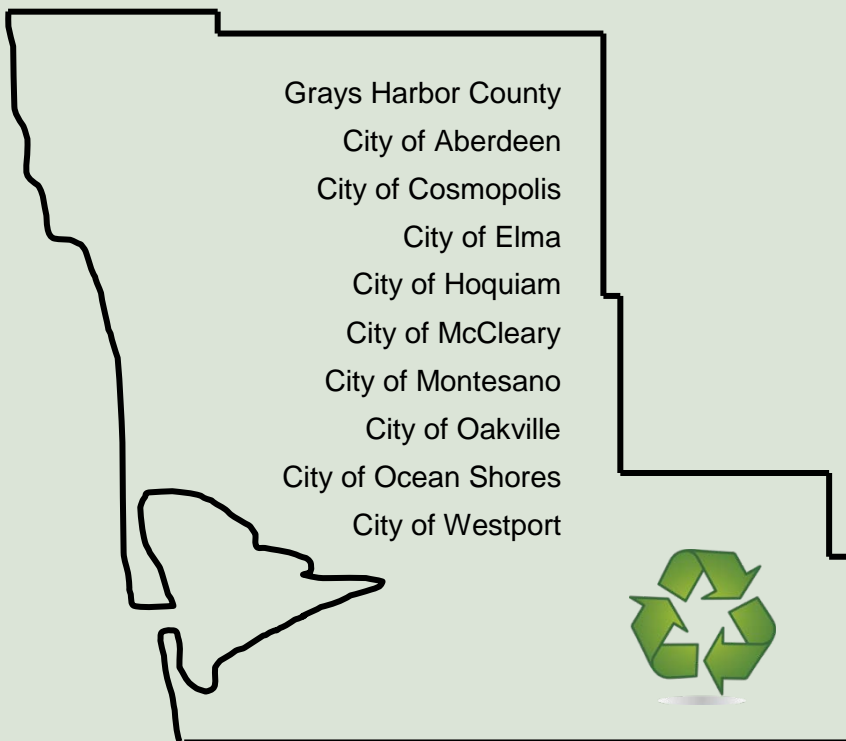


Grays Harbor County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan



2012 Revision

GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY

COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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City of Aberdeen	City of McCleary	City of Westport
City of Cosmopolis	City of Montesano	
City of Elma	City of Oakville	

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December 3, 2012

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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

The Washington Solid Waste Management - Reduction and Recycling Act, [Chapter 70.95 RCW](#), requires Grays Harbor County to prepare a 20-year comprehensive solid waste management plan (CSWMP). The county adopted these state regulations through Ordinance 2004-1, which establish requirements and procedures for solid waste handling and disposal, including the requirement to develop and implement a solid waste comprehensive plan.

Grays Harbor County developed this plan in association with the cities, towns, and other affected groups located in the County. The Washington Department of Ecology publication [Guidelines for the Development of Local Solid Waste Management Plans and Plan Revisions](#), December 1999, provides interpretation and insight into the planning requirements of RCW 70.95. In addition, [Beyond Waste: The Washington State Hazardous Waste Management Plan and Solid Waste Management Plan](#) provides the County a statewide framework for participating in the reduction of waste.

Solid waste management has remained relatively stable in the County since the adoption of the CSWMP in 2001. The cornerstones to solid waste management in the County are:

- The 20-year contract between Grays Harbor County and Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc., to operate the Central Transfer Station and recycling programs
- The 20-year contract with Regional Disposal Company to export solid waste to the Roosevelt Regional Landfill in Klickitat County
- Providing solid waste education services

This plan is a document for directing the actions of government, haulers, residents, and businesses in the County.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PLAN

The organization of the CSWMP follows the checklist used by the Washington Department of Ecology for reviewing the compliance of local plans with state planning guidelines.

The plan begins by outlining the goals, objectives, and recommendations for solid waste management in Grays Harbor County. The subsequent chapters provide the background foundation for them.

CHAPTER 1

GOALS FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Grays Harbor County has adopted the following goals for comprehensive solid waste management.

Plan Goals reflect the desired outcomes for the waste stream, waste reduction, and recycling to achieve over the next twenty years (2031) with an emphasis on the first five years (2016).

The goals of this plan are to describe the existing system and then lay the foundation for the proper management of solid waste systems in Grays Harbor County now and in the future. The standards by which programs will be developed and implemented are the goals, developed in consultation with affected sections of the community. Each element of the Solid Waste Management Program must address the Plan's comprehensive goals, which are to:

1. Implement an economically sound solid waste management system, conforming to Federal, Washington State, and local statutes and rules.
2. Seek a balance between public health requirements, environmental protection measures, and public expenditures.
3. Apply solid waste management priorities according to the state hierarchy.
4. Identify and implement emerging methods for improved management and handling of all waste.
5. Maintain an efficient and effective system of waste stream measurement and monitoring.
6. Maintain sufficient flexibility to allow adaptation of strategies in accordance with local resources and unanticipated changes, needs, and opportunities.
7. Foster cooperative and coordinated efforts among government agencies, citizens, and the private sector.
8. Ensure education and information elements are an integral part of all programs related to solid waste management and reduction.
9. Maintain a program evaluation schedule through solid waste staff and SWAC.
10. Emphasize the development and implementation of the most efficient technologies for waste reduction, reuse, and recycling.
11. Local government and private enterprise cooperation is the key for creating a viable recycling industry.
12. Waste reduction programs will be a cooperative effort by the County and local municipalities to the greatest extent possible.

CHAPTER 2

PLAN OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Grays Harbor County has adopted a series of plan objectives and recommendations that implement its Goals for Solid Waste Management.

Work Plan Objectives are specific accomplishments to achieve over the next three years that show progress in achieving the plan's goals (2012-2015).

Recommendations are specific projects or actions to implement the Work Plan Objectives.

While each Work Plan Objective is important, five of them lead the way: waste reduction, recycling, composting, enforcement, and moderate-risk waste management. County and municipal solid waste management efforts will emphasize these objectives and their recommendations above the rest. As time, resources, and unique opportunities arise, the County will resume implementing the remaining ones. The Work Plan Objective for moderate-risk waste management follows separate in Chapter 6.

Each Work Plan Objective and its recommendations show the responsible party for implementation and the funding source. Implementation of these tasks is an ongoing process, with the Solid Waste Advisory Committee holding an annual review in April to determine progress.

HIGH PRIORITY OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Waste Reduction

Objective: Explore and support incentives and programs that encourage waste reduction practices among citizens and within local governments, businesses, public institutions, and industry.

Waste Reduction Activities:

WR 1 Request technical assistance from ECY to explore strategies for use by governments, institutions, businesses, and industry that encourage the use and purchase of products containing pre- and post-consumer recycled material, content in the workplace.

- SWP staff to meet with ECY to determine scope of available technical assistance
- SWP staff to consult with SWAC in fall to determine scope of interest, topics
- Set date, market workshop to interested groups, businesses
- Hold evening workshop

Implementation: 2013

WR 2 Incorporate appropriate waste reduction strategies, including Product Stewardship programs, identified by the Solid Waste Advisory Committee into existing educational outreach efforts.

Implementation: Ongoing

WR 3 Continue to support [2 Good 2 Toss.com](https://www.good2toss.com) to encourage reuse of common household items among citizens.

Implementation: Ongoing

WR 4 Evolve the Spring Clean-Up into being primarily a recycling event.

Implementation: Ongoing

Responsibility: County, Solid Waste Division, Municipalities

Funding Source: CPG Grant, Solid Waste Plan Fund #401

Recycling

Objective: Reduce the County waste stream by 5% through an active recycling program.

Recycling Activities:

R 1 The Solid Waste Program and the solid waste contractor will continue to market countywide the co-mingled container-recycling program.

Implementation: Ongoing

R 2 The Solid Waste Program will continue to fund recycling public education and information programs. The program will also explore new partnerships and techniques to deliver programs throughout the County.

Implementation: Ongoing

R 3 The Solid Waste Advisory Committee will continue to explore new ways to expand recycling opportunities and programs for the public.

The SWAC will hold a solid waste review every April that will include analysis of recycling activities over the past year and potential improvements.

Implementation: Ongoing

Funding Source: CPG Grant, Solid Waste Plan Fund #401, Contractor Collection Rates

Responsibility: County, SWAC, Solid Waste Division, Solid Waste Contractor

Organics

Objective: Continue to expand educational outreach and opportunities for organics.

Organics Activities:

O 1 The County will continue to work in cooperation with the WSU Cooperative Extension, Master Gardener Program to promote backyard composter training, education, and sales to the public and school districts. The SWAC will support an outreach program.

Implementation: Ongoing

O 2 The County will explore the possibility of adding a yard waste collection program through the Central Transfer Station.

At annual Solid Waste Review, SWAC will discuss status of public interest and cost to establish yard waste collection program at Central Transfer Station.

Implementation: 2014

O 3 The SWAC will explore the viability of an energy production program using organics.

Implementation: 2015

O 4 Solid Waste Division staff will consult with SWAC annually during the Solid Waste Review to determine if there is a need for technical assistance

Implementation: Ongoing

O 5 Encourage the use of organics in energy facilities

Implementation: Ongoing

O 6 Continue to identify and track existing and past sites; monitor for compliance.

Implementation: Ongoing

Funding Source: CPG Grant, Solid Waste Plan Fund #401, Solid Waste Enforcement Grant

Responsibility: County, SWAC, Solid Waste Division, Solid Waste Contractor, Environmental Health Division, Master Gardeners, Department of Ecology

Enforcement

Objective: Create a coordinated and effective approach for all enforcement agencies to resolve illegal dumping and reduce littering.

Enforcement Activities:

- E 1 Consider alternative enforcement methods to reduce dumping on public and private property.
Implementation: Ongoing
- E 2 Grays Harbor County and the municipalities will continue to earmark funding within their annual budget for abatements and illegal dumping enforcement within their jurisdictions.
Implementation: Ongoing
- E 3 Support volunteer litter control programs.
Implementation: Ongoing
- E 4 Build public support for addressing illegal dumping by integrating information about the problems of illegal dumping within education and outreach programs.
Implementation: Ongoing
- E 5 The County may provide assistance for the removal of abandoned vehicles through the Junk Vehicle Verification, Notification, and Affidavit (Hulk Slip) program.
Implementation: Ongoing
- E 6 Strengthen and review countywide litter control activities.
The SWAC will review and evaluate litter control activities.
Implementation: Ongoing

Funding Source: Solid Waste Enforcement Grant, Solid Waste Plan Fund #401, CPG Grant

Responsibility: County, SWAC, Environmental Health Division, Solid Waste Division, Municipalities

OTHER OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Wood Waste

Objective: Support efforts by the private sector to find beneficial uses for wood waste over land-filling.

Wood Waste Activities:

WW 1 The Solid Waste Advisory Committee and the Solid Waste Program will monitor County or regional discussions or proposals regarding the study and/or siting of wood waste landfills.

Implementation: Ongoing

WW 2 The SWAC may request technical assistance from the Department of Ecology to learn about opportunities for wood waste reduction and reuse.

Implementation: 2013

Solid Waste Division staff will consult with SWAC annually during the Solid Waste Review to determine if there is a need for technical assistance

Implementation: Ongoing

WW 3 Encourage the use of wood waste in cogeneration facilities.

Implementation: Ongoing

WW 4 Continue to identify and track existing and past sites; monitor for compliance.

Implementation: Ongoing

Funding Source: Solid Waste Enforcement Grant, Solid Waste Plan Fund #401

Responsibility: County, SWAC, Solid Waste Division, Environmental Health Division, Dept of Ecology

Bio-Solids

Objective: Encourage wastewater treatment plants in Grays Harbor to find cooperative solutions to managing and disposing of bio-solids.

Bio-Solids Activities:

BS 1 The County currently defers the management of bio-solids to the Department of Ecology.

Implementation: Ongoing

Funding Source: Department of Ecology

Responsibility: Department of Ecology

White Goods

Objective: Support the continued reuse or recycling of white goods through the Central Transfer Station, rural transfer stations, and private businesses.

White Goods Activities:

WG 1 The County will maintain updated lists on its Solid Waste Program website of private firms that recycle or reuse white goods.

Implementation: Ongoing

WG 2 The County will continue to encourage the recycling and reuse of white goods through the educational component of the waste reduction and recycling plan.

Implementation: Ongoing

WG 3 The County will sponsor recycling events that include white goods collection.

Implementation: Ongoing

WG 4 The County may subsidize a refrigerant collection program.

Implementation: 2015

Funding Source: CPG Grant, Solid Waste Plan Fund #401

Responsibility: County, Solid Waste Division

Construction Demolition and Land-Clearing (CDL) Waste

Objective: Support private sector efforts that emphasize the reuse of construction demolition and land-clearing wastes over land-filling

Construction Demolition and Land Clearing Waste Activities:

CDL 1 The County will maintain updated lists on its Solid Waste Program website of private firms that manage, reuse, and, or dispose of CDL wastes.

Implementation: Ongoing

CDL 2 The County will continue to encourage the reuse, co-generation, and proper disposal of CDL waste through educational component of waste reduction and recycling plan.

Implementation: Ongoing

CDL 3 The Solid Waste Program and the Environmental Health Division will continue to monitor private CDL waste disposal sites regarding their long-term capacity.

Implementation: Ongoing

CDL 4 The County may request technical assistance from local interested parties, the construction industry, and the Washington State Department of Ecology to learn about practices for CDL waste reduction and reuse.

Implementation: 2014

Funding Source: CPG Grant, Solid Waste Enforcement Grant, Solid Waste Plan Fund #401

Responsibility: County, Solid Waste Division, Environmental Health Division, Dept. of Ecology

Asbestos Contaminated Wastes

Objective: Ensure asbestos wastes are disposed in accordance with best management practices.

Asbestos Contaminated Wastes Activities:

A 1 Continue accepting asbestos wastes at the Central Transfer Station in accordance with state regulations.

Implementation: Ongoing

Funding Source: Contractor Disposal Fees

Responsibility: County, Solid Waste Contractor

Medical Wastes

Objective: Require the proper collection and disposal of personal medical wastes.

Medical Wastes Activities:

MW 1 Support private haulers of medical waste collection by maintaining updated lists of firms on its Solid Waste Program website.

Implementation: Ongoing

MW 2 The SWAC will support an outreach program aimed at educating the public about proper disposal of prescription medications.

Implementation: Ongoing

Funding Source: CPG Grant, Solid Waste Plan Fund #401

Responsibility: County, Solid Waste Division, Environmental Health Division

Waste Tires

Objective: Continue efforts that emphasize proper disposal methods for waste tires.

Waste Tires Activities:

WT 1 The County will incorporate proper waste tire handling into the waste reduction and recycling educational program.

Implementation: Ongoing

WT 2 The County encourages the use of the Waste Tire Removal Account for sites that contain more than 800 waste tires.

Implementation: Ongoing

WT 3 The County will allow the piling of waste tires only under permit. The County may require financial assurances to ensure post-closure clean-up.

Implementation: Ongoing

Funding Source: CPG Grant, Solid Waste Enforcement Grant, Solid Waste Plan Fund #401

Responsibility: County, Solid Waste Division, Environmental Health Division

Disaster Waste

Objective: Establish and maintain an emergency management plan for handling wastes during and after disaster situations.

Disaster Waste Activities:

DW 1 LeMay is contractually obligated to provide a backup system for transfer and disposal should there be a disaster, i.e., earthquake or flood. In the past, if a disaster has caused waste that could be classified as a health hazard, the BOCC may pass a resolution on a case-by-case basis, waving the tipping fees at the Central Transfer Station.

Implementation: Ongoing

DW 2 The County may make free disposal options available to the public during periods of declared emergency to ensure public health.

Implementation: Ongoing

Funding Source: Solid Waste Plan Fund #401, FEMA

Responsibility: County, Solid Waste Division, Solid Waste Contractors, Environmental Health Division, SWAC

Contracted Collection

Objective: The County and its service provider will maintain effective and efficient collection service that considers fairness, convenience, and accessibility of service for all County citizens.

Contracted Collection Activities:

CC 1 The County will monitor collection programs in the County to evaluate success in meeting the objective.

Implementation: Ongoing

Funding Source: Solid Waste Plan Fund #401

Responsibility: County, SWAC, Solid Waste Division, Solid Waste Contractors

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Disposal

Objective: Participate in any future discussions that evaluate the need for a municipal solid waste landfill within Grays Harbor County or a regional facility.

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Disposal Activities:

MSW 1 The SWAC and the Solid Waste Program will monitor County or regional discussions or proposals regarding the study and, or siting of municipal solid waste landfills.

Implementation: Ongoing

Funding Source: Solid Waste Plan Fund #401

Responsibility: County, SWAC, Solid Waste Division, Environmental Health Division

Waste to Energy Facility

Objective: Participate in any future discussions that evaluate the need for a waste-to-energy facility for municipal solid waste within Grays Harbor County or in the regional.

Waste to Energy Facility Activities:

WTE 1 The SWAC and the Solid Waste Program will monitor County or regional discussions or proposals regarding the study and, or siting of a waste-to-energy facility for municipal solid waste.

Implementation: Ongoing

Funding Source: Solid Waste Plan Fund #401

Responsibility: County, SWAC, Solid Waste Division

Central Transfer Station and Rural Transfer Stations

Objective: Maintain and operate a Central Transfer Station and a system of satellite rural transfer stations that provides cost and operational efficiency, convenience to the public, and opportunities for recycling.

Central Transfer Station and Rural Transfer Stations Activities:

CTS 1 The staff will conduct an annual operational review of the Central Transfer Station and its satellite system to evaluate whether the system continues to meet set objectives.

Implementation: Ongoing

CTS 2 The Solid Waste Program and the contracted service provider will monitor the long-term transfer capacity of the system.

Implementation: Ongoing

CTS 3 Add recycled materials drop off areas to the Rural Transfer Stations as soon as capital funds are available.

Implementation: Ongoing

CTS 4 Operate the transfer stations as self-supporting enterprises in accordance with 173-350 WAC. Continue to structure user fees at the existing transfer stations to cover all costs.

Implementation: Ongoing

CTS 5 Construct a pump station to connect the Central Transfer Station leachate collection system to the to the City of Aberdeen wastewater collection system.

Implementation: 2013

Funding Source: Solid Waste Plan Fund #401, Contractor Disposal Rates

Responsibility: County, Solid Waste Division, Solid Waste Contractor

Administration and Management

Objective: Continue the present administrative and management structure to solid waste collection, transfer, and disposal.

Administration and Management Activities:

AM 1 Maintain staffing for the Solid Waste Program through the Department of Public Services to plan, administer contracts, and manage the solid waste and recycling system.

Implementation: Ongoing

AM 2 The SWAC and the Solid Waste Program will explore and implement partnerships with other local agencies and organizations for delivering of outreach and education programs.

Implementation: Ongoing

AM 3 Continue to monitor the contractual and management provisions in existing operating agreements and permits with all solid waste handling facility operators in the County.

Implementation: Ongoing

AM 4 The SWAC and the Solid Waste Program annually will evaluate its compliance with planning requirements under state law.

Implementation: Ongoing

AM 5 The municipalities shall monitor their solid waste programs to ensure compliance with the Solid Waste Management Plan.

Implementation: Ongoing

AM 6 Recruit membership to the Solid Waste Advisory Committee from the municipalities, the Quinault Indian Nation, and commercial accounts.

Implementation: Ongoing

AM 7 Review and amend if necessary the Solid Waste Advisory Committee by-laws.

Implementation: Ongoing

Funding Source: CPG Grant, Solid Waste Plan Fund #401, Municipal Budgets

Responsibility: County, SWAC, Solid Waste Division

Table 1: Grays Harbor County Solid Waste Plan Budget (401-000-100)

ACT	EL	OB	SU	Description	2012 Budget
REVENUES					
308	00	00	00	Beginning Cash & Investments	913,553
334	03	14	00	WSDOE CPG Amendment	60,000
334	03	16	00	WSDOE Litter Grant	30,000
343	70	01	00	Tipping Fee – Export	2,600,000
343	70	02	00	Tipping Fee - Operations	650,000
361	11	00	00	Investment Interest	1,500
366	90	00	00	Interfund Miscellaneous Rev	500,000
369	90	00	00	Other Miscellaneous Revenue	1,000
385	00	00	00	Collections of Receivables	0
DEPARTMENT REVENUE TOTAL					4,756,053

ACT	EL	OB	SU	Description	2012 Budget
EXPENDITURES					
508	00	00	00	Ending Cash & Investment	361,938
508	**	**	**	Ending Cash & Investment	361,938
537	00	00	00	Garbage & Solid Waste	
	60	00	00	Operations – Contracted	
		49	00	Miscellaneous Export Services	2,600,000
		40	**	SUPPLIES	2,600,000
	60	**	**	Operations-Contracted	2,600,000
	80	00	00	Operations-General	
		12	00	Salaries & Wages	600,798
		13	00	Extra Help	20,000
		14	00	Overtime	25,000
		10	**	SALARIES & WAGES	645,798
		20	00	Personnel Benefits	261,590
		20	**	Personnel Benefits	261,590
		31	00	Supplies	30,000
		31	01	Supplies I/F	1,000
		32	00	Fuel Consumed	1,000
		35	00	Small Tools & Minor Equipment	10,000
		30	**	SUPPLIES	41,000
		41	00	Professional Services	50,000
		41	01	Professional Services I/F	125,000
		41	02	I/F CS Computer Services	66,450
		41	03	I/F CS Communications	3,240
		42	00	Communication	10,000

ACT	EL	OB	SU	Description	2012 Budget
		42	01	Communication I/F	2,000
		43	00	Travel	6,000
		44	00	Advertising	5,000
		45	00	Rentals	10,000
		45	01	Rentals I/F	125,000
		46	00	Insurance Services I/F	28,037
537	80	46	01	Insurance Premiums I/F	0
		47	00	Utilities Services	60,000
		48	00	Repairs & Maintenance	30,000
		49	00	Miscellaneous	25,000
		49	01	Abatement Expenses	100,000
		49	02	Household Hazardous Waste Facility	175,000
		49	07	Miscellaneous Clean-Ups	25,000
		40	**	OTHER SERVICES & CHARGES	845,727
	80	**	**	Operations-General	1,794,115
537	**	**	**	Garbage & Solid Waste	4,394,115
585	00	00	00	Disbursement of Accrued Expenditures	
		00	00	Disbursement of Accrued Expenditures	0
585	**	**	**	Disbursement of Accrued Expenditures	0
594	00	00	00	Capital Outlay	
	37	00	00	Garbage/Solid Waste	
		64	00	Machinery & Equipment	50,000
		60	**	CAPITAL OUTLAYS	50,000
	37	**	**	Garbage/Solid Waste	50,000
594	**	**	**	Capital Outlay	50,000
DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE TOTAL					4,756,053

CHAPTER 3 SOLID WASTE HANDLING METHODS & SYSTEMS

INVENTORY OF EXISTING FACILITIES, TRANSFER STATIONS & CLOSED LANDFILLS

Central Transfer Station

The purpose of the Grays Harbor County Central Transfer Station is to provide for the collection and transfer of wastes to out-of-county facilities. LeMay Enterprises, Inc. built the station in 1994 at the former Aberdeen Landfill location.

Grays Harbor Central Transfer Station
4201 Olympic Highway
Aberdeen
(360) 538-7080
Monday-Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM
Saturday, 8:00 to 4:00 PM
Closed Sundays and Holidays

The station is a full-service facility accepting deliveries from private businesses, commercial collection route vehicles, commercial drop box vehicles, County rural transfer stations, and the self-hauling public. The station is a covered facility, with a tipping floor for direct refuse unloading. A wheel-loader breaks down and places wastes into top-loading, 100-cubic-yard intermodal containers. A waste compaction, or tamping, arm compacts wastes to an average density of about 550 pounds per cubic yard once in the containers. 100-cubic-yard transfer trailers typically weigh about 27.5 tons. The facility has a single transfer trailer and container loading position, with multiple delivery vehicle unloading stalls. The tipping floor area provides some in-station waste storage.

LeMay Enterprises, Inc., owns and operates the Central Transfer Station through a long-term operations agreement with the county. The agreement designates the privately owned facility as the main transfer point for the county. In return, the county retains rate control authority, agrees to operate the facility for a minimum of 20 years, and guarantees access to the self-haul public, private businesses, and commercial haulers, and the loading of wastes for long-haul transport.

The design and operation of the facility complies with the State of Washington Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling (WAC 173-350).

Closed Landfills

The Aberdeen and Hoquiam landfills are closed.

Household Hazardous Waste Facility

See discussion under Chapter 5, Moderate Risk Waste Management.

Surveillance and Control

LeMay Enterprises, Inc. (LeMay) operate all transfer stations within the County. The Environmental Health Division (EHD) monitors the closed landfill at the Central Transfer Station for surface and groundwater contamination.

A leachate collection system at the closed landfill conveys liquids by gravity to a storage tank located near the northeast corner of the property adjacent to the East Aberdeen sewer line. Currently, tanker trucks pump the leachate from the storage tank and transport it to the Aberdeen Sewage Treatment Plant for disposal. The county anticipates constructing a pump station in 2013 that will connect the storage tank directly to the East Aberdeen sewer line, thereby eliminating the need for hauling.

SERVICE LEVELS

The Central Transfer Station is a full-service facility accepting deliveries from private businesses, commercial collection route vehicles, commercial drop box vehicles, rural transfer stations and self-hauling public.

Collection Systems – Franchises, Self-Haul, Municipal

LeMay, Inc. collects solid waste in eight Grays Harbor County municipalities: Aberdeen, Cosmopolis, Elma, McCleary, Montesano, Oakville, Ocean Shores, and Westport. Hometown Sanitation, LLC. collects solid waste within the City of Hoquiam. Solid waste in unincorporated Grays Harbor County west of the Wynoochee River is collected by LeMay, Inc. d.b.a. Harbor Disposal; east of the Wynoochee River collection is by LeMay d.b.a. EGH Disposal.

Solid waste curbside collection is mandatory within all municipalities of the County: Aberdeen, Cosmopolis, Elma, Hoquiam, McCleary, Montesano, Oakville (to begin December 2007), Ocean Shores and Westport. Collection is not mandatory within unincorporated Grays Harbor County.

All transfer stations within the County accept self-hauled municipal solid waste.

Construction Demolition and Landclearing Debris (CDL)

Construction Demolition and Landclearing debris (CDL) consists primarily of materials from building demolition or construction projects. Landclearing debris, also called wastes of development projects is currently recycled or disposed of at the Central Transfer Station and/or the Stafford Creek Woodwaste facility. CDL waste is also disposed of onsite or on other properties.

Import/Export

Grays Harbor County does not operate a municipal solid waste landfill. All municipal solid waste generated in the county is processed at an on-site transfer station. Once processed the contractor trucks solid waste to Centralia and boards a train to Klickitat County in Eastern Washington. The final disposal destination is the Roosevelt Regional Landfill, owned by Allied Waste Systems Inc.

The State of Washington Parks and Recreation Commission collects solid waste from state parks located within Grays Harbor County. For more than 25 years, the Grays Harbor County Commissioners have supported Operation Shore Patrol by covering fees for dump boxes and debris disposal.

The Quinault Tribe operates a solid waste collection service on the Quinault Reservation in the northwest portion of the County and in Taholah.

PERMITS REQUIRED AND ADMINISTRATION METHODS

Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) Chapter 81.77 RCW delegates the regulation of solid waste collection. Regulation is provided through the issuance of Certificates of Convenience and Necessity, commonly referred to as G-permits. These permits entitle a hauler to provide solid waste collection services within a specified geographic area. Collection services may include garbage, refuse, recyclable materials, and demolition debris.

Grays Harbor County Environmental Health Division (EHD), through a permit and approval process, regulates the construction and operation of solid waste facilities in Grays Harbor County not on federally or tribally owned lands.

COSTS OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The County sets user fees at the Central Transfer Station and rural stations. These rates recover the full costs of operating the stations and the disposal program.

FACILITIES SITING REVIEW (70.95.165)

There is no need for a siting review process because there are no plans to construct a new municipal solid waste disposal facility in the county over the next twenty years.

CHAPTER 4 WASTE REDUCTION, REUSE & RECYCLING

WASTE REDUCTION

Waste Reduction is the State's highest priority in the hierarchy of solid waste management. The best way to manage solid waste is to not generate waste materials. Waste or source-reduction programs may be as broad and diverse as manufacturing earth-friendly products or encouraging selective purchasing and reuse patterns among consumers. Effective waste reduction programs result in broad-ranging benefits, such as natural resource conservation, reduced energy consumption, and reduced air, water, and land pollution.

Waste reduction programs are currently focused on classroom education and technical assistance to businesses and industry. The education program is directed to the primary and secondary school levels within the County. Waste reduction concepts are incorporated into existing curricula whenever possible. There is also a reuse program at the Moderate Risk Waste Facility, which reduces disposal volumes.

The effects of waste reduction can only be inferred by lower tonnages appearing in the system. At this level, an effective approach is to make the cost of waste production high, offering a carrot and stick approach.

Waste Reduction Alternatives

Citizens should be educated on waste reduction alternatives:

- Encourage citizens and businesses to minimize excessive purchasing.
- Reuse materials such as clothing, furniture, building materials, industrial by-products, etc. Second-hand and thrift stores, commercial and industrial materials exchange organizations and yard sales are all examples of supporting the conservation of resources by maximizing their use. The County is an active participant in the www.2good2toss.com website, a free service for residents to exchange reusable items that would otherwise end up in our landfill.
- Implement programs to businesses and industry to provide information on proper disposition of waste materials and waste reduction strategies. Educate during waste audits.
- Provide financial incentive through variable rates application: higher rates for higher volumes / lower rates for active participation in waste reduction.
- Provide educational programs at schools, youth organizations, and volunteer organizations.
- Expand the Comprehensive Education, Information, and Promotion Program by the County, municipalities, recycling industry, and service providers; create Public/Private programs and Interdepartmental coordination to demonstrate the relationship between the environment and our impacts.
- Adopt and implement procurement policies specific to reuse and selection of materials that contain recycled products.

Recycling

Recycling of solid waste is the state's second highest priority for solid waste management. Source separation has been considered the most economical way of achieving higher rates, although commingling of recyclable materials and pick lines are often the most suitable means in certain areas. Recycling options include drop-off depots, buy-back centers, curbside collection programs, apartment collection programs, commercial collection programs, and composting.

It is difficult to assess a County's recycling rate for a number of reasons, including the fact that some recyclable materials that are collected qualify as waste stream diversion but are never reported to the County or State. Grays Harbor County provides a curbside recycle program, glass collection sites, transfer stations, and re-use programs. Grays Harbor County will establish a baseline recycling rate for the pre co-mingled program.

Recycling Services

Central Transfer Station

The Central Transfer Station provides recycling drop-off of the following materials:

Table 2: Services and Fees for the Central Transfer Station (Effective January 1, 2006)

Recycling Services:	Charge
Yard Waste (clean branches, leaves and grass)	\$36.50/ton
Clean Wood (no garbage, plastic, metal, etc)	\$36.50/ton
Cardboard (no wax, food, oil, etc.)	No charge
Newspaper (inserts ok, no magazines, or other paper)	No charge
Mixed Paper (catalogs, magazines, cereal boxes, etc.)	No charge
Tin Cans (clean and labels removed)	No charge
Aluminum Cans (call for current price for buy back)	No charge
Glass (green, brown, clear, rinse and remove caps)	No charge
Plastic Bottles	No charge

The rural transfer stations have not been able to provide full recycling drop-off service but do accept some items.¹ Limited drop-box facilities are provided in several locations throughout the County. Materials collected are newspaper, glass, plastics, cardboard, tin and aluminum cans. Oil is recycled at the Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) facility, as well as throughout the County at various locations. The MRW ships about 2,000 pounds of used oil per quarter for re-refining or reuse as fuel.

Buy-back centers purchase recyclable materials from the public, private haulers, and commercial sources. Items commonly purchased are aluminum cans, ferrous metals, corrugated containers, and large volumes of paper products. Collected materials are compacted, baled, or densified for shipment to end markets. The general public and commercial operations may either deliver recyclables to the buy-back center during business hours or use drop boxes provided after normal

¹ http://www.co.grays-harbor.wa.us/info/pub_svcs/Recycle/DisposalMiscItems.htm

working hours. At this time it is problematic to determine the amounts that are moving through these centers.

Re-Use Centers

- **White goods:** Previously owned major household appliances such as washers, dryers, and refrigerators are currently accepted at the County's rural transfer stations and at the Central Transfer Station for a fee. White goods are accepted during the County's Spring Clean-ups. Scrap metal yards throughout the County also accept ferrous and non-ferrous metals.
- **Construction and demolition materials:** Second Use Building Materials, Inc. diverts reusable building materials from landfills. They carry used and discounted lumber, beams, cabinets, doors, windows, plumbing, electrical, hardwood flooring, architectural antiques and more. They offer free pick up of serviceable material and will pay cash for higher value items. There is a store located in Olympia.
- **Asphalt, concrete, brick, and fill material:** MJR Ltd. located in North Beach and C & A Recycling located at Charlie Creek Road ½ mile south of Aberdeen.
- **Disposal of industrial by-products, surplus materials and wastes:** Industrial Materials Exchange (IMEX), sponsored by the Seattle-King County Health Department, is a free information exchange designed to help businesses and organizations find alternatives to disposal or industrial by-products, surplus materials and wastes. IMEX's goal is to conserve energy, resources and landfill space.
- **Reusable Building Materials Exchange: WA State Department of Ecology:** Coordinates an interactive web page, the Reusable Building Materials Exchange for contractors, home remodelers and other interested persons to exchange small or large quantities of used or surplus building materials.
- **Used furniture, toys, clothes, and house wares:** Hold a garage sale, donate these materials to a local charity organization or second hand store in your area, or advertise for give-away or resell on www.2good2toss.com.
- **Batteries:** Grays Harbor Moderate Risk Waste Facility.

Curbside Collection

Curbside collection is considered the most effective method for recovering recyclable material from the residential sector. In 2006 the County Commissioners approved the implementation of single cart recycling. All participating cities in Grays Harbor approved the initial rate increase and 95-gallon carts began delivery in January 2007. Residents are provided with a 95-gallon cart for co-mingled collection of paper, plastic bottles, cardboard, tin and aluminum cans. This collection service is offered every-other-week throughout Grays Harbor. Glass is not accepted at the curb, but glass containers have been strategically placed throughout the County.

Glass Collection Stations

Glass is no longer collected at the curb in Grays Harbor; however, residents may recycle glass at one of the County's conveniently located recycle stations. Glass must be separated by color and deposited in the appropriate slot:

Business/Commercial Collection

LeMay is the primary commercial operator in Grays Harbor County, offering collection of corrugated containers, and co-mingled recyclables. Current demographics do not support the development of a comprehensive non-residential recycling program, and there is no need to monitor the collection of source separated waste at these sites.

Separation of Recyclable Materials

A pick-line sorts waste through select loads (approximately 80% of self-hauled loads) at the Central Transfer Station. Three full-time employees and one part-time employee remove recyclable materials.

Outreach Coordinator

A cornerstone of the recycling efforts in Grays Harbor County is the Recycling Outreach Coordinator. This individual is responsible for ensuring that the people of the community, businesses, agencies, departments, and school systems are aware of the goals of this plan and for providing assistance in accessing the services available. The Coordinator's focus is largely on K-12 education, from classroom presentations to assisting the teachers with development of Waste Education strategies that can be incorporated into interdisciplinary approaches.

Composting

Composting is a form of recycling, transforming waste materials into usable or marketable materials for use other than landfill disposal or incineration RCW 70.95.030(10). Composting can be an effective tool in managing certain waste materials, because it offers a means to generate a useful product while diverting significant amounts of organic materials away from landfills. Composting programs can be designed to handle yard wastes or the organic portion of municipal solid wastes, such as food and wood waste, or even paper.

Backyard or home composting is a common practice in rural areas and is increasing in suburban areas through promotional and instructive programs offered by waste reduction and cooperative groups.

Large-scale composting programs are effective in certain areas, although civil actions against decomposition odors have repressed the development of more operations. Any consideration of new composting facilities must evaluate potential impacts to nearby residential development and the environment to avoid future lawsuits and forced closure. This is an area where legislation

concerning the rights of established property owners could impact solid waste management issues favorably.

Composting operations in Grays Harbor County are limited. There is some composting of cranberries and residents have responded to backyard composting assistance, but there are no large enterprises in operation or in the planning stages at this time. The Ocean Shores and Westport Sewage Treatment Plants compost their biosolids.

The recycling of yard waste (clean branches, leaves and grass) is currently available at the Central Transfer Station for a fee of \$35.00. Collected materials go to the [Silver Springs Organics](#), a composting facility located in Thurston County.

Markets for composting are scarce in a County dominated by rural areas. Only large-scale compost operations would be able to develop a distribution system that exceeded the County boundaries. It is unlikely that Grays Harbor County could efficiently handle enough feedstock to support a large-scale operation that would result in a balanced formula for marketable compost.

The County is currently contracting with Washington State University Master Gardeners to provide training and demonstrations related to composition and yard waste reduction. The Master Gardiners also sell composting bins to the public at a reduced rate subsidized by the County.

Wood-Waste Hog Fuel

Wood-waste processors accept untreated, unpainted woody debris from construction and land-clearing operations, remove contaminants such as rocks and nails, and shred it into coarse chips that are sold as Hog Fuel (presumably named after the grinding machine, known as a hog), for use in mud-control and other applications.

Sierra Pacific Industries

Sierra Pacific recently installed a 105-foot boiler assembly designed to provide steam to the plant that would produce 30 megawatts of power. It is fired with 40-50 tons of hog fuel (wood waste) per hour².

Stafford Creek Wood Waste

Stafford Creek Wood Waste operates a limited purpose landfill that accepts wood waste debris.

² www.lni.wa.gov/TradesLicensing/Boilers/SpecNotice/Newsletter/07winter.asp

CHAPTER 5 MODERATE RISK WASTE MANAGEMENT

OVERVIEW

Moderate risk waste includes two categories of wastes that have hazardous characteristics but are exempt from regulation under Chapter 70.105 RCW, Hazardous Waste Management.

The first category consists of household hazardous wastes (HHW). These are materials used in the home identified that the Department of Ecology (ECY) as flammable, corrosive, toxic, or reactive when discarded. Most homes in Grays Harbor County contain one or more types of HHW.

Table 3: Hazardous Household Material Groups

Group Name	Examples
Repair and Remodeling	Adhesives, oil-based paint, thinner, epoxy, paint stripper
Cleaning Agents	Oven cleaners, deck cleaners, degreasers, toilet cleaners
Pesticides & Fertilizers	Wood preservatives, mole killer, herbicides, pesticides
Auto, Boat & Equip.	Batteries, paint, gasoline, oil, antifreeze, solvents
Hobby and Recreation	Photo and pool chemicals, glaze, paint, white gas
Miscellaneous	Ammunition, fireworks, asbestos

The second category of moderate risk wastes are those produced by small quantity generators (SQG). These are non-residential wastes produced at a rate of 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). There are approximately 250 possible SQG in Grays Harbor County registered with ECY. These businesses pay a Hazardous Waste Generation Fee.

Moderate risk wastes created through households and SQG are conditionally exempt from state and federal regulation if generators manage and dispose of them properly.

Grays Harbor County prepared its first *Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan* in 1991. The 2001 *Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan* updated information about existing conditions and recommended three actions: continue operation of the Household Hazardous Waste Facility, improve services to meet county demands, and update the 1991 plan.

The intent of this chapter is to meet the planning requirements mandated by RCW 70.105.220. This section requires each county to develop a plan or program to manage moderate risk waste generated within its jurisdiction. In addition to providing background data, the county must develop objectives and recommended actions for ongoing household collection, public education and involvement, small business technical assistance, small business collection assistance, and

enforcement. RCW 70.951.020 outlines requirements for managing a used motor oil collection element in its planning document.

OBJECTIVES/RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MODERATE RISK WASTE

Grays Harbor County ranks moderate risk waste management as being one of the top five priorities of this plan.

Objective: Encourage the proper handling and disposal of household hazardous waste, including the recycling of grease and oil.

Moderate Risk Waste Activities:

MRW 1 Grays Harbor County will continue to operate and improve the Household Hazardous Waste Facility at the Central Transfer Station for county residential customers and small quantity generators.

Implementation: Ongoing

MRW 2 The County will continue to provide public education and small business collection technical assistance through the Grays Harbor County website at: http://www.co.grays-harbor.wa.us/info/pub_svcs/Recycle/HouseHazWaste.htm

Implementation: Ongoing

MRW 3 The SWAC and the County will explore and support environmentally preferable purchasing (EPP) programs that encourage procurement of goods and services that cause less harm to humans and the environment. EPP efforts may consider raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance, or disposal of a product or service.

Implementation: Ongoing

MRW 4 The SWAC and the County will explore and support product stewardship programs involved in the design, production, sale, and use of products that impact human health in the natural environment.

Implementation: Ongoing

MRW 5 The SWAC will annually evaluate the Household Hazardous Waste Facility program to decide if it continues to meet County demands. The SWAC may make recommendations to the Solid Waste Division regarding potential facility and program changes.

During annual Solid Waste Review, the SWAC will review moderate risk waste management collection activities and evaluate need to improve the program.

Implementation: Ongoing

Funding Source: CPG Grant, Solid Waste Plan Fund #401

Responsibility: SWAC, Solid Waste Division, Solid Waste Contractor

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MODERATE RISK WASTE STREAM

Moderate Risk Waste Programs

Household and Small Business Collection

The County and LeMay Enterprises jointly operate the Household Hazardous Waste Facility at the Central Transfer Station to collect moderate risk waste from households and SQG. This facility, operating since 1998, collects moderate risk wastes free of charge from county residents every Wednesday and the first Saturday of each month. Residents may drop-off up to 15 gallons each visit. There were an estimated 1,800 such drop-off visits in 2010. The facility also accepts wastes from SQG for a fee and by appointment only when it is not open to residential collection. Approximately 50 business drop-offs occurred at the facility in 2010.

Household Hazardous Waste Facility
4201 Olympic Highway
Aberdeen
(360) 538-7080

The physical layout of the facility currently consists of an open-aired building over a concrete surface. The County has received an ECY Coordinated Prevention Grant to make improvements to the facility in late 2011 that will install walls, roll-up doors, and a ventilation system.

Materials accepted at the facility include paints (oil and latex), thinners, strippers, solvents, fuels, herbicides, pesticides, fungicides, fertilizers, oil, antifreeze, brake fluid, grease, de-greasers, polishes and cleaners, and household cleaners. The county currently contracts with PSC Environmental Services to dispose of these collected wastes.

Table 2 summarizes quantities of moderate risk waste collected at the Household Hazardous Waste Facility from 2008 through 2010. The increase in quantities from one year to the next demonstrates a growing community use of the facility. However, a substantial unknown quantity of HHW probably continues to enter the municipal solid waste stream.

Table 2: Moderate Risk Quantities Collected through the Household Hazardous Waste Facility

Waste Type	2008				2009				2010			
	SQG		HHW		SQG		HHW		SQG		HHW	
	Disp.	lbs.	Disp.	lbs.	Disp.	lbs.	Disp.	lbs.	Disp.	lbs.	Disp.	lbs.
Antifreeze	R	468	R	2126	R	144	R	2,934	R	68	R	3,011
Oil non-contaminated	R	309	R	3,539	R	564	R	4,734	R	133	R	2,309
Aerosols	E	3,521	E	5,462	E	1,479	E	5,664	E	1,197	E	5,540
Acids	T	100	T	1,145	T	120	T	753	T	245	T	947
Bases	T	695	T	1,465	T	698	T	916	T	223	T	1,139

Waste Type	2008				2009				2010			
	SQG		HHW		SQG		HHW		SQG		HHW	
	Disp.	lbs.	Disp.	lbs.	Disp.	lbs.	Disp.	lbs.	Disp.	lbs.	Disp.	lbs.
Batteries (Auto Lead Acid)	R	420	R	18,480	R	840	R	12,075	R	805	R	4,027
Batteries (Nicad/NIMH/Litium)	R	76	R	134	R	372	R	85	R	387	R	130
Batteries (Household Dry Cell)	H	139	H	572	H	403	H	2,073	H	126	H	1,118
Flammable Solids					O	3					O	19
Flammable Liquids	E	4,050	E	9,983	E	4,111	E	11,763	E	1,743	E	11,059
Flammable Liquid – Poison			O	216	O	20					O	427
Flammable Liquid – (aerosol cans)	O	28	O	289			O	285				
Mercury – Fluorescent Tubes/CFLs	R	56	R	1,126	R	9	R	1,260				
Mercury Thermometers, Thermostats											R	117
Non-Regulated Liquids												
Oil with PCBs (Ballasts)	H	101			T	13			H	231	H	721
Organic Peroxides	O	5			O	1	O	38	O	28	O	18
Oxidizers	T	18	T	222	T	1,044	T	110	T	64	T	436
Paint – latex	T	3,915	T	31,799	T	3,326	T	39,332	T	3,604	T	41,485
Paint – oil based	E	9,586	E	30,095	E	3,869	E	28,988	E	3,738	E	28,648
Pesticide/Poison Liquid	O	130	O	1,550	O	2	O	1,655	O	207	O	2,633
Pesticide/Poison Solids	O	196	O	1,954	O	61	O	1,493	O	303	O	1,025
Photo/Silver Fixer	R	698	R	276	R	458	R	63	T	160	T	223
Reactives	T	6					T	133	T	5	T	14
Materials Recycled (propane tanks)	R	6	R	125	R	1	R	227				
Petroleum soaked pads and brooms	T	900			T	423					T	194

Differences in totals from 2009 to 2010 reflect changes required by ECY in the reporting format

Disposal Method U – Reused R – Recycled E – Energy Recovery
Key: T – Treated / Solid Waste W – Wastewater O – Other Methods:
 landfill H – Hazardous waste Incineration
 S – Solid waste landfill facility
 untreated

Used Oil Collection Facilities

The Household Hazardous Waste Facility also coordinates the self-service used motor oil collection tanks. Residents can find these tanks located throughout the county for easy collection opportunities. The tanks are accessible 24 hours a day and at no cost to the public. There are businesses in the county that collect used motor oil as well. Table 3 below lists County supported collection sites.

Table 3: County-owned motor oil collection facilities

Location	Address
Aberdeen	Household Hazardous Waste Facility – Central Transfer Station, 4201 Olympic Highway East
Elma	216 E. Martin Street – Behind Cut-Rate Auto Parts in alley
Hoquiam	600 Simpson Avenue – Mahoney’s Chevron
Montesano	222 E. Wynoochee Avenue – Behind bowling alley in parking lot
Oakville	303 E. Pine Street – Next to City Barn
Ocean Shores	710 Point Brown Avenue NE – Municipal Court, next to RV dump
Pacific Beach	3194 Ocean Beach Road – Sewer Treatment Plant
Westport	326 E. Lamb Street – Port of Grays Harbor Office

As with household hazardous waste, community support for used motor oil recycling efforts continues to grow. Used motor oil recycling increased by 37,599 pounds between 2009 and 2010, an increase of 21.5%. This does not include used motor oil collected at non-county supported sites.

Table 4: Used Motor Oil Collection, 2009 and 2010

2009 – TOTAL 175,040 lbs		2010 – TOTAL 212,639 lbs	
Collection Point	Quantity Collected in Pounds	Collection Point	Quantity Collected in Pounds
Central Transfer Station	34,743	Central Transfer Station	48,201
Montesano Park & Ride	28,305	Montesano Park & Ride	36,297
Elma	23,701	Elma	45,473
Mikes Market	17,286	Mikes Market	7585
Oakville City Barn	9213	Oakville City Barn	12,210
Hoquiam	15,037	Hoquiam	17,834
Port of Grays Harbor	34,610	Port of Grays Harbor	39,849
Municipal Court	1,850	Municipal Court	3700
Treatment Plant	1,295	Treatment Plant	1480

Public Education and Small Business Technical Assistance

Grays Harbor County maintains a website that provides the public and small businesses with general information about moderate risk waste, its disposal programs, and product alternatives.³

Other Moderate Risk Waste Programs

Electronics Disposal

There are four collection points in the Aberdeen area currently available to the public for safely disposing of used electronic equipments such as computers, monitors, and televisions: Staples, the Salvation Army, Tek EaZe, and LeMay Enterprises, Inc. at the Central Transfer Station.

³ http://www.co.grays-harbor.wa.us/info/pub_svcs/SolidWaste/index.html

Materials-Exchange Program

The materials-exchange program is a reuse center for residents of the county. Many items that enter the HHW Facility are in good condition. The facility staff designates these items for reuse and stocks them in the material exchange locker. Residents may browse the locker and take these items at no charge. Facility staff checks items before placed in the locker. Residents may browse the locker and take items at no charge; however, residents must sign a release form for the items taken. The materials-exchange locker is open to residents on collection days. Latex paint, pesticides, fertilizers, and cleansers are the most commonly reused items.

Training, Health, and Safety

According to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(e), all employees working with hazardous waste shall have a minimum of 40 hours training in hazardous waste operations and emergency response. Furthermore, employees need to attend an annual eight-hour refresher course. All technician-level positions require additional training for packaging and shipping in accordance with US Department of Transportation standards.

Health and safety training and equipment are available to all employees that work in the HHW Facility. The county requires respirator testing semi-annually and logged according the facility operations plan. All technician-level employees receive medical monitoring. The employer provides all health and safety training and protective equipment.

HAZARDOUS WASTE INVENTORY

Counties are required to include an inventory provided by ECY of generators of dangerous waste generators and facilities, remedial action sites, list of hazardous waste transporters which service businesses within the jurisdiction, and zones designated for hazardous waste treatments, storage, and disposal (TSD).

Dangerous Waste Generators

Dangerous waste generators are businesses in the County that have an EPA/State identification number issued under Chapter 173-303 WAC.

ECY records show that the following numbers of businesses and institutions in Grays Harbor County are registered as hazardous waste generators as of November 2008:

5 Large Quantity Generators (LQG) in Cosmopolis, Elma, Grayland, Hoquiam, and Westport

5 Medium Quantity Generators (MQG) in Aberdeen, Elma, and Hoquiam

21 Small Quantity Generators (SQG) in Aberdeen, Elma, Hoquiam, McCleary, Montesano, and Westport

13 businesses and institutions with EPA or state identification numbers but that did not generate waste in the most recent year

None of these facilities had on-site treatment, storage, or disposal permits or received hazardous wastes from off-site sources.

Remedial Action Sites

ECY conducts Site Hazard Assessments for suspected contaminated properties and includes those confirmed as a potential threat on its Hazardous Sites List. This list also ranks each property in relation to the level of threat present at other sites in the state. A rank of one represents the highest level of concern and a rank of five the lowest. Currently there are fifteen such sites within Grays Harbor County on the Hazardous Sites List.

Hazardous Waste Transporters and Facilities

There are no Grays Harbor County-based companies registered with ECY that transport or recycle, treat, store, and/or dispose of hazardous wastes.

MODERATE RISK WASTE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Federal and state regulations create a large regulatory framework governing the handling and disposal of hazardous wastes within the county. Fewer regulations, however, focus on moderate risk wastes.

The primary legislation governing moderate risk waste is Chapter 70.105 RCW, Hazardous Wastes Management. Under RCW 70.105.220, the state places the responsibility for managing moderate risk wastes on local governments. In Grays Harbor County, the cities rely on the county to meet this provision through the Solid Waste Management Plan.

RCW 70.105.225 also requires local governments to designate zones for the siting of hazardous waste facilities in accordance with criteria developed by ECY. Jurisdictions adopting such regulations within the county include Aberdeen, Cosmopolis, Elma, Hoquiam, McCleary, Montesano, Oakville, Ocean Shores, and Westport. Grays Harbor County has not adopted an ordinance as of 2011.

Section 8.28.040 of the Grays Harbor County Code designates specific disposal sites in the county for solid waste. All solid waste with certain exceptions generated in the county must be disposed at these sites; hazardous waste is one such excluded waste. Section 8.28.050 governs the unlawful disposal of solid waste.

CHAPTER 6

CHARACTERIZATION OF THE WASTE STREAM

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

[WAC 173-350-100](#) defines municipal solid waste (MSW) as a subset of solid waste that includes unsegregated garbage, refuse, and similar solid waste material discarded from residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial sources and community activities. The term also includes residual material after the separation of recyclables. MSW does not include:

- Dangerous wastes other than wastes excluded from the requirements of chapter 173-303 WAC, Dangerous waste regulations and in WAC 173-303-071 such as household hazardous wastes
- Any solid waste, including contaminated soil and debris, resulting from response action taken under section 104 or 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601), chapter 70.105D RCW, Hazardous waste cleanup -- Model Toxics Control Act, chapter 173-340 WAC, the Model Toxics Control Act cleanup regulation or a remedial action taken under those rules
- Mixed or segregated recyclable material that has been source-separated from garbage, refuse and similar solid waste

MSW Composition

EPA estimated in its [Municipal Solid Waste Generation, Recycling, and Disposal in the United States: Facts and Figures for 2010](#) that residential waste comprised 55 to 65 percent of total MSW generated in residences across the country. Wastes from commercial businesses and institutions, such as schools and hospitals, made up the remaining 35 to 45 percent of MSW.

Organic materials make up nearly 60 percent of MSW quantities by weight. These materials include paper and paperboard products, yard trimmings, and food scraps. Plastics are the next largest single waste product, followed by rubber, leather, and textiles, metals, wood, glass, and other.

Table 4. Estimate of Total MSW Stream, Percent of Total Tons before Recycling, 2010

Type of MSW	Percent
Paper and paperboard products	28.5%
Yard trimmings	13.4%
Food scraps	13.9%
Plastics	12.4%
Metals	9.0%
Rubber, leather, and textiles	8.4%
Wood	6.4%
Glass	4.6%
Other	3.4%

A study among Washington counties prepared by the Department of Ecology in 2009 that Grays Harbor participated in found similar results.

Table 5. Overall statewide disposed waste stream composition by material class, 2009

Type of MSW	Percent
Organics	27.2%
Construction materials	12.8%
Paper products	9.8%
Paper packaging	9.4%
Wood debris	8.8%
Consumer products	7.1%
Plastic packaging	6.9%
Metal	6.3%
Hazardous/special wastes	4.0%
Glass	2.4%
Residues	0.6%

Source: [2009 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study, ECY Publication No. 10-07-023](#)

MSW Per Capita Generation Nationwide

The same EPA study also provided nationwide estimates for MSW generation.

The average US per capita generation of MSW in 2010 was 4.43 pounds per day, or 0.80 ton per year. Recycling and composting removed 1.51 pounds per capita per day, or 0.27 ton per year. Eventually, 2.92 pounds per day, or 0.53 tons per year, goes into landfills.

Nationwide, 54.3% of the waste stream ended up in landfill. Of the remainder, recovery removed 34.0%, and combustion with energy recovery removed 11.7%.

MSW Generation in Grays Harbor County

Grays Harbor County and LeMay Enterprise, Inc. maintains records of total tonnage of MSW brought to the Central Transfer Station for export and recycling. The table on the next page accounts for the total county MSW for the years 2005 through 2010.

Table 6 reports both total and per capita tonnage generated in Grays Harbor County. It is interesting to note how the per capita MSW generation rates in the county resemble the nationwide rates in the EPA study. However, recycling rates, though steadily growing, fall far below the nationwide estimate.

Table 6. MSW Total and Per Capita Tonnage as Reported at Central Transfer Station, 2005-2010

Total Tonnage	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Exported for land disposal	56,321	57,509	60,481	60,234	51,869	52,648
Collected through recycling	1,503	1,483	2,562	3,304	3,517	3,664
Total tons generated	57,824	58,992	63,043	63,538	55,386	56,312
Per Capita Tonnage	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Exported for land disposal	0.81	0.82	0.85	0.85	0.73	0.74
Collected through recycling	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
Total tons generated per capita	0.83	0.84	0.89	0.90	0.78	0.79

Although there is no data specific to MSW generation in the incorporated versus unincorporated areas, Table 7 estimates the waste flow based on population.

Table 7: Total Estimated Annual Tonnage of MSW Generated within Grays Harbor County based on EPA Per Capita National Averages and 2007 County Population

Area	2010	Total Annual Tons		
	Population	Generated	Recycled	Disposed
Grays Harbor County (Total)	71,600	56,312	3,664	52,648
Unincorporated (Total)	28,445	22,371	1,456	20,916
Incorporated (Total)	43,155	33,941	2,208	31,732
Aberdeen	16,450	12,938	842	12,096
Cosmopolis	1,645	1,294	84	1,210
Elma	3,120	2,454	160	2,294
Hoquiam	8,770	6,897	449	6,449
McCleary	1,565	1,231	80	1,151
Montesano	3,605	2,835	184	2,651
Oakville	715	562	37	526
Ocean Shores	4,940	3,885	253	3,632
Westport	2,345	1,844	120	1,724

Countywide Trends

While recycling remains below the national average, it should be noted that, the county introduced the highly popular co-mingled recycling program in 2007. Even without a full year behind the program, the results for 2007 show an increase in annual recycling tonnage from 1,483 to around 2,562 tons, an increase to .04 tons per person per year.

If people in Grays Harbor County continue to generate 0.81 ton of solid waste annually, Table 8 estimates the future total tonnage of the waste stream using the OFM Growth Management projections. In terms of population and waste stream tonnage, Grays Harbor County has been following the high growth rate.

Table 8: Low, Intermediate, and High Projections for Total Waste Stream, 2005 through 2025

Projection	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Low population growth	62,916	63,540	64,492	65,279	65,775
Total tons generated	50,962	51,467	52,239	52,876	53,278
Intermediate population growth	66,490	68,878	71,761	74,605	77,269
Total tons generated	53,857	55,791	58,126	60,430	62,588
High population growth	70,064	74,216	79,027	83,931	88,763
Total tons generated	56,752	60,115	64,012	67,984	71,898

Special Wastes

Special wastes include those wastes that fall outside the category of MSW because they require separate handling and/or disposal. Special wastes of particular interest to Grays Harbor County include wood waste, industrial solid waste, demolition waste, white goods, waste tires, asbestos, and medical waste.

Wood Waste

Wood waste is a solid waste that is a by-product of manufacturing wood products. This may include sawdust, shavings, stumps, wood chunks, hog fuel, pulp, and log sort waste. It does not include wood that has been painted or chemically treated. Wood waste constitutes the largest volume of special wastes in Grays Harbor County, although there is limited information on the exact quantities generated.

The primary types of wood waste generated in Grays Harbor County are log yard waste, shake and shingle waste, and slash. The most recent study, conducted in 1999, indicated that over five million cubic yards of wood waste went into landfills. In earlier years, this type of waste was burned. However, the adoption of air pollution regulations in the early 1970s stopped most open burning of wood waste generated in mills and log sort yards. Waste generators then relied on landfills as the least expensive alternative. Slash burning continues, but is receiving more scrutiny as air pollution control continues to improve.

Log yard waste occurs when logs are sorted and stored before export or processing. This waste consists mainly of Douglas fir and hemlock debris mixed with mud and crushed rock. Moisture and soil contamination prevent economical reuse or recycling of the material. The estimated generation rate for this waste is approximately 70,000 cubic yards per year.

Shake and shingle waste comes from the manufacturing of cedar building materials. Many sizable cedar waste piles are located throughout the County, most accumulating in the early 1970's when the Federal Clean Air Act first placed restrictions on burning. Unlike most wood species that will biodegrade within a few years when left in outdoor piles, cedar contains natural preservative oils and can last for decades. Research indicates that there are approximately nine million cubic yards of

cedar residuals stockpiled throughout Washington State, with about 55% of that volume located within Grays Harbor County. This translates into approximately five million cubic yards stockpiled at roughly 55 sites throughout the County. The number of active cedar mills has declined significantly over the past two decades. Of the 120 operating mills in Washington State, about 75 are located in Grays Harbor County (Cedar Waste Venture Feasibility Study, 1999). This study discusses alternative uses for cedar waste, with a goal of reducing the County's stockpiled cedar residuals.

Slash is the wood waste remaining on-site after logging operations. Historically, logging firms burned this wood waste after clear-cutting and before reforestation. However, recent regulations of the Olympic Region Clean Air Authority (ORCAA) will eventually ban slash burns.

The County's Environmental Health Division has only one wood waste landfill under permit per WAC 173-304.600. The Stafford Creek Facility opened in 1991, (acquired by Northwest Rock in 1998) and has permits to receive all three types of wood waste. Log yard waste makes up the bulk of disposed materials at the site. In 2007, 13,702 cubic yards of wood waste went to this facility. The expected lifespan of the site is 10 to 14 years. Closure funds have been projected through 2034.

Currently, there is increasing demand for wood waste as hog fuel by local mills, such as Grays Harbor Paper and Sierra Pacific. The Central Transfer Station itself removes approximately 90% of the wood waste that enters the facility for cogeneration or other recycled purposes.

Industrial Solid Waste

Industrial solid waste means solid waste generated from manufacturing operations, food processing, or other industrial processes. The most common sources of industrial solid waste generation are Grays Harbor Paper LLC in Hoquiam and Ocean Spray Cranberries Inc plant in Markham. Grays Harbor County Environmental Health Division permits land application sites.

Grays Harbor Paper LLC applies its industrial sludge to farmland near Copalis Crossing in the western part of the County. The County's Environmental Health Division monitors and permits Cottonwood Ranch for this application. In 2007, Grays Harbor Paper LLC applied 1,242 dry tons over 12 acres of pasture.

Ocean Spray periodically applies pulp and sludge generated from processing cranberries into juice and other products. The company applied approximately 456 dry tons of cranberry material over 163 acres on property in the Wishkah and Humptulips Valleys. Additional applications now occurs in the Wynoochee Valley.

Although recently closed, the Weyerhaeuser Pulp Mill in Cosmopolis has historically disposed of sludge produced in its industrial wastewater treatment facility in one of a series of ponds in South Aberdeen. This site is still under permit and monitored, and there are plans to place additional waste into the pond.

The Central Transfer Station remains as an additional disposal site for industrial waste.

Biosolids are municipal sewage sludge resulting from the domestic wastewater treatment process that can be beneficially recycled in accordance with WAC 173-308, *Biosolids Management*. There are nine municipal wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) operating in the county: Aberdeen, Elma, Hoquiam, McCleary, Montesano, Ocean Shores, Pacific Beach, Satsop Development Park, and Westport. In 2008, sewage sludge production by WWTP in the county was an estimated 659 dry tons with another 7,300 tons stored in the Hoquiam and Ocean Shores lagoons.

In addition to biosolids produced at municipal WWTPs, septage licensed pumpers collect biosolids throughout the County and usually apply them to permitted land application sites in a beneficial manner or taken to facilities capable of further treatment. There are currently no permitted biosolids site in Grays Harbor County. Grays Harbor County currently defers management of biosolids to the Department of Ecology.

Construction Demolition and Landclearing Debris (CDL)

Construction demolition and landclearing debris (CDL) consists primarily of those materials that are the result of building demolition or construction projects. These wastes are currently recycled or disposed of at the Central Transfer Station and/or the Stafford Creek Woodwaste Facility. However, limited quantities of CDL waste often are disposed of onsite or on other properties. [WAC 173-350-320](#) lists the exemptions and limitations for onsite storage.

In 2007, Stafford Creek Woodwaste Facility landfilled 66,640 cubic yards of CDL. Increased reuse and recycling of construction demolition will likely further reduce volumes in the future. The Central Transfer Station currently recycles about 150 tons of CDL (sheetrock) per year and redirects wood building materials from the waste stream to local cogeneration facilities.

White Goods

White goods are previously-owned major household appliances such as washers, dryers, and refrigerators. Certain appliances contain dangerous wastes, which need to be treated appropriately. White goods are accepted at the rural transfer stations, the Central Transfer Station and at Spring Cleanup events. There is a fee for disposal of refrigerators brought to the transfer stations. White goods are commingled with other scrap metal and stockpiled until transported to market.

There is a continuing need for education of the public regarding the reuse and recycling of white goods. Second-hand use is generally available if dealers are notified of the availability of a piece that remains functional.

Existing collection and recycling facilities appear to be able to process all discarded goods. However, should either of the two white goods dealers in the County cease to handle these items, the residents would encounter considerable expense in disposing of these bulky wastes.

Waste Tires

There are currently no permitted tire piles in Grays Harbor County. All tires collected in the County are exported to tire processors out of County.

Asbestos

Asbestos currently is received at the Central Transfer Station. Approximately 500 cubic yards of asbestos material were disposed of in 1999 and transported to the Roosevelt Regional Landfill in Klickitat County, Washington. Any Subtitle D landfill may accept asbestos. The asbestos is handled separately from the municipal solid waste. LeMay maintains records documenting the handling and disposal location of the material. The Olympic Air Pollution Control Authority (OAPCA) administers regulations for asbestos removal, handling, and transportation.

Medical Waste

Medical waste includes all the infectious and injurious waste originating from medical, veterinary, or intermediate care facilities. This includes infectious and biohazardous wastes, such as blood, sharps, and identifiable body parts.

Stericycle, Inc. currently is the only commercial medical waste treatment and disposal company operating in Grays Harbor County. The company collects medical wastes from public and private customers and processes the material out of County. Grays Harbor Community Hospital does rely on an autoclave to process some materials.

Disaster Waste

LeMay is contractually obligated to provide a backup system for transfer and disposal should there be a disaster, such as an earthquake or flood. The Emergency Management Division within Public Services would assist in coordinating this effort in times of emergency.

CHAPTER 7 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PLANNING AREA

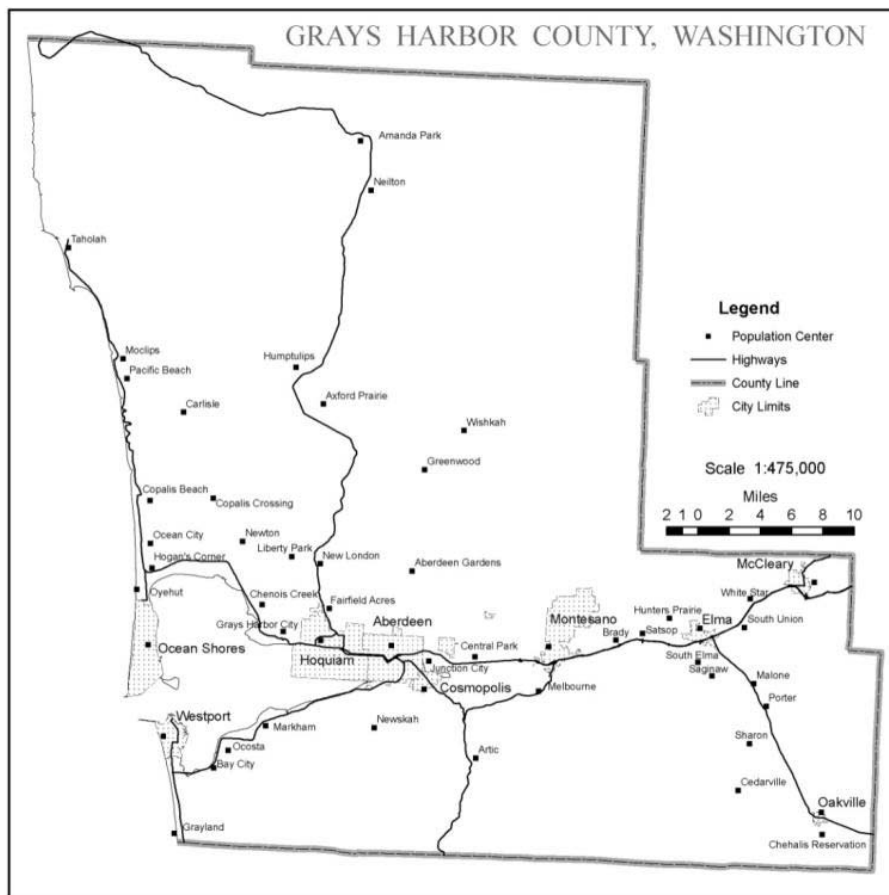
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Grays Harbor County borders the Pacific coast of Western Washington, extending approximately 50 miles along the lower Olympic Peninsula coastline. Inland, Grays Harbor County covers a geographic area of 1,918 square miles. The County ranks 15th in size amongst Washington's 39 counties.

The County shares borders with Jefferson County to the north, Pacific and Lewis Counties to the south, and Mason and Thurston Counties to the east.

The Grays Harbor Estuary is a defining geographic characteristic of the County. As one moves inland, the southern topography shifts from the river lowlands and rolling hills to the Olympic Mountains in the northern half of Grays Harbor County.

Figure 1: Grays Harbor County



Aberdeen, Hoquiam, and Cosmopolis, situated at the mouth of the Chehalis River, make up the commercial-industrial core of Grays Harbor County. Oakville, Elma, and Montesano are smaller cities located in the Chehalis River Valley. McCleary is on the western edge of the Black Hills and the Cities of Ocean Shores and Westport border the Pacific Coastline. The Quinault Indian Nation covers a 300-square mile area in the northwest corner of the County. The Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park own much of the northern half of the County.

The County's climate is typical of the coastal Pacific Northwest, with cool summers and mild, wet winters. High temperatures average around 70° during the summer months and from 45° to 52° in the winter. There is a sizable variation in rainfall at different locations in the County; the average increases from 50 inches per year at the southeastern boundary to 220 inches per year at the northern boundary.

Population

Population data for incorporated and unincorporated Grays Harbor County are provided in Table 26. Grays Harbor County is the 18th most populous County in Washington State, with about 1.1% of the state's population. Approximately 35.7% of the County's population is concentrated in the cities of Aberdeen and Hoquiam, 24.9% in smaller towns and cities, and 39.4% in the unincorporated County.

While Aberdeen and Hoquiam continue to lose population, other communities in Grays Harbor County are experiencing growth. Since 2000, the City of Ocean Shores exhibited the highest growth rate (21.1%), followed by Westport (8.9%), and Montesano (7.1%). The unincorporated areas of the County also show a robust growth rate of 10.2%. Overall, the County grew by 8.3% since 2000.

Table 9: Grays Harbor Population 1990 - 2010

Area	1990	2000	2010
Grays Harbor County (Total)	64,175	67,194	72,797
Unincorporated (Total)	25,000	25,548	28,445
Incorporated (Total)	39,175	41,646	42,995
Aberdeen	16,565	16,461	16,440
Cosmopolis	1,372	1,595	1,640
Elma	3,011	3,049	3,110
Hoquiam	8,972	9,097	8,765
McCleary	1,473	1,484	1,555
Montesano	3,060	3,312	3,565
Oakville	529	675	715
Ocean Shores	2,301	3,836	4,860
Westport	1,892	2,137	2,345

Population fluctuations occur seasonally in the recreationally oriented communities located along the ocean beaches. Grays Harbor County regional planners indicate that a high percentage of the seasonal population change occurs in the communities of Ocean Shores, Westport, Moclips, Copalis

Beach, and Grayland. Fluctuations are primarily due to a significant tourist influx for the fish and shellfish openings and summer activities.

The Office of Financial Management (OFM) developed 25-year population projections for each County in 2002 for planning under the Growth Management Act. The low, intermediate, and high projections prepared for Grays Harbor County show negative to modest growth rates compared to most other Western Washington Counties.

Table 10: Grays Harbor Population Projection, 2000 to 2025

Projection	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	Percent Increase
Low	67,194	62,916	63,540	64,492	65,279	65,775	-2.1%
Intermediate	67,194	66,490	68,878	71,761	74,605	77,269	15.0%
High	67,194	70,064	74,216	79,027	83,931	88,763	32.1%

According to the 2000 US Census, Grays Harbor County is less diverse racially and ethnically than the state and nation. Caucasian Americans makes up the largest racial grouping at 86.5% of the total population. However, this is a decline of nearly 5% from the 1990 US Census. The 2000 US Census also showed that people of Hispanic Origin overtook Native Americans as being the largest minority group in County (4.8% versus 4.4% respectively).

Employment and Economic Statistics

General Trends

While the county has seen plenty of changes since the mid 1980s, the metamorphosis of the local economy has been slow and uneven. Between 2000 and 2006, nonfarm employment in the county has gained just 5.0 percent, an annual average increase of less than one percent – still positive, but miserably lagging the state numbers, which have thrived over the last several years.

Unlike many areas of the state that have seen Construction employment drive other sectors of the economy, the Grays Harbor economy has seen tepid Construction gains over the last several years, with annual average gains at or below 2.0 percent. Whether it is location or other factors, much of the residential and commercial construction that has driven the numbers in other areas of the state has bypassed Grays Harbor.

The Grays Harbor County economy is split between around 24 percent of nonfarm jobs being counted in Goods Producing and around 76 percent being tallied as Services Providing. Those percentages have shifted from 1990, when over 28 percent of all nonfarm jobs were counted in the Goods Producing sector. The county’s employment mix continues to evolve from the timber dependent days of the mid-1980s.

The Grays Harbor economy has worked hard to re-invent itself from the timber days of the 1980s, and while lumber and its manufacturing remains a big part of the local scene, the need to diversify has not been forgotten. The ability to attract tourism to the ocean beaches, and give the visitor recreational opportunities, have evolved in many new local events and festivals. The surging gas prices may hurt this endeavor, as the definition of close-to-home is relative. The ability to attract new employers will remain the key to the future outlook for Grays Harbor County.

Table 11: 2007 Employment by Industry in Grays Harbor County (2009)

Industry	Jobs
Farm Employment	767
Construction	1,609
Manufacturing	3,455
Retail Trade	3,627
Information	281
Finance & Insurance	1,016
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	1,179
Professional & Technical Services	988
Management of Companies	44
Administrative & Waste Services	855
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	498
Accommodations & Food Services	2,376
Other Services Except Public Administration	2,014
Federal Civilian & Military	510
State	1,342
Local	4,832
Unreported	6,078
Total Employment	31,471

Source : [Regional Economic Analysis Project](#)

Table 12: April 2010 Largest Employers in Grays Harbor County

Employer	Category	Employees
Primary Industries		
Westport Shipyard	Manufacturing	Undisclosed
Simpson Door Plant	Manufacturing	255
Grays Harbor Paper	Manufacturing	234
Sierra Pacific Industries	Manufacturing	194
Ocean Gold/Ocean Cold	Food Processing (Seasonal)	*168
Washington Crab Producers	Food Processing	150
Ocean Spray	Food Processing	125
Briggs Nursery	Farming	122
Mary's River Lumber	Manufacturing	110
Hoquiam Plywood	Manufacturing	103
Quigg Bros.	Construction	100
Weyerhaeuser	Forestry	95

Employer	Category	Employees
Murphy Veneer	Manufacturing	67
Lakeside Industries	Construction	65
Dow Chemical	Manufacturing	50
Pacific Veneer	Manufacturing	50
TMI Forest Products	Manufacturing	47
PanelTech	Manufacturing	42
Rognlins	Construction	40
Imperium Renewables	Manufacturing	24
Secondary Industries		
G.H. Community Hospital	Medical	710
Quinault Beach Resort	Hospitality	308
Wal-Mart	Retail	290
Express Employment Pros	Professional Services	175
McDonald's Restaurants	Hospitality	174
Safeway Foods	Retail	173
Anchor Savings Bank	Banking	165
Swanson Foods	Retail	150
Timberland Savings Bank	Banking	133
The Home Depot	Retail	109
Five Star Dealership	Retail	93
Bank of the Pacific	Banking	88
Duffy's Restaurants	Hospitality	60
Harbor Pacific Bottling	Distribution	57
Daily World	Media	52
Social, Educational & Government		
Stafford Creek Prison	Corrections	545
Aberdeen School District	Education	492
Grays Harbor County	Government	410
Quinault Indian Nation	Government	N/A
Hoquiam School District	Education	305
Grays Harbor College	Education	300
Coastal Community Action	Social Service	179
City of Aberdeen	Government	168
Grays Harbor Public Utility	Services	166
City of Hoquiam	Government	86
Port of Grays Harbor	Government	38
Dept of Social and Human Services	Government	40

Source: Grays Harbor Economic Development Council website – www.ghedc.com. (April 2010)

Unemployment Rates

Between 1991 and 1996, Grays Harbor County posted an annual average unemployment rate in the double digits. While unemployment dropped below 10% until 2009, it has since increased beyond that level and stays high in comparison to the state.

Table 13: Grays Harbor Unemployment v. Statewide

Year	Total Labor Force	Percent Unemployment	
		GHC	Statewide
2005	29,480	7.4	5.5
2006	28,880	7.1	5.0
2007	31,330	7.1	4.5
2008	29,410	7.4	5.5
2009	27,500	12.6	9.3
2010	26,960	13.3	9.6

Source : Workforce Explorer Washington, <http://www.workforceexplorer.com/>

Median Household Income

The estimated county annual median household income for 2010 was \$36,361, far below the state median of \$55,379.

Changes in the Dynamics of the Planning Area

Land Use

Grays Harbor County has experienced an 8.3% growth since the adoption of the 2000 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. In actual numbers, the county increased by 5,603 people. In the unincorporated areas, the population increased by 2,897 people. The total increase in population for all nine municipalities was 1,349. Current economic conditions may slow growth throughout the county.

Forestry-related activities, followed by agriculture, remain the dominate land uses in Grays Harbor County. The General Development District, the County's largest zoning designation in area, allows residential development at one dwelling unit per acre. Denser residential zoning districts ranging from three to six dwelling units per acre typically lie adjacent to municipalities or along the ocean beaches.

Outside of the nine incorporated communities, the County remains primarily rural in its development patterns except for unincorporated communities of Central Park and North and South Beach areas.

Current development patterns in the unincorporated areas of the County show growth focused primarily along the ocean beaches and adjacent to municipalities, particularly in those areas with access to urban utilities, especially water and sewer systems.

Comprehensive plans and zoning codes in both the county and the nine municipalities do not specifically address the location of municipal solid waste management facilities as permitted or conditional uses. The location of the Central Transfer Station, the hub facility for the Solid Waste Program, is in an I-2 Industrial District while the County Rural Transfer Stations lie in varying zoning districts. Due to a lack of demand for expansion of solid waste management facilities, the County and its municipalities have not focused on siting these facilities in their comprehensive plan. Grays Harbor County does not plan under 36.70A and is not required to have countywide planning policies that address the siting of essential public facilities.

CHAPTER 8 PARTICIPANT ROLES IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT

PARTICIPANT ROLES

The development and update of the Grays Harbor Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan is a public process that involves the Solid Waste Advisory Committee, County staff from the Solid Waste and Environmental Health Divisions, citizens, and the Board of County Commissioners.

Role of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee

The Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) acts as the eyes and ears of the public to provide guidance to the County and municipalities regarding the most environmentally safe and economically responsible methods for waste reduction, recovery, and disposal. State law, [RCW 70.95.165](#), requires each County to appoint a SWAC with a minimum of nine members that represent a balance of interests: citizens, public interest groups, business, the waste management industry, and local elected officials. The Board of County Commissioners appoints members to the committee.

The SWAC plays an instrumental role in developing and updating the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. With staff assistance, the SWAC stays informed on all aspects of solid waste management in the County. During the plan preparation process, the SWAC reviews current conditions and makes recommendations for future policies and programs.

Role of Staff

Staff members from the Solid Waste and Environmental Health Divisions of the Department of Public Services support and provide comment to the SWAC about solid waste management activities within the County. They play an active role during the plan development process by providing analysis and making recommendations regarding goals, objectives, and recommendations.

Role of Citizens

As ratepayers, citizens also share their opinions in the plan development and update process. Once the SWAC prepares a draft document, the Board of County Commissioners (BoCC) will hold one or more public hearings to allow citizens to comment. The Board may choose to remand citizen comments back to the SWAC or take action themselves.

Washington State Laws and Administrative Codes

The State of Washington, through the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), the Washington Administrative Code (WAC), and the Department of Ecology, establishes requirements and guidelines for development of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. The Department of Ecology reviews and comments on the draft Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and must approve or deny the final plan.

Board of County Commissioners

The Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) is the final point of local approval for the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and any subsequent updates. Their subsequent role in budget development and approval is instrumental to the long-term implementation of the plan.

CHAPTER 9 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS AND PERMITTING OF SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

BEYOND WASTE PLAN

The [Beyond Waste Plan](#) (2009) is Washington's statewide policy plan to reduce wastes and toxic substances. The Department of Ecology views local solid waste management plans as the cornerstone for achieving the goals set in the *Beyond Waste Plan*. Local plans must be consistent with the state plan in order to receive grant funds through the Coordinated Prevention Grant (CPG) program.

The Beyond Waste Plan focuses on five initiatives:

- Moving Toward Beyond Waste with Industries
- Reducing Small Volume Hazardous Materials and Wastes
- Increasing Recycling of Organic Materials
- Making Green Building Practices Mainstream
- Measuring Progress Toward Beyond Waste

These five initiatives represent the largest portions of the waste stream and have the significant potential to affect both human health and the environment. In addition, the plan addresses current hazardous waste and solid waste issues.

Many of the goals and recommendations of the *Beyond Waste Plan* reflect changing and implementing large-scale state and national policies and regulations that are beyond the resources or capacity of a local government the size of Grays Harbor County. However, there are modest objectives and activities within this solid waste that do correlate to the *Beyond Waste Plan*. Appendix B contains a matrix of how the Grays Harbor County solid waste management plan achieves consistency with the state one.

PREVIOUS COUNTY SOLID WASTE PLANNING

Other plans that are in effect or being developed in Grays Harbor County may interact with the requirements of this plan. Each is discussed separately below.

Previous Solid Waste Management Plans

Grays Harbor County has prepared several solid waste management plans, after starting a formal planning process in 1972. The most recently adopted plan was completed in 2001. This 2007 plan revision has been developed in part to continue and expand upon the actions recommended in the 1991 CSWMP with emphasis on waste reduction, reuse and recycling.

Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan

The County's *Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan* of 1991 addresses the need to remove moderate risk wastes (MRW) from traditional solid waste handling and disposal paths. Hazardous waste within the County has caused poisoning, chemical burns, exposure to toxic fumes, contamination of ground water, fish kills, and explosions in sewers, garbage trucks, landfills, and homes. In November of 1997, the County opened the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, which accepts hazardous chemicals found in homes, garages, and other storage areas.⁴ This plan is now integrated into the 2012 Revision of the *Solid Waste Management Plan*.

COUNTY SOLID WASTE ENFORCEMENT

The Grays Harbor County Code 8.28, Solid Waste Collection and Disposal, and Ordinance 2004-1 addresses solid waste enforcement within the County.

Enforcement efforts were boosted in November 20, 2006 when the ECY awarded Grays Harbor County Environmental Health a \$99,729 grant⁵. The County has used this money to support solid waste technical assistance, compliance and enforcement activities, including the following:

- Responding to complaints involving illegal dumping or improper handling of solid waste by the public.
- Providing technical assistance consultations for review or issue of solid waste permits.
- Conducting inspections of permitted facilities.
- Locating and identifying closed and abandoned landfills in the County.

Litter Control

The Grays Harbor County Code 8.12.040 – Litter Control was enacted to control littering and illegal dumping within Grays Harbor County. The County receives some funding through the ECY [Community Litter Cleanup Program](#).

Resource Lands and Critical Areas Designations

While Grays Harbor County does not fully plan under the Growth Management Act (GMA), it has designated resource lands and critical areas, as well as adopted development regulations that protect critical areas as required by RCW 36.70A. Title 18 of the Grays Harbor County Code contains provisions for protecting critical areas in the county. The county does recognize the importance of comprehensive planning and continues to participate in countywide long range planning efforts that

⁴ http://www.co.grays-harbor.wa.us/info/pub_svcs/Recycle/HouseHazWaste.htm

⁵ <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/news/2006news/2006-242.html>

incorporate those aspects of the GMA that are relevant to local needs and circumstances, and achievable within the staffing and financial constraints currently facing the County.

Overall, the concerns that prompted development of the GMA, such as urban growth, sprawl, congestion, and the loss of open space, are not generally applicable to Grays Harbor County. As a result, Grays Harbor County uses Section 18.06 as a basis for classification and designation of resource lands and critical areas. The designation of districts either coincides with existing jurisdictional boundaries, or uses criteria from the Uniform Building Code. No changes to existing regulations or creation of new regulations are recommended.

Economic Development Plan

The *Overall Economic Development Strategy for the Columbia-Pacific Region (CEDS)* originally prepared in 1998 was revised in 2005. The CEDS serves as a comprehensive statement of plans for district-wide economic growth and development over the next twenty years in Grays Harbor, Mason, Pacific and Wahkiakum Counties.

Economic conditions in Grays Harbor County are described as economically-distressed area in regard to employment levels⁶. As the goal of increasing tourism is achieved, the solid waste system is equipped to handle the increase in waste generation.

OTHER COUNTY PLANS/CONTRACTS

The development of any new facility must be in accordance with Ordinance 38 – Title 3 - Zoning. The *Grays Harbor County Estuary Management Plan* also has specifications of what can or cannot be constructed in certain areas. The Shorelines Master Program regulates development in shoreline areas.

The County has entered into a 20-year contract (1994) with LeMay Enterprises Inc. to construct and operate the Central Transfer Station. The same year, a 20-year contract was signed with the Roosevelt Regional Landfill to provide transportation and disposal of the County's solid waste. LeMay is also contracted to staff and operate the Grays Harbor County Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility and run the County's five rural transfer stations.

Permitting of Solid Waste Facilities

[WAC 173-350-700](#), Permits and Local Ordinances, requires that no solid waste storage, treatment, processing, handling or disposal facility shall be maintained, established, substantially altered, expanded or improved until the person operating or owning such site has obtained a permit or permit deferral from the jurisdictional health department or a beneficial use exemption from the department [of Ecology].

⁶ http://www.colpac.org/assets/noncritical/files/CEDS_2005.pdf

[WAC 173-350-040](#), Performance Standards, requires that The owner or operator of all solid waste facilities... shall:

- (1) Design, construct, operate, and close all facilities in a manner that does not pose a threat to human health or the environment;
- (2) Comply with chapter [90.48](#) RCW, Water pollution control and implementing regulations, including chapter [173-200](#) WAC, Water quality standards for ground waters of the state of Washington;
- (3) Conform to the approved local comprehensive solid waste management plan prepared in accordance with chapter [70.95](#) RCW, Solid waste management -- Reduction and recycling, and/or the local hazardous waste management plan prepared in accordance with chapter [70.105](#) RCW, Hazardous waste management;
- (4) Not cause any violation of emission standards or ambient air quality standards at the property boundary of any facility and comply with chapter [70.94](#) RCW, Washington Clean Air Act; and
- (5) Comply with all other applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

Any solid waste related project permit not exempt under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) requires environmental review and a subsequent threshold decision by the appropriate responsible official. As part of that process, the goals, objectives, and recommendations contained in this plan will assist the County or a state agency with jurisdiction in determining whether the project permit will or will not have a significant impact on the environment, or require the imposition of specific conditions. [WAC 197-11-660\(1\)](#) allows denial under SEPA if a project will result in a significant adverse environmental impact.

CHAPTER 10

OVERVIEW OF PLANNING TO DATE

INITIAL PLAN DEVELOPMENT

Grays Harbor County has a 35-year history of comprehensive solid waste management planning.

- 1972 – Adoption of the County’s first Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan
- 1977 – Amendments made to 1972 plan
- 1986 – Major update to the 1972 plan
- 1991 – Revisions to plan for incorporating waste reduction and recycling mandates
- 2001 – Adoption of new Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan
- 2009 – Amendment to the 2001 plan regarding recycling service changes

Jurisdictional Involvement

In accordance with [RCW 70.95.080](#), the Grays Harbor County Comprehensive Solid Waste Plan is a collaborative effort between the County and each of the nine incorporated cities: Aberdeen, Cosmopolis, Elma, Hoquiam, McCleary, Montesano, Oakville, Ocean Shores, and Westport. Each municipality has adopted this plan.

Solid Waste Advisory Committee

[RCW 70.95.165\(3\)](#) requires each County to appoint a solid waste advisory committee 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 Grays Harbor County Board of County Commissioners appoints members of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC). The SWAC consists of up to 15 members, five from each Commissioner district. They represent a balance of interests including citizens, public interest groups, business, the waste management industry, and local elected officials. The SWAC has adopted by-laws for conducting business.

Solid Waste Management Accomplishments Since 2001

Waste Reduction

- Grays Harbor County now purchases and uses locally produced, 100% recycled paper
- Initiated Grays Harbor County participation in the www.2good2toss.com program, a web-based material exchange program for citizens and business
- Disseminated information on waste reduction strategies through public information and outreach

Recycling

- Introduced the non-mandatory co-mingled recyclables program throughout Grays Harbor County and the nine municipalities

- Continued to fund and expand public education and outreach programs for recycling

Composting

- Contracted with Washington State University Extension/Master Gardeners to produce and operate a Master Composter Program for the public

Bio-Solids

- Encouraged the land application of bio-solids as a fertilizer and/or soil amendment on private property

Construction Demolition and Land Clearing Debris

- Encouraged and supported the efforts of the private sector to utilize, recycle, and/or separate inert materials from the waste stream by providing a program at the Central Transfer Station that allows a separate tip fee for clean CDL

White Goods

- Continued to offer recycling white goods through the Central and Rural Transfer Stations
- Promoted recycling of white goods through public education and outreach programs

Waste Tires

- Continued to offer opportunities for recycling waste tires through the Central and Rural Transfer Stations

Asbestos

- Maintained program for disposing of asbestos material through the Central Transfer Stations

Disaster Waste

- Developed a program for handling wastes during declared emergency periods

Contracted Collection

- Continued to monitor and implement the collection contract with Lemay, Inc
- Integrated ongoing service improvements

Central and Rural Transfer Stations

- Added a recycled material drop off area at the Central Transfer Station

- Continued to operate the transfer facilities as a self-supporting enterprise
- Closed the Humptulips satellite station
- Maintained and replaced facility equipment as needed
- Instituted site and service improvements that encourage reuse (material exchange area) and recycling
- Monitored operations and performance annually to ensure the highest service levels possible

Household Hazardous Waste

- Operated the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, a disposal program for the public at the Central Transfer Station; construction of improvements to the collection facility

Administration and Management

- Formed new partnership with Grays Harbor College to assist in delivering contracted education and outreach programs
- Continued to monitor contractual and management provisions in existing operating agreements and permits with all solid waste handling facility operators in the County

Plan Review and Revision

Annual Review

The SWAC will review the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan annually to track the status of recommended actions and their efficacy in achieving the plan goals.

Five-Year Review: 2016

Every five years, the Utilities and Development Division of the Grays Harbor County Department of Public Services will undertake a comprehensive review of the plan to determine its overall performance. [RCW 70.95.110](#) outlines the requirements for maintenance of plans. The SWAC will assist in this process and generally advise the County of overall concerns and potential revisions. Based on this input, the County may need a plan amendment or a plan revision.

Plan Amendment

Plan amendments constitute additions to an existing program or changes that implement a program. Plan amendments do not require the same extensive level of review and adoption as required of a plan revision, which often focuses on establishing a new overall vision or approach for solid waste management within the County. The type of changes that prompt a plan amendment includes:

- Updating the 6- and 20-year projects that are in the same scope and scale as the current approved plan
- Adding an interim program to provide an equivalent service because of an implementation delay of a full program
- Making minor changes in the scope of the program, such as identifying the number of permitted facilities or the addition of new target audiences for education
- Inventorying actions and non-actions implemented from the original plan

The amendment process entails the following steps:

13. County staff consultation with the Solid Waste Advisory Committee
14. Development of a draft amended plan and forwarded to the Board of County Commissioners, participating jurisdictions, and the regional Department of Ecology solid waste planner
15. Receipt of letters of concurrence from all participating jurisdictions and comments from the Department of Ecology on the draft amended plan
16. Adjustment of the draft amended plan, if necessary
17. Public hearing on the draft amended plan held before the Board of County Commissioners
18. Action by the Board of County Commissioners and forward adopted amended plan to the Department of Ecology.

Plan Revision

A plan revision may include redefining the vision for solid waste management within the County and updating each component of the plan to make it current. Examples of plan revision involve:

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

Plan revisions require the same adoption process as adoption of a new plan. [Chapter 70.95 RCW](#) lists the requirements for plans and [RCW 70.95.094](#) specifically covers the review and approval process. The Department of Ecology publication [Guidelines for the Development of Local Solid Waste Management Plans and Plan Revisions](#) provides further detail.

GLOSSARY

The selected definitions below are from WAC 173-350-100.

[A](#) | [B](#) | [C](#) | [D](#) | [E](#) | [F](#) | [G](#) | [H](#) | [I](#) | [J](#) | [K](#) | [L](#) | [M](#) | [N](#) | [O](#) | [P](#) | [Q](#) | [R](#) | [S](#) | [T](#) | [U](#) | [V](#) | [W](#) | [X](#) | [Y](#) | [Z](#) |

A

AGRICULTURAL WASTES

Wastes on farms resulting from the raising or growing of plants and animals including, but not limited to, crop residue, manure and animal bedding, and carcasses of dead animals weighing each or collectively in excess of fifteen pounds.

AIR QUALITY STANDARD

A standard set for maximum allowable contamination in ambient air as set forth in chapter 173-400 WAC, General regulations for air pollution sources.

B

BENEFICIAL USE

The use of solid waste as an ingredient in a manufacturing process, or as an effective substitute for natural or commercial products, in a manner that does not pose a threat to human health or the environment. Avoidance of processing or disposal cost alone does not constitute beneficial use.

BIOSOLIDS

Municipal sewage sludge that is a primarily organic, semisolid product resulting from the wastewater treatment process, that can be beneficially recycled and meets all applicable requirements under chapter 173-308 WAC,

Biosolids management. Biosolids includes a material derived from biosolids and septic tank sludge, also known as septage, that can be beneficially recycled and meets all applicable requirements under chapter 173-308 WAC, Biosolids management.

C

CLOSURE

Those actions taken by the owner or operator of a solid waste handling facility to cease disposal operations or other solid waste handling activities, to ensure that all such facilities are closed in conformance with applicable regulations at the time of such closures and to prepare the site for the post-closure period.

CLOSURE PLAN

A written plan developed by an owner or operator of a facility detailing how a facility is to close at the end of its active life.

COMPOSTED MATERIAL

Organic solid waste that has undergone biological degradation and transformation under controlled conditions designed to promote aerobic decomposition at a solid waste facility in compliance with the requirements of this chapter. Natural decay of organic solid waste under uncontrolled

conditions does not result in composted material.

COMPOSTING

The biological degradation and transformation of organic solid waste under controlled conditions designed to promote aerobic decomposition. Natural decay of organic solid waste under uncontrolled conditions is not composting.

CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR (CESQG)

A dangerous waste generator whose dangerous wastes are not subject to regulation under chapter 70.105 RCW, Hazardous waste management, solely because the waste is generated or accumulated in quantities below the threshold for regulation and meets the conditions prescribed in WAC 173-303-070 (8)(b).

CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR (CESQG) WASTE

Dangerous waste generated by a conditionally exempt small quantity generator.

CONTAINER

A portable device used for the collection, storage, and/or transportation of solid waste including, but not limited to, reusable containers, disposable containers, and detachable containers.

CONTAMINANT

Any chemical, physical, biological, or radiological substance that does not occur naturally in the environment or that occurs at concentrations greater than natural background levels.

CONTAMINATE

The release of solid waste, leachate, or gases emitted by solid waste, such that contaminants enter the environment at concentrations that pose a threat to human health or the environment, or cause a violation of any applicable environmental regulation.

CONTAMINATED SOILS

Soils removed during the cleanup of a hazardous waste site, or a dangerous waste facility closure, corrective actions or other clean-up activities and which contain harmful substances but are not designated dangerous wastes.

D

DANGEROUS WASTES

Any solid waste designated as dangerous waste by the department under chapter 173-303 WAC, Dangerous waste regulations.

DETACHABLE CONTAINERS

Reusable containers that are mechanically loaded or handled, such as a dumpster or drop box.

DISPOSABLE CONTAINERS

Containers that are used once to handle solid waste, such as plastic bags, cardboard boxes and paper bags.

DISPOSAL / DEPOSITION

The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, leaking, or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water.

DROP BOX FACILITY

A facility used for the placement of a detachable container including the area adjacent for necessary entrance and exit roads, unloading and turn-around areas. Drop box facilities normally serve the general public with loose loads and receive waste from off-site.

E

ENERGY RECOVERY

The recovery of energy in a useable form from mass burning or refuse-derived fuel incineration, pyrolysis or any other of using the heat of combustion of solid waste that involves high temperature (above twelve hundred degrees Fahrenheit) processing.

EXISTING FACILITY

A facility which is owned or leased, and in operation, or for which facility construction has begun, on or before the effective date of this chapter and the owner or operator has obtained permits or approvals necessary under federal, state and local statutes, regulations and ordinances.

F

FACILITY

All contiguous land (including buffers and setbacks) and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for solid waste handling.

G

GARBAGE

Animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, storage, sale, preparation, cooking, and serving of foods.

GROUND WATER

That part of the subsurface water that is in the zone of saturation.

H

HOME COMPOSTING

Composting of on-site generated wastes, and incidental materials beneficial to the composting process, by the owner or person in control of a single-family residence, or for a dwelling that houses two to five families, such as a duplex or clustered dwellings.

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTES

Any waste which exhibits any of the properties of dangerous wastes that is exempt from regulation under chapter 70.105 RCW, Hazardous waste management, solely because the waste is generated by households. Household hazardous waste can also include other solid waste identified in the local hazardous waste management plan prepared pursuant to chapter 70.105 RCW, Hazardous waste management.

I

INCINERATION

Reducing the volume of solid wastes by use of an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion.

INCOMPATIBLE WASTE

A waste that is unsuitable for mixing with another waste or material because the mixture might produce excessive heat or pressure, fire or explosion, violent reaction, toxic dust, fumes, mists, or gases, or flammable fumes or gases.

INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTES

Solid waste generated from manufacturing operations, food processing, or other industrial processes.

INERT WASTE

Solid wastes that meet the criteria for inert waste in WAC 173-350-990.

INERT WASTE LANDFILL

A landfill that receives only inert wastes.

INTERMODAL FACILITY

Any facility operated for the purpose of transporting closed containers of waste and the containers are not opened for further treatment, processing or consolidation of the waste.

J

K

L

LAND APPLICATION SITE

A contiguous area of land under the same ownership or operational control on which solid wastes are beneficially utilized for their agronomic or soil-amending capability.

LANDFILL

A disposal facility or part of a facility at which solid waste is permanently placed in or on land including facilities that use solid waste as a component of fill.

LEACHATE

Water or other liquid within a solid waste handling unit that has been contaminated by dissolved or suspended materials due to contact with solid waste or gases.

LIMITED MODERATE RISK WASTE

Waste batteries, waste oil, and waste antifreeze generated from households.

LIMITED MODERATE RISK WASTE FACILITY

A facility that collects, stores, and consolidates only limited moderate risk waste.

LIMITED PURPOSE LANDFILL

A landfill which is not regulated or permitted by other state or federal environmental regulations that receives solid wastes limited by type or source. Limited purpose landfills include, but are not limited to, landfills that receive segregated industrial solid waste, construction, demolition and landclearing debris, wood waste, ash (other than special incinerator ash), and dredged material. Limited purpose landfills do not include inert waste landfills, municipal solid waste landfills regulated under chapter 173-351 WAC, Criteria for municipal solid waste landfills, landfills disposing of special incinerator ash regulated under chapter 173-306 WAC, Special incinerator ash management standards, landfills regulated under chapter 173-303 WAC, Dangerous waste regulations, or chemical waste landfills used for the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) regulated under Title 40 CFR Part 761, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and Use Prohibitions.

LIQUID

A substance that flows readily and assumes the form of its container but retains its independent volume.

LIQUID WASTE

Any solid waste which is deemed to contain free liquids as determined by the Paint Filter Liquids Test, Method 9095, in Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, EPA Publication SW-846.

M

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW)

A subset of solid waste which includes unsegregated garbage, refuse and similar solid waste material discarded from residential, commercial, institutional and industrial sources and community activities, including residue after recyclables have been separated. Solid waste that has been segregated by source and characteristic may qualify for management as a non-MSW solid waste, at a facility designed and operated to address the waste's characteristics and potential environmental impacts. The term MSW does not include:

- Dangerous wastes other than wastes excluded from the requirements of chapter 173-303 WAC, Dangerous waste regulations, in WAC 173-303-071 such as household hazardous wastes;
- Any solid waste, including contaminated soil and debris, resulting from response action taken under section 104 or 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601), chapter 70.105D RCW, Hazardous

waste cleanup -- Model Toxics Control Act, chapter 173-340 WAC, the Model Toxics Control Act cleanup regulation or a remedial action taken under those rules; nor

- Mixed or segregated recyclable material that has been source-separated from garbage, refuse and similar solid waste. The residual from source separated recyclables is MSW. Open burning the burning of solid waste materials in an open fire or an outdoor container without providing for the control of combustion or the control of emissions from the combustion.

MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITY

Any facility that collects, compacts, repackages, sorts, or processes for transport source separated solid waste for the purpose of recycling.

MODERATE RISK WASTE (MRW)

Solid waste that is limited to conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG) waste and household hazardous waste (HHW) as defined in this chapter.

MRW FACILITY

A solid waste handling unit that is used to collect, treat, recycle, exchange, store, consolidate, and/or transfer moderate risk waste. This does not include mobile systems and collection events or limited MRW facilities that meet the applicable terms and conditions of WAC 173-350-360 (2) or (3).

N

O

P

PERMIT

An authorization issued by the jurisdictional health department which allows a person to perform solid waste activities at a specific location and which includes specific conditions for such facility operations.

PILE

Any noncontainerized accumulation of solid waste that is used for treatment or storage.

PLAN OF OPERATION

The written plan developed by an owner or operator of a facility detailing how a facility is to be operated during its active life.

POST-CLOSURE

The requirements placed upon disposal facilities after closure to ensure their environmental safety for at least a twenty-year period or until the site becomes stabilized (i.e., little or no settlement, gas production, or leachate generation).

POST-CLOSURE PLAN

A written plan developed by an owner or operator of a facility detailing how a facility is to meet the post-closure requirements for the facility.

PRIVATE FACILITY

A privately owned facility maintained on private property solely for the purpose of managing waste generated by the entity owning the site.

Processing an operation to convert a material into a useful product or to prepare it for reuse, recycling, or disposal. Public facility a

publicly or privately owned facility that accepts solid waste generated by other persons.

Q

R

RECYCLABLE MATERIALS

Those solid wastes that are separated for recycling or reuse, including, but not limited to, papers, metals, and glass, that are identified as recyclable material pursuant to a local comprehensive solid waste plan.

RECYCLING

Transforming or remanufacturing waste materials into usable or marketable materials for use other than landfill disposal or incineration. Recycling does not include collection, compacting, repackaging, and sorting for the purpose of transport.

REUSABLE CONTAINERS

Containers that are used more than once to handle solid waste, such as garbage cans.

S

SEWAGE SLUDGE

Solid, semisolid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screenings generated.

SOIL AMENDMENT

Any substance that is intended to improve the physical characteristics of soil, except composted material, commercial fertilizers, agricultural liming agents, unmanipulated animal manures, unmanipulated vegetable manures, food wastes, food processing wastes, and materials exempted by rule of the department, such as biosolids as defined in chapter 70.95J RCW, Municipal sewage sludge -- Biosolids and wastewater, as regulated in chapter 90.48 RCW, Water pollution control.

SOLID WASTE OR WASTES

All putrescible and nonputrescible solid and semisolid wastes including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, sewage sludge, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, contaminated soils and contaminated dredged material, and recyclable materials.

SOLID WASTE HANDLING

The management, storage, collection, transportation, treatment, use, processing or final disposal of solid wastes, including the recovery and recycling of materials from solid wastes, the recovery of energy resources from such wastes or the conversion of the energy in such wastes to more useful forms or combinations thereof.

SOLID WASTE HANDLING UNIT

Discrete areas of land, sealed surfaces, liner systems, excavations, facility structures, or other appurtenances within a facility used for solid waste handling.

SOURCE SEPARATION

The separation of different kinds of solid waste at the place where the waste originates.

STORAGE

The holding of solid waste materials for a temporary period.

T

TRANSFER STATION

A permanent, fixed, supplemental collection and transportation facility, used by persons and route collection vehicles to deposit collected solid waste from off-site into a larger transfer vehicle for transport to a solid waste handling facility.

TREATMENT

The physical, chemical, or biological processing of solid waste to make such solid wastes safer for storage or disposal, amenable for recycling or energy recovery, or reduced in volume.

U

V

W

WASTE TIRES

Any tires that are no longer suitable for their original intended purpose because of wear, damage or defect. Used tires, which were originally intended for use on public highways that are considered unsafe in accordance with RCW 46.37.425, are waste tires. Waste tires also include quantities of used tires that may be suitable for their original intended purpose

when mixed with tires considered unsafe per RCW 46.37.425.

Z

WOOD DERIVED FUEL

Wood pieces or particles used as a fuel for energy recovery, which contain paint, bonding agents, or creosote. Wood derived fuel does not include wood pieces or particles coated with paint that contains lead or mercury, or wood treated with other chemical preservatives such as pentachlorophenol, copper naphthanate, or copper-chrome-arsenate.

WOOD WASTE

Solid waste consisting of wood pieces or particles generated as a by-product or waste from the manufacturing of wood products, construction, demolition, handling and storage of raw materials, trees and stumps. This includes, but is not limited to, sawdust, chips, shavings, bark, pulp, hogged fuel, and log sort yard waste, but does not include wood pieces or particles containing paint, laminates, bonding agents or chemical preservatives such as creosote, pentachlorophenol, or copper-chrome-arsenate.

X

Y

YARD DEBRIS

Plant material commonly created in the course of maintaining yards and gardens and through horticulture, gardening, landscaping or similar activities. Yard debris includes, but is not limited to, grass clippings, leaves, branches, brush, weeds, flowers, roots, windfall fruit, and vegetable garden debris.

APPENDIX A: BEYOND WASTE PLAN INITIATIVES AND THE GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The *Grays Harbor County Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP)* and the *Beyond Waste Plan* share similar overarching themes. The matrices below demonstrate how the Objectives and the Activities in the SWMP are consistent with five Initiatives and the Current Solid Waste Issues discussed in the *Beyond Waste Plan*.

Key to SWMP Objectives:

A - Asbestos Contaminated Wastes	MSW - Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Disposal
AM - Administration & Management	MW - Medical Wastes
BS - Bio-Solids	O - Organics
CC - Contracted Collection	R - Recycling
CDL - Construction Demolition & Land Clearing Debris	WG - White Goods
CTS - Central Transfer Station and Rural Transfer Station	WR - Waste Reduction
DW - Disaster Waste	WTE - Waste to Energy Facility
E - Enforcement	WW - Wood Waste
MRW - Moderate Risk Waste	

Beyond Waste Initiative # 1: Moving Beyond Waste with Industries	
Consistent Grays Harbor County SWMP Objectives and Activities	
WR 1	Request technical assistance from ECY to explore strategies for use by governments, institutions, businesses, and industry that encourage the use and purchase of products containing pre- and post-consumer recycled material, content in the workplace.
O 5	Encourage the use of organics in energy facilities
WW 3	Encourage the use of wood waste in cogeneration facilities.
CDL 2	The County will continue to encourage the reuse, co-generation, and proper disposal of CDL waste through educational component of waste reduction and recycling plan.
WTE 1	The SWAC and the Solid Waste Program will monitor County or regional discussions or proposals regarding the study and, or siting of a waste-to-energy facility for municipal solid waste.

Beyond Waste Initiative #2: Reducing Small-Volume Hazardous Materials and Wastes	
Consistent Grays Harbor County SWMP Objectives and Activities	
WG 4	The County may subsidize a refrigerant collection program.
A 1	Continue accepting asbestos wastes at the Central Transfer Station in accordance with state regulations.
MRW 1	Grays Harbor County will continue to operate and improve the Household Hazardous Waste Facility at the Central Transfer Station for county residential customers and small quantity generators.
MRW 2	The County will continue to provide public education and small business collection technical assistance through the Grays Harbor County website
MRW 3	The SWAC and the County will explore and support environmentally preferable purchasing (EPP) programs that encourage procurement of goods and services that cause less harm to humans and the environment. EPP efforts may consider raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance or disposal of a product or service.
MRW 4	The SWAC and the County will explore and support product stewardship programs involved in the design, production, sale, and use of products that impact human health in the natural environment.
MRW 5	The SWAC will annually evaluate the Household Hazardous Waste Facility program to decide if it continues to meet County demands. The SWAC may make recommendations to the Solid Waste Division regarding potential facility and program changes.

	During annual Solid Waste Review, the SWAC will review moderate risk waste management collection activities and evaluate need to improve the program.
Beyond Waste Initiative #3: Increasing Recycling for Organic Materials	
Consistent Grays Harbor County SWMP Objectives and Activities	
O 1	The County will continue to work in cooperation with the WSU Cooperative Extension, Master Gardener Program to promote backyard composter training, education, and sales to the public and school districts. The SWAC will support an outreach program.
O 2	The County will explore the possibility of adding a yard waste collection program through the Central Transfer Station. At annual Solid Waste Review, SWAC will discuss status of public interest and cost to establish yard waste collection program at Central Transfer Station.
O 3	The SWAC will explore the viability of an energy production program using organics.
O 4	Solid Waste Division staff will consult with SWAC annually during the Solid Waste Review to determine if there is a need for technical assistance
O 5	Encourage the use of organics in energy facilities
O 6	Continue to identify and track existing and past sites; monitor for compliance.

Beyond Waste Initiative #4: Making Green Building Practices Mainstream	
Consistent Grays Harbor County SWMP Objectives and Activities	
WW 2	The SWAC may request technical assistance from the Department of Ecology to learn about opportunities for wood waste reduction and reuse. Solid Waste Division staff will consult with SWAC annually during the Solid Waste Review to determine if there is a need for technical assistance

Beyond Waste Initiative #5: Measuring Progress Toward Beyond Waste	
Consistent Grays Harbor County SWMP Objectives and Activities	
CC 1	The County will monitor collection programs in the County to evaluate success in meeting the objective.
CTS 1	The staff will conduct an annual operational review of the Central Transfer Station and its satellite system to evaluate whether the system continues to meet set objectives.
R 3	The Solid Waste Advisory Committee will continue to explore new ways to expand recycling opportunities and programs for the public. The SWAC will hold a solid waste review every April that will include analysis of recycling activities over the past year and potential improvements.
AM 4	The SWAC and the Solid Waste Program annually will evaluate its compliance with planning requirements under state law.
MRW 5	The SWAC will annually evaluate the Household Hazardous Waste Facility program to decide if it continues to meet County demands. The SWAC may make recommendations to the Solid Waste Division regarding potential facility and program changes. During annual Solid Waste Review, the SWAC will review moderate risk waste management collection activities and evaluate need to improve the program.

Beyond Waste Current Solid Waste System Issues: Waste Reduction, Recycling, and the Technical Nutrient Cycle	
Consistent Grays Harbor County SWMP Objectives and Activities	
WR 2	Incorporate appropriate waste reduction strategies, including Product Stewardship programs, identified by the Solid Waste Advisory Committee into existing educational outreach efforts.
WR 2	Incorporate appropriate waste reduction strategies, including Product Stewardship programs, identified by the Solid Waste Advisory Committee into existing educational outreach efforts.
WR 3	Continue to support 2 Good 2 Toss.com to encourage reuse of common household items among citizens.

Beyond Waste Current Solid Waste System Issues: Waste Reduction, Recycling, and the Technical Nutrient Cycle

Consistent Grays Harbor County SWMP Objectives and Activities

WR 4	Evolve the Spring Clean-Up into being primarily a recycling event.
R 1	The Solid Waste Program and the solid waste contractor will continue to market countywide the co-mingled container-recycling program.
R 2	The Solid Waste Program will continue to fund recycling public education and information programs. The program will also explore new partnerships and techniques to deliver programs throughout the County.
R 3	The Solid Waste Advisory Committee will continue to explore new ways to expand recycling opportunities and programs for the public. The SWAC will hold a solid waste review every April that will include analysis of recycling activities over the past year and potential improvements.
WW 3	Encourage the use of wood waste in cogeneration facilities.
WG 1	The County will maintain updated lists on its Solid Waste Program website of private firms that recycle or reuse white goods.
WG 2	The County will continue to encourage the recycling and reuse of white goods through the educational component of the waste reduction and recycling plan.
WG 3	The County will sponsor recycling events that include white goods collection.
CDL 1	The County will maintain updated lists on its Solid Waste Program website of private firms that manage, reuse, and, or dispose of CDL wastes.
CDL 4	The County may request technical assistance from local interested parties, the construction industry, and the Washington State Department of Ecology to learn about practices for CDL waste reduction and reuse.
WT 1	The County will incorporate proper waste tire handling into the waste reduction and recycling educational program.
WT 2	The County encourages the use of the Waste Tire Removal Account for sites that contain more than 800 waste tires.
WT 3	The County will allow the piling of waste tires only under permit. The County may require financial assurances to ensure post-closure clean-up.
MRW 3	The SWAC and the County will explore and support environmentally preferable purchasing (EPP) programs that encourage procurement of goods and services that cause less harm to humans and the environment. EPP efforts may consider raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance or disposal of a product or service.

Beyond Waste Current Solid Waste System Issues: Solid Waste Authorities and Local Planning Issues

Consistent Grays Harbor County SWMP Objectives and Activities

E 1	Consider alternative enforcement methods to reduce dumping on public and private property.
E 2	Grays Harbor County and the municipalities will continue to earmark funding within their annual budget for abatements and illegal dumping enforcement within their jurisdictions.
E 3	Support volunteer litter control programs.
E 4	Build public support for addressing illegal dumping by integrating information about the problems of illegal dumping within education and outreach programs.
E 5	The County may provide assistance for the removal of abandoned vehicles through the Junk Vehicle Verification, Notification, and Affidavit (Hulk Slip) program. Implementation: Ongoing
E 6	Strengthen and review countywide litter control activities. The SWAC will review and evaluate litter control activities.
CDL 1	The County will maintain updated lists on its Solid Waste Program website of private firms that manage, reuse, and, or dispose of CDL wastes.
MW 1	Support private haulers of medical waste collection by maintaining updated lists of firms on its Solid Waste Program website.
MW 2	The SWAC will support an outreach program aimed at educating the public about proper disposal of prescription medications.
DW 1	LeMay is contractually obligated to provide a backup system for transfer and disposal should there be a disaster,

Beyond Waste Current Solid Waste System Issues: Solid Waste Authorities and Local Planning Issues

Consistent Grays Harbor County SWMP Objectives and Activities

	i.e., earthquake or flood. In the past, if a disaster has caused waste that could be classified as a health hazard, the BOCC may pass a resolution on a case-by-case basis, waving the tipping fees at the Central Transfer Station.
DW 2	The County may make free disposal options available to the public during periods of declared emergency to ensure public health.
CC 1	The County will monitor collection programs in the County to evaluate success in meeting the objective.
CTS 1	The staff will conduct an annual operational review of the Central Transfer Station and its satellite system to evaluate whether the system continues to meet set objectives.
CTS 2	The Solid Waste Program and the contracted service provider will monitor the long-term transfer capacity of the system.
CTS 3	Add recycled materials drop off areas to the Rural Transfer Stations as soon as capital funds are available.
CTS 4	Operate the transfer stations as self-supporting enterprises in accordance with 173-350 WAC. Continue to structure user fees at the existing transfer stations to cover all costs.
CTS 5	Construct a pump station to connect the Central Transfer Station leachate collection system to the to the City of Aberdeen wastewater collection system.
AM 1	Maintain staffing for the Solid Waste Program through the Department of Public Services to plan, administer contracts, and manage the solid waste and recycling system.
AM 2	The SWAC and the Solid Waste Program will explore and implement partnerships with other local agencies and organizations for delivering of outreach and education programs.
AM 3	Continue to monitor the contractual and management provisions in existing operating agreements and permits with all solid waste handling facility operators in the County.
AM 4	The SWAC and the Solid Waste Program annually will evaluate its compliance with planning requirements under state law.
AM 5	The municipalities shall monitor their solid waste programs to ensure compliance with the Solid Waste Management Plan.
AM 6	Recruit membership to the Solid Waste Advisory Committee from the municipalities, the Quinault Indian Nation, and commercial accounts.
AM 7	Review and amend if necessary the Solid Waste Advisory Committee by-laws.

Beyond Waste Current Solid Waste System Issues: Disposal

Consistent Grays Harbor County SWMP Objectives and Activities

O 6	Continue to identify and track existing and past sites; monitor for compliance.
WW 1	The Solid Waste Advisory Committee and the Solid Waste Program will monitor County or regional discussions or proposals regarding the study and/or siting of wood waste landfills.
WW 4	Continue to identify and track existing and past sites; monitor for compliance.
CDL 1	The County will maintain updated lists on its Solid Waste Program website of private firms that manage, reuse, and, or dispose of CDL wastes.
CDL 3	The Solid Waste Program and the Environmental Health Division will continue to monitor private CDL waste disposal sites regarding their long-term capacity.
MSW 1	The SWAC and the Solid Waste Program will monitor County or regional discussions or proposals regarding the study and, or siting of municipal solid waste landfills.

APPENDIX B: INTER-LOCAL AGREEMENT FOR SOLID WASTE PLANNING

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY AND THE CITIES OF ABERDEEN, COSMOPOLIS, ELMA, HOQUIAM, MCCLEARY, MONTESANO, OAKVILLE, OCEAN SHORES AND WESTPORT

REGARDING COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

THIS AGREEMENT, made on the last date written below, by and among GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY, a political subdivision of the State of Washington, and THE CITIES OF ABERDEEN, COSMOPOLIS, ELMA, HOQUIAM, MCCLEARY, MONTESANO, OAKVILLE, OCEAN SHORES and WESTPORT, all municipal corporations organized and existing under the laws of the State of Washington.

1. RECITALS/PURPOSE

- 1.1. The parties hereto, being duly organized and existing governmental units acting pursuant to their authority under RCW Chapter 39.34 agree to participate in a joint effort to prepare and implement a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan as authorized by RCW 70.95.080.
- 1.2. Grays Harbor County ("the County") prepared a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan approved by the Washington State Department of Ecology and adopted by the Grays Harbor County Board of Commissioners through Resolution 01-150 on December 3, 2001. The parties hereto agree that this Agreement will authorize the County to update the Plan for consideration and adoption by the Cities as provided herein.

2. DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 "City" means an incorporated City located in Grays Harbor County, Washington.
- 2.2 "Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan" means the Grays Harbor County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, as adopted by Grays Harbor County Resolution 01-150 on December 3, 2001, and as amended thereafter.
- 2.3 "County" means Grays Harbor County, Washington.
- 2.4 "Solid Waste" means solid waste as defined by RCW 70.95.030, as now in effect or as may be hereafter amended.
- 2.5 "Solid waste handling" means the management, storage, collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing and final disposal of solid wastes, including the recovery and recycling of materials from solid wastes, the recovery

of energy resources from such wastes, or the conversion of the energy in such wastes to more useful forms or combinations thereof, and including such modification of the term as may be made by subsequent amendment to RCW 70.95.030(17).

3. COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

- 3.1 During the term of this Agreement, each City shall participate with the County in preparing an updated Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan for adoption by the parties consistent with the requirements of Chapter 70.95 RCW.
- 3.2 During the term of this Agreement, each City authorizes the County to include information in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan regarding the management of solid waste generated in each City. The Cities agree to provide information on solid waste programs and applicable data pertaining to their individual jurisdiction to the County as needed for solid waste planning purposes.

4. TERM

- 4.1 This Agreement shall continue in full force and effect during the Plan update process and will expire on the latter date of adoption of the updated Plan by the County and approval by the Washington State Department of Ecology, unless earlier terminated as provided in Paragraph 8.

5. NO SEPARATE LEGAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY FORMED

- 5.1 No separate legal or administrative agency is created by this Agreement.

6. REPRESENTATIVES

- 6.1 Each party shall appoint one person as its representative for all matters concerning the administration and implementation of this Agreement.

7. MODIFICATION AND TERMINATION

- 7.1 Modification of this Agreement may be accomplished by written agreement of all the parties hereto and no oral understandings or agreements shall suffice to alter the terms of this Agreement.

7.2 Termination of or withdrawal from this Agreement by any party may be accomplished upon thirty (30) days written notice to the other parties stating the reason for said termination or withdrawal.

8. MISCELLANEOUS

8.1 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.

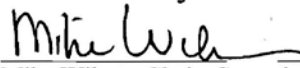
8.2 No other person or entity shall be entitled to be treated as a third party beneficiary of this Agreement.

8.3 The effective date of this Agreement is the date the last agreeing party affixes its signature. As provided by RCW 39.34.040, this Agreement shall be filed prior to its entry in force.

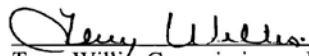
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed as duly indicated below.

ADOPTED this 14th day of Sept., 2009.

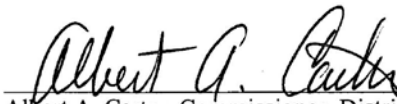
GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS



Mike Wilson, Chair, Commissioner, District 2



Terry Willis, Commissioner, District 1



Albert A. Carter, Commissioner, District 3

ADOPTED this ____ day of _____, 2009.

CITY OF ABERDEEN



Bill Simpson, Mayor

Attest:



City Clerk

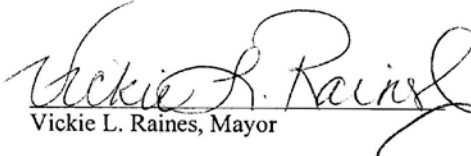
Approved as to form:



Eric Nelson, Corporation Counsel


ADOPTED this 8 day of June, 2009.

CITY OF COSMOPOLIS




Vickie L. Raines, Mayor

Attest:



City Clerk

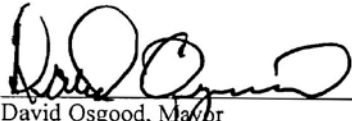
Approved as to form:



Steve Hyde, City Attorney
WSB # 5204

ADOPTED this 20th day of July, 2009.

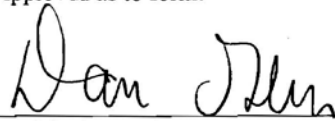
CITY OF ELMA


David Osgood, Mayor

Attest:


City Clerk

Approved as to form:



Daniel Glenn, City Attorney

ADOPTED this 27th day of JUNE, 2009.

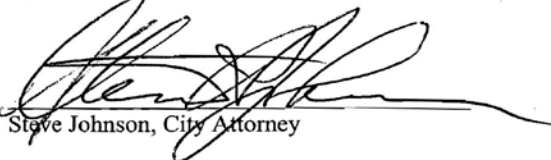
CITY OF HOQUIAM


Jack Durney, Mayor

Attest:


Mike Folkers, Finance Director

Approved as to form:


Steve Johnson, City Attorney

ADOPTED this 30th day of June, 2009.

CITY OF MCCLEARY

Walt Bentley
Walt Bentley, Mayor
walt

Attest:

City Clerk

Approved as to form:

Daniel Glenn, City Attorney

ADOPTED this 14th day of July, 2009.

CITY OF MONTESANO

Ronald W. Schillinger
Ron Schillinger, Mayor

Attest:

Kristy Powell
City Clerk

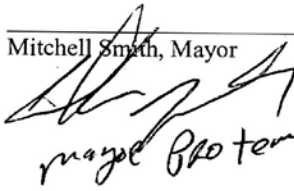
Approved as to form:

Daniel Glenn
Daniel O. Glenn, City Attorney

ADOPTED this 13 day of July, 2009.

CITY OF OAKVILLE

Mitchell Smith, Mayor



mayor Bto term

Attest:

[Handwritten Signature]
City Clerk

Approved as to form:

[Handwritten Signature]
Daniel O. Glenn, City Attorney

ADOPTED this 13th day of July, 2009.

CITY OF OCEAN SHORES

[Handwritten Signature]
Dean Bunkers, Mayor

Attest:

[Handwritten Signature]
City Clerk

Approved as to form:

[Handwritten Signature]
Art Blauvelt, City Attorney

ADOPTED this 14th day of July, 2009.

CITY OF WESTPORT



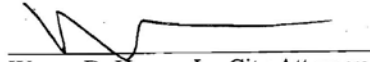
Michael Bruce, Mayor

Attest:



City Clerk

Approved as to form:



Wayne D. Hagen, Jr., City Attorney

APPENDIX C: RESOLUTIONS ADOPTING THE 2011 PLAN REVISION

GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY

RESOLUTION NO. 2012 - 134

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISION, SEPTEMBER 2012**

WHEREAS, RCW 70.95 requires local governments to prepare local solid waste plans based upon state guidelines; and,

WHEREAS, the cities and the county have previously resolved to jointly plan with Grays Harbor County for future solid waste management; and,

WHEREAS, the cities and the county have had the opportunity to review and provide comment into developing the revised Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan; and,

WHEREAS, the Department of Ecology and Utilities and Transportation Commission have reviewed the draft Plan and recommended certain modifications which have been incorporated into the final Plan; and,

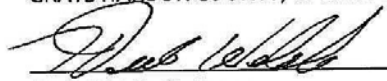
WHEREAS, the participating cities in Grays Harbor County have adopted the September 2012 Grays County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan Revision; and,

WHEREAS, it appears to be in the best public interest of Grays Harbor County to adopt and implement the September 2012 Grays County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan Revision;

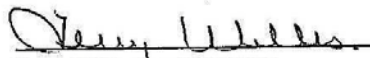
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Commissioners hereby adopts the September 2012 Grays County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan Revision.

The foregoing Resolution was adopted by the Board of Commissioners for Grays Harbor County, Washington, at a regular meeting this 3rd day of December, 2012.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY, WASHINGTON



Herb Welch, Chairman



Terry Willis, Commissioner



Mike Wilson, Commissioner

ATTEST:



Clerk of the Board

CITY OF ABERDEEN

City
of
Aberdeen

RESOLUTION No. 2012 - 14

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ABERDEEN,
ADOPTING THE GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISION, SEPTEMBER 2012**

WHEREAS, RCW 70.95 requires local governments to prepare local solid waste plans based upon state guidelines; and,

WHEREAS, the cities and the county have previously resolved to jointly plan with Grays Harbor County for future solid waste management; and,

WHEREAS, the Department of Ecology and Utilities and Transportation Commission have reviewed the draft Plan and recommended certain modifications which have been incorporated into the final Plan; and,

WHEREAS, final adoption of the revised 2012 Grays Harbor County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan by the Board of Commissioners and the Department of Ecology is contingent upon adoption by the participating cities in Grays Harbor County; and,

WHEREAS, it appears to be in the best public interest to adopt and implement the revised Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Aberdeen hereby adopts the revised Grays Harbor County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, September 2012.

The foregoing Resolution was adopted by the City Council of Aberdeen, Washington, at a regular meeting this 26th day of September, 2012.

ATTEST:


Kathryn Skolrood, Finance Director


Bill Simpson, Mayor

CITY OF COSMOPOLIS

CITY OF COSMOPOLIS

RESOLUTION NO. 2012-07

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COSMOPOLIS,
ADOPTING THE GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISION, SEPTEMBER 2012**

WHEREAS, RCW 70.95 requires local governments to prepare local solid waste plans based upon state guidelines; and,

WHEREAS, the cities and the county have previously resolved to jointly plan with Grays Harbor County for future solid waste management; and,

WHEREAS, the cities and the county have had the opportunity to review and provide input to the draft revised Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan; and,


WHEREAS, the Department of Ecology and Utilities and Transportation Commission have reviewed the draft Plan and recommended certain modifications which have been incorporated into the final Plan; and,

WHEREAS, final adoption of the revised 2012 Grays Harbor County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan by the Board of Commissioners and the Department of Ecology is contingent upon adoption by the participating cities in Grays Harbor County; and,

WHEREAS, it appears to be in the best public interest to adopt and implement the revised Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan;

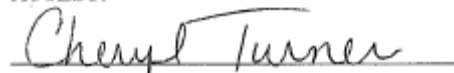
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Cosmopolis hereby adopts the revised Grays Harbor County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, September 2012.

The foregoing Resolution was adopted by the City Council of Cosmopolis, Washington, at a regular meeting this 17th day of October, 2012.



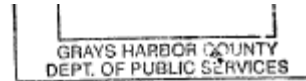
Mayor

ATTEST:



Finance Director

CITY OF ELMA



RESOLUTION NO. 586

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISION, AUGUST 2012.

R E C I T A L S :

1. RCW 70.95 requires local governments to prepare local solid waste plans based upon state guidelines.
2. The Cities and County have previously resolved to jointly plan for future solid waste management. As a result, a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan was developed.
3. In order to comply with applicable standards, the Plan is required to undergo periodic review, which has been done. As a result of that review, the Cities and the County have had the opportunity to review and provide input to the draft Revised Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.
4. The City has been informed that staff of the Department of Ecology and the Utilities and Transportation Commission have reviewed the draft Plan and recommended certain modifications which have been incorporated into the final Plan.
5. Final adoption of the revised 2012 Grays County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan by the Board of Commissioners and the Department of Ecology is contingent upon adoption by the participating cities in Grays Harbor County.

RESOLUTION - 1
9-6-12
DG/le

CITY OF ELMA
P. O. BOX 3005
ELMA, WA 98541

6. It appears to be in the best public interest to adopt and implement the revised Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ELMA, THE MAYOR SIGNING IN AUTHENTICATION THEREOF:

SECTION I: The City of Elma hereby adopts the revised Grays County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, August 2012, a copy of which is on file in the Office of the Clerk-treasurer.

SECTION II: The Clerk-treasurer shall provide a copy of this resolution to the Clerk of the Board of the County Commissioners.

PASSED THIS 1st DAY OF October, 2012, by the City Council of the City of Elma, and signed in authentication thereof this 1st day of October, 2012.

CITY OF ELMA:



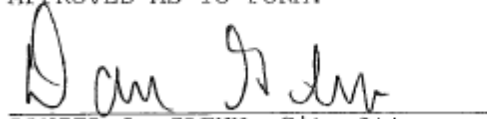
DAVID OSGOOD, Mayor

ATTEST:



DIANA EASTON, Clerk-Treasurer

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



DANIEL O. GLENN, City Attorney

RESOLUTION - 2
9-6-12
DG/le

CITY OF ELMA
P. O. BOX 3005
ELMA, WA 98541

CITY OF HOQUIAM

RESOLUTION NO. 2012-34

A **RESOLUTION** of the City Council of the City of Hoquiam, adopting the Grays Harbor County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan Revision, September 2012.

WHEREAS, RCW 79.95 requires local governments to prepare local solid waste plans based upon State guidelines; and

WHEREAS, the Cities and the County have previously resolved to jointly plan with Grays Harbor County for future solid waste management; and

WHEREAS, the Cities and the County have had the opportunity to review and provide input to the draft revised Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Ecology and Utilities and Transportation Commission have reviewed the draft plan and recommended certain modifications which have been incorporated into the final plan; and

WHEREAS, final adoption of the revised 2012 Grays Harbor County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan by the Board of Commissioners and the Department of Ecology is contingent upon adoption by the participating Cities in Grays Harbor County; and

WHEREAS, it appears to be in the best public interest to adopt and implement the revised Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HOQUIAM, WASHINGTON, IN REGULAR MEETING DULY ASSEMBLED, AS FOLLOWS:

The City of Hoquiam hereby adopts the revised Grays Harbor County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan September 2012.

ADOPTED by the Mayor and City Council on October 22, 2012.


JACK DURNEY – Mayor

ATTEST:


MIKE FOLKERS – Finance Director

CITY OF MCCLEARY

RESOLUTION NO. 648

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE GRAYS HARBOR
COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
PLAN REVISION, AUGUST 2012.

R E C I T A L S:

1. RCW 70.95 requires local governments to prepare local solid waste plans based upon state guidelines.

2. The Cities and County have previously resolved to jointly plan for future solid waste management. As a result, a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan was developed.

3. In order to comply with applicable standards, the Plan is required to undergo periodic review, which has been done. As a result of that review, the Cities and the County have had the opportunity to review and provide input to the draft Revised Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

4. The City has been informed that staff of the Department of Ecology and the Utilities and Transportation Commission have reviewed the draft Plan and recommended certain modifications which have been incorporated into the final Plan.

5. Final adoption of the revised 2012 Grays County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan by the Board of Commissioners and the Department of Ecology is contingent upon adoption by the participating cities in Grays Harbor County.

RESOLUTION - 1
9-6-12
DG/le

CITY OF MCCLEARY
100 SOUTH 3RD STREET
MCCLEARY, WASHINGTON 98557

CITY OF MONTESANO

RESOLUTION NO. 872

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE GRAYS HARBOR
COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
PLAN REVISION, AUGUST 2012.

R E C I T A L S:

1. RCW 70.95 requires local governments to prepare local solid waste plans based upon state guidelines.

2. The Cities and County have previously resolved to jointly plan for future solid waste management. As a result, a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan was developed.

3. In order to comply with applicable standards, the Plan is required to undergo periodic review, which has been done. As a result of that review, the Cities and the County have had the opportunity to review and provide input to the draft Revised Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

4. The City has been informed that staff of the Department of Ecology and the Utilities and Transportation Commission have reviewed the draft Plan and recommended certain modifications which have been incorporated into the final Plan.

5. Final adoption of the revised 2012 Grays County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan by the Board of Commissioners and the Department of Ecology is contingent upon adoption by the participating cities in Grays Harbor County.

RESOLUTION - 1
9-6-12
DG/le

CITY OF MONTESANO
112 MAIN STREET NORTH
MONTESANO, WASHINGTON 98563

6. It appears to be in the best public interest to adopt and implement the revised Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONTESANO, THE MAYOR SIGNING IN AUTHENTICATION THEREOF:

SECTION I: The City of Montesano hereby adopts the revised Grays County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, August 2012, a copy of which is on file in the Office of the Clerk-treasurer.

SECTION II: The Clerk-treasurer shall provide a copy of this resolution to the Clerk of the Board of the County Commissioners.

PASSED THIS 11 DAY OF September, 2012, by the City Council of the City of Montesano, and signed in authentication thereof this 11 day of September, 2012.

CITY OF MONTESANO:


KENNETH ESTES, Mayor

ATTEST:


KRISTY POWELL, Clerk-Controller

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


DANIEL O. GLENN, City Attorney

RESOLUTION - 2
9-6-12
DG/e

CITY OF MONTESANO
112 MAIN STREET NORTH
MONTESANO, WASHINGTON 98563

CITY OF OAKVILLE

RESOLUTION NO. 385

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE GRAYS HARBOR
COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
PLAN REVISION, AUGUST 2012.

R E C I T A L S:

1. RCW 70.95 requires local governments to prepare local solid waste plans based upon state guidelines.
2. The Cities and County have previously resolved to jointly plan for future solid waste management. As a result, a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan was developed.
3. In order to comply with applicable standards, the Plan is required to undergo periodic review, which has been done. As a result of that review, the Cities and the County have had the opportunity to review and provide input to the draft Revised Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.
4. The City has been informed that staff of the Department of Ecology and the Utilities and Transportation Commission have reviewed the draft Plan and recommended certain modifications which have been incorporated into the final Plan.
5. Final adoption of the revised 2012 Grays County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan by the Board of Commissioners and the Department of Ecology is contingent upon adoption by the participating cities in Grays Harbor County.

RESOLUTION - 1
09/06/2012
DG/le

CITY OF OAKVILLE
P. O. BOX D
OAKVILLE, WASHINGTON 98568

6. It appears to be in the best public interest to adopt and implement the revised Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OAKVILLE, THE MAYOR SIGNING IN AUTHENTICATION THEREOF:

SECTION I: The City of Oakville hereby adopts the revised Grays County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, August 2012, a copy of which is on file in the Office of the Clerk-treasurer.

SECTION II: The Clerk-treasurer shall provide a copy of this resolution to the Clerk of the Board of the County Commissioners.

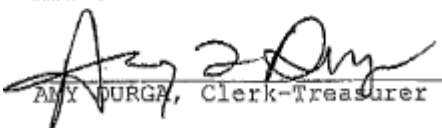
PASSED THIS 8th DAY OF October, 2012, by the City Council of the City of Oakville, and signed in authentication thereof this 8th day of October, 2012.

CITY OF OAKVILLE:



CHARLES NORSKOG, Mayor

ATTEST:



AMY DURGA, Clerk-Treasurer

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

DANIEL O. GLENN, City Attorney

RESOLUTION - 2
09/06/2012
DG/te

CITY OF OAKVILLE
P. O. BOX D
OAKVILLE, WASHINGTON 98568

CITY OF OCEAN SHORES

CITY OF OCEAN SHORES, WASHINGTON

RESOLUTION NO. 684

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OCEAN SHORES, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISION, SEPTEMBER 2012

WHEREAS, RCW 70.95 requires local governments to prepare local solid waste plans based upon state guidelines; and,

WHEREAS, the cities and the county have previously resolved to jointly plan with Grays Harbor County for future solid waste management; and,

WHEREAS, the cities and the county have had the opportunity to review and provide input to the draft revised Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan; and,

WHEREAS, the Department of Ecology and Utilities and Transportation Commission have reviewed the draft Plan and recommended certain modifications which have been incorporated into the final Plan; and,

WHEREAS, final adoption of the revised 2012 Grays County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan by the Board of Commissioners and the Department of Ecology is contingent upon adoption by the participating cities in Grays Harbor County; and,

WHEREAS, it appears to be in the best public interest to adopt and implement the revised Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of City of Ocean Shores hereby adopts the revised September 2012 Grays County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Ocean Shores, Washington, at a regular open meeting thereof this 22nd day of October 2012.

ATTEST:


Crystal L. Dingler, Mayor


Diane J. Foss, CMC City Clerk

Resolution No. 684

CITY OF WESTPORT

CITY OF WESTPORT
RESOLUTION # 816

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE Grays Harbor COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISION,
SEPTEMBER 2012

WHEREAS, RCW 70.95 requires local governments to prepare local solid waste plans based upon state guidelines; and,

WHEREAS, the cities and the county have previously resolved to jointly plan with Grays Harbor County for future solid waste management; and,

WHEREAS, the cities and the county have had the opportunity to review and provide input to the draft revised Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan; and,

WHEREAS, the Department of Ecology and Utilities and Transportation Commission have reviewed the draft Plan and recommended certain modifications which have been incorporated into the final Plan; and,

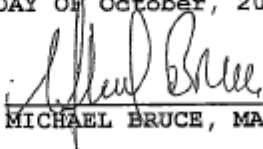
WHEREAS, final adoption of the revised 2012 Grays County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan by the Board of Commissioners and the Department of Ecology is contingent upon adoption by the participating cities in Grays Harbor County; and,

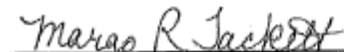
WHEREAS, it appears to be in the best public interest to adopt and implement the revised Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WESTPORT THAT THE CITY OF WESTPORT HEREBY ADOPTS the REVISED GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN, AUGUST 2012.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 30TH DAY OF October, 2012

ATTEST:


MICHAEL BRUCE, MAYOR


MARGO R TACKETT, CLERK-TREASURER

APPENDIX D: WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION ASSESSMENT

Grays Harbor County WUTC COST ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

PREPARED BY: Kevin Varness

CONTACT TELEPHONE: 360/249-4222

DATE: February 2012

DEFINITIONS

Throughout this document:

YR.1 shall refer to 2012

YR.3 shall refer to 2014

YR.6 shall refer to 2017

Year refers to the calendar year beginning January 1 and ending December 31

1. DEMOGRAPHICS:

1.1 Population

1.1.1 What is the **total** population of your County/City? (Estimated annual growth rate: 1.4%)

2012	2014	2017
72,900	74,956	78,148

1.1.2 For counties, what is the population of the area **under your jurisdiction?** (Exclude cities choosing to develop their own solid waste management system.)

2012	2014	2017
72,900	74,956	78,148

1.2 References and Assumptions

The recent economic downturn suggests that population levels will likely remain relatively flat at 1.4%. This is the rate of increase in population between the 2010 US Census and the 2011 OFM estimate for Grays Harbor County.

2. **WASTE STREAM GENERATION:** The following questions ask for total tons recycled and total tons disposed. Total tons disposed are 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 Recycled

- 2.1.1 Please provide the total tonnage **recycled** in the base year, and projections for years three and six.

2012	2014	2017
3,069	3,162	3,306

2.2 Tonnage Disposed

- 2.2.1 Please provide the total tonnage **disposed** in the base year, and projections for years three and six.

2012	2014	2017
52,648	54,239	56,717

2.3 References and Assumptions

Recycling and disposed tonnage rates have varied widely over the past three years. Between 2008 and 2009, disposed tonnage decreased by 13.9%, but rose by 1.5% between 2009 and 2010. Recycling tonnage, while increasing by 6.4% between 2008 and 2009, rose by 4.2% the following year. The large increase for recycling tonnage is due to expansion of service in various areas of the county. For this projection, an annual increase of 1.5% was used for disposed tonnage and 4.2% for recycling tonnage.

3. **SYSTEM COMPONENT COSTS:** This section asks questions specifically related to the types of programs currently in use and those recommended to be started. For each component (i.e., waste reduction, landfill, composting, etc.) please describe the anticipated costs of the program(s), the assumptions used in estimating the costs and the funding mechanisms to be used to pay for it. The heart of deriving a rate impact is to know what programs will be passed through to the collection rates, as opposed to being paid for through grants, bonds, taxes and the like.

3.1 Waste Reduction Programs

- 3.1.1 Please list the solid waste programs which have been implemented and those programs which are proposed. If these programs are defined in the SWM plan please provide the page number.

Implemented	Proposed
Waste reduction/2 Good 2 Toss, p. 4	Explore yard waste collection, p. 5
Wood waste, p. 7	Continue to expand curbside recycling countywide, p. 4
WSU Master Gardner compost project, p. 5	
Household hazardous waste, p. 25	
White goods, 8	
Construction demolition & landscaping debris, p. 9	
Waste tire collection, p.10	

- 3.1.2 What are the costs, capital costs and operating costs for waste reduction programs implemented and proposed?

Operating Costs

The contract Grays Harbor County carries with LeMay Enterprises is to provide MSW and recycling collection services as well as manage the transfer stations. As part of this agreement, LeMay retains a set portion of the tipping fee in compensation for providing these services. Because the reimbursement is a single payment to LeMay, and since LeMay states that to provide detailed costs for these services would reveal confidential business practices, the county is unable to identify explicit costs for waste reduction programs.

The county pays from its administration portion of the tipping fees the expense of collecting and disposing materials collected through its household hazardous waste facility at a FY 2011 cost of \$175,000. Predicting the future cost of this program to the county over the next six years is difficult to predict. Assuming a 1.5% annual increase, this program would increase to \$180,300 in 2013 to \$188,525 in 2016.

The county, separate from the tipping fees, does receive variable funding from WDOE Coordinated Prevention Grants for waste reduction programs. This amount, estimated at \$60,000 for 2011, funds a variety of waste reduction recycling and composting education programs and efforts. WDOE grant funding has been fluctuating due to recent state revenue shortfalls, making it impossible to make predictions on future revenues from this source.

Capital Costs

Grays Harbor County will be retiring its debt service on the Aberdeen Central Transfer Station in 2014. A yet undetermined portion of the amount that had been going towards debt service eventually will go into a dedicated capital outlay fund. Waste reduction programs may receive a portion of this anticipated dedicated capital funding. However, the county has made no formal decision on this direction at this time.

3.2 Recycling Programs

3.2.1 Please list the proposed or implemented recycling program(s) and, their costs, and proposed funding mechanism or provide the page number in the draft plan on which it is discussed.

Note: Please see discussion for 3.1.2.

3.3 Solid Waste Collection Programs

3.3.1 Regulated Solid Waste Collection Programs

Fill in the table below for each **WUTC regulated** solid waste collection entity in your jurisdiction. (Make additional copies of this section as necessary to record all such entities in your jurisdiction.)

WUTC Regulated Hauler Name: Harold Lemay Enterprises, Inc
Registered Trade Names: Harbor Disposal & Eastern Grays Harbor Disposal

G-permit # G-98

	2012	2014	2017
RESIDENTIAL			
- # of Customers	10,941	11,272	11,787
- Tonnage Collected	7,153	7,369	7706
COMMERCIAL			
- # of Customers	1,731	1,783	1,865
- Total Tonnage Collected	2,384	2,456	2,568

3.3.2 Other (non-regulated) Solid Waste Collection Programs Fill in the table below for other solid waste collection entities in your jurisdiction. (LeMay Enterprises collects for commercial customers in all non-regulated municipalities except Hoquiam. Because LeMay would not reveal the tonnage it collects for commercial accounts, the total tonnage collected reflects residential accounts only.)

Hauler Name: Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc
City of Aberdeen

	2012	2014	2017
Residential tonnage	2,795	2881	3012
Commercial tonnage			
- # of Customers	5,956	6,136	6,416
- Total Tonnage Collected	2,795	2,879	3,011

Hauler Name: Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc
City of Cosmopolis

	2012	2014	2017
Residential tonnage	697	718	751
Commercial tonnage			
- # of Customers	648	668	698
- Total Tonnage Collected	697	718	751

Hauler Name: Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc
City of Elma

	2012	2014	2017
Residential tonnage	675	695	727
Commercial tonnage			
- # of Customers	912	940	982
- Total Tonnage Collected	675	695	727

Hauler Name: Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc
City of McCleary

	2012	2014	2017
Residential tonnage	502	517	541
Commercial tonnage			
- # of Customers	645	664	695
- Total Tonnage Collected	502	517	541

Hauler Name: Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc
City of Montesano

	2012	2014	2017
Residential tonnage	998	1,028	1,075
Commercial tonnage			
- # of Customers	1,430	1,473	1,541
- Total Tonnage Collected	998	1,028	1,075

Hauler Name: Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc
City of Oakville

	2012	2014	2017
Residential tonnage	250	258	269
Commercial tonnage			
- # of Customers	249	257	268
- Total Tonnage Collected	250	258	269

Hauler Name: Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc
City of Ocean Shores

	2012	2014	2017
Residential tonnage	3,053	3,145	3,289
Commercial tonnage			
- # of Customers	2,494	2,569	2,687
- Tonnage Collected	3,053	3,145	3,289

Hauler Name: Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc
City of Westport

	2012	2014	2017
Residential tonnage	1,750	1,803	1,885
Commercial tonnage			
- # of Customers	1,088	1,121	1,172
- Total Tonnage Collected	1,750	1,803	1,885

Hauler Name: Hometown Sanitation
City of Hoquiam

	2012	2014	2017
Residential tonnage			
Commercial tonnage			
- # of Customers	2,938		
- Total Tonnage Collected	3,175		

3.4 Energy Recovery & Incineration (ER&I) Programs
(If you have more than one facility of this type, please copy this section to report them.)

Not Applicable

3.5 Land Disposal Program

Not Applicable

3.6 Administration Program

3.6.1 What is the budgeted cost for administering the solid waste and recycling programs and what are the major funding sources. (Budget projections based on 1.5% annual increase.)

Budgeted Cost		
Year 1	Year 3	Year 6
\$1,709,000	\$1,760,000	\$1,841,000
Funding Source		
Year 1	Year 3	Year 6
Tipping fees, WDOE grant	Tipping fees, WDOE grant	Tipping fees, WDOE grant

3.6.2 Which cost components are included in these estimates?

This figure reflects the cost of Grays Harbor County to administer its solid waste program. It includes salary and wages; personnel benefits; disposal costs for moderate risk waste; abatements; professional services; computer services; communications; travel; advertising; rentals; and insurance.

3.6.3 Please describe the funding mechanism(s) that will recover the cost of each component.

Revenue generated from tipping fees covers the majority of these expenditures. Funds from the WDOE Coordinated Prevention Grant pay for a smaller portion of administrative costs.

3.7 Other Programs

For each program in effect or planned which does not readily fall into one of the previously described categories please answer the following questions.

None

4. **FUNDING MECHANISMS:** This section relates specifically to the funding mechanisms currently in use and the ones which 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 as completely as possible.

Table 4.1.1 Facility Inventory							
Facility Name	Type of Facility	Tip Fee per Ton	Transfer Cost	Transfer Station Location	Final Disposal Location	Total Tons Disposed (2010)	Total Revenue Generated (2011 Budget Estimate)
Aberdeen Central Transfer Station	Transfer	\$87.50*		Aberdeen Landfill, off SR 12	Roosevelt Regional Landfill	51,071	\$4,718,000
Elma Transfer Station	Transfer	\$29 per cy*	a	2 mi E of Elma	Central Transfer Station	100	a
Westport Transfer Station	Transfer	\$29 per cy*	a	4 mi E of Westport	Central Transfer Station	59	a
Hogan's Corner Transfer Station	Transfer	\$29 per cy*	a	4 mi N of Ocean Shores	Central Transfer Station	297	a

*This rate increase took effect in January 2012; fees at the rural transfer stations will increase, but at a yet undetermined rate.

^a The rural transfer stations charge by volume rather than weight; there are no scales at these facilities.

Table 4.1.2 Tip Fee Components							
Tip Fee by Facility	Tip Fee per Ton	Transportation Cost	Debt Service	Environmental Health	Operational Cost	Administration Cost	Closure Costs
Aberdeen Central Transfer Station	\$87.50	\$44.69	\$12.29	\$1.50	\$18.63	\$9.64	NA

The above tip fee components represent an average distribution of the costs over 2011. These components change on a monthly basis depending on the volume of MSW received at the Central Transfer Station. Administration costs are a broad category of expenses as explained in 3.6.2 above.

Table 4.1.3 2011 Revenues for County Solid Waste Management Program	
Description	
Beginning Cash and Investments	\$1,140,000
Coordinated Prevention Grant	\$60,000
General - Litter Control	\$20,000
Tipping fee - export	\$2,500,000
Tipping fee - operations	\$600,000
Investment interest	\$2,000
Interfund misc. revenue	\$395,000
Other misc. revenue	\$1,000
Total Department Revenues	\$4,718,000

Table 4.1.4 Tip Fee Forecast						
Tip Fee per Ton by Facility	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Aberdeen Central Park Transfer Station	\$87.50	\$88.30	\$89.00	\$90.00	\$90.70	\$91.50

Calculated at a 0.9% annual increase

4.2 **Funding Mechanisms** summary by percentage: In the following tables, please summarize the way programs will be funded in the key years. For each component, provide the expected percentage of the total cost met by each funding mechanism. (e.g. Waste Reduction may rely on tip fees, grants, and collection rates for funding). You would provide the estimated responsibility in the table as follows: Tip fees=10%; Grants=50%; Collection Rates=40%. The mechanisms must total 100%. If components can be classified as "other," please note the programs and their appropriate mechanisms. Provide attachments as necessary.

Table 4.2.1 Funding Mechanism by Percentage						
Year One						
Component	Tip Fee %	Grant %	Bond %	Collection Tax Rates %	Other %	Total
Waste Reduction						100%
Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)	79.7%	17.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3/4%	100%
Recycling	56.8%	39.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	100%
Collection						100%
ER&I						100%
Transfer	95.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	100%
Land Disposal						100%
Administration	96.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	100%
Other (Waste Export)	95.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	100%

Table 4.2.2 Funding Mechanism by Percentage						
Year Three						
Component	Tip Fee %	Grant %	Bond %	Collection Tax Rates %	Other %	Total
Waste Reduction						100%
Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)	78.5%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	100%
Recycling	58.4%	36.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	100%
Collection						100%
ER&I						100%
Transfer	94.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	100%
Land Disposal						100%
Administration	95.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	100%
Other (Waste Export)	94.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	100%

Table 4.2.3 Funding Mechanism by Percentage						
Year Six						
Component	Tip Fee %	Grant %	Bond %	Collection Tax Rates %	Other %	Total
Waste Reduction						100%
Recycling	63.7%	32.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	100%
Collection						100%
ER&I						100%
Transfer	95.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	100%
Land Disposal						100%
Administration	96.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	100%
Other (Waste Export)	95.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	100%

4.3 References and Assumptions

Please provide any support for the information you have provided. An annual budget or similar document would be helpful.

ACT	EL	OB	SU	Description	2012 Budget
REVENUES					
308	00	00	00	Beginning Cash & Investments	913,553
334	03	14	00	WSDOE CPG Amendment	60,000
334	03	16	00	WSDOE Litter Grant	30,000
343	70	01	00	Tipping Fee – Export	2,600,000
343	70	02	00	Tipping Fee - Operations	650,000
361	11	00	00	Investment Interest	1,500
366	90	00	00	Interfund Miscellaneous Rev	500,000
369	90	00	00	Other Miscellaneous Revenue	1,000
385	00	00	00	Collections of Receivables	0
DEPARTMENT REVENUE TOTAL					4,756,053

ACT	EL	OB	SU	Description	2012 Budget
EXPENDITURES					
508	00	00	00	Ending Cash & Investment	361,938
508	**	**	**	Ending Cash & Investment	361,938
537	00	00	00	Garbage & Solid Waste	
	60	00	00	Operations – Contracted	
		49	00	Miscellaneous Export Services	2,600,000
		40	**	SUPPLIES	2,600,000
	60	**	**	Operations-Contracted	2,600,000
	80	00	00	Operations-General	
		12	00	Salaries & Wages	600,798
		13	00	Extra Help	20,000
		14	00	Overtime	25,000
		10	**	SALARIES & WAGES	645,798
		20	00	Personnel Benefits	261,590
		20	**	Personnel Benefits	261,590
		31	00	Supplies	30,000
		31	01	Supplies I/F	1,000
		32	00	Fuel Consumed	1,000
		35	00	Small Tools & Minor Equipment	10,000

ACT	EL	OB	SU	Description	2012 Budget
		30	**	SUPPLIES	41,000
		41	00	Professional Services	50,000
		41	01	Professional Services I/F	125,000
		41	02	I/F CS Computer Services	66,450
		41	03	I/F CS Communications	3,240
		42	00	Communication	10,000
		42	01	Communication I/F	2,000
		43	00	Travel	6,000
		44	00	Advertising	5,000
		45	00	Rentals	10,000
		45	01	Rentals I/F	125,000
		46	00	Insurance Services I/F	28,037
537	80	46	01	Insurance Premiums I/F	0
		47	00	Utilities Services	60,000
		48	00	Repairs & Maintenance	30,000
		49	00	Miscellaneous	25,000
		49	01	Abatement Expenses	100,000
		49	02	Household Hazardous Waste Facility	175,000
		49	07	Miscellaneous Clean-Ups	25,000
		40	**	OTHER SERVICES & CHARGES	845,727
	80	**	**	Operations-General	1,794,115
537	**	**	**	Garbage & Solid Waste	4,394,115
585	00	00	00	Disbursement of Accrued Expenditures	
		00	00	Disbursement of Accrued Expenditures	0
585	**	**	**	Disbursement of Accrued Expenditures	0
594	00	00	00	Capital Outlay	
	37	00	00	Garbage/Solid Waste	
		64	00	Machinery & Equipment	50,000
		60	**	CAPITAL OUTLAYS	50,000
	37	**	**	Garbage/Solid Waste	50,000
594	**	**	**	Capital Outlay	50,000
DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE TOTAL					4,756,053

APPENDIX E: ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Department of Public Services

Phone: 360-249-4222
Fax: 360-249-3203



100 West Broadway; Suite 31
Montesano, Washington 98563
www.co.grays-harbor.wa.us

GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY STATE OF WASHINGTON

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT DETERMINATION OF NON-SIGNIFICANCE (DNS) Case # 2012-273

Description of Proposal: The Solid Waste Management Plan is a 20-year planning document prepared in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 70.95 RCW. The plan includes the following sections: goals for solid waste management; specific plan objectives and recommendations for waste reduction, recycling, organics, enforcement, wood waste, bio-solids, white goods, CDL waste, asbestos, medical wastes, waste tires, disaster waste, contracted collection, MSW landfill disposal, waste to energy, transfer stations, and administration and management; solid waste handling methods and systems; waste reduction and recycling; moderate risk waste; characterization of the waste stream, characterization of the planning area; participant roles in plan development; relationship to other plans and permitting of solid waste facilities; overview of planning to date; and interlocal agreements for solid waste planning.

Proponent: Grays Harbor County Department of Public Services Utilities and Development Division.

Location of proposal: The activities proposed in the Solid Waste Management Plan apply throughout the boundaries of Grays Harbor County

Lead Agency: Grays Harbor County Planning and Building Division.

The lead agency for this proposal has determined that the proposed project does not have a probable significant adverse impact on the environment. An environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required under RCW 43.21C.030 (2)(c). This decision was made after review of a completed environmental checklist and other information on file with the lead agency. This information is available to the public on request.

This DNS is issued without a comment period.

This DNS is issued using the optional DNS process in WAC 197-11-355. There is no further comment period on the DNS.

This DNS is issued under WAC 197-11-340 (2); the lead agency will not act on this proposal for 14 days from the date below. Comments must be submitted by March 29, 2012.

This DNS is issued pursuant to the authority of GHCC 18.04.120, WAC 197-11-350, and RCW 43.21C.135. Grays Harbor County will not act on this conditional use permit proposal for a minimum of fourteen (14) days. Any person aggrieved by this threshold determination may file an appeal in Superior Court pursuant to the Washington State Land Use Petition Act, RCW 36.70C within 21 days from the date of the final decision on the conditional use permit by the Grays Harbor County Board of Adjustment.

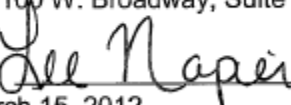
Responsible Official: Lee Napier

Position/title: Planning and Building Director

Telephone: (360) 249-5579

Address: 100 W. Broadway, Suite 31, Montesano, WA 98563

Signature:

 _____

Date: March 15, 2012

Transmitted:

Kevin Varness – Applicant

Case File 2012-0273



Grays Harbor County Department of Public Services
Planning and Building Division
 100 W. Broadway Ave. #31, Montesano, WA 98563
 Tel: 360-249-5579, Fax: 360-249-3203
 Website: www.co.grays-harbor.wa.us

2012-0273

A. Background	Evaluation for Agency Use Only
1. Name of proposed project, if applicable: Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, 2012 Amendment	
2. Name of applicant: Grays Harbor County	
3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person: Kevin Varness, Director Utilities and Development Division Grays Harbor County Department of Public Services 100 West Broadway, Suite 31 Montesano, WA 98563 (360) 249-4222	
4. Date checklist prepared: January 30, 2010	
5. Agency requesting checklist: Grays Harbor County	
6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable): Anticipated adoption of plan is May 2012	
7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain. Updates of the Solid Waste Plan is required by the county and the State of Washington every five years	
8. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal. The county issued a Determination of Non-Significance for the original plan completed in 2001.	
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. No.	
10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known. The Solid Waste Management Plan must undergo review and approval by the Department of Ecology before the Board of Commissioners may adopt it. Participating municipalities of Aberdeen, Cosmopolis, Elma, Hoquiam, Oakville, Ocean Shores, McCleary, Montesano, and Westport will comment and adopt the plan as well through interlocal agreements.	
11. Give brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site. The Solid Waste Management Plan is a 20-year planning document prepared in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 70.95 RCW. The plan includes the following sections: goals for solid waste management; specific plan objectives and recommendations for waste reduction, recycling, organics, enforcement, wood waste, bio-solids, white goods, CDL waste, asbestos, medical wastes, waste tires, disaster waste, contracted collection, MSW landfill disposal, waste to energy, transfer stations, and administration and management; solid waste handling methods and systems; waste reduction and recycling; moderate risk waste; characterization of the waste stream, characterization of the planning area; participant roles in plan development; relationship to other plans and permitting of solid waste facilities; overview of planning to date; and interlocal agreements for solid waste planning.	

A. Background	Evaluation for Agency Use Only
12. Location of the proposal. The activities proposed in the Solid Waste Management Plan apply throughout the boundaries of Grays Harbor County.	

B. Environmental Elements	Evaluation for Agency Use Only
1. Earth	
a. General description of the site (circle one): Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other ... Grays Harbor County has a diverse topography that includes each of these areas.	
b. What is the steepest slope on the site (approximate percent slope)? Not applicable	
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 prime farmland. Not applicable	
d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe. Not applicable	
e. Describe the purpose, type, and approximate quantities of any filling or grading proposed. Indicate source of fill. Not applicable	
f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe. No	
g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)? No change	
h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any: None	
2. Air	
a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal (i.e., dust, automobile, odors, industrial wood smoke) during construction and when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known. Not applicable	
b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe. Not applicable	
c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any: None	
3. Water	
a. Surface:	
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. WRIsAs 12, 22, and 23 drain Grays Harbor County; all empty eventually into the Pacific Ocean.	
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. Not applicable	

B. Environmental Elements	Evaluation for Agency Use Only
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. Not applicable	
4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known. No	
5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan. Solid waste management occurs throughout the county, including many areas that lie within the 100-year floodplain.	
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. No	
b. Ground:	
1) Will ground water be withdrawn, or will water be discharged to ground water? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known. Not applicable	
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. Not applicable	
c. Water runoff (including stormwater): None	
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. Not applicable	
2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe. No	
d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water impacts, if any: None	
4. Plants	
a. Check or circle types of vegetation found on the site: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shrubs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> grass <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pasture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> crop or grain <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, ulrush, skunk cabbage, other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other types of vegetation	

B. Environmental Elements	Evaluation for Agency Use Only
b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered? None	
c. List threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site. None	
d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any: Not applicable	
5. Animals	
a. Circle any birds and animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> birds: hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mammals: deer, bear, elk, beaver, other: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fish: bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other: All of these species exist in Grays Harbor County, although the proposal will not affect them.	
b. List any threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site. Threatened and endangered species in the county include: brown pelican, bull trout, marble murrelet, northern spotted owl, Oregon silverspot butterfly, short-tailed albatross, and western snowy plover. The proposal will not affect any of these species.	
c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain. There are migration routes for birds and salmonids in Grays Harbor County, none affected by the proposal.	
d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any: None	
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. The use of fossil fuels may increase beyond current consumption rates to collect, transport, and dispose or recycle municipal solid waste.	
b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe. No	
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: None.	
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. Users of the solid waste system potentially may violate safe disposal requirements by introducing materials into the waste stream that can cause environmental health hazards. Also, the Central Transfer Station receives moderate risk wastes that pose threats to environmental and human health; accidental spills may occur during collection and transfer.	
1) Describe special emergency services that might be required. The county and private contractors to the county and the municipalities receive training to deal with the proper handling of discovered materials that may enter the waste stream illegally. There are also established protocols if an accidental spill occurs at the Central Transfer Station.	
2) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any: The proposal encourages public use of products that do not create moderate risk waste and maintains an enforcement program to ensure that the public follows safe disposal practices.	

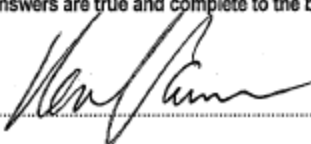
B. Environmental Elements	Evaluation for Agency Use Only
b. Noise	
<p>1) What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)?</p> <p>None</p>	
<p>2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site.</p> <p>Noise created by vehicles collecting and transporting municipal solid waste. Noise occurs during normal business hours.</p>	
<p>3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any:</p> <p>None</p>	
8. Land and shoreline use	
<p>a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties?</p> <p>The proposal services residential, commercial, industrial, and public land uses.</p>	
<p>b. Has the site been used for agriculture? If so, describe.</p> <p>The proposal provides collection services to agricultural businesses in the county.</p>	
<p>c. Describe any structures on the site.</p> <p>None</p>	
<p>d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?</p> <p>No</p>	
<p>e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?</p> <p>The solid waste management plan has jurisdiction in all county and municipal zoning districts.</p>	
<p>f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?</p> <p>The county and each municipality have comprehensive plans with unique land use designations. The solid waste management plan integrates with each comprehensive plan.</p>	
<p>g. If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program designation of the site?</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	
<p>h. Has any part of the site been classified as an "environmentally sensitive" area? If so, specify.</p> <p>No</p>	
<p>i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?</p> <p>The solid waste management plan serves the entire population of the county.</p>	
<p>j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?</p> <p>None</p>	
<p>k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any:</p> <p>None</p>	
<p>l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any:</p> <p>The county and each municipality participated in the development and the approval of the plan. Each jurisdiction is responsible for ensuring consistency with all plans, policies, and regulations.</p>	
9. Housing	
<p>a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	
<p>b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	

B. Environmental Elements	Evaluation for Agency Use Only
<p>c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any:</p> <p>None</p>	
10. Aesthetics	
<p>a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	
<p>b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	
<p>c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any:</p> <p>None</p>	
11. Light and glare	
<p>a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	
<p>b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	
<p>c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	
<p>d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any:</p> <p>None</p>	
12. Recreation	
<p>a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?</p> <p>Grays Harbor County has a wide range of designated and informal recreation opportunities. These activities benefit from the solid waste management plan by disposing of municipal solid waste generated by the public during enjoyment of these opportunities.</p>	
<p>b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.</p> <p>No</p>	
<p>c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any:</p> <p>None</p>	
13. Historic and cultural preservation	
<p>a. Are there any places or objects listed on, or proposed for, national, state, or local preservation registers known to be on or next to the site? If so, generally describe.</p> <p>There are sites and structures in both the county and municipalities on a national, state, and local preservation registers.</p>	
<p>b. Generally describe any landmarks or evidence of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance known to be on or next to the site.</p> <p>Most of these sites receive the benefit of collection services of municipal solid waste promoted in the plan.</p>	
<p>c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts, if any:</p> <p>None</p>	
14. Transportation	
<p>a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site, and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	
<p>b. Is site currently served by public transit? If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?</p> <p>Yes. Bus stops are distributed throughout the county on established transit routes.</p>	

B. Environmental Elements	Evaluation for Agency Use Only
<p>c. How many parking spaces would the completed project have? How many would the project eliminate?</p> <p>None</p>	
<p>d. Will the proposal require any new roads or streets, or improvements to existing roads or streets, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).</p> <p>No</p>	
<p>e. Will the project use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe.</p> <p>Within the county, trucks are the primary transportation method used for collecting and transporting municipal solid waste. There is a transfer from truck to rail once the waste reaches Centralia. The final destination is the Klickitat Landfill.</p>	
<p>f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur.</p> <p>Trucks generally operate Monday through Friday collecting waste county during normal working hours.</p>	
<p>g. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any:</p> <p>None</p>	
15. Public services	
<p>a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.</p> <p>No</p>	
<p>b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.</p> <p>None</p>	
16. Utilities	
<p>a. Circle utilities currently available at the site: electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system, other.</p> <p>All of the above utilities are within the proposal's operating area.</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	

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: 

Date Submitted: 2/10/12

D. Supplemental Sheet for Non-Project Actions	Evaluation for Agency Use Only
<p>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?</p> <p>As the solid waste stream grows in Grays Harbor County, there may be increasing impacts to the environment due to improper disposal of municipal solid waste. Potentially there also will be an increase in truck and rail traffic used in the collection and disposal of solid waste.</p> <p>Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are:</p> <p>The plan seeks to reduce these impacts by establishing a safe collection, recycling, transfer, and disposal program within Grays Harbor County for municipal solid waste. The plan also establishes a program for collecting and transferring moderate risk waste to commercial processors. Additionally, the plan incorporates an enforcement program that prevents improper disposal of municipal solid waste by the public.</p>	
<p>2. How would the proposal be likely to affect plants, animals, fish, or marine life?</p> <p>The plan establishes goals, objectives, and recommendations for the safe collection, transfer, recycling, and disposal of municipal solid waste. Proper disposal of municipal solid waste by the public will avoid impacts on plant and animal life in the county.</p> <p>Proposed measures to protect or conserve plants, animals, fish, or marine life are:</p> <p>Full implementation of the recommendations in the plan will prevent the risks to plant and animal resources in the county from the impacts of improperly disposed municipal solid waste.</p>	
<p>3. How would the proposal be likely to deplete energy or natural resources?</p> <p>The municipal waste stream in the county is a by-product of public consumption of energy and natural resources. There likely will be a steady depletion as the population and its consumer habits increases.</p> <p>Proposed measures to protect or conserve energy and natural resources are:</p> <p>The plan establishes waste reduction, recycling, and organics as high priorities. These measures encourage the reuse of products, recycling of materials, or transformation of matter into useful products or energy.</p>	
<p>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?</p> <p>The proposal does not use or affect environmentally sensitive areas or areas designated for protection.</p> <p>Proposed measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are:</p> <p>Implementation of the goals, objectives, and recommendations in the plan will protect these resources from the impact of improperly disposed municipal solid waste.</p>	
<p>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?</p> <p>The plan will likely have no affect on encouraging land and shoreline use, nor will it encourage inconsistencies with existing plans.</p> <p>Proposed measures to avoid or reduce shoreline and land use impacts are:</p> <p>Each jurisdiction participating in the plan is responsible for determining through review that no impacts will occur to land and shoreline uses.</p>	

D. Supplemental Sheet for Non-Project Actions	Evaluation for Agency Use Only
<p>6. How would the proposal be likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities?</p> <p>The plan could inadvertently create congestion on streets, roads, and highways within the county due to increases in the population and the waste stream. However, this congestion typically is short-termed and likely will have no substantive impact on overall traffic flows.</p> <p>Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are:</p> <p>Private haulers will need to coordinate with local jurisdictions to avoid or reduce the impact of increased truck traffic on collection routes. Within the municipalities, this is a contract provision between the city and the private hauler.</p>	
<p>7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.</p> <p>The Dept. of Ecology must approve the plan to ensure its compliance with the provisions of the Reduction and Recycling Act, Chapter 70.95 RCW before the county can adopt it. The plan does not knowingly conflict with any local, state, or federal laws or requirements.</p>	

APPENDIX F: PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT



Mr. Mike Drumright
Waste 2 Resources Program, SW Regional Office
Department of Ecology
PO Box 47775
Olympia, WA 98504-7775

Re: Grays Harbor County Draft SWMP – Public Comment

Dear Mr. Drumright:

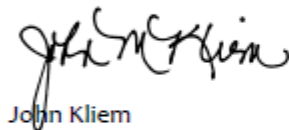
I wanted to inform you that Grays Harbor County completed its public comment requirements for its draft Solid Waste Management Plan.

The Board of Commissioners advertised and held a public hearing on the draft plan at its regularly scheduled April 16, 2012 meeting. The county also posted a copy of the draft plan on its solid waste management website at http://www.co.grays-harbor.wa.us/info/pub_svcs/SolidWaste/index.html.

Despite public notice, the county has not received any comments to date on the draft SWMP plan. The county does not expect to receive any further comments.

I have attached a copy of the official meeting minutes approved by the Board of Commissioners on April 23, 2012. Please let me know if we need to submit any other materials for your review of the draft SWMP.

Sincerely,



John Kliem
Creative Community Solutions, Inc.

Attachments

cc by email: Kevin Varness
Lee Napier

Affidavit of Publication
The Vidette
Montesano, Washington

REC-112
APR 16 2012
E. H. ...

STATE OF WASHINGTON)
)ss
County of Grays Harbor)

Marisa Salzer, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says: That she is the legal clerk of THE VIDETTE, a weekly newspaper, which has been established, published in the English language, and circulated continuously as a weekly newspaper in the City of Montesano, and in said County and State, and of general circulation in said county for more than six (6) months prior to the date of the first publication of the Notice hereto attached, and that the said Vidette was on the 23rd day of June, 1941, approved as a legal newspaper by the Superior Court of said Grays Harbor County, and that the annexed is a true copy of

GHC NoH Solid Waste

as it appeared in the regular and entire issue of said paper itself and not in a supplement thereof, for a period of 1 week commencing on the 5th day of April, 2012, and ending on the 5th day of April, 2012 and that said newspaper was regularly distributed to its subscribers during all of this period. That the amount of \$43.07 the total cost for publication of this notice.



Subscribed and sworn to me before
this 5th day of April, 2012.


Notary Public in and for the State of Washington,
Residing at Aberdeen

Acct. #300404

JOYCE A. POWERS
NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF WASHINGTON
My Commission Expires March 14, 2014

**GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY
NOTICE OF HEARING
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**

that a hearing will be held on Monday, April 16, 2012 at hour of 2:00 p.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, in the Commissioners' Meeting Room, Administration Building, Montesano, Washington, to consider adoption of the Grays Harbor County Solid Waste Comprehensive Plan.

The Washington Solid Waste Management, Reduction and Recycling Act, Chapter 70.95 RCW, requires Grays Harbor County to prepare a 20-year comprehensive solid waste management plan (CSWMP). The county adopted these state regulations through Ordinance 2004-1, which establishes requirements and procedures for solid waste handling and disposal, including the requirement to develop and implement a solid waste comprehensive plan.

The plan is available on the Grays Harbor County Web site under Solid Waste Department at: www.co.grays-harbor.wa.us or by request at the Commissioner's Office, 100 W. Broadway, Suite 1, Montesano, WA 99563; (360)249-3731. Questions regarding the plan should be directed to Mark Cox at (360) 249-4222.

Interested persons may appear and be heard at the hearing or submit written comment to the Clerk of the Board prior to the above date. For special accommodations contact Marilyn Lewis at 249-4144, Ext. 456 at least 3 working days prior to the meeting.

**BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY**
Donna McCallum,
Clerk of the Board
Publish: 11,
April 5, 2012
4/5: 11

APPENDIX G: SOLID ADVISORY COMMITTEE BYLAWS

GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE BY LAWS

I. RESPONSIBILITIES

The Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) shall serve as an advisory body to the Grays Harbor County Commissioners, the Public Works Department, and the Environmental Health Department, and all other related departments concerning solid waste management policies and resources. It shall provide assistance to the county to ensure its citizens that the county shall provide an economical and environmentally safe system of waste reduction, recovery and disposal. The SWAC shall review programs and make recommendations regarding the county's waste stream; minimization of environmental impacts due to waste disposal; and implementation of programs that achieve the state and local goals and objectives relating to solid waste management, including recycling, composting, alternative methods of waste disposal, moderate risk waste, hazardous waste, etc.

II. OFFICERS

The officers of the SWAC shall consist of a Chairperson and a Vice-Chairperson and other such officers as the SWAC deem necessary to elect from time to time.

A. Elections

1. Officers shall be elected at the first meeting after January 1 of each year and shall take office immediately following the election.
2. For election of all officers, a majority vote of the SWAC members is required. Any officer may be elected but may not hold an office for more than four (4) consecutive years. In the event a vacancy occurs, for any reason, in the office of Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson shall assume the office of Chairperson, and the members shall, at the next regular meeting, conduct an election to fill the unexpired portion of the Vice-Chairperson's term.

B. Duties of the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson:

1. The Chairperson shall preside at all meetings. In his/her absence, the Vice-Chairperson shall preside and shall assume all other duties as required.
2. The Chairperson, or designee, shall represent the SWAC as required by ordinances.

III. COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

- A. The SWAC shall consist of fifteen (15) members, five (5) from each county commissioner district, including the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson. These members are appointed by the County Commissioner from whose district they reside. In the case of redistricting, current members will retain their status as a member for the district they were appointed from while new appointees will be appointed from the areas of the new districts.
- B. Conflict of interest/appearance of fairness: Members of the SWAC shall disclose personal and/or business interests to the committee that would tend to prejudice the members recommendations to the County Commissioners.
- C. Independent Action: When a SWAC member takes an independent action on a solid waste issue, such as testimony before the County Commissioners, or letters to public officials or a newspaper, the member must state on the record that he/she expresses a personal opinion rather than the SWAC's. The entire SWAC should be informed of the action.

IV. MEETINGS

- A. Scheduling of Meetings: The SWAC shall meet no less than once every two (2) months unless otherwise directed by the Chairperson. Dates, times, and places shall be scheduled by the Chairperson. All meetings, except those sessions exempted by the Open Meeting Act, shall be open to the public.
- B. Attendance:
 1. It shall be the duty of each SWAC member to notify the Secretary or Chairperson by 7:00 p.m. of the meeting

day as to their planned absence in order to be excused.

2. The SWAC may recommend that the County Commissioners replace any member who misses three consecutive regular meetings without prior notice/excuse.
3. Attendance records shall be kept by the Chairperson and the Secretary, and shall report to the County Commissioner whenever the need for a new appointment.

C. Agendas:

1. The Chairperson, with the assistance of the County, shall prepare and submit to each member an official agenda, outlining items which will be considered by the SWAC. In addition to those items required by legal or administrative procedure, any member of the committee or any citizen may have an item placed on the agenda.

D. Public Notices:

1. Notices advising the public of the date, time, location, and substance of business to be undertaken, adhere to the spirit and requirement of the Open Meetings Act or policies established by the County Commissioners.

E. Quorum:

1. Five (5) members of the SWAC shall constitute a quorum.

F. Rules of Order:

1. The SWAC will conduct business by consensus when ever possible. Robert's Rule of Order revised may be used for formal motions, and should be used when a consensus is not achievable. Proxy Votes are not permitted.

G. Minutes:

1. Official minutes are those which the recording secretary prepares and the SWAC approves at the regular or special meeting. Drafts of the minutes shall be forwarded to each member for review, comments, and corrections prior to approval by the SWAC. Official minutes shall be kept in the office of the Solid Waste Division of the County.

V. COMMITTEES

As appropriate, the Chairperson shall appoint special subcommittees or task forces to address specific issues and make a report to the full SWAC.

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Administrative support for the SWAC shall be provided by the County. This support shall include but not be limited to the following:

- A. Being administratively responsible for the location and advertisement of the meeting date and time designated by the Chairperson.
- B. Keeping accurate minutes of the SWAC and SWAC subcommittee meetings.
- C. Being custodian of all files, records, and materials for the SWAC.
- D. Coordinating the submission of all solid waste related items from the various county departments for the committee's consideration.
- E. Furnishing support data for all agenda items.
- F. Assisting the SWAC in the performance of their duties and responsibilities.
- G. Provide orientation information to newly appointed SWAC members.

VII. POLICIES

Specific policies for the SWAC are amended under the following:

- A. Each member of the SWAC shall be furnished a copy of a proposed new policy or a proposed amendment before the meetings at which it is to be considered.
- B. An affirmative vote by eight members of the SWAC shall be required for the adoption of a new policy or policy amendment.
- C. New or amended policies shall be effective on the date of adoption unless otherwise specified.

VIII. REVISION OF BYLAWS

- A. Revision of the Bylaws may be made by approval of a two thirds (2/3) majority of the SWAC.

These bylaws become effective upon acceptance by the SWAC by a two thirds (2/3) majority vote.