton. The transfer stations sent 300.72 tons of commingled out for recycling, and received \$11,451 in payment. Hauling costs to Pioneer Recycling for the year totaled \$16,906, resulting in a loss of \$5,454.

In reviewing 2020 and its commingled costs, there were no months when commingled recycling generated revenue. The cost to recycle commingled ranged from \$49 per ton to as high as \$89.00 per ton. If all the commingled boxes had been hauled to Pioneer to be recycled, the cost for hauling and recycling processing for the year would have been more than \$34,500.

In designing the new recycling drop-off program for Lewis County transfer stations, staff asked Pioneer Recycling officials about a commodity break-down in a typical load of commingled recycling. This information would help the County determine how to plan the new source-separated program.

Table 4-3: Typical breakdown of commingled recycling load



This breakdown would help determine which commodities could be pulled out of the commingled mix for form a source-separated program. Pioneer's formula that shows that a typical commingled boxes is made up of 70 percent paper, 7.5 percent plastic bottles and jugs and 7.5 percent metal containers.

Staff contacted various recycling companies that process source-separated materials within reasonable hauling distances from Lewis County to attempt to estimate the types of revenues or costs that would be associated with eliminating commingled, and boxes for other commodities that make up the commingled mix. After reviewing the data, staff decided to consider adding paper recycling box, and to instruct customers to recycle aluminum and tin cans in the scrap metal container. Staff also consulted with LeMay, the local recycling drop-box hauler, on costs to haul the source-separated boxes to various markets.

For paper, staff reached out to NORPAC in Longview and Greif in Tacoma regarding the types of paper materials that would be acceptable as well as pricing each month to look at trends. Information on corrugated cardboard was gathered from Sutter Metals in Centralia, South Sound Steel in Tumwater, and Greif. Estimates on scrap metal came in from Sutter Metals, South Sound Steel, Pacific Northwest Metals in Longview, and Metro Metals. Staff talked to Glass to Glass in Portland and Concrete Recyclers in Olympia for glass recycling options.

After collecting this information, staff decided to eliminate the commingled recycling box, and stop recycling plastic bottles, jugs, and dairy containers. The new program would offer source-separated recycling for paper, corrugated cardboard, glass bottles and jars, and scrap metal. County staff wanted to design a program where the most materials would have the best chance to get recycled in the Pacific Northwest, not overseas, and offer some revenue to cover program costs. Staff also wanted to be more transparent with customers. If customers are putting recyclables in containers in the transfer station recycling boxes, staff wanted those materials to get recycled into new products, not buried in a landfill forever.

There is no state or federal guidance or policies regarding the cut-off point for when a certain commodity is too expensive to recycle. The guidance is more a philosophical one issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the state Department of Ecology regarding the hierarchy of waste management, pictured below, that dictates waste prevention should be the highest priority in a waste management system and landfilling should be the last resort.



CROP Requirement #1 A List of Action Steps to Reduce Contamination

The Utility was received two Washington state Department of Ecology Waste Reduction and Recycling Education grants that have been instrumental in improving Lewis County's drop-off recycling program, and actually implementing the changes that were decided were best for the county. This project has been called Lewis County's "Recycle Reset." Thanks to the grants, the county purchased four 40-yard containers in which to collect paper for recycling at both transfer stations as well as lids for older 40-yard recycling containers that were previously purchased without lids. The funds have also paid for outreach to announce the new program and continue publicizing it during its first several months among other components of the change.

In late 2020, staff announced the Recycle Reset: a return to source-separated recycling, commingled recycling would be removed, and plastic containers would no longer be accepted on January 1, 2021. These changes would be a major step in reducing contamination. To gear up for the changes, the Utility worked with another county to design a flyer and a magnet that was part of a direct mailing campaign to all Lewis County

households. The magnet included information about transfer station recycling, curbside recycling, and options for disposal of other items. In addition, press releases were issued to local media outlets and a social media campaign announced the changes. Flyers were also distributed at both transfer stations, and staff put up a notice on the readerboard at the Centralia transfer station. This information is attached at the end of the report in Appendix A.

The paper box was put in place at both transfer stations on January 2, 2021, the first day of operation after the New Year, but the commingled boxes remained on site until March 1. After consulting with Spokane County officials who had made a similar change in the recycling drop-off program at their waste-to-energy facility, Lewis County staff decided to schedule a transition window before permanently removing the commingled box. Spokane workers reported they only had a short transition period, and they had wished they had created a longer window, because they experienced a number of unhappy customers. To help customers understand the changes, Lewis County staffed its recycling areas with volunteers as well as paid employees. For the first several months of the program, Washington State University Extension Lewis County Master Recycler Composters, the recycling program coordinator and part-time staff explained the new program to customers.

Even though Lewis County opted for a three-month changeover, some customers were still unhappy with the modifications. Staff and volunteers encountered a number of customers who continued to bring in commingled recycling or plastic bottles and jugs after the March 1 cut-off date.

The new transfer station program collects the following in separate containers: glass bottles and jars, paper, scrap metal, and cardboard. The change has seen significant improvements in the cleanliness of the recyclables for the most part. Some contamination, however, does continue. Some customers are putting their mixed recyclables in with paper or glass. Since the change occurred, the contents of two glass boxes in Morton have had to be disposed. The Morton paper box has only been hauled as commingled, because it has had aluminum cans and plastic bottles and jugs in it.

Along with the major change in source-separation, the county has installed non-operational cameras in the recycling area to make customers believe they are on camera. There are some actual surveillance cameras mounted on the administration building and the scale, and they can occasionally record a recycler who leaves trash outside the recycling bins. Some customers who have left shipping boxes, uncollapsed, outside the cardboard recycling container have received letters in the mail reminding them to place the cardboard, flattened in the bin.

Corrugated Cardboard: This material is collected in 40-yard containers. Staff asks that customers remove the packaging material, and only recycle corrugated cardboard. When full, these containers are hauled to cardboard recycling facilities: Sutter Metals in Centralia or South Sound Recycling in Tumwater. Officials at these sites report the top contaminants are Styrofoam, household garbage, plastic recyclables, and food waste.

When the initial Recycle Reset took place in early 2021, the current corrugated cardboard container did not have a lid on it. Some customers had an opportunity to dump entire garbage cans or big bags of unbagged material into the container. This material became soaked with water during the wet months. Because of these two issues, the cardboard recycling facilities sometimes deduct weight for contamination and water from the final payment the County received from a cardboard load. Since the change, County staff have reallocated recycling boxes and made sure the cardboard containers have lids. The lids are only open about 10 inches for two main reasons: to reduce the opportunity for entire bags of household trash or commingled recyclables to be dumped into the container and to force customers to flatten their cardboard, allowing for more material to fit into the container and reducing the change for packing material, such as Styrofoam or plastic overwrap, to be left in the boxes.

Glass Bottles and Jars: Clear, brown, and green glass bottles and jars are recycled on one container with all colors mixed together. Customers are instructed to remove and discard the lids, and make sure the containers are empty, clean and dry. At the transfer stations, glass is collected in 40-yard containers. At the community glass drop-off program that has 30-yard glass containers in Pe Ell, Packwood and in Chehalis, the glass can also be mixed by color, but must follow the same preparation rules at the transfer stations.

When two containers are full of glass, Lewis County hires LeMay to haul them to Glass to Glass in Portland for recycling. This facility has optical sorters that can separate the bottles and jars by color. Michael Ingalls, plant manager, reports that common contaminants in glass recycling containers are plastic bottles, loose garbage bags and shopping bags, household trash, corks from wine bottle or other caps (plastic and metal lids). Staff observation has also recorded wet-strength packaging, such as six-pack carriers, window glass, mirrors, drinkware, ceramics, automotive glass, and light bulbs.

Paper: The County installed these containers on in January 2021. The container was designed with three small windows to prevent customers from throwing in large items or big bags of garbage. The container accepts school/office paper, newspapers, magazines, paper boxes, paper bags, catalogs, and paperback books. Customers are being instructed to leave out shredded paper, wax-coated milk/juice cartons and frozen food boxes.

With the removal of the commingled container and the installation of the paper container, the County expects to see more material actually getting recycled and to get paid for this material, instead of having to pay to recycle it.

Paper recycling companies report that contaminants typically come from post-consumer loads. The items that are most harmful to the paper recycling process are Styrofoam, small bits of plastic, staples, tape, rocks and glass.

In an April 2020 Seattle Times article, "With recycling's dirty truths exposed, Washington works toward a cleaner, more sustainable system," by Sandi Doughton, Jay Simmons, product development manager from NORPAC, a Longview paper recycling mill, WA was interviewed. He noted several contaminants coming in with the paper mix from commingled recycling: "milk jugs, tattered plastic bags and chunks of Styrofoam mixed in with the paper. They've also found lengths of garden hose, twisted chairs and even a teddy bear." He estimated that the facility sends out "about 20 truckloads of gunk to the dump every day." Not only do these garbage items have an added cost of disposal, they harm machines at the facility, requiring replacements as expensive as \$50,000, the article stated.

Metal:

Miscellaneous scrap metal, tin cans, aluminum cans and pots and pans are recycled in this container. Tin and aluminum cans were added when the Recycle Reset started in January 2021, when the commingled container was removed. Scrap metal recyclers report that contaminants would include household garbage and items such as lawn mowers that don't have their fluids removed.

Certain contaminants cause problems with aluminum can recycling. According to "Beyond the Curb - Tracking the Commingled Residential Recyclables from Southwest WA," June 2010, used beverage container end users report that plastics, especially PET bottles, can create real problems because they easily catch fire. "When furnaces are burning paint from the aluminum cans, plastic can ignite and shut the entire mill down," the report states. The scrap metal container does not have a lid on it, so some recycling customers have dumped bags of commingled recycling into it after the Recycle Reset took place.

Even though there have been occasional contamination issues with the Recycle Reset, the positive changes are quite apparent. More material is getting recycled at Lewis County transfer stations, instead of being thrown away due to excessive garbage issues.

For the first three months of the new paper recycling program at the transfer stations:

Lewis County Transfer Station Recycle Reset						Comparisons to previous program	
	Tonnage	Price Per Ton	Payment	Hauling	Result	If load was disposed of as contaminated commingled on tipping floor	If load was hauled for commingled recycling
02/03/2021	5.90	\$30.00	\$177.00	-\$420.00	-\$243.00	\$479.84	\$540.00
03/11/2021	7.59	\$45.00	\$341.55	-\$420.00	-\$78.45	\$600.10	\$624.50
04/01/2021	6.73	\$40.00	\$269.20	-\$420.00	-\$150.80	\$538.91	\$581.50
04/26/2021	7.26	\$55.00	\$399.30	-\$420.00	-\$20.70	\$576.62	\$608.00
Morton hauled as commingled							
March	2.68	(\$50.00)	(\$134.00)	(\$415.00)	(\$549.00)	\$250.71	
Total:	30.16		\$1,053.05	-\$2,095.00	-\$1,041.95	\$2,446.19	\$2,354.00

For the first three months of scrap metal recycling that included aluminum cans and tins cans:

Metal recycling comparison January to March 2020 vs January to March 2021						
2020	94.02	\$85.00	\$7,991.70	\$3,460.00	\$4,531.70	
2021	99.12	\$187.00	\$18,535.44	\$0.00	\$18,535.44	

During the first three months of Recycle Reset, Lewis County transfer stations have been able to recycle 36.84 more tons of material, and turn it into a new product compared to the first three months of 2020. During the first quarter of 2020, 92.44 tons of commingled recycling was disposed of and 94.02 tons of metal was recycled. During the first quarter of 2021, 27.48 tons paper was recycled, 2.68 tons of paper that had some plastic bottles, jugs and other commingled material in to was hauled for commingled recycling and 99.12 tons of metal was recycled. The cost to throw away the commingled material during the first quarter of 2020 was \$12,974.20. The cost to recycle the paper and one paper that had commingled in it cost \$1,041.95. The county received \$18,535.44 in metal recycling, making the overall Recycle Reset for these two commodities a gain of \$17,493.49, compared to last year's one quarter deficit of \$12,974.20.

Community Glass Drop-Off Programs:

Glass Bottles and Jars at Community Drop Off: Clear, brown, and green glass bottles and jars are recycled on one container with all colors mixed together. At the community glass drop-off program that has 30-yard glass

containers in Pe Ell, Packwood and in Chehalis, the glass can also be mixed by color, but must follow the same preparation rules at the transfer stations.

Community glass recycling containers are located in Pe Ell, Packwood and Chehalis.

Michael Ingalls, plant manager, reports that common contaminants in glass recycling containers are plastic bottles, loose garbage bags and shopping bags, household trash, corks from wine bottle or other caps (plastic and metal lids).

Packwood Container Recycling Pilot Drop Off: The County is partnering with the Packwood business community volunteers, LeMay and Presbyterian Thrift & Gift to offer drop-off container recycling as a pilot program through the end of 2021. Customers are permitted to recycle tin cans, aluminum cans, plastic bottles, plastic jugs, and plastic dairy containers. The container has been fairly free of contaminants, however, there have been some plastic bags and some corrugated cardboard. While the cardboard is recyclable, this program was set up to create a commingled mix that could potentially return some payment to cover the haul from Packwood to Fredrickson in Pierce County for sorting. Adding paper to the mix brings the price down.

Other typical contaminants in commingled recycling that have been mentioned previously in this report include plastic grocery bags, plastic film, non-program plastics such as clamshells, and glass bottles and jars.

Even though Recycle Reset has been the biggest change in Lewis County to combat recycling contamination, additional ideas for contamination reduction in recycling have been proposed. In discussing the development of the Lewis County CROP with the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee, members offered supplementary tactics that might help both curbside recycling programs as well as drop-off recycling options.

One idea that might work with any recycling program is planning to do a pre-sort of the recyclable materials. This step would include unloading the recyclable materials into a pile or onto a conveyor belt, and having workers sort trash or non-program material out, before it is haul away for recycling. Pre-sorting would require additional staffing as well as a covered site to perform the task. It would, however, prevent contaminated recyclable loads from being rejected or sorting fees being assessed.

The following ideas would primarily focus on drop-off programs operated at county sites. Previously, the “express” lane for recyclers was mentioned as a possible contributor to contamination as the scale attendant does not typically inspect these loads or talk to customers using this lane. The express lane runs outside the inbound lane that crosses the scale. If the express lane were eliminated, it would force all customers on to the scale lane. This move would allow for load inspection as well as education at that point, instead of in the recycling area. The downside to the removing of the extra lane would be increase wait times to enter the facility.

Members of SWAC also recommended installing actual surveillance cameras in the recycling areas, so staff could use footage to penalize customers who are incorrectly recycling. Lewis County’s Code Enforcement supervisor noted that Lewis County Code needs to be updated for any violations to be assessed in this regard. Currently, the code states that waste must properly be disposed of at one of the Lewis County permitted disposal sites, which includes both transfer stations. The code does not further state where at the transfer stations material must be properly placed once it arrives at a transfer station. For example, it does not say

cardboard must be flattened and placed into the corrugated recycling container. Public Works staff is assisting Code Enforcement with a draft of the code update to include language that addresses these issues.

A final SWAC recommendation was to further pare down drop-off recycling at the transfer stations, if contamination is not reduced. They recommended only collecting materials that typically do not experience major contamination issues, such as glass and metal.

CROP Requirement #5: An Implementation Schedule and Details on Conducting Outreach

Recycling CROP Six-Year Implementation Schedule							
Implementation Item	Implementation Responsibility	Implementation Year					
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Eliminate commingled recycling container from transfer station drop-off recycling program, eliminate plastic recycling, require customers to separate into four containers: glass bottles & jars, corrugated cardboard, paper, metal	Lewis County	X					
Convene a subcommittee to work with the Lewis County Code Enforcement and the Utility to modify LCC Chapter to identify proper recycling and proper waste disposal at the transfer stations	Lewis County and stakeholders	X	X				
Consider adding container for plastic bottles and jugs at	Lewis County		X				

Lewis County transfer stations							
Remove shredded paper, wax-coated milk/juice cartons and frozen food boxes from curbside recycling program	Lewis County LeMay	X					
Purchase lids for the open cardboard containers		X					
Direct mailing to residential curbside customers regarding what's accepted in curbside recycling program	Lewis County	X					
Newsletter included in garbage/ recycling bill twice a year that includes information on keeping recycling empty, clean, dry as well as changes to what's acceptable in the program	LeMay	X	X	X	X	X	X
New decals for curbside recycling containers showing what's currently accepted in program	LeMay		X				
Direct mailing to drop-off recycling customers that includes magnet and flyer that explain changes to drop-off recycling programs at Lewis County transfer stations. Plan for future mailings that explain the progress,	Lewis County	X	X	X	X	X	X

and suggest areas that need work.							
Design and install signs in recycling area at transfer stations that explain what's acceptable in recycling containers	Lewis County	X					
Traditional advertising that explains changes taking place in transfer station programs to reduce contamination	Lewis County	X					
Traditional advertising that explains what is accepted in transfer station programs and the need to reduce contamination	Lewis County	On-going					
Volunteers/ Staff educate customers in recycling areas at Lewis County transfer stations of proper recycling practices	Lewis County WSU Lewis County Master Recycler Composter volunteers	On-going					
Posts on social media regarding changes to transfer station drop-off program and curbside recycling programs, and the need to keep recycling clean	Lewis County	On-going					
Posts on social media on what can be recycled in transfer station drop-off and curbside recycling programs, and the need to keep all recycling clean	Lewis County	On-going					

Volunteers/ Staff educate the public about proper recycling practices at community events, recycling workshops	Lewis County WSU Lewis County Master Recycler Composter Volunteers	On-going					
Evaluate Packwood Recycling Pilot Drop-Off Program, share results with community stakeholders to determine feasibility to continue	Lewis County LeMay Packwood Community Business Group		X				

APPENDIX A

Appendix F – WUTC Certificate G-98 and Certificate G-219

WASHINGTON STATE UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

1300 S EVERGREEN PARK DRIVE SW, 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

Permit 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

*NOTE: A copy of this permit **MUST** be carried in each vehicle being operated under this authority.*

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

Continuation Page

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.

Authority to provide Garbage Collection Service in Mason County, excluding biomedical waste, has been leased to Mason County Garbage Service, Inc. (G-88) under Docket TG-011621 effective February 27, 2002. The lease is for a period of 20 years and will expire February 27, 2022.

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.

\$100 per ton, minimum charge is \$15 for 280 pounds or less. A 3.6% solid waste refuse tax is added to each transaction.

\$60 per ton (\$10 minimum for 320 pounds or less) for stumps, trees, and branches

\$90 per ton (\$10 minimum for 220 pounds or less) for grass clippings and leaves

\$10 per oven, range, washer, dryer, dishwasher, and hot water tank

\$23 per refrigerator, freezer, and any appliance containing refrigerant

\$150 per ton (\$30 minimum for 400 pounds or less) for asbestos materials

\$120 per ton (\$15 minimum for 240 pounds or less) for wastes requiring special handling

\$5 per passenger car/light truck tire

\$10 per semi-truck tire without rim

\$20 per semi-truck tire with rim

\$8 per computer monitor

\$6 per CPU

\$25 per TV and computer monitor

\$31 per laptop

- Source-separated recycling available during transfer station hours for cardboard, metal, 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):
 - 10 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

Monday – Saturday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

\$100 per ton, minimum charge is \$15 for 280 pounds or less. A 3.6% solid waste refuse tax is added to each transaction.

\$60 per ton (\$10 minimum for 320 pounds or less) for stumps, trees, and branches

\$90 per ton (\$10 minimum for 220 pounds or less) for grass clippings and leaves

\$10 per oven, range, washer, dryer, dishwasher, and hot water tank

\$23 per refrigerator, freezer, and any appliance containing refrigerant

\$150 per ton (\$30 minimum for 400 pounds or less) for asbestos materials

\$120 per ton (\$15 minimum for 240 pounds or less) for wastes requiring special handling

\$5 per passenger car/light truck tire

\$10 per semi-truck tire without rim

\$20 per semi-truck tire with rim

\$8 per computer monitor

\$6 per CPU

\$25 per TV and computer monitor

\$31 per laptop

- Source-separated recycling available during transfer station hours for 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	Scrap Metal	Antifreeze	Used Motor Oil	Lead Acid Batteries	Other
Sutter Metals	206 Floral St.	Centralia	M-F (8-4:15)	360-736-5121		X				
Packwood Community Recycling Boxes	12913 US-12	Packwood	W-Sat (10-4)	360-523-3691						Commingled recycling available for plastic bottles and jugs, plastic dairy tubs, corrugated cardboard boxes, tin cans, and aluminum cans. Source-separated recycling available for glass and scrap metal.
Forest Grange	3397 Jackson Highway	Chehalis	N/A	360-262-3493						Glass.
Pe Ell Utility Shop	1101 N First St.	Pe Ell	N/A	N/A						Glass.

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.

<p>Hazardous Waste</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ignitability • Corrosivity • Reactivity • Toxicity <p>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.</p>
<p>Household Hazardous Waste</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>After an incident, the Applicants should set-up HHW collection centers to avoid commingling of HHW with other debris.</p>
<p>White Goods</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The DMP should identify certified recycling centers that are permitted to take white goods.</p>
<p>Electronic Waste</p>	<p>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.</p>

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.

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 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.

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)	(360) 740-1481
1411 South Tower Ave	
Centralia, WA 98531	

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

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.....	23
6.	Administration Program.....	23
6.1.	Costs & Funding for Administration Programs	23
6.2.	References and Assumptions.....	24
7.	Other Programs.....	24
7.1.	Programs	24
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.....	29
8.5.	Surplus Funds	29

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 airpotter, 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 facilities³, 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	<u>Lewis</u>
Plan prepared for the City of	<u>N/A</u>
Prepared by	<u>Melanie Case, Recycling Program Coordinator</u>
Contact telephone	<u>360-740-1452</u>
Contact email	<u>melanie.case@lewiscountywa.gov</u>
Date	<u>July 14, 2023</u>

Years

Throughout this document:

Year 1 (Base Year) shall refer to	<u>2023</u>
Year 2 shall refer to	<u>2024</u>
Year 3 shall refer to	<u>2025</u>
Year 4 shall refer to	<u>2026</u>
Year 5 shall refer to	<u>2027</u>
Year 6 shall refer to	<u>2028</u>

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	83,919
Year 2	84,438
Year 3	84,957
Year 4	85,540
Year 5	86,109
Year 6	86,668

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	232,791
Year 2	234,231

Year 3	235,671
Year 4	237,288
Year 5	238,866
Year 6	240,417

2.2. Tonnage of Recyclable Materials with a Market⁷

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	4,234
Year 2	4,319
Year 3	4,405
Year 4	4,493
Year 5	4,583
Year 6	4,675

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 recycling dropped off at the Lewis County Central Transfer Station and the East Lewis County Transfer Station in 2022 (assume a 0.6% 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 and scrap metal. The recyclable material without a market is commingled.

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	12,846	13,103	13,365	13,632	13,905	14,183
Tonnage collected	12,606	12,858	13,115	13,378	13,645	13,918
Commercial						
# of customers	1,974	2,013	2,053	2,095	2,136	2,179
Tonnage collected	11,108	11,330	11,557	11,788	12,023	12,264

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	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>
Tonnage collected	<u>27</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>27</u>

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.

Program	Cost	Funding	Page #
Implemented			

Operations	\$2,476,369	Tipping Fees	Chapter 3, Chapter 8
Waste Export & Disposal	\$5,168,950.00	Tipping Fees	Chapter 3, Chapter 8

<i>Table 3.2.b.</i>			
Proposed			
Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

3.3. References and Assumptions

These are actual costs from the 2022 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 Programs⁸

⁸ RCW 70.95.090(7)(c)

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					
G-Certificate #	G-98					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential/Commercial						
# of customers	11,914	12,152	12,395	12,643	12,896	13,154
Tonnage collected	3,059	3,120	3,183	3,246	3,311	3,377

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Scrap Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 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.

<i>Table 4.1.3.a.</i>			
Implemented			
Program	Cost	Funding	Page #
Recycling	\$219,208	Tipping Fees, Grants, Revenue	

<i>Table 4.1.3.b.</i>			
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	346	353	360	367	374	382
Tonnage collected	182	185	189	193	197	200

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.

<i>Table 4.2.2.a.</i>			
Implemented			
Program	Cost	Funding	Page #
Drop-Off Yard Waste	N/A	Tip Fees	Chapter 4, Organics

<i>Table 4.2.2.b.</i>			
Proposed			
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.

Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

<i>Table 5.1.3.b.</i>			
Proposed			
Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

5.1.4. Ash Disposal Expense

Provide the expected costs ash disposal.

<i>Table 5.1.4.a.</i>		
	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.

<i>Table 5.2.1.a.</i>	
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.

<i>Table 5.2.2.a.</i>	
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.

<i>Table 5.2.3.a.</i>	
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.

<i>Table 5.2.4.a.</i>			
Implemented			
Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

<i>Table 5.2.4.b.</i>			
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.

<i>Table 6.1.a.</i>			
Implemented			
Program	Cost	Funding	Page #
Administration	\$674,788	Tipping Fees, Grants	Chapter 8
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

<i>Table 6.1.b.</i>			
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.

<i>Table 7.1.a.</i>					
Program	N/A				
Page #					
Owner/Operator					
UTC Regulations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 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.

<i>Table 7.2.a.</i>			
Implemented			
Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

Household Hazardous Waste	\$256,945	Grants, SQG Fees, Tipping Fees	
Landfill Closure	\$287,993	Tipping Fees, Reserve Account	
Code Enforcement	\$100,000	Tipping Fees, Reserve Account	Chapter 8
Litter Program	\$295,576	Tipping fees, Grants	

<i>Table 7.2.b.</i>			
Proposed			
Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

7.3. References and Assumptions

Costs were drawn from the 2023 Solid Waste Utility budget and 2022 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.

8.2. 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	\$100	\$110	\$113	\$116	\$119	\$122
East Lewis County Transfer Station	\$100	\$110	\$113	\$116	\$119	\$122

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
Crane Reserve	\$85,559
Capital Reserve (2023)	\$748,253
Landfill Closure	\$287,993
Available Reserve Balance	\$1,236,681

Appendix M – SWAC History

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

June 5, 2013 – 1:00 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs. The following members were in attendance:

Don Bradshaw	Citizen, Winlock area
Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis
Ed Lewis	Solid Waste and Recycling Industry
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste & Recycling Industry (Lewis County Curbside Manager)
Robert Wheeler	Citizen, Napavine area

The following non-members were in attendance:

Tim Elsea	Lewis Co. Public Works/Director
Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste /Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Solid Waste /Recycling Coordinator
Smokey Padgett	Lewis Co. Code Enforcement /Inspection
Mark Couch	Business/Industry
Donna Zuber	Lewis Co. Solid Waste /Administrative Assistant

Steve Skinner introduced visitor, Mark Couch, manager of the Stericycle plant in Morton. Stericycle is an international medical waste disposal company. Steve invited Mark to consider becoming a SWAC member representing business and industry. Mark was present to learn more about the committee and its responsibilities.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A determination was made that a quorum was present with six (6) members in attendance.

MEMBERS OF SWAC WITH EXCUSED ABSENCE

John Carver
Greg Schoenbachler
Bob Taylor

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made that minutes of May 1, 2013 meeting be approved as written. Motion seconded and carried.

4. OLD BUSINESS

Update on Subcommittee's Review of Solid Waste Management Plan

The Solid Waste Management Plan subcommittee met yesterday, June 4th. Melanie Case explained that the Lewis County Solid Waste Management Plan is a 20-year planning document required by the Dept. of Ecology (DOE). Even though there's a 20-year horizon, the DOE asks that it be updated every five years. We have just started that process. Melanie heads the subcommittee, which is also comprised of SWAC members, Lee Coumbs, Terry Harris and Bob Taylor; city employees of Pe Ell and Morton; Toledo Mayor Jerry Pratt; Tim Elsea; and Steve Skinner. Planning subcommittee members are reading a few chapters at

a time from the most recent plan in order to become familiar with it. Updating of the chapters with 2013 data will begin in earnest in September. The group just finished reading chapters 1 and 2, and chapters 3 and 4 were given to the group yesterday, which they will talk about at the next meeting on Tuesday, July 9, to begin at 1 p.m., in the Solid Waste office. Chapter 3 covers municipal solid waste long-haul export and chapter 4 concerns recycling, waste reduction, and composting.

Lee Coumbs noted that the plan was updated in 2008 before the 2010 census. More current population statistics will be available for this update. Lee pointed out that anybody is welcome to attend planning sessions. Robert Wheeler indicated that the Napavine Mayor will probably ask him to attend the next meeting. Tim Elsea offered to give his plan information to Robert at the end of this meeting.

Melanie said that once the updating begins in earnest this fall, draft chapters will be presented to the SWAC as a whole for review. This will provide an opportunity for the SWAC to approve what has been done or to ask questions.

5. NEW BUSINESS

Election of Officers

The annual election of SWAC chairman and vice chairman took place at this meeting. The chairman and vice chairman serve a term of one year.

Motion made that the existing chairman, Lee Coumbs, be elected to continue serving as chairman for a one-year term. Motion seconded and carried.

Motion made that Terry Harris be elected to serve as vice chairman for a one-year term. Motion seconded and carried.

Review of Bylaws

Members were given the opportunity before the meeting to review the bylaws as approved last year, and those present were satisfied with its current wording.

Motion made to approve the Bylaws of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee as presented. Motion seconded and carried.

6. REPORTS

- CHAIR

LEE COUMBS, Chairman

Lee noted that he is very busy during the summer; and Steve pointed out that the July meeting will fall near the 4th of July holiday, so it might be a good idea to cancel that meeting. It was agreed that a meeting will not take place in July. The 2014 Solid Waste budget needs to be submitted to county officials by early August, so for that reason, Tim Elsea said the SWAC budget subcommittee needs to meet in July. It was agreed that the budget subcommittee will meet at noon, Wednesday, July 24, in the Public Services' large conference room. Steve asked if there was a need to replace former member Bill Nelson's position on the budget subcommittee. Lee, who serves on the budget subcommittee with Terry Harris and John Carver, asked Robert Wheeler if he was available to replace Bill Nelson's position, and Robert accepted.

- COUNTY STAFF

TIM ELSEA, Public Works Director

During its May meeting, the SWAC discussed the Disposal District Commissioners' desire to provide grant funding to nonprofit organizations that are doing projects for the community good. Last month, the SWAC recommended that Solid Waste staff first get advice from the State Auditor to ensure that giving grants to nonprofit groups would be legal. The SWAC was concerned that this proposal wasn't a good idea because the Disposal District is losing \$400,000 to \$600,000 a year. The Disposal District Commissioners let Tim

know that they wanted the proposal to move forward even if it's just a pilot program at this point. Setting it up as a pilot program will allow us to flush-out any issues that might arise. A resolution was developed that the Disposal District Commissioners passed. Details of the program are:

1. It is a pilot program to end on Dec. 31, 2013.
2. A maximum of \$5,000 will be provided per nonprofit group to a maximum program amount of \$10,000.
3. Only 501 (c) 3 or 501 (c) 4 nonprofit corporations may apply for grant funding if the group is doing a project for the community good.
4. The group must ensure that hazardous waste will not be disposed of and also that material is being reused or recycled.

We are aware of one applicant at this point – Habitat for Humanity. This group has torn down a house in Chehalis for the construction of two low income houses. They have had an asbestos survey, and have reused and recycled material from the house. It appears as though they fall under the criteria and be eligible for funding. Habitat for Humanity has dropped off slightly over \$3,000 of material at the transfer station. Tim said the clean-up program will be advertised on a limited basis.

Terry Harris asked if Habitat for Humanity was able to extract reusable material, such as lumber. Steve said the concrete was recycled; and Tim added that Habitat for Humanity allowed people to take material off of the property to be reused. Steve explained that the grant application requires the applicant to disclose where waste other than municipal solid waste (MSW) is going. Applicants must come up with a plan to recycle or reuse material other than solid waste and disclose where this waste will be taken. Tim noted that a hazardous material survey might have to be done before the structure is demolished. The groups will be responsible for getting all permits and the grant money may be used only for MSW fees at a county transfer station.

Lee pointed out that the SWAC's concerns about this proposal were voiced to the Disposal District board. For example, the SWAC's desire to not be the authority for approval of grants was expressed to the Disposal District Commissioners. The program guidelines state that this authority lies with the Public Works Director. Lee said this was a case in which the commissioners listened to the SWAC's recommendation and decided to go their own route.

Tim explained that when the grant program was originally proposed, the commissioners wanted it funded by the county's general fund or current expense, but the county attorney later stated this would not be possible because it would be considered gifting. The county attorney did advise that the Disposal District may offer a grant program, as the Disposal District is a quasi-municipal corporation and not under the state constitution in that manner.

Lee predicted that an agency that does not have 501 (c) 3 or a 501 (c) 4 status will want to apply. Don Bradshaw noted that if that happens, Tim or Steve could advise the group to get under the umbrella of a 501 (c) 3 or 501 (c) 4 group. Tim added that the program could be revised. Steve pointed out that there are a few counties that have similar grant programs, but they don't designate 501 (c) 3 or 501 (c) 4 groups. These counties assess a surcharge per ton that is put into a pool, and any worthwhile agency may apply for the money.

Regarding recruitment of members to the SWAC, Tim explained that SWAC members shall be appointed by the Board of County Commissioners and the committee "shall consist of a minimum of nine members who shall represent a balance of interests among the following groups: citizen, public interest groups, business, waste management industry, and elected local government officials." Tim said that based on this criteria, the SWAC membership must be evenly divided among those interests and not consist mostly of elected city officials.

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Steve reported that tonnage at the end of April 2013 was 400.31 tons less than in April 2012. We just learned that tonnage at the end of May 2013 was 5,336.44, while at the end of May 2012, tonnage was 5,345.62. So far this year, tonnage is 409 tons less than for the same time in 2012. However, Tim noted that county building permits are increasing in volume and cost.

Steve listed off the first month's data for the free residential voucher program, which began May 1:

- 423 vouchers issued
- 235 vouchers redeemed
- 70.23 tons disposed of free of charge
- Average weight per voucher was 597 pounds

Voucher totals are slightly more this year. It's difficult to compare this year's against last year's numbers because last year's total for May included 60 vouchers donated to the City of Centralia clean-up project. If those 60 vouchers are subtracted, the total for May 2013 is slightly ahead of May 2012.

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Melanie reported that yard waste collection in April 2013 was slightly less than in April 2012. Last year's rainier spring might have caused yard waste loads to be wetter and heavier. Otherwise, recycling numbers for April 2013 and April 2012 are similar. The organics recycler recently had to add contamination charges to our bill when garbage was found in our yard waste boxes. Melanie believed the contamination was the result of customers not paying attention and putting garbage intended for the Express Garbage container into the yard waste container.

Recycling revenue is less than in 2012 because the price per ton is lower. This has a lot to do with China's Green Fence Initiative, which is an attempt to clean pollution in China by limiting the loads of recycling coming into Chinese ports. In the United States, domestic markets now have to be found rather than sending some plastic commodities that had been allowed to be shipped from the Pacific Northwest to China. Melanie said this is causing prices to drop. The Green Fence Initiative might end this fall.

A chart showing recycling tonnage rates at the transfer stations for the month of April during the years 2011 to 2013 proves that the collection of most commodities is on an upward trend. Glass was an anomaly in April 2013 because we did not ship any glass to the recycler. Glass was last shipped in late March and all glass collected since March will be shipped in June.

The 2013 tonnage report for curbside commingled recycling, provided by LeMay, Enterprises, showed that numbers are remaining steady. The Solid Waste Utility and LeMay are working together on mailing refrigerator magnets to residential curbside customers. The magnets will remind customers of the materials allowed in their curbside commingled recycling bins. This information will translate to materials also allowed in the commingled recycling containers at the two transfer stations. The magnets are set to be mailed later this month, and hopefully, will spark an interest and more participation in the commingled recycling programs.

Steve announced that the project to improve yard waste collection is moving forward. A fill and grade permit has been awarded by the City of Centralia allowing us to develop the ground behind the Recycle Area into a new chippable wood debris site. Steve predicted that by the end of this or next week, Public Works crews will begin filling up that site.

Melanie explained that since yard waste collection began at the transfer stations, customers have had to lift all yard waste up and over the bulkhead into a 40-yard container, which is inconvenient for many customers. Customers will be able to drive to the new area below the tipping floor and push or tip chippable wood debris onto a pile. We will bring a tub grinder in periodically to chip the material. Non-chippable material such as leaves and grass clippings will continue to be put in the 40-yard separate container located in the Recycle Area. These improvements will be a lot more convenient. Melanie said to promote the improved yard waste program, free yard waste collection at the Central Transfer Station and East Lewis County Transfer Station will be offered, starting Monday, June 10, and ending June 29. Residential customers coming into the transfer station will get a 10-bag box of compostable lawn and leaf bags, and at the same time, we will explain that if they are able to separate their yard waste, they may get rid of yard waste free of charge until the end of June. Customers will get a map that shows the location of the new wood debris site once it's ready. When the new program begins, yard waste businesses that separate wood debris from other material may take advantage of the program. If businesses or residential customers

do not want to separate the yard waste, they will take the material to the tipping floor and pay the regular \$82 per ton price for municipal solid waste.

Tim added that the chippable debris will eventually be taken to the Centralia waste water treatment plant and used in the city's bio solids composting project. Melanie said the city can only store chipped material to mix with the bio solids. She explained that the current yard and wood debris fee is \$60 per ton and it will probably remain at that price for about six months. The haul to the Centralia waste water treatment plant will be less distance, making hauling costs less. As a result, the yard waste tipping fee might be adjusted. Steve said we plan to work out an amicable agreement with the City of Centralia in which we provide the chipped wood. Smokey Padgett pointed out that state regulations require a permit allowing a yard waste/wood debris pile to sit for more than three months.

Melanie also announced that two special recycling events will take place in Pe Ell and Toledo in June. Both events will offer free collection of the following materials: household hazardous waste; passenger and light truck tires; household appliances, computers and televisions. Free document shredding will also be offered at both sites. The event in Pe Ell event will be June 22 and the Toledo event will be June 29, and both will be from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

SMOKEY PADGETT, Lewis County Code Enforcement

Smokey said that Price Enterprises has been awarded the contract for removing vehicles from the Bonagofski property on Harrison Avenue in Centralia. Tim pointed out that Price Enterprises does not have a current business license. Smokey said Price Enterprises has an auto wrecking license, which is the main job they've been hired for. The Prosecutor is looking for a contractor to do the solid waste clean-up portion of the Bonagofski property.

7. PUBLIC FORUM – None

8. ANNOUNCEMENTS

There will not be a meeting in July. The next meeting will be held at 1:00 p.m., Wednesday, August 7, 2013, in the large conference room of the Public Services building, 2025 N.E. Kresky Ave., Chehalis.

9. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:20 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Donna Zuber
Solid Waste Utility/Administrative Assistant

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

September 4, 2013 – 1:00 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Vice Chairman, Terry Harris. The following members were in attendance:

Don Bradshaw	Citizen, Winlock area
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis
Ed Lewis	Solid Waste and Recycling Industry
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste & Recycling Industry (Lewis County Curbside Manager)
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Master Recycler Composters)
Robert Wheeler	Citizen, Napavine area

The following non-members were in attendance:

Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste /Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Solid Waste /Recycling Coordinator
Smokey Padgett	Lewis Co. Code Enforcement /Inspection
Julie Robertson	Dept. of Ecology
Donna Zuber	Lewis Co. Solid Waste /Administrative Assistant

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A determination was made that a quorum was present with six (6) members in attendance.

MEMBERS OF SWAC WITH EXCUSED ABSENCE

John Carver
Lee Coumbs
Greg Schoenbachler

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made that the minutes of August 7, 2013 meeting be approved as written. Motion seconded and carried.

4. OLD BUSINESS

Proposal to increase solid waste tipping fee

Tim Elsea went over his evaluation of what the ending balance of Fund 415 would be at the end of 2014, based on the current rate and also if the fee was increased \$5, \$8, and \$10 per ton. A map of tipping fees charged by county in Washington State was handed out to the SWAC to provide a reference point. The current tipping fee in Lewis County is \$82 per ton and the balance of the reserve fund is about \$2 million. The reserve has been declining precipitously every year to the extent that for the past two years, the SWAC has recommended to the Disposal District board that the tipping fee be raised.

The State Auditor also noticed the precipitous decline of the fund balance; therefore, the Disposal District board and the Board of County Commissioners told the State Auditor that they would look at raising the rate when the fund balance was approaching \$1.5 million. At their last meeting, Tim also provided the Disposal District board with what we expect to see at the current rate for the next several years. Tim

directed everybody's attention to the line labeled "Estimated Ending Fund Balance" appearing at the bottom of the current rate projection, and also appearing at the bottom of the three projections based on rate increases. Tim explained that Solid Waste rarely, if ever, uses 100% of its budget, so he projected that 98% of the Solid Waste budget would be spent each year. He also projected that the Solid Waste income would increase 1% and expenses would increase 2.5%, which he believed were fairly conservative, but realistic. The "Estimated Ending Fund Balance" will be \$1.3 million or below the Commissioners' red line of \$1.5 million by 2015.

Tim used the same parameters as used for the projection based on the current rate to estimate the ending fund balance if the tipping fee was increased \$5, \$8, and \$10 per ton. Tim said that an increase of \$8 per ton is approximately a 10% increase of the current fee. The SWAC previously stated that it would support a 10% increase. The \$5 per ton increase revealed that after the year 2016, the estimated ending fund balance drops below the Commissioner's red line of \$1.5 million. This was again, projected that 98% of the budget would be spent, and that income would increase 1% and expenses would increase 2.5%. Bob Taylor asked why the estimated ending fund balance based on the current rate would drop a lot more between 2016 and 2017 than it would between 2015 and 2016. Tim said the main cause is the divergence of income versus expenses.

The \$8 per ton increase would make our tipping fee \$90 per ton and was the scenario recommended by Tim to the Disposal District Commissioners. Tim noted that \$90 per ton is slightly less than what the SWAC would like, but at this rate, the ending fund balance would be maintained above the Commissioners' red line until approximately 2018 at which time we would have to raise the rate again. Tim noted that he informed the Commissioners that the SWAC would recommend a greater increase than \$8 per ton.

Finally, a projection based on an increase of \$10 per ton was handed out. Tim said that he liked the \$8 per ton increase because it does not solve all of the problems; and it would not make us whole to the point that we would not have to worry about expenses. We would have to continue holding the line and working for efficiencies, as the Solid Waste staff has been doing. We do a better job in a poorer economy because we have to, and Tim would like to see us still have to. He understood that this was a personal preference and this is what he has recommended to the District board. An increase of \$8 per ton solves our position for four or five years, but it makes us continue to scrap. Tim and Steve have also talked about strategies for cutting expenses.

Tim explained that the \$10 per ton increase would provide about two more years before we would need to raise the rate again, or in 2020, rather than 2018. Bob noted that Tim's philosophy of staying "lean and hungry" suggests that the rates should be increased every year. Tim said he would not extend his personal values to that and increasing the rate every year is a difficult political sell. Tim said the realistic scenario would be to say that in four or five years, we would probably need a rate increase, but he believed that because a lesser increase will keep us under the gun, we could make it six or seven years before we'd need an increase. Bob pointed out that the "unknown" in Tim's scenarios is the future rate we will have to pay for disposing garbage in the Roosevelt Landfill. Tim agreed that is an unknown, as well as what will happen to the tonnage. Tim said that as tonnage goes up, we do not need such a high tipping fee. He explained that in order to break even at our current fee of \$82 per ton, we need 63,000 tons of garbage per year, and we're now at 56,000-58,000 tons of garbage. So, if we get additional tonnage, the tipping fee puts us in a stronger cash position because of the economies of scale. Tim's scenarios expect a 1% growth, but if it's higher, then Tim's projections get better, not worse.

Bob said the success of keeping municipal solid waste out of the waste stream is also a potential factor. Tim said curbside commingled recycling has jumped up this year, but we're also seeing an increase in weight coming across the scales. Tom Rupert pointed out that there has been a 13% increase in curbside commingled recycling, which he attributes to an improved economy in which consumers are buying more. Melanie Case believed that a lot of our recycling diversion numbers may be credited to more people reusing items rather than throwing them away and pulling scrap metal and wood materials out of the waste stream.

Tim believed that if we ask the public in four to five years for another increase, the public's attitude will not be different than it is now. We will argue at the time of another increase that we made conservative estimates and an increase was expected. He noted that the fund balance carried us through tough economic times and we allowed the fund balance to get to a point that some asked why we had such a large fund balance if we didn't have many capital plans. The answer is that the rate was set in 1994 and decreased in 1997. We knew the economy could get bad, but if the economy continued to grow, we could use the funds for capital projects such as building a south county transfer station; but if the economy gets bad, the money could be used for rate stabilization, which is what we did.

Tim believed that the Solid Waste division has proven over the years that it spends the rate payers' dollars well, and that asking for a 10% increase now, but still keeping our belts tight, is a good argument. Tim believed that the minimum fee will remain \$10; and Steve pointed out that the weight for the minimum fee will probably drop down to 200 pounds or less. It's currently \$10 for 220 pounds or less. Steve mentioned that the average weight of an Express garbage load left in the Express garbage is 135 pounds. Steve predicted that those most affected by an increased tipping fee would be the commercial haulers or others who bring in large loads but the average citizen will not notice the change. Tim added that in today's economy, each person generates about 7/10ths of a ton of garbage, and at that rate, a tipping fee of \$90 per ton would result in an increase of \$5.60 per year, per person. A three-person household would have an increase of slightly over \$16 per year or just over a \$1 per month. Smokey Padgett noted that those who dump illegally will continue to do so whether or not the tipping fee is increased.

Tim asked the SWAC to make a recommendation to the Disposal District board. Tim's recommendation was that the rate be raised \$8 per ton as of January 1, 2014. He said the SWAC may choose an increase of any amount or no increase. Terry Harris stated that an increase of \$8 per ton is probably enough, depending on what happens with the economy over the next 3-5 years. If year-end tonnage reaches at least 60,000, would make Tim's predictions last longer. Terry's preference was to raise the rate one time and not ask for another raise in 4-5 years because of political ramifications and it's difficult to predict the future economy. He preferred increasing the rate \$10 per ton in order to accumulate more in reserve and avoid raising the rate again 4-5 years from now.

Motion made to recommend to the Governing Board of the Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District #1 that the rate charged for collection of municipal solid waste at facilities operated by the Lewis County Solid Waste Utility be increased \$8 per ton, which would make the rate \$90 per ton, effective January 1, 2014. Motion seconded and carried.

5. **NEW BUSINESS** – None

6. **REPORTS**

• COUNTY STAFF

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Steve reported that tonnage as of the end of July was about 240 tons above tonnage for the same time last year. We had not yet received the August tonnage report from Allied Waste by the time of this meeting. Tim pointed out that when 2014 tonnage was projected, the percentage of garbage accepted in the first six months of each year was compared to the percentage for the second six months. Tim, Steve, and Kristen Buckman, Solid Waste Accountant, learned that each half was very close to 50% - the two halves were always 49% to 51% during the 13-year period studied. Tim said that end-of-the-year tonnage may almost be predicted by doubling total tonnage at the end of June.

Steve reported that the number of vouchers provided the following information about the free residential debris disposal voucher program as of August 31:

- 1,664 vouchers issued
- 1,262 vouchers redeemed
- 368.73 free tons
- 221 expired vouchers

Steve predicted that this year's total voucher numbers will be well ahead of last year's numbers.

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Melanie reported that July 2013 compared to July 2012 shows that the recycling program was ahead monetarily for the month although cardboard and commingled recyclable prices were down. We just received notice that cardboard prices are up \$10 per ton for September. The "Green Fence Initiative," which restricts how much material is allowed into China, is still causing commingled recyclable prices to remain low at \$26 per ton. China is only accepting top-notch material, and much of the material from Lewis County is sent to a sorting facility that sends recyclables to China. Melanie believed that most of the material from our county is acceptable, but larger counties that also use the same sorting facility collect a wider array of materials that China is not accepting. It's possible that other markets will become available or the Green Fence Initiative will end so that prices will go up again.

Some wood debris accepted during the free offer we had in June did not get hauled until July, and had to be paid out-of-pocket rather than by the grant, which expired June 30, and the new grant was not effective.

Curbside commingled recycling tonnage was slightly higher in July than in June, and significantly higher than July 2012. The customer count for 2012 and 2013 has been about the same. Bob Taylor asked if it was feasible to have a monthly report on curbside yard waste collection. Tom Rupert said that curbside yard waste tonnage has not gone up significantly because a lot of the area serviced by LeMay is rural where burning occurs. Bob noted that we're trying to get away from burning. Melanie said that if LeMay has monthly data on curbside yard waste collection, it could be included on the monthly curbside recycling report prepared by Solid Waste.

Melanie thanked SWAC members who are participating in the Management Plan update process. The plan subcommittee has been reading the chapters. A meeting was held last week and another meeting is scheduled next week when Chapters 7, 8, and 9 will be discussed. In October, the subcommittee will begin updating in earnest with revised statistics, beginning with Chapter 1.

Mark Bronson, Moderate Risk Coordinator, is conducting a pilot project at the Hazo Hut in which all small electronics, such as toasters, coffee makers, and keyboards, are being accepted free of charge when the Hazo Hut is open from 9 a.m.-4 p.m., every Wednesday and the first and third Saturdays of each month. Mark will also offer a special collection event for household hazardous waste and small electronic items on Saturday, Sept. 28, at the East Lewis County Transfer Station, Morton.

The Master Recycler Composter (MRC) volunteers will offer a worm composting class, Sept. 19, at the Senior Center, Winlock; and will also participate in "Gardening for Everyone," Sept. 21, at Centralia College. Melanie will also have an educational booth at the Providence Wellness Round-up, also on Sept. 19, from 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Melanie thanked MRC volunteers, such as Bob Taylor, who helped at the Solid Waste booth at this year's Southwest Washington Fair this year; and LeMay Enterprises for supplying candy handed out at the Solid Waste booth. This year's booth, which focused on kids, was a lot busier than last year's. Tim noted that we will realistically look at whether sponsoring a fair booth is the best way to spend educational funds. This year we requested a county-wide section that would focus on the entire county government, but this did not occur. Tim said that we are leaning toward asking the county to develop a section of the fair for county departments; and if that is approved, Solid Waste would participate and develop the same types of programs it has in the past. If the county does not set up a county-wide section, Tim said we'll probably center our educational efforts at the Home and Garden Show and other outreach events directed at this type of educational experience, rather than a fair where people go to have a good time. If in the future, Solid Waste decides to withdraw from the fair, Tim said the SWAC will be asked to support the decision.

Melanie reported that the Trex Company's challenge to keep plastic bags out of the waste stream is doing well. The challenge, which ends October 31, involves the collection of plastic bags at the two transfer stations, the historical courthouse, the Packwood Hardware Store, and the two local Visiting Nurses' stores. Instead of the landfill, the Trex Company will use the plastic bags to make decking material. The

Central Transfer Station (CTS) has collected over 500 pounds of plastic bags and earned a bench made by the Trex Company. Bags collected at the CTS are being diverted to the other locations so all sites will get a bench. Local schools are lined up to participate in the plastic bag challenge for schools that begins in November and ends on Earth Day.

JULIE ROBERTSON, Dept. of Ecology

At the October meeting, Julie will give a short presentation about the Dept. of Ecology's update of the Beyond Waste Plan and will ask if the SWAC would like to propose changes to the plan. Questions Julie would like the SWAC to answer concerning the Beyond Waste Plan will be sent to Steve before the meeting. Later Julie will follow up with a draft of the revised Plan and will provide a couple of opportunities for the SWAC to make comments. A survey will be made available to those SWAC members willing to fill it out.

7. PUBLIC FORUM – None

8. ANNOUNCEMENTS

The next meeting will be held at 1:00 p.m., Wednesday, September 4, 2013, in the large conference room of the Public Services building, 2025 N.E. Kresky Ave., Chehalis.

9. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Donna Zuber
Solid Waste Utility/Administrative Assistant

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

February 5, 2014 – 1:00 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs. The following members were in attendance:

Don Bradshaw	Citizen, Winlock area
Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis
Ed Lewis	Solid Waste and Recycling Industry
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Master Recycler Composters)
Robert Wheeler	Citizen, Napavine area

The following non-members were in attendance:

Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Manager
Smokey Padgett	Lewis Co. Code Enforcement /Inspection
Aaron Lawhead	Republic Services
Peppy Elizaga	Citizen, City of Morton
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Recycling Coordinator
Donna Zuber	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Administrative Assistant

Steve Skinner introduced Peppy Elizaga, Morton; and Aaron Lawhead, Municipal Relations Manager for Republic Services.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A determination was made that a quorum was present with six (6) members in attendance.

MEMBERS OF SWAC WITH EXCUSED ABSENCE

John Carver
Tom Rupert
Greg Schoenbachler

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made that the minutes of December 4, 2013 meeting be approved as written. Motion seconded and carried.

4. MEMBERSHIP RECRUITMENT

Steve Skinner announced that Peppy Elizaga, Morton, who was present at this meeting, is interested in joining the SWAC. Peppy represented the City of Morton at the annual meeting of the Executive Advisory Committee for the Solid Waste Disposal District held October 28, 2013. Steve said that the next step is for Peppy to provide a letter that states his desire to join the SWAC. Once the letter has been received, a resolution authorizing his appointment will be presented to the Board of County Commissioners.

Don Bradshaw reported that he talked to Brad Landers, a new manager with the Chehalis WalMart Super Store, about joining the SWAC as a business/industry representative. Mr. Landers is considering the offer and will get back with Don. Steve stated that he asked Jim Martin, Safety Officer for Cardinal Glass

Industries, Inc. in Chehalis, to consider joining as a business/industry representative, but Mr. Martin already sits on a couple of other committees and does not have time. At the suggestion of Commissioner Lee Grose, Steve also contacted Ken Rankin, who works for Hampton Lumber Mill in Randle, but he also does not have the time. However, Peppy Elizaga will represent east Lewis County and business/industry, as he's also an employee of Hampton Lumber Mill. Peppy is a Morton elected official, but the SWAC already has two members fulfilling that capacity. We have not had any representation from east Lewis County since Bill Nelson and Phillip Spruell, both of Mossyrock, resigned last year. Steve talked to Bill Nelson about re-joining, but Bill is reluctant to do so because of his health. Don said the committee's representation would be complete if we could recruit a citizen from west Lewis County and another from business/industry. Lee recommended that current members be on the alert for good candidates or for those who are interested in joining. Steve noted that terms for five current members expire on June 1, 2014, and it's unknown whether two of the five – John Carver and Greg Schoenbachler – will continue serving on the SWAC. Ed Lewis announced that Greg Schoenbachler's health has greatly improved.

5. **OLD BUSINESS**

Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan

Melanie Case reported that the Management Plan subcommittee will meet after today's SWAC meeting to review Chapter 2, which concerns "Current Conditions" and also includes Lewis County's waste characterization information. Melanie plans to ask the subcommittee's input on tables and charts at today's meeting. She intends to reformat Chapter 2, create charts, and provide additional information that the subcommittee had requested.

6. **NEW BUSINESS**

7. **REPORTS**

- CHAIR

LEE COUMBS, Chairman

Last year, the SWAC recommended to the Solid Waste Disposal District Commissioners that an increase to the solid waste tipping fee was necessary. Both the Disposal District Commissioners and the Board of County Commissioners agreed, and approved resolutions to add an additional \$8 per ton to the \$82 per ton rate. The new rate of \$90 per ton became effective February 1. Terry Harris reported that a presentation on curbside garbage rate increases given by Tom Rupert, LeMay Manager, to the Chehalis City Council in January satisfied the council that the increase would be minimal; and a story in The Chronicle about Tom Rupert's rate increase presentation explained that the increase was justified. Steve added that the higher tipping fee at the transfer stations has not been noticeable to customers.

Lee pointed out that the 2013 year-end tonnage of 55,932.74 was very close to the estimated tonnage of 56,500, which the 2013 Solid Waste budget was based upon.

- COUNTY STAFF

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Steve reported work is underway on getting a Request for Proposal (RFP) issued for the chipping of wood debris collected at the new site that opened in July 2013. We have not chipped any of the wood debris yet. The RFP is now being reviewed by the legal department. The RFP will ask for grinding to occur twice this year – soon after the RFP is awarded and again in the late fall. Steve said that by using scale records, it is estimated that about 300 tons of wood debris has accumulated since July. Steve said that the RFP will be sent to contractors on the county's small works roster in the next couple of weeks. The wood will be hauled to the City of Centralia's bio-solids compost-making site at the city's wastewater treatment plant; and the city will pay for the hauling costs.

Steve also said that a pilot project is in progress, in which the public may drop free of charge, small, corded electronic items – such as microwaves, coffee pots, and small copiers – at the Hazo Hut on days it is open

(every Wednesday; and the first and third Saturdays of each month). This project is proving to be successful.

In March or April, Julie Robertson, Dept. of Ecology Planner for Lewis County, will give a progress report to the SWAC on the update of Washington State's Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan, currently underway.

Hopefully, the repair of one of the public-side scales at the Central Transfer Station taking place on the day of this meeting would be finished by the end of the day.

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Melanie provided the following recycling highlights for December 2013:

- Customers brought 29.030 tons of yard waste to the two transfer stations, which was 17 tons more than collected in December 2012.
- Household recyclable material, such as cardboard, glass, and commingled, was down about 24 tons compared to December 2012, primarily because glass was not hauled to the recycler in December 2013.

Melanie also presented the following highlights of the recycling program for the year 2013:

- Year-to-date recycling revenue was about \$19,000 more in 2013 compared to 2012. This increase was brought about by the following changes made in collection and hauling at the transfer stations:
 - We now stockpile chippable wood debris, which eliminates the hauling cost to Silver Springs Organics Recycling in Rainier.
 - We now collect glass in large containers and crush it so that more glass may be hauled at one time to the recycler. At one time, glass was hauled to a Tumwater facility where it was crushed and reused. We had to pay hauling costs and to have it crushed for an annual cost of about \$10,000. We now have a new method in which our glass is hauled to a recycling facility in Portland where we are paid for the glass, which offsets expenses. In 2013, 246.2 tons of glass was recycled for a total annual cost of \$21.92.
 - We now store tires on-site and when about 12 tons are collected, the tire recycler picks up tires directly from the transfer station. Hauling costs have been saved through this method. Also, the tire recycler now charges by ton, rather than by the previous method of by tire. There were 18,319 tires collected at the transfer stations and special events in 2013.
- Recycling programs overall for Lewis County, excluding hazardous waste, sent 5,749.33 tons of material to be recycled.
- The yard waste program is the largest and most popular program. Currently the yard waste program has about a \$17,000 profit, but some of this will be spent when the contractor is hired to chip the wood debris. Overall the yard waste program brought in 573.7 tons of material in 2013, which is a 170.1 ton increase over 2012. If special events are included, overall yard waste collected in 2013 weighed 817.43 tons.
- The price of commingled recycling was less in 2013 because of issues with markets in China, and we still have hauling charges to pay. The cost to recycle commingled material in 2013 was \$10,518.
- Utility staff and the WSU/Lewis County Master Recycler Composter (MRC) volunteers reached almost 500 people through composting classes and special events in 2013. Lewis County MRC volunteers have been nominated for a statewide recycling award.
- LeMay Enterprises offers curbside recycling and yard waste collection. In 2013, LeMay's curbside recycling program had 15,483 customers and collected 3,284.83 tons of material. Melanie did not have yard waste numbers for a full year, but based on the last three months, she estimated that about 168 tons of yard waste was collected curbside by LeMay in 2013.
- ReUse Centers at the transfer stations were introduced as a pilot project in 2013. This service allows the public to drop off good, re-usable material, except electronics, which other people may take. We instruct people to first take items to secondhand stores or advertise on re-use web sites. The ReUse Center proved successful, so it is now a permanent program. In 2013, it diverted about 29 tons of material from the landfill.
- A sorting project also took place on a pilot-basis in 2013. Solid Waste Technicians used an excavator to sort clean wood waste and metal out of the waste stream to be recycled. This project showed that the

Central Transfer Station is small and moving the excavator around when customers were present was challenging and created safety hazards. There was not a lot of wood waste diverted because of the lack of construction work in the area. Scrap metal proved to be more plentiful, so that part of the program is continuing on an informal basis. During the sorting pilot project, about 22.13 tons of material was diverted from the landfill.

- In conjunction with Trex, a national company that manufactures decking material and lumber from plastic bags and wood, plastic bag recycling was offered at the transfer stations and other local businesses. The program is still on-going at some locations for the next six months. During the first six-month collection period, more than 137,000 plastic bags were collected at the transfer stations and Packwood Ace Hardware Store.

8. PUBLIC FORUM – None

9. ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aaron Lawhead announced he is available to give a future presentation about Republic Service's Roosevelt Landfill, the disposal site for Lewis County's solid waste. Aaron also plans to attend future SWAC meetings.

Bob Taylor, MRC President, announced that slightly over 18 tons of Christmas trees or just over 800 trees were collected during the annual MRC collection event. The trees were chipped and made available to the public free of charge. He said the chips were gone within a week after they were made available. The number of trees collected was less than the year before, but still, they were kept out of the waste stream and not burned. Donations amounted to slightly over \$1,100.

10. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 1:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Donna Zuber
Solid Waste Utility/Administrative Assistant

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

September 3, 2014 – 1:00 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Vice Chairman, Terry Harris. The following members were in attendance:

Don Bradshaw	Citizen, Winlock area
Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Peppy Elizaga	Business, Hampton Lumber, Morton
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis
Ed Lewis	Solid Waste and Recycling Industry
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Master Recycler Composters)
Robert Wheeler	Citizen, Napavine area

The following non-members were in attendance:

Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Manager
Tim Elsea	Lewis Co. Public Works Director/Engineer
Kahle Jennings	Public Works Director, City of Centralia
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Recycling Coordinator
John Carver	Former SWAC Member
Donna Zuber	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A determination was made that a quorum was present with seven (7) members in attendance.

MEMBERS OF SWAC WITH EXCUSED ABSENCE

Samantha Fleischner
Tom Rupert

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made that the minutes of June 4, 2014 meeting be approved as written. Motion seconded and carried.

4. MEMBERSHIP RECRUITMENT

Steve Skinner reported that the newest member is Samantha Fleischner, representing the organics recycling industry. There haven't been any recent recruitment efforts; however, the committee now has the minimum number of nine members, as called for by the SWAC Bylaws.

5. OLD BUSINESS

No old business.

6. NEW BUSINESS

Recognition of retired SWAC member

Former SWAC member John Carver, who was a member until the end of June this year when he stepped down from his position, was invited to this meeting in order to be recognized for his years of service. Lee Coumbs thanked John for being present at this meeting and for his years of volunteer service on the committee as a representative of business and industry. John is employed by Tires, Inc. and was one of the early Lewis County SWAC members, joining the group in 1992.

Steve presented John with an engraved pen set for his years of service. John began his SWAC tenure shortly before the landfill closed and during construction of the Central Transfer Station. He was involved in the writing of the original Solid Waste Management Plan. As a SWAC member, John said he brought forth the perspective of how decisions would affect business and citizens. John thanked the SWAC for the opportunity to be on the committee and to express some of his views over the years.

Long-time SWAC member Bill Nelson, who represented the Mossyrock area, retired last year from his SWAC position. Bill was invited to attend today's meeting, but had a prior commitment. Steve Skinner and Lee Coumbs plan to go to Mossyrock in the near future and present an engraved pen set to Bill.

7. REPORTS

- **CHAIR**

Lee Coumbs reported that the SWAC finance subcommittee met with Solid Waste staff in early August to review the 2015 Solid Waste budget. Steve added that the full SWAC will have a chance to review the budget at the October meeting.

- **COUNTY STAFF**

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Tonnage totals at the end of July 2014 were:

- Central Transfer Station: 4,521.06
- East Lewis County Transfer Station: 622.57
- Total for both transfer stations was 5,143.63
- Year-to-date total was 32,475.39

Shortly before this meeting, Republic Services provided the following report for August 2014:

- Central Transfer Station: 4,242.60 tons
- East Lewis County Transfer Station: 649.66 tons
- Total for both transfer stations was: 4,892.26
- Year-to-date total was 37,367.65

August 2014 year-to-date tonnage is now only 238 tons less than that of August 2013 – year-to-date tonnage at the end of July 2014 was 702 tons less than the July 2013 year-to-date figure

Steve provided the following free residential debris disposal voucher report. These numbers were as of the morning of this meeting:

- 1,799 vouchers issued
- 1,362 vouchers redeemed
- 184 expired vouchers
- 411.69 free tons disposed
- Average load was 604.53 lbs.

Steve said the number of vouchers issued this year exceeds the number issued last year at the same time by about 100. Free tonnage is about 30 tons greater this year than last year at the same time.

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Melanie reported that the July 2014 report for recycling at the transfer stations showed that tonnage for commodities accepted at no charge was about 13 tons more than tonnage for July 2013. This increase was mostly due to scrap metal recycling. The year-to-date profit for July 2014 was ahead of last year's year-to-date by almost \$24,000, primarily because of scrap metal and the yard waste program. Our yard waste program now involves separating chippable material from grass clippings and leaves. The new yard waste procedure, which started July 1, 2013, has eliminated costs, such as for hauling all yard waste to Silver Springs Organics in Rainier. Statistics from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, show 615 tons of chippable material and 255 tons of grass clippings and leaves were collected. In previous years, all yard waste material was collected together, so we don't have past numbers for chippable material. By comparison, the yearly total for yard waste in 2012 was 404 tons and the 2011 total was 298 tons. At the end of the

program's first year, Melanie noted that by combining avoided costs and net profits, we gained almost \$86,000 during the revised yard waste program's first year.

Melanie said she would like the Management Plan subcommittee to resume meeting in October. The consensus was that the next Plan subcommittee will meet at noon in the large conference room of the Public Services building, before the next SWAC meeting on October 1. Plan subcommittee members are Lee Coumbs, Terry Harris, Bob Taylor and Robert Wheeler.

Melanie reported that many counties are not taking advantage of Washington State money available for tire clean-up. Consequently, Solid Waste staff is planning to use some of this money to pay for a tire collection event – probably in Winlock where a 1,000 illegal tire dump exists. The Dept. of Ecology has already approved funding an event in Lewis County, so the tentative time for the two-day event will be mid-October.

8. PUBLIC FORUM – None

9. ANNOUNCEMENTS – The SWAC and council members for the nine incorporated cities in Lewis County were invited to participate in a tour of the Central Transfer Station in Centralia that started at 2:30 p.m.

The next meeting will be 1 p.m., Wednesday, October 1, 2014, in the large conference room of the Public Services building, 2025 N.E. Kresky Avenue, Chehalis.

10. ADJOURNMENT – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 1:35 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Donna Zuber
Administrative Assistant, Sr.
Lewis County Solid Waste Utility

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

October 1, 2014 – 1:00 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs. The following members were in attendance:

Don Bradshaw	Citizen, Winlock area
Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Peppy Elizaga	Business, Hampton Lumber, Morton
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Master Recycler Composters)
Robert Wheeler	Citizen, Napavine area

The following non-members were in attendance:

Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Manager
Tim Elsea	Lewis Co. Public Works Director/Engineer
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Recycling Coordinator
Smokey Padgett	Lewis Co. Code Enforcement /Inspection
Donna Zuber	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A determination was made that a quorum was present with seven (6) members in attendance.

MEMBERS OF SWAC WITH EXCUSED ABSENCE

Samantha Fleischner
Ed Lewis
Tom Rupert

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made that the minutes of September 3, 2014 meeting be approved as written. Motion seconded and carried.

4. MEMBERSHIP RECRUITMENT

There were no membership recruitment reports. Bob Taylor reminded members that membership recruitment is for "in the works" recruitment efforts and for members to keep their eyes open for any potential candidates. Terry Harris said he would talk to Buck Hubbert, owner of Tires Inc., about a suitable candidate from his business to join the SWAC. Lee Coumbs noted that the tire industry is important for our area.

5. OLD BUSINESS

No old business.

6. NEW BUSINESS

Review and recommend approval of 2015 Solid Waste budget

Solid Waste management and the SWAC finance subcommittee – Lee Coumbs, Terry Harris, Bob Taylor and Robert Wheeler – had already reviewed the 2015 Solid Waste budget on Aug. 6. The rest of the SWAC was provided with background information about Fund 415 for the Solid Waste Disposal District #1 and Fund 401 for the Solid Waste Utility at this meeting. Terry Harris pointed out that the background information was helpful in clarifying the functions of the two funds. Tim Elsea explained that Lewis County has a solid waste disposal district, a quasi-municipal corporation. The disposal district is overseen by

commissioners and fees are charged to support the disposal district. Through an interlocal agreement, the Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District contracts with Lewis County (Fund 401) to perform actual services and operations for the disposal district. The disposal district does not have any employees itself, as all employees work for the county, which is a subcontractor for the district and Fund 401 is a subcontract for Fund 415.

Lee Coumbs commented that the rent paid to the county for the Central Transfer Station (CTS) is too much, which Lee has disagreed with for some time. Lee stated he does not agree with the arrangement whereby the Utility pays the county for repairs on the facility and equipment. Tim noted that the monthly rent for the CTS started at \$38,700 and was solely used to pay on a bond. Based on an appraisal done in 2009, the rent was increased to \$51,000 per month beginning January 2010. Eventually, the disposal district and county commissioners agreed to put the gap between the \$38,700 and \$51,000 – or \$12,300 – back into the solid waste account. Even though the county charges Solid Waste more than the bond, Solid Waste is getting that money back. Also, the resolution signed by the commissioners allows the entire rental payment to return to the Solid Waste Utility Fund 401 at the sunset of the bonds. Lee said that he will continue to argue against the Utility paying the county for facility maintenance. He believes that a renter should not have to pay for facility maintenance; however, Lee was grateful for Tim's work in getting the additional \$12,300 returned to Solid Waste for capital improvement. Tim said that according to the Lewis County Auditor, it is proper for the county to collect rent on the facility. Tim noted that the balance of the \$12,300 set aside monthly for capital improvements is shown in the Fund 401 budget balance.

Steve pointed out highlights of the 2015 budget for Fund 415:

- A comparison of the 2014 and 2015 estimated revenue from garbage fees shows an increase of \$108,040, attributable to the tipping fee increase from \$82 per ton to \$90 per ton that became effective Feb. 1, 2014.
- The monthly hauling and disposal fee paid to Republic Services will increase 37¢ per ton, beginning Jan. 2015, amounting to a yearly increase of \$21,090.
- The monthly host fee paid to the City of Centralia, calculated at 4.75% of revenue from the CTS, will increase \$1,975 for the year.
- Nonprofit organizations may apply for clean-up grants from the Disposal District. A Disposal District resolution allowed clean-up grant money to be available in 2013, and is again available through a resolution signed in July 2014. The new resolution allows \$10,000 to be available for clean-up grants, beginning Aug. 1, 2014 and ending Dec. 31, 2015.
- The business & occupation tax for 2015 is estimated to be \$12,676 less than the 2014 estimate.
- The annual payment for Centralia Landfill closure purposes will be \$145,000, the same amount as paid in 2014.
- The 2015 amount allotted for credit/debit card fees will remain at the 2014 amount of \$23,500. As of Aug. 31, 2014, \$16,483 had been expended on credit/debit card fees or 70.14% of the 2014 budgeted amount.

Terry requested that next year's budget information include actual budget numbers for the previous year. Next year's budget sheets, for example, would include actual numbers for 2014 and projections for 2015 and 2016.

Lee noted that the Cities of Centralia and Chehalis are a part of the Washington State Main Street Program, a community revitalization effort. Chehalis and Centralia get a reduction in their business & occupation taxes by paying into the program, so Lee proposed looking into the feasibility of the Disposal District participating.

The following highlights of the 2015 budget for Fund 401 were noted by Steve:

- There are still funds from the current Dept. of Ecology's Coordinated Prevention Grant (CPG), which became effective July 1, 2013 and ends June 30, 2015. It is unknown at this time how much will be granted to the Utility when the new grant cycle begins July 1, 2015. Projected expenditures for the recycling and hazardous waste programs rely on the CPG, therefore, it is also unknown exactly how much can be budgeted for these programs.

- The excess \$12,300 remaining of the \$51,000 CTS rent after \$38,700 is deducted to pay on a bond, is set aside as capital improvement revenue in Fund 401, and totals \$147,600 at the end of each year.
- The reimbursement from Public Works for the litter program will go up \$5,000 in 2015.
- In an effort to cut back, some 2015 expenditures were reduced. However, transfer station expenditures increased slightly for some costs, such as overtime, equipment and improvements on inbound and outbound scales at the CTS.
- A portion of the money for updating the management plan, which is mostly provided by the CPG, was reassigned to pay for a waste audit and a customer survey about composting. The audit and survey will provide data for the plan.
- The litter program expense will be \$7,914 more in 2015 than 2014 because Reliable Enterprises' fee for litter pick-up services will increase in 2015, as called for in a contract.
- The entire 2014 capital expense of \$150,000 will be used to replace the bay scales, which will take place before the end of the year.
- The nuisance abatement reserve will go down in 2015 because Code Enforcement plans to use \$35,000 for clean-up projects.

Motion made to recommend that the Governing Board of the Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District #1 approve the Fund 415 and Fund 401 budgets for 2015 as presented. Motion seconded and carried.

7. **REPORTS**

- **CHAIR**

Lee Coumbs reported that the Management Plan subcommittee, which met just before this meeting, talked about future needs for the Solid Waste Utility. Lee encouraged members to report to the subcommittee on issues that need to be addressed in the plan. The subcommittee is led by Melanie Case. For example, an issue that Lee brought up to the subcommittee was potential agricultural waste caused by former dairy and poultry farms.

Lee reported that the Centralia Transfer Station and Centralia Landfill tour given by Solid Waste and City of Centralia staff on Sept. 3 for city officials was well-received by the attendees.

- **COUNTY STAFF**

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Tonnage totals at the end of August 2014 were:

- Central Transfer Station: 4,242.60
- East Lewis County Transfer Station: 649.66
- Total for both transfer stations was 4,892.26
- Year-to-date total was 37,367.65 (238 tons less than August 2013 year-to-date tonnage)

The September tonnage report from Republic Services had not been received yet, so September numbers were unavailable.

Below are final numbers for this year's free residential disposal voucher program that ended Sept. 30:

- 2,587 vouchers issued
- 2,155 vouchers redeemed
- 432 expired vouchers
- 609.52 free tons disposed
- Average load weighed 565.68 lbs.

There were 50 fewer expired vouchers in 2014 compared to 2013; 192 more vouchers issued in 2014 than in 2013; and 244 more vouchers used in 2014 than in 2013.

Tim announced that Solid Waste staff is questioning whether 1,000 lbs. is the right amount to offer. He explained that each person in a rural county generates about 7/10ths of a ton of garbage or 1,400 lbs. per year. Our voucher allows free disposal of up to 1,000 lbs. per year, although 1,000 lbs. is not brought in by all who use a voucher. Tim said 1,000 lbs. was a lot and questioned if that was the right weight. He thought 500 lbs. might be a better amount, as the average weight per load this year was 565 lbs.

Tim also reported that he approached the District Commissioners about adopting a policy that would allow the extension of an expired voucher if a voucher for somebody in the military expired because of being called to active duty. The Commissioners agreed to that, but would like the offer to be expanded to include anybody who has had a catastrophic family situation. Tim would like these topics to be discussed by the SWAC at a future meeting before they're presented to the District Commissioners.

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Melanie Case reported that year-to-date overall recycling revenue as of Aug. 31, 2014, was almost \$22,000 ahead of overall revenue for Aug. 31, 2013, although recycling tonnage in August 2014 was down compared to August 2013. The price per ton for cardboard is down and has been for several months. The 2014 year-to-date profits are ahead because of the change in which yard waste is processed at the transfer stations and scrap metal recycling has been profitable.

Melanie handed out three flyers about upcoming recycling events and a new recycling service at the transfer stations:

- Tire recycling is taking place 9 a.m.-2 p.m., Oct. 16-18, at the old Winlock drop box site, 1105 Winlock-Vader Rd.
- Cork recycling is now available at both transfer stations. Natural corks from wine or champagne bottles are accepted.
- Master Recycler Composter volunteers are offering two leaf exchanges – Oct. 25 and Nov. 15; 1-4 p.m. at the CTS.

8. PUBLIC FORUM – None

9. ANNOUNCEMENTS – The next meeting will be 1 p.m., Wednesday, Nov. 5, 2014, in the large conference room of the Public Services building, 2025 N.E. Kresky Avenue, Chehalis.

10. ADJOURNMENT – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Donna Zuber
Administrative Assistant, Sr.
Lewis County Solid Waste Utility

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

November 5, 2014 – 1:00 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs. The following members were in attendance:

Don Bradshaw	Citizen, Winlock area
Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Ed Lewis	Solid Waste and Recycling Industry
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste & Recycling Industry (Lewis County Curbside Manager)
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Master Recycler Composters)
Robert Wheeler	Citizen, Napavine area

The following non-members were in attendance:

Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Manager
Tim Elsea	Lewis Co. Public Works Director/Engineer
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Recycling Coordinator
Mark Bronson	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Household Hazardous Waste Coordinator
Smokey Padgett	Lewis Co. Code Enforcement /Inspection
Elizabeth Lauter	Northwest Product Stewardship Institute
Mendy Droke	Local Hazardous Waste Management Program, King County
Donna Zuber	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A determination was made that a quorum was present with six (6) members in attendance.

MEMBERS OF SWAC WITH EXCUSED ABSENCE

Peppy Elizaga
Samantha Fleischner
Terry Harris

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made that the minutes of October 1, 2014 meeting be approved as written. Motion seconded and carried.

4. MEMBERSHIP RECRUITMENT

There were no membership recruitment reports.

5. OLD BUSINESS

No old business.

6. NEW BUSINESS

Northwest Product Stewardship Council update on pending paint law

Elizabeth Larter, with the Northwest Product Stewardship Council (NWPSC), and Mendy Droke, with King County's Local Hazardous Waste Management Program (KCLHWMP), were present to give an update on a paint stewardship bill slated to move forward in the 2015 state legislature. Elizabeth said the NWPSC successfully initiated the Washington State E-cycle program in 2009. This program currently recycles televisions, computer monitors, computer towers and lap tops; however, the Dept. of Ecology (DOE) is looking at expanding this program to include peripherals, such as keyboards, DVD players and other

electronic items. This bill is now being reviewed in the Governor's Office to determine if it should go before the 2016 legislature. The NWPSC is also working on paint and battery product stewardship.

Mendy, who has been helping write the paint bill's policies, was on hand at this meeting to talk about specifics of the bill. She explained that the KCLHWMP is a group of Seattle and King County agencies that work with products affecting either the environment or health. The KCLHWMP focuses on local toxic or hard-to-handle materials, and also operates King County household hazardous waste (HHW) facilities and a mobile collection vehicle.

The KCLHWMP has been working on paint stewardship for the last couple of legislative sessions. The bill set to go before the 2015 legislature was proposed by the American Coatings Association (ACA), the trade organization for paint manufacturers. In 2009, the ACA successfully started a pilot paint stewardship program in Oregon to collect latex and oil-based paint; and the State of Oregon passed it into law in 2013. Paint stewardship laws have also been passed in California, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Minnesota, Maine and Colorado. Oregon's model is similar to the program being proposed in Washington State. HHW facilities and local governments may choose to participate in the proposed program, but they don't have to. Architectural latex and oil-based paint only, and stains, will be collected in HHW facilities or retail locations. Consumers would pay a small assessment at the time of purchase that helps offset the cost of the program. Consumers would not be charged for buying half of a pint or less; the assessment for a quart of paint would be 35¢; a gallon would be 75¢; and a five-gallon container would be \$1.60. There would be no charge at the time unused paint is returned to a participating retail location or HHW facility.

Mendy explained that many local governments throughout the state support this proposal. A lot of counties still collect latex and oil-based paint and use a large sum of their Coordinated Prevention Grant (CPG) funds from the DOE to offset their costs. The product stewardship program would relieve counties of those costs and allow them to use CPG funds to provide other services. CPG funds are not taken away when product stewardship programs are implemented. If the paint product stewardship program is passed, HHW facilities that continue collecting paint will call a stewardship organization to pick up the paint. The stewardship organization will pay for transport and processing costs, but not for collection costs at a participating HHW facility because HHW facilities not only collect paint, but also other materials. HHW facilities can use CPG funds to offset collection costs.

Once the paint is collected, it would go to a processor and most would be recycled into new paint; or if the paint is of good quality, a HHW facility would make good-quality paint available to the public through a reuse program. It's hoped that paint processors are established in the state so paint does not have to be transported out-of-state, and at the same time, create new jobs. Mendy has been to SWAC meetings in the state and in many cases, the SWAC has made a resolution in support of paint stewardship; and in a lot of counties, a resolution has been passed on to the county commissioners who have also passed a resolution. Clallam and Jefferson Counties recently passed resolutions in support of paint stewardship.

Bob Taylor asked why paint stewardship legislation failed last year. Mendy explained that last year's activity for the paint bill occurred mostly in the state house of representatives and before that, hearings took place in the senate. Last year, the bill passed hearings of the House Environment and Appropriations Committees and then was stymied in the Senate. There was a lot of support for it from the House, but the Senate Environment Committee tends to be unfriendly to product stewardship legislation, so the bill did not receive a hearing in the Senate last year. The legislature focused on the passage of mercury light stewardship last year, so the paint bill did not get the attention, but supporters are more hopeful this year. Mendy has heard that some senators do not like the assessment because they consider it a tax. Supporters respond that currently, all rate payers are paying for paint disposal whether they use paint or not, so the assessment is a fair system, as people who use the product are helping defray the handling costs properly. The paint program will give retailers the choice of showing the assessment on a receipt, but they don't have to. A recent survey about product stewardship done in every county in the state by the NWPSC revealed that consumers understand they are paying for handling charges whether the cost shows up on a receipt or not. The survey showed consumers like the convenience of taking a product back and handled responsibly. When this program gets instituted, the ACA will hold special collection events so that

HHW facilities and retail stores won't be inundated with leftover paint. The goal of the stewardship program is making it convenient for the public to get rid of leftover paint.

Elizabeth noted a local government in eastern Washington is paying about \$20,000 a year for disposal and transportation of oil-based paint. Last year's bill, Mendy stated, was opposed by the Washington Refuse and Recycling Association (WRRRA). The ACA worked with the WRRRA to get appealing features in this year's bill like curbside collection, which solid waste companies, such as Waste Management, support. Mendy said plans are underway to add performance standards to the bill ensuring that a lot of paint will be collected and that it will be recycled. Bob Taylor asked Mark Bronson how much impact paint stewardship would have on the HHW operation in Lewis County. Mark said the program will take the public education and financial burdens off of the county. Mark said about 75% of HHW costs are currently for collection and disposal of latex and oil-based paint. He said much of the paint being collected is not of good quality and it can't be processed for reuse. Mendy said county facilities may get money for bulking of oil-based paint through the stewardship organization. Mark said full cans of poor-quality paint have been coming in, so Lewis County started filling cubic yard boxes of this paint and paying for disposal, rather than giving paint away.

Legislation for paint stewardship is needed, Mendy explained, and so the Dept. of Ecology will have a small oversight role if the bill passes. The stewardship organization will submit a stewardship plan, which the DOE will have to approve and monitor. Elizabeth added that stewardship changes the financing of paint disposal, so legislation is required – transportation and disposal of paint will no longer be paid by local rate payers, but by the stewardship organization.

Mendy had a sample resolution supporting paint stewardship and sample letters for counties to send to state congressmen expressing support. She said most counties have been passing the resolution – either the SWAC or county officials. Steve believed that in the past, the Lewis County Commissioners and Disposal District Commissioners sent letters supporting paint stewardship to state congressmen. Tim Elsea said county and disposal district commissioners have had an issue with the paint stewardship assessment in the past, as they look at it as a tax; however, Tim believed that if we explain stewardship as a way for everybody to pay their fair share, the commissioners will be on board with the proposal this year. Mendy said that if the commissioners are not supportive, it would also be powerful to have a letter of support from the SWAC.

Motion made that the Lewis County SWAC send a letter to state congressmen stating that the committee supports paint stewardship legislation; and the SWAC further recommends that the Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District #1 Commissioners also support paint stewardship. Motion seconded and carried.

Mendy also announced that a rechargeable battery stewardship bill did not pass last year. The battery manufacturers have written legislation that covers all types of batteries – rechargeable and primary. The legislation was introduced in Connecticut, but battery manufacturers don't want to push for it anywhere else yet. The Connecticut legislation does not have an assessment, but is built into the cost like the Washington State E-Cycle program. Washington state product stewardship supporters are working on legislation for batteries, but it won't be introduced in the near future.

REPORTS

- **CHAIR**

Lee Coumbs reported that the Centralia Landfill Closure Group and Executive Advisory Committee to the Solid Waste Disposal District will meet Nov. 6.

- **COUNTY STAFF**

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Steve reported that 8,500 tires weighing 124.01 tons were collected during an October 16-18 tire amnesty event in Winlock, which was more than collected at events held in Winlock over the last two years.

Municipal solid waste (MSW) tonnage totals at the end of September 2014 were:

- Central Transfer Station: 4,293.13
- East Lewis County Transfer Station: 536.31
- Total for both transfer stations was 4,829.44
- Year-to-date total was 42,197.09

October's MSW tonnage report from Allied Republic Services just received showed 4,862.89 collected in October and 47,059.98 received year-to-date, which is 610 tons less than the year-to-date total for October 2013.

T-Jags Trucking, the contractor who chipped wood debris earlier this year, is planning to return on Nov. 17, and chip 250-300 tons of wood debris. LeMay Enterprises will haul the chips to the City of Centralia wastewater treatment plant where the chips are used in the city's compost-making operation.

Steve noted final statistics for the free residential debris voucher program that ended Sept. 30:

- 192 more vouchers issued in 2014 compared to 2013
- 244 more vouchers were used in 2014 compared to 2013
- Free tonnage was 71.54 tons more in 2014 than in 2013
- 432 vouchers expired in 2014, while 482 expired in 2013

Bob Taylor brought up the Disposal District Commissioners' suggestion to expand the reason for renewing an expired voucher, which was reported by Tim at the October SWAC meeting. Tim had suggested to the Commissioners that we grant an exception to military personnel whose vouchers expire while they are called away to active duty, and allow these vouchers to be used beyond the expiration date. The Commissioners agreed, but also thought the offer should be made available to anybody who experiences a catastrophic illness or other experience. Bob said he understood making an exception for military personnel, but was concerned about expanding the reason because vouchers are available during a sizeable timeframe and there are other ways for people to get help, such as from family or friends. Bob noted that verifying if a person was called into active duty is easy, but other reasons are not.

Tim also brought up the idea that it might be more appropriate to reduce the free disposal amount from 1,000 to 500 pounds. Bob noted that if tonnage is reduced to 500 pounds, scale employees would have to collect money more often from free voucher-holders whose loads exceed 500 pounds. Steve believed that most people would bring smaller loads if the free tonnage amount was cut back to 500 pounds. Smokey said that most people only have a pick-up in which to haul debris and a pick-up generally holds about 500 pounds. Smokey added that the free voucher program is a good tool for code enforcement. Steve pointed out that it would be a good idea to find out how many of this year's redeemed vouchers were for 1,000 pounds. Tim explained that in Lewis County, each person generates about 7/10th of a ton of garbage per year. So if we give people 1,000 pounds per year, they are generating 400 pounds that they pay disposal costs on and 1,000 pounds are disposed of free of charge.

Tim also reported that he planned to check with the Lewis County Auditor to see if it would be feasible for the Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District #1 to participate in the Main Street business and occupation tax credit program.

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Melanie Case reported that the SWAC management plan subcommittee met before this meeting. The subcommittee is half way through chapter 4, which covers waste reduction and recycling. The next plan subcommittee will be at noon, Dec. 4, in the conference room of the Solid Waste Administrative Office, 1411 S. Tower Avenue, Centralia. This meeting will be slightly longer to review the following:

1. Finish chapter 4 and review composting.
2. Chapter 5, Special Waste (short chapter).
3. Mark Bronson will be invited to go over Chapter 6, Moderate Risk Waste.

Melanie noted the following recycling hallmarks:

1. This is the first year that the transfer station recycling program has attained a profit of over \$60,000, which is attributable to changes in the yard waste program. Slightly over a year ago, we began separating chippable material from grass clippings and leaves. The wood chips are hauled to the City of Centralia wastewater treatment facility and used in the city's compost-making operation. This new method has avoided costs and been more profitable, resulting in a savings of \$100,000. Ron Scharber, Solid Waste Technician, was recently recognized at a BOCC meeting for suggesting the money-saving idea of a site for wood debris collection and chipping.
2. Scrap metal recycling is also proving to be profitable.

The leaf exchange hosted by Master Recycler Composter (MRC) volunteers on Oct. 25 was not as well-attended as last year's. Another leaf exchange will be held 1-4 p.m., Nov. 15. Earlier in October, MRC volunteers led a hands-on hugelkultur-building class at the Southwest Washington Fairgrounds. Several worm composting classes were offered during 2014. Buying worms for the classes was expensive, so grant money will be used to buy a shed for the compost demonstration site at the Central Transfer Station to produce our own worms.

7. PUBLIC FORUM – None

8. ANNOUNCEMENTS – No meeting will be held in December. The next meeting will be 1 p.m., Wednesday, Jan. 7, 2015, in the large conference room of the Public Services building, 2025 N.E. Kresky Avenue, Chehalis.

9. ADJOURNMENT – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Donna Zuber
Administrative Assistant, Sr.
Lewis County Solid Waste Utility

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

May 6, 2015 – 1:00 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Vice Chairman, Terry Harris. The following members were in attendance:

Peppy Elizaga	Business, Hampton Lumber, Morton
Samantha Fleischner	Organic Recycling Industry
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis
Ed Lewis	Solid Waste and Recycling Industry
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Master Recycler Composters)
Robert Wheeler	Citizen, Napavine area

The following non-members were in attendance:

Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Manager
Tim Elsea	Lewis Co. Public Works Director/Engineer
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Recycling Coordinator
Steve Gilmore	Republic Services/Municipal Relationship Manager
Donna Zuber	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Administrative Assistant, Sr.

Steve Gilmore, newly hired Municipal Relationship Manager for Republic Services, was introduced.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A determination was made that a quorum was present with six (6) members in attendance.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made that the minutes of March 4, 2015 meeting be approved as written. Motion seconded and carried.

4. MEMBERSHIP RECRUITMENT

Robert Wheeler asked if it would be proper to appoint a Napavine city councilman to replace him on the SWAC if he wins the upcoming Napavine mayoral race. Robert serves the SWAC as a Napavine citizen, although he is a Napavine councilman. Steve Skinner said he would review the bylaws to make sure that possible. State guidelines for SWAC membership require that the committee have a balance of interest, and currently, Terry Harris and Lee Coumbs serve as elected officials. Terry Harris pointed out that a Napavine city councilman could still serve on the SWAC as a citizen because a council member cannot make a legal decision for the city. Tim Elsea noted that at this time, the SWAC is fully-staffed with nine members, which is the minimum number required.

5. OLD BUSINESS – No old business.

6. NEW BUSINESS

Review of Updated Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan (Draft)

Melanie Case handed out a draft of the Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan. Over the last two years, the SWAC's Management Plan subcommittee has been reviewing the plan. There was a break during that period while the Solid Waste Utility was making a decision about renewing the long-term hauling and disposal contract and increasing the tipping fee, decisions that would impact the plan's financial factor. Members of the plan subcommittee are Lee Coumbs, Terry Harris, Bob Taylor, Robert Wheeler, Tim Elsea, Steve Skinner and Melanie Case, who was also the revision's author. Subcommittee members reviewed each chapter and provided input.

This was not a major update and not a lot was changed. This revision mostly involved housekeeping and updating of statistics from the last update of 2008. Melanie offered to send the 2008 Plan to new members, Peppy Elizaga and Samantha Fleischner. The red-lined version of the update was also available to those who wanted it.

Washington State requires all counties to have a solid and hazardous waste management plan, similar to plans required of other county departments; and contains goals for the county to strive for. The current update includes program changes since 2008, such as the closure of all rural solid waste drop boxes, leaving the Central Transfer Station and East Lewis County Transfer Station as the only solid waste disposal sites in the county. At one time the state required a stand-alone hazardous waste management plan, but the state now allows that information to be folded into the solid waste management plan. Mark Bronson, Hazardous Waste Coordinator, who updated Chapter 6 concerning hazardous waste a few years ago, updated Chapter 6 again so that the entire plan will be on the same timeline.

Melanie invited members to send comments to her as they read the update over the next few months. A survey to gather more information for Chapter 4 on waste reduction and recycling is still being planned. Information from the survey will be incorporated into Chapter 4. Also, information regarding the date of the public hearing to be conducted by the Board of County Commissioners, which is the last part of the plan's approval, has yet to be filled into Chapter 1.

Revision highlights were:

- Information about burn bans in the incorporated cities and urban growth areas was updated.
- Population, waste composition and recycling disposal projections were updated in Chapter 2.
- The main theme of Chapter 3 is about closure of all rural solid waste drop boxes. As a result, the two transfer stations are the only solid waste disposal sites in Lewis County.
- Reference is made in Chapters 4 and 8 to the City of Vader's decision about the availability of curbside recycling. Utility employees have heard that the City of Vader and its contractor have written curbside recycling into a new contract, but we don't have confirmation of this yet. Recycling in Vader is "as is," in these chapters, but will be updated when confirmation is received.
- The Utility's reuse programs, commingled recycling and the award-winning Master Recycler Composter program are discussed in Chapter 4.
- Information about mobile home disposal was added in Chapter 5. We did not have to deal with mobile home disposal in 2008, so Chapter 5 now talks about handling procedures and extra fees involved with mobile homes. New procedures for handling tires, special tire events and the new wood waste program are discussed in Chapter 5. The E-Cycle Washington program is also talked about in Chapter 5 and how this program is handled in Lewis County.
- Mark Bronson updated hazardous waste statistics, discussed recent product stewardship programs, such as the take-back program for mercury-containing lights and touched on electronics recycling in Chapter 6.
- Only statistics were changed in Chapter 7.
- Chapter 8 covers the implementation plan. The six-year and 20-year budget projections were updated in this chapter.

Melanie explained that the plan's final draft will go to the Dept. of Ecology (DOE) for a long-term review, but our DOE plan specialist has offered to do an initial review of the "draft" of the draft. Melanie believed that the plan subcommittee's revision was on-target. Utility employees are now working on getting a survey of recycling customers, which hopefully will be done in the next couple of months.

The final steps will be:

- Submit the document for a State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) review.
- Share the draft plan with the nine cities in Lewis County that are a part of the Disposal District.
- Schedule public hearings with the Board of County Commissioners.
- Submit the plan for final review with the DOE.

Tim Elsea noted that about \$50,000 was put aside to hire a consultant to update the plan, but because the work was done in-house by Melanie, most of this money did not get spent.

2015-17 Dept. of Ecology Coordinated Prevention Grant (CPG)

Steve Skinner announced that the Washington State Recycling Association recently notified the Utility that the state legislature is considering the reduction of CPG funding by 50%. Steve had a copy of the DOE's budget approved by the Senate and House, showed that CPG spending for all counties will be reduced from \$29.6 million to \$15 million. The Solid Waste budget will be affected because Lewis County Commissioners want recycling and household hazardous waste (HHW) programs to continue as they have been. Steve said a letter was sent to House and Senate budget members urging them to not cut the CPG budget. The DOE's current stance, Steve explained, is to plan on not having extra money above \$15 million; and the DOE is not sure funding will be available for the rest of 2015.

Bob Taylor asked if it would be appropriate for the SWAC to provide input on cuts that could be made to the Solid Waste budget, as there are a lot of options; and some would have a bigger impact than others on the services provided. Terry Harris believed that a budget cut review would be the responsibility of the Utility and Disposal District Commissioners. Tim noted that a review of the budget will happen soon. Steve said Lewis County's total CPG for the two-year period of July 1, 2013-June 30, 2015 was \$412,000 (this included the 25% local share paid by Lewis County). Steve estimated that Lewis County's CPG will be reduced to about \$200,000 for a two-year period. We will need to streamline the programs, Steve explained, or use tipping fees to pay for them. Tim noted that the Commissioners are in favor of keeping the recycling and HHW programs intact, so he was certain the Solid Waste budget will be streamlined. Steve said that when the CPG budget cut is confirmed, Utility staff plans to sit down and find ways to streamline the programs. Steve pointed out that CPG money also pays for solid waste enforcement activities of the Lewis County Health Dept.

REPORTS

- **COUNTY STAFF**

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Steve reported that combined tonnage for both transfer stations by the end of March was 5,044.34; and the year-to-date total at that time was 14,148.13. Monthly tonnage at the end of April was 4,706.99, which was 388 less than April 2014; however, the April 30th year-to-date total of 17,343.82 is 1,500 tons above the year-to-date total for the same time last year. Tim added that we are 200 tons above our projections in 2014. Mild spring weather during the past two years and an increase in the number of building permits being issued have helped tonnage levels.

The Utility went out for bids to replace the Central Transfer Station tipping floor scales and Powell Scales N.W., Scio, Ore., was the successful bidder. The new scales are estimated to arrive mid-June and the installation will probably take a week. Replacing the remote oil tanks is progressing. Affordable Storage Containers, Tacoma, is retrofitting cargo containers in which a dual oil tank system will be contained. The cargo containers will be placed at sites in Pe Ell, Winlock, Mossyrock and Onalaska. Two of the retrofitted containers are scheduled to be delivered this week. The Dept. of Ecology will have best management practices in place by July to keep polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and other contaminants out of waste oil collection sites.

The Solid Waste Technician position was recently revised and renamed Solid Waste Operations Specialists (SWOS). The SWOS positions now work in all operational areas and not restricted to the tipping floor. SWOS duties include working in the Hazo Hut, at recycling events and in the scale house. A person was recently hired to fill the vacant Solid Waste Technician position (now known as SWOS) that has been vacant for the past three years. Steve pointed out that revamping the SW Technician job will reduce costs of the hazardous waste program because outside services provided by a contractor in the Hazo Hut will not be needed as often.

The free residential debris disposal voucher program started on May 1 and will be available through Sept. 30. The county Information Technology Dept. redesigned the online voucher program for property owners using a new platform. As in past years, renters may get a voucher by filling out and submitting a paper application and proof of residency to the Solid Waste office. The new online format for property owners has some helpful features, such as an autosuggest of property addresses and an email message is sent to property owners, allowing property owners to print a voucher if they are unable to print at the time a voucher is issued.

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Melanie Case reported that commodity prices are very low. Although tonnages are up for commodities accepted at no charge, prices for these commodities are not. For example, prices were \$2.50 per ton for commingled recycling and \$25 per ton for cardboard. Even so, the year-to-date overall recycling revenue received as of March 30 was \$1,014.95 more than the year-to-date revenue for the same time in 2014.

Tonnage and customer counts were up for LeMay Enterprises' curbside commingled recycling.

Master Recycler Composter (MRC) volunteers again had a booth at the Home and Garden Show, which was held in the Northwest Sports Hub in Centralia this year. The theme of this year's MRC booth, which was awarded second place in the education division, was "trash to treasure." A recycling component in which the public will be allowed to drop off clean plant pots for recycling or reuse is being added to this year's Master Gardener Plant Sale, May 16-17.

TIM ELSEA, Public Works Director

Tim gave the following update on the proposal for the Solid Waste Disposal District to contribute to the Centralia and Chehalis Main Street programs:

Steve Koreis with Centralia's Main Street program provided to Tim a legal opinion written by the Dept. of Revenue regarding cities donating to the Main Street program. The opinion stated it was possible for cities to donate to the Main Street program; and it was the Dept. of Revenue opinion that entities such as cities, counties, disposal districts and other utilities can be considered "persons," in accordance with the RCW for the Main Street program. However, the opinion did not speak as to whether or not it was a proper expenditure for a disposal district to donate additional funds on top of the business & occupation (B&O) tax. Tim said that Glenn Carter, Chief Civil Deputy Attorney for the Lewis County Prosecutor, still has concerns and believes that a Main Street contribution is not a proper expenditure for a disposal district. Tim said that we are looking at the possibility of having the Disposal District enter into memorandums of agreement (MOA) with any of the cities that would like the Disposal District to make a Main Street contribution. The MOA would state that the Disposal District's contribution to a city's Main Street program would be made whole by the city. Contributors to the Main Street program only receive a B&O credit of 75% for any donation made. In other words, a city would pay 25% and receive 75% of the contribution. If the Disposal District donation could be made whole, a donation from the Disposal District would be possible, but the Disposal District could not have a loss of funds. Tim had a meeting scheduled the following week with Dianne Dorey, Steve Koreis and Glenn Carter to talk about all possibilities that would allow the Disposal District to make a Main Street contribution.

Bob Taylor questioned whether other disposal districts in Washington State were involved with the Main Street program. Steve Skinner noted that including Lewis County, there are only three disposal districts in the state. Tim said that the other two counties with disposal districts will be contacted for an answer to Bob's question. Tim also pointed out that he asked Rob Hill, Centralia City Manager, how Centralia City Light's Main Street program contribution is handled. Tim was told that the City of Centralia pays the 25% non-reimbursable portion of Centralia City Light's contribution; and that when the City of Centralia researched the Main Street program, city officials did not think the contribution would be a proper utility expense, so that's why the city matches the reimbursement out of the city's general fund. Bob Taylor asked what the Disposal District would offer the cities in exchange for the cities reimbursing the 25% not reimbursed to the Disposal District. Tim said that in exchange, the Disposal District would donate to the cities' Main Street programs. At this time, only Centralia and Chehalis have Main Street programs, and Winlock is looking into starting one. Tim explained that according to Glenn Carter, the question of whether

or not a Main Street contribution is a proper disposal district purpose is part of the issue. The other part of the issue is that every city signed the agreement to create the Disposal District, so it would be difficult to give one city a benefit without benefitting the others. Tim said it would not be appropriate for the Disposal District to ask the other cities not participants in a Main Street program to pay the difference of a Main Street contribution that benefitted one or two other cities that asked for a Main Street contribution, but were unwilling to make up the difference.

7. **PUBLIC FORUM** – None
8. **ANNOUNCEMENTS** –The next meeting will be 1 p.m., Wednesday, June 3, 2015. **This meeting will be held in the Solid Waste administrative conference room, 1411 S. Tower Ave., Centralia. Meetings will resume in the large conference room of the Public Services building, 2025 N.E. Kresky Avenue, Chehalis, thereafter.**
9. **ADJOURNMENT** – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 1:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Donna Zuber
Administrative Assistant, Sr.
Lewis County Solid Waste Utility

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

June 3, 2015 – 1:00 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs. The following members were in attendance:

Don Bradshaw	Citizen, Winlock area
Lee Coumbs,	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Peppy Elizaga	Business, Hampton Lumber, Morton
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis
Ed Lewis	Solid Waste and Recycling Industry
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste & Recycling Industry (Lewis County Curbside Manager)
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Master Recycler Composters)
Robert Wheeler	Citizen, Napavine area

The following non-members were in attendance:

Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Recycling Coordinator
Smokey Padgett	Lewis Co. Code Enforcement /Inspection
Steve Gilmore	Republic Services/Municipal Relationship Manager
Donna Zuber	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A determination was made that a quorum was present with eight (8) members in attendance.

MEMBERS OF SWAC WITH EXCUSED ABSENCE

Samantha Fleischner

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made that the minutes of May 6, 2015 meeting be approved as written. Motion seconded and carried.

4. MEMBERSHIP RECRUITMENT

Lee Coumbs noted that the bylaws require the SWAC to have a minimum of nine members, which it currently has, although membership can go higher. Lee said that more business sector or at-large members would be desirable. Steve noted that he has not been actively recruiting members, but it wouldn't hurt to have another member.

5. OLD BUSINESS – No old business.

6. NEW BUSINESS

Review of Bylaws

There were no changes to the bylaws.

Election of Officers

Motion made to nominate Lee Coumbs to serve another one-year term as Chairman of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee. Motion carried.

Motion made to nominate Terry Harris to serve another one-year term as Vice Chairman of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee. Motion carried.

7. REPORTS

COUNTY STAFF

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Steve reported that tonnage as of the end of April was 4,706.99, which was less than the March tonnage of 5,044.34. However, the year-to-date tonnage at the end of April was 1,511.30 tons more than April 2014 year-to-date tonnage. The hauling/disposal invoice from Republic Services just received on June 2 shows May tonnage was 4,741.04 and year-to-date tonnage is 23,596.15, which is 1,180.76 more than May 2014 year-to-date tonnage. Revenue for the Central Transfer Station on Saturday, May 30, was about \$10,000, one of the highest amounts received in one day.

The free residential debris disposal voucher program began May 1 and will end Sept. 30. As of the end of May, voucher statistics were:

- 301 vouchers issued
- 151 vouchers used
- 40.96 free tons – Central Transfer Station
- 6.88 free tons – East Lewis County Transfer Station
- Total free tonnage – 47.84

Steve said that so far, the average weight of a free voucher load is 631 pounds. Over the last few days, we've seen 18-20 vouchers being redeemed, per day. The number of vouchers issued during the first month of the program this year is less. A public service announcement about the program was sent to the media slightly later than in previous years and might be the reason for fewer vouchers issued and redeemed during the program's first month.

Steve gave updates on the following:

- The new tipping floor scales are scheduled to be delivered at the end of June and installed the first week of July.
- Four of the five storage containers retrofitted to contain dual tanks for waste oil collection have been delivered. The fifth one will be delivered soon. Waste oil storage containers will be placed in Pe Ell, Winlock, Mossyrock and a site owned by the Lewis County Fire District #5 in Onalaska after interlocal agreements between Lewis County and these entities are signed.
- The tire recycler recently reported that 138.39 tons of tires were collected at the April tire amnesty event in Winlock, which was about 14 tons more than the October 2014 Winlock tire event. Both events were entirely financed by the Dept. of Ecology. Steve noted that the Dept. of Ecology does have funding to last the next two years for its tire amnesty program. The DOE will first give tire amnesty money to counties that haven't participated before. Steve and Smokey Padgett have talked about offering tire collection in the Mossyrock or Onalaska areas. Bob Taylor asked if it was possible to capture the total number of tires collected at tire amnesty events held in Lewis County. Melanie said a report could be compiled from reports about past events and yearly recycling reports. Melanie pointed out that the number of tires collected is not declining.

Steve reported that we might know more about the proposed Coordinated Prevention Grant budget cut at the July meeting, as a meeting of DOE program officials takes place June 10.

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Melanie Case reported that a "draft" draft of the Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan (SHWMP) was given to each member at the last meeting. The draft needs to be formatted and statistical information is still getting updated. The Dept. of Ecology (DOE) is now doing an initial review; and when the DOE comments have been added

to the plan and formatting completed, the plan can go through State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) and the Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission reviews. After the reviews, Solid Waste staff will visit all member cities of the Disposal District to explain the draft SHWMP. Melanie said the window is still open for the SWAC to add any information or make comments. Melanie added that building a secondary transfer station in south Lewis County is still included in the draft plan in case there's a population growth in the near future. One of the SHWMP's major updates is the closure of all rural drop boxes, leaving the two transfer stations as the only disposal sites.

Melanie gave the following update on the transfer station recycling program:

- April was the first time in many months when monthly revenue was less than for the same month in the previous year. The April 2015 revenue was \$4,502, while the April 2014 revenue was almost \$8,000.
- Recycling tonnage was down partly because no glass was hauled to the recycler.
- Commodity prices in April were depressed compared to the same time last year; although cardboard and commingled recycling prices were slightly higher in April 2015 than March 2015.
- Yard waste collection was busy.

An update on LeMay Enterprises' curbside recycling program was as follows:

- Tonnage for curbside recycling was about 13 tons more in April 2015 than April 2014; and there were 256 more curbside customers in April 2015 than April 2014.
- Yard waste collection at curbside totaled 86.31 tons, which was about eight tons more than April 2014; and there were 66 more yard waste customers in April 2015 than April 2014.
- Tom Rupert added that LeMay has had a slight increase in yard waste customers and a large increase in tonnage.

Republic Services has offered a tour of the Roosevelt Regional Landfill in Klickitat County to Lewis County's Master Recycler Composter (MRC) volunteers, and the invitation is also open for SWAC members. The most popular date for the tour among MRC volunteers is Wednesday, Sept. 30 (this is tentative). Republic Services will provide a tour bus and lunch. Steve Gilmore noted an interesting side project at the landfill – mining metals out of ash from the waste energy facility in Spokane – might be taking place at the time of the tour.

Melanie reported that Lewis County and the Solid Waste Utility now have Facebook pages. So far, information on composting classes, free residential debris disposal vouchers and sample pictures of contamination in recycling bins have been posted to the Utility page.

8. PUBLIC FORUM – None

9. ANNOUNCEMENTS –The next meeting will be 1 p.m., Wednesday, July 1, 2015, in the large conference room of the Public Services building, 2025 N.E. Kresky Avenue, Chehalis.

10. ADJOURNMENT – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 1:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Donna Zuber
Administrative Assistant, Sr.
Lewis County Solid Waste Utility

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

August 2, 2017 – 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs.

The following members were in attendance:

Don Bradshaw	Citizen, Winlock area
Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Samantha Fleischner	Organics Waste Recycling Industry
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis
Ed Lewis	Solid Waste and Recycling Industry
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste and Recycling Industry (Lewis County Curbside Manager)
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Master Recycler Composters)
Robert Wheeler	Citizen, Napavine area

The following non-members were in attendance:

Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Manager
Erik Martin	Lewis Co. Public Works/Director
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Recycling Coordinator
Greg Gachowsky	Dept. of Ecology/Solid Waste Planner
Smokey Padgett	Lewis Co. Environmental Health/Code Compliance Officer
Phillip Spruell	Citizen, Chehalis
Donna Zuber	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A determination was made that a quorum was present with eight (8) members in attendance.

MEMBERS OF SWAC WITH EXCUSED ABSENCE: Peppy Elizaga

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made that the minutes of the June 7, 2017 meeting be approved as written. Motion seconded and carried.

4. MEMBERSHIP RECRUITMENT

The SWAC has the required number of nine members, but members should let Steve Skinner know of any who are interested in joining.

5. OLD BUSINESS

Update on Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan

Melanie Case reported that all chapters of the 2008 Lewis County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan (SHWMP), were updated by Solid Waste staff and the management plan subcommittee, but in 2015, final approval of the update was interrupted by other county business, such as starting a new long-haul and disposal contract and getting approval of interlocal agreements from the cities. County staff decided that final stages of the plan update and approval of an interlocal agreement for solid waste planning from the cities would take place when county business was taken care of. Melanie wants to submit the plan to Ecology with the most recent information, so she's now updating statistics and procedures that have changed, such as the oil collection system. The plan subcommittee will reconvene in the next few months to review these changes. Melanie will notify the subcommittee when the plan is ready to be reviewed. Greg Gachowsky said that his goal is to assist with the final phase to expedite the review process, and would like to attend plan subcommittee meetings. Melanie anticipates the process to be complete by the end of the year.

6. **NEW BUSINESS**

Preliminary 2018 Solid Waste Budget Discussion

Solid Waste staff is in the midst of preparing the 2018 Disposal District and Solid Waste Utility budgets. One more budget meeting is planned by staff. The budget will be available for review later in August by the SWAC finance subcommittee and solid waste staff; and then will be reviewed by the entire SWAC at its Sept. 6th meeting. SWAC subcommittee members are Lee Coumbs, Terry Harris and Robert Wheeler. A decision was made for the finance subcommittee to meet in the conference room of the Central Transfer Station administrative office at 9 a.m., Wednesday, Aug. 30. Lara Seiler, Public Works' Administrative Services Manager, will fill in for Erik Martin, who is unable to attend.

7. **REPORTS**

CHAIR

Lee Coumbs, Chairman

Lee was unable to attend the July Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District #1 meeting.

COUNTY STAFF

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Steve reported that monthly meetings regarding hauling and disposal to the Wasco County Landfill are taking place with Solid Waste staff and representatives from LeMay Enterprises/Dietrich Trucking. Steve said overall, the new contract is working well. The average weight from the Central Transfer Station is 31.86 tons per load and the East Lewis County Transfer Station average weight is 31.57 per load.

Steve reported the following:

- Municipal solid waste tonnage at the end of June totaled \$34,667.72, which was 4,400 tons more than the June 2016 tonnage.
- Funding from Ecology's Coordinated Prevention Grant (CPG) won't be determined until the state approves the capital budget.
- Status of the free residential debris disposal voucher program as of the end of June was:
 - Total tonnage accepted free of charge was 224.57
 - 962 vouchers issued
 - 711 vouchers redeemed
- The Central Transfer Station will be closed Saturday, Aug. 19, for replacement of the main scales.

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Higher commodity prices and tonnage made June's year-to-date profit for recycling at the transfer stations to total \$74,444.49, which would typically be the profit seen at the end of the year. Melanie explained that part of the reason for this was the closure of a nearby scrap metal business, making the Central Transfer Station the area's only outlet for scrap metal recycling. Sutter Metals has now opened at the former metal recycler's site, so Melanie predicted that our scrap metal collection will probably be less in July.

Participation in LeMay Enterprises' curbside commingled recycling program was slightly higher in June 2017 than June 2016; and LeMay's curbside yard waste collection program was significantly higher in June 2017 compared to June 2016.

The SWAC had a discussion about Lewis County's in-house recycling, a topic talked about during the June 2017 Disposal District meeting. Melanie noted that the Disposal District Commissioners are on board with improving in-house recycling. Melanie recently spearheaded the placing of an informational decal about commingled recycling on all recycling bins in county governmental offices. Erik suggested that it might be helpful if the SWAC put forth a recommendation for the improvement of recycling in county offices. The SWAC talked about possible recommendations the committee could make, such as a waste audit. Greg noted that Thurston County Solid Waste conducted waste audits of county offices and might be willing to share waste audit materials.

STATE STAFF

Greg Gachowsky, Dept. of Ecology

Greg reported that there's a possibility that CPG funding availability for the next biennium might not be determined until January. He also noted that as the result of some transitions in his department at Ecology, it's possible that he will become Lewis County's grant administrator, as well as planner.

8. PUBLIC FORUM – None

9. ANNOUNCEMENTS – The next meeting will be 1:30 p.m., September 6, 2017, in the large conference room of Public Services, 2025 N.E. Kresky Ave., Chehalis.

10. ADJOURNMENT – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Donna Zuber, Administrative Assistant Sr.,
Lewis County Solid Waste Utility

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

September 6, 2017 – 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs.

The following members were in attendance:

Don Bradshaw	Citizen, Winlock area
Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Peppy Elizaga	Business, Hampton Lumber, Morton
Samantha Fleischner	Organics Waste Recycling Industry
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis
Ed Lewis	Solid Waste and Recycling Industry
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Master Recycler Composters)
Robert Wheeler	Citizen, Napavine area

The following non-members were in attendance:

Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Recycling Coordinator
Chad Sutter	Sutter Metals
Donna Zuber	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Administrative Assistant, Sr.

Chad Sutter, owner of Sutter Metals, was introduced. Chad recently opened a scrap metal recycling facility on Floral Avenue in Centralia.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A determination was made that a quorum was present with eight (8) members in attendance.

MEMBERS OF SWAC WITH EXCUSED ABSENCE: Tom Rupert

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made that the minutes of the August 2, 2017 meeting be approved as written. Motion seconded and carried.

4. MEMBERSHIP RECRUITMENT

Steve Skinner reported that he had not heard recently from the Dept. of Ecology (DOE) regarding the Lewis County SWAC's decision for Peppy Elizaga, a member of the Washington State Farm Bureau, to satisfy the DOE's requirement that each local SWAC have a member representing agriculture.

5. OLD BUSINESS – No old business

6. NEW BUSINESS

Review of 2018 Proposed Solid Waste Disposal District & Solid Waste Utility Budgets

The SWAC finance subcommittee reviewed the Disposal District and Utility budgets on August 30. Highlights of the 2018 proposed budgets are:

Fund 415 – Solid Waste Disposal District #1

- The estimated 2018 tonnage is 68,500, an increase of 7,000 tons over the 2017 estimate of 61,500. As a result, the estimated revenue from garbage fees will be more in 2018.
- Estimated miscellaneous revenue generated from recycling at the transfer stations will increase to \$100,000, a difference of \$55,000 from the 2017 estimate.

- The 2018 transportation & disposal estimated expense is \$3,350,678, which is \$443,278 more than the 2017 estimate. Steve noted that a lot of this increase can be attributed to increased tonnage. The 2018 host fee to the City of Centralia is estimated to be more than the 2017 estimate, also due to increased tonnage.
- The annual crane reserve payment will be increased from \$25,000 to \$45,000 in 2018, as crane reserve funds will be used in 2018 to replace an excavator.
- Monthly rent payment for the Central Transfer Station (CTS) at \$51,000 and for the East Lewis County Transfer Station (ELCTS) at \$1,859, remain the same. Breakdown of the CTS payment: \$38,700 is for bond defeasement and \$12,300 is reserved for solid waste capital improvement purposes.
- The business and occupation tax is estimated to increase \$9,927 in 2018.
- We are anticipating that the fee paid for the use of credit and debit cards by transfer station customers in 2018 will remain at \$38,000.
- If 100% of the 2018 budget is spent, it's estimated Fund 415 will have a loss of \$120,015 and the ending fund balance will have an estimated balance of \$2,740,473.

Fund 401 – Solid Waste Utility

- No Coordinated Prevention Grant (CPG) funding from the DOE is available for July 2017-December 2017, as the 2015-17 CPG ended June 30, 2017, and we won't know how much money will be available for the next two-year cycle of the CPG until the end of this year. CPG funds are used for waste reduction/recycling and household hazardous waste programs. Funding from the DOE's Community Litter Clean-up Program, which doesn't have the same funding source as the CPG, has been approved for a two-year cycle, July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2019.
- The annual capital improvement payment of \$147,600 will be transferred to Fund 401 in January 2018. The source for capital improvement funds is the build-up of \$12,300 remaining after a \$38,700 bond debt payment is deducted from the monthly CTS rent payment of \$51,000.
- Administration, transfer station, recycling and hazardous waste expenditures include salary step increases for employees.
- Administration expenditures include \$6,000 to replace the copier.
- The \$30,246 increase to transfer station expenses is also caused by: 1) increased hauling expense, triggered by more municipal solid waste (MSW) tonnage 2) wood debris chipping at the CTS – wood debris chipping occurs twice a year.
- Recycling and household hazardous waste expenditures for 2018 depends on how much is provided by the 2017-2019 CPG and how much is authorized by the Disposal District.
- Utility staff is now responsible for all monitoring of the closed Centralia Landfill. The estimated 2018 landfill expense is \$40,593.
- The 2018 litter program expense is \$2,605 more than 2017 because of the litter supervisor's salary step increase and the purchase of about 2,000 litter bags.
- Capital improvement expenses in 2018 are: 1) resurface the CTS tipping floor – paid out of the capital improvement reserve 2) purchase a new excavator – paid out of the crane reserve.

Terry Harris requested that actual year-end balances are provided when the finance subcommittee reviews the 2019 budget next year.

Motion made to recommend approval of the Solid Waste Disposal District Fund 415 and Solid Waste Utility Fund 401 budgets as proposed. Motion seconded and carried.

Erik Martin announced that the Solid Waste budgets will be reviewed by the Board of County Commissioners during an open public meeting on Sept. 28.

Centralia Host Fee Discussion

The host fee agreement between the Disposal District and the City of Centralia will expire Dec. 31, 2017. The monthly host fee is based on a rate of .0475% of CTS tonnage. Host fee payments in 2016 totaled about \$240,000 and the 2017 total is projected to be \$260,000. The host fee is rent for the land owned by the city on which the CTS

is located. Larry Unzelman, Real Estate Services Manager for Public Works, appraised the property to determine its worth and find out the capitalization rate (cap rate) if we were to rent the same type of space on the open market. The appraisal was provided to Centralia City Manager Rob Hill and Centralia's Public Works Director Kahle Jennings, whom Erik has met with.

Erik shared the appraisal results at this meeting to get the SWAC's thoughts on what the Disposal District pays to the city; the direction to be taken during negotiations; and to find out if the SWAC had any recommendations.

Two types of land were appraised: 1) large acreage that is the landfill 2) smaller parcels near the front that are probably worth more. The appraisal's value for both land types was \$533,000, which at a .95 cap rate equates to about \$50,635 per year. Erik's meetings with city officials centered on the possibility of the county purchasing the landfill, which the county was interested in. Rob Hill presented the idea to the city council, but the council was not interested in selling landfill property. Another meeting is needed to negotiate renewal of the host fee agreement. Erik has heard that the city prefers to extend the existing agreement for another five years,

SWAC members had the following suggestions:

- Lee Coumbs noted that the city would like to retain the monthly income given by the host fee, which goes to the city's street fund. He said the city council would like to have an agreement, whether based on a percentage or a dollar amount per month. The fee was once a flat fee for a long time.
- Robert Wheeler pointed out that the rate should be more controllable and not based on a percentage. He added that this affects refuse rates for the entire county.
- Don Bradshaw said that this is a moot point until the county and city finish negotiating. He believed Erik is taking the right stance from the county's financial side, but the city also has a point, but the two groups need to come to an agreement before it is presented to the SWAC.
- Bob Taylor remarked that the current agreement is a great deal for the city. He is not opposed to a host fee, but it should be based on waste-control assumptions and it does not have that approach now. He believed from the SWAC's standpoint, the SWAC would like to see a fee decrease.

Erik and the Disposal District board want to get relief from the current rate, which it seems there is no justification for at this point. Erik noted that the county will continue to negotiate to make the rate more manageable and also maintain the good relationship with the city.

7. REPORTS

COUNTY STAFF

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Steve reported that at the end of July, CTS tonnage was 5,275.14, ELCTS tonnage was 754.16 for a total of 6,011.30. Year-to-date tonnage as of July 31 was 40,679.02, which is 5,085 tons more than year-to-date tonnage for the same time last year.

The free residential debris disposal voucher program is being used more this year than in recent years. As of the morning of this meeting, there were 2,258 vouchers issued; 1,655 vouchers redeemed; and 329 vouchers expired. The new scales at the CTS are installed and work well. Some customers have had problems with lining up on the scale in order to avoid hitting the rub rails bordering each side of inbound and outbound scales. The rub rails help keep vehicles in the proper position to get accurate weights. Erik noted that stripes recently painted on the scale borders are helping, but we'll continue monitoring the situation.

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

July was a landmark month for recycling at the transfer stations. The year-to-date overall total received at the end of July was \$89,887.28, the highest year-to-date amount ever received, and can be attributed to the increase of all commodity prices and the amount of recycling tonnage brought to the transfer stations. Participation in LeMay Enterprises' curbside commingled recycling pick-up service also increased. Almost 300 tons of recyclables were picked up from curbsides in July 2017, compared to 285 tons in July 2016. The curbside customer count also

increased. Numbers for LeMay's curbside yard waste pick-up, which is available in Centralia, Chehalis and urban growth areas, also increased.

Melanie tentatively scheduled the first meeting for the SWAC management plan subcommittee to go over chapters 1 and 2 at 10 a.m., Wed., Sept. 20; and after that, the meeting would be every couple of weeks. Two weeks from Sept. 20 would be the day of a SWAC meeting, so she suggested subcommittee members bringing their lunches and meet at noon before the 1:30 SWAC meeting. Management plan subcommittee members are Lee Coumbs, Bob Taylor, Robert Wheeler and Terry Harris. Greg Gachowsky, DOE, will also attend each meeting to expedite the process.

8. PUBLIC FORUM – None

9. ANNOUNCEMENTS – The next meeting will be 1:30 p.m., October 4, 2017, in the large conference room of Public Services, 2025 N.E. Kresky Ave., Chehalis.

10. ADJOURNMENT – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Donna Zuber, Administrative Assistant Sr.,
Lewis County Solid Waste Utility

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

December 6, 2017 – 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs.

The following members were in attendance:

Don Bradshaw	Citizen, Winlock area
Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Samantha Fleischner	Organics Waste Recycling Industry
Ed Lewis	Solid Waste and Recycling Industry
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Master Recycler Composters)
Robert Wheeler	Citizen, Napavine area

The following non-members were in attendance:

Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Manager
Erik Martin	Lewis Co. Public Works Director
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Recycling Coordinator
Bill Teitzel	Lewis Co. Environmental Services/Supervisor
Smokey Padgett	Lewis Co. Environmental Services/Code Compliance Officer
Chad Sutter	Owner, Sutter Metals
Donna Zuber	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A determination was made that a quorum was present with six (6) members in attendance.

MEMBERS OF SWAC WITH EXCUSED ABSENCE: Peppy Elizaga, Terry Harris and Tom Rupert

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made that the minutes of the October 4, 2017 meeting be approved as written. Motion seconded and carried.

4. MEMBERSHIP RECRUITMENT

The Lewis County SWAC has nine members, which according to RCW 70.95.165 (3) is the minimum number of members required.

5. OLD BUSINESS

Review Draft Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan (SHWMP)

SWAC members commented on drafts of Chapters 1 and 3 of the SHWMP, which had already been reviewed by the SWAC plan subcommittee. At a previous SWAC meeting, Greg Gachowsky, Lewis County's Solid Waste Planner with the Dept. of Ecology, suggested that instead of presenting all chapters at once for the SWAC to approve, that the SWAC review and approve chapters as the plan subcommittee completes its review. Melanie Case, who is in charge of the plan update, explained that Chapters 1 and 3 focused on updated statistics and the manner in which some processes were changed. Melanie made the following comments:

- Missing dates will be added later, such as the date for the Board of County Commissioners' public hearing to review the final draft.
- The numbering was off on page 26 of Chapter 3, which will be corrected.
- Melanie worked with Lewis County's Geographic Information System employees to show current information on the map on page 21, Chapter 3.
- A copy of Solid Waste Utility capital improvement plans over the next six years appears on page 24.

Melanie said that Chapters 5-7 will be presented at the next regular meeting. She said the updating process is moving along well; and we are just waiting for small pieces of information for each of those chapters. John Hanson, Household Hazardous Waste Coordinator, is finalizing updated statistical information for Chapter 6.

Motion to approve Chapters 1 and 3 of the SHWMP as amended. Motion seconded and carried.

Free Residential Debris Disposal Voucher Program Cost-Saving Proposals

Steve Skinner explained that the Solid Waste Disposal District (District) commissioners favor the free residential debris disposal voucher program and would like to continue offering it. During the October meeting, the District questioned if there were ways to reduce program costs, such as reducing free disposal weight or the length of time vouchers are available. Since the average free load has weighed around 600 pounds over the last several years, Steve said it was suggested during the District meeting that one way to cut costs is to lower the weight to 500 or 600 pounds. Erik Martin added that money would be saved if the free disposal weight was less.

Steve said the 2017 total voucher program cost was \$39,933.97 and the 2016 cost was \$29,564.17, a difference of \$10,000. The program cost also includes \$3,000 to the county's Information Technology Dept. for data base support. This year's cost increase was caused by almost 200 more tons; and also, the disposal and transportation expense is now \$2.43 per ton higher than last year. Steve believed that if the weight is reduced to 600 pounds per voucher, the average weight of a voucher load would probably drop to 400 pounds.

Comments about cutting free voucher costs were as follows:

- Bob Taylor noted that a key factor to the voucher program has been to help keep Lewis County clean. He believed there would be some savings by cutting back the program, but questioned if there would be any gain for the public. He believed the weight should remain 1,000 pounds. (Steve pointed out that during the early years of the voucher program, several code enforcement violators obtained vouchers for clean-up purposes, but very few have done so in recent years.)
- Since it's difficult for the average person to estimate weight, Lee Coumbs suggested that the free offer be described as a pick-up truck load in place of 1,000 pounds. This would eliminate big trailers. (Steve noted this suggestion might be difficult to monitor, but was open to further discussion. Erik liked the idea of making it simple for people, i.e. not having to pay if the load exceeds the free disposal amount.)
- Lee also pointed out that the \$10,000 increase is dedicated funds (District revenue) and is limited to solid waste purposes. (Erik noted that administering the program by staff is as much of a burden as the cost, although program administration has improved.)
- Chad Sutter suggested covering the voucher cost through a retail sales tax.

Erik asked how the SWAC sees the value of the voucher program compared to the program cost. Responses were:

- Don Bradshaw said that it's important to keep the voucher program because it is an incentive for people to clean their properties.
- Smokey Padgett said that from a code enforcement viewpoint, providing information about the voucher program is an incentive for violators to clean their properties. He said that although there haven't been many large violation cases recently, a voucher is a good option for enforcement personnel to offer. (Erik noted that vouchers used by citizens who violate code enforcement rules make the program worthwhile, but there are also citizens who take advantage of the program. It was noted by Bob Taylor and Don that abuse of the program in some form is unavoidable.)
- Steve pointed out that participation in the voucher program among the around 34,000 households in the county is low with 3,047 vouchers issued in 2017. However, Erik noted that the District commissioners have asked Solid Waste management to look at costs, and reducing the voucher program is just one suggestion. It's not an indication that staff wants to get rid of the program. Erik added that if the program is worthwhile, the program should continue, but we should keep in mind that the free disposal program is paid by a piece of the tipping fee, which in turn, is paid for by people who don't use a voucher.
- Melanie Case described the following program available in Spokane that would be an incentive for people to get curbside garbage service: curbside customers receive a post card in the mail, notifying them that a day has been designated in their neighborhood for free disposal of a garbage can, appliance or another specified

item. Curbside garbage customers would get one free disposal. Samantha Fleischner questioned how much this would cost the curbside garbage hauler. Melanie didn't know the cost and the county would have to contract with the county's curbside provider, LeMay Enterprises.

Motion made to recommend that the Lewis County Solid Waste Disposal District #1 continue the free residential debris voucher program with no changes to the program or only slight changes. Motion seconded and carried.

Robert Wheeler requested that more information be provided about the Spokane program described by Melanie. Bob Taylor noted that the program offered in Spokane is probably not feasible in Lewis County where the population is smaller, making it difficult to cover costs. Steve also pointed out that such a program would probably have to comply with LeMay Enterprise's Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission certificate, but Solid Waste staff could check into it. Ed Lewis pointed out that participation in such an offer would be overwhelming; and Melanie noted that the Spokane program is only offered to curbside customers and if offered in Lewis County, LeMay might gain more customers. Erik requested that Melanie get more data on the Spokane program and find out how it is financed.

Bonagofski Property Clean-up

Steve recalled that at the last meeting, the SWAC made a motion recommending that the nuisance abatement fund should not be depleted. Steve also recalled that the District approved a resolution in 2004 that lowered the disposal fee for court-ordered abatement activities to transportation and disposal costs that the District pays to the landfill. County legal counsel, along with staff from Environmental Services and Solid Waste, have discussed using this option to help pay for future abatement clean-up. As a result, the 2004 resolution has been revised to accommodate future court-ordered abatements, and is scheduled to go before the District for approval on Dec. 21.

Approving this resolution would help with the Bonagofski clean-up costs, as follows: a contractor with an excavator would be hired to load debris onto containers. Dietrich Trucking, a subcontractor for LeMay Enterprises, would transport the containers directly to the landfill, according to the county's transfer and disposal contract with LeMay Enterprises/Wasco County Landfill. The cost to transfer and dispose of the debris at the landfill would be \$48.02 per ton since the debris would not go through the transfer station. Steve said that although contractor fees would be owed, a lot would be saved. Steve, Smokey and Bill Teitzel estimate that about 15 loads of debris are on the Bonagofski property, not counting the house and two mobile homes. Steve explained that the county has the deed to the property now. The abatement and tax foreclosure costs total about \$250,000.

Bill Teitzel said asbestos assessments will soon be done on the two residences. He said a few financing speed bumps have to be maneuvered first to ensure the money is being spent correctly. He noted that a lot of work is still needed, but the property's appearance has improved. A contractor was hired to take all of the cars and steel.

Ed Lewis suggested using a county excavator to clean the Bonagofski property. Erik said a county-owned excavator could not be used at no-cost, but county rates might be better than a contractor's.

6. NEW BUSINESS – No new business

7. REPORTS

LEE COUMBS, SWAC Chairman

During the November Disposal District meeting and a recent mayors' meeting, Lee spoke about his concern with the number of dilapidated buildings in Centralia and other cities. Bill Teitzel stated that block grants for getting rid of dilapidated buildings to make room for new structures were available through the State of Washington. Bill will look into whether the grants are still offered. Melanie stated that she'd find out if the dilapidated building issue can be included in the SHWMP.

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Steve reported that October's tonnage at the CTS was 5,361.04 and ELCTS tonnage was 538.49, for a total of 5,899.53. The year-to-date tonnage as of Oct. 31 was 59,043.66. November's tonnage was 5,185.40 and the year-to-date tonnage as of Nov. 30 was 64,229.06, which Steve said was about 10% above 2016 tonnage.

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Melanie reported that recycling at the transfer stations had a profit of \$7,163.98 for October and an overall year-to-date profit of \$112,203.83, which is a record amount. Although \$60 per ton was paid for commingled recycling because of the tightening of recycling regulations in China, Melanie said October was a good month because scrap metal and yard waste recycling were profitable. Curbside commingled and yard waste recycling numbers were similar to last year's.

Master Recycler Composter and Master Gardener volunteers will participate in Centralia's lighted tractor parade on Dec. 9. Volunteers will hand out refurbished pencils, paid for by LeMay Enterprises, to spectators. The pencils advertise the Dec. 26-Jan. 10 Christmas tree recycling event.

ERIK MARTIN, Public Works Director

Regarding host fee agreement negotiations between the Disposal District and City of Centralia, Erik reported that the City of Centralia did not agree to Erik's most recent proposal. Rob Hill, Centralia City Manager, believes that there is a six-month waiting period before mediation is called for. The existing agreement will probably have to be extended for a few months until a resolution is reached. The contract states that if an agreement isn't reached through negotiations, a mediation process is called for, and if that is unsuccessful, the final step is binding arbitration.

8. PUBLIC FORUM – None

9. ANNOUNCEMENTS – There will not be a meeting in January. If there's business to discuss, the next meeting will be 1:30 p.m., Wednesday, Feb. 7, 2018, in the large conference room of Public Services, 2025 N.E. Kresky Ave., Chehalis. Members will be notified if this meeting is cancelled.

10. ADJOURNMENT – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:35 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Donna Zuber, Administrative Assistant Sr.,
Lewis County Solid Waste Utility

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

February 7, 2018 – 1:30 P.M.

1. **CALL TO ORDER**

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs.

The following members were in attendance:

Don Bradshaw	Citizen, Winlock area
Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Peppy Elizaga	Business, Hampton Lumber, Morton
Samantha Fleischner	Organics Waste Recycling Industry
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis
Ed Lewis	Solid Waste and Recycling Industry
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste and Recycling Industry (Lewis County Curbside Manager)
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Master Recycler Composters)
Robert Wheeler	Citizen, Napavine area

The following non-members were in attendance:

Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Recycling Coordinator
Smokey Padgett	Lewis Co. Environmental Health/Code Compliance Officer
Chad Sutter	Owner, Sutter Metals
Donna Zuber	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. **DETERMINATION OF QUORUM**

A determination was made that a quorum was present with all nine (9) members in attendance.

3. **APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES**

Motion made that the minutes of the December 6, 2017 meeting be approved as written. Motion seconded and carried.

4. **MEMBERSHIP RECRUITMENT**

Robert Wheeler announced that he will step down from his SWAC position as a citizen representing the Napavine area when his term ends June 1. Lee Coumbs said the SWAC appreciated his service, as he has diligently worked on several SWAC committees during his nine-year term. Steve requested that SWAC members let him know of a suitable replacement. Lee pointed out that a representative from the agricultural community would be beneficial. Samantha Fleischner suggested reaching out to the Lewis County Conservation District for somebody connected to agriculture.

5. **OLD BUSINESS**

Review Draft SHWMP Chapters 5 & 7

The draft of the Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan's Chapter 6 was not reviewed at this meeting, as stated on the agenda, but will be presented at the March meeting. Melanie Case explained that a few areas of Chapter 6 still need to be refined. John Hanson, Lewis County Household Hazardous Waste Coordinator, will go over Chapter 6 updates at the March meeting. Copies of chapter 6 will be sent to the SWAC before the March meeting.

Melanie said revising Chapters 5 and 6 centered on updating statistics. Information from 2017 was inserted to make these chapters up-to-date.

Chapter 5 – Special Wastes:

- Disposal statistics on asbestos, mobile homes and bulky items were updated; and current handling procedures for these items, along with increased rates, were added.
- Information about recent successful tire recycling events was included.
- Environmental Health staff provided 2017 information about requests for vehicle hulks.
- The procedure of separating yard waste from wood waste, and shipping wood waste to the City of Centralia's bio-solids composting project, was inserted.
- Information about reuse of construction demolition debris was updated. The closest site for recycling construction demolition debris is in Pierce County, but reuse opportunities are available in Lewis County.
- Statistics for electronic waste were updated with 2017 numbers.

Chad Sutter pointed out that the Solid Waste Utility (SWU) would not have to pay to get rid of computer central processing units (CPU) and laptops, as Sutter Metals, Centralia, would buy both items from the SWU. Sutter Metals does not take monitors. Bob Taylor asked if the SWU would have to charge the public for collecting CPUs and laptops if the SWU expense to get rid of them was eliminated. Steve said a handling charge to the public would still be necessary. Bob noted that a fair amount should be charged to cover costs. He questioned whether the costs would be very much because these items wouldn't have to be hauled far, as Sutter Metals is next to the CTS. Lee suggested that the SWU work with Sutter Metals about accepting CPUs and laptops.

Melanie reported that she looked into participating in the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) drug take-back day this year, suggested by Terry Harris during the subcommittee's review of Chapter 5. Melanie learned that Belle Williams, sheriff department's employee responsible for the county's pharmaceutical drop boxes, would be willing to assist in setting up drug take-back day. Law enforcement personnel would be present wherever the collection event takes place; and sheriff or DEA personnel would take the drugs collected to an incineration site. Melanie noted that participating in a drug take-back day would create more public awareness about the county's pharmaceutical take-back program, which consists of year-around availability of five drop-box locations in the county for citizens to get rid of prescription medications. Steve liked the idea of the drug-take back day, but for security reasons, didn't want the Central Transfer Station as the event site. Melanie noted that other locales are available, such as the parking lot near the Lewis County Law and Justice building, Chehalis.

Motion made to encourage the Lewis County Board of County Commissioners to join in on the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's Drug Take-Back Day by sponsoring a take-back day in Lewis County on April 28, 2018. Motion seconded and carried.

Chapter 7 – Administration:

- When Lewis County cities sign a new interlocal agreement for planning, the plan will be dated.
- Chapter 7 was updated to reflect that Lewis County took over landfill closure duties from the City of Centralia.
- Review of the proposed Birchfield Development was left as a recommendation in Chapter 7, as well as any other large proposed developments. Even though the Birchfield Development has not progressed, its future status is unknown

Samantha asked if it was possible to have changes tracked on future documents reviewed by the SWAC.

Motion made to approve Chapters 5 and 7 of the draft Lewis County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan update as submitted. Motion seconded and carried.

Update on Bonagofski Property Clean-up

During the Lewis County Public Health and Social Services Department's update with the BOCC on Feb. 5, the BOCC approved a motion to immediately begin cleaning the Bonagofski property on Reynolds Road with clean-up expenses to be paid with money from the abatement fund. County staff from Public Works and Environmental Health were scheduled to meet Feb. 8 to plan logistics. County road crew staff will be tasked with piling the debris and separating scrap metal and cardboard for recycling. Rail containers will be used to transport the debris to the transfer station. Steve explained that Lewis County's flow control ordinance dictates that the debris will be disposed

of at a Solid Waste Disposal District facility at the regular rate of \$90 per ton. Steve said that county personnel involved in the clean-up predict that this project will not deplete the abatement fund.

Chad Sutter offered the use of a Sutter Metal excavator and an employee to load debris into rail containers at no cost to Lewis County. Erik Martin thanked Chad for his generous offer, and commented that a commitment to this job will probably last five weeks with the employee working full-time. Chad said once the debris is in a pile, Sutter Metals will bring in a 210 excavator and an operator to load the rail containers. Steve said Chad's offer will be brought up during the Feb 8th organizational meeting.

Smokey Padgett noted that he doesn't want the abatement fund depleted, but he also wants the Reynolds Road site cleaned. Lee wanted the BOCC to be aware of the SWAC's stance that the abatement fund should not be overlooked and that it is replenished when depleted.

6. NEW BUSINESS

Cost to recycle commingled materials

The recent drop in commodity prices has made the cost to recycle commingled recyclable material expensive. Lee reported that the decision made during a recent Disposal District meeting was to wait and see what happens to prices before changing the recycling program. Tom Rupert noted that the curbside commingled recycling cost is now \$95 per ton. Steve added that the commingled recycling cost for the SWU is \$128 per ton, which includes hauling.

Steve believed that the best strategy is to monitor the situation, rather than immediately begin disposing of commingled material with the municipal solid waste (MSW). Tom said LeMay Enterprises' long-term strategy is to focus on educating the public on what is recyclable and to keep recyclable material as clean as possible. Tom stated that the best rule of thumb is, "if in doubt (about recycling), throw it out."

Melanie explained that the recycling program at county transfer stations is in a different situation than LeMay's curbside program because recycling of other commodities, such as metal, support the transfer station program. The county's goal is to break even on its recycling program, rather than make a profit. Costs to LeMay's curbside recycling program will eventually be passed on to customers.

Implementation of stricter guidelines that all counties must follow was brought up at a recent state legislative workshop attended by Melanie and Steve. Steve believes this would keep material cleaner; and he questioned how long the SWU can pay \$128 per ton to recycle commingled material. Melanie believed the county will probably continue commingled recycling at the transfer stations until the recycling program is in the red and all recyclable materials are non-supportive. Melanie pointed out that the county is looking at improving educational efforts by:

- Possible hiring of an extra employee to help educate the public in the recycle area.
- Distributing magnets, which provide expanded information, such as what is accepted in commingled recycling and what is garbage.

Bob Taylor suggested sending a flyer providing commingled recycling instructions with a regular curbside garbage bill. Tom noted that educational material was included with the February bill. Tom also noted that commingled material in Lewis County is fairly clean, but a small contamination ruins an entire load. LeMay Enterprises also still has stickers, listing acceptable material for recycling containers, available to hand out.

Lee concluded that the message is that commingled recycling should not be disbanded, but at the same time, the future is a concern.

7. REPORTS

COUNTY STAFF

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Steve reported the following:

- The purchase of a new excavator for the CTS was approved by the BOCC.
- The rub rails surrounding the CTS scales were upgraded.

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Melanie reported that the 2017 year-end revenue from recycling at the transfer stations was very strong at \$119,107.67. Scrap metal and other programs are still strong and will help support commingled recycling for a while. The 2016 year-end total was \$78,897.54. Participation in recycling accepted at no charge in 2017 was high at the transfer stations with a year-end total of almost 123 tons, while the 2016 total was about 85 tons.

Master Recycler Composter volunteers have a lot of great classes, i.e. worm composting and “Repair What You Wear.” There has been no paid advertising due to a lack of funding from the Dept. of Ecology, so in its place, Facebook, flyers, etc. have been used. Participation in MRC classes has not waned, but improved.

8. **PUBLIC FORUM** – Chad Sutter shared that he has participated in a lobbying effort to pass a Recreational Vehicle (RV) recycling bill. The efforts have been successful and a bill will be passed. The bill will allow the state to reimburse the scrap metal recyclers for the disposal of RVs, which will be financed by a \$6 tab charged to citizens on all RVs.
9. **ANNOUNCEMENTS** – The next meeting will be 1:30 p.m., Wednesday, March 7, 2018, in the large conference room of Public Services, 2025 N.E. Kresky Ave., Chehalis. Members will be notified if this meeting is cancelled.
10. **ADJOURNMENT** – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Donna Zuber, Administrative Assistant Sr.,
Lewis County Solid Waste Utility

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

March 7, 2018 – 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs.

The following members were in attendance:

Don Bradshaw	Citizen, Winlock area
Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Peppy Elizaga	Business, & Recycling Industry (Hampton Lumber Mill, Morton)
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis
Ed Lewis	Solid Waste and Recycling Industry (Waste Connections, Inc.)
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste & Recycling Industry (Lewis County Curbside Manager-Waste Connections, Inc.)
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Lewis County Master Recycler Composters)
Robert Wheeler	Citizen, Napavine area

The following non-members were in attendance:

Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Recycling Coordinator
John Hanson	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Household Hazardous Waste Coordinator
Chad Sutter	Owner, Sutter Metals
Donna Zuber	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A determination was made that a quorum was present with eight (8) members in attendance.

MEMBER OF SWAC WITH EXCUSED ABSENCE: Samantha Fleischner

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made that the minutes of the February 7, 2018 meeting be approved as written. Motion seconded and carried.

4. MEMBERSHIP RECRUITMENT

When Robert Wheeler steps down from his position as a citizen representative at the end of his term on June 1, the SWAC will be one member short of the minimum number of nine members required. The SWAC favored sending a recruitment letter to the mayors of incorporated cities. Erik Martin suggested that sending a letter to cities should first be treated as a recommendation from the SWAC to the District board.

5. OLD BUSINESS

Review Draft SHWMP Chapter 6

Melanie Case, who is in charge of updating the Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan, and John Hanson, Household Hazardous Waste Coordinator, were present to review the draft update of Chapter 6 concerning moderate risk waste. Don Bradshaw pointed out that Winlock is mentioned twice in the first paragraph of 6.4.1 – Hazardous Waste Inventory. Chapter 6 used to be a standalone document, but was incorporated into the last plan. This chapter was not reviewed by Ecology in 2008 when the SHWMP was last updated, as Ecology established new guidelines for the moderate risk waste chapter in 2014. Current Chapter 6 changes are updates from 2014 (when it was updated by former Household Hazardous Waste Coordinator, Mark Bronson) to the present.

John noted that the code enforcement section was still being updated by Environmental Health staff. Melanie explained that when waste reduction programs started, a law existed that stated businesses selling motor oil are to have signage advertising oil recycling locations, and every county was to have an ordinance naming all oil recyclers. Bill Teitzel and Smokey Padgett are researching this; and Steve Skinner is checking with other counties and Ecology.

Terry Harris asked for an explanation on the difference in numbers shown on Table 6-1, "HHW Inventory," and how that data was extrapolated. The table listed HHW inventory for 2015 and projected inventory numbers for 2020 and 2030. John explained that the inventory projections were based on 2016 reports when there were 1,242 residential visits to the hazardous waste facility, yielding a participation rate of 3.6%. Terry noted that the fluorescent light numbers seemed excessive and questioned their accuracy. John will check further into the fluorescent light numbers.

Melanie asked if Appendix L – Lewis County Businesses and Hazardous Waste Sites and Transporters – changed a lot from the last time Chapter 6 was updated; and John replied that there were a lot of changes provided to us by Ecology.

Motion made to approve Chapter 6 of the Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan with further review of fluorescent light numbers, as they appear on Table 6-1, "HHW Inventory," by Lewis County Solid Waste Utility staff. Motion seconded and carried.

Melanie said Chapters 4 and 8 still need to be updated. She is hoping to have the updating process finished by the end of June. When all chapters have been reviewed and approved by the SWAC, the updated plan will be presented to the county's nine city councils. She wasn't sure if presenting it to the cities and Ecology at the same time is the proper procedure, but will get clarification.

6. NEW BUSINESS - None

7. REPORTS

SWAC CHAIR

Lee Coumbs reported that the Disposal District Commissioners are keeping track of the 1303 W. Reynolds Road clean-up and renewal of the Centralia host fee agreement.

COUNTY STAFF

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Steve Skinner reported that projected tonnage for 2018 is 68,500 and total tonnage for 2017 was 69,470.87, which was a growth rate of 11.35%. He said if tonnage remains at the same rate as it has so far this year, year-end tonnage could reach 70,000.

The Solid Waste Utility (SWU) received an application from Ecology for Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance grant. When approved, Lewis County will receive \$170,000 for two years, a 33% reduction from the county's previous grant amount.

Clean-up of the 1303 W. Reynolds Road property was nearly finished. The cost will be less than the original estimate of \$120,000 and is estimated to be closer to \$80,000.

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Melanie reported that the cost to send commingled recycling to the material recycling facility was \$51 per ton in January, attributable to China's National Sword policy; however, other commodities are helping support commingled recycling. Tom Rupert noted that a preliminary report indicates that the commingled recycling situation will get worse. Melanie noted that even if the contamination issue with commingled recycling improves, the National Sword problem will not get better because we'll suffer the effects of what recycling markets are paying for commingled recycling. Lewis County has started a "Recycle Right" plan, which involves sending educational material to customers, along with other publicity strategies. A part time, casual employee will soon be hired to monitor the recycle areas and explain recycling rules to the public.

Tonnage and customer numbers for LeMay Enterprises' curbside recycling and yard waste collection programs were ahead of 2017 numbers so far this year.

The following special events were mentioned by Melanie:

- The SWU is working with Centralia College on an Earth Day event, taking place April 20, at Centralia College; and sponsoring Styrofoam recycling, sensitive document shredding, as well as providing recycling information at various booths.
- MRC volunteers have a new educational series, "Repair What You Wear," which focuses on reducing the amount of clothing that ends up in the landfill.
- Melanie is working with the Chehalis Renaissance Committee's efforts to have recycling containers placed in downtown Chehalis this summer.

ERIK MARTIN, Public Works Director

A mediator for negotiating the Centralia host fee has been agreed upon in principle with the City of Centralia. Erik and Rob Hill, Centralia City Manager, plan to meet soon.

8. PUBLIC FORUM – None

9. ANNOUNCEMENTS – The next meeting is tentatively scheduled to be 1:30 p.m., Wednesday, April 4, 2018, in the large conference room of Public Services, 2025 N.E. Kresky Ave., Chehalis. Members will be notified if this meeting is cancelled.

10. ADJOURNMENT – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Donna Zuber, Administrative Assistant Sr.,
Lewis County Solid Waste Utility

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

August 1, 2018 – 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs. The following members were in attendance:

Don Bradshaw	Citizen, Winlock area
Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Peppy Elizaga	Business, & Recycling Industry (Hampton Lumber Mill, Morton)
Samantha Fleischner	Organics Waste Recycling Industry (Silver Springs Organics)
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis
Ed Lewis	Solid Waste and Recycling Industry (Waste Connections, Inc.)
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry (Lewis County Curbside Mgr.-Waste Connections, Inc.)
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Lewis County Master Recycler Composters)

The following non-members were in attendance:

Tim Fife	Interim Lewis Co. Public Works/Director
Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Recycling Coordinator
Smokey Padgett	Lewis Co. Environmental Health/Code Compliance Officer
Greg Gachowsky	Dept. of Ecology
Chad Sutter	Owner, Sutter Metals
Laurie Fife	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Office Assistant
Donna Zuber	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A determination was made that a quorum was present with eight (8) members in attendance.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made that the minutes of the June 6, 2018 meeting be approved as written. Motion seconded and carried.

4. MEMBERSHIP RECRUITMENT

Steve Skinner reported that Shawn O'Neill has not yet provided written notification of his desire for appointment to the SWAC.

5. OLD BUSINESS

Review Updated Draft of Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan, Chapter 2

Review of Lewis County's SHWMP draft of chapter two was led by Melanie Case. This chapter had already been reviewed by the plan subcommittee. A list of chapters already reviewed and approved by the SWAC was handed out. Drafts of chapter four, "Waste Reduction, Recycling and Composting" and chapter eight, "Funding and Implementation" are the next chapters for the plan subcommittee to look at, followed by the full SWAC. After the plan's eight chapters have been reviewed individually, they will be presented to the SWAC as a whole, and forwarded to Ecology and all Lewis County cities for inspection. Greg Gachowsky, Ecology, attended some subcommittee review sessions, and has already been given chapters to look over and send comments back to Melanie.

Melanie talked about important aspects of the chapter two draft, titled, "Current Conditions." There are sections of this chapter that did not change since the plan was last updated in 2008. Important changes were:

- Population information was updated from the state's Office of Financial Management. Population predictions made in 2008 did not come to fruition and were cut back.
- Lewis County's Central Transfer Station (CTS) was one of the facilities from which samples were taken for Ecology's 2009 and 2016 waste characterization studies. Data from those studies were used for the waste

generation and characterization section. Table 2.3 – Waste Disposal and Recycling Data – 2003 to 2015 – shows that recycling still needs improvement.

- Waste generation rates for 2020-2040 were based on information from Ecology's 2014 Annual Solid Waste Report. Future recycling rates were predicted, using Ecology's 2014 report and the county's population projections, as estimated by the Lewis County Community Development Dept.
- Waste composition studies over the years were compared, indicating that food and compostable materials are still being thrown away
- Lewis County's overall waste composition is described. It notes that inedible food, yard waste and edible food waste are the most prevalent in the residential waste stream. The commercial waste study shows 25% is recyclable and 19% is compostable.

Melanie and Kristen Buckman, Lewis County Solid Waste Accountant, are developing a 20-year projection on major areas such as recycling and household hazardous waste. Greg Gachowsky explained that Ecology's review of a county's SHWMP mostly focuses on the financial stability of major capital assets, such as household hazardous waste facilities. Every SHWMP must be updated every 20 years, which Lewis County did in its last cycle. If a plan is 10 years off from its updating process, it is a good idea to come up with a 20-year projection.

Melanie noted that chapter two is still in draft form and members were welcome to contact her with more comments or questions.

6. NEW BUSINESS

Status of commingled recycling at Lewis County transfer stations

The SWAC discussed the status of commingled recycling at Lewis County transfer stations and if program changes were necessary. The Chinese government's initiative that allows only ½ of 1 percent contamination in commingled recycling shipped to China has resulted in an increased cost to recycle commingled material, and prompted this discussion. In recent years, most commingled material from the West Coast of the U.S. has been exported to China.

Steve reported that some commingled materials, such as tin, aluminum, plastic and cardboard, collected at county transfer stations, are generating revenue as long as paper is removed. He said two part-time employees would have to be hired to monitor the commingled recycling containers and educate the public if material, such as paper, was not allowed in commingled recycling. At this time, the Solid Waste Utility (SWU), could get \$140 per ton for tin, aluminum and plastic, if paper is removed. For that reason, paper collected at the transfer stations would have to be collected in a separate container and sent to the material recovery facility (MRF) in Tacoma at the cost of \$30-\$40 per ton or landfilled.

Greg pointed out that other Washington counties are having similar experiences with the cost to recycle commingled material. He stated that financial reasons make the decision to not recycle easier. Steve and Melanie Case pointed out that landfilling commingled material collected at the transfer stations would convey the opposite message from LeMay Enterprise's pro-recycling message, as LeMay's curbside commingled recycling program will not change.

Bob Taylor questioned if accepting recyclable material that's expensive to get rid of will result in financial problems for the SWU. He thought it might be more feasible to change the recycling program. Melanie remarked that the purpose of transfer station recycling programs is to breakeven and not to make a huge profit. She said the yard waste and scrap metal programs are doing well and support commingled recycling. Melanie and Steve recently met with Dave Claugus of Pioneer Recycling, the MRF that receives Lewis County's commingled recycling, who stated that the next two years might be rough for commingled recycling, but the situation won't be forever. During the meeting, Dave Claugus reported that the July cost for commingled recycling went down; and Lewis County's commingled recycling is not getting landfilled, as Pioneer Recycling is able to source all of our material domestically.

Greg explained that Ecology does not have regulatory authority to make the blanket decision allowing recyclable material to be landfilled. Ecology's role is as a facilitator of getting the message out about keeping contaminated materials out of landfills. He advised Lewis County to compare the costs of changing its recycling program, particularly the hiring of extra employees, to the costs of not changing the program. He noted that there is not an

immediate solution to the commingled recycling problem. Steve pointed out that some counties are looking at charging a fee for recycling and/or hazardous waste.

At this time, the SWAC recommended that no changes should be made to the commingled recycling program at county transfer stations.

7. REPORTS

COUNTY STAFF

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Steve reported that the year-to-date total tonnage in June 2018 was about 190 tons less than the June 2017 total.

Steve provided free residential debris disposal voucher statistics for July: 414 vouchers issued; 314 vouchers used; CTS voucher tonnage was 80.73; East Lewis County Transfer Station (ELCTS) voucher tonnage was 13.89; and total voucher tonnage was 94.62.

Steve reported that a floor plan for a household hazardous waste facility has been provided by the engineering company hired to do a feasibility study for a new Hazo Hut; and the technical report showing the cost for a new facility will be coming soon. Opening of bids for a project to resurface the CTS tipping floor and another project to repair the ELCTS chutes recently took place. The projects will be awarded to the successful bidders on August 13. A finance subcommittee meeting to review the 2019 Solid Waste budget will take place near the end of August. Finance subcommittee members are Bob Taylor, Terry Harris, Lee Coumbs and Tom Rupert.

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Melanie reported that scrap metal, yard waste and tire recycling did well in June. The total amount received for recycling in June was \$11,896.62 and June's year-to-date overall total received was \$57,597.33.

Melanie noted that semi-truck tires have new prices: \$10 each, off the rim, and \$20 each, on the rim. Semi-truck tires on the rim are recycled and no longer landfilled. Bob Taylor wanted to know if revenue for televisions and electronics collected at transfer stations appears on a recycling report; and Melanie said that information appears on a household hazardous waste report. Bob requested that this report be provided to the SWAC in the future.

Tonnage numbers were down for both residential and curbside commercial commingled recycling, according to information provided by LeMay Enterprises. Tonnage was also less for LeMay's curbside yard waste recycling.

The Chehalis Renaissance team used recycling containers loaned to them by the City of Seattle during the recent Chehalis Fest. If this proved successful, the city intends to buy containers for future events.

8. PUBLIC FORUM – None

9. ANNOUNCEMENTS – The next meeting is scheduled for 1:30 p.m., Wednesday, September 5, 2018, in the large conference room of Public Services, 2025 N.E. Kresky Ave., Chehalis.

10. ADJOURNMENT – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:25 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Donna Zuber, Administrative Assistant, Sr.
Lewis County Solid Waste

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

September 5, 2018 – 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs.

The following members were in attendance:

Don Bradshaw	Citizen, Winlock area
Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Peppy Elizaga	Business, & Recycling Industry (Hampton Lumber Mill, Morton)
Samantha Fleischner	Organics Waste Recycling Industry (Silver Springs Organics)
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis
Ed Lewis	Solid Waste and Recycling Industry (Waste Connections, Inc.)
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry (Lewis County Curbside Mgr.-Waste Connections, Inc.)
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Lewis County Master Recycler Composters)

The following non-members were in attendance:

Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Recycling Coordinator
Smokey Padgett	Lewis Co. Environmental Health/Code Compliance Officer
Laurie Fife	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Office Assistant
Donna Zuber	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A determination was made that a quorum was present with eight (8) members in attendance.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made that the minutes of the August 1, 2018 meeting be approved as written. Motion seconded and carried.

4. MEMBERSHIP RECRUITMENT

If anyone comes across someone who shows interest in SWAC, please let us know. A member from one of our outlying communities would be a great addition to this committee.

5. OLD BUSINESS

Review Updated Draft of Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan, Chapter 4

Review of Lewis County's SHWMP draft of chapter 4, "Waste Reduction, Recycling and Composting", by Melanie Case. Greg Gachowsky with Department of Ecology, continues to assist Melanie and the subcommittee with the plan updates. He has spoken with the Department of Agriculture and Utilities and Transportation commission who will do a preliminary cost assessment. Growth in recycling has opened doors to contamination, more focus on sorting and keeping it clean and not going county wide at this time. Working with the chamber to offer assistance to business'. The recommendation is to continue The Master Recycler Composter program, focus on reaching out to the less advantaged communities, and work on food waste reduction. Finally, include recycling in any planning for the future of a possible new transfer station. There were a lot of positive remarks made about Melanie's "Highlights" hand out.

6. NEW BUSINESS

Review of 2019 Solid Waste Budgets

- **Fund 415 Budget** - Tonnage increase to 69,500, which will increase our revenue. The cost to transport and dispose of MSW will increase in April 2019, Host fee is expected to become a flat fee of \$225,000 per year and to increase/decrease on an annual scale. Annual Crane reserve of \$50,000 to remain the same for 2019. Clean up grant for non-profit organizations add \$2,000 for 2019. Transfer stations rent to remain the same.

B & O tax has increased 5% based on revenue. Credit/Debit card fees have remained the same. Beginning fund balance \$2,649,518, ending fund balance \$2,360,867 for a projected loss of \$288,651.

- **Fund 401 Budget** – Department of Ecology grants, we only have half of the year at this time but we should complete the program by the first quarter of 2019, this grant program ends June 30, 2019, ELCTS rent no change, Capital Improvements fund holding steady, we are making two major improvements this year – The CTS tipping floor and the ELCTS chutes, for \$390,000. Reimbursement from Public Works to Solid Waste for the litter program will increase by approx. \$6,000, Fund 415 will increase transfer to Fund 401 for monthly operating expenses. Administration cost will go down based on pay out of accruals for employee's retirement. Transfer Station and Recycling Programs have an increase, Hazardous Waste Program down, Code Compliance and Abatement showing \$100,000 down from Reynolds Rd cleanup. Landfill Closure down, Litter Program up based on Reliable Enterprises rate increase. Capital down based on the improvements and new crane. Beginning fund balance \$1,449,905 ending fund balance \$1,041,631.
- **Landfill Closure** – Everything has basically stayed about the same. A request was made to have the actual amount that has been spent on the landfill closure to date at the next meeting.

From this point on all of the budget sheets will include more actuals for comparison.

Lee Coumbs recommended to accept the preliminary budget and suggested an increase to the nuisance abatement fund of \$100,000 per year and open the fund to all jurisdictions in the county. Smokey Padgett stated that the problem is not cleaning up a property, but getting the property owner prosecuted.

Motion made to recommend approval of the Solid Waste Disposal District Fund 415 and Solid Waste Utility Fund 401 budgets as proposed. In addition, recommend a suggestion to increase the abatement fund by \$100,000 per year and open the fund to all jurisdictions in Lewis County. Motion seconded and carried.

7. REPORTS

SWAC CHAIR – No report

COUNTY STAFF

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Tonnage up 142 tons from 2017 and August 2018 was a record month. Residential disposal voucher program tonnage is higher than last year and issued vouchers down slightly.

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Tonnage overall is down compared to July 2018, tire tonnage is up. Commingled recycling is up and curbside yard waste pick-up is down. Styrofoam recycling event October 13, 2018 at Gardening for Everyone event at Centralia College. Grant funds were cut for shredding events. Electronic recycling spread sheet has been added per request. Solid Waste charges for electronic recycling, but Goodwill and Visiting Nurses are part of E- Washington program.

8. PUBLIC FORUM – None

9. ANNOUNCEMENTS – No meeting is scheduled in October, 2018.

10. ADJOURNMENT – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurie Fife, Office Assistant
Lewis County Solid Waste

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

December 5, 2018 – 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs.

The following members were in attendance:

Don Bradshaw	Citizen, Winlock area
Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Peppy Elizaga	Business, & Recycling Industry (Hampton Lumber Mill, Morton)
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Lewis County Master Recycler Composters)

The following non-members were in attendance:

Josh Metcalf	Lewis Co. Public Works/Director
Smokey Padgett	Lewis Co. Code Enforcement
Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Recycling Coordinator
Laurie Fife	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A determination was made that a quorum was present with (4) members in attendance and (1) call in.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made that the minutes of the November 7, 2018 meeting be approved as written. Motion seconded and carried.

4. OLD BUSINESS

- **Draft of Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan, Chapters 1- 8**

Melanie had the entire plan print out or by email for each person interested. Some of the updates that were made reflect the economic challenges that have led to declining tonnage at the transfer stations. Explanation of increases in the minimum fee, electronics recycling and CFC appliance recycling. The name of the grant has been changed to "Local Solid Waste and Financial Assistance Grant". There were other miscellaneous wording changes under the Implementation Plan. Reviewing of Chapter 8 is complete and Melanie will present the entire plan at the December SWAC meeting.

- **Planning for the Future of the Transfer Station**

Discussion regarding a new transfer station in the future. There were no objections to needing a new facility. Lee Coumbs brought up that there is a sizable amount of reserve funds that are available and need to be used. Public Works Director, Josh Metcalf, stated that it is a priority and needs to be bumped from 2023 to 2019. Use the district funds to do a feasibility study, which would identify a location and give the district a better idea of how much it will cost. Financing options for the construction were also discussed. Greg Gachowsky stated that he appreciated how our SWAC and the county are able to communicate so well.

5. NEW BUSINESS

- **Transfer Station's 25th Anniversary, April 2019**

Discussion with the Disposal District took place earlier this month and they stated that the SWAC members should be involved in the process. The Solid Waste office staff has thought of serving refreshments, handing out free stuff (litter bags, reuse grocery bags, pens, pencils, etc.) and/or discounting dump fees.

Steve will talk with Tom from Lemay's, Waste Connections, Chad Sutter and other vendors about any donations. We feel that this would be an opportunity to give back to the committee. Chad Sutter recommended a new sign at the entrance stating, "Serving Lewis County for over 25 Years", this idea was liked by the majority. We will be focusing on planning for the next 4 months, updates to follow. There was discussion on how the tipping fee 25 years ago was higher than it is now.

- **Hazo Hut Update**

Reskin the existing building and it will last for another 20 plus years for a lot less money than building a new structure. It will have a bigger and better ventilation system and a heated eyewash/shower station, which will meet the L & I requirements. Estimated cost to be somewhere around \$200,000 and would down for business for approximately 2 weeks.

6. REPORTS

SWAC CHAIR

Lee Coumbs brought up concerns with the legal issues of cleaning up properties and how it would be beneficial to have some legal assistance with this problem. There was discussion on the pros and the cons on handling cleaning up properties. This will be an on-going issue for the county. Lee also mentioned that he commented at the District Disposal meeting about how high our attendance has been and then he thanked everyone for their time.

COUNTY STAFF

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

October was another record month and we're on record to pass 70,700 tons this year, very steady even with the construction. The construction is about 40 % completed on the tipping floor. The Morton chutes are also about 40 % complete. The UTC is working with Ecology and Washington Refuse & Recycling Association to come up with a hard core recyclable materials list. Need to get the legislation to form a "hard fast" list that will work for everyone. We no longer have Reliable Enterprise litter crew working for LC Solid Waste. Working on getting another crew from the sheriff's office, using inmates. The other option would be to work with the courts to develop a means that people can work off their tickets and fines by pick up litter. Franklin County runs a similar program, it took a few years to get set up and running, but works well.

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Recycling tonnage overall is down compared to September 2018, tire and yard waste tonnage is up. Commingled recycling is down but curbside recycling pick-up is up.

STATE STAFF

Greg Gachowsky, Dept. of Ecology

Ecology has a "war" on State parks they want their litter funds back, that were given to parks to operate.

7. PUBLIC FORUM – None

8. ANNOUNCEMENTS – No meeting is scheduled in January 2019.

9. ADJOURNMENT – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurie Fife,
Administrative Assistant
Lewis County Solid Waste

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

December 5, 2018 – 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs. The following members were in attendance:

Don Bradshaw	Citizen, Winlock area
Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Peppy Elizaga	Business, & Recycling Industry (Hampton Lumber Mill, Morton)
Terry Harris (by phone)	Elected Official, City of Chehalis
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Lewis County Master Recycler Composters)

The following non-members were in attendance:

Josh Metcalf	Lewis Co. Public Works/Director
Smokey Padgett	Lewis Co. Code Enforcement
Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Recycling Coordinator
Laurie Fife	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A determination was made that a quorum was present with five (5) members in attendance.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made that the minutes of the November 7, 2018 meeting be approved as written. Motion seconded and carried.

4. OLD BUSINESS

- **Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan, Chapters 1- 8**

Melanie presented all eight chapters to the committee, it was accepted as complete. *Motion made to accept the Lewis County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan for approval, motion seconded and carried.*

- **Hazo Hut Update**

Heated eyewash/shower has been purchased and will be setup outside of the actual building, since there is no drain inside. Heavy duty fans have been ordered and slot ventilation hoods are being made. The improvements to the inside will be made for now but the replacement of the membrane will be pushed back to spring to early summer, based on rainy weather. Sprung Structures will cost somewhere around \$110,000 to remove existing membrane and reskin, the electrical and other construction could run around \$90,000. Bringing the total cost up to somewhere around \$ 200,000., which is a lot less than a new building.

- **Transfer Station's 25th Anniversary, April 2019**

The Disposal District board liked the idea of the new sign commemorating our 25 years and mentioned we use one of the local graphic design firms. We also discussed serving refreshments, handing out free stuff (litter bags, reuse grocery bags, pens, pencils, etc.) and/or discounting dump fees. Tom Rupert will donate some Lemay items to give away.

5. NEW BUSINESS

- No New Business

6. REPORTS

SWAC CHAIR

Lee Coumbs stated no report. Christmas Lights at Borst Park.

COUNTY STAFF

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Recycling tonnage overall is down compared to last year and the commingled recycling at the transfer station is still down due to the construction and contamination of the recycling material, commingled tonnage should return to normal after the construction. It seems that there are more people asking questions about recycling and wanting to learn. Even with our recycling tonnage being down our revenue is slightly up compared to the same month last year, but it still doesn't look like we will reach last year's totals. Curbside business area recycling picked up by Lemay is down. Curbside yard waste is doing well and is surpassing last year.

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

HHW and CESQG programs - There were 69 customers for the month. There were 145 gallons of Latex paint collected and 120 gallons given away, Oil base paint 36 gallons collected and 25 gallons given away. 59% of all materials collected at the Hazo Hut was returned to the public. The year to date revenue total for SQG/ Small Business Lead Acid Batteries is \$ 11,620.72.

Community Litter Cleanup Program - We no longer have Reliable Enterprise litter crew working for LC Solid Waste. There has been a lot of discussion on which way we should add more litter cleanup help. One of the options is to work with the courts to develop a means that people can work off their tickets and fines by picking up litter. Franklin County runs a similar program, it took a few years to get set up and running, but works well. One of the other options is to put up game cameras at the recurring illegal dumpsites and try to catch a visual of a person or vehicle.

Tonnage Reports - October was another near record month and we're on record to pass 70,000 tons this year, but November has not been as busy but steady even with the tipping floor construction.

Excessive cash amount – Over the last few months the subject has been brought up that the Disposal District has \$3,000,000 stacked up which needs further discussion. In Fund 415 the ending balance is \$2,778,832.21, by resolution and the State Auditors requirement that 3 months' worth of operation expenses should remain in the fund at all times, that changes the ending fund balance to \$1,088,832.21. One major flood event could deplete this amount and there would be no reserves, the district would need to immediately raise fees to try and compensate. Also remember in 2007-2008, the district maintained a healthy reserve designed for rate stabilization and those funds were depleted within 5 years when tonnages dropped and inflation hit the state. In Fund 401 the ending balance is \$1,146,641.81 after you take out nuisance abatement, crane reserve, and capital reserve for maintenance that changes the ending fund balance to \$300,478.31. The auditor states that \$300,478.31 is not a large enough reserve in Fund 401, but since we have the reserve in Fund 415 that can be transferred by the Disposal District Board, they haven't pressed the issue. The overall response from the members to this discussion was favorable and appreciative.

7. PUBLIC FORUM – None

8. ANNOUNCEMENTS – No meeting is scheduled in January 2019.

9. ADJOURNMENT – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurie Fife,
Administrative Assistant
Lewis County Solid Waste

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Wednesday, February 6, 2019 – 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Vice Chairman, Terry Harris, the following members were in attendance:

Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Peppy Elizaga	Business, & Recycling Industry (Hampton Lumber Mill, Morton)
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Lewis County Master Recycler Composters)
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry (Lewis County Curbside Mgr., Waste Connections, Inc.)
Eddie Lewis	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry (Waste Connections, Inc.)

The following non-members were in attendance:

Chad Sutter	Lewis County Business Owner
Greg Gachowsky	Department of Ecology, SW Regional Planner
Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Recycling Coordinator
Laurie Fife	Lewis Co. Solid Waste/Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A determination was made that a quorum was present with five (5) members in attendance.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Approval of the December 5th, 2018 meeting minutes will be postponed, as they were not part of this meeting packet, and there was no January meeting.

4. OLD BUSINESS

- **Central Transfer Station 25th Anniversary Celebration**
 - ◆ Friday, March 29, 2019, 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
 - ◆ Lemay donated \$1,500., Sutter Metals donated \$1,000. and the Disposal District board approved \$1,500. for this celebration.
 - ◆ There will be coffee, cookies, and water for the public.
 - ◆ We have ordered some free merchandize to be handed out to the public.
 - ◆ Master Recycler Composters will be around to help answer questions.

- **New Sign for Central Transfer Station**
 - ◆ Adna Iron Works is building the sign.
 - ◆ Metal sign with multiple layers and detailing.
 - ◆ Cost \$ 6,000.

5. NEW BUSINESS

- **Recycling Issues**
 - ◆ There have been some Legislative, Environmental Hearings regarding Ecology, which will help bring recycling business' back to the Northwest. Twenty years ago there was an agency, The Clean Washington Center, they worked with people who researched recycling issues and shared the knowledge. There needs to be a " Standardized Master Plan" for commingled recycling, it could consolidate the education and cut back confusion for the public for the entire state. Ecology would like to start Standardizing here in the Southwest Region.

- ◆ Education has to be the most important part of any plan regarding commingled recycling. When the sorting company is hauling 40% of what is sent to them to be processed has “clean” commodities is being sent to a landfill because of contamination. There is a lot of money of being wasted by all parties involved, that could be used for PSAs, training, or a person to assist the public at the recycling drop off.
 - ◆ Ecology grant funding is looking into all of the grants they support across the state and how many are used in recycling operations. Verifying that the amount of recycled goods is actually being recycled and not sent to the landfill. Greg is working on an internal verification form that would confirm that a load/box of recycling material is going to a recycling processing facility and not a landfill. Ecology is aware that a lot of the recycling they are paying for is not being recycled.
 - ◆ If the Transfer Stations decide to separate out the commingled recycling to help fight the contamination issue, we could setup hearings to change the ordinance at that time. Then all of Lewis County would be doing the same. Then we could do some PSAs with Lemay on educating the public.
- **SHWMP UPDATE** – The plan is complete and its ready to be sent on to The Utilities and Transportation Commission and Ecology to do their two-week cursory preliminary review. After the preliminary reviews, Greg will perform his final review and it should be much quicker. Probably by April we’ll be going out to the Cities for their approval.

6. REPORTS

SWAC CHAIR

LEE COUMBS, Mayor of Centralia, just came from a news conference, where it was announced that the new distribution center being built out on Galvin Rd, is for United National Food Incorporated. A grocery distribution center for western Washington, it will be hiring 350 workers and will be opening in July, 2019.

Lee concurred with the above mentioned recycling issues and agreed that we need to stay ahead of the ball and educate. He also commended Solid Waste on the budget for last year.

COUNTY STAFF

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

The most significant item to point out is that in December there was no commingled recycling hauled from the Centralia transfer station because of the tipping floor repairs and the box getting contaminated. The curbside programs were down a little bit compared to the previous December, but yard waste year to date was higher. The Master Recycler Composters have been very busy with several different classes; the worm composter class has 31 people signed up. Some of the new programs are, “Take a Bite Out of Waste” find out how to reduce the amount of food you throw away and learn how to make tooth paste. “Sweatshirt Switcheroo” will teach you how to take a stained old sweatshirt and remake it into a cardigan. We’ve started planning for Earth Day at Centralia College, April 22nd, we’ll be focusing on food waste. The chef at Hub City Grub is very interested in our environment. He’ll be teaching college students how to use less expensive foods, close to out of date foods and add in your left overs to make a nutritious dish in a crock pot or one skillet.

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

House Bill 1205, The Bag Ban- Washington State is trying to remove ALL plastic bags, grocery and produce, from the waste stream. They are planning to make the transition easy for both smaller and larger markets.

Packwood Business – Tracy Croshaw attended the Disposal District meeting, asking for garbage and recycling assistance for the Packwood rental property market. Steve and Tom discussed with her that garbage service is furnished by Lemay for every property owner in Packwood, if they’re willing to pay for it. Steve is going to look into possible grant funds to help setup some sort of recycling for that community during the 2019-2021 grant cycle.

Flow Control – At this point it is just a long feud between the college and the district. Steve Ward from the college believes that they have done nothing wrong with the permits. Erik Martin and Josh Metcalf think that the City of Centralia should be held responsible for issuing the permit to the college in the first place. The county needs to keep an eye on this issue, because the college wants to remove approximately 12 more homes to make room for an athletic field. If another agency should hear about this, they could come back on the county and demand the same price rate. The county will lose all control and Flow Control will mean nothing.

Host Fee Agreement – The new Host Fee agreement went into effect the 1st of January, 2019. There were ongoing negotiations and discussions that took place between the Disposal District and the City of Centralia, until an agreement was mutually agreed upon by both agencies. There will be a resolution signed at the next Disposal District meeting at the end of the month.

East Lewis County Transfer Station – There has been a major plumbing failure up there, Josh, Bill and Steve went to check it out. Bottom line the entire plumbing system is failing; we are working to replace all of the lines and put conduit in for some electric connections in the future.

Tire Recycling – All of the tires at Winlock are being hauled out, but there has been a delay with broken down equipment, hopefully by the 16th of this month it will be all cleaned up.

STATE STAFF

Greg Gachowsky, Ecology

Grant Funding – The state submitted a budget for the various agencies including Ecology to the Governor and he gave it his blessing or lack of, then it was sent onto Congress. Ecology submitted 28 Million for the Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance, which all the counties receive, including solid waste department as well as health and human services. Last year the state share for solid waste was \$ 133,000, this year it will be \$ 262,000. Last year the state share for health and human services \$ 71,000, this year it will be \$ 81,000. Some counties are not able to use all of the money they have been allocated, this is called “Unrequested Money”, and it is divided up to other counties that can use it. Then later on in the grant cycle they will look at the “Unspent Money”, and it will be divided up to the other counties that can use it by the end of the grant. The bottom line is if Ecology can’t spend all its grant money in a year how can they request more the following year. There was \$ 200,000 that the central region could not use so it came to the west region.

7. **PUBLIC FORUM** – None

8. **ANNOUNCEMENTS** – None

9. **ADJOURNMENT** – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurie Fife,
Administrative Assistant
Lewis County Solid Waste

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Wednesday, March 6, 2019 – 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Member, Bob Taylor.

The following members were in attendance:

Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Lewis County Master Recycler Composters)
Don Bradshaw	Citizen, City of Winlock
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry (Lewis County Curbside Mgr., Waste Connections, Inc.)
Eddie Lewis	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry (Waste Connections, Inc.)

The following non-members were in attendance:

Chad Sutter	Lewis County Business Owner
Greg Gachowsky	Department of Ecology, SW Regional Planner
Josh Metcalf	Lewis Co. Public Works Director
Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Recycling Coordinator
Laurie Fife	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Administrative Assistant, Sr.

The following were guest speakers:

Erik Martin	Lewis Co. Manager
Rob Hill	City of Centralia Manager

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A quorum was not present with only four (4) members in attendance.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

The approvals of the December 5th, 2018 and February 6th, 2019 meeting minutes, will be postponed, as there was not a quorum present.

4. OLD BUSINESS

• Central Transfer Station 25th Anniversary Celebration

- ◆ PSA has been sent out for the 25th Anniversary
- ◆ Friday, March 29, 2019, 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
- ◆ Lemay donated \$1,500., Sutter Metals donated \$1,000. and the Disposal District board approved \$1,500. for this celebration. Solid Waste would like to Thank Tom Rupert from Lemays, and Chad Sutter from Sutter Metals for their kind donations.
- ◆ We asked all SWAC members and meeting attendees to please come and Celebrate!
- ◆ There will be coffee, cookies, and bottled water for the public.
- ◆ We have free merchandise to be handed out to the public or won by playing a game.
- ◆ Working on a photo history board.
- ◆ Master Recycler Composters will be around to help answer questions.
- ◆ The new sign is being powder coated, hopefully it will be in place by the celebration.

• Solid Hazardous Waste Management Plan (SHWMP)

- ◆ The plan is complete and has been sent to Ecology for Greg to do his 2- week preliminary review, he will send it on to the Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC) and Department of Agriculture (AG). After the preliminary reviews, Greg will perform Ecology's final review. The preliminary review process is new and should be a time saver. We'll probably be taking the plan out to the cities for their approval by May/July.

5. NEW BUSINESS

• Flow Control

- ◆ Erik Martin stated that the offender of the Flow Control ordinance has been Centralia College and their contractors, that have been doing demolitions. At this time, both Erik and Rob Hill, are here to ask the SWAC for any suggestions or creative recommendations on a solution to be presented to the Disposal District Board, on how to proceed with flow control in the future. **Without having a quorum at this meeting, the committee could not make a decision at this time on this matter, but we can continue with a discussion.** The Flow Control Ordinance has been signed by all members (cities) of the district, that outlines their responsibilities as an individual city. Each member (city) should be held to the ordinance that was signed, and it is up to the district to uphold said agreement. Knowing that it is not an easy task, especially when the offender is Centralia College, a good member of the community, and it could get political. Erik is asking if anyone has heard of this happening somewhere else and how it may have been handled. The Flow Control Ordinance has been active in Lewis County since 1994. * This is not the first time this has come up with the college. About four years ago the college had a demolition project that was brought to Steve Skinner's attention. He met with the contractor on site and told him about the Flow Control ordinance. The contractor told Steve that the college had obtained the permit and had not mentioned that to him, but he brought the debris to the transfer station. Recently there have been two other separate incidences of demolition at Centralia College where the debris was not brought to the transfer station for disposal. Both times the City of Centralia issued the demolition permit to the college, and the contractors disposed of the debris elsewhere. When the apartment building on the corner of Centralia College Blvd. and S. Silver St. in Centralia was demolished by SkyCorp in October, 2018, Steve S. tried to talk to that contractor but was not successful. We watched and none of that debris was brought to the transfer station. Steve S. brought this subject up at the December 21st, 2018 Disposal District meeting. Commissioners Bobby Jackson and Edna Fund wanted this to be dealt with ASAP, before word spread around the county. The county (Erik & Josh?) met with the City of Centralia regarding the language on the permit and that's when we found out that the city issued the permit to the college. Erik M. spoke to Steve Ward from the college and was told that all of the debris went to a recycling center, Erik requested to see a receipt. After multiple requests he finally received a piece of paper with numbers on it, but no name (it looked like a 10 key adding tape). Still no proof of where the debris from the apartment building went, but Solid Waste knows it didn't come to the transfer station. In December 2018 the demolition of Kemp Hall on Centralia College campus began, we noticed 3 Kings Construction Co. trucks at the site. Steve S. tried to talk the construction workers on that site, but was also not successful. We watched the building coming down and the debris pile would be gone by the next week, and we were told it was Asbestos. The county did follow up and there was an asbestos abatement, but not the entire structure, like we had been told. The contractor had contacted Lemays for a rail container to haul the debris to the Centralia intermodal rail yard. Again no demo debris was brought to the transfer station.*
Back to discussion.

Two Supreme Court Decisions;

1. The Carbone decision – Ruled in favor of the contractor, because the waste facility (landfill or transfer station) was privately owned and operated.
2. The second time someone tried to use the Carbone Decision against a public facility and the Supreme Court said no this is different, because it is a public owned facility and the public can create flow control.

The Flow Control ordinance is between the county (members of the district) and the City of Centralia. The county doesn't have any legal authority on the contractor or the college, as the city is issuing the permit, which references the applicable city ordinance. We would have to pursue with the city and the city would enforce their permit requirements.

When SkyCorp demolished the apartment building they referenced the Carbone decision as to why they did not bring the debris to the transfer station. Erik has asked the Prosecuting Attorney's office to write a legal opinion on this, relative to Lewis County and the members (cities) of the Disposal District. Should something like this ever come up again, this legal opinion is all that has to be given to the contractor to prove they are wrong.

Eddie L. brought up that other cities and county demolition permits require a clean air agency permit also. Every time any demolition (taking out a load bearing wall) is done you have to verify with a clear air agency that there is no asbestos in the structure.

Steve S. and Melanie have both, recently received calls from contractors who have bid packets from the college to demolish 4 houses. Solid Waste just advises that Lewis County has flow control and all of the non-asbestos debris must come to the transfer station. Chad S. suggested that when the demo is completed, the contractor has to bring in all of the dump receipts from the Transfer Station to the city. Then the City of Centralia can sign off on the permit. If this is not completed the property would not be released by the city for any future construction. The cities and the county might want to consider implementing this policy in the flow control. Lewis County and the City of Centralia will discuss this last idea with their building departments. Rob H. comments on the fact he would not go after any punitive damages. Josh wants to set a precedent for the future, the flow control ordinance is not optional.

*******This topic will be carried over to the April 3rd, 2019 SWAC meeting for a decision.*******

6. REPORTS

SWAC CHAIR

No Report

COUNTY STAFF

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

2018 Recycling Program Report - At the back of the packet.

Monthly Recycling Report – This a new format for this report, decision was made to remove monthly and year to date financial totals. Need to break down staff time spent with recycling and calculate that amount into the financial totals. Bob Taylor requested that be done so we have true numbers on recycling. There really is nothing out of the ordinary, accept the yard waste is higher than expected. The curbside commingled recycling numbers are down compared to last January. The curbside yard waste numbers are up considerably from last January.

Bob Taylor asked Tom Rupert about getting some of the recycling labels for curbside recycle cans, so they can be handed out at his training classes and Tom agreed to work with Bob.

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Tonnage Report – January 2019 is a little higher than last year. February numbers look higher than last year, but everything is down probably because of the weather. Goal for 2019 is 69,500 tons, last year ended with 71,050. **East Lewis County Transfer Station** – There has been a major plumbing failure up there. A lot of the work has been done and hope to have water back on by Friday/Saturday.

Centralia Transfer Station – There have been some issues with the new concrete on the public side of the tipping Floor. Engineering has been working with the contractor on options, just don't want to pay them any more money. Possibly holding off and doing repairs ourselves somewhere down the line.

STATE STAFF

Greg Gachowsky, Ecology

Recycling Bills – There are two recycling Bills out now, that would create and fund a Recycling Development Center. This center would collaborate with stack holders, research and development of the markets for recycle commodities and would be in Ecology, and work in partnership with the Department Commerce. It will be different than the center that was around in 1980s-90s, Clean Washington Center, that was in the Department of Commerce. The bill aims to reduce contamination of recycling into the waste stream and deliver education and technical assistance on how to recycle right. Local jurisdictions would be required to develop and implement a recycling contamination reduction and outreach plan within their existing solid waste management plan. Ecology would

create a template to ease with the development of this plan. There are a few counties who are already making changes to their recycling plans. Greg states that he has been working on a form, that would certify that a load of recycling is not contaminated, and was actually recycled. This will be a requirement with Ecology before they reimburse those cost in the grant program.

Ecology purposed a budget of \$24 million and the Governor purposed \$20 million for the state. If it makes through legislation in tact it will mean an increase over last year across the board.

7. **PUBLIC FORUM** – None

8. **ANNOUNCEMENTS** – Open invitation to all SWAC members and meeting attendees to please drop by and celebrate with us, the 25th Anniversary of the Centralia Transfer Station, Friday March 29th 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Winlock Clean Up scheduled 2ndweek in June.

9. **ADJOURNMENT** – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:25 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurie Fife,
Administrative Assistant, Sr.
Lewis County Solid Waste

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES with Correction

Wednesday, April 3, 2019 – 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs.

The following members were in attendance:

Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Lewis County Master Recycler Composters)
Don Bradshaw	Citizen, City of Winlock
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry (Lewis County Curbside Mgr., Waste Connections, Inc.)
Peppy Elizaga	Business, & Recycling Industry (Hampton Lumber Mill, Morton)
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis

The following non-members were in attendance:

Greg Gachowsky	Department of Ecology, SW Regional Planner
Josh Metcalf	Lewis Co. Public Works Director
Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Recycling Coordinator
Laurie Fife	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Administrative Assistant, Sr.
Lindsey Pollock	Lewis County Citizen

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A quorum was present with six (6) members in attendance.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made that the minutes of the December 5, 2018, February 6, 2019 and March 6, 2019 meetings be approved as written. Motion seconded and carried.

4. OLD BUSINESS

• Solid Hazardous Waste Management Plan (SHWMP) Update

- ◆ Greg from Ecology met with Steve and Melanie earlier today and discussed issues with the preliminary review of the Solid Hazardous Waste Management Plan, for the most part no major issues. Need to add a narrative or a map that details the routes (normal & secondary) the hauling company uses to get to the landfill as part of Chapter 3. Rename Chapter 5, Special Waste or combine with another chapter to show purpose. Add a table or Pie chart of the disposal fees to show transparency and it would provide an easy understanding of solid waste financing. Bob Taylor asked why the state (Ecology) could not put together an example plan that would show the data required and would save all parties a lot of time. Melanie thanked the SWAC members for all of the help and support they have given her, while working on updating this plan.

Motion made that the Solid Hazardous Waste Management Plan, along with Greg's suggested changes, be approved as a draft plan. Motion seconded and carried.

5. NEW BUSINESS

• Flow Control

- ◆ Continuation from March 6, 2019 SWAC meeting, this committee has been asked to review all the information regarding the Flow Control issues with the City of Centralia, and make a recommendation to the Disposal District #1 Board. At March meeting, there was an in depth discussion on the flow control, but without a quorum, a decision could not be made. Solid Waste put together a packet of information including; Centralia demolition application and requirement form, email from Eric Eisenberg to both Lewis County and City of Centralia officials, memorandum

from Steve Skinner showing estimated lost revenue for the Central Transfer Station, along with an email from a contractor, a copy of Whatcom County's enforcement model, and a copy of the Lewis County Ordinance # 1123 was handed out to all members.

We were told that the City of Centralia will no longer issue permits to the college, all permits will be issued to the contractor that is doing the demolition, remodel, and new build. The Flow Control clause needs to be on **ALL** Lewis County City permits. After looking at the existing Flow Control Ordinance, which hasn't been updated for 25 years, it was decided that it needs to have some teeth added to it. Josh will start updating the ordinance and putting more specific information, like who will enforce, and possible administrative fees added to the ordinance. Each city within Lewis County will have to be accountable to the county for the Flow Control ordinance. The SWAC feels it should not make a recommendation to the Disposal District #1 board until the ordinance has been completed, and at that time the discussion can be resumed and a recommendation can be made.

- **2019 Residential Voucher Program**

There will be no changes made with the program. One voucher per residence, for one load up to 1,000 lbs. Starts May 1st and runs until September 30th.

6. REPORTS

SWAC CHAIR

No Report

COUNTY STAFF

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Recycle Reports – Do not show any change.

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Tonnage Report – February 2019 numbers are down from January, probably because of the weather. Compared to February last year numbers are a little higher than last year. Goal for 2019 is 69,500 tons, last year ended with 71,050 tons.

East Lewis County Transfer Station – The water system repair is complete.

Centralia Transfer Station – A settlement has been reached with Rognlin's regarding the bad concrete on the tipping floor. They will credit the county \$11,100.00 and we will do repairs ourselves somewhere down the line.

Anniversary Celebration Update – Everything went well and handed out goodie bags to all members.

STATE STAFF

Greg Gachowsky, Ecology

No change in the Asian market.

7. **PUBLIC FORUM** – None

8. **ANNOUNCEMENTS** – None

9. **ADJOURNMENT** – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurie Fife,
Administrative Assistant, Sr.
Lewis County Solid Waste

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Wednesday, May 1, 2019 – 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs.

The following members were in attendance:

Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Lewis County Master Recycler Composters)
Don Bradshaw	Citizen, City of Winlock
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry (Lewis County Curbside Mgr., Waste Connections, Inc.)
Peppy Elizaga	Business, & Recycling Industry (Hampton Lumber Mill, Morton)
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis
Samantha Fleischner	Organics Waste Recycling Industry (Silver Springs Organics)
Ed Lewis	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry (Waste Connections, Inc.)

The following non-members were in attendance:

Josh Metcalf	Lewis Co. Public Works Director
Bill Teitzel	Lewis Co. Public Health & Social Services
Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Manager
Laurie Fife	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A quorum was present with eight (8) members in attendance.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made that the minutes of the April 3, 2019 meeting to be approved with one correction. Motion seconded and carried.

4. OLD BUSINESS

- **Solid Hazardous Waste Management Plan (SHWMP) Update**
 - ◆ All of the corrections and additions that Greg from Ecology mentioned to Steve and Melanie last month are completed, the plan was sent back to Ecology and on to UTC and the Department of Agriculture for final approval. UTC has given the counties some new requirements that will need to be incorporated into the plan. Steve will be attending a Solid Waste Managers conference later this month and will present more information next month. Once Community Development completes the SEPA process and Ecology gives us the ok, and we will be off to the cities for approval in June/July.

5. NEW BUSINESS

- **Flow Control Update**

Josh Metcalf has been working on updating the 25-year-old Flow Control Ordinance. He has been discussing things with the Prosecuting Attorney and making changes. He should have the document complete in a about another week, then off to the Prosecuting Attorney for a final review before sending to SWAC members for review prior to next meeting.
- **2019 Residential Voucher Program**

County's voucher program started today, City of Centralia's "Street Clean Up" scheduled for Saturday, May 4th, and Winlock's city clean up scheduled June 2 to June 8.
- **Solid Waste Advisory Committee By-Laws**

Please review the by-laws and make notes about anything that may need to be updated. At the June 5th meeting there will be election of officers.

6. REPORTS

SWAC CHAIR

LEE COUMBS,

I keep praising the SWAC members for their attendance and the continued ability to agree on what is best for Lewis County, like the support of the free residential voucher program. The Disposal District board is very honored to have the support of our SWAC.

COUNTY STAFF

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Is not in attendance, Steve Skinner gave the recycle reports.

Recycle Reports – Still a lot of red for March 2019 and do not think we are going to see any changes soon.

Comingled numbers are down, but not because of drop offs. It is because of carelessness or intentional garbage dumping into comingled box and contaminating entire box. Eventually we hope to have volunteers help direct the recyclers. Curbside comingled recycling is down as well but the curbside yard waste is showing an increase. Recycling continues to change worldwide and it is effecting how Lewis County should be recycling.

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Tonnage Report – March 2019 numbers are up from February, probably because of the better weather. Compared to last year's numbers March is a little lower than last year.

Grant Update – The state grant budgets for this year were at \$28 million, and then by the time they passed budget it's down to \$10 million, which is exactly the same amount as last year. There will be no grant funding for any recycling projects, because 2/3 of any grant monies Lewis County gets, goes for operating the Hazardous Waste Program. If we were to cut back on any recycling, it could cause so much confusion with the public. Bottom line is that the public does not know that Lewis County and Lemay pays for recycling, so do we charge to recycle? or limit commodities to the ones that might make a little money to help pay for the hauling. This discussion will be continued, it was even mentioned that we should hold some sort of workshop.

Projects

East Lewis County Transfer Station – The water system repair is complete.

Centralia Transfer Station – A settlement has been reached with Rognlin's regarding the bad concrete on the tipping floor. They will credit the county \$11,100.00 and we will do repairs ourselves somewhere down the line. Have ordered the replacement membrane for the Hazo Hut and should be installed early this summer.

Legislative Updates – Recycling Bill –pasted; Food Waste Reduction Bill-pasted; Product Labeling Bill-pasted; Plastic packaging Bill-pasted; Paint Stewardship- died; Plastic Straw Bill-died; Plastic bag Bill-died; Senate Bill 5993- Has cut most of our solid waste financial assistance.

7. PUBLIC FORUM – None

8. ANNOUNCEMENTS – None

9. ADJOURNMENT – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:25 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurie Fife,
Administrative Assistant, Sr.
Lewis County Solid Waste

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Wednesday, June 5, 2019 – 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs.

The following members were in attendance:

Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Lewis County Master Recycler Composters)
Don Bradshaw	Citizen, City of Winlock
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry (Lewis County Curbside Mgr., Waste Connections, Inc.)
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis
Ed Lewis	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry (Waste Connections, Inc.)

The following non-members were in attendance:

Greg Gachowsky	Dept. of Ecology SW Region
Chad Sutter	Business Owner, City of Centralia
Josh Metcalf	Lewis Co. Public Works Director
Bill Teitzel	Lewis Co. Public Health & Social Services
Jeff Pfluger	Lewis Co. Public Health & Social Services (New)
Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Recycle Coordinator
Laurie Fife	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Administrative Assistant, Sr.

Welcomed new person in attendance, Jeff Pfluger, we all introduced ourselves .

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A quorum was present with six (6) members in attendance.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made by Don Bradshaw and seconded by Terry Harris to approve the minutes of the May 1, 2019 meeting.

Motion carried.

4. OLD BUSINESS

- **Solid Hazardous Waste Management Plan (SHWMP) Update**

Revisiting of Chapter 4 of the plan - Washington Utility Transportation Commission (WUTC) has requested more narratives be added to Chapter 4, explaining how Lewis County deals with recycling. Covering commingled recycling, how we evaluate the cost and decide where we send our commodities for recycling. We get quotes from different recycling markets and based on the costs that's how we decide where to ship. Included a chart showing the different commodities weight, price, hauling cost, processor's fee but the bottom line was not an accurate total. Recommendation was made to change to Overall Gross Receipts. Over all the updates to the plan were positive. Because this request covered some significant changes to the previously approved plan, WUTC suggested that the plan come back to SWAC before the entire plan is presented to the cities hopefully by the end of July. The fact that, staff have updated this plan has saved the county funds.

Motion made by Don Bradshaw and seconded by Bob Taylor to approve Chapter 4 of SHWMP as presented.

Motion carried.

5. NEW BUSINESS

- **Flow Control Update**

SWAC has asked Josh Metcalf to update the Flow Control Ordinance and give it “some teeth” to move forward on the issues with City of Centralia and Centralia College not following the ordinance. He has been working with the Prosecuting Attorney’s office on updating the language of the 25-year-old Flow Control Ordinance. A chart of values using different structural materials has been created in the enforcement section, to assist with calculating loss of debris hauled outside of the ordinance. Both the county and the cities will have to approve the new language and commit to what is best for the county. Lewis County will be the enforcer of this ordinance with support of each city in turn. There are only three counties in the State that have a flow control ordinance, so there are not a lot of templates/standards to follow. Any change requests should be emailed to Laurie Fife, to be added as track changes to the draft ordinance, that will be reviewed by SWAC, the cities attorneys, and the Prosecuting Attorney before finalization.

Motion made by Don Bradshaw to accept this ordinance draft as written, RE changes made, seconded by Terry Harris. Motion carried.

- **Election of Officers**

Current officers Lee Coumbs, Chair and Terry Harris, Vice Chair were asked if they would agree to serve one more year, they both agreed.

Motion made by Don Bradshaw to keep current officers for one more year, seconded by Tom Rupert. Motion carried.

- **Recycling Workshop**

The SWAC has agreed to form a Recycle Sub Committee who will further discuss all of the recycling changes, brainstorm on possible trends and report back to SWAC. Six members have volunteered to form this committee. The date of first meeting will be in July. A suggestion was made that we have some examples of what can be recycled to help ID proper recycling. **RECYCLING IS NOT FREE**

6. REPORTS

SWAC CHAIR

LEE COUMBS,

No report.

COUNTY STAFF

MELANIE CASE, *Recycling Coordinator*

Recycle Reports - The yard waste boxes continue to have contamination. Silver Springs Organics, where the yard waste is processed, reported that 3 boxes in a row had garbage. The Central Transfer Station is helping its customers in recycling by color-coding the commodity boxes. Nevertheless, a lot of people do not follow the rules, recycling is not free if it is not done correctly it costs the county more than hauling garbage. A minor error was brought up that the numbers used under tires on the report were incorrect. The processor’s fee should show calculations on the number of tires showing on the report.

STEVE SKINNER, *Solid Waste Utility Manager*

Tonnage Report – April 2019 numbers are up from March. Compared to last year’s numbers it’s higher than last year.

Projects :

East Lewis County Transfer Station – The water system repair is complete.

Centralia Transfer Station – Still have not closed out with Rognlin’s on the tipping floor repairs.

Hazo-Hut – Replacement membrane for the Hazo Hut has been ordered and should be on site by mid August.

Residential Voucher Program – Going well, but we do have many people receiving multiple vouchers. Working on figuring this out.

Legislative Updates –

#1114 Food Waste - Funding will come from litter program

#1543 Recycling Sustainability “CROP”(Contaminated Recycle Outreach Program); Ecology’s new education Program. These will be an additional requirement to SHWMP in the future, July 2021.

#1652 Paint Stewardship- Passed; It will be set-up similar to the Lights E-Cycle program.

GREG GACHOWSKY, Ecology

Counties can use grants funds to finance education for the CROP. Communities smaller than 25,000 are exempt. Solid Waste and Public Health & Social Services have submitted their grant applications for LSWFA. We hope to be able to request some of the “Unrequested Money”.

Group Discussion – Bill Teitzel brought up Childhood Elevated Blood Lead levels, stating that these findings are becoming more frequent, it is thought to be because more families with small children are buying older homes and remodeling, finding multiple layers of old lead paint. During the removal process the dust is inhaled by the children leading to the elevated levels. **All painted wood is solid waste.**

Abandoned RV issue – Lewis County has been inundated with abandoned junky RVs. Who is paying the disposal fees? No one wants to be responsible. State funded program will be used up by bigger cities.

7. PUBLIC FORUM – None

8. ANNOUNCEMENTS – Don Bradshaw thanked all parties who helped with the Clean Up. Winlock’s Egg Days June 15th and Centralia’s Summer Fest on July 4th.

9. ADJOURNMENT – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:05 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurie Fife,
Administrative Assistant, Sr.
Lewis County Solid Waste

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Wednesday, August 7, 2019 – 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs.

The following members were in attendance:

Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Lewis County Master Recycler Composters)
Don Bradshaw	Citizen, City of Winlock
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry (Lewis County Curbside Mgr., Waste Connections, Inc.)
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis
Ed Lewis	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry (Waste Connections, Inc.)
Peppy Elizaga	Business, & Recycling Industry (Hampton Lumber Mill, Morton)
Samantha Fleischner	Organics Waste Recycling Industry (Silver Springs Organics)

The following non-members were in attendance:

Greg Gachowsky	Dept. of Ecology SW Region
Josh Metcalf	Lewis Co. Public Works Director
Bill Teitzel	Lewis Co. Public Health & Social Services
Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Recycle Coordinator
Laurie Fife	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A quorum was present with eight (8) members in attendance.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made by Don Bradshaw and seconded by Bob Taylor to approve the minutes of the June 5, 2019 meeting.

Motion carried.

4. OLD BUSINESS

• Solid Hazardous Waste Management Plan (SHWMP) Update

The final updates of the plan has been delayed; Melanie has not been able to obtain requested information regarding a missing county code ordinance from Community Development. Bill Teitzel mentioned that he had a similar problem with Community Development. County codes and ordinances have been removed, and or changed and there is no explanation. If Melanie continues to have, problems with that department, Josh may have to intervene. When the plan is complete it will be presented to the cities.

• Flow Control Update

All of the updates are complete and the ordinance is sitting at the PA's office awaiting approval. Centralia College is setting up equipment to tear down another house across from the Post Office. City of Centralia is still not sending permit copies over to Steve, per agreement Lee Coumbs will address this issue.

5. NEW BUSINESS

• Recycling Workshop

The group, which includes Tom Rupert, Bill Teitzel, Bob Taylor, Don Bradshaw, Lee Coumbs, Steve Skinner, and Melanie Case will be meeting monthly prior to the SWAC meeting. We started by brainstorming about the contamination of the comingled boxes and we do the same for all commodities. There is a company in Portland that is interested in our comingled and cardboard recycling and it would cost us less then what we are paying now. The transfer station will be setting up some test loads to obtain some feedback.

6. REPORTS

SWAC CHAIR

LEE COUMBS,

No report.

COUNTY STAFF

MELANIE CASE, *Recycling Coordinator*

Recycle Reports – Melanie has applied for the “Waste Reduction & Recycle ” WRRED” grant, she asked SWAC for a letter of support. Motion made by Don Bradshaw and seconded by Terry Harris for SWAC to send a letter of support, motion carried. The month of June there was no comingled recycling at the Centralia Transfer Station, every box was contaminated. The commercial comingled total for June is low because the transfer station did not have any boxes hauled. Today there were two MRC volunteers show up to work in the recycle area, they assisted about 40 people. There were issues with a language barrier, so pictorial signage might be helpful. The Recycle Sub-Committee will be discussing and reviewing numerous possibilities to what may work best for the Centralia Transfer Station’s recycle area.

STEVE SKINNER, *Solid Waste Utility Manager*

Wood Chipping – Only took 2 days, Solid Waste kept approximately 180 tons for residential give away, and 280 tons was sent to the waste treatment plant. We are set up to help residents load pickups and trailers.

Grants

- **CLCP** – Community Litter Cleanup Program is under way.
- **LSWFA** – Resolution will be before the BOCC August 26, 2019.

Projects

- **CTS LED light retro fit** – Changing all streetlights and pack lights on the tipping floor building to LED fixtures using the BPA program with the City of Centralia. This program will subsidize almost half of the cost.
- **Hazo-Hut** – Prepping for the new membrane, Alpine will start removing fire suppression, and the power will be disconnected. While the reskinning and updates are being completed, the Hazo Hut has been temporarily moved over to the Recycle building.
- **Mobile Tipping Floor Office** – Due to the rodent infestation of the office space, a portable building will be set up for the employees. The actual office space will be gutted and decisions made as to the best course of action will be taken. Bill Teitzel mentioned that there is an increasing rat problem in Centralia and Chehalis at this time.

Residential Voucher Program – 2,094 vouchers issued, 1,541 redeemed for approximately 488 tons, which is about 100 tons over last year.

County Budget process starts September 9th –

- SWAC financial sub-committee will meet in September and will report to this group at the October 2, 2019, general SWAC meeting.
- Centralia Landfill Closure Group (CLCP) and Executive Advisory Committee (EAC) meetings will be scheduled the latter part of October.

GREG GACHOWSKY, *Ecology*

With the cuts in the grant funds the counties are receiving much lower amounts, but there are possibilities after they have used all of their money they many apply for “Unrequested Funds” or “Unspent Funds”. These funds are moneys that other counties were not able spend, so it is re-allocated. Greg is very pleased that Melanie has applied for the Waste Reduction Recycle grant because in the past most of its funds have gone to King and Snohomish counties. This grant deals mostly with contamination reduction, so Lewis County should be a shoe in!

Group Discussion – Bill Teitzel was asked about the new concrete recycling business out on Highway 6, will be sending information regarding exempt concrete recycling businesses. Lee Coumbs mentioned that Steve Kopa, volunteer for Centralia Litter Crew, has requested donations of waste bags, Greg may be able to locate some with Ecology. Bill Teitzel asked if there was news about funding for abandoned junk motorhomes. Greg stated not at this time, homeless encampments are higher on the states list.

7. **ANNOUNCEMENTS** – Southwest Washington Fair September 13 to 18, MRC and Master Gardeners will have a booth in the floral building and Melanie will have a recycle area with information and games in the Kids Zone.
8. **ADJOURNMENT** – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:40p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurie Fife,
Administrative Assistant, Sr.
Lewis County Solid Waste

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Wednesday, September 4, 2019 – 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs.

The following members were in attendance:

Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Lewis County Master Recycler Composters)
Don Bradshaw	Citizen, City of Winlock
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry (Lewis County Curbside Mgr., Waste Connections, Inc.)
Ed Lewis	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry (Waste Connections, Inc.)

The following non-members were in attendance:

Greg Gachowsky	Depart. Of Ecology SW Region
Bill Teitzel	Lewis Co. Public Health & Social Services
Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Recycle Coordinator
Rose Williams	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A quorum was present with five (5) members in attendance.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made by Don Bradshaw and seconded by Bob Taylor to approve the minutes of the August 7, 2019 meeting. Motion carried.

4. OLD BUSINESS

● Solid Hazardous Waste Management Plan (SHWMP) Update

Melanie has not been able to complete the plan she has requested information from Community Development multiple times with no response. The ordinance that is part of County Code 8.25, and that code has completely been omitted, it is a requirement in the plan. Bill Teitzel mentioned that he had a similar problem with Community Development where County codes and ordinances have been removed, and or changed and there is no explanation. At this point Josh needs to intervene with Community Development. Greg suggested to add more language. SWAC is not at all understanding of this delay. They had approved the plan and were told it would go out to the cities in May – June. Ecology is requesting a map showing temporary emergency disaster debris drop sites added to the plan. When the plan is complete it will be presented to the cities.

● Flow Control Update

PA's office stated that the Flow Control version that was revised was not a current version. They are working with Josh to rectify some wording. It was mentioned that this could be similar to the above-mentioned ordinance problem. Lee Coumbs mentioned to the Centralia City Manager that the demo permits are not automatically be forwarded to the Transfer Station per agreement, he will monitor problem.

5. NEW BUSINESS

● Recycling Workshop Update

Decision was made to monitor each commodity and see what it costs to recycle and then to compare the costs if the commodity is not recycled. Appreciate members donating more of their time to SWAC.

6. REPORTS

SWAC CHAIR

LEE COUMBS,

- No Report...see above mentioned New Business

COUNTY STAFF

MELANIE CASE, *Recycling Coordinator*

Recycle Reports – Melanie has applied for the Waste Reduction & Recycle Education (WRRED) grant. In July the transfer station started tracking the comingled recycling boxes for contamination, 5.12 tons were too contaminated and were sent to the tipping floor for disposal. Tire totals for July reflect collections from April, May, and June also. The commercial comingled totals for July are up from June and the curbside yard waste is down.

STEVE SKINNER, *Solid Waste Utility Manager*

Grants

- **CLCP** – Community Litter Cleanup Program is under way.
- **LSWFA** – Waiting for signed hard copy to be sent, but we are able to submit for payments.

Projects

- **Hazo-Hut** - New membrane is completely installed, Alpine is reinstalling the fire suppression system, and the power will be reconnected. The new fan has been installed on the roof and the louvers are on two sides of the building and will replace the air the fan is removing. While the reskinning and updates are being completed, the Hazo Hut has been temporarily moved over to the Recycle building. Steve mentioned that he would like to have some sort of Grand Reopening celebration and will ask the District Board for approval and then set a date.
- **Mobile Tipping Floor Office** – Due to the rodent infestation of the office space, a portable building has been set up for the employees. The actual office space will be gutted and decisions made as to the best course of action will be taken.

Tonnage Reports

- The month of July had record tonnage and revenue for both transfer stations.

Residential Voucher Program

- For the month of July 1,747 vouchers issued, 1,437 redeemed for approximately 488 tons, which is about 150 tons over last year.

Budget process -

- SWAC financial sub-committee will meet on September 25th and will report to this group at the October 2, 2019, general SWAC meeting.
- Centralia Landfill Closure Group (CLCP) and Executive Advisory Committee (EAC) meetings are scheduled October 23, 2019 at 1:30 to 3:30, meetings will run consecutively.

GREG GACHOWSKY, *Ecology*

- Paint Stewardship is on September 26, 2019, John and Steve will be attending.

Group Discussion – Bill Teitzel mentioned that PHSS has hired a legal consultant to review their Chapter 8 Codes, to verify the codes are in compliance with WAC. Two new companies looking for solid waste exemptions for concrete and asphalt in progress and an exempt complaint facility, a cardboard recycler in Centralia, he will be following up with.

7. ADJOURNMENT – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:18 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurie Fife,
Administrative Assistant, Sr.
Lewis County Solid Waste

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Wednesday, October 2, 2019 – 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs.

The following members were in attendance:

Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Bob Taylor	Public Interest Group (Lewis County Master Recycler Composters)
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry (Lewis County Curbside Mgr., Waste Connections, Inc.)
Ed Lewis	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry (Waste Connections, Inc.)
Peppy Elizaga	Business, & Recycling Industry (Hampton Lumber Mill, Morton)
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis

The following non-members were in attendance:

Josh Metcalf	Lewis Co. Public Works Director
Bill Teitzel	Lewis Co. Public Health & Social Services
Chad Sutter	Business Owner, City of Centralia
Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Recycle Coordinator
Kristen Buckman	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Accountant
Laurie Fife	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A quorum was present with six (6) members in attendance.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made by Peppy Elizaga and seconded by Tom Rupert to approve the minutes of the September 4, 2019 meeting. Motion carried.

4. OLD BUSINESS

• Solid Hazardous Waste Management Plan (SHWMP) Update

Melanie has obtained the information regarding the changed county codes and now she will be completing the plan, including the requested map showing the temporary emergency disaster debris drop box sights. The SWAC members still do not understand the delay. When the plan is complete it will be presented to the cities.

• Flow Control Update

Since the county codes have been revamped, the PA's office has suggested that the updated Flow Control ordinance be compared with the existing county code chapters pertaining to Flow Control. Once this has been completed a new draft of the ordinance will be brought back to SWAC for approval.

5. NEW BUSINESS

• Solid Waste Budget

1. **Fund 415** – Projected budget tonnage for 2020 is 75,000. Hauling & Disposal rates to landfill increased based on 80% of CPI, increase is \$ 1.26 per ton. 2020 increased expenses & revenue will project a loss of (\$600,845) which is over 2019 loss of (\$384.158). The ending fund balance for 2020 \$2,149,082 down from 2019's \$2,749,927.
2. **Fund 401** – Capital projects for 2020 are to purchase two 40 yard boxes, update scale software, CTS tipping floor office, ELCTS roof repairs, and new tires for the CTS loader. LSWFA grant will be spent out in 2019, Recycle and HHW program expenses will be paid out of 415 transfer.

Reserve Balances end of 2020:

Capital	\$ 341,382.
Crane	\$ 192,428
Nuisance Abatement	\$114,846
Land Closure	\$ 287,993

Motion was made by Bob Taylor and seconded by Terry Harris to approve the budgets as was presented to SWAC. Motion carried.

- **Feasibility Study** – Had mandatory walk thru at CTS with eight consulting groups. Looking for insight on when and where to build additional transfer station, also analyze all rates, and service levels. Bid opening is set for November 4th.
- **Recycling Workshop Update**
This month the group reviewed yard waste including the grind-able tree debris from 2016 thru 2018. The amount of yard waste has increased which drives the hauling and disposal numbers up at a very steady pace over the years. The average cost to recycle yard waste during this three period was (\$37.78) per ton. Next month the group will be reviewing Glass recycling and Dave Claugas from Pioneer Recycling will be attending to share his knowledge on the current recycle issues.

6. REPORTS

SWAC CHAIR

LEE COUMBS,

- No Report

COUNTY STAFF

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Recycle Reports – Melanie has been approved for the Waste Reduction & Recycle Education (WRRED) grant. The \$80,000 will allow Melanie to hire an assistant who will work the “Recycle Right Campaign”, educating at the county’s schools and the Farmers Markets about food contamination found in recycling and cutting down on food waste. Recycling is constantly changing and the thought is to be proactive and be ready for whatever is coming! The August recycling reports look about the same except for the activity in yard waste from grinding the wood debris. It shows the actual costs for the grinding, hauling and maintenance of the site.

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Projects

- Centralia Landfill Closure Group (CLCG) and Executive Advisory Committee (EAC) meetings are scheduled for October 23, 2019. The CLCG meeting will be reviewing the Landfill budget with all the cities who are part of the CLCG. The EAC meeting will be reviewing the budgets for Fund 401 and Fund 415 with all cities within Lewis County. See New Business for break down.
- **Hazo-Hut** - New membrane is complete, we are waiting for Sprung to return and finish fixing some unacceptable issues, door rails, and Alpine has completed installing the fire suppression system. The power will be reconnected after the hot water heater is installed in mid-November and the eyewash station will be up and running. During this process, the Hazo Hut has been temporarily moved over to the Recycle building. Steve mentioned that he would like to have some sort of Grand Reopening celebration and will ask the District Board for approval and then set a date.
- **Mobile Tipping Floor Office** – Due to the rodent infestation of the office space, a portable building has been set up for the employees. The actual office space will be gutted and decisions made as to the best course of action will be taken.

Residential Voucher Program Final Report

- 3,781 vouchers issued, 2,933 redeemed for approximately 888.21 tons, which is 200 tons over last year.

7. ADJOURNMENT – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurie Fife,
Administrative Assistant, Sr.
Lewis County Solid Waste

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Wednesday, November 6, 2019 – 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chairman, Lee Coumbs.

The following members were in attendance:

Lee Coumbs	Elected Official, City of Centralia
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry (Lewis County Curbside Mgr., Waste Connections, Inc.)
Peppy Elizaga	Business & Recycling Industry (Hampton Lumber Mill, Morton)
Terry Harris	Elected Official, City of Chehalis
Samantha Fleischner	Organics & Recycling Industry (Silver Springs Organics)

The following non-members were in attendance:

Greg Gachowsky	Department of Ecology
Shannon Jones	Department of Ecology
Josh Metcalf	Lewis Co. Public Works Director
Steve Skinner	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Recycle Coordinator
Laurie Fife	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A quorum was present with five (5) members in attendance.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made by Peppy Elizaga and seconded by Samantha Fleischner to approve the minutes of the October 2, 2019 meeting. Motion carried.

4. OLD BUSINESS

• Solid Hazardous Waste Management Plan (SHWMP) Update

Melanie is waiting for maps from GIS to include with the plan. She also is searching for some clarity from Megan Moorefield with Ecology, regarding HHW and RCW codes used by Community Development. The plan will be distributed to the cities in December and January for approval.

• Flow Control Update

Since the county codes have been revamped, the PA's office has suggested that the updated Flow Control ordinance be compared with the existing county code chapters pertaining to flow control, once this has been completed we will have to propose a code change. Josh is meeting with the PA tomorrow to discuss the process. When the ordinance is updated, it will be brought back to SWAC for approval.

5. NEW BUSINESS

• Feasibility Study Update

Josh opened the proposals yesterday and has sent them out to be scored by a few individuals. The first week in December, the scores will be tallied and the top candidates will be interviewed. A decision will be made and we should have a signed contract by the beginning of 2020, followed by twelve months of work. The purpose of this process is to look at current operation levels and make improvements, and the possibility of constructing an additional transfer station, and evaluate our rate structures for now and into the future.

• Recycling Workshop Update

The recycling subcommittee has evaluated each commodity that is recycled in Lewis County, looking at cost effectiveness to recycle. Greg Ryan from Pioneer Recycling was present at today's meeting; he suggested that the county's recycling ordinance be amended to remove milk and juice cartons (gable top cartons). These cartons have a waxy coating that does not mix well with paper during recycling, so recycling plants are no longer accepting them. Making this change may cut back on the contamination of the comingled recycling.

Motion made by Terry Harris and seconded by Peppy Elizaga to recommend removal of gable top containers (milk and juice containers) and frozen food boxes from the recycling ordinance. Motion carried.

6. REPORTS

SWAC CHAIR

LEE COUMBS,

- Lee will be leaving SWAC after December and the City of Centralia will be appointing a new member.

COUNTY STAFF

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Recycle Reports – Both transfer stations are still tracking contamination in comingle; 7 boxes for September, 5 boxes from CTS and 2 from ELCTS.

The Master Recycler Composter volunteers have 2 leaf exchanges scheduled November 9th and 23rd from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. The Christmas tree recycling event runs from December 26 to January 12. On November 16th, there will be an upcycling holiday event.

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Projects

- **Hazo-Hut** – Almost complete, John will start moving everything back in and when hot water heater arrives the outside emergency eyewash and shower will be hooked up. A mechanical engineering firm will verify that the airflow meets safety regulations.
- **Mobile Tipping Floor Office** – There have been a few contractors respond and they agree that this project should be two separate jobs; demo and then review how to proceed.

WA State Paint Stewardship - A Paint-Care program manager will be stopping by CTS to meet with John Hanson and Steve Skinner in the next couple of weeks. This program will assist with removing the undesirable cans from our facility. The paint that will be available through the Swap Shack will be mostly full-labeled cans. This program will take the partial cans and combine with other paint to make a sellable product.

Tonnage for September has dropped almost a half a ton, but it is that time of the year.

GREG GACHOWSKY, Department of Ecology

Greg brought Ecology's new West Side Material Management Coordinator, Shannon Jones, to our meeting. She will be helping the western counties with the contamination reduction plans on the local and regional levels. Has almost completed the Waste Reduction and Recycling Education Grant (WRRED), which Melanie's programs will receive \$ 80,000.00. UTC has announced a new set of guidelines and cost assessment questionnaire.

7. ANNOUNCEMENTS – No December meeting. Steve's retirement is January 10, 2020.

8. ADJOURNMENT – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:35 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurie Fife,
Administrative Assistant, Sr.
Lewis County Solid Waste

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Wednesday, January 8, 2020 – 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Steve Skinner.

The following members were in attendance:

Max Vogt	Elected Official, City of Centralia Mayor Protem
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry (Lewis County Curbside Mgr., Waste Connections, Inc.)
Ed Lewis	Commercial Recycling Industry/Waste connections, Inc.
Peppy Elizaga	Business & Recycling Industry (Hampton Lumber Mill, Morton)
Samantha Fleischner	Organics & Recycling Industry (Silver Springs Organics)
Bob Taylor	Master Recyclers-Composters
Terry Harris	Chehalis citizen

The following non-members were in attendance

Josh Metcalf	Lewis Co. Public Works Director
Bill Teitzel	Lewis Co. Public Health and Social Services
Greg Gachowsky	New Lewis Co. Solid Waste Manager
Steve Skinner	Exiting Lewis Co. Solid Waste Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Recycle Coordinator
Rose Williams	Lewis Co. Public Works Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A quorum was present with six (6) members in attendance.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made by Peppy Elizaga and seconded by Bob Taylor to approve the minutes of the November 6, 2019 meeting. Motion carried.

4. SWAC Membership changes effective January 2020

- Lee Coumbs no longer mayor of Centralia. That city council will choose which council member will be the SWAC member at an upcoming meeting.
- Terry Harris no longer on city council of Chehalis, but will continue as a citizen of Chehalis SWAC member.
- Tom Rupert nominated Terry Harris as SWAC Chairman, and seconded by Peppy Elizaga
- Peppy Elizaga nominated Bob Taylor as SWAC Vice Chairman, and Tom Rupert seconded.

Motion made by Samantha Fleischner and seconded by Peppy Elizaga to elect Terry Harris as Chairman and Bob Taylor as Vice Chairman. Motion carried.

5. OLD BUSINESS

- Solid Hazardous Waste Management Plan (SHWMP) Update**
Working on getting a presentation time scheduled with the city councils. Then the plan will be sent off to Ecology.
- Flow Control Update**
Working with the PA's office on the code change and language for the ordinance.
- Feasibility Study Update**
Held interviews with the top two consulting firms who responded to our Request for Proposal (RFP). Made some reference calls on both firms and both are qualified and capable. At the next SWAC meeting an announcement will be made as to which firm has been chosen. We are looking to have the feasibility study complete by the end of 2020.

6. **NEW BUSINESS**

- **Updated Solid Waste Positions**

- 1) **Manager**- New Solid Waste Manager is Greg Gachowski, comes from Ecology and is familiar with our facilities and needs.
- 2) **HHW Coordinator** – We have received a few applicants for this position, but we are reevaluating the needs for the HHW program and landfill monitoring needs.
- 3) **SWOS**- New hire to fill SWOS opening from Dan LaFrance (ELCTS) retirement.
- 4) **Office Assistant** – We are receiving applications for this position closing on January 23, 2020.

- **Update SWAC member list with representation**

Hope to have the updated list completed by next meeting.

7. **REPORTS**

SWAC CHAIR

COUNTY STAFF

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Recycle Reports – Central Transfer Station had no comingled recycling that was not contaminated, ELCTS had a couple clean boxes. Working on educating the public with the “Recycle Right” campaign. The Master Recycler Composter volunteers are doing a Christmas tree recycling event runs from December 26th to January 12th from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. They also will be recycling Styrofoam and non-working holiday lights. Home and Garden Show January 31st to February 2nd for “Recycling Right” and Compost training. Winter upcycling classes on January 25th.

STEVE SKINNER, Solid Waste Utility Manager

Projects

- **Hazo-Hut** – Emergency eyewash station has not been completed, but taking HHW on Wednesdays and recycling oil six days a week.
- **Mobile Tipping Floor Office** – Nothing new to report.
- **Wood Grinding** – Last grinding of the year. Working on grinding contract for this year.

4. **ANNOUNCEMENTS** – Steve mentioned an issue with Fire Mountain Farms storing hazardous waste at three different properties in Lewis County. Department of Ecology and Emerald Kalama Chemical (EKC) are working on a plan to resolve this issue.

5. **ADJOURNMENT** – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:35 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurie Fife,
Administrative Assistant, Sr.
Lewis County Solid Waste

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Wednesday, February 5 2020 – 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chair, Terry Harris.

The following members were in attendance:

Jerry Lord	City of Chehalis
Don Bradshaw	Winlock citizen
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry (Lewis County Curbside Mgr., Waste Connections, Inc.
Ed Lewis	Commercial Recycling Industry/Waste connections, Inc.
Peppy Elizaga	Business & Recycling Industry (Hampton Lumber Mill, Morton)
Bob Taylor	Master Recyclers-Composters
Terry Harris	Chehalis citizen

The following non-members were in attendance

Bill Teitzel	Lewis Co. Public Health and Social Services
Peter Lyon	Department of Ecology
Chad Sutter	Sutter Metals
Greg Gachowsky	New Lewis Co. Solid Waste Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Recycle Coordinator
Laurie Fife	Lewis Co. Public Works Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A quorum was present with seven (7) members in attendance.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made by Bob Taylor and seconded by Peppy Elizaga to approve the minutes of the January 8, 2020 meeting. Motion carried.

4. OLD BUSINESS

- **Solid Hazardous Waste Management Plan (SHWMP) Update**
Scheduling with the city councils to present the existing plan. Some changes in 2020 may impact the Plan, examples include the addition of CROP to our plan. The UTC updated the cost assessment questionnaire last year, a required piece of the plan. The questionnaire is a survey of our finances and rate projection.
- **Flow Control Update**
Josh is working with the PA's office on the code change and language for the ordinance, then a hearing will be scheduled.
- **Feasibility Study Update**
Working with HDR Consultants on the contract pieces. The study will be look at current levels of service for our existing transfer stations, costs of operations and the possibility of updating the Centralia transfer station and/or the addition of another transfer station. Final report should be in late fall or winter of 2020.

6. NEW BUSINESS

- **SWAC member list with representation**
The representation of our SWAC is prescribed by law. (RCW 70.95.165) It lists we must have nine (9) members and shall represent a balance of interests including, but no limited to, citizens, public interest groups, business, the waste management industry, agriculture, and local elected public officials. We have all of the mentioned areas covered except agriculture. Washington State Department of Agriculture reviews the plan once sent to Ecology, thus an agricultural representative is also required. Greg's goal is to have a balanced representation with members that actively contribute. Annually we would like to remind and invite cities not currently represented to attend and participate in SWAC.

- **SWAC By-Law review**

SW staff made one change already, reflecting the agriculture representation. We ask that SWAC review the by-laws and come to the next meeting with any suggestions. Bob commented that he feels that some of the by-laws are more like a policy or procedure.

7. REPORTS

SWAC CHAIR

TERRY HARRIS – No Report

COUNTY STAFF

MELANIE CASE, Recycling Coordinator

Recycle Reports –Three wood chipping events occurred in 2019 and the costs associated with the yard waste program shows a loss for the year based on those additional costs. High levels of contamination at CTS resulted in disposal of all comingled recycling material. Curbside recycling material continues to contain high levels of garbage. Chad reminded everyone that the Corona Virus is affecting the commodity markets that are all overseas, all of the mills have had down turns within the last week. Melanie and volunteers have classes going on in February; upcycling class focused on Valentine’s Day “I Heart Upcycling”, our Basic Composting class, and “Take a Bite Out of Waste”.

BILL TEITZEL, Code Enforcement

Updates - Last month entities received citations regarding a construction and demolition project. The material from the project went across the street to another parcel for disposal, against the permit, thus both sites received citations. Inspections of exempt solid waste facilities should begin in April. There may be a possibility that we have some Corona Virus waste come thru the transfer station.

GREG GACHOWSKY, Solid Waste Utility Manager

HHW Coordinator – Updated position description is online and open for applications. Bob mentioned concern regarding managing of the landfill, and the monitoring and maintenance have been covered. This position will be 90% working the hazardous waste facility and 10% working the closed landfill. Looking for an individual to take ownership of the position.

PETER LYON, Department of Ecology

Updates – Ecology submitted a budget requesting money to help cleanup solid waste from the homeless encampments. Stewardship programs for batteries, medical sharps, the statewide bag ban and the other bills should have a final updates by next month. Every county should have the Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP) template by July 2020.

8. ADJOURNMENT – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurie Fife,
Administrative Assistant, Sr.
Lewis County Solid Waste

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Wednesday, September 9, 2020 – 1:30 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chair, Terry Harris.

The following members were in attendance:

Don Bradshaw	Winlock Citizen
Samantha Fleischner	Organics & Recycling Industry - Silver Springs Organics - ZOOM
Terry Harris	Chehalis Citizen
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry - Lewis County Curbside Mgr., Waste Connections, Inc.- ZOOM
Bob Taylor	Master Recyclers-Composters

The following non-members were in attendance

Bill Teitzel	Lewis Co. Public Health and Social Services - ZOOM
Nick Harbert	Waste Management - ZOOM
Greg Gachowsky	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Recycle Coordinator
Karen Hirte	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Office Assistant
Josh Metcalf	Lewis Co. Public Works Director

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A quorum was present with five (5) members in attendance.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made by Don Bradshaw and seconded by Bob Taylor to approve the minutes of the July 29, 2020 meeting. Motion carried.

4. OLD BUSINESS

• SWAC By-Law Review

Greg, Terry and Bob had a meeting to discuss the actual definitions in the by-laws of what the SWAC is and does. Greg made some suggestions to define Ordinances, Policies, Programs and Rules in the by-laws. Greg tasked the SWAC members to come up with any additional changes and email the suggestions to him. Further discussion can occur at the next meeting and possible approval of the new by-laws.

• Member to Fill Agricultural Representation

Jason Adams, Program Coordinator WSU Extension, has submitted his letter of interest for this position. Jason will submit his application to the BOCC. Don Bradshaw made a motion to Accept and forward Jason's application to the BOCC for consideration. Samantha Fleischner seconded the motion.

• Satellite Oil Collection Presentation

Melanie presented a power point on the history of the oil collection program. She cited RCW 70A.224.020 which calls for every county to update their Moderate Risk Plan and challenged counties to capture a certain amount of oil. She spoke about the early years of the program and showed photos of the old satellite tanks. Melanie also spoke about the PCB contaminations of the oil tanks and gave examples of incidents and the large fines incurred.

There are many concerns with the satellite collection sites. People are leaving garbage and hazardous materials behind at the sites and weather is flooding the oil collection tanks causing contamination. Melanie showed photos of the present day collection sites with evidence of these issues. There was some discussion about who is responsible for taking care of the sites. Greg informed the SWAC that the cities are responsible for the sites with the fire districts next and lastly the County when things are not taken care of.

The presentation also showed the costs incurred by the Solid Waste Utility to keep the satellite sites open. There are many options for the public to take their oil including Jiffy Lube, Walmart, Oreilly's and Auto zone. Further discussion was tabled until the next meeting.

- **Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan (SHWMP) Update**

Melanie presented a power point and shared with the SWAC where they have been with the plan and where they are wanting to go. She explained the many delays faced since 2013 including former directors who wanted change of direction, delays in inter-local agreements and staff time. Melanie went on to explain that the goals for the plan are to have a flexible/adaptable program, economic sustainability, education and outside influences. She spoke about RCW 70.95 which requires local government to maintain current solid waste management plans and although our plan is delayed, they are aware it is being worked on. The plan is supposed to be updated every five years. The status of the previous plan recommendations will be included in an appendix and they will also cover the changes in solid waste regulation and policy since 2009. Melanie gave an overview of the chapters in the plan and will be contacting the SWAC plans sub-committee to schedule meetings to work on the CROP. The goal is to have the plan completed by the April 2021 SWAC meeting.

5. **NEW BUSINESS**

- **Revised Interlocal Agreement for Solid Waste Disposal Administration**

Greg shared at the last Disposal District meeting there was a special meeting of the BOCC and DD at the same time to discuss their interlocal agreement. Each committee has specified roles and Greg presented a table about the responsibilities of the BOCC and Disposal District Committee. The interlocal agreement hasn't been updated since 1993. The agreement should be renewed and reviewed every 5 years. The charts showed who the SWAC should report to for which types of items. As the new manager, Greg would like to do things more linear and would like to formalize procedures so it is easier to clarify how things should be done. This will help in the future so anyone can come in and see the correct procedures and understand the processes easier. He also showed a diagram of the flow of the decision making process with the BOCC. This information will help the SWAC to make informed and documented recommendations.

- **Increased Vendor Rates**

Greg shared that they are in the beginning stages of the budget process. He presented a table of the top 4 vendors the Utility works with and their cost increases. He also mentioned the increase in curbside services in the unincorporated parts of Lewis County. This information will contribute to the budget conversations in the future. The next SWAC meeting will focus most if not all on the budget.

6. **REPORTS**

SWAC CHAIR

TERRY HARRIS – Terry expressed his appreciation to Bob and Greg for their meeting and understanding better what Greg's intentions are moving forward.

There was a motion by Don Bradshaw to change the SWAC meetings from the first Wednesday of the month to the second Wednesday of the month. Bob Taylor seconded the motion. Bob Taylor made a change in the motion to change the meeting time to 1:00pm-3:00pm. Don Bradshaw seconded the motion. Motion Passed.

COUNTY STAFF

GREG GACHOWSKY, LCSW Manager – No Report

Tom Rupert-Waste Connections- No Report

BILL TEITZEL, Code Enforcement- Bill is going to the BOCC for approval on an abatement. He will meet with Greg to discuss this further and hopes to have it completed late October-early November.

He also has been in contact with GCR Tires, a local company, who is hoping to do a community outreach project by helping a community member with a tire clean-up. If anyone has any citizens in mind who can use this generous offer, please contact Bill.

PETER LYON, Dept. of Ecology – No Report

8. ADJOURNMENT – There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:12 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Karen Hirte
Office Assistant
Lewis County Solid Waste

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Wednesday, December 9, 2020 – 1:00 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee was called to order by Chair, Terry Harris.

The following members attended:

Don Bradshaw	Winlock Citizen
Bob Taylor	Master Recyclers-Composters
Terry Harris	Chehalis Citizen
Jason Adams	Agriculture/WSU Extension Program Coordinator - ZOOM
Peppy Elizaga	Business & Recycling Industry - Hampton Lumber Mill-ZOOM
Samantha Fleischner	Organics & Recycling Industry - Silver Springs Organics - ZOOM
Tom Rupert	Solid Waste/Recycling Industry - Lewis County Curbside Mgr., Waste Connections, Inc.-ZOOM
Eddie Lewis	Commercial Recycling – Waste Connections, Inc. – ZOOM
Max Vogt	City of Centralia Councilman - ZOOM

The following non-members attended

Bill Teitzel	Lewis Co. Public Health and Social Services - ZOOM
Peter Lyon	Department of Ecology – ZOOM
Nick Harbert	Waste Management - ZOOM
Steve Gilmore	Republic Services – ZOOM
Josh Metcalf	Lewis Co. Public Works, Director
Kallan Kersavage	Lewis Co. Household Hazardous Waste Coordinator
Greg Gachowsky	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Manager
Melanie Case	Lewis Co. Recycle Coordinator
Laurie Fife	Lewis Co. Solid Waste Administrative Assistant, Sr.

2. DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

A quorum was present with nine (9) of ten members in attendance.

3. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion made by Bob Taylor and seconded by Samantha Fleischer to approve the minutes of the November 18, 2020 meeting. Motion carried.

4. OLD BUSINESS

- SWAC By-Laws
 - Final review of changes made to the SWAC By-Laws were discussed last month. SWAC agreed on changes and an updated version will be brought to Chair/Vice-Chair for signature in January.

Question: Bob Taylor asked for an explanation of the difference between an Officer and a Board member? Greg's response was they are the same.

Motion made by Don Bradshaw and seconded by _____ to accept the SWAC By-Laws with updates as presented. Motion carried.

- Used-oil Satellite Collection Tanks - review of changes and requested information on Satellite Oil Collection Program.
 - Polling of the four remaining sites - Onalaska and Packwood have requested to be removed from the program. Winlock and PeEll, will be meeting with their councils regarding their options.
 - Contamination Costs - Morton Transfer Station has a contaminated tank and an estimate for cleaning is \$2,800. This does not include the oil disposal cost.

- There are no businesses taking used oil off the I-5 corridor.
- Determine amount of gallons received by private businesses from residents (via Ecology). Not able to obtain this information per Ecology.

Comment: Peter Lyon mentioned that the statute strongly encourages the county work with private businesses to receive annual reporting on the amount of gallons collected from the public.

Options to consider

1. Continue current program
2. Transfer Sponsorship to cities or other entities
3. Close satellite sites

Question: Terry Harris asked if the personnel cost mentioned earlier is an additional or an existing cost. Greg's response was it is an existing cost.

SWAC agreed to hold off on making a decision until Greg hears back from Winlock and PeEll, topic carried over to January 2021.

5. NEW BUSINESS

- Lewis County Contamination Reduction Outreach Plan (CROP) – Lewis County is required to develop a CROP and include in the Solid Waste Management Plan by deadline July 1, 2021.

CROP Requirements:

1. A list of actions to reduce contamination in all existing recycling programs.
2. A list of key contaminants in recycling programs.
3. A discussion of problem contaminants and their impact on the collection system.
4. An analysis of the costs and other impacts to the recycling system from contamination.
5. An implementation schedule and details on conducting outreach.

Asking SWAC to use part of future monthly meetings to help develop the CROP and will have a draft at the January 13, 2021 meeting.

Question: Bob Taylor asked would this CROP include curbside pickup. Peter Lyon responded that he would encourage working with Waste Connections.

6. REPORTS/UPDATES

- SWAC
Terry Harris, Chair – No report.
- Lemay/Waste Connections
Tom Rupert, District Manager – Filed a request for a rate increase with the WUTC for unincorporated Lewis County. The last general rate increase was approved by the WUTC November 1, 2010. Since that time, the company has experienced higher costs for employee wages & benefits, fuel, and truck equipment. Letters went to all customers explaining how this increase will affect their charges.
- Department of Ecology
Peter Lyon – Governor has issued 2021 budget, a base of \$10 million for LSWFA and Ecology has asked for an additional \$15 million. Plastic Bag Ban will go into effect January 1, 2021 and will include a detailed education and complaint/feedback form. Businesses are required to charge a minimum eight cents per bag and retail and food service establishments.
- Lewis County Code Enforcement
Bill Teitzel – Tire event at the fairgrounds was a great success. Illegal dumpsites are increasing and unable to find any information for tracking culprits, plus had a few calls for dumped needles. Abatement case at 414 Russell Rd, which should finalize in the first quarter of 2021. Working on Sutter Metal's solid waste permit application. Exempt Inspection of 77 Recycle went well and impressed with their products. Island County made a decision regarding drug use at a property and contamination, which could affect local law

enforcement and public health in the future. We will be working with the PA's office to implement a plan for Lewis County. Exempt Inspection of 77 Recycle went well and impressed with their products.

Question: Don Bradshaw asked about dumpsite on Jones Road. Bill responded it is a problematic situation.

- Lewis County Solid Waste
Greg Gachowsky, Manager – Tonnage is up showing the impact related to COVID had on the amount of waste people brought in to transfer stations. October includes Fire Mountain Farms contaminated bio-solids.
Melanie Case, Recycling Coordinator – MRCs and MGs Annual Christmas tree recycling 12/26 thru 1/10/21. The Recycle Reset kickoff will start January 2; this is the beginning of the end of commingled recycling and returning to source-separated. There will be a three-month education period for the public; plastics will no longer be accepted at the transfer stations, only by curbside pickup. This is a huge part of the CROP previously mentioned.

7. ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Open invites are still going out to all members of the Disposal District (cities) to join SWAC.

8. ADJOURNMENT

Motion made to adjourn by Don Bradshaw and seconded by Bob Taylor. Motion carried.

Chair Terry Harris adjourned meeting at 2:30.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurie Fife
Administrative Assistant, Sr.

Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee – Minutes

Wednesday, January 13, 2021 at 1:00 p.m.

This was a ZOOM meeting only.

1. **ROLL CALL:** Call to order by Terry Harris at 1:00 p.m. *Members in attendance.*

Member Name	Representation	Attendance
Terry Harris	SWAC Chairman	P
Bob Taylor	SWAC Co- Chairman	P
Jason Adams	WSU Extension/ Agriculture	P
Don Bradshaw	Citizen/Winlock	U A
Peppy Elizaga	Business/Hampton Lumber	P
Samantha Fleischner	Waste Management Industry	P
Eddie Lewis	Waste Management Industry	U A
Jerry Lord	Chehalis Councilperson	U A
Tom Rupert	Waste Management Industry	P
Max Vogt	Centralia Councilperson	U A
Attendance is recorded for members P=Present; EA=Excused Absence; UA=Unexcused Absence		
Non- Member Name	Representation	
Shannon Jones	Department of Ecology	
Kathy McPherson	UTC	
Josh Metcalf	Lewis County Public Workers, Director	
Bill Teitzel	Lewis Co. Public Health & Social Services	
Greg Gachowsky	LCSW Utility, Manager	
Melanie Case	LCSW Utility, Recycle Coordinator	
Laurie Fife	LCSW Utility, Administrative Assistant	

A quorum was present with six (6) of ten members in attendance.

2. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** None

3. **PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES:** December 9, 2020 meeting minutes were amended and approved.

Motion made by Bob Taylor and seconded by Peppy Elizaga to approve the amended minutes of the December 9, 2020 meeting. Motion carried.

4. **BUSINESS AGENDA:**

- 4.1. **Review Action Items:** (Note: completed action items will be shown on the table for the next meeting's minutes then be "dropped". Date in Comments/Resolution section indicates the date the last update was discussed/provided)

Action Item Number	Task Description	Responsible Person	Comments/Resolution
090920-A	Used Oil Satellite Collection Tanks	SWAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendation 09/09/2020 • Recommendation 01/13/2021 – Completed 1/13/2001
120920-A	Used Oil Satellite Collection Tanks- provide update on all satellite sites.	Utility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update – waiting on responses from Onalaska (LCFD 1) and Packwood (LCFD 10). 11/18/2020 • Update – waiting on responses from Pe Ell and Winlock. 12/09/2020 • Update on Satellite containers – Complete 1/13/2021
120920-B	Present draft CROP to SWAC	Utility	Review 12/09/2020

4.2. Used Oil Satellite Collection Tanks:

The utility received letters from Onalaska (LCFD 1), Packwood (LCFD 10), City of PeEll, and Winlock stating they want to discontinue the Used Oil Satellite Collection program.

Motion made by Bob Taylor and seconded by Terry Harris to move forward and make recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners to close the used oil satellite collection sites. It was an unanimous vote.

4.3. Recycle Reset:

Started in January 2021 at both transfer stations. Changes include the removal of commingled and plastic recycling. The public struggles with the concept of commingled recycling costing the utility over \$20,000 in 2020 to dispose of contamination. Recycle Reset gets back to the basics, separating: (4); Glass (bottles & jars), Mixed Paper, Corrugated Cardboard, and Metal, to eliminate the confusion and the opportunity of dumping garbage directly into recyclables. Melanie and the volunteers will be spending time in the recycle area answering questions and educating the public. In February, outreach will be mailed to all county residents. Curbside recycling (done by LeMay) also made changes; no more shredded paper, no waxy-coated milk or juice boxes, and no frozen food boxes. Keep your eye on Recycling....It's always changing!

4.4. Reports/Updates:

4.4.1. SWAC – Terry Harris, Chair- No report.

4.4.2. LeMay/Waste Connections – Tom Rupert, District Manager

Subject: LeMay processed 3,200 tons of industrial biosolids from three Fire Mountain Farms locations, sent to the Roosevelt Landfill.

4.4.3. Department of Ecology – Shannon Jones

Subject: Info and details on Ecology updates from today's meeting

	Bill #	Short Title	Sponsor
HB	1053	Delaying restrictions on carryout bags	Peterson
HB	1118	Recycling and waste and litter reduction	Berry
SB	5022	Recycling and waste and litter reduction	Das
SB	5040	Enhancing litter control along state highways	Fortunato

4.4.4. Code Enforcement – Bill Teitzel

New waste oil and solid waste illegal dump site on private property.

4.4.5. Lewis County Solid Waste – Utility Staff
Covered in section 4.3 Recycle Reset

5. **NEXT MEETING AGENDA ITEMS:** No Suggestions
6. **NEXT MEETING:** February 10, 2021 from 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.
7. **ANNOUNCEMENTS:** Master Recyclers and Composters recycled 559 Christmas trees and 4 trailer loads of Styrofoam from December 26th to January 10th. *Thank You for your commitment of time and support.*
8. **ADJOURNMENT:** The meeting adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee – Minutes

Wednesday, February 10, 2021 at 1:00 p.m.

Location: Lewis County Public Services, Large Conference room, 2025 N.E. Kresky Ave, Chehalis
Live Meeting with ZOOM option.

MASKS ARE REQUIRED

1. **ROLL CALL:** Call to order by Terry Harris at 1:15 p.m. *Members in attendance.*

Member Name	Representation	Attendance
Terry Harris	SWAC Chairman	P
Bob Taylor	SWAC Co- Chairman	P
Jason Adams	WSU Extension/ Agriculture	P
Don Bradshaw	Citizen/Winlock	P
Peppy Elizaga	Business/Hampton Lumber	P
Samantha Fleischer	Waste Management Industry	P
Eddie Lewis	Waste Management Industry	U A
Jerry Lord	Chehalis Councilperson	U A
Tom Rupert	Waste Management Industry	E A
Max Vogt	Centralia Councilperson	P
Attendance is recorded for members P=Present; EA=Excused Absence; UA=Unexcused Absence		
Non- Member Name	Representation	
Peter Lyon	Department of Ecology	
Shannon Jones	Department of Ecology	
Kathy McPherson	UTC	
Matthew Perkison	UTC	
Kim Ashmore	City of Centralia Public Workers, Director	
Nick Harbert	Waste Management	
Steve Gilmore	Republic Services	
Josh Metcalf	Lewis County Public Workers, Director	
Bill Teitzel	Lewis Co. Public Health & Social Services	
Greg Gachowsky	LCSW Utility, Manager	
Melanie Case	LCSW Utility, Recycle Coordinator	
Laurie Fife	LCSW Utility, Administrative Assistant	

A quorum was present with eight (8) of ten members in attendance.

2. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** None

3. **PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES:** January 13, 2021, meeting minutes were approved by motion.

Motion made by Samantha Fleischer and seconded by Bob Taylor to approve the minutes of the January 13, 2021, meeting. Motion carried.

4. **BUSINESS AGENDA:**

4.1. **Review Action Items:** (Note: completed action items will be shown on the table for the next meeting's minutes then be "dropped." Date in "Comments/Resolution" section indicates when last update occurred.

Action Item Number	Task Description	Responsible Person	Comments/Resolution
120920-B	Present draft CROP to SWAC	Utility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review 12/09/2020 Presented and distributed 2/11/2021 complete
011321	Review Draft CROP and provide comments	SWAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review 02/10/2021

4.2. Contamination Reduction & Outreach Plan (CROP):

Melanie reviewed the requirements of the CROP, which included actions to reduce contamination; key (problem) contaminants found in recycling and their impacts; analysis of costs and impacts to recycling, an implementation schedule of the outreach. The draft CROP will be forwarded to all SWAC members for review and comment. The draft CROP and comments will be discussed at the March 10th SWAC meeting.

4.3. Recycle Reset Updates:

Recycle Reset challenges continue in the recycle boxes. The commingled container will be removed on March 1st. An educational recycle mailing including a magnet will be going out to all county residents in the later part of February. The first load of paper recycling went to market.

4.4. Reports/Updates:

- 4.4.1. SWAC – Terry Harris, Chair- If members are unable to attend SWAC meetings, please notify Laurie so absences can be excused, and SWAC can anticipate a quorum present.
- 4.4.2. LeMay/Waste Connections – Tom Rupert, District Manager – No Report
- 4.4.3. Department of Ecology – Peter Lyon/ Shannon Jones – Statewide Plastic Bag Ban has been delayed until at least June 30th, which is subject to change.
- 4.4.4. Code Enforcement – Bill Teitzel – Seeing more tires in illegal dumpsites around county. New tire recycling collection event in March at Fairgrounds and in City of Winlock.
- 4.4.5. Lewis County Solid Waste – Greg Gachowsky – Wood grinding event starting February 24th until completed, followed by grading and graveling of that work area. Interviewing for new SW Operations Specialist, and new signage project is out for bid.

5. **NEXT MEETING AGENDA ITEMS:** No Suggestions

6. **NEXT MEETING:** March 10, 2021, from 1:00 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.

7. **ANNOUNCEMENTS:** Terry asked about changing meeting time from 1:00 pm to 2:30 pm. No comments were made.

8. **ADJOURNMENT:** The meeting adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee – Minutes

Wednesday, March 10, 2021 at 1:00 p.m.

**Location: Lewis County Public Services, Large Conference room, 2025 N.E. Kresky Ave, Chehalis
Live Meeting with ZOOM option.**

MASKS ARE REQUIRED

1. ROLL CALL: Call to order by Terry Harris at 1:02 p.m. *Members in attendance.*

Member Name	Representation	Attendance
Terry Harris	SWAC Chairman	P
Bob Taylor	SWAC Co- Chairman	P
Jason Adams	WSU Extension/ Agriculture	P
Don Bradshaw	Citizen/Winlock	P
Peppy Elizaga	Business/Hampton Lumber	P
Samantha Fleischner	Waste Management Industry	P
Eddie Lewis	Waste Management Industry	P
Jerry Lord	Chehalis Councilperson	U A
Tom Rupert	Waste Management Industry	P
Max Vogt	Centralia Councilperson	U A
Attendance is recorded for members P=Present; EA=Excused Absence; UA=Unexcused Absence		

Non- Member Name	Representation
Peter Lyon	Department of Ecology
Shannon Jones	Department of Ecology
Kathy McPherson	UTC
Kim Ashmore	City of Centralia Public Workers, Director
Nick Harbert	Waste Management
Steve Gilmore	Republic Services
Bill Teitzel	Lewis Co. Public Health & Social Services
Greg Gachowsky	LCSW Utility, Manager
Melanie Case	LCSW Utility, Recycle Coordinator
Brandon Svenson	City of Winlock, Mayor

A quorum was present with eight (8) of ten members in attendance.

2. PUBLIC COMMENT: None

3. PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES: February 10, 2021, meeting minutes were approved by motion.
Motion made by Don Bradshaw and seconded by Tom Rupert to approve the minutes of the February 10, 2021, meeting. Motion carried.

4. BUSINESS AGENDA:

4.1. Review Action Items: (Note: completed action items will be shown on the table for the next meeting's minutes then be "dropped." Date in "Comments/Resolution" section indicates when last update occurred.

Action Item Number	Task Description	Responsible Person	Comments/Resolution
011321-A	<i>Review Draft CROP and provide comments</i>	SWAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Reviewed and discussed comments 02/10/2021</i> • <i>Plan to review final draft at next meeting</i>

021021	<i>Introduction of proposed Solid Waste code changes</i>	<i>Code Enforcement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Plan to review at next meeting</i>

4.2. Contamination Reduction & Outreach Plan (CROP):

Melanie forwarded the draft of the CROP to all SWAC members for review and comment. Bob Taylor responded with comments. Discussion among the members regarding Bob’s comments ensued. The final draft of the CROP will be reviewed at the 06/09/21 meeting.

4.3. Residential Free Disposal Voucher Program:

Greg had tasked the SWAC to make a recommendation to the Disposal District regarding the voucher program. Greg shared how only a small percentage of households participate in the current voucher program. He went on to say other programs that are offered without cost to the citizens include the HazoHut, Recycling and Litter programs, Code Compliance, Outreach and Adopt-A-Road. After some discussion, the SWAC would like Greg to send out different replacement program options to the board members and they will respond back with their opinions.

4.4. Reports/Updates:

- 4.4.1. SWAC – Terry Harris, Chair- No report
- 4.4.2. LeMay/Waste Connections – Tom Rupert, District Manager – No report
- 4.4.3. Department of Ecology – Peter Lyon/ Shannon Jones – Legislature still occurring; nothing final until the end of April.
- 4.4.4. Code Enforcement – Bill Teitzel – No report.
- 4.4.5. Lewis County Solid Waste – Melanie Case – Visiting with recycling customers, educating on changes. Large volumes of calls regarding the difference between recycling curbside and at the transfer station have been fielded.

5. **NEXT MEETING AGENDA ITEMS:** No Suggestions

6. **NEXT MEETING:** June 9, 2021, from 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

7. **ANNOUNCEMENTS:** Bob stated that April 1, 2021 paint regulations for state go into effect.

8. **ADJOURNMENT:** The meeting adjourned at 3:03 p.m.

Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee – Minutes

Wednesday, July 14, 2021 at 1:00 p.m.

*Location: Lewis County Public Services, Large Conference room, 2025 N.E. Kresky Ave, Chehalis
In-Person Meeting with ZOOM option.*

1. **ROLL CALL:** Call to order by Bob Taylor at 1:00 p.m. *Members in attendance.*

Member Name	Representation	Attendance
Terry Harris	SWAC Chairman	E A
Bob Taylor	SWAC Co- Chairman	P
Jason Adams	WSU Extension/ Agriculture	P
Don Bradshaw	Citizen/Winlock	P
Peppy Elizaga	Business/Hampton Lumber	P
Samantha Winkle	Waste Management Industry	P
Eddie Lewis	Waste Management Industry	P
Jerry Lord	Chehalis Councilperson	U A
Tom Rupert	Waste Management Industry	P
Max Vogt	Centralia Mayor	P
Attendance is recorded for members P=Present; EA=Excused Absence; UA=Unexcused Absence		
Non- Member Name	Representation	
Olivia Carros	Department of Ecology	
Jeff Miller	E-Tech Mobility	
Kathy McPherson	UTC	
Josh Metcalf	Lewis County Public Works, Director	
Rocky Lyon	LCSW Utility, Manager	
Kristen Buckman	LCSW Utility, Office Manager	
Melanie Case	LCSW Utility, Recycle Coordinator	
Teri Lopez	LCSW Utility, Admin Assistant	
Karen Hirte	LCSW Utility, Office Assistant	

A quorum was present with eight (8) of ten members in attendance.

2. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** None

3. **PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES:** June 9, 2021, meeting minutes were approved by motion.
Motion made by Peppy Elizaga and seconded by Tom Rupert to approve the minutes of the June 9, 2021 meeting. Motion carried.

4. **BUSINESS AGENDA:**

4.1. **Review Action Items:** (Note: completed action items will be shown on the table for the next meeting's minutes then be "dropped." Date in "Comments/Resolution" section indicates when last update occurred.

Action Item Number	Task Description	Responsible Person	Comments/Resolution
060921-A	Incorporate SWAC comments on CROP and complete second draft, SWAC review second draft of CROP	Utility/SWAC	Review 6/9/2021 Completed 06/30/2021
071421-A	Review Proposed Revisions to the Solid Waste Code	Code Enforcement	Review 07/14/2021 – Packet to be emailed by end of week with the exception of Bob Taylor and Don Bradshaw who requested paper copies be mailed to them

4.2. **Recycle Reset:** Update – Melanie Case, LCSW Utility Recycle Coordinator, presented a slide show which highlighted the success of Recycle Reset from January thru June of 2021 as compared to January thru June of 2020

- 74% reduction in the amount of Recyclables discarded
- 73% reduction in the cost to dispose of contaminated Recycling
- Revenue from Recycling up 320%

4.3. **Contamination Reduction & Outreach Plan (CROP):** Melanie explained that all comments and suggestions received were reviewed and a final version was submitted to the DOE before the June 30th deadline.

4.4. **Alternatives to the Residential Free Disposal Voucher Program:**

Rocky shared a presentation on Alternatives to the Voucher Program. The Utility is encouraging a change from garbage vouchers to community clean-up events. Some examples could include sensitive document shredding, scrap metal/appliance collections, organics, tire recycling, HHW and E-Cycle events. This would promote the community to recycle rather than throw away their items. Grant money would cover most of the costs of these clean-up events as opposed to the Utility taking on the cost of the garbage vouchers. Letters to the Cities asking what events would best suit their needs are being mailed. This will assist the utility in planning out a set of events.

4.5. **Reports/Updates:**

4.5.1. SWAC – Bob Taylor – No new information.

4.5.2. LeMay/Waste Connections – Tom Rupert, District Manager – No new information.

4.5.3. Department of Ecology – Olivia Carros – Announced that she will be representing the DOE from now on in place of Peter Lyon. She then thanked Melanie for submitting the CROP report on time. She also stated that she hopes to have the grant agreement drafted by the end of the month.

4.5.4. Code Enforcement – Bill Teitzel – Bill was unable to attend but wishes for the board to review a draft of the proposed changes to the Solid Waste Code. The draft will be emailed to all board members with the exception of Bob Taylor and Don Bradshaw who requested paper copies.

4.5.5. Lewis County Solid Waste – Rocky Lyon

- Record breaking number of customers/tonnage. Ex. yesterday which was a Tuesday and 560 customers were serviced. Lines have been out past the tracks and as far back as to Gold Street on some days. The group speculated on reasons for continued uptake, construction demolition was mentioned. No slow-down in site. Josh provided that Community Development indicated a record number of building permits are being issued. Max provided a comment about a news report indicating that lumber prices will be plummeting. Peppy confirmed.
- It was asked if the Reuse Center is restarting. Rocky stated that there just isn't room logistically. Josh explained that it was originally closed for safety reasons and with the increase in traffic to the Transfer Station, safety is still a big concern. Melanie stated that all the local Second hand stores are overrun right now. People during the Covid Stay-at-home orders just started cleaning out and haven't seemed to stop. Her concern would be

that if they were turned away from the Second hand stores that the Reuse enter here would just become a dumping place.

Melanie Case

- Morton and Pe Ell both had successful Tire Events.
- New signs have been installed at CTS and will be soon at ELCTS.

Josh Metcalf

- Bob asked about the Paint Recycling Contract. Josh reported that the attorney is reviewing the contract regarding the indemnification language. He also stated that research is being done to see what other counties are doing.
- 2 new FTE's have been hired for succession planning and to meet the growing needs. Also in the process of hiring 1 additional FTE for the office.
- Josh stated that the Feasibility Study should be completed by the end of the year.

5. **NEXT MEETING AGENDA ITEMS:**

- 5.1. Bob would like to see some specific dates/costs for the Disposal Voucher Alternatives.
- 5.2. Bob requested that the current month's tonnage report be provided at the meetings. Kristen to provide unofficial numbers.
- 5.3. Bob asked that we add the Solid Waste Management plan to the action items section of the Agenda for the next meeting.

6. **NEXT MEETING:** August 11, 2021, from 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

7. **ANNOUNCEMENTS:** Teri Lopez was introduced to the group as the new Admin Assistant for Solid Waste.

8. **ADJOURNMENT:** The meeting adjourned at 1:52 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Teri Lopez,
Administrative Assistant
Lewis County Solid Waste

Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee – Minutes

Wednesday, August 11, 2021 at 1:00 p.m.

**Location: Lewis County Public Services, Large Conference room, 2025 N.E. Kresky Ave, Chehalis
In-Person Meeting with ZOOM option.**

1. **ROLL CALL:** Call to order by Terry Harris at 1:00 p.m. *Members in attendance.*

Member Name	Representation	Attendance	Non- Member Name	Representation
Terry Harris	SWAC Chairman	P	Olivia Carros	Department of Ecology (Zoom)
Bob Taylor	SWAC Co-Chairman	P	Josh Metcalf	Lewis County Public Works, Director
Jason Adams	WSU Extension/ Agriculture	U A	Bill Teitzel	LC Public Health & Social Services
Don Bradshaw	Citizen/Winlock	E A	Rocky Lyon	LCSW Utility, Manager
Peppy Elizaga	Business/Hampton Lumber	P	Melanie Case	LCSW Utility, Recycle Coordinator
Samantha Winkle	Waste Management Industry	U A	Teri Lopez	LCSW Utility, Admin Assistant
Eddie Lewis	Waste Management Industry	U A	Sheryl Hall	Citizen/GPTF
Jerry Lord	Chehalis Councilperson	U A	David Owen	Citizen/Pinchot Partners
Tom Rupert	Waste Management Industry	P (Zoom)		
Max Vogt	Centralia Mayor	P (Zoom)		
Attendance is recorded for members	P=Present; EA=Excused Absence; UA=Unexcused Absence			

A quorum was not present with only five (5) of ten members in attendance.

2. **PUBLIC COMMENT:**

- David Owen from Randle, Treasurer for Pinchot Partners and private citizen, expressed his concern about a change in policy that he feels will adversely affect residents of East Lewis County in regards to trash. He stated that a Morton Transfer station employee informed him that rates would be increasing. He feels a rate increase will lead to an increase in illegal dumping.
- Sheryl Hall from Tacoma, member of PIC (Packwood Improvement Club) and GPTF (Gifford Pinchot Trash Force), stated that she is attending to provide support in any way that she can with problems happening with forests and county roads in regards to trash.
- David stated that trash is not the problem, people are. No matter the tipping fee, some people are just going to dump. However, there are conscientious people who collect their trash/recyclables and pay the \$10 fee at the transfer station. He is worried that a higher tipping fee would deter those people from doing the right thing. Bill Teitzel, LC Public Health & Social Services responded by acknowledging illegal dumping is an issue. He and his department take enforcement action when actionable evidence is found, items such as mail, prescription bottles, etc.
- David stated he would like to see a public trial and lynching for illegal dumping violators or he suggests public shaming via an article in the newspaper. Sheryl commented that she uses social media to report offenses. Bill stated that the majority of illegal dumpers are dealing with other social issues.
- David stated that although he is in support of the forest services dispersed camping program illegal dumping at Skate Creek for example is a real issue and Bill Teitzel confirmed. David inquired about trail cameras. Bill Teitzel, Josh Metcalf, LC Public Works Director and Sheryl all speak to this issue. Cameras used in the past were stolen or vandalized and cameras do not always capture what is needed to identify an offender.

- David returned to discussing of the tipping fee increase. He suggested an automated system where you slip in your \$5 for your one trashcan.
- Sheryl asked if David had garbage service. He stated that his driveway was ½ mile long and it is not possible to drag a can down the driveway. Rocky suggested he build a small lockable area at the end of his driveway where he could keep his trashcan. David stated that it would be nice to have a dumpster in a locked area in Randle where residents could pay a fee to have a key.
- David returned to discussing the tipping fee increase. Saying he understands that it is still early in the process. Rocky responded that no fee amounts have been discussed and Josh concurred; but that a number of factors are being discussed to determine when rates will need increased.
- David stated that Packwood is growing and that he has discussed his concern with several other residents. He wonders if there is an alternative. Peppy Elizaga, Hampton Lumber asked if David is suggesting adding a facility in Packwood, which would be costly. Melanie Case, SW recycling coordinator asked if David or Sheryl were members of the community when drop boxes were placed in several locations through Lewis County including the Packwood area. Neither had been. Melanie stated that they were very costly to staff and maintain.
- Sheryl informed the committee that in Packwood on September 25 a tire drive is being hosted. Melanie Case, let Sheryl know that there is grant funding to assist with these types of projects. They agreed to speak later and work out the details.
- Sheryl then stated that in Tacoma, she noticed that people are allowed twice a month to leave big items on the curb. Is that an option for Lewis County?
- David stated that people are most likely to be good when it is easy for them. Everyone generates trash and all that trash goes some place. It is a matter of the route of that trash. It is going to cost money here or there. In general, prevention is cheaper than trying to fix the problem afterwards.
- David stated that he would be having a conversation with Commissioner Stamper regarding topics from this meeting, in hopes that these issues are handled politically, as well.
- Josh commented that illegal dumping is an issue all across the state. Ecology grant funding is higher than in years past with a lot of it tailored to the homeless encampments/illegal dumping and that litter in general is a noticeable problem. He stated that the commissioners are aware of what is happening with Solid Waste by way of monthly meetings and reports. He also stated that Solid Waste has and will continue to come up with creative solutions.
- Sheryl asked why there is no cardboard recycling at the Thrift and Gift in Packwood. Melanie Case replied that at the time it was not cost effective to include cardboard into the mixed recycling, which could change in the future due to the market price of cardboard. Melanie informed Sheryl that Lemay offers a cardboard recycling service for a fee to businesses and that the Morton Transfer station accepts cardboard.
- Sheryl inquired about a cardboard bin in specific housing areas. Melanie suggested that could be something handled by the HOA in those areas.
- Terry Harris, SWAC Chair thanked both David and Sheryl for attending. He let them know that they are welcome anytime and to let others know they are welcome. Terry instructed them to reach out to Rocky or Melanie in the future to be added to the agenda.

3. **PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES:** July 14, 2021, meeting minutes not approved.
Quorum not present, minutes will need approval at next meeting.

4. **BUSINESS AGENDA:**

4.1. **Review Action Items:** (Note: completed action items will be shown on the table for the next meeting's minutes then be "dropped." Date in "Comments/Resolution" section indicates when last update occurred.

Action Item Number	Task Description	Responsible Person	Comments/Resolution
071421-A	Review Proposed Revisions to the Solid Waste Code	Code Enforcement	Discuss 08/11/2021 – Packets provided via email or mail on 07/15/2021
071421-A – Bill Teitzel spoke on this Action item. An attorney was hired to review the code as it was written in comparison to the new WAC 173.350. The packets mailed/emailed reflected the suggested changes from attorney and Solid Waste. Terry requested a red line version in order to compare code as written to suggestions for change.			
081121-A	Lewis County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan	Solid Waste Staff	Update on Progress Timeline 08/11/2021
081121-A – Melanie spoke on this action item. She provided a diagram, which is included in these minutes as page #5. A plan draft will be submitted to SWAC/cities/towns/public in October for final comments.			

4.2. Alternatives to Residential Free Disposal Voucher Program:

- 4.2.1. Letters to city officials went out on 07/16/2021 regarding what events would be most beneficial to their cities with a form for the cities to complete and return.
- 4.2.2. Event for the Winlock/Vader/Toledo are on 09/11/2021 to include Hazardous waste, E-Cycle, Styrofoam, Tires, Yard Waste and Document Shredding.
- 4.2.3. Event for Pe Ell on 09/25/21 to include E-Cycle and Document Shredding
- 4.2.4. Event at Centralia Christian School/CTS on 10/09/2021 “Gardening for Everyone” hosted by Master Gardeners to also include Styrofoam Recycling, Sensitive Document Shredding, etc.
- 4.2.5. Event for the Packwood/Randle are on 10/09/2021 to include Hazardous waste, E-Cycle, Styrofoam, Tires, Yard Waste and Document Shredding.
 - Rocky Lyon, Solid Waste Manager discussed all the above listed events.
 - Bob Taylor, SWAC Vice-Chair stated that communication that the voucher program is dead is lacking since the public that attended this meeting still thinks it exists. He stated that the overall sharing of information needs a lot of attention.
 - Rocky reminded that the information is on our website and phone message. He then asked Bob what advice he had to offer as a member of the advisory committee. The advice offered by Bob was to keep at it.
 - Josh Metcalf informed the meeting that he attends two meeting a month in Packwood and speaks to Sheryl several times a month. She has been notified that the voucher program no longer exists. He also informed the meeting that money is being spent to get that message out. Josh then asked Bob what is his advice.
 - Terry suggested radio PSA’s. Josh replied that Melanie is on the radio continually.
 - Bill Teitzel offered an example. People should know we are in burn ban not because they are continually told but because of common sense. However, his department is notified continually of illegal burns.
 - Terry suggested budgeting for mailers.

4.3. Reports/Updates:

- 4.3.1. SWAC – Terry Harris, Chair – No new information.
- 4.3.2. LeMay/Waste Connections – Tom Rupert, District Manager – No new information.
- 4.3.3. Department of Ecology – Olivia Carros
 - Olivia confirmed that the plan is on track. She and Melanie are in communications.
- 4.3.4. Code Enforcement – Bill Teitzel –

- Bill is in preliminary discussions with a group that is trying to get into the IPAT (Industrial Park at Transalta) area to run a Fluidized Bed Incinerator to create power. Bill advised the group to get started on an EIS (Environmental Impact Study). Melanie stated that she communicated with this group also. They were inquiring about organics. She suggested they reach out to UNFI, as they often bring in semi-trucks full of spoiled food.
- Bill stated that dead RV's being dumped along the side of county roads is getting to be a huge problem. Terry suggested that the abandoned RV's be taken to the parking lots of the lawmakers in Washington so they can see what everyone is dealing with. Bob asked if there is any grant funding to deal with the issue. Melanie responded that the current grants would include some money for cleaning up homeless campsite but to her knowledge nothing specific for RV's.
- Bill informed SWAC that Port Townsend Paper reached out to him regarding land applications for their secondary waste. Bill is going to require a study before issuing any permits.

4.3.5. Lewis County Solid Waste –

- Rocky went over tonnage report in packet and some tentative numbers for July.
- Preliminary 2022 budget proposal should be ready for the October SWAC meeting.

5. **NEXT MEETING AGENDA ITEMS:**

6. **NEXT MEETING:** September 8, 2021, from 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

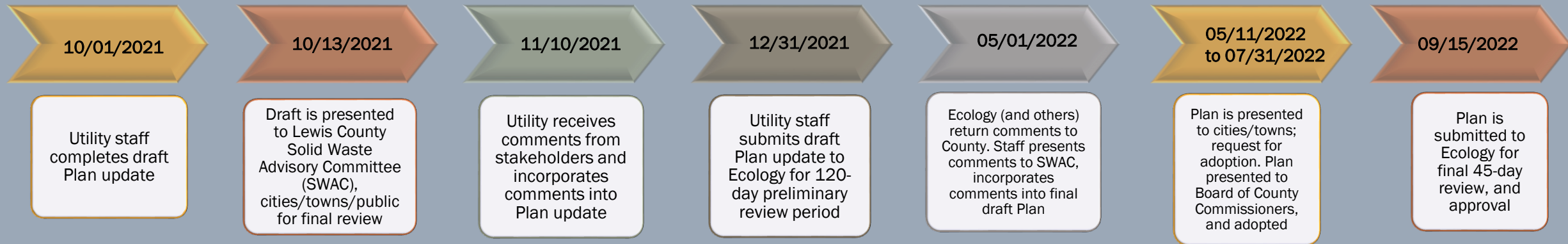
7. **ANNOUNCEMENTS:**

8. **ADJOURNMENT:** The meeting adjourned at 2:41 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Teri Lopez,
Administrative Assistant
Lewis County Solid Waste

Timeline for Completion



Lewis County Comprehensive
Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan Update
08/11/2021



Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee – Minutes

Wednesday, September 8, 2021 at 1:00 p.m.

**Location: Lewis County Public Services, Large Conference room, 2025 N.E. Kresky Ave, Chehalis
In-Person Meeting with ZOOM option.**

1. **CALL TO ORDER:** Call to order by Terry Harris at 1:10 p.m.
2. **ROLL CALL:** *Members in attendance.*

Member Name	Representation	Attendance	Non- Member Name	Representation
Terry Harris	SWAC Chairman	P	Olivia Carros	Department of Ecology (Zoom)
Bob Taylor	SWAC Co-Chairman	UA	Steve Gilmore	Republic Services (Zoom)
Jason Adams	WSU Extension/ Agriculture	P	Kathryn McPherson	WA Utilities & Transportation Comm.
Don Bradshaw	Citizen/Winlock	EA	Josh Metcalf	LC Public Works, Director
Peppy Elizaga	Business/Hampton Lumber	EA	Bill Teitzel	LC Public Health & Social Services
Eddie Lewis	Waste Management Industry	P (Zoom)	Rocky Lyon	LCSW Utility, Manager
Jerry Lord	Chehalis Councilperson	UA	Melanie Case	LCSW Utility, Recycle Coordinator
Tom Rupert	Waste Management Industry	P	Teri Lopez	LCSW Utility, Admin Assistant
Max Vogt	Centralia Mayor	UA		
Samantha Winkle	Waste Management Industry	P (Zoom)		
Attendance recorded for members. P=Present; EA=Excused Absence; UA=Unexcused Absence				

3. **VERIFICATION OF QUORUM:** A quorum was not present with only five (5) of ten members in attendance.
4. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** None
5. **PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES:** July 14, 2021 and August 11, 2021 meeting minutes not approved. ***Quorum not present, both sets of minutes will need approval at next meeting.***
6. **BUSINESS AGENDA:**
 - A. **Review Action Items:** Completed action items will remain on the table for the next month's meeting minutes before removal. Date in "Comments/Resolution" section indicates when last update occurred.

Action Item #	Task Description	Responsible Person	Comments/Resolution
071421-A	Review Proposed Revisions to the Solid Waste Code	Code Enforcement	Last Discussed 08/11/2021 – Committee requested redline version of proposed updates Discussed 09/08/2021 – Bill indicated that the Prosecuting Attorney, Eric Eisenberg will join a meeting later this year
081121-A	Lewis County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan	Solid Waste Staff	Progress Timeline updated 08/11/2021 – Draft will be provided for review at the 10/13/2021 meeting
090821-A	Proposed Rate Increases	Solid Waste Staff	Proposed Rate increases presented to SWAC on 09/08/21 as requested by SWDD
090821-B	Proposed Rate Increases	SWAC	Rate increase recommendation to be presented to SWDD at regular meeting on 09/27/21

B. Reports/Updates:

- SWAC – Terry Harris, Chair – No new information.
- LeMay/Waste Connections – Tom Rupert, District Manager – No new information.
- Department of Ecology – Olivia Carros – LSWFA is now active and costs can be submitted for reimbursement. Olivia will be sending a follow up email to Melanie.
- Code Enforcement – Bill Teitzel
 - Nothing received from Port Townsend Paper regarding land application for their solid waste.
 - Trailer loads of solid waste will be coming in from 903 Byham Rd, Winlock, considered a nuisance property.
- Lewis County Solid Waste – Utility Staff
 - Community Litter Program Report – In July, Litter program coordinator cleaned up 14 illegal dumpsites with 3,540 pounds of garbage, 12 tires and 1 freezer removed.
 - Transfer Station Tonnages – Total tonnage for July was 10,613, which was 28% higher than the previous year. Customer count for July was 16,867, which is 22% higher than the previous year.
 - Proposed Rate Increases – included as part of these minutes is a proposed rate sheet and a municipal solid waste disposal map of Washington state showing tipping fees in other counties, which were used to discuss the proposed rate increases.
 - Rocky Lyon, SW Manager explained the sheets, how the team came up with the proposed increases and that per the Disposal District commissioners, SWAC is to provide a recommendation on proposed rates.
 - Jason Adams, WSU Extension Program Educator stated that the proposed rate increases are a good way to go and will be tolerable. He asked if the high numbers in July indicate a trend. Rocky responded that the number of customers remain constantly high, which is why part of the proposed rate increase includes building the reserves for expansion or relocation.
 - Terry Harris, SWAC Chair shared his thoughts on the proposed rate increase which lead him to the conclusion that perhaps the increase is not enough. He stated that reserves when he started on SWAC were at 6 million. This was to prepare for expansion/relocation. Reserves are now at 1.8 million, which is just above the bare minimum of 1.5 million. He further stated that it has been the advice of SWAC in years past to limit how often rates change.
 - Josh Metcalf, LC Public Works Director stated that one of his main philosophies when coming into Public Works is that the utilities should be run like a business and recover their costs. He stated that an annual review of the utilities would be necessary due to all the economy/market variables.
 - SWAC did not have quorum so no formal recommendation was made. Among those in attendance it was decided that the rate proposal as it is be presented to the Disposal District commissioners with the explanation that SWAC did not have enough members present to make a recommendation. The commissioners can advise on how to proceed.
 - Melanie Case, SW Recycling Coordinator highlighted the upcoming recycling event in Winlock on Saturday, September 11. She also highlighted the remaining September and October events. Flyers were provided.

7. **NEXT MEETING AGENDA ITEMS:**

8. **NEXT MEETING:** October 13, 2021, from 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

9. **ANNOUNCEMENTS:**

- Terry Harris suggested we all keep commissioner Stamper in our thoughts as he recovers.
- Jason Adams updated the group on the Floral Street Sustainability Project. He has flyers made up and has handed them out to several businesses including the Dollar General regarding any leftover materials they may have that could be used at the Floral Street Project.
- Terry Harris asked the advisory committee members who would like to be on the budget committee. No responses were received. A follow up email will be sent.

10. **ADJOURNMENT:** The meeting adjourned at 1:57 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Teri Lopez,
Administrative Assistant
Lewis County Solid Waste

Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee – Minutes

Wednesday, October 13, 2021 at 1:00pm

Location: Lewis County Public Services, Large Conference room, 2025 NE Kresky Ave, Chehalis
In-Person Meeting with ZOOM option.

1. **CALL TO ORDER:** Call to order by Terry Harris at 1:00 p.m.
2. **ROLL CALL:** *Members in attendance.*

Member Name	Representation	Attendance	Non- Member Name	Representation
Terry Harris	SWAC Chairman	P	Olivia Carros	Department of Ecology (Zoom)
Bob Taylor	SWAC Co-Chairman	P	Kathryn McPherson	WA Utilities & Transport Com (Zoom)
Jason Adams	WSU Extension/ Agriculture	P (Zoom)		
Don Bradshaw	Citizen/Winlock	UA	Bill Teitzel	LC Public Health & Social Serv (Zoom)
Peppy Elizaga	Business/Hampton Lumber	P	Josh Metcalf	LC Public Works, Director
Eddie Lewis	Waste Management Industry	UA	Rocky Lyon	LCSW Utility, Manager
Jerry Lord	Chehalis Councilperson	UA	Teri Lopez	LCSW Utility, Admin Assistant
Tom Rupert	Waste Management Industry	EA		
Max Vogt	Centralia Mayor	P	Jeff Miller	(Zoom)
Samantha Winkle	Waste Management Industry	P (Zoom)		
Attendance recorded for members. P=Present; EA=Excused Absence; UA=Unexcused Absence				

3. **VERIFICATION OF QUORUM:** A quorum was present with six (6) of the ten members in attendance.
4. **PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES:** July 14, 2021, August 11, 2021 and September 8, 2021 meeting minutes approved by motion. Motioned by Peppy Elizaga and seconded by Bob Taylor. Motion Carried.
5. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** None
6. **BUSINESS AGENDA:**
 - A. **Review Action Items:** Completed action items will remain on the table for the next month's meeting minutes before removal. Date in "Comments/Resolution" section indicates when last update occurred.

Action Item #	Task Description	Responsible Person	Comments/Resolution
071421-A	<i>Review Proposed Revisions to the Solid Waste Code</i>	<i>Code Enforcement</i>	<i>10/13/2021 - Bill Teitzel is working with PA's office</i>
081121-A	<i>Lewis County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan</i>	<i>Solid Waste Staff</i>	<i>10/13/2021 - Nearly complete. HDR being asked for assistance to finish. Will be complete by end of year.</i>
090821-A	<i>Proposed Rate Increases</i>	<i>Solid Waste Staff</i>	<i>Proposed Rate increases presented to SWDD at regular meeting on 09/27/2021 – Notice of Public Hearing Resolution approved and will take place on 10/25/21 at 2pm</i>

B. Reports/Updates:

- SWAC – Terry Harris, Chair – No new information.
- LeMay/Waste Connections – Tom Rupert, District Manager – Not in attendance.
- Department of Ecology – Olivia Carros – Department of Ecology is offering to SWAC committee’s a presentation on the plastic bag ban that went into effect 10/01/21. Olivia proposed to make this presentation available at November’s meeting. Terry Harris, suggested SWAC take some time to consider this option and that he would get back to Olivia.
- Code Enforcement – Bill Teitzel
 - Stericycle has submitted a modification to the Solid Waste Permit for their Morton facility to keep in line with Department of Ecology requirements.
 - As discussed prior, Port Townsend Paper is looking into a permit for the disposal of secondary solid waste. They have not completed the permit application as of yet but they have found a couple of pieces of land they are interested in purchasing for this purpose, located in Lewis County. Bill stated that due to a lack of data regarding this type of disposal, he is considering requiring a test spot.
 - Junk Recreation Vehicles being dropped off on county roads and private property continues to worsen.
- Lewis County Solid Waste – Utility Staff
 - Community Litter Program Report – In August, the Litter program coordinator cleaned up 11 illegal dumpsites with 4,160 pounds of garbage and 31 tires removed. Middle Fork Rd at mile post 4 was a new illegal dump site. The roadside disposal weight was from 5 litter pickup dates in Centralia. 10 volunteers spent 39 hours picking up 27 bags of litter.
Jason Adams, WSU Extension commented that appliances were dumped at the junction of Centralia Alpha Rd and Hwy 508. Stating that it is another Hot Spot for illegal dumping. Rocky will pass the info onto the Litter program coordinator.
 - Transfer Station Tonnages – Total tonnage for August was 8,649, which was 8% higher than the previous year. Customer count for August was 15,114, which is 2% higher than the previous year.
 - Rocky Lyon, SW Manager (on behalf of Melanie Case, SW Recycling Coordinator) gave an update on the Recycling Events held this calendar year in place of the voucher program. Without the Packwood tire and Vader chipping event data, the fall Community Recycle Events have recycled about 50,000 pounds of materials. We have spent about \$9,937.35 on these events. The grant has paid/will pay for \$7,433.98 of it and the county has paid/will pay \$2,503.39. This concluded the Fall Events for 2021. More events being planned for 2022. Specific event information is as follows:

Winlock:

- 3,000 pounds of HHW
- 2,540 pounds of computers and TVs (6 Pallets)
- 60 pounds of Styrofoam (Filled a trailer)
- 20,000 pounds of tires (10 Tons)
- 4,120 pounds of metal
- 120 approx. customers

Pe Ell:

- 390 pounds of documents securely shredded/recycled
- 1,700 & 1,460 pounds of HHW
- 30 pounds of Styrofoam
- 4,000 pounds of yard waste
- 6,000 pounds of tires
- 38 approx. customers

Packwood Tire & Litter:

- 2,240 pounds of litter
- 300 illegally dumped appliances
- Waiting for exact tire amounts but approx. 15-20 tons

MTS satellite Hazo:

- 150 pounds of HHW

Packwood Recycle Event:

- 2,840 pounds of documents shredded/recycled
- 1,700 pounds of HHW
- 35 pounds of Styrofoam
- 1,160 pounds of E-cycle
- 45 approx. customers

Centralia:

- 2,560 pounds of documents shredded/recycled
- 30 pounds of Styrofoam

Vader:

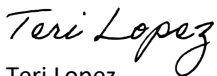
- Waiting for total wood debris chipped
 - Event was scheduled to run from 9-1pm but there was such a huge turn out that the chipping company ended up staying until 5:30. Volunteers left at 1pm but the owner of chipping company called in additional employee's to finish up the job.
- Mayor Max Vogt, City of Centralia asked about the weight of Styrofoam versus volume. Rocky explained that the 60 pounds of Styrofoam filled a 20x8ft trailer.
 - Jason Adams inquired about paint recycling locations. Rocky stated that Ace Hardware in Morton and Rodda Paint in Chehalis are both participants in the Washington PaintCare program.
- Lewis County Solid Waste – Utility Staff
 - Rocky Lyon, SW Manager presented the 2022 Lewis County Public Works Solid Waste Utility Budget. It was presented to the SWAC subcommittee on 10/05/21 which consisted on Terry Harris, Bob Taylor and Jason Adams. Once the presentation was complete, Rocky asked if there were any questions. He also stated he could be reached anytime if someone had a question to ask later.
 - Mayor Max Vogt inquired as to what is the total budget number for 2022. Rocky stated \$11,874,722.

7. **NEXT MEETING AGENDA ITEMS:** None suggested

8. **NEXT MEETING:** November 10, 2021, from 1:00 – 3:00pm

9. **ADJOURNMENT:** Meeting adjourned at 2:28pm

Respectfully submitted,



Teri Lopez,
Administrative Assistant
Lewis County Solid Waste

Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee – Minutes

Wednesday, November 10, 2021 at 1:00pm

**Location: Lewis County Public Services, Large Conference room, 2025 NE Kresky Ave, Chehalis
In-Person Meeting with ZOOM option.**

1. **CALL TO ORDER:** Call to order by Terry Harris at 1:02 p.m.
2. **ROLL CALL:** *Members in attendance.*

Member Name	Representation	Attendance	Non- Member Name	Representation
Terry Harris	SWAC Chairman	P	Olivia Carros	Department of Ecology (Zoom)
Bob Taylor	SWAC Co-Chairman	P	Bill Teitzel	LC Public Health & Social Serv (Zoom)
Jason Adams	WSU Extension/ Agriculture	P (Zoom)	Rocky Lyon	LCSW Utility, Manager
Don Bradshaw	Citizen/Winlock	UA	Teri Lopez	LCSW Utility, Admin Assistant
Peppy Elizaga	Business/Hampton Lumber	P (Zoom)		
Eddie Lewis	Waste Management Industry	P (Zoom)		
Jerry Lord	Chehalis Councilperson	UA		
Tom Rupert	Waste Management Industry	P		
Max Vogt	Centralia Mayor	UA		
Samantha Winkle	Waste Management Industry	P (Zoom)		
Attendance recorded for members. P=Present; EA=Excused Absence; UA=Unexcused Absence				

3. **VERIFICATION OF QUORUM:** A quorum was present with seven (7) of the ten members in attendance.
4. **PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES:** October 13, 2021 meeting minutes approved by motion. Motioned by Bob Taylor and seconded by Tom Rupert. Motion Carried.
5. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** None
6. **BUSINESS AGENDA:**
 - A. **Review Action Items:** Completed action items will remain on the table for the next month's meeting minutes before removal. Date in "Comments/Resolution" section indicates when last update occurred.

Action Item #	Task Description	Responsible Person	Comments/Resolution
071421-A	<i>Review Proposed Revisions to the Solid Waste Code</i>	<i>Code Enforcement</i>	<i>Rocky provided an update on 11/10/2021. Bill Teitzel, Rocky Lyon, Melanie Case and Eric Eisenberg had a phone meeting on 11/08/2021 to discuss the specific changes to be made to portion of the code pertaining to Solid Waste.</i>
081121-A	<i>Lewis County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan</i>	<i>Solid Waste Staff</i>	<i>Rocky gave a detailed update on 11/10/2021. Melanie Case will continue to dedicate her time to getting this completed by year end.</i>
090821-A	<i>Proposed Rate Increases</i>	<i>Solid Waste Staff</i>	<i>Notice of Public Hearing held on 10/25/2021. Resolution for rate increases approved. Increases to take effect 02/01/2022. Rocky provided an update 11/10/2021.</i>

B. Reports/Updates:

- SWAC – Terry Harris, Chair – No new information.
- LeMay/Waste Connections – Tom Rupert, District Manager – No new information.
- Department of Ecology – Olivia Carros – No new information.
- Code Enforcement – Bill Teitzel
 - Stericycle has submitted a modification to the Solid Waste Permit for their Morton facility to keep in line with Department of Ecology requirements.
 - Rodent complaints have been received from the Windsor part of Centralia indicating the problem is where trash is loaded onto railcars for transport. Bill does not believe the problem is related but wanted to inform the group of the complaints received.
- Lewis County Solid Waste – Utility Staff – Rocky Lyon, SW Manager
 - Rocky Lyon, SW Manager (on behalf of Melanie Case, SW Recycling Coordinator) gave an update on the Recycling Events held this calendar year in place of the voucher program. The presented slide show is being made a part of these minutes.
 - Community Litter Program Report – In September, the Litter program coordinator cleaned up 12 illegal dumpsites with 4,300 pounds of garbage, 1 appliance, 1 refrigerated appliance and 23 tires removed. New clean-up sites: Centralia Alpha Rd at milepost 11.5, Buckthorn Rd at milepost 1.5 and Blanchard Rd at milepost .5. Twelve volunteers spent 36 hours picking up 19 bags of litter.
 - Transfer Station Tonnages – Total tonnage for September was 8,956, which was 15% higher than the previous year. Customer count for September was 13,794, which is 4% higher than the previous year.
 - Rate Increases – steps to take
 - Notification letters sent to Waste Connections and Community Waste and Recycling
 - Updating brochures, signage, flyers and webpage
 - Preparing radio ads and newspaper publications

7. **NEXT MEETING AGENDA ITEMS:** None suggested

8. **NEXT MEETING:** December 8, 2021, from 1:00 – 3:00pm

9. **ADJOURNMENT:** Meeting adjourned at 1:50pm

Respectfully submitted,

Teri Lopez,
Administrative Assistant
Lewis County Solid Waste

Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee – Agenda

Wednesday, December 8, 2021 at 1:00pm

Location: Lewis County Public Services, Large Conference room, 2025 NE Kresky Ave, Chehalis

MASKS REQUIRED (ZOOM option available)

1. **CALL TO ORDER:**
2. **ROLL CALL:** Members in attendance (In person and on ZOOM)
3. **VERIFICATION OF QUORUM:** Majority of members required to qualify for quorum (6 of the 10 members)
4. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:** Minutes from the November 10, 2021, meeting to be approved.
5. **PUBLIC COMMENT:**
6. **SWAC MEMBERS:** Member participation requirements and resignations.

7. **BUSINESS AGENDA:**

- A. **Review Action Items:** Completed action items will remain on the table for the next month’s meeting minutes before removal. Date in “Comments/Resolution” section indicates when last update occurred.

Action Item #	Task Description	Responsible Person	Comments/Resolution
071421-A	Review Proposed Revisions to the Solid Waste Code	Code Enforcement	Rocky provided an update on 11/10/2021. Bill Teitzel, Rocky Lyon, Melanie Case and Eric Eisenberg had a phone meeting on 11/08/2021 to discuss the specific changes to be made to portion of the code pertaining to Solid Waste.
081121-A	Lewis County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan	Solid Waste Staff	Rocky gave a detailed update on 11/10/2021. Chapter 1 draft complete and ready for SWAC review. Email comments to Rocky. Review to be completed by 12/15/21.
090821-A	Proposed Rate Increases	Solid Waste Staff	Notice of Public Hearing held on 10/25/2021. Resolution for rate increases approved. Increases to take effect 02/01/2022. Rocky provided an update 11/10/2021.

B. **Reports/Updates:**

- SWAC – Terry Harris, Chair
- Lemay/Waste Connections – Tom Rupert, District Manager
- Department of Ecology – Olivia Carros
 - Plastic Bag Ban Presentation
- Code Enforcement – Bill Teitzel
- Lewis County Solid Waste – Utility Staff
 - Community Recycling Events – update
 - Community Litter Report
 - Tonnage Report as presented at SWDD
 - Budget for 2022 approved by SWDD on 11/22/21

8. **NEXT MEETING AGENDA ITEMS:** Suggestions
9. **NEXT MEETING:** January 12, 2021 from 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.
10. **ADJOURNMENT:**

**Please notice the December 2021 SWAC meeting is open for
in-person attendance and Zoom**

**ZOOM Instructions for
LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING**

Wednesday December 8, 2021 at 1:00 p.m.

Please see below.

ONLINE: Attend the meeting via Zoom meeting at
<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84694392701?pwd=VGhVbm5rTm5LenpJOVJ0OUhWc3hndz09>

The passcode is 321954.

BY PHONE: To attend by phone, call 888-475-4499.
The meeting ID is 846 9439 2701 and the passcode is 321954.

Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee – Minutes

Wednesday, November 10, 2021 at 1:00pm

Location: Lewis County Public Services, Large Conference room, 2025 NE Kresky Ave, Chehalis
In-Person Meeting with ZOOM option.

1. **CALL TO ORDER:** Call to order by Terry Harris at 1:02 p.m.
2. **ROLL CALL:** *Members in attendance.*

Member Name	Representation	Attendance	Non- Member Name	Representation
Terry Harris	SWAC Chairman	P	Olivia Carros	Department of Ecology (Zoom)
Bob Taylor	SWAC Co-Chairman	P	Bill Teitzel	LC Public Health & Social Serv (Zoom)
Jason Adams	WSU Extension/ Agriculture	P (Zoom)	Rocky Lyon	LCSW Utility, Manager
Don Bradshaw	Citizen/Winlock	UA	Teri Lopez	LCSW Utility, Admin Assistant
Peppy Elizaga	Business/Hampton Lumber	P (Zoom)		
Eddie Lewis	Waste Management Industry	P (Zoom)		
Jerry Lord	Chehalis Councilperson	UA		
Tom Rupert	Waste Management Industry	P		
Max Vogt	Centralia Mayor	UA		
Samantha Winkle	Waste Management Industry	P (Zoom)		
Attendance recorded for members. P=Present; EA=Excused Absence; UA=Unexcused Absence				

3. **VERIFICATION OF QUORUM:** A quorum was present with seven (7) of the ten members in attendance.
4. **PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES:** October 13, 2021 meeting minutes approved by motion. Motioned by Bob Taylor and seconded by Tom Rupert. Motion Carried.
5. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** None
6. **BUSINESS AGENDA:**
 - A. **Review Action Items:** Completed action items will remain on the table for the next month's meeting minutes before removal. Date in "Comments/Resolution" section indicates when last update occurred.

Action Item #	Task Description	Responsible Person	Comments/Resolution
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081121-A	<i>Lewis County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan</i>	<i>Solid Waste Staff</i>	<i>Rocky gave a detailed update on 11/10/2021. Melanie Case will continue to dedicate her time to getting this completed by year end.</i>
090821-A	<i>Proposed Rate Increases</i>	<i>Solid Waste Staff</i>	<i>Notice of Public Hearing held on 10/25/2021. Resolution for rate increases approved. Increases to take effect 02/01/2022. Rocky provided an update 11/10/2021.</i>

B. Reports/Updates:

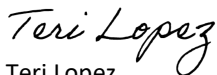
- SWAC – Terry Harris, Chair – No new information.
- LeMay/Waste Connections – Tom Rupert, District Manager – No new information.
- Department of Ecology – Olivia Carros – No new information.
- Code Enforcement – Bill Teitzel
 - Stericycle has submitted a modification to the Solid Waste Permit for their Morton facility to keep in line with Department of Ecology requirements.
 - Rodent complaints have been received from the Windsor part of Centralia indicating the problem is where trash is loaded onto railcars for transport. Bill does not believe the problem is related but wanted to inform the group of the complaints received.
- Lewis County Solid Waste – Utility Staff – Rocky Lyon, SW Manager
 - Rocky Lyon, SW Manager (on behalf of Melanie Case, SW Recycling Coordinator) gave an update on the Recycling Events held this calendar year in place of the voucher program. The presented slide show is being made a part of these minutes.
 - Community Litter Program Report – In September, the Litter program coordinator cleaned up 12 illegal dumpsites with 4,300 pounds of garbage, 1 appliance, 1 refrigerated appliance and 23 tires removed. New clean-up sites: Centralia Alpha Rd at milepost 11.5, Buckthorn Rd at milepost 1.5 and Blanchard Rd at milepost .5. Twelve volunteers spent 36 hours picking up 19 bags of litter.
 - Transfer Station Tonnages – Total tonnage for September was 8,956, which was 15% higher than the previous year. Customer count for September was 13,794, which is 4% higher than the previous year.
 - Rate Increases – steps to take
 - Notification letters sent to Waste Connections and Community Waste and Recycling
 - Updating brochures, signage, flyers and webpage
 - Preparing radio ads and newspaper publications

7. **NEXT MEETING AGENDA ITEMS:** None suggested

8. **NEXT MEETING:** December 8, 2021, from 1:00 – 3:00pm

9. **ADJOURNMENT:** Meeting adjourned at 1:50pm

Respectfully submitted,



Teri Lopez,
Administrative Assistant
Lewis County Solid Waste

Lewis County Community Recycling Events Fall 2021

Lewis County Department of Public Works,
Solid Waste Utility partnered with six
communities to host 12 events September
through November 6 with more on the way!



Totals To-Date

- 141,358 pounds of material recycled or composted
- 8,790 pounds of hazardous waste or litter properly disposed

The Breakdown

- Sensitive Documents Shredded: 6,860 pounds
- Litter picked up: 2,740 pounds
- Hazardous Waste collected: 6,550 pounds
- E-Cycle Recycled: 5,160 pounds
- Styrofoam Recycled: 205 pounds
- Yard Waste Composted/Chipped: 42,688 pounds
- Tires Recycled: 82,060 pounds
- Metal Recycled: 4,120 pounds
- Customers served: 678 people



Cost for Events

- Total: \$12,119
- Ecology Grants Paid: \$6,755
- Lewis County Paid: \$5,034



Events Remaining in 2021

- City of Centralia Leaf Collection (underway)
- Pe Ell Yard Waste Collection (finishing up)
- Leaf Exchange & Styrofoam Recycling, Nov. 20
- Holiday Recycling:
 - Christmas Trees, Holiday Lights, Styrofoam, Dec. 26-Jan. 9, 2022



Lewis County Solid Waste Utility
lewiscountywa.gov/recycle
360-740-1451

**COMMUNITY LITTER CLEANUP PROGRAM
2021**

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	YTD TOTALS
Lewis County Litter Crew													
Supervisor Hours Litter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
Supervisor Hours Illegal dumping	35.50	41.00	44.50	35.50		36.50	32.50	42.50	40.00	39.50	45.50		393.00
Road Miles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Crew Hours (supervisor)	35.50	41.00	44.50	35.50		36.50	32.50	42.50	40.00	39.50	45.50		393.00
Road side disposal weight	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Disposal Fees	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00
Illegal Dumpsites													
Dumpsites Cleaned	13.00	12.00	17.00	11.00		10.00	12.00	14.00	12.00	14.00	12.00		127.00
Pounds	4,120.00	3,980.00	4,360.00	3,860.00		4,560.00	4,200.00	3,540.00	4,160.00	6,540.00	4,520.00		43,840.00
Fees	\$192.07	\$185.55	\$216.65	\$187.84		\$212.59	\$356.43	\$184.95	\$197.16	\$319.73	\$217.43		\$2,270.40
Other item fees (tires, TVs, appliances)	\$255.00	\$152.00	\$213.00	\$170.00		\$279.00	\$149.00	\$79.00	\$131.00	\$162.00	\$141.00		\$1,731.00
Litter Clean-up Work													
Centralia Adopt-A-Road							480.00	405.00	285.00	1,650.00			2,820.00
Litter Clean-up Events									2240.00	0.00			2,240.00
SB 5040 Freeway Onramps/Intersections										120.00			120.00

Dumpsites cleaned up in October 2021:

Road & Mile Post	Pounds	Other	Fee for Other	Number of Sites
Donahoe Road MP .25	140.00			1
		1 semi-truck on rim		
King Road MP 7	180.00		\$20.00	1
Hobson Road MP 5	680.00	3 tires on rim	\$15.00	1
Centralia Alpha Road MP 6	560.00	1 freezer	\$23.00	1
Teague Road MP 1.5	400.00			1
Spencer Road MP 8	360.00			1
Johnson Road MP 1.5	460.00	10 tires	\$33.00	1
		3 tires off rim, 1 semi-truck tire		
Oppelt Road MP 1	180.00	on rim	\$34.00	1
Hobson Road MP .5	460.00	2 tires	\$6.00	1
Graf Road MP 3	340.00			1
Meier Road MP .5	300.00	1 tire on rim	\$5.00	1
Garrard Road MP 2.5	460.00	1 tire on rim	\$5.00	1
	4,520.00		\$141.00	12

The Centralia Adopt-A-Road volunteers recorded six litter pickup dates. 42 volunteers spent 504 hours picking up 48 bags of litter. Volunteer groups included the Centralia Clean Team, the Kim Ashmore Family, the Karen and Richard Noto Family, Centralia Public Works, and Centralia Boy Scout Troop #300.

Members of the Packwood/Randle communities picked up litter under the SB 5040 grant to clean up freeway onramps and highway intersections. Five volunteers spent 12.5 hours (or 62.5 total volunteer hours) cleaning the US Highway 12 intersection with State Route 123. They collected 8 bags of litter, 3 bulky items and 1 semi-truck tire.

LEWIS COUNTY SOLID WASTE UTILITY 2021 - TONNAGES

Month	Central Transfer Station		East Lewis County Transfer Station		2021 Total
	2020	2021	2020	2021	
January	5,610	6,263	588	647	6,910
February	5,112	5,156	691	567	5,723
March	5,719	7,091	707	832	7,923
April	5,840	7,033	812	874	7,907
May	5,832	6,940	769	823	7,763
June	6,486	7,339	839	992	8,332
July	7,487	9,522	815	1,091	10,613
August	7,083	7,687	946	962	8,649
September	6,944	8,034	853	922	8,956
October	6,703	6,771	839	730	7,501
November	5,958		611		-
December	6,682		657		-
Total Tonnage	75,457	71,836	9,126	8,441	80,276

Estimated Tonnage for 2021: **90,700**
 Actual Tonnage/Estimated Tonnage: **89%**

Monthly Tonnage Comparison: October

2020	7,797
2021	7,501
<hr/>	
Difference %	-4%

Customer Count Comparison: October

2020	12,762
2021	11,739
<hr/>	
Difference %	-8%

Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee – Minutes

Wednesday, March 09, 2022 at 1:00pm

**Location: Lewis County Public Services, Large Conference room, 2025 NE Kresky Ave, Chehalis
In-Person Meeting with ZOOM option.**

1. **CALL TO ORDER:** Call to order by Bob Taylor at 1:00pm
2. **ROLL CALL:** *Members in attendance.*

Member Name	Representation	Attendance	Non- Member Name	Representation
Terry Harris	SWAC Chairman	P	Kim Ashmore (Zoom)	Public Works Director, City of Centralia
Bob Taylor	SWAC Co-Chairman	P	JP Anderson	LC Public Health & Social Services Director
Jason Adams	WSU Extension/ Agriculture	P (Zoom)	Jeff Miller (Zoom)	Former LC Resident
Peppy Elizaga	Business/Hampton Lumber	P	Chris Rathe (Zoom)	Seattle Area – Renewable Energy
Eddie Lewis	Waste Management Industry	UA		
Tom Rupert	Waste Management Industry	P	Melanie Case	LCSW Utility, Recycling Coordinator
Max Vogt	Centralia Mayor	P (Zoom)	Rocky Lyon	LCSW Utility, Manager
Samantha Winkle	Waste Management Industry	P	Teri Lopez	LCSW Utility, Admin Assistant
Attendance recorded for members.				
P=Present; EA=Excused Absence; UA=Unexcused Absence				

3. **VERIFICATION OF QUORUM:** At 1:30 the chairman, Terry Harris arrived and discussion was had amongst the committee regarding the minimum number of member requirement. Both the Chairman, Terry Harris and the Co-Chairman, Bob Taylor based on their years of service on the committee interpret RCW 70A.205.110 (the requirement to have a minimum of 9 members) to be a suggested guidance not a hard rule. Based on their interpretation the committee moved forward in agreement that a quorum was present with seven (7) of the eight (8) members in attendance.
4. **PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES:** December 08, 2021 meeting minutes approved by motion. Motioned by Tom Rupert and seconded by Peppy Elizaga. Motion Carried.
5. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** None
6. **ELECTION OF CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR:** Bob Taylor was nominated for Chairman by Terry Harris. No other nominations were proposed. Motion carried. Terry Harris was nominated by Tom Rupert for Co-Chairman. No other nominations were proposed. Motion carried.
7. **SWAC MEMBERS:** Review By-Laws. Committee members reviewed By-Laws prior to meeting. Bob asked the committee if they felt any areas required updating. The consensus was all seemed in order.
(See also above comments under Verification of Quorum.)

8. **BUSINESS AGENDA:**

A. **Review Action Items:** Completed action items will remain on the table for the next month’s meeting minutes before removal. Date in “Comments/Resolution” section indicates when last update occurred.

Action Item #	Task Description	Responsible Person	Comments/Resolution
081121-A	<i>Lewis County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan</i>	<i>Solid Waste Staff</i>	<i>Chapter 1 draft reviewed by SWAC and comments submitted to Rocky by 12/15/21. Bob’s main suggestion was to move the historical information on the delay in a new plan to a prologue. Committee discussed and agreed. Melanie will make the changes. Chapter 2 & 6 drafts being submitted for SWAC review. Melanie gave a brief overview. Comments to be provided to Rocky by 03/25/2022.</i>

B. **Reports/Updates:**

- SWAC – Bob Taylor, Co-Chair – No new information pertaining to SWAC.
- LeMay/Waste Connections – Tom Rupert, District Manager
 - Yard Waste Facility still underway. Working through some zoning issues. Next step is the SEPA process.
- Department of Ecology – Olivia Carros – Not in attendance.
- Code Enforcement – JP Anderson
 - Working on a new Code Enforcement Manager to replace Bill Teitzel.
 - A new Environmental Health Manager has been hired and starting in April.
 - Bob Taylor questioned JP Anderson regarding Bio Solids in Lewis County. JP informed the committee that he and the commissioners were educating themselves on Bio Solids and that a meeting was scheduled for later in the day with Ecology, JP and the commissioners. JP also reminded the committee that all decisions regarding the permitting for Bio Solids in Lewis County is handled by the Department of Ecology.
- Lewis County Solid Waste – Utility Staff – Rocky Lyon, SW Manager
 - Community Recycling Events – Melanie Case
 - Scrap metal recycling event at the Winlock/Vader drop box in coordination with the City of Vader on 02/19/22. 6 tons of scrap metal collected.
 - Additional events coming in April and May.
 - Community Litter Report – In January, the Litter program coordinator cleaned up 15 illegal dumpsites, removing 3,640 pounds of garbage, 12 tires, 3 TV’s and 1 washer. The Centralia Adopt-a-Road volunteers recorded 20 litter pickup dates. 29 volunteers spent 62 hours picking up 131 bags of litter. Neighbors on Coal Creek Road organized a litter pickup along the roadside in late January in which they collected 260 pounds of litter.
 - New litter crew hired for road side clean up with the assistance of Ecology grant funding. In just two weeks of working 2 days a week the crew has picked up over 10,000 pounds in trash. They will begin trash pickup in the triangle areas at highway/freeway interchanges in Lewis County.
 - Bob inquired about the Packwood group. Melanie confirmed that they are still active.
 - Melanie further commented on the number of phone calls she is receiving from other citizens and citizen group asking about how to get involved in litter pickup.
 - Adopt-a-road to relaunch around Earth Day.
 - Kim Ashmore, City of Centralia stated the Centralia Clean Team is working with individuals in Chehalis to start a Chehalis Clean Team. He also shared some stats on the amount of trash picked up by the Centralia Clean Team.

- Tonnage Report as presented at SWDD - Total tonnage for January was 7,104 pounds which is 14% less than last year. Customer count was 11,701 which is 2% more than last year.
- Long Haul/Disposal Contract – 4th Amendment being signed to extend the contract with LeMay's and Wasco. Rising fuel prices are a concern. Discussions are in the works on ways to improve the process. More details to follow at next meeting.

9. **MISCELLANEOUS:** Bob Taylor decided to pose a “quiz question” regarding fire extinguishers and the proper disposal. He brought one into the meeting that per Bob was fully discharged. Rocky let him know that they can be received at the Hazo Hut even if fully discharged if that makes the customer feel more comfortable. But Fire Extinguisher that are fully discharged can be disposed of at the transfer station as part of regular garbage which is what the scale attendant informed Bob on Saturday when he was at the transfer station.

10. **NEXT MEETING AGENDA ITEMS:** New members and further interpretation of the By-laws.

11. **NEXT MEETING:** April 13, 2022 from 1pm – 3pm

12. **ADJOURNMENT:** Meeting adjourned at 2:00pm

Respectfully submitted,

Teri Lopez,
Administrative Assistant
Lewis County Solid Waste

Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee – Minutes

Wednesday, May 11, 2022 at 1:00pm

Location: Lewis County Public Services, Large Conference room, 2025 NE Kresky Ave, Chehalis
In-Person Meeting with ZOOM option.

1. **CALL TO ORDER:** Call to order by Terry Harris at 1:02pm
2. **ROLL CALL:** *Members in attendance.*

Member Name	Representation	Attendance	Non- Member Name	Representation
Terry Harris	SWAC Chair	P	Robert Spahr	Chehalis City Council
Peppy Elizaga	SWAC Vice-Chair	P	Brian Warren	Code Enforcement Manager
Jason Adams	WSU Extension/ Agriculture	P (Zoom)	Olivia Carros	Department of Ecology
Eddie Lewis	Waste Management Industry	P (Zoom)		
Tom Rupert	Waste Management Industry	EA	Josh Metcalf	Public Works, Director
Max Vogt	Centralia City Council	P (Zoom)	Tina Hemphill	Public Works, Deputy Director
Samantha Winkle	Waste Management Industry	P (Zoom)	Rocky Lyon	LCSW Utility, Manager
			Melanie Case	LCSW Utility, Recycling Coordinator
			Teri Lopez	LCSW Utility, Admin Assistant
Attendance recorded for members.				
P=Present; EA=Excused Absence; UA=Unexcused Absence				

3. **VERIFICATION OF QUORUM:** A quorum was present with six (6) of the seven members in attendance. RCW 70A.205.110 requires a minimum of 9 members. The committee is aware and is working on member recruitment.
4. **PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES:** March 09, 2022 meeting minutes approved by motion. Motioned by Peppy Elizaga and seconded by Samantha Winkle. Motion Carried.
5. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** None.
6. **ELECTION OF CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR:** Bob Taylor resigned from the Board which required new elections. Terry Harris was nominated for Chair. No other nominations were proposed. Motion carried. Peppy Elizaga was nominated for Vice-Chair. No other nominations were proposed. Motion carried.
7. **SWAC MEMBERS:**
 - Robert Spahr, Chehalis Councilor submitted letter of interest to be presented to the BOCC.
 - Additional member(s) are needed to reach the minimum requirement of nine.

8. **BUSINESS AGENDA:**

A. **Review Action Items:** Completed action items will remain on the table for the next month’s meeting minutes before removal. Date in “Comments/Resolution” section indicates when last update occurred.

Action Item #	Task Description	Responsible Person	Comments/Resolution
081121-A	<i>Lewis County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan</i>	<i>Solid Waste Staff</i>	<i>Chapter 2 & 6 drafts submitted for SWAC review. Comments provided to Rocky by 03/25/2022. Chapter 3 being submitted for review. Comments to be provided by 05/25/2022. Melanie gave a brief overview.</i>

B. **Reports/Updates:**

- SWAC – Terry Harris, Chair – No new information.
- LeMay/Waste Connections – Samantha Winkle, Waste Connections
 - Meridian Hill is a new composting facility being built on property acquired from TransAlta.
 - At the Commissioners meeting on May 3rd code was amendment to allow permitting of a composting facility in an industrial area. Currently in the appeal process and then application will be submitted to all applicable departments.
 - Meridian Hill will be a composting facility for yard and food waste, only. No Bio-Solids.
 - It will be built in 2 stages, each stage capable of composting up to 90 Thousand tons per year and will be a “Covered Area Static Pile” composting facility.
 - It will provide 20-25 jobs.
 - Layout photos were shared via the Zoom screen.
- Department of Ecology – Olivia Carros
 - Does SWAC want a presentation from the Department of Ecology on the “Use Food Well Washington Plan” whose purpose is to: Goal 1: Reduce food waste generated by 50 percent by 2030 and Goal 2: Reduce at least half of edible food waste by 2030.
 - House Bill 1799 passed on March 3. It takes a number of steps aimed at reducing landfilling of food scraps, yard debris and other organic material streams. Ecology is putting together a list of FAQ’s. Olivia encouraged SWAC to send in any specific questions regarding the Bill.
- Code Enforcement – Brian Warren
 - New to position and learning. He has been handling the majority of the hulk vehicle cases.
- Lewis County Solid Waste – Utility Staff – Rocky Lyon, SW Manager
 - Community Recycling Events
 - Community events are successful, with more planned. Flyers provided.
 - Recycle Reset 1 year update - Melanie Case, Solid Waste Recycling Coordinator prepared a presentation regarding Recycle Reset which was presented by Rocky Lyon, Solid Waste Manager.
 - Kicked off Jan. 1, 2021.
 - Flyers mailed to county residents/Publicity.
 - WSU Lewis County MRC Volunteers/Utility Staff in recycling areas.
 - Removal of Commingled Recycling and Plastic Recycling.
 - Source Separated: glass bottles & jars; cardboard; paper; metal.
 - Two-month grace period. No commingled/plastics after March 1.
 - March 2020 to February 2021 Commingled: Discarded: 325 tons of contaminated materials with a cost to haul & dispose of \$9,236.
 - Recycle Reset’s First 12 Months reflects an overall net gain of \$17,866 with 113 tons of paper, 501 tons of metal, 306 tons of cardboard and 244 tons of glass recycled.
 - Recycle Reset Part II: Awarded \$80,000 Waste Reduction & Recycling Education Grant.
 - Summer 2022, Lid lift/Cart tagging Project with the help of LeMay/Waste Connections.

- Community Litter Report – March
 - Litter program coordinator cleaned up 18 illegal dumpsites removing 4,880 pounds of garbage, 25 tires, 1 TV, 1 refrigerator and 1 freezer.
 - The contracted roadside litter crew cleaned 7 miles of roadside removing 1,900 pounds of litter.
 - The contracted Interchanges and Intersections crew spent 64 hours removing 8,740 pounds of litter.
 - Volunteers in Centralia and throughout Lewis County spent 144.5 hours removing 225 bags of litter.
- Tonnage Report as presented at SWDD - Total tonnage for March was 8,233 tons which is 4% more than last year. Customer count was 11,572 which is 14% less than last year.
- Discuss quarterly meetings vs. monthly – Rocky presented idea to committee. Committee will give it thought and will discuss at next meeting.
- Questions:
 - Max Vogt, Councilor for City of Centralia, asked about a poster/flyer regarding what can and cannot be recycled. Melanie responded that it may be an option to work with LeMay in the future to get an updated flyer out to curbside recyclers.
 - Terry Harris, SWAC Chair, asked about the rules on recycling pop bottle and pop bottle lids. Soda companies are advertising that both can be recycled. Melanie responded that the facilities that process the plastic recycling for LeMay are not designed for pop bottle lids, just the pop bottles.

9. **NEXT MEETING AGENDA ITEMS:**

10. **NEXT MEETING:** June 08, 2022 from 1pm – 3pm.

11. **ADJOURNMENT:** Meeting adjourned at 1:56pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Teri Lopez,
Administrative Assistant
Lewis County Solid Waste

Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee – Minutes

Wednesday, June 08, 2022 at 1:00pm

Location: Lewis County Public Services, Large Conference room, 2025 NE Kresky Ave, Chehalis
In-Person Meeting with ZOOM option.

1. **CALL TO ORDER:** Call to order by Terry Harris at 1:04pm.
2. **ROLL CALL:** *Members in attendance.*

Member Name	Representation	Attendance	Non- Member Name	Representation
Terry Harris	SWAC Chair	P	Sean Swope	Lewis County Commissioner
Peppy Elizaga	SWAC Vice-Chair	P	Laura Busby	Department of Ecology
Jason Adams	WSU Extension/ Agriculture	P (Zoom)	Rocky Lyon	LCSW Utility, Manager
Eddie Lewis	Waste Management Industry	P (Zoom)	Melanie Case	LCSW Utility, Recycling Coordinator
Tom Rupert	Waste Management Industry	EA	Teri Lopez	LCSW Utility, Administrative Assistant
Max Vogt	Centralia City Council	P (Zoom)		
Samantha Winkle	Waste Management Industry	P (Zoom)		
Attendance recorded for members.				
P=Present; EA=Excused Absence; UA=Unexcused Absence				

3. **VERIFICATION OF QUORUM:** A quorum was present with six (6) of the seven members in attendance. RCW 70A.205.110 requires a minimum of 9 members. The committee is aware and is working on member recruitment.
4. **PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES:** May 11, 2022 meeting minutes approved by motion. Motioned by Peppy Elizaga and seconded by Samantha Winkle. Motion Carried.
5. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** None.
6. **SWAC MEMBERS:**
 - Additional member(s) are needed to reach the minimum requirement of nine.
 - Robert Spahr, City of Chehalis Councilor will be joining.
 - Rocky spoke with a representative from the City of Centralia waste water treatment facility in regards to joining. Rocky will follow up.

7. BUSINESS AGENDA:

A. **Review Action Items:** Completed action items will remain on the table for the next month’s meeting minutes before removal. Date in “Comments/Resolution” section indicates when last update occurred.

Action Item #	Task Description	Responsible Person	Comments/Resolution
081121-A	<i>Lewis County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan</i>	<i>Solid Waste Staff</i>	<i>Chapter 1, 2, 3 and 6 previously reviewed. Organics chapter requires additional research due to all the legislative changes. Chapter 5 presented to SWAC for review. Comments are to be provided to Rocky Lyon by 06/24/2022.</i>

B. Reports/Updates:

- SWAC – Terry Harris, Chair – No new information.
- LeMay/Waste Connections – Samantha Winkle, Waste Connections
 - Meridian Hill is a new composting facility being built on property acquired from TransAlta.
 - Currently in the appeal process, application will be submitted on July 8.
 - Meridian Hill will be a composting facility for yard and food waste, only. No Bio-Solids and no compostable products.
 - Samantha offered assistance to Melanie regarding the legislation surrounding organics. She shared some basic facts regarding Bill 1799.
- Department of Ecology – Laura Busby, Grants and Planning
 - Olivia Carros introduced Laura Busby as the new Ecology representative for Grants, the plan update, and SWAC.
 - Laura shared information and contacts. She followed up with an email which was forwarded to all of SWAC to use as reference.
- Code Enforcement – Brian Warren – Excused Absence.
- Lewis County Solid Waste – Utility Staff – Rocky Lyon, SW Manager
 - Community Litter Report as presented at SWDD.
 - Litter program coordinator cleaned up 16 illegal dumpsites removing 4,100 pounds of garbage, 20 tires, and 1 refrigerator.
 - The contracted roadside litter crew cleaned 33 miles of roadside removing 5,000 pounds of litter.
 - Volunteers in Centralia and throughout the county spent 139.5 hours removing 183 bags of litter.
 - Tonnage Report as presented at SWDD.
 - Total tonnage for April was 7,598 tons which is 4% less than last year. Customer count was 11,552 which is 18% less than last year.
 - Storm water permits approved for ELCTS.
 - Curbside Recycling in East Lewis County – Survey being prepared.
 - Draft letter and survey presented to SWAC for review and comment.
 - Discuss quarterly meetings vs. monthly.
 - After discussion it was proposed to change to every other month meetings. Change was Motioned by Peppy Elizaga and seconded by Jason Adams. Motion Carried.

- Questions:
 - Max Vogt, Councilor for City of Centralia, asked about curbside garbage picked up in Centralia, where does it go from beginning to end? Rocky responded that it is picked by LeMay and brought to the transfer station. From the transfer station it is loaded into semi-truck trailers and hauled to Cowlitz County Landfill.
 - Jason Adams, WSU Extension asked about curbside plastic recyclables and the process. Rocky responded that commingled recycling is collected by LeMay and taken to Sutter Metals where it's compacted and bailed. It is then transported to Pioneer Recycling where it is sorted and separated. Melanie stated that at Pioneer the recycling is sorted into each commodity. Each commodity is consolidated and transported to its respective recycling market. For example, plastic is transported to British Columbia for processing.
 - Max Vogt, Councilor for City of Centralia, asked what the procedures are regarding bagging trash and recyclables. Melanie Case responded that trash should be bagged but recyclables should not.
 - Jason Adams, WSU Extension asked if anyone would like to take a tour of the Centralia Waste Water Treatment plant. He has to confirm dates and times. He will follow up.

8. **NEXT MEETING AGENDA ITEMS:** Members needed for Budget Sub Committee.

9. **NEXT MEETING:** August 10, 2022 from 1pm – 3pm.

10. **ADJOURNMENT:** Meeting adjourned at 2:02pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Teri Lopez,
Administrative Assistant
Lewis County Solid Waste

Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee – Minutes

Wednesday, August 10, 2022 at 1:00pm

Location: Lewis County Public Services, Large Conference room, 2025 NE Kresky Ave, Chehalis
In-Person Meeting with ZOOM option.

1. **CALL TO ORDER:** Call to order by Terry Harris at 1:01pm.
2. **ROLL CALL:** *Members in attendance.*

Member Name	Representation	Attendance	Non- Member Name	Representation
Terry Harris	SWAC Chair	P	Laura Busby	Department of Ecology
Peppy Elizaga	SWAC Vice-Chair	P	Tina Hemphill	LC Public Works, Deputy Director
Jason Adams	WSU Extension/ Agriculture	EA	Rocky Lyon	LCSW Utility, Manager
Eddie Lewis	Waste Management Industry	P (Zoom)	Karen Hirte	LCSW, Office Assistant
Tom Rupert	Waste Management Industry	P		
Max Vogt	Centralia City Council	P (Zoom)	Robert Spahr	Chehalis City Council
Samantha Winkle	Waste Management Industry	P (Zoom)		
Attendance recorded for members.				
P=Present; EA=Excused Absence; UA=Unexcused Absence				

3. **VERIFICATION OF QUORUM:** A quorum was present with six (6) of the seven members in attendance. RCW 70A.205.110 requires a minimum of 9 members. The committee is aware and is working on member recruitment.
4. **PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES:** June 08, 2022 meeting minutes approved by motion. Motioned by Tom Rupert and seconded by Peppy Elizaga. Motion Carried.
5. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** None.
6. **SWAC MEMBERS:**
 - Additional member(s) needed to reach the minimum requirement of nine.
 - Robert Spahr will be an official member in October.
 - Rocky asked Max to reach out to Kim Ashmore regarding recruiting Ron Middleton.
 - Members needed for Budget Sub Committee to meet in September.
 - Terry Harris, Jason Adams and Tom Rupert volunteered.
7. **BUSINESS AGENDA:**
 - A. **Review Action Items:** Completed action items will remain on the table for the next month's meeting minutes before removal. Date in "Comments/Resolution" section indicates when last update occurred.

Action Item #	Task Description	Responsible Person	Comments/Resolution
081121-A	Lewis County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan	Solid Waste Staff	Chapter 1, 2, 3 and 6 previously reviewed. Will be hiring a consultant to finish the plan.

B. Reports/Updates:

- SWAC – Terry Harris, Chair – No new information.
- LeMay/Waste Connections – Tom Rupert, Waste Connections – No new information.
- Department of Ecology – Laura Busby, Grants and Planning
 - Presented a power point. SWAC Hot Topics.
 - Emailed after meeting to SWAC Committee for future reference.
- Code Enforcement – Brian Warren – Excused Absence.
- Lewis County Solid Waste – Utility Staff – Rocky Lyon, SW Manager
 - Community Litter Program Report – June.
 - Litter program coordinator cleaned up 14 illegal dumpsites removing 3,980 pounds of garbage, 19 tires, 6 semi-truck tires and 2 refrigerators.
 - The contracted roadside litter crew spent 64 hours cleaning 23.5 miles removing 2,960 pounds of litter.
 - The contracted interchanges/intersections litter crew spent 16 hours removing 1,260 pounds of litter along 5 freeway ramps.
 - Volunteers in Centralia and throughout Lewis County spent 132 hours removing 172 bags of litter.
 - Transfer Station Tonnage – July.
 - Total tonnage was 8,543 tons which is 3% more than last year.
 - Customer count was 12,806 which is 6% less than last year.
 - East Lewis County Transfer Station was closed on Wednesday's and Thursday's for the month of July. This decision was made due to a labor shortage.
 - Adopt-A-Road approved 08/09/22.
 - Curbside Recycling in East Lewis County
 - Survey letter and postcard mailed July 19, 2022. Ads were placed in the East County Journal and The White Pass Shopper starting on Wednesday, July 20. And a link to take the survey was added to the Solid Waste webpage. Responses are coming in and being tracked on a spreadsheet.
 - 464 surveys received to-date. 47% interested in curbside recycling and 53% are not.

8. **NEXT MEETING AGENDA ITEMS:** 2023 Budget Presentation.

9. **NEXT MEETING:** October 12, 2022 from 1pm – 3pm.

10. **ADJOURNMENT:** Meeting adjourned at 1:43pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Teri Lopez,
Administrative Assistant
Lewis County Solid Waste

Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee – Minutes

Wednesday, December 14, 2022 at 1:00pm

Location: Lewis County Public Services, Large Conference room, 2025 NE Kresky Ave, Chehalis
In-Person Meeting with ZOOM option.

1. **CALL TO ORDER:** Call to order by Terry Harris at 1:05pm.
2. **ROLL CALL:** *Members in attendance.*

Member Name	Representation	Attendance	Non- Member Name	Representation
Terry Harris	SWAC Chair	P	Laura Busby (Zoom)	Department of Ecology
Peppy Elizaga	SWAC Vice-Chair	P	Dan Mortenson (Zoom)	Morton City Mayor
Jason Adams	WSU Extension/ Agriculture	P (Zoom)	Katherine McPherson	WUTC
Eddie Lewis	Waste Management Industry	P (Zoom)	Tina Hemphill	LC Public Works Deputy Director
Tom Rupert	Waste Management Industry	EA	Brian Warren	LC Code Enforcement Manager
Robert Spahr	Chehalis City Council	P	Rocky Lyon	LC Solid Waste Manager
Max Vogt	Centralia City Council	UA	Melanie Case	LC Solid Waste Recycling Coordinator
Samantha Winkle	Waste Management Industry	P (Zoom)	Teri Lopez	LC Solid Waste Administrative Assist.
Attendance recorded for members.				
P=Present; EA=Excused Absence; UA=Unexcused Absence				

3. **VERIFICATION OF QUORUM:** A quorum was present with six (6) of the eight members in attendance. RCW 70A.205.110 requires a minimum of 9 members. The committee is aware of the membership requirements, and is working on member recruitment.
4. **PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES:** October 12, 2022 meeting minutes approved by motion. Motioned by Peppy Elizaga and seconded by Robert Spahr. Motion Carried.
5. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** None.
6. **SWAC MEMBERS:**
 - Additional member(s) needed to reach the minimum requirement of nine.
7. **BUSINESS AGENDA:**
 - A. **Review Action Items:** Completed action items will remain on the table for the next month's meeting minutes before removal. Date in "Comments/Resolution" section indicates when last update occurred.

Action Item #	Task Description	Responsible Person	Comments/Resolution
081121-A	<i>Lewis County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan</i>	<i>Solid Waste Staff</i>	<i>RFQ to hire a consultant to finish the plan publicized and due 12/02/22. Proposals received. Staff is reviewing and will discuss at a meeting scheduled for 12/19/22. Meetings with consultants to follow.</i>

B. Reports/Updates:

- SWAC – Terry Harris, Chair – No new information.

- LeMay/Waste Connections – Tom Rupert, Waste Connections. – Excused Absence.
 - Eddie Lewis, Waste Connections reported that plans are underway with the passing of the update to the Recycling Ordinance.
 - Samantha Winkle, Waste Connections provided an update on the new composting facility. Permit process is on track and should be completed by March 2023.

- Department of Ecology – Laura Busby, Grants and Planning.
 - Compost Procurement Ordinance (CPO) – Joint CPO’s are not allowed by law - a recent review by the Attorney General and MRSC (Municipal Research Service Center) finds that each jurisdiction is required to adopt their own ordinance. Jurisdictions can work together to draft identical or similar CPO’s for separate adoption. Focus sheets are updated to address this change.
 - Questions were asked and a discussion ensued regarding the CPO. Samantha Winkle was part of the committee that advised on the creation. She stated that there is unclear language in the CPO. Laura responded and also stated she will provide an email to Teri with links for additional information.
 - Melanie informed the group that the county does have a draft ready to be presented to the SWDD in January. She offered to send the draft to any city interested.
 - The MRSC is a free legal resource for local governments.
 - BYO Bag Campaign – Ecology has launched a media campaign to promote reusing carryout bags. It has a simple message: Save money, reduce waste, bring your own bag! There is a Bag ban toolkit to utilize - Washington State Department of Ecology materials and photos.
 - US EPA announces funding through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (Bill). \$100 million will be available in grants for recycling infrastructure and recycling education and outreach projects.
 - Markets for most commodities have declined dramatically in recent months. Ecology regularly updates PNW market data for plastics, fiber, metal, and glass and post the data in the BOX library at least every two months.
 - PaintCare has produced some YouTube videos that explain the program well. You can post and share these to promote the program in your area.
 - An email with all the links Laura discussed was sent to SWAC after the meeting.

- Code Enforcement – Brian Warren.
 - Currently 183 open code violation cases that is down from 333 at the beginning of which 65-75% are solid waste related. They have processed 356 Hulk Vehicle Affidavits issued for over 800 vehicles so far this year.

- Lewis County Solid Waste – Utility Staff – Rocky Lyon, SW Manager.
 - Community Litter Program Report – October.
 - Litter program coordinator cleaned up 11 illegal dumpsites removing 5,220 pounds of garbage, 17 tires, 5 semi-truck tires, 1 appliance and 1 refrigerator.
 - The contracted roadside litter crew spent 56 hours cleaning 28.5 miles removing 3,360 pounds of litter.
 - Volunteers in Centralia and throughout Lewis County spent 37 hours removing 67 bags of litter.
 - Transfer Station Tonnage – October.
 - Combined CTS and ELCTS monthly tonnage was 9,277.
 - YTD combined tonnage was 87,937 which was 101% of estimated tonnage of 87,000.
 - Curbside Recycling in East Lewis County.
 - Melanie Case informed the group that the update to the ordinance expanding curbside recycling to all of Lewis County was passed by the BOCC on 11/29/22.

- CTS and ELCTS rental agreements in the process of renewal.
 - Presented at the directors update 12/14/22 and is scheduled for the 12/20/22 BOCC business meeting. Rental agreements will be extended for two years.
- RFP for recycling boxes completed and company chosen.
 - Two boxes have been ordered and will arrive Spring of 2023. Two additional boxes will be ordered to arrive by end of 2023.
- Paradigm software upgrade scheduled for February 1, 2023.
 - Contract finalized and signed with Point & Pay, the third party vendor for credit cards. This brings the Transfer Station into compliance with EMV by allowing us to run cards using the chip readers. The card fee will now be \$2 and is collected by Point & Pay within the transaction. This fee was negotiated to be a flat fee of \$2 versus a fluctuating fee. Signs have been posted and flyers made informing the public of the change.
- Melanie, Kallan Kersavage, Hazardous Waste Coordinator and Teri have been working with the cities to get additional community events on the calendar for 2023.
- Transfer Stations will be closed beginning in 2023 for all calendar Holidays to the public. Proper notification have been provided.
- RFP sent out for a consultant for the Curbside Recycling Lid-Lift Audit & Cart Tagging Project which also include a Multifamily Recycling Pilot program. It is due 12/16/22.

8. FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER:

- Jason asked about Pyrolysis. Melanie gave Jason the name of a company in Oregon.

9. NEXT MEETING AGENDA ITEMS:

10. **NEXT MEETING:** February 8, 2023 from 1pm – 3pm

11. **ADJOURNMENT:** Meeting adjourned at 2:10 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Teri Lopez,
Administrative Assistant
Lewis County Solid Waste

Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) – Minutes

Wednesday, February 8, 2023 at 1:00pm

**Location: Lewis County Public Services, Large Conference room, 2025 NE Kresky Ave, Chehalis
In-Person Meeting with ZOOM option.**

1. **CALL TO ORDER:** Call to order by Peppy Elizaga at 1:04 pm.
2. **ROLL CALL:** *Members in attendance.*

Member Name	Representation	Attend.	Non- Member Name	Representation
Terry Harris	SWAC Chair	UA	Lance Bunker	City of Chehalis, Public Works Director
Peppy Elizaga	SWAC Vice-Chair	P	Jeff Miller	Project Manager, Conrad Industries
Jason Adams	WSU Extension/ Agriculture	P (Zoom)	Nic Scott	LC Public Information Specialist
Eddie Lewis	Waste Management Industry	P (Zoom)	Joe Schey (Zoom)	City of Vader, Mayor
Tom Rupert	Waste Management Industry	P	Shawn O’Neil (Zoom)	City of Napavine, Mayor
Robert Spahr	Chehalis City Council	P	Laura Busby (Zoom)	Department of Ecology
Max Vogt	Centralia City Council	UA	Alli Kingfisher (Zoom)	Department of Ecology
Samantha Winkle	Waste Management Industry	P (Zoom)	Elizabeth Court (Zoom)	Department of Ecology
			Katherine McPherson (Zoom)	WUTC
			Josh Metcalf (Zoom)	LC Public Works Director
			Tina Hemphill	LC Public Works Deputy Director
			Brian Warren (Zoom)	LC Code Enforcement Manager
			Rocky Lyon	LC Solid Waste Manager
			Melanie Case	LC Solid Waste Recycling Coordinator
			Teri Lopez	LC Solid Waste Administrative Assist.
Attendance recorded for members.				
P=Present; EA=Excused Absence; UA=Unexcused Absence				

3. **VERIFICATION OF QUORUM:** A quorum was present with six of the eight members in attendance. RCW 70A.205.110 requires a minimum of nine members. The committee is aware of the membership requirements, and working on member recruitment.
4. **PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES:** December 14, 2022 meeting minutes approved by motion. Motioned by Robert Spahr and seconded by Tom Rupert. Motion Carried.
5. **PUBLIC COMMENT:**
 - Jeff Miller, Conrad Industries. Jeff came to introduce himself and the company he works for, Conrad Industries (CI). His company is teaming up with Centralia College students through a grant to develop a plan regarding energy resources. Additionally, he attended to obtain further information on the Organics Ordinance. Contact information was exchanged at the end of the meeting.
6. **SWAC MEMBERS:**
 - Additional member(s) needed to reach the minimum requirement of nine.
 - Napavine Mayor, Shawn O’Neil, submitted a letter of interest in joining SWAC. The Solid Waste Administrative Assistant will begin the resolution process with the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) to add Mayor O’Neil as a member.

- Peppy Elizaga announced that he is retiring from Hampton Lumber in March. He will complete his SWAC term through June 2023 but will not renew.

7. **BUSINESS AGENDA:**

- A. **Review Action Items:** Completed action items will remain on the table for the next month’s meeting minutes before removal. Date in “Comments/Resolution” section indicates when last update occurred.

Action Item #	Task Description	Responsible Person	Comments/Resolution
081121-A	Lewis County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan	Solid Waste Staff	Consultant selected. Finalizing agreement and scope of work. The Consultants will have chapters for SWAC members to review before the April meeting. They will be emailed to the members for review and comments. 02/08/23.

B. **Reports/Updates:**

- SWAC – Peppy Elizaga, Vice Chair – No new information.
- LeMay/Waste Connections – Tom Rupert, District Manager, for LeMay Enterprises, Inc.
 - They are working on East End Recycling. A new truck is needed for the expanded recycling area. New trucks are currently taking 12-14 months to arrive. Curbside recycling containers take 6-8 weeks to arrive once ordered.
- Department of Ecology – Alli Kingfisher, Organics and Food Center Unit Supervisor.
 - Organics Management Law presentation – Full presentation was emailed to all present at the meeting and is available to view.
 - Formerly known as 1799.
 - Includes nine parts.
 - Adds or amends more than 20 RCWs.
 - Contains many impacts to state and local governments, businesses and residents.
 - Compost Procurement Ordinance (CPO).
Who Must Adopt an Ordinance by January 1, 2023?
 - Counties and cities with a population of more than 25,000.
 - Counties with a population of 25,000 or fewer that contract to provide or require the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC)-franchised hauler(s) in their county to provide residential curbside organic material collection services.
 - Cities and towns with a population of 25,000 or fewer that directly provide, contract to provide or require the UTC-franchised hauler(s) in their jurisdiction to provide residential curbside organic material collection services.
 - Melanie Case, Recycling Coordinator, is working with Alli Kingfisher, Laura Busby and Peter Lyon all from Ecology to obtain clarification on the need for each of the municipalities in Lewis County to create their own CPO.
- Department of Ecology – Laura Busby, Grants and Planning.
 - Governor’s budget appears to include about the same funding for the next Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance (LSWFA) grant cycle as this current cycle.
- Code Enforcement – Brian Warren – No new information.
- Lewis County Solid Waste – Rocky Lyon, Solid Waste Manager.
 - Community Litter Program Report – December.
 - Litter program coordinator cleaned up seven illegal dumpsites removing 2,140 pounds of garbage, 6 tires, 1 TV and 1 refrigerator.

- Volunteers in Centralia and throughout Lewis County spent 42 hours removing 48 bags of litter.
- A contractor cleaned up 10 homeless encampments near Hayes Lake and Plummer Lake in Centralia. The team spent 84 hours, cleaning up 9.69 tons of garbage, old furniture and other miscellaneous debris.
- Annual numbers for 2022:
 - Illegal Dumping
 - 488 hours spent cleaning
 - 62,000 pounds of litter removed
 - Roadside Litter Pickup
 - 480 hours spent cleaning
 - 30,420 pounds of litter removed
 - State Freeway/Highway Interchange Cleanup
 - 112 hours spent cleaning
 - 13,300 pounds of litter removed
 - Volunteer Cleanup
 - 1049 hours spent cleaning
 - 22,495 pounds of litter removed
- Transfer Station Tonnage – December.
 - Combined monthly tonnage was 6,075.
 - YTD combined tonnage was 101,060, which is 97% of the estimated 104,000 tonnage. The estimated tonnage for October increased from 87,000 to 104,000.
 - Melanie, Kallan Kersavage, Hazardous Waste Coordinator, and Teri have been working with the cities to get additional community events on the calendar for 2023.
- Recycling boxes.
 - Two boxes each were ordered for 2022 and 2023. Originally, Solid Waste was informed that the boxes would take 24 weeks to arrive. Rocky is happy to report that all four boxes arrived earlier this month. All recycling boxes will be put on a 15-year replacement rotation.
- Curbside Recycling Lid-Lift Audit and Cart Tagging and Multifamily Recycling Pilot Program.
 - Consultant onboard to help with this project.

8. FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER:

- Jason Adams, WSU Lewis County Extension Program Coordinator invited everyone to attend a free workshop: The Facts about Composted Bio-Solids. Teri forwarded the information via email to the group after the meeting.

9. NEXT MEETING AGENDA ITEMS: None.

10. NEXT MEETING: April 12, 2023 from 1pm – 3pm.

11. ADJOURNMENT: Meeting adjourned at 2:12 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Teri Lopez,
 Administrative Assistant
 Lewis County Solid Waste

Lewis County Solid Waste
Advisory Committee
Sign-In Sheet
April 12, 2023 Meeting

	Name	Agency
1.	FERRY HARRIS	Chehalis
2.	Tom Rupert	LeMay
3.	Peppy Elizaga	Hampton Lumber SWAC
4.	Tina Hemphill	Lewis County Public Works
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Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) – Minutes

Wednesday, April 12, 2023, at 1:00pm

Location: Lewis County Public Services, Large Conference room, 2025 NE Kresky Ave, Chehalis
In-Person Meeting with ZOOM option.

I. **CALL TO ORDER:** Call to order by Terry Harris at 1:03 pm.

II. **ROLL CALL:** *Members in attendance.*

Member Name	Representation	Attend.	Non- Member Name	Representation
Terry Harris	SWAC Chair	P	Rocky Lyon	LCSW Utility, Manager
Peppy Elizaga	SWAC Vice-Chair	P	Karen Hirte	LCSW Utility, Office Assistant
Jason Adams	WSU Extension/ Agriculture	P (Zoom)	Tina Hemphill	LC Public Works Deputy Director
Eddie Lewis	Waste Management Industry	UA	Brian Warren	LC Code Enforcement Manager
Tom Rupert	Waste Management Industry	P	Josh Metcalf	LC Public Works Director
Robert Spahr	Chehalis City Council	EA	Laura Busby (Zoom)	Department of Ecology
Max Vogt	Centralia City Council	P(Zoom)	Melanie Case	LC Solid Waste Recycling Coordinator
Samantha Winkle	Waste Management Industry	EA	Lonnie Willey (Zoom)	City of Pe Ell, Mayor
			Katherine McPherson (Zoom)	WUTC
			Jeffrey Miller (Zoom)	Conrad Industries
Attendance recorded for members.				
P=Present; EA=Excused Absence; UA=Unexcused Absence				

III. **VERIFICATION OF QUORUM:** A quorum was present with five of the eight members in attendance. RCW 70A.205.110 requires a minimum of nine members. The committee is aware of the membership requirements and working on member recruitment.

IV. **PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES:** February 8, 2023, meeting minutes approved by motion. Motioned by Peppy Elizaga and seconded by Tom Rupert. Motion Carried.

V. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** None.

VI. **SWAC MEMBERS:**

- Additional member(s) needed to reach the minimum requirement of nine.
- Napavine Mayor, Shawn O’Neil, will become an official member of SWAC on June 1, 2023.
- Peppy Elizaga attended his last meeting as a SWAC member. Peppy volunteered with SWAC for nine years and his service is greatly appreciated.

VII. **BUSINESS AGENDA:**

- A. **Review Action Items:** Completed action items will remain on the table for the next month’s meeting minutes before removal. Date in “Comments/Resolution” section indicates when last update occurred.

Action Item #	Task Description	Responsible Person	Comments/Resolution
081121-A	Lewis County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan	Solid Waste Staff	Herrera Consultants came and toured the Centralia and Morton sites. They plan to have a final draft of the plan by June 2023. 04/12/23.

B. Reports/Updates:

- SWAC – Terry Harris, Chair – No new information.
- LeMay/Waste Connections – Tom Rupert, District Manager, for LeMay Enterprises, Inc.
 - They are working on their Meridian Hills Project. They obtained their building permits from Lewis County. The Lewis County Solid Waste permits are pending but feel they will be granted shortly.
- Department of Ecology – Laura Busby, Grants and Planning.
 - They are currently on the grant side; just opened the application period for the next biennium. They are estimating that Solid Waste will have a similar amount of money as the last two-year grant cycle.
 - Looking forward to working with Herrera on the Solid Waste Management Plan and previewing the chapters as they are drafted.
- Code Enforcement – Brian Warren, Lewis County Code Enforcement Manager
 - They hired another code enforcement officer, which brings their numbers up to three. They have split the county into three sectors and each officer will have their own sector to work.
- Lewis County Solid Waste – Rocky Lyon, Solid Waste Manager.
 - Community Litter Program Report – February.
 - Litter program coordinator cleaned up 11 illegal dumpsites removing 4,140 pounds of garbage, 35 tires, 5 TV's, 1 refrigerator and 3 appliances.
 - Volunteers in Centralia and throughout Lewis County spent 72 hours removing 98 bags of litter.
 - We haven't started Cabbros Cleaning Service, our contracted litter clean-up crew, as of this date. We are hoping to get them started May or June.
 - Working to finalize an agreement with Express Personnel Service to hire two individuals three days a week to work alongside Brett for litter clean up.
 - Transfer Station Tonnage – February.
 - Combined monthly tonnage was 6,368.
 - YTD combined tonnage was 13,693 which is 15% of the estimated 92,000 tonnage.
 - SWAC Bylaws Update.
 - We updated the SWAC bylaws to reflect what is currently happening. We changed the meetings from monthly to bi-monthly and will elect a Chair and Vice-Chair every June when terms expire or renew.
- Curbside Recycling – Melanie Case, Solid Waste Recycling Coordinator.
 - Curbside Recycling and Lid-Lift Audit and Cart Tagging and Multifamily Recycling Pilot Program.
 - Consultant is spending 2 weeks in April tagging 20,000 bins with a reminder tag. 20% of customers will get a "report card" tag stapled on their bin telling them what was found that shouldn't be in there. They will re-visit for two weeks in late May to early June.
 - Multifamily Apartment recycling will start in five apartment buildings. Tenants will be given a bag with instructions on what to fill the bag with and they can then take it out to the recycle bin.
 - Earth Day.
 - Earth Day is coming up. Our WSU Lewis County Master Recycler Composter volunteers are having a Repair Fair. This will help people realize many items can be repaired instead of being thrown away.

VIII. **NEXT MEETING AGENDA ITEMS:**

- Elect new Chair and Vice-Chair.
- Review and approve SWAC Bylaws.
- Renew SWAC member's terms.

IX. **NEXT MEETING:** June 14, 2023, from 1pm – 3pm. Location: 57 Main Street, Chehalis.

X. **ADJOURNMENT:** Meeting adjourned at 1:34 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Karen Hirte,
Office Assistant
Lewis County Solid Waste

**Lewis County Solid Waste
Advisory Committee
Sign-In Sheet
June 14, 2023 Meeting**

	Name	Agency
1.	THOMAS CROWSON	ALCR Advanced Lewis County Recycling
2.	TERRY HARRIS	
3.	MILLAMIE CUN	LCSWM
4.	Fritz Beierh	city of chehalis
5.	LANCE BURKE	CHEHALIS
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Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) – Minutes

Wednesday, June 14, 2023, at 1:00pm

**Location: Lewis County Public Works, Second Floor Conference room, 547 W. Main Street, Chehalis
In-Person Meeting with ZOOM option.**

I. **CALL TO ORDER:** Call to order by Terry Harris at 1:02 pm.

II. **ROLL CALL:** *Members in attendance.*

Member Name	Representation	Attend.	Non- Member Name	Representation
Terry Harris	SWAC Chair	P	Rocky Lyon	LCSW Utility, Manager
Shawn O’Neill	City of Napavine Mayor	UA	Karen Hirte	LCSW Utility, Administrative Assistant
Jason Adams	WSU Extension/ Agriculture	P (Zoom)	Kristen Buckman	LCSW Utility, Office Manager
Eddie Lewis	Waste Management Industry	UA	Brian Warren (Zoom)	LC Code Enforcement Manager
Tom Rupert	Waste Management Industry	P	Lance Bunker	City of Chehalis Public Works Director
Robert Spahr	Chehalis City Council	UA	Laura Busby (Zoom)	Department of Ecology
Max Vogt	Centralia City Council	P(Zoom)	Melanie Case	LC Solid Waste Recycling Coordinator
Samantha Winkle	Waste Management Industry	EA	Fritz Berlerh	City of Chehalis
			Tom Crowson	Advanced Lewis County Recycling, LLC
			Mary Shanks (Zoom)	Herrera Consultants
Attendance recorded for members.				
P=Present; EA=Excused Absence; UA=Unexcused Absence				

III. **VERIFICATION OF QUORUM:** A quorum was present with four of the eight members in attendance. RCW 70A.205.110 requires a minimum of nine members. The committee is aware of the membership requirements and working on member recruitment.

IV. **PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES:** April 12, 2023, meeting minutes approved by motion. Motioned by Tom Rupert and seconded by Jason Adams. Motion Carried.

V. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** Tom Crowson introduced himself and described why they started Advanced Lewis County Recycling, LLC. He went on to discuss how they are interested in recycling the plastic wrap that is used to wrap hay bales.

VI. **SWAC MEMBERS:**

- Additional member(s) needed to reach the minimum requirement of nine.
- Tom Crowson has an interest in filling the empty SWAC member position. Rocky explained that they are hoping to fill the position with an individual from the timber/lumber industry to take Peppy Elizaga’s place.
- Terry Harris was nominated for Chair. No other nominations were proposed. Motion carried. Jason Adams was nominated for Vice Chair. No other nominations were proposed. Motion carried.

VII. **BUSINESS AGENDA:**

A. **New Business:**

- Mary Shanks, from Herrera Consultants, updated the SWAC on several draft chapters of the plan. She would like to have sub-committee's for both the Organics chapter and the Implementation chapter.

B. **Reports/Updates:**

- SWAC – Terry Harris, Chair – No new information.
- LeMay/Waste Connections – Tom Rupert, District Manager, for LeMay Enterprises, Inc.
 - They are awaiting the delivery of the equipment for the trucks for East Lewis County recycling.
- Department of Ecology – Laura Busby, Grants and Planning.
 - Drafting the next Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance Grant for the next biennium.
 - Looking forward to coming to the facilities and taking a tour the end of June.
- Code Enforcement – Brian Warren, Lewis County Code Enforcement Manager – No new information.
- Lewis County Solid Waste – Rocky Lyon, Solid Waste Manager.
 - Community Litter Program Report – April.
 - We have started utilizing contracted personnel in lieu of the Inmate Litter Crew program which is still on hold.
 - Litter program coordinator cleaned up 11 illegal dumpsites removing 4,060 pounds of garbage, 46 hours, \$384.30 in fees.
 - Volunteers in Centralia and throughout Lewis County spent 246.5 hours removing 1760 pounds and collecting 332 bags of litter.
 - We haven't started Cabbros Cleaning Service, our contracted litter clean-up crew, as of this date.
 - We received word that our litter grant was approved and with that we will be purchasing a litter vacuum with the help of Department of Ecology.
 - Transfer Station Tonnage – April.
 - Combined monthly tonnage was 6,436.
 - YTD combined tonnage was 27,603 which is 30% of the estimated 92,000 tonnage.
 - SWAC Bylaws.
 - Motion to accept the by-laws as reviewed and presented to the SWAC by Tom Rupert. Seconded by Jason Adams. Motion carried.
- Curbside Recycling – Melanie Case, Solid Waste Recycling Coordinator.
 - Curbside Recycling and Lid-Lift Audit and Cart Tagging and Multifamily Recycling Pilot Program.
 - Currently in the second round of cart tagging. Homes that had 80-90 percent contamination has now dropped down to about 10 percent. The biggest offender found is people bagging their recycling and putting them in the containers.
 - Informational post card project.
 - An informational post card will be sent out to all Lewis County residents informing them they can sign up for curbside organics recycling through Lemay.

VIII. **NEXT MEETING AGENDA ITEMS:** None reported.

IX. **NEXT MEETING:** August 9, 2023, from 1pm – 3pm. Location: 57 W. Main Street, Chehalis.

X. **ADJOURNMENT:** Meeting adjourned at 2:35 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Karen Hirte

Karen Hirte,
Administrative Assistant
Lewis County Solid Waste

Chapter 3 - Solid Waste Management Plan

Karen Hirte <Karen.Hirte@lewiscountywa.gov>

Fri 7/14/2023 7:55 AM

To: lbus461@ecy.wa.gov <lbus461@ecy.wa.gov>; Jason Adams <Jason.Adams@lewiscountywa.gov>; Terry Harris <smacko@localaccess.com>; eddiele@wcnx.org <eddiele@wcnx.org>; Tom Rupert <tomru@wcnx.org>; rspahr@ci.chehalis.wa.us <rspahr@ci.chehalis.wa.us>; spahr9546@hotmail.com <spahr9546@hotmail.com>; mvogt@cityofcentralia.com <mvogt@cityofcentralia.com>; Samanthah@wcnx.org <Samanthah@wcnx.org>; soneill@cityofnapavine.com <soneill@cityofnapavine.com>

 1 attachments (632 KB)

Chapter 3 Municipal Solid Waste Collection, Transfer, Export, and Disposal.docx;

Good morning,

Attached please find chapter 3 of the Solid Waste Management Plan. Please review and give any comments/feedback to Rocky and Melanie by July 20. Thank you!

Karen Hirte
Administrative Assistant, Lewis County Solid Waste
P.O. Box 180/1411 S. Tower Ave.
Centralia, WA 98531
(360)740-1451
Email: Karen.hirte@lewiscountywa.gov

Please send all invoices to SWinvoices@lewiscountywa.gov

Solid Waste Management Plan Draft

Karen Hirte <Karen.Hirte@lewiscountywa.gov>

Mon 8/7/2023 1:12 PM

To: Jason Adams <Jason.Adams@lewiscountywa.gov>; Terry Harris <smacko@localaccess.com>; eddiele@wcnx.org <eddiele@wcnx.org>; Tom Rupert <tomru@wcnx.org>; rspahr@ci.chehalis.wa.us <rspahr@ci.chehalis.wa.us>; spahr9546@hotmail.com <spahr9546@hotmail.com>; mvogt@cityofcentralia.com <mvogt@cityofcentralia.com>; Samanthah@wcnx.org <Samanthah@wcnx.org>; soneill@cityofnapavine.com <soneill@cityofnapavine.com>; wharbert@wm.com <wharbert@wm.com>; sgilmore@republicservices.com <sgilmore@republicservices.com>; lbus461@ecy.wa.gov <lbus461@ecy.wa.gov>; Josh Metcalf <Josh.Metcalf@lewiscountywa.gov>; Tina Hemphill <Tina.Hemphill@lewiscountywa.gov>; Rocky Lyon <Rocky.Lyon@lewiscountywa.gov>; Melanie Case <Melanie.Case@lewiscountywa.gov>; Brian Warren <Brian.Warren@lewiscountywa.gov>; Kim Ashmore <KASHMORE@cityofcentralia.com>; mayor@visitmorton.com <mayor@visitmorton.com>; mayor@cityofmossyrock.com <mayor@cityofmossyrock.com>

 1 attachments (10 MB)

LewisCounty_SolidHazWstMP_2023-07.pdf;

Good afternoon,

Attached please find a copy of the Solid Waste Management Plan draft for your review. The consultants, Herrera Environmental, will be attending the SWAC meeting on Wednesday, August 9, 2023 if you have any immediate questions. Please have any comments to Rocky or Melanie by 5:00 pm September 8, 2023.

Thank you!

Karen Hirte
Administrative Assistant, Lewis County Solid Waste
P.O. Box 180/1411 S. Tower Ave.
Centralia, WA 98531
(360)740-1451
Email: Karen.hirte@lewiscountywa.gov

Please send all invoices to SWinvoices@lewiscountywa.gov

**Lewis County Solid Waste
Advisory Committee
Sign-In Sheet
August 9, 2023 Meeting**

	Name	Agency
1.	Fritz Beierl	City of Chehalis
2.	JASON ADAMS	WSU EXTENSION
3.	Bob Spahr	City of Chehalis
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Lewis County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) – Minutes

Wednesday, August 9, 2023, at 1:00pm

**Location: Lewis County Public Works, Second Floor Conference room, 547 W. Main Street, Chehalis
In-Person Meeting with ZOOM option.**

I. **CALL TO ORDER:** Call to order by Jason Adams at 1:00 pm.

II. **ROLL CALL:** *Members in attendance.*

Member Name	Representation	Attend.	Non- Member Name	Representation
Terry Harris	SWAC Chair	EA	Rocky Lyon	LCSW Utility, Manager
Shawn O’Neill	City of Napavine Mayor	UA	Kristen Buckman	LCSW Utility, Office Manager
Jason Adams	SWAC Vice-Chair	P	Josh Metcalf	LC Public Works Director
Eddie Lewis	Waste Management Industry	P(Zoom)	Brian Warren (Zoom)	LC Code Enforcement Manager
Tom Rupert	Waste Management Industry	P(Zoom)	Katie Jerauld (Zoom)	Herrera Consultant
Robert Spahr	Chehalis City Council	P	Laura Busby (Zoom)	Department of Ecology
Max Vogt	Centralia City Council	P(Zoom)	Mary Shanks (Zoom)	Herrera Consultant
Samantha Winkle	Waste Management Industry	P(Zoom)	Fritz Beierle	City of Chehalis
Attendance recorded for members.				
P=Present; EA=Excused Absence; UA=Unexcused Absence				

- III. **VERIFICATION OF QUORUM:** A quorum was present with six of the eight members in attendance. RCW 70A.205.110 requires a minimum of nine members. The committee is aware of the membership requirements and working on member recruitment.
- IV. **PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES:** June 14, 2023, meeting minutes approved by motion. Motioned by Bob Spahr and seconded by Fritz Beierle (non-member). Motion Carried.
- V. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** None.
- VI. **SWAC MEMBERS:**
- Additional member(s) needed to reach the minimum requirement of nine.
- VII. **BUSINESS AGENDA:**
- A. **New Business:**
- The Lewis County Solid Waste Management Plan draft has been completed and sent out to SWAC members and city officials for review. Any comments or concerns should be sent to Rocky or Melanie no later than August 25, 2023.

B. Reports/Updates:

- SWAC – Jason Adams, Vice Chair.
 - There is a Master Recycler and Composters Repair and Sustainability Fair scheduled for September 23, 2023.

- LeMay/Waste Connections – Tom Rupert, District Manager, for LeMay Enterprises, Inc. – None.

- Department of Ecology – Laura Busby, Grants and Planning.
 - There is a new biennium Ramp Litter Program grant open for applications through August 29, 2023. This would be an extension to the current litter clean up program that Lewis County does. The grant has a max of \$60,000.00 with no match and is good 2023-2025.

- Code Enforcement – Brian Warren, Lewis County Code Enforcement Manager – None.

- Lewis County Solid Waste – Rocky Lyon, Solid Waste Manager.
 - Community Litter Program Report – June.
 - We have started utilizing contracted personnel in lieu of the Inmate Litter Crew program which is still on hold.
 - Litter program coordinator and crew spent a total of 112.50 hours cleaning up 36 miles of roadway and 1100 pounds of litter. This resulted in \$120.00 in fees.
 - Litter program coordinator and crew spent a total of 33 hours cleaning up 5 illegal dumpsites, removing 920 pounds of garbage, \$49.19 in fees.
 - Volunteers in Centralia and throughout Lewis County spent 204.75 hours removing 207 bags of litter.
 - We haven't started Cabbros Cleaning Service, our contracted litter clean-up crew, as of this date.
 - Transfer Station Tonnage – June.
 - Combined monthly tonnage was 8,194.
 - YTD combined tonnage was 44,011 which is 48% of the estimated 92,000 tonnage.
 - Curbside Recycling and Lid-Lift Audit and Cart Tagging and Multi-Family Recycling Pilot Program.
 - All 20,000 curbside customers received educational tags on their recycling containers twice. Tags reminded what the program included, and common contaminants to keep out, especially plastic bags.
 - About 12 percent received lid lifts and report card tags, or Oops tags, that told them how to improve.
 - *Re: the lid lift group, 55 percent had bagged recycling, bagged garbage or film plastic (overwrap from toilet paper, water bottles, etc.)
 - *This part of the project was cut short during the second two-week endeavor because of hostile citizens. That is why it didn't reach the 15 percent goal.
 - Contamination was reduced by 19 percent from the first round to the second round.
 - For multi-family, the goal was to bring recycling to 150 apartment units. The project delivered to 256! It also evaluated potential sites to target in the future.
 - After recycling was introduced, contamination was reduced by 55 percent!
 - We would like to do this project again, maybe in 2025, with more of a county presence to act as a buffer between the workers and hostile citizens.

VIII. NEXT MEETING AGENDA ITEMS:

- 2024 Budget presentation

IX. NEXT MEETING: October 11, 2023, from 1pm – 3pm. Location: 57 W. Main Street, Chehalis.

X. ADJOURNMENT: Meeting adjourned at 1:31 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Karen Hirte,
Administrative Assistant
Lewis County Solid Waste