



TG-100222-SF

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

PO Box 47775 • Olympia, Washington 98504-7775 • (360) 407-6300

January 29, 2010

Ms. Penny Hanson
Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission
PO Box 47250
Olympia, WA 98504-7250

Dear Ms. Hanson:

The Department of Ecology has received copies of the *Draft Thurston County Solid Waste Management Plan* on January 27, 2010. Pursuant to Section 70.95.096, we are forwarding two copies of this draft local comprehensive solid waste management plan for WUTC review. The Cost Assessment for recommended programs is contained in Appendix F.

The county contact person for this plan is:

Scott Schimelfenig, Utility Services Manager
Thurston County Public Works
2404 A Heritage Ct. SW
Olympia, WA 98502
Phone: (360) 867-2491

For questions to the Department of Ecology on this plan, please contact:

Mike Drumright
Department of Ecology – SWRO
Waste 2 Resources Program
PO Box 47775
Olympia, WA 98504-7775
Phone: (360) 407-6397 Fax: (360) 407-6305, E-mail: mdru461@ecy.wa.gov

Sincerely,

Mike Drumright
Solid Waste Planner
Waste 2 Resources Program

Enclosures





STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

PO Box 47775 • Olympia, Washington 98504-7775 • (360) 407-6300

January 29, 2010

Mr. Scott Schimelfenig, Utility Services Manager
Thurston County Public Works
2404 A Heritage Ct. SW
Olympia, WA 98502

RE: Ecology's Preliminary Review of Thurston County Draft Solid Waste Management Plan

Dear Mr. Schimelfenig:

On January 27, 2010, Ecology received your request to begin the formal review process and five copies of your **draft** solid waste management plan, *Thurston County Solid Waste Management Plan*. Your cover letter stated that the "supporting requirements" were enclosed. I read this statement to mean that your review package was complete.

After review, I find that the following is missing: An inter-local agreement between the county and the cities of Olympia or Yelm for managing solid waste in the county.

Please be advised that Ecology is accepting your submittal as Thurston County's formal request for a preliminary draft review pursuant to RCW 70.95.094. Ecology is also acknowledging that an incomplete package was received. Final plan approval may be contingent upon receiving the missing documents, as identified above.

The inter-local agreement between the county and the cities of Olympia and Yelm should at least include the contractual arrangement between the two entities for managing solid waste in the county. It is the document that legally binds the two entities to do what the Thurston County Solid Waste Management Plan states each will do, if applicable. In other words, it is the contract that binds the city and county to do, in the plan, what they will agree upon by resolution of adoption.

Two copies of this draft plan will be forwarded, as required, to the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC) for their review. They have a 45 day review period within Ecology's 120 day review period. UTC will schedule a hearing for their review and provide comments accordingly.

Ecology has a maximum of 120 days from January 27, 2010 to review and comment on the draft plan, making Ecology comments due on or about May 27, 2010.

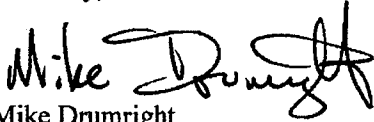
As a courtesy, Ecology is requesting two (2) more hard copies of the Thurston County SWMP and one (1) copy of the current SWMP to facilitate our review.



Mr. Schimelfenig
January 29, 2010
Page 2

Thank you to everyone involved for the effort put into preparing this document. In the meantime, if there are questions about the progress of my review or any other questions, please contact me at (360) 407-6397 or by email at mdru461@ecy.wa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mike Drumright". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "M" and "D".

Mike Drumright
Southwest Regional Planner
Waste 2 Resources Program

cc: Penny Hanson, WUTC
Carole Washburn, WUTC

Thurston County
Solid Waste Management Plan

“Working together to preserve and enhance the quality of our community’s environment.”
Thurston County Solid Waste Mission Statement

“To provide quality, timely and responsible service to the residents of Thurston County in the most cost-effective manner.”
Thurston County Mission Statement

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Thurston County Solid Waste Management Plan was prepared by a team consisting of Thurston County Solid Waste staff, the Solid Waste Advisory Committee, and the Maul Foster & Alongi consultant team. Throughout the develop of the SWMP, the individuals involved dedicated an extensive amount of time and energy in formulating recommendations, discussing approaches, and reviewing the document. Thurston County would like to acknowledge the following individuals for their dedication in the preparation and production of this document.

Thurston County Staff

Scott Schimelfenig
Scott Clark
Terri Thomas

Plan Review Committee

Joe Hyer, City of Olympia
Robert Macleod, Thurston County
Commissioner
Jason Hearn, City of Lacey
Karen Valenzuela, City of Tumwater
Robert Scribner, City of Tenino
Russ Hendrickson, City of Yelm
Rusty Howell, District #1
Burton Guttman, District #2
Bill McGregor, Port of Olympia
Delroy Cox, Refuse Industry
Diana Wall, Recycling Industry
Ursula Euler, City of Olympia

Maul Foster & Alongi, Inc.

Neil Alongi
Erik Bakkom
Amy Dvorak

Bell and Associates

Chris Bell

Zia Engineering & Environmental Consultants, LLC

Richard Hertzberg

Contact Information

Thurston County Solid Waste
2404 Heritage Court, A-1
Olympia, WA 98502

Front office phone: (360) 867-2491
Fax: (360) 786-5582

Central e-mail address (e-mail messages will be forwarded to the appropriate personnel):
WWM-webmaster@co.thurston.wa.us

Thurston County Waste Line:
(360) 786-5494



PREPARATION NOTE

The Solid Waste System Assessment that contains Thurston County's population and waste projections was completed at the end of 2007. This Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) was begun in early 2008 and is based on the projections contained within the System Assessment. Beginning in 2007 and continuing through 2008 and 2009, Thurston County and the rest of the nation have slid into a serious recession. The recession has led to a significant change in waste generation habits, reducing disposal volumes by 10 to 20%.

The actions recommended within the SWMP are meant to generally guide activities conducted by Thurston County Solid Waste, however they must also be regularly reviewed and adjusted based on current needs and funding. Due to the recession and the decrease in waste volume, revenues for the department have decreased. However, the decreased volume has also reduced the need for additional disposal capacity. These changes do not require a revision of the overall SWMP and/or System Assessment. The schedule for the capital facilities recommended by the System Assessment needs to be considered to be longer than what is shown in the planning tool (System Assessment, Figure 6-1) due to the decreased waste tonnage. The future need for a new transfer station will be evaluated annually by comparing the year-end tonnage to the planning tool.

The waste projections contained in this Cost Assessment have been revised from the System Assessment to reflect current conditions and are based on the year end data for 2008. However, it is important to note that it is not possible to evaluate the current trend with a single year of information. This stresses the importance of the County's ability to utilize the recommendations of the SWMP with consideration to the current staffing and funding requirements, which are changing continually.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION
1

THE SOLID-WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
3

ACTION PLAN
15

SUPPORT OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL PLANS
21

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - SOLID WASTE SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX B - ACTION PLAN OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

APPENDIX C - RCW 70.95090 REQUIREMENTS

APPENDIX D - WASTE SERVICES CONTACT INFORMATION

APPENDIX E - WASTE SERVICES MAP (WUTC DISTRICTS)

APPENDIX F - COST ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX G - INTERLOCAL AGREEMENTS

APPENDIX H - SEPA REVIEW

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

County	Thurston County
C/D	Construction and Demolition Waste
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
LeMay	LeMay Enterprises, Inc.
MRW	Moderate-Risk Waste
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SWAC	Solid Waste Advisory Committee
SWMP	Solid Waste Management Plan
System Assessment	The Solid Waste System Assessment
WARC	Waste and Recovery Center
TCSW	Thurston County Solid Waste

1 INTRODUCTION

Thurston County Solid Waste (TCSW) is charged with administering systems to handle solid waste produced in the county and with responding to the needs of all county residents for various solid waste-management services. In carrying out its responsibilities, TCSW must comply with state and federal laws while striving to maintain the highest standards for protecting human health and the environment, including groundwater, surface water (such as rivers and streams), soil, and air.

TCSW and the Thurston County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) have prepared this Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) and the Action Plan presented in Section 3 to proactively meet the needs of the county's residents and businesses. The Action Plan was developed cooperatively by TCSW and the SWAC by considering the priorities of the County's solid waste system, as identified in Appendix A, the Solid Waste System Assessment (the System Assessment). The System Assessment describes current solid waste practices (covering disposal, collection, recycling, composting, reuse, moderate risk waste, education, and administration), estimates future demands on the system, and describes ways in which TCSW can address those demands.

The Action Plan in Section 3 is intended to guide the future management of solid waste in Thurston County, and the SWAC has tried to make the plan easily accessible and understandable to the public. In addition, TCSW emphasizes that the Action Plan should contain specific, measurable goals that are achievable in the near future so that progress toward these goals

can be readily evaluated.

The Action Plan offers a concise summary of the current solid waste management system, followed by a discussion of recommended objectives and actions. Previous SWMPs have portrayed individual solid waste system components in great detail, with recommendations for improvement provided at the end of each discussion. The previous plans often resulted in a segmented understanding of the system, in contrast to the more comprehensive, integrated portrait undertaken in this plan that shows how the system elements are interconnected and how they impact one another.

1.1 PLANNING PERIOD

The Action Plan provides guidance for development of the system for short-term (six years) and longer-term (20 years) planning periods as identified in this document and its appendices, including the System Assessment (Appendix A) and the Planning Tool. The SWAC and TCSW intend to revisit the Action Plan annually to assess progress and to update the plan in five years (by 2014) to identify new actions as required in Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 70.95.110.

1.2 COOPERATION WITH STATE AND LOCAL PLANS

The Action Plan has been developed with due consideration of state and local SWMPs. It was designed to support the goals of the State's *Beyond Waste Plan* (Washington State Department of Ecology [Ecology], 2004) wherever possible, as discussed in detail in Section 4. In addition, ideas contained in the City of Olympia's

Toward Zero Waste Plan (City of Olympia, 2007) have been incorporated in the Action Plan through active participation by the City's SWAC member and by the Waste Resources program manager.

1.3 REGULATORY PURPOSE

TCSW has developed this Action Plan to be considered, along with several supporting documents, to fulfill the State of Washington requirements under RCW 70.95.090 for the preparation of a comprehensive SWMP, as well as Ecology's SWMP guidelines (Ecology, 1999). The supporting documents and regulatory compliance are exhibited in the following:

- Appendix A - Solid Waste System Assessment
- Appendix B - Action Plan Objectives and Actions
- Appendix C - RCW 70.95090 requirements
- Appendix D - Waste Services Contact information
- Appendix E - Waste Services Map (WUTC Districts)
- Appendix F - Cost Assessment
- Appendix G - Interlocal Agreements
- Appendix H - SEPA Review



2 THE SOLID-WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

This section describes the County's solid waste management system as background for understanding the improvements recommended in the Action Plan. The information contained in this section generally describes:

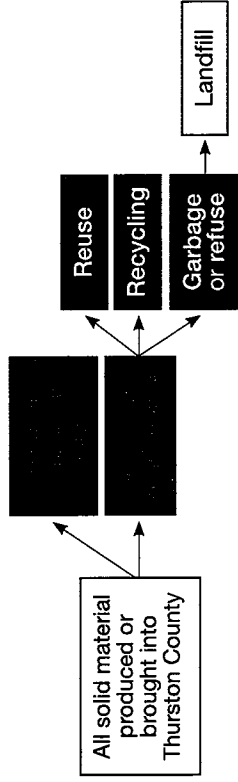
- The movement of waste materials within the county
- The generation of waste materials and trends in generation
- Administration of the solid waste management system
- Solid-waste facilities within the county system
- Programs to divert material from landfill disposal

A more detailed description of each of these system elements is presented in the System Assessment (Appendix A).

2.1 WASTE MATERIAL MANAGEMENT IN THURSTON COUNTY

The terminology used to describe solid waste can be confusing, especially since much of the material that is waste in one sense—that is, those who generate it

don't want it—is not waste in the sense that it may still have value to someone else or at least can be recycled into useful material. The following flow chart shows the structure of the solid waste management system and its terminology.



As the flow chart shows, materials that are no longer useful to their current owners constitute *solid waste*, commonly called *municipal solid waste (MSW)*². However, this material has three possible fates. Items that may be useful or valuable to another may be diverted for reuse. Those made of materials that can be remade for some other purpose can be recycled. So only materials that have no remaining use or value need be disposed of in a landfill—these are referred to as *garbage or refuse*. Naturally, a major goal of TCSW, in addition to waste reduction, is to decrease the disposal rate by establishing efficient mechanisms for diverting materials for reuse or recycling, leaving an absolute minimum of garbage to be landfilled.

2
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW):
 All wastes that are generated by residential, business, industrial, and institutional locations. For the purposes of this report, MSW represents those materials that are transported to the Roosevelt Landfill for disposal.

Waste materials are collected and managed in a variety of ways. The following discussion is a brief summary of material management methods in the county.

2.1.1 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

County residents generally dispose of their garbage either by placing trash cans at the curb in front of their houses or bringing accumulated material to County-owned sites. All of this material is ultimately transported to the transfer station at the County's Waste and Recovery Center (WARC) in northeastern Lacey. Commercial entities (businesses, institutions, and government) have similar options.

Residential and commercial waste-collection services are regulated by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission. State law allows municipalities to offer their own collection services or for collection to be provided by a certified hauler. In Thurston County, collection services are offered by the City of Olympia within city boundaries, and by LeMay Enterprises, Inc. (LeMay), and its subsidiaries outside those boundaries. Waste from state governmental offices in the capitol campus are hauled by the General Administration department.

System Update:

Harold LeMay Enterprises was purchased in August 2008 by Waste Connections, Inc. of Folsom, California.

500 R.C.

The city of Athens organizes the first municipal dump in the Western world. Citizens are required to dispose of their waste at least one mile from the city walls.

3

Garbage or Refuse:

Solid waste disposed of in a landfill or other nonproductive use. For the purposes of this report, garbage means materials that are transported to the Roosevelt Landfill for disposal.

TCSW also owns, operates, and sets rates for all of the waste-handling facilities—three drop-box facilities (at Rochester, Rainier, and Summit Lake) and the WARC (public drop-box site and transfer station).

MSW that arrives at the WARC is dumped onto the floor of the transfer station where it is then loaded into transfer containers. The transfer containers accommodate a large volume of waste and are easily transported to the landfill by truck or train. Thurston County's waste is transported by truck to Centralia and then by train 250 miles away to the Roosevelt Regional Landfill in Klickitat County, a facility owned and operated by Rabanco, a subsidiary of Allied Waste Industries, Inc.

System Update:

In June 2008, Allied Waste Industries merged with Republic Services.

Thurston County is bordered by several counties, most notably Pierce, Lewis, and Mason Counties, which have significantly higher disposal fees. These counties use the extra revenue to support necessary infrastructure and programs such as waste reduction, reuse, and recycling. Because of Thurston County's lower disposal rates, there may be a certain amount of waste coming into the County's solid waste system from other counties. With an increase in tip fees to better match the surrounding counties' tip fees, Thurston County could reduce the incentive for out-of-county waste. However, this reduction of out-of-county waste may also reduce Thurston County's out-of-county revenues. A rate increase would result in additional funds that could support county services such as:

- Additional TCSW waste education staff working to achieve the goals of this Action Plan,
- Development Services staff providing Green Building assistance,
- In-house Sustainability Coordinator and Resource Conservation Manager,
- Resource Stewardship staff providing Green Building assistance.

Construction and demolition waste (C/D) may be brought to the WARC for disposal. A portion of this material is processed by the facility operator to recover certain high-value recyclables, and the residue is transported to the Roosevelt Regional Landfill for disposal.

Asbestos may also be brought to the WARC, by appointment. Because of its hazardous nature, this material is segregated and transported to the Roosevelt Regional Landfill for disposal in the landfill's designated asbestos area.

2.1.2 MATERIAL RECYCLING

Paper, plastics, metals, and glass recycling service is available to all residents and businesses in the county. Curbside residential recycling service is automatically offered to residents who subscribe to curbside trash pickup service. Recycling services for businesses must be subscribed to as a service separate from garbage service.

In 2006, the County adopted a new ordinance specifying the minimum level of recycling service and requiring that residential recyclables be mixed

together, or commingled, in a single container at the curb, except for glass, which is kept separate. Commercial recycling services that are offered to businesses may vary with the service provider. The

1690

The Rittenhouse Mill, America's first paper mill, opens in Philadelphia making paper from recycled cotton and linen as well as used paper.

4

Recycling:

Separating a given waste material from the waste stream and processing it so that it may be used again as a useful material for products that may or may not be similar to the original. Ecology's definition of recyclable materials generally includes paper, metal, glass, plastic and organics.

commingled and source-separated recyclable materials are hauled to sorting facilities, where they are processed and made ready for markets. Residential waste services within the City of Olympia are not subject to the County's minimum level of service ordinance.

As a result of the System Assessment, TCSW expanded the organics composting program in 2008 to include food waste and compostable paper with the original yard-waste program that is offered curbside and at the WARC. After initial processing at the WARC to remove large woody debris, the waste is sent to the Silver Springs compost facility. The woody debris is either chipped and composted or sent to a facility that burns the wood for energy recovery (e.g., to run boilers).

County residents have historically had access to recycling of computer monitors, hard drives, and televisions at a drop-off center at the WARC. Implementation of the states product stewardship requirement for manufacturers through Electronic Waste Law Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6428 has increased the number of sites countywide to six sites.

2.2 WASTE-STREAM DESCRIPTION

Waste disposal is a basic indicator of the consumption habits of county residents, businesses, institutions, and government entities. In spite of significant success with reuse and recycling efforts to divert material from landfill disposal, the county has experienced a steady increase in refuse from about 145,000 tons in 1999 to 205,000 tons

5

Reuse:

Diverting materials by repairing them, donating them to charity and community groups, or selling them.

in 2007, a growth rate of about 5 percent per year since 1999. Only a portion of the waste stream growth is attributable to population growth. Table 2-1 summarizes the county's overall waste generation between 1999 and 2007.

TABLE 2.1 WASTE SUMMARY 1999-2007

County Wide	Per Capita Waste Generation			Waste Generation (lb/person/year) ⁴
	Total Recycling (Tons/year, Ecology) ¹	Total Diversion (Tons/year, Ecology) ²	Total Disposal (Tons/year, County) ³	
1999	69,091	3,643	144,803	2,146
2000	82,597	43,796	149,842	2,699
2001	77,255	37,324	152,174	2,538
2002	108,056	67,580	162,731	3,188
2003	72,618	78,133	174,772	3,031
2004	105,033	107,331	178,788	3,580
2005	188,860	113,645	175,944	4,270
2006	116,549	193,169	190,837	4,332
2007	104,068	85,766	196,221	3,244

¹ Ecology recycling information is derived from annual recycling survey results provided by Washington Ecology.

² Ecology diversion information is derived from annual recycling survey results provided by Washington Ecology

³ County disposal information is MSW from Thurston County financial tracking database used to monitor transactions at the scale house at the disposal facility. Prior to 2005, total disposal numbers may not reflect materials

System Update:

Due to an economic slowdown in 2008, the amount of waste received at the WARC is projected to decrease by up to 10% when compared to 2007. This is consistent with trends observed across the U.S.

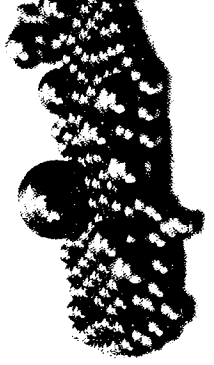
recovered at the WARC.

⁴ Per Capita Waste Generation = (Disposal + Diversion + Recycling) / Population

TCSW must plan for future increased demand for both the recycling and disposal capacity of the county solid waste system. Demands on the system will continue to increase because of population growth and changes in purchasing and consumption habits in all sectors. Population growth in the county is generally unavoidable, so TCSW must plan for the increased demand that growth places on the solid waste management system.

In 2004, a study of the composition of refuse received at the transfer station was completed for TCSW (Green Solutions, 2005). The study was performed by taking random samples from the waste stream entering the transfer station (prior to any recovery activities at the transfer station sorting line) and hand-sorting them into several material categories. The results are described in detail in Figure 2-1. The largest portion—paper, plastics, metal, and glass—made up a combined total of 43 percent of the waste stream by weight. C/D debris and wood waste, which has significant monetary and recycling/reuse value, accounted for 23 percent by weight, and organic materials made up another 23 percent by weight. Other wastes and special waste streams made up the remaining portions of total waste received. About one quarter of

1776



The first metal recycling in America occurs when patriots in New York City melt down a statue of King George III and make it into bullets.

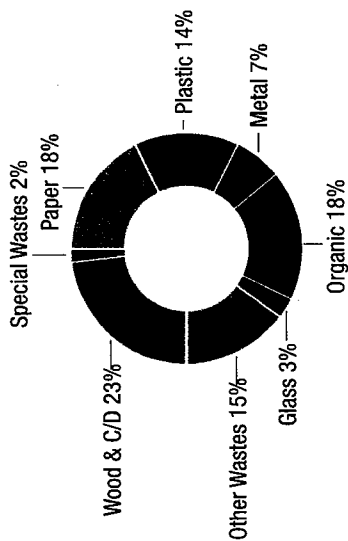


FIGURE 2-1. 2004 THURSTON COUNTY DISPOSED WASTE

the C/D and wood in the waste stream is separated in the WARC and recycled.

TCSW accepts the following materials as moderate risk waste (MRW) at collection events in the county and at the HazoHouse facility located at the WARC: auto products; paints; thinners and solvents; pesticides; glues and adhesives; batteries; solvents and cleaning supplies; pool and hobby chemicals; fluorescent light tubes; contaminated kerosene and gasoline; propane tanks; used motor oil; and products containing mercury. MRW is picked up by a hazardous waste contractor and hauled to a permitted treatment and disposal facility in accordance with federal regulations. In 2007, the County's MRW program

6

MRW: MRW is comprised of chemical materials that are poisonous, toxic, flammable, reactive, or corrosive. These products include herbicides, mercury and mercury thermometers, some types of batteries, gasoline, kerosene, motor oil, antifreeze, oil-based paint, paint thinner, turpentine, pool chemicals, and drain cleaners. MRW is divided into two categories: household hazardous waste and small-quantity generator hazardous waste.

successfully diverted several hundred tons of hazardous materials from the landfill and from over 16,000 people. This included 370 tons from the permanent HazoHouse facility at the WARC and another 38 tons from the WasteMobile. MRW programs and policies such as these are addressed in a separate plan.

1860

American newspapers are now printed on paper made from wood pulp fibers rather than rags.

2.3 ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

TCSW is responsible for the overall administration of the County's solid waste system. This responsibility includes all facets of solid waste disposal services that are provided in the county, from general policy and planning for solid waste management to funding and final recycling or disposal of waste.

TCSW administers contracts for the transport and disposal of all solid waste collected in the county via the WARC; for operating the transfer station, yard-waste, and recycling areas of the WARC; for operating the County drop-box facilities; and for transporting and composting yard waste. Solid-waste management planning enables TCSW to define the issues at hand, determine the impacts of the project, evaluate the cost,

7

Transfer Station: A facility where wastes are transferred from smaller vehicles (cars, pickup trucks, contractor trucks, and collection vehicles) into larger transport trailers prior to movement to the landfill for disposal.

reduction[®], reuse, composting, recycling, and environmentally preferable purchasing. The programs are also the primary means through which TCSW communicates with the general public.

2.4 SURVEILLANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Surveillance and enforcement at the WARC consists of several state and county ordinances addressed through education, signage and limited monitoring. The relevant ordinances include:

8.12.080 SPILLAGE FROM VEHICLES PROHIBITED.

All loads entering the Hawks Prairie Sanitary Landfill or transfer stations which are subject to dropping, sifting or blowing solid waste shall be covered with a tarp or other appropriate device to prevent solid waste from escaping from vehicles. An amount of fifty percent of the fee for depositing solid waste shall be charged on all loads which are not in compliance with this section. The effective date for this section shall be July 1, 1991 (Ord. 9679 § 9, 1990).

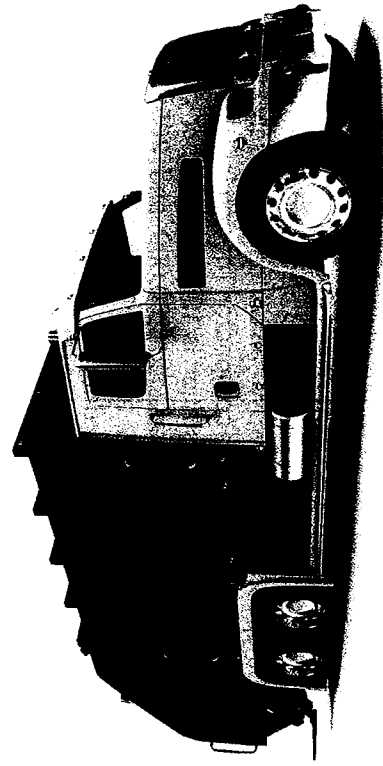
8.20.010, 8.20.020, 8.20.030 RESTRICTIONS ON OUT-OF-COUNTY GENERATED SOLID WASTE.

Effective July 1, 1988, solid waste generated outside of the territorial limits of Thurston County shall not be accepted for disposal at the Thurston County landfill. (Ord. 8927A § 1, 1988). Out-of-county disposal is

not specifically monitored or enforced at the WARC. However, if someone is turned away at the gate they may request a hearing before the Thurston County hearings examiner (Ord. 8927A § 3, 1988) which may also be appealed (Ord. 8927A § 4, 1988).

While the above ordinances can be difficult and costly to enforce, the County has taken the following measures:

- Provided literature regarding illegal dumping and litter.
- State patrol has monitored vehicles for overweight loads.
- Future installation of surveillance cameras (not intended for enforcement) may be used to identify vehicles that have removed their tarp prior to entering the WARC.



In the future, the County may choose to levy additional fees on vehicles which are not tarped; likewise the Department of Environmental Health may provide additional resources for enforcement.

2.5 SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

In general, residential and commercial solid waste is collected and delivered to the WARC. The WARC operator segregates a limited amount of some higher-value recyclables from the garbage stream, and then loads the various materials (garbage and recyclables) into trailers for transport to recycling, composting, or disposal facilities.

Garbage and C/D debris from the county are disposed of at the Roosevelt Regional Landfill in Klickitat County, which is operated by Allied Waste, Inc. The landfill, which serves municipalities in Washington, Oregon, Alaska, British Columbia, and elsewhere, is estimated to have capacity available for more than 40 years at the current rate.

Various privately owned recycling facilities accept recyclable materials recovered from the waste stream or that are source-separated. Recycling facilities are located in Thurston County, the Puget Sound area, and the Portland metro area. Curbside recyclables collected in the county, as well as material recovered at the WARC, are taken to these private facilities for processing. Compostable materials are sent to the Silver Springs Organics facility near Tenino.

1900's

"Piggeries" are developed. At these facilities, swine eat food waste. It is estimated that 75 pigs consume 1 ton of refuse per day.

As identified in the System Assessment, the maximum amount of material that the WARC can handle is limited by the speed at which MSW can be loaded loosely into transfer trailers or into the compactor. The nominal design capacity of the transfer station is 190,000 tons per year. The transfer station managed 200,000 and 205,000 tons of waste in 2006 and 2007, respectively. The data indicate that TCSW should actively consider options for providing additional capacity, through increased recyclable recovery⁹, additional disposal capacity, longer operating hours, or other methods. Also, in 2005 a contract amendment was administrated between the County and Allied/

9
Recovery:
 Refers to material removed from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling and/or composting.

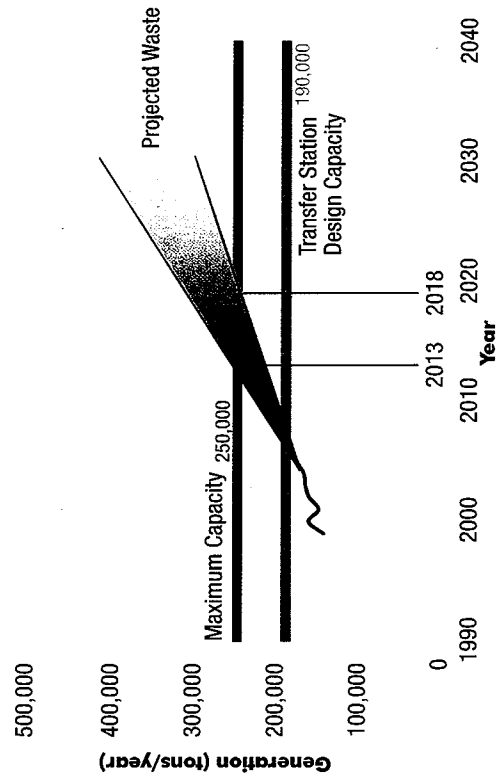


FIGURE 2-3. WARC CAPACITY

Rabanco reflecting inefficiencies in operational through-put, which extended the per ton capacity of the transfer station beyond the original capacity, as shown in Figure 2-3.

2.6 GENERAL DIVERSION

MSW and recyclables are collected throughout the county by both private- and public-sector haulers. A clear understanding of waste disposal and recycling behavior as well as the materials disposed of is necessary for effective planning for waste reduction. For this reason, TCSW routinely performs a waste-characterization study (a waste sort) of MSW to understand the composition of the materials that are being discarded (that is, not separated for recycling or reuse). This information is then used by the County to identify opportunities for waste reduction.

To reduce the overall generation of garbage in the county, TCSW has a well-developed series of waste-diversion® programs

Recent advances in the composting process have made it possible to compost more than just yard debris without generating significant nuisance odors. The Silver Springs facility composts food waste and compostable paper along with yard debris. This advance allowed TCSW to expand its composting program in 2008.

10 Diversion:

The process of removing waste materials from the solid waste stream through reuse or recycling.

to promote recycling and reuse, with an emphasis on education. TCSW relies on three types of programs to reduce the amount of waste that is disposed of in the landfill:

Waste-reduction programs generally aim to reduce the amount of waste generated by residents and businesses, or to reduce the toxicity of the waste products. These programs often focus on educating the public about ways to avoid generating certain waste at all—for instance, by buying more durable or less toxic products, or purchasing products with less packaging.

Waste-reuse programs focus on educating the public and providing opportunities for reusing products by repairing, donating, or selling products that can still be used. Reusing products is more advantageous than recycling because items do not have to be reprocessed.

Waste recycling is the process of collecting certain materials, sorting them into marketable commodities, and remanufacturing them into products with full- or partially-recycled content. Equally important in this process is increasing the demand for recycled products—to ensure that there is a financial incentive for current and proposed recycling programs and collection. Past programs have focused on easily recycled products such as plastic containers and films, metal products, and paper; however, new markets have begun to develop for many other materials, such as yard waste, food waste, and construction materials.

Data regarding recycling show the impact of waste-diversion programs most

1942

Americans collect rubber, paper, glass, metals and fats to help the war effort. Paper collections are so successful they overwhelm the markets.

clearly, since most of these materials are collected and weighed. The recycling data presented in Table 2-1 show that the TCSW program has steadily increased the amount of recycling and diversion reported to Ecology. However, as evidenced by the waste-sort and the continued increases in waste disposal, additional resources should be dedicated to diversion and recycling efforts.

The most significant waste-stream components identified in the waste sort are specifically targeted in this Action Plan with objectives and actions to reduce their generation and increase diversion over the planning period. As discussed in Section 2.2, this includes organics; C/D; and paper, plastic, metal, and glass.

2.6.1 ORGANICS RECYCLING

Organic material, such as yard debris, compostable paper, and food waste, makes up almost 23 percent of the total county waste stream going to disposal. This does *not* include the organic material composted at home, diverted to composting through curbside collection, and directly delivered to yard-waste collection areas. TCSW will target organics as materials with a significant potential

for diversion; it has initiated several programs to increase organics recycling and intends to enhance these programs and increase participation over the next five years.

TCSW currently subsidizes



11

Composting:

The controlled biological decomposition of organic solid waste materials, which produces a relatively stable mixture that can be used as a soil conditioner.

the sale of two types of compost bins that are available to residents through the Master Gardeners / Master Composters program provided through Washington State University. This program also provides composting courses free to the public and regularly advertised in the TCSW quarterly *Talkin' Trash* newsletter, which is mailed to residents. Currently, composting programs are in place at several schools and commercial organizations in the county.

TCSW also funds a compost demonstration garden at the WARC. This and two other demonstration gardens in the county are maintained by the Master Gardeners and Master Composters associations.

1954

Olympia, Washington, enacts one of the first "pay-per-can" programs.

Curbside organics collection is available in most of the county. The exceptions are small pockets in rural areas and are due to a lack of demand. Areas without current access can request service through their hauler, who will offer service as demand builds. Residents of Olympia can also bring their yard waste to the City of Olympia Yard Waste Drop-Off Center. All county residents can also dispose of yard waste by bringing it to Silver Springs Organics where it is sorted and sent out for composting or energy recovery, as fuel in wood-fired boilers (hog fuel).

The residential curbside organics collection program was enhanced in 2008 with the addition

Approximately **23%** of Thurston County's garbage is easily compostable.

of food waste. To achieve successful participation in the program and to reach the program's full diversion potential, TCSW will need to provide residential outreach and education of the public.

2.6.2 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE® RECYCLING

The demolition and construction of structures by residents and the construction industry generates an enormous amount of waste including concrete, lumber, metal, brick, and shingles. This C/D waste accounted for 23 percent of the county's disposed-of waste in 2004. Monitoring of waste received at the WARC indicates that the percentage of this C/D material increased significantly during the 2004-to-2007 construction boom, though it currently shows some signs of decreasing because of the weak housing market. Nevertheless, because C/D waste is such a large fraction of the total, reducing it is an important part of TCSW's overall goal of reducing the per capita rate of waste disposal. The methods for increasing C/D recovery, reuse, and recycling focus on

12

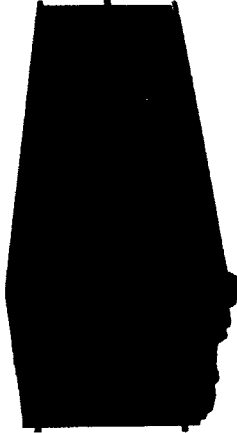
Construction and Demolition Waste:

Those waste that are typically associated with the construction industry and considered 'recyclable C/D' include stone, concrete, brick, metal, lumber, and shingles.

23% of Thurston

County's garbage is Construction and Demolition waste, most of which is recyclable.

voluntary efforts to encourage more C/D recovery, as well as programs to encourage the building community to consider reusing and/or recycling before disposal. It is equally important for the building community to consider ways to incorporate recycled materials into construction projects.



Implementing changes to the waste-recycling practices in the construction industry should be a priority for the County. The current regional focus on sustainable

processes has resulted in a higher demand for "green building" construction practices in both residential and commercial markets, making builders more receptive to the C/D recycling effort. Likewise, this approach supports both the State of Washington's Beyond Waste goals and those described in the City of Olympia's Waste ReSources Plan.

1958-1976

The amount of packaging produced and disposed of in the United States increases by 67%, due to the increase in consumerism after World War II.

C/D recycling at job sites is as simple as ordering recycling bins. Private C/D recycling facilities typically accept certain types of material, depending on their primary business (e.g., recycled concrete to aggregate manufacturers). Separating and transporting C/D materials to the different processors in the county can be time-consuming and a hurdle to large-scale acceptance in the building community. On-site separation of recyclable materials also requires dedicating space to accumulate different

materials, space that may be hard to find on a tight site.

2.6.3 PAPER, PLASTIC, METAL, AND GLASS RECYCLING

Paper, plastic, metal, and glass—the traditional materials collected in the curbside recycling programs—make up 43 percent of the solid waste stream received at the transfer station. Comparing the amount of these potential recyclables with the amount actually recovered from the wastestream shows that large amounts of these materials are still being disposed of as much of the material received has been contaminated so that it no longer has value for recycling. TCSW has a well-developed series of programs directed at recovering these materials prior to disposal; such programs generally aim to increase participation by residents and schools. Due to a focus on other waste reduction programs, TCSW staff have only been able to provide a minimal level of support to commercial businesses.

The new ordinance referred to above, requiring commingled curbside collection as part of residential

Commercial businesses produce

nearly **60%**

of Thurston County's garbage.

More than **70%**

of commercial garbage is easily recyclable paper, plastic, metals, glass, and C/D.

An active commercial waste assistance program has the ability to easily divert an additional

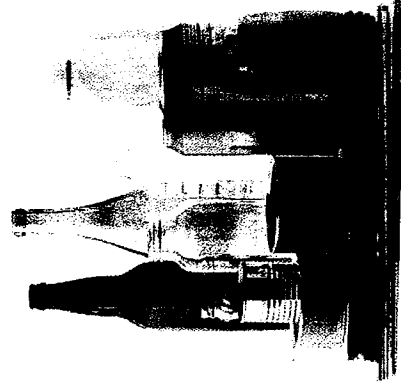
10 to 20%

from garbage disposal, reducing demand on disposal facilities and extending the capacity of the WARC by several years.

garbage-collection service, has resulted in a significant increase in the residential recycling rate.

LeMay has recently begun offering a new business recycling program called Certified Green. The program allows the business and LeMay staff to determine and select services for source-separated recyclables that the business typically generates in large quantities. Participation in the Certified Green program also helps businesses to qualify for the Thurston County Chamber of Commerce Green Business Award.

Evaluation of the waste sort, described in Section 2.2, with an emphasis on commercial solid wastes, indicates that there is a significant amount of recyclable material that is being disposed of. Paper, plastic, metals, and glass, materials that are easily recyclable, make up more than 60 percent of commercial garbage. By actively promoting business recycling programs and providing assistance, TCSW may be able to recycle an additional 10 to 20 percent from the garbage stream. A reduction of this magnitude should extend the capacity of the WARC for several more years.



3 ACTION PLAN

As the first step in developing this Action Plan, TCSW prepared the System Assessment (Appendix A), which summarizes the solid waste system, estimates future demands on the system, critiques existing services and facilities, and summarizes a series of actions for further discussion. Thurston County staff and the SWAC evaluated the options presented in the System Assessment and developed the following priorities for system improvements:

- 1) Consistent tracking and reporting of solid waste data will facilitate a county-wide discussion of solid waste generation and enable TCSW to predict needs for changes in the system's capacity.
- 2) The need for additional recycling and disposal facilities must be monitored and anticipated so as to provide adequate capacity and reliable service to residents and the commercial, industrial, and governmental sectors.
- 3) Increased attention to diversion and recycling programs represents the most sustainable way to lessen the demand for increased disposal capacity.
- 4) Recycling of traditional materials (paper, plastic, metals, glass) continues to be a priority for TCSW programs, with a particular focus on increasing services offered to the commercial, industrial, and governmental sectors.
- 5) Programs for organics recovery should be developed to take full advantage of new facilities

in the county that can compost food waste and food-contaminated paper together with yard waste.

- 6) C/D waste represents a significant portion of the waste stream. A C/D recycling program should be developed cooperatively with builders' organizations during the current downturn in the construction market, so that the programs can be adopted thoughtfully.

Based on these priorities and the evaluation of options by TCSW and the SWAC, a series of 17 objectives supported by 42 recommended actions was developed and organized into five major categories (see inset). The actions include (a) procedural and operational modifications to the WARC that the County can implement internally; (b) large-scale or long-term capital projects; and (c) policy initiatives requiring multiparty cooperation and coordination involving the County, the incorporated jurisdictions, and/or the private sector. These objectives and actions are presented in Table 3-1 and are discussed in detail in Appendix B.

As part of this Action Plan, TCSW has developed a series of *metrics*, a metric being a statement defining the methods used to measure outcomes. These metrics, included in Appendix B, are an integral part of the Action Plan because they establish the basis for judging its success.

ACTION PLAN CATEGORIES

- A. Administration and Management
- B. Solid Waste and Recycling Facilities
- C. General Waste Diversion
- D. Organics Recycling
- E. Construction and Demolition Debris

3.1 GOALS

The goals outlined here reflect realistic yet challenging targets to be implemented over the planning period. Results of the System Assessment and input by the SWAC have significantly influenced the establishment of these goals; the objectives and recommended actions presented in Table 3-1 should contribute to achieving them. Thus the goals provide assistance in determining the success of this SWMP and will influence future planning efforts.

Solid Waste and Recycling Facilities Goal: Ensure sufficient facilities to maintain capacity and access to resources/services throughout the system (see Figure 2-2).

TCSW must provide adequate capacity for managing solid waste generated in the county. Since public welfare will be jeopardized if the waste stream grows beyond the handling capacity of the transfer station, it is critical that TCSW actively track generation trends and continue to project future needs of the solid waste system, especially since the WARC transfer station has already exceeded its nominal design capacity.

General Waste Reduction

Goal: Reduce per capita waste[®] generation to 2005 levels and by the end of the planning period.

Reducing per capita waste generation to 2005 levels will be a positive indication that the trend of increasing waste disposal has been broken. This reduction will show that consumption habits are

1972

The first "buy-back" centers for recyclables open in Washington State. These centers accept beer bottles, aluminum cans, and newspapers.

becoming more sustainable and will decrease the County's reliance on a long-haul disposal option. Additionally, reducing per capita waste disposal is a very effective way to extend the useful life of the existing WARC transfer station, thus keeping waste-management costs to a minimum.

3.2 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Table 3-1 presents an implementation schedule showing the objectives, recommended actions, and time frame.



13

Per capita waste generation:

Refers to the average amount of waste generated by a single person in a year. The per capita waste generation rate is calculated by dividing the total waste generation in an area by the total population of that area.

TABLE 3.1 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 & BEYOND

OBJECTIVES ACTIONS

ADMINISTRATION / DATA MANAGEMENT

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 & BEYOND
A1. Track Data in Order to Evaluate Effectiveness of Programs, Policies, and Actions	A1.a. Maintain and report waste landfilled per capita data; create a baseline for 2005.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	A1.b. Monitor annual system disposal for facility planning purposes and maintaining system capacity.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	A1.c. Continue to collect and monitor curbside, WARC, waste sort and DOE data for disposal/recycling of all commodities to track trends.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	A1.d. Work with haulers to establish disposal/recycling tracking for commercial accounts.			✓		
	A1.e. Conduct waste sort in 2009 and 2013 to quantify types of materials being disposed and to inform SWMP implementation updates.	✓				✓
A2. Maintain Balance Between Solid Waste Program Responsibilities and Funding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING FACILITIES

B1. Provide Adequate System Capacity as Needed	B1.a. Complete facility needs analysis (capital, O&M).	✓				
	B1.b. Explore feasibility for creation of IGA for use of the Centralia Transfer Station or jointly site a new facility to provide additional waste/recycling-handling capacity.		✓			

1996

The nation reaches a 25 percent recycling rate. EPA sets a new recycling goal of 35 percent.

TABLE 3.1 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE, CONTINUED

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 & BEYOND	
B2. Restructuring the WARC to Decrease Self-Hauler Traffic Congestion and Stimulate Reduction, Reuse, and Recovery	B2.a. Separate commercial haulers and self-hauler systems.			✓				
	B2.b. Modify existing public Z-wall to a "resource recovery" concept with voluntary recycling.		✓					
	B2.c. Create signage and literature for WARC users.	✓						
	B2.d. Establish a transaction fee to cover administration cost (scale and house billing).			✓				
	B2.e. Increase minimum weight for the transaction basis.	✓						
	B2.f. Accept credit and debit payment.	✓						
	B2.g. Round-up transaction charges to the nearest \$1.	✓						
	B3. Increase Diversion at WARC by Operator	B3.a. Amend operation and disposal contracts for increased diversion opportunities.		✓				
	B4. Increase Recycling by Expanding Rochester and Rainier Drop Box Services	B4.a. Add yard waste to drop-box sites and charge accordingly.			✓			
	B4.b. Add bulk recycling (appliances, electronics, large metal, C/D at drop-box sites.			✓				
GENERAL WASTE REDUCTION								
C1. Increase Community Education and Program Development	C1.a. Expand general education and outreach through media, presentations, events, billing inserts etc. for residential, commercial and multi-family sectors.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	C1.b. Increase number of school presentations.		✓					
	C1.c. Increase assistance to schools with development, start-up and maintenance of waste diversion programs.			✓				

TABLE 3.1 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE, CONTINUED

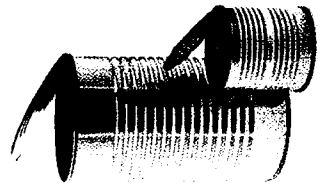
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 & BEYOND
OBJECTIVES						
ACTIONS						
C2. Increase Reuse and Recycling Partnership Opportunities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
C2.a. Promote private recycling/reuse locations and develop private sector/government partnerships for sites/programs.						
C3. Increase Commercial Recycling Participation						
C3.a. Form and facilitate a Business Recycling Focus Group.	✓					
C3.b. Work with hauler to provide material commingling in the same manner as the residential mix where applicable (where there is not a large amount of paper) for program consistency, cost effectiveness, and space savings.			✓			
C3.c. Implement a business assistance program.		✓				✓
C3.d. Consider mandatory commercial recycling if the recycling goal of a 15% increase is not met.						✓
C4. Increase Consistency For Recyclables Collection County-Wide				✓	✓	
C4.a. Work with haulers and City of Olympia to achieve consistency for recyclables collection among all jurisdictions for residential and commercial accounts to extent practical.						
C5. Increase Effectiveness of E-waste Recycling Programs			✓			
C5.a. Evaluate and implement, as needed, additional recycling drop-offs for e-waste, with consideration of products not included in the producer take-back programs.						
C6. Increase Advocacy for Policy Changes to Improve Waste Reduction and Recycling						
C6.a. Promote product stewardship policies.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
C6.b. Work with other counties to promote revisions to WUTC process (local control of rate review, etc).	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
C6.c. Collaborate with Building Departments to encourage and promote green building standards and the use of C & D recycling plans.				✓	✓	✓
C6.d. Consider mandatory C/D recycling deposits if the recycling goal of a 15% increase is not met.						✓

2000

EPA establishes a link between global climate change and solid waste management: showing that waste reduction and recycling help stop global climate change.

TABLE 3.1 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE, CONTINUED

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
							BEYOND
C7. Increase Information for Reduction, Reuse, Recycling and Buying Recycled within Thurston County Government	C7.a. Serve as an example by implementing Thurston County's Sustainability Policy.		✓				
	C7.b. Provide web-based resources and implementation strategies for local jurisdictions and businesses to use as a template.		✓				
C8. Increase Residential Curbside Participation and Recycling	C8.a. Evaluate mandatory residential curbside trash and recycling collection if the number of self-haulers does not decrease by 5%.						✓
GENERAL WASTE REDUCTION: ORGANICS RECYCLING							
D1. Increase Opportunities for Organics Recycling	D1.a. Establish use of WARC as food waste transfer site.	✓					
	D1.b. Add food waste to yard debris collection for residents.	✓					
	D1.c. Implement food waste collection program at schools and businesses; assist with set-up and training.						✓
GENERAL WASTE REDUCTION: C/D RECOVERY AND RECYCLING							
E1. Increase C/D Recovery	E1.a. Evaluate potential locations and partnerships for a regional C/D facility.		✓				
	E1.b. Establish C/D rates at the WARC to encourage mixed and source separated C/D recycling.			✓			
	E1.c. Increase recovery reimbursement to facility operator.			✓			
E2. Increase Waste Reduction, Reuse, and Recycling for New Buildings and Remodels	E2.a. Promote available reuse opportunities and resources to the building community.			✓			



4 SUPPORT OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL PLANS

Local and regional solid waste planning efforts were important considerations in developing the County's SWMP. The objectives and strategies outlined in the previous chapters were specifically selected and organized to align with the goals described in Washington State's Beyond Waste program, as well as to accommodate the goals described in the City of Olympia's Waste ReSources Plan. Table 4-1, following this document, summarizes how the County's objectives support these plans.

4.1 STATE OF WASHINGTON BEYOND WASTE

The vision of the State of Washington's *Beyond Waste* plan is to:

Transition to a society where waste is viewed as inefficient, and where most wastes and toxic substances have been eliminated. This will contribute to economic, social and environmental vitality.

The County's SWMP, while structured differently than a statewide plan, reflects the vision and focuses on key initiatives in *Beyond Waste*. The primary initiatives are:

MOVING TOWARD BEYOND WASTE WITH INDUSTRIES

The goal of the Industries Initiative is to maintain the economic vitality of Washington State industries as we

reduce wastes and toxic releases, and to increase the use of recyclable material. This initiative is supported by Objectives C3, C6, and C7 of this document.

REDUCING SMALL-VOLUME HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTE

The goal of this initiative is to increase progress toward eliminating the risks associated with products containing hazardous substances, including products and substances commonly used in residential and commercial settings. Objective C5, increase the effectiveness of e-waste recycling programs, will contribute directly toward progress on this initiative. TCSW's Moderate Risk Waste Plan revision will strive to support a larger portion of this goal.

INCREASING RECYCLING OF ORGANIC MATERIALS

The goal of the Organic Materials Initiative is to create a closed-loop reuse and recycling system for organic materials that is effective and pervasive throughout the state. The County's plan will support this initiative by providing infrastructure, partnerships, and educational material to improve progress toward this mutual goal (Objective D1).

MAKING GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES MAINSTREAM

The objective of this initiative is to increase green building practices throughout the state, to increase the use of reused and/or recycled building materials, and to expand overall knowledge

2008

Twenty years ago, almost 1,000 curbside recycling programs existed in the United States. Today there are more than 10,000 across the nation.

and awareness of green building resources. The County intends to actively promote green building policy as well as to develop the infrastructure and programs necessary to increase C/D recycling and reuse (see Objectives C6 and E2).

MEASURING PROGRESS TOWARD BEYOND WASTE

The objective of the Measuring Progress Initiative is to transition Ecology to a long-term data-tracking system that measures progress toward the Beyond Waste vision. The County will implement a similar process, to track progress on goals and infrastructure needs, as described in Objective A1.

4.2 CITY OF OLYMPIA WASTE RESOURCES PLAN

In 2006, the City of Olympia adopted a Zero Waste resolution, which resulted in development of its 2008-2013 Waste ReSources Plan with the following overarching goals:

- Reduce the overall waste created in Olympia.
- Increase the quantity of recyclable and compostable material diverted from the landfill.
- Manage Olympia's waste stream responsibly.

The City of Olympia's Waste ReSources Plan outlines several strategies to achieve these goals, which are linked with the County's objectives and strategies described in the previous sections.

STRATEGY 1.1 ENCOURAGE WASTE REDUCTION

This strategy aims primarily to encourage waste reduction by targeting upstream production and downstream consumption and disposal practices. This will be accomplished by educating residential customers about personal waste reduction strategies and providing technical assistance to commercial waste generators, including businesses, government agencies, and other institutions. This strategy clearly aligns with the County's General Waste Reduction Objectives C1, C3, C6, and C7, which provide educational resources and promote waste reduction policies and programs throughout the county.

STRATEGY 2.1 OPTIMIZE RECYCLING OF RESIDENTIAL WASTE

This strategy intends to increase residential recycling from 32 to 37 percent and eliminate paper from the residential garbage waste stream. Many of the objectives outlined in the County's Action Plan under General Waste Reduction will assist in achieving this goal. Specifically, Objective C8, consideration for a mandatory recycling collection system, will support the City of Olympia's residential recycling goals if needed.

STRATEGY 2.2 INCREASE RECYCLING OF COMMERCIAL WASTE

To increase recycling of commercial waste, the City of Olympia plans to work with commercial haulers and implement education and outreach programs. This approach overlaps significantly with the County's Objective C3 and will likely include joint implementation.

2008

Today, the U.S. recycles 32% of its waste, a rate that has almost doubled during the past 15 years.

STRATEGY 2.3 INCREASE DIVERSION OF ORGANICS

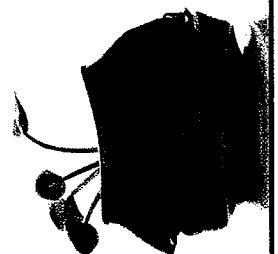
This plan calls for an increase in diversion of residential organics from 3,600 tons in 2005 to 4,600 tons in 2013, and to increase diversion of commercial organics from virtually zero tons in 2005 to 3,300 tons (excluding self-hauled material) in 2013. Objective D1 of the County's Action Plan will provide a portion of the infrastructure, policies, and outreach programs needed to reach this goal.

STRATEGY 2.4 IMPROVE RECYCLING OF C/D

Improving recycling of C/D debris will significantly impact the overall waste-reduction goals in the City of Olympia's plan. One of these strategies is to partner with the County and other jurisdictions and agencies to bring a Materials Recovery Facility to the South Puget Sound to process C/D debris. This option is further explored in this Action Plan in Objective E1a.

STRATEGY 3.1 ENSURE THAT RECYCLABLE MATERIALS ARE ACTUALLY RECYCLED AND THAT OPERATIONS ARE EFFECTIVE

The City of Olympia and the County could coordinate the implementation of this strategy as part of Objectives C3 and C4, increasing consistency and effectiveness among the commercial and residential sectors. In addition, this strategy considers requiring recyclers and haulers to report to the city on the types and quantities of recycled materials they collect.



**TABLE 4.1
THURSTON
COUNTY PLAN
ELEMENT
COMPARISON**

SWMP ACTIONS¹

Total Recycling (Ecology)	Total Diversion (Ecology)	Total Disposal (County)	Per Capita Waste Generation	General Waste Reduction: C/D Recycling
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BEYOND WASTE INITIATIVES

Moving Toward Beyond Waste with Industries		C3/C6/C7		
Reducing Small-Volume Hazardous Waste and Materials	C5			
Increasing Recycling of Organic Materials			D1	
Making Green Building Practices Mainstream		C6		E2
Measuring Progress Toward Beyond Waste	A1			

CITY OF OLYMPIA WASTE RESOURCES PLAN

Strategy 1.1 Encourage Waste Reduction		C1/C3/C6/C7		
Strategy 2.1 Optimize Recycling of Residential Waste		C8		
Strategy 2.2 Increase Recycling of Commercial Waste		C3		
Strategy 2.3 Increase Diversion of Organics			D1	
Strategy 2.4 Improve Recycling of C/D				E1
Strategy 3.1 Ensure That Recyclable Materials Are Actually Recycled and That Operations Are Effective	A1	C3/C4		E1

¹Element numbers from Table 3.1

APPENDIX B

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS



The Thurston County Solid Waste Action Plan (Action Plan) contains a list of actions through which Thurston County Solid Waste (TCSW) will strive to meet the reduced solid-waste-disposal goal discussed in Section 3.1 of the Action Plan. This appendix contains a more detailed discussion of each of the objectives and actions contained in the Action Plan.

As part of the Action Plan, TCSW has developed a series of *metrics*, a metric being a statement defining the methods used to measure outcomes. These metrics are an integral part of the Action Plan because they establish the basis for judging its success. The metric statement is listed for each action.

OBJECTIVE A1: Track Data in Order to Evaluate Effectiveness of Programs, Policies, and Actions

The purpose of this objective is to support and improve current efforts to track waste-disposal trends. Tracking these data will provide the County an opportunity to adjust programs and policies as necessary in order to meet plan goals.

Action A1.a) Maintain and report waste landfilled per capita data; create a baseline for 2005.

Tracking waste landfilled per capita provides a metric against which the success of programs and policies can be measured. Creating a baseline will provide a historical reference point for long-range planning efforts. By creating a per capita goal, TCSW can assess the success of the plan regardless of fluctuations in overall population. 2005 is selected as the baseline for future comparisons because the data correspond to a period that would be expected to be a maximum condition with respect to the calculation of per capita disposal: the housing boom was occurring, resulting in high amounts of construction and demolition waste (C/D) generation; and the economy was strong, allowing increased consumer spending and the resulting increase in waste generation among the general population. In addition, in 2005, the residential curbside source-separated recycling program was in effect (prior to commingled collection) and was considered generally successful.

Implementation: Ongoing

Metric: Annual assessment of per capita waste disposal

Action A1.b) Monitor annual system disposal for facility planning purposes and for maintaining system capacity.

Total waste disposal and recycling in the county should be monitored to ensure that proper capacity is maintained. Annual system disposal data can be used in conjunction with the Planning Tool (see System Assessment, Figure 6-1) to evaluate system capacity needs. This process will assist TCSW in making critical, strategic,

long-term planning decisions related to construction and/or improvement of facilities.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Metric: Annual summary of waste disposal and completion of Planning Tool update.

Action A1.c) Continue to collect and monitor curbside, WARC, waste sort, and Washington State Department of Ecology data for disposal/recycling of all commodities to track trends.

Analysis of multiple sources of information regarding material reuse, recycling, and disposal should be used to monitor trends. The evaluation of collection information, waste sorting, and recycler processing information can be valuable for assessing the success of programs that have been implemented or where programs are not having the intended impact. Tracking these data will also highlight materials to target for future programs. It is important to recognize that the data are generated by various sources, and that each contains only a portion of the overall picture of the health of the County's solid waste system.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Metric: Annual summary of recycling and diversion.

Action A1.d) Work with haulers to establish disposal/recycling tracking for commercial accounts.

Commercial recycling and disposal are not currently tracked by private or public haulers. TCSW will work with the haulers to develop a tracking system that will provide specific information regarding this waste stream. The tracking information would be used to assess the need for services and the effectiveness of solid-waste management plan (SWMP) programs. Note that this is not a state or local requirement for the hauler to do so.

Implementation: 2011.

Metric: Commercial waste is being tracked and reported to TCSW.

Action A1.e) Conduct waste sort in 2009 and 2013 to quantify types of materials being disposed of and to inform SWMP implementation and updates.

TCSW completes a waste sort every four years of materials coming into the Waste and Recovery Center (WARC) from throughout the county. The waste sort is required as a condition of the contract with the WARC operator. The waste sort depicts the composition and quantity of waste disposed of, which are reviewed to assess the success of current programs and policies and are used to inform future

planning efforts. The timing of future waste sorts should be adjusted to occur immediately before the SWMP process begins (i.e., in 2013 for the 2014 SWMP and in 2018 for the 209 SWMP).

Implementation: 2009, 2013, 2018.

Metric: Waste sorts are conducted in 2009, 2013, and 2018.

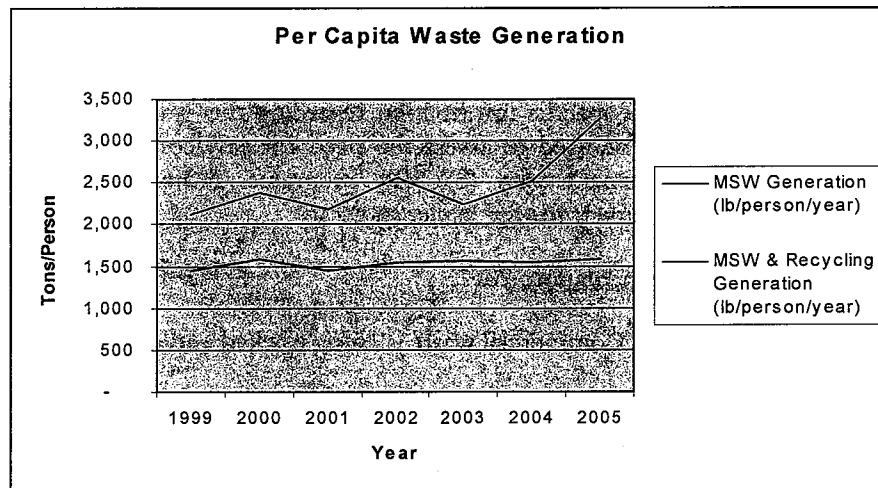
OBJECTIVE A2: Maintain Balance between Solid Waste Program Responsibilities and Funding

The purpose of this objective is to provide a clear directive to TCSW and the County government officials to ensure that adequate funding is available for current and proposed solid-waste programs and facilities. Often, goals and services outlined in planning efforts do not align with staff availability or budgets. This also applies to the need to forecast capital improvements and adjust solid-waste rates to provide the required funding. Likewise, it is important for the public to understand the connection between funding, the availability of TCSW resources, and attainment of SWMP goals.

Action A2.a) Evaluate rates relative to solid waste, programs, staffing levels, and capital improvements to ensure achievement of the goals of this plan.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Metric: Balanced budget, staff time, and program needs.



OBJECTIVE B1: Provide Adequate System Capacity as Needed

The primary mission of TCSW is to ensure that the residents of Thurston County are provided with adequate opportunities to manage waste materials in order to protect the health of the community and the environment. TCSW must provide the capacity

in the system to dispose of all waste that is generated. TCSW currently meets these needs by providing a system that includes a transfer station and several satellite drop-box facilities (see Section 2 of the System Assessment), and by offering recycling services to reduce the amount of waste that is landfilled. The per capita waste generation rate in the county has increased at an average of 3 percent per year since 1999. TCSW has established the goal of reducing waste generation; however, the County must be prepared for long-term increases in waste handling, while also handling the materials economically.

Action B1.a) Complete facility needs analysis.

A facility needs assessment should be prepared to assist TCSW in planning for the future development of solid-waste and recycling facilities. The study should evaluate the financial impact of improvements to the existing transfer facility at the WARC versus locating a new facility in the southern part of the county. The evaluation should consider siting, construction, operation, maintenance, and waste transportation costs associated with various options. The study may also include alternative grading criteria, such as waste-handling efficiency or carbon emissions. The analysis should consider the cost along with the current waste generation referenced in the Planning Tool developed for the System Assessment (see System Assessment, Figure 6-1).

Implementation: 2009.

Metric: Assess current need for additional waste- and/or recyclables-handling capacity at the WARC or a new location.

Action B1.b) Explore feasibility for creation of Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) for use of the Centralia Transfer Station or jointly site a new facility to provide additional waste/recycling-handling capacity.

An IGA with Lewis County for the use of the Centralia Transfer Station under non-emergency situations could allow TCSW to alleviate the pressure on the transfer station at the WARC by routing collection vehicles or residential users from south Thurston County to the Centralia Transfer Station. TCSW may also consider a discussion of jointly siting a new regional recycling and transfer facility with Lewis County and/or other neighboring counties to partially defray development costs. The regional facility could provide services that are currently unavailable, such as C/D recycling and supplemental transfer capacity for disposal.

Implementation: 2010.

Metric: Conduct a regional discussion of solid-waste capacity and recycling needs with Lewis County and/or other neighboring counties.

OBJECTIVE B2: Restructuring the WARC to Decrease Self-Hauler Traffic Congestion and Stimulate Reduction, Reuse, and Recovery

The WARC has been experiencing severe traffic congestion over the past several years, as documented in Section 4 of the System Assessment. The traffic situation at the WARC can be improved through methods that will focus on increased reduction, reuse, and recovery of materials. Improvements at the WARC will also result in increased safety for users of the facility.

Action B2.a) Separate commercial haulers and self-hauler systems.

Traffic congestion at the WARC is generally the result of high volumes of self-haulers. The self-haulers generally account for less than 15 percent of the material tonnage received, and more than 85 percent of the total transactions. Commercial collection vehicles account for 75 percent of the waste and make up only 15 percent of the transactions at the scale houses. As a result of the congestion caused by self-haulers, the efficiency of commercial collection vehicles is severely impacted, resulting in reduced system capacity. Eliminating self-hauler and commercial hauler interactions at the scales and routes in the facility will improve the efficiency of the commercial haulers using the facility and will potentially increase the capacity of the transfer station. Improving the commercial haulers' use of the facility may result in lower curbside rates, encouraging higher curbside service participation county-wide.

Implementation: 2011.

Metric: Construct separate entrances for self-haulers (who do not hold accounts) and commercial haulers (account holders) to reduce traffic congestion for the largest volume of waste entering the facility.

Action B2.b) Modify existing public Z-wall to a "resource recovery" concept with voluntary recycling.

Providing recycling opportunities along with the disposal option has been shown to increase recovery at several NW transfer facilities. The increased recovery of recyclables in the paid-use area will help to offset the recycling cost for these materials and would allow self-haulers to deposit materials in a single location rather than in several different locations. Expansion of the Z-wall facility may be required in order to offer the "resource recovery" concept without a reduction in the capacity of the facility.

Implementation: 2010.

Metric: Complete pilot in 2009 and initiate full-scale operation in 2010.

Action B2.c) Create signage and literature for WARC users.

Simplification of signage at the WARC for self-haulers would improve navigation through the facility. Improved signage would reduce confusion and congestion in the facility. TCSW may also consider the placement of signage in the queue line to advertise programs.

Implementation: 2009.

Metric: The County has reevaluated self-hauler signage for highest-impact placement and readability and has installed revised signage.

Action B2.d) Establish a transaction fee to cover administration cost (scale house and billing).

Transaction fees should be assessed to all facility users to cover the full cost of the transaction, including staffing, credit card fees, and equipment.

Implementation: 2011.

Metric: The County has established a transaction fee to cover the full cost of the individual transaction.

Action B2.e) Increase minimum weight for the transaction basis.

Establishing a minimum weight for the transaction basis raises the financial incentive for self-haulers to accumulate more material before going to the WARC, thus reducing the number of transactions.

Implementation: 2009.

Metric: Evaluate and establish a new minimum-weight basis for the scale house transaction.

Action B2.f) Accept credit and debit payment.

Most public users would prefer to be able to use credit or debit cards for payment. This would reduce the individual transaction time expected for the outbound transaction, eliminating the need for checks.

Implementation: 2009.

Metric: Scale houses accept credit and debit card payments.

Action B2.g) Round up transaction charges to the nearest \$1.

The current fee system calculates the total charge on a decimal ton basis, often resulting in the need to maintain coins for change. The coins must be stored on site and can become problematic if insufficient amounts are available on a weekend.

Implementation: 2009.

Metric: The County has evaluated and implemented rounding of the facility usage charge.

OBJECTIVE B3: Increase Diversion at WARC by Operators

Waste-diversion operations are required in the transfer station operations contract and the yard-waste-composting contracts. The WARC operators are responsible for all back-end recovery of recyclable material (after disposal at the WARC); the County should review alternate methods for recovery of materials at the WARC.

Action B3.a) Amend operation and disposal contracts for increased diversion opportunities.

TCSW should review and amend the operation and composting contracts to increase the diversion of materials from the waste stream at the WARC. The update should include administrative, operational, and financial considerations in the contracts.

It should be noted that the preferred method of material recovery is separation before processing at the transfer station. The transfer station operations contract already requires recovery of 5 percent of the incoming material using the WARC sort line. Simply increasing the required recovery percentage may have the unintended consequence of reducing the capacity of the transfer station, because the sorting process slows the overall handling speed for the waste. Operational impacts of anticipated changes should be thoroughly discussed with the contractor before implementation.

Implementation: 2010.

Metric: Review and amend operation and disposal contracts for diversion opportunities.

OBJECTIVE B4: Increase Recycling by Expanding Rochester and Rainier Drop-Box Services

Users of the drop-box facilities have a reduced opportunity to recycle certain bulky materials because of the remote nature of these facilities. These users are often required to throw easily recycled material into disposal drop boxes because there are no recycling containers for these materials or they will not fit in the provided recycling bins (e.g., yard waste, bulky metal items).

Action B4.a) Add yard waste to drop-box sites and charge accordingly.

Yard-waste containers at the Rochester and Rainier drop-box facilities would be consistent with the level of service provided throughout the rest of the county. Material from the drop box could be direct-hauled to the Silver Springs composting facility and weighed on their scales.

Yard-waste composting would also offer rural residents an alternative to burning yard waste, resulting in an improvement to air quality.

Implementation: 2011.

Metric: Implement yard-waste services at Rochester and Rainier.

Action B4.b) Add bulk recycling (appliances, electronics, large metal, C/D) at drop-box sites.

Recycling of large, bulky items is currently limited to the WARC facility, forcing residents to travel to the WARC or to inappropriately throw away items that should be recycled. Drop-off areas for these large-sized items would result in proper separation of appliances, large metal, C/D, and electronics, and may also reduce the toxicity of the waste stream.

Implementation: 2011.

Metric: Implement bulk recycling service at Rochester and Rainier drop-box facilities.

OBJECTIVE C1: Increase Community Education and Program Development

Increasing community outreach and education is an ongoing priority for the County. While this objective is of high importance, it is difficult to measure its direct impact on total waste landfilled. Therefore, this objective cannot be directly correlated with general disposal reduction but can be tracked as individual efforts.

Action C1.a) Expand general education and outreach through media, presentations, events, billing inserts, etc., for residential, commercial, and multifamily sectors.

The County continues to enhance and develop programs and outreach opportunities for the residential and commercial sectors through a variety of media types.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Metric: Increase number of contacts made each year.

Action C1.b) Increase number of school presentations.

TCSW intends to increase the number of school presentations over the next planning cycle, which will lead to an increased number of schools needing assistance with full program development and implementation.

Implementation: 2010.

Metric: Number of presentations, percentage increase over previous year.

Action C1.c) Increase assistance to schools with development, startup, and maintenance of waste-diversion programs.

Assistance to schools is currently limited by staff availability. Increasing school-oriented programs will require additional staff time but will provide opportunities for education and general waste reduction.

Implementation: 2011.

Metric: Number of schools with active waste diversion programs, percentage increase over previous year.

OBJECTIVE C2: Increase Reuse and Recycling Partnership Opportunities

At the WARC and various locations in Thurston County, partnerships currently exist with private and nonprofit organizations to collect and recycle or reuse various types of materials. These organizations support the mission of TCSW and fill a valuable function in the solid-waste system.

Action C2.a) Promote private reuse and recycling locations and develop private-sector / government partnerships for sites and programs.

Promotion of the private and nonprofit reuse/recycling locations will increase awareness among county residents and foster more use of these facilities as an alternative to disposal. The potential for a public/private partnership may also be beneficial for establishing a facility that can fulfill a specific need in the solid-waste system, such as a C/D recycling facility.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Metric: Private and nonprofit reuse and recycling organizations are actively promoted as part of the solid-waste system: public/private partnerships are evaluated as opportunities arise.

OBJECTIVE C3: Increase Commercial Recycling Participation

It is important for TCSW to implement programs that will increase commercial recycling participation. Commercial recycling is not mandated or regulated in Thurston County. Participation in voluntary programs is limited, primarily because of the cost of service. Likewise, commercial recycling services differ from residential, which can be frustrating and confusing for the public because they have to learn different rules for recycling at home and at work. National averages indicate that approximately 40 percent of a municipality's waste and recycling materials is generated at work (commercial, industry, and governmental), showing that attention to this sector can have a significant impact on the amount of material disposed of.

Action C3.a) Form and facilitate a Business Recycling Focus Group.

TCSW will actively support efforts by business associations or local agencies to organize a Business Recycling Focus Group. The group should include representatives from a variety of local businesses, waste haulers/recyclers, and County and city waste management staff. The group should meet several times per year to discuss needs, opportunities, and barriers to recycling in Thurston County. TCSW can also participate in the forum to educate business leaders on local and national waste issues that are relevant to the group.

Implementation: 2010.

Metric: TCSW actively supports business recycling focus groups in the county.

Action C3.b) Work with hauler to provide material commingling in the same manner as the residential mix where applicable (where there is not a large amount of paper) for program consistency, cost effectiveness, and space savings.

Commercial businesses can benefit from receiving the same commingled recycling service as that offered to residents. Exploring opportunities to provide this service where appropriate will contribute to the achievement of waste-reduction goals. Consistency between residential and commercial recycling services will allow residents to follow the same rules at work and at home. Consistency must be balanced with the need for clean, recyclable material and available technology to sort recyclables before recycling. Establishing separation for certain high-volume materials that a certain type of business may produce would help the recycler meet its needs for collection of certain high-grade recyclables streams. TCSW does not currently have the authority related to commercial recycle collection.

Implementation: 2012.

Metric: Commercial recycling haulers offer commingled collection services.

Action C3.c) Implement a business assistance program.

TCSW will implement a business assistance program by offering waste audits or guidance for waste self-audits to Thurston County businesses. TCSW supports existing business programs such as Thurston County Chamber of Commerce Green Business Awards Program and LeMay Enterprises, Inc.'s (LeMay) Certified Green Program and will promote these programs as part of its business assistance.

Implementation: 2010.

Metric: Provide waste audits and/or guidance for self-audits to businesses upon request.

Action C3.d) Consider mandatory commercial recycling if the recycling goal of a 15% increase is not met.

If a commercial recycling goal reflecting a 15% increase is not met, a regulatory mechanism will be evaluated for the next planning period to meet SWMP goals.

Implementation: 2014

Metric: Review mandatory commercial recycling programs if goals are not met

OBJECTIVE C4: Increase Consistency for Recyclables Collection County-Wide

Increasing consistency between recycling and waste disposal throughout the county will increase recycling participation and waste-reduction opportunities. This is also an issue being addressed at a regional level by the Department of Ecology.

Action C4.a) Work with private haulers and City of Olympia to achieve consistency for recyclables collection among all jurisdictions for residential and commercial accounts to extent practical.

Implementation: 2012/2013.

Metric: Consistent recycling and disposal services are offered throughout Thurston County.

OBJECTIVE C5: Increase the Effectiveness of E-Waste Recycling Programs

In 2006, the State of Washington passed Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6428 (ESSB 6428) to establish convenient, safe, and environmentally friendly recycling of specified electronic products (televisions, computer monitors, laptops, and desktop computers) beginning January 1, 2009. The financial burden of recycling these products rests primarily on the producers of the material, with the objective that they

will manufacture less toxic and more easily recycled products over time. TCSW intends to support and increase these efforts county-wide.

Action C5.a) Evaluate and implement, as needed, additional recycling drop-offs for e-waste, with consideration of products not included in the producer take-back programs.

ESSB 6428 does not cover all electronic products manufactured or sold in the state; TCSW will consider opportunities to provide additional collection services for these materials. Opportunities for reimbursement funding through manufacturers' take-back programs should also be pursued through the Product Stewardship Council.

Implementation: 2011.

Metric: Adequate opportunities exist in Thurston County for residents to recycle all e-waste.

OBJECTIVE C6: Increase Advocacy for Policy Changes to Improve Waste Reduction and Recycling

The purpose of this objective is to define policy and programs outside of TCSW jurisdiction that play an important role in waste management in the county and state-wide. TCSW intends to promote these programs and collaborate with other entities to implement the following actions.

Action C6.a) Promote product stewardship policies.

Product stewardship policies, such as those outlined in ESSB 6428, support waste-reduction goals by diverting waste from the landfill back to the producer. Likewise, it requires the producer to consider the durability and recyclability of its products since it is now responsible for all end-of-life management. Product stewardship also relieves the public of the financial responsibility for disposal of commodities once the useful life of these products has expired. Promoting product stewardship is an important objective of the State of Washington's Beyond Waste Plan and will be promoted by TCSW throughout the county.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Metric: Percentage increase in product take-back policies.

Action C6.b) Work with other counties to promote revisions to WUTC process (local control of rate review, etc).

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) currently regulates solid-waste utility rates for residential services throughout Washington. The process affords counties little opportunity for input during the rate review process or

with regard to quality of service that is provided. The process also limits the ability of the counties to require detailed information of certificated haulers, except through County ordinance.

Implementation: Ongoing.

Metric: Regular participation in discussions of WUTC process revisions with other Washington counties, and advocacy of policy revision.

Action C6.c) Collaborate with building departments to encourage and promote green building standards and the use of C/D recycling plans.

A significant portion of materials and resources goes into the construction and operation of buildings. Green building standards often include recycling plans for C/D during construction and require the use of recycled building materials, as well as recycling and waste-management plans for the operation of the building. In the county, C/D materials make up approximately 23 percent of the overall waste stream and represent a significant opportunity to reduce total waste landfilled. For this reason, TCSW will actively advocate the requirement of C/D recycling plans during construction as part of the building permit process, as well as the use of green building techniques generally. Since building permits are within the jurisdiction of local building departments, TCSW will collaborate to develop this policy with city and county departments and will provide support as necessary for program development and implementation.

Implementation: 2012/2013.

Metric: Construction recycling plans are required by city and/or county building departments as a requirement for obtaining a building permit.

Action C6.d) Consider mandatory C/D recycling deposits if the recycling goal of a 15% increase is not met.

If the C/D recycling objective of a 15% increase is not met, a regulatory mechanism will be considered for the next planning period to meet SWMP goals. C/D recycling deposits would be required to pull a building permit, with the deposit returned after evidence of achieving the recycling goal, or a prorated portion for partial compliance, is provided.

Implementation: After 2014.

Metric: Consider mandatory C/D recycling deposits if goals are not met.

OBJECTIVE C7: Increase Information for Reduction, Reuse, Recycling, and Buying Recycled

The County intends to impact waste reduction by providing to the public information and resources for reuse and recycling opportunities, environmentally preferable purchasing, and models of increasing sustainable operations.

Action C7.a) Serve as an example by implementing Thurston County's Sustainability Policy.

The County recently adopted a sustainability policy that directs it to become a highly visible model for the county's businesses, citizens, and local government by incorporating environmentally sustainable practices into its operations and services. Key components of this strategy include minimization of impacts of the buildings and transportation used by city employees, reducing and recycling materials, procuring resources with little impact on human health and the environment, and encouraging energy conservation and efficiency. Implementation of this strategy will promote waste reduction in the county and will also provide a model for others to emulate.

Implementation: 2010.

Metric: County departments comply with the sustainability policy.

Action C7.b) Provide Web-based resources and implementation strategies for local jurisdictions and businesses to use as a template.

The County will provide Web-based resources and models focusing on recycling and reuse opportunities and sustainability programs and models to be used by the public and private sectors. Examples of these resources include the County's sustainability policy, environmentally preferable purchasing policies, and 2Good2Toss.

Implementation: 2010.

Metric: Reduction and reuse information is available and actively promoted.

OBJECTIVE C8: Increase Residential Curbside Participation and Recycling

Curbside waste and recycling collection services is currently available countywide but is not mandatory. Residents that do not subscribe to curbside service self-haul trash to county collection facilities. As described in Action Item B2.a, traffic congestion at the WARC is generally the result of high volumes of self-haulers which account for 85% of the transactions.

Households that subscribe to curbside trash collection pay for and automatically receive recycling service. It is logical to assume residents would recycle more of their waste if using curbside service as opposed to self-hauling.

Reducing the number of residential self-haulers would decrease demands on the facility and increase residential recycling at the curb.

Action C8.a) Evaluate mandatory residential curbside trash and recycling collection if the number of self-haulers does not decrease by 5%.

If the number residential self-haulers is not reduced through other incentives and mechanisms, a regulatory mechanism will be considered for the next planning period. Mandatory waste and recycling service county-wide would ensure reduced traffic at the WARC and provide all residents of the county with convenient recycling service.

Implementation: After 2014.

Metric: Consider mandatory collection throughout the county if residential self-haul traffic is not reduced by 5% .

OBJECTIVE D1: Increase Opportunities for Organics Recycling

Increasing opportunities for recycling of organics (which are a large portion of the waste stream) is high on the County's list of priorities for the next five years. Capitalizing on these opportunities will help reduce overall waste landfilled per capita and will increase the total quantity of material recycled and the potential for producing additional recycled end products such as compost.

Action D1.a) Establish use of WARC as food-waste transfer site.

To effectively manage organics waste in the county, a transfer site is required. The transfer site allows residential and commercial collection vehicles to offload their collected material in a central location, where it is then reloaded into larger-capacity transfer trucks for delivery to the composting facility. Without a transfer site, the economics of the service quickly become unfavorable.

Implementation: 2009.

Metric: The WARC acts as the transfer point for all collected organic materials before transfer to composting or energy-recovery facilities.

Action D1.b) Add food waste to curbside yard debris collection for residents.

The composting facility currently receiving Thurston County's yard waste (Silver Springs) is permitted to manage food waste in addition to yard debris. Several jurisdictions in Washington have successfully implemented food-waste composting by allowing residents to deposit food waste in the yard-waste collection containers. Implementation of this type of program county-wide would allow TCSW to take advantage of existing infrastructure to manage this material, reducing per capita disposal.

TCSW intends to provide resources and information to residents regarding organic materials that may be added to yard debris for composting.

Implementation: 2009.

Metric: Implementation of education and outreach program. Track participation and tonnage.

Action D1.c) Implement food-waste collection program at schools and businesses; assist with setup and training.

TCSW's commercial food-waste pilot program, currently available to certain institutional and commercial businesses, will be evaluated and adapted for large-scale implementation over the next planning period. TCSW will provide assistance in startup and education for these programs.

Implementation: 2014.

Metric: Full-scale implementation of commercial food waste program. Track participation and tonnage

OBJECTIVE E1: Increase C/D Recovery

The amount of C/D in the waste stream can be decreased by enhancing the visibility of the C/D program, improving C/D recovery opportunities, and increasing the yield of C/D recovery operations.

The following actions can be implemented to achieve TCSW's objective of increasing county-wide C/D recovery:

Action E1.a) Evaluate potential locations and partnerships for a regional C/D recovery facility.

Local jurisdictions and businesses have indicated a desire to attract a one-stop C/D processing facility, similar to Recovery One in Tacoma. TCSW should consider the potential feasibility of and development options for this type of facility. The facility could be publicly or privately developed. Potential locations should be considered

that would allow the facility to serve as a regional processor. Other potential sites could include Olympia, since developing a C/D facility somewhere in the county is a goal of its plan. TCSW could also encourage a partnership between another contractor and LeMay to develop the facility at the Pacific Disposal site in Lacey. A regional facility could potentially be sited in or could additionally serve Mason, Lewis, South Pierce, and/or Grays Harbor counties.

Implementation: 2010.

Metric: Complete evaluation for C/D processing facility.

Action E1.b) Establish C/D rates at the WARC to encourage mixed and source-separated C/D recycling.

Establishing a drop-off rate for mixed recyclable C/D that is lower than municipal solid waste, and a second rate for source-separated C/D commodities that is lower than for the mixed C/D, provides a financial incentive for system users to voluntarily separate C/D materials. Because construction materials tend to be heavy and cost more to dispose of, the incentive to take advantage of one of the lower rates is increased. Because tiered rates could cause the WARC to compete with a new C/D facility, this action should be considered in conjunction with Action No. C1.a above.

Implementation: 2011

Metric: Track and compare C/D and source-separated C/D using the gate data on an annual basis and against waste characterization data (2009 and 2013).

Action E1.c) Increase C/D recovery reimbursement to facility operator.

The current contracts for the operation of the WARC and for the transport and disposal of waste from the WARC are both held by the same contractor team. The facility operation contract provides an incentive payment equal to 30 percent of the avoided disposal fee for exceeding the minimum recovery requirement. Because both parties are compensated for waste managed under each contract, it is in the financial interest of the contractors to handle waste under both contracts (transfer and disposal). To strengthen the incentive under the transfer station contract to recover C/D recyclables from the waste stream, TCSW could increase the reimbursement such that similar financial benefit occurs under both scenarios, at a minimum, or that the contractor team is rewarded more for recovered than for disposed-of materials. Another opportunity may be to establish a profit-sharing program from the sales of recovered materials, which would account for current market value of various materials.

Implementation: 2011.

Metric: Compare recycled quantities of C/D before and after the contract incentive has been modified.

OBJECTIVE E2: Increase Waste Reduction, Reuse, and Recycling for New Buildings and Building Remodels

Only a modest amount of C/D debris is reused because it is generally less expensive to purchase new than to purchase used or recycled building materials. Reduction of waste and increase in reuse and recycling in building construction by promoting opportunities and resources will provide more material and market demand to alter this trend.

Action E2.a) Promote available reuse opportunities and resources to the building community.

The general slowdown in the construction market has slowed business to the point that builders groups (e.g., the Master Builders and Eco Builders Guild) are willing to participate in discussions to develop programs that they can implement to meet the new demand for “greener” building practices and waste reduction. By working with builders during the lower levels of construction activity, TCSW and jurisdictions may be able to more effectively make the waste-reduction programs mainstream and work out any challenges before the level of construction activity rises again.

This objective is mutually supportive of objective R7 b., which provides Web-based resources for the community, including access to reuse opportunities such as Craigslist and 2Good2Toss.com.

Implementation: 2011.

Metric: C/D recycling and reuse information is readily available to residents and the building community. Educational programs have been implemented.

APPENDIX C

COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST



Plan Requirements	Plan Location
1) A detailed inventory and description of all existing solid-waste-handling facilities, including an inventory of any deficiencies in meeting current solid-waste-handling needs.	System Assessment Sections 2.7, 4.3, and 4.4
2) The estimated long-range needs for solid-waste-handling facilities projected 20 years into the future.	System Assessment Section 3 Section 6
3) A program for the orderly development of solid-waste-handling facilities in a manner consistent with the plans for the entire county, which shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Meet the minimum functional standards for solid-waste handling adopted by the department and all laws and regulations relating to air and water pollution, fire prevention, flood control, and protection of public health; (b) Take into account the comprehensive land use plan of each jurisdiction; (c) Contain a six-year construction and capital acquisition program for solid-waste-handling facilities; and (d) Contain a plan for financing both capital costs and operational expenditures of the proposed solid-waste management system. 	Action Plan Section 3.2, Table 3-2 WUTC Cost Assessment
4) A program for surveillance and control.	See section 2.4
5) A current inventory and description of solid-waste collection needs and operations within each respective jurisdiction, which shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any franchise for solid-waste collection granted by the WUTC in the respective jurisdictions, including the name of the holder of the franchise and the address of his or her place of business and the area covered by the franchise; (b) Any city solid-waste operation within the county and the boundaries of such operation; (c) The population density of each area serviced by a city operation or by a franchised operation within the respective jurisdictions; (d) The projected solid-waste collection needs for the respective jurisdictions for the next six years. 	System Assessment Sections 2.1, 2.6, 2.7, and 2.8 SWMP Appendix D SWMP Appendix E System Assessment Figure 3-1 and 3-2 Toward Zero Waste Chapter 10 Rest of county is private collection contracts
6) A comprehensive waste-reduction and recycling element that, in accordance with the <i>priorities</i> (listed in next cell) established in Revised Code of Washington (RCW) <u>70.95.010</u> , provides programs that (a) reduce the amount of waste generated, (b) provide incentives and mechanisms for source separation, and (c) establish recycling opportunities for the source-separated waste.	System Assessment Sections 2.5, 2.7, 2.8. 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, and 5.4 Action Plan Table 3-1

Plan Requirements	Plan Location
<p>7) The waste-reduction and recycling element shall include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Waste-reduction strategies; (b) Source-separation strategies, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Programs for the collection of source-separated materials from residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs shall include collection of source-separated recyclable materials from single and multiple family residences, unless the department approves an alternative program, according to the criteria in the planning guidelines. Such criteria shall include: Anticipated recovery rates and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials, unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning period, utilization of environmentally sound waste-reduction and recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate. In rural areas, these programs shall include but not be limited to drop-off boxes, buy-back centers, or a combination of both, at each solid-waste transfer, processing, or disposal site, or at locations convenient to the residents of the county. The drop-off boxes and buy-back centers may be owned or operated by public, nonprofit, or private persons; (ii) Programs to monitor the collection of source-separated waste at nonresidential sites where there is sufficient density to sustain a program; (iii) Programs to collect yard waste, if the county or city submitting the plan finds that there are adequate markets or capacity for composted yard waste within or near the service area to consume the majority of the material collected; and (iv) Programs to educate and promote the concepts of waste reduction and recycling; (c) Recycling strategies, including a description of markets for recyclables, a review of waste-generation trends, a description of waste composition, a discussion and description of existing programs and any additional programs needed to assist public and private sector recycling, and an implementation schedule for the designation of specific materials to be collected for recycling, and for the provision of recycling collection services. 	<p>System Assessment Sections 5.1 through 5.4 System Assessment Sections 5.1 through 5.4</p> <p>System Assessment Sections 2.5, 5.1 through 5.4 Action Plan Table 3-1</p>
<p>(d) Other information the county or city submitting the plan determines is necessary.</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>8) An assessment of the plan's impact on the costs of solid waste collection. The assessment shall be prepared in conformance with guidelines established by the WUTC. The commission shall cooperate with the Washington State association of counties and the association of Washington cities in establishing such guidelines.</p>	<p>WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire</p>
<p>9) A review of potential areas that meet the criteria as outlined in RCW <u>70.95.165</u>. (Disposal Facility Siting)</p>	<p>This information will be prepared during the facility site selection process when a new facility is sited. Existing facilities are permitted and therefore meet the criteria of RCW 70.95.165.</p>

APPENDIX D

WASTE SERVICES CONTACT INFORMATION



WASTE SERVICES CONTACT INFORMATION

City of Olympia Public Works

924 7th Ave. SE, Suite A
PO Box 1967
Olympia WA 98507

New Service: (360) 753-8362

General: (360)753-8588

LeMay, Inc.

Cooper Point, Steamboat Island

Butler's Cove - (360) 923-0111 or e-mail pacificdisposal@lemayinc.com

Yelm/Rainier

Rural Refuse - (360) 923-0111 or e-mail pacificdisposal@lemayinc.com

Tenino, Rochester and the rest of southwest Thurston County

Joe's Refuse - (360) 736-4769 or e-mail centraliaoffice@lemayinc.com

Bucoda

Call the Town of Bucoda to arrange for service with LeMay, 278-3525

Lacey, Tumwater and remaining areas of unincorporated Thurston County

Pacific Disposal - (360) 923-0111 or e-mail pacificdisposal@lemayinc.com

Summit Lake

Pacific Disposal - (360) 923-0111 or e-mail pacificdisposal@lemayinc.com




APPENDIX E

WASTE SERVICES MAP (WUTC DISTRICTS)

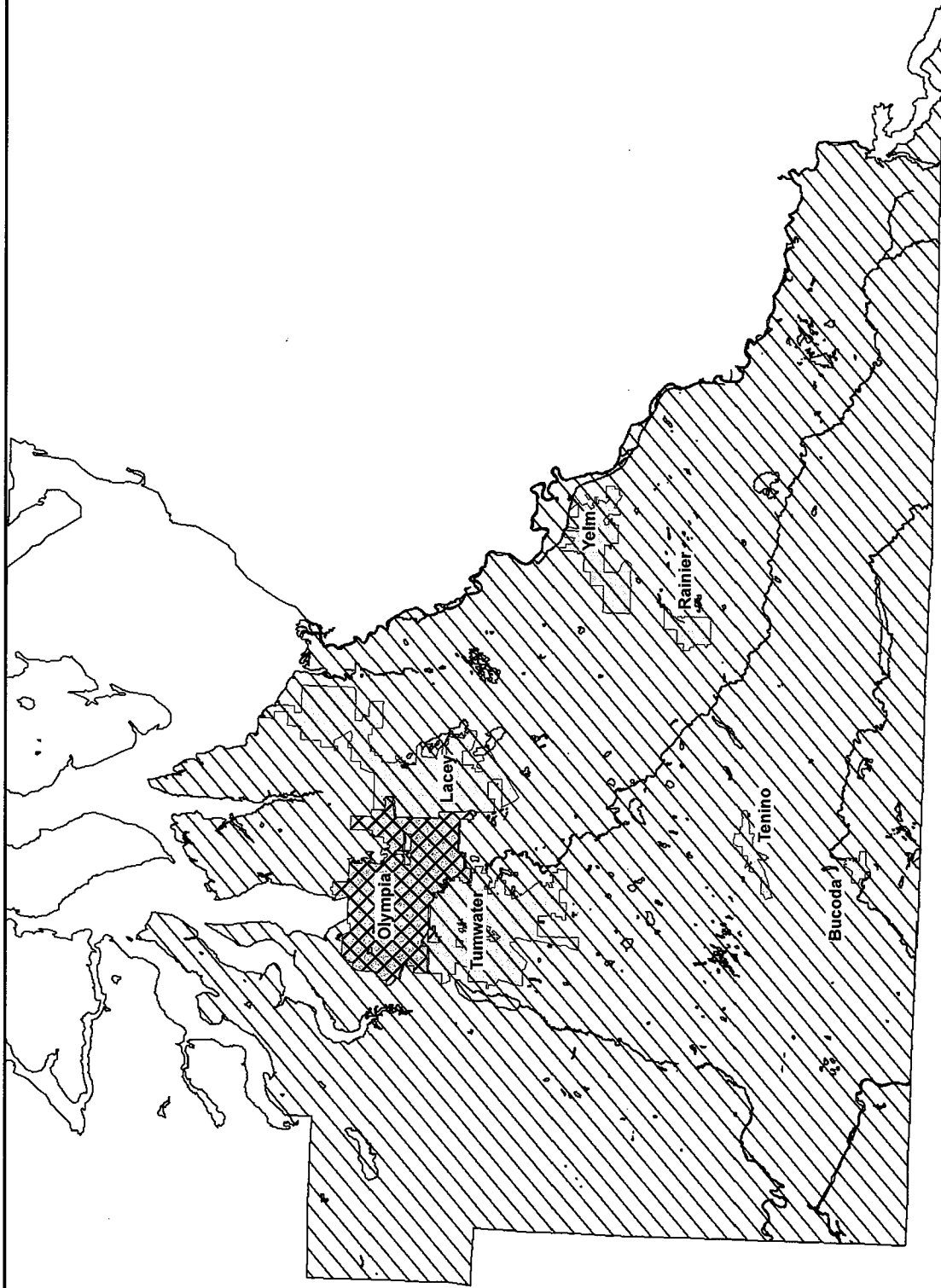
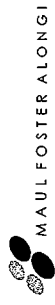


Figure
Thurston County
Solid Waste
Management Plan
 Thurston County,
 Washington
 DRAFT

Legend

-  City franchised waste collection
-  LeMay Inc.
-  UTC certificate number: G000098

Source: County and City Data (2008) obtained from Thurston County Geobase Center



APPENDIX F

COST ASSESSMENT



COST ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Please provide the information requested below:

PLAN PREPARED FOR THE COUNTY OF: Thurston

PREPARED BY: Maul Foster & Alongi, Inc. (Erik Bakkom) (360) 694-2691
Thurston County Solid Waste (Scott Schimelfineg) (360) 357-2491

DATE: May 19, 2009

DEFINITIONS

Please provide these definitions as used in the Solid Waste Management Plan and the Cost Assessment Questionnaire.

Throughout this document:

YR.1 shall refer to **2009**.

YR.3 shall refer to **2011**.

YR.6 shall refer to **2014**.

Year refers to (circle one) **calendar** (Jan 01 - Dec 31)
fiscal (Jul 01 - Jun 30)

Preparation Note:

The Solid Waste System Assessment that contains Thurston County's population and waste projections was completed at the end of 2007. This Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) was begun in early 2008 and is based on the projections contained within the System Assessment. Beginning in 2007 and continuing through 2008 and 2009, Thurston County and the rest of the nation have slid into a serious recession. The recession has led to a significant change in waste generation habits, reducing disposal volumes by 10 to 20%.

The actions recommended within the SWMP are meant to generally guide activities conducted by Thurston County Solid Waste, however they must also be regularly reviewed and adjusted based on current needs and funding. Due to the recession and the decrease in waste volume, revenues for the department have decreased. However, the decreased volume has also reduced the need for additional disposal capacity. These changes do not require a revision of the overall SWMP and/or System Assessment. The schedule for the capital facilities recommended by the System Assessment needs to be considered to be longer than what is shown in the planning tool (System Assessment, Figure 6-1) due to the decreased waste tonnage. The future need for a new transfer station will be evaluated annually by comparing the year-end tonnage to the planning tool.

The waste projections contained in this Cost Assessment have been revised from the System Assessment to reflect current conditions and are based on the year end data for 2008. However, it is important to note that it is not possible to evaluate the current trend with a single year of information. This stresses the importance of the County's ability to utilize the recommendations of the SWMP with consideration to the current staffing and funding requirements, which are changing continually.

1. **DEMOGRAPHICS:** *To assess the generation, recycling and disposal rates of an area, it is necessary to have population data. This information is available from many sources (e.g., the State Data Book, County Business Patterns, or the State Office of Finance and Management).*

1.1 Population

- 1.1.1 *What is the total population of your County/City?*
 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.)*

Population	Year 1 (2008)	Year 3 (2011)	Year 6 (2014)
County	249,000	261,000	279,000
Jurisdiction	249,000	261,000	279,000

1.2 References and Assumptions
 System Assessment Table 3-1

2. WASTE STREAM GENERATION:

- 2.1 **Tonnage Recycled** *Please provide the total tonnage recycled in the base year, and projections for years three and six.*
 2.2 **Tonnage Disposed** *Please provide the total tonnage disposed in the base year, and projections for years three and six.*

Waste Generation	Year 1 (2009)	Year 3 (2011)	Year 6 (2014)
Tons Recycled	144,000	158,000	180,000
Tons Disposed	192,000	204,000	224,000

2.3 References and Assumptions

Based on Table 3-1 of the System Assessment, middle estimate. Reflects a 2.5% reduction in waste disposal volume in 2008 vs. what was originally projected at the time of the System Assessment. Disposal projection assumes mid-range projection from System Assessment at an annual rate of increase equal to 39 lbs/person/year.

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. (Attach additional sheets as necessary.)*

See Table 1 for solid waste reduction programs, costs, and funding.

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

See Table 1 for solid waste reduction programs, costs, and funding.

3.1.3 *Please describe the funding mechanism(s) that will pay the cost of the programs in 3.1.2.*

See Table 1 for solid waste reduction programs, costs, and funding.

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. (Attach additional sheets as necessary.)*

See Table 1 for solid waste recycling programs, costs, and funding.

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.)

LeMay Enterprises, Inc. (G Permit #98, including non-regulated contracts with Cities of Bucoda, Rainier, Tenino, and Yelm)			
	Year 1 (2009*)	Year 3 (2011)	Year 6 (2014)
Residential			
# of Customers	50,808	53,300	57,100
Disposal Tons Collected	37,385	40,000	43,800
Commercial			
# of Customers	2,747	2,900	3,100
Disposal Tons Collected	79,840	85,400	93,600

*As of January 1, 2009.

3.3.2 Other (non-regulated) Solid Waste Collection Programs Fill in the table below for other solid waste collection entities in your jurisdiction. (Make additional copies of this section as necessary to record all such entities in your jurisdiction.)

City of Olympia	Year 1 (2009*)	Year 3 (2011)	Year 6 (2014)
Residential			
# of Customers	12,519	13,100	14,000
Disposal Tons Collected	6,732	7,200	7,900
Commercial			
# of Customers	1,533	1,600	1,700
Disposal Tons Collected	22,922	24,500	26,900

*As of January 1, 2009.

3.4 Energy Recovery & Incineration (ER&I) Programs

There are no ER&I facilities in Thurston County.

3.5 Land Disposal Program

There are no operational landfills in Thurston County.

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.*

See Table 1

3.6.2 *Which cost components are included in these estimates?*

Labor and Benefits

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

See Table 1

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. (Make additional copies of this section as necessary.)

3.7.1 *Describe the program, or provide a page number reference to the plan.*

Existing Programs
Compost Programs
Hazardous Waste Programs
E-Waste Recycling
Landfill Post Closure

3.7.2 *Owner/Operator:* Thurston County

3.7.3 *Is WUTC Regulation Involved?*

No

3.7.4 *Please estimate the anticipated costs for this program, including capital and operating expenses.*

See Table 1

3.7.5 *Please describe the funding mechanism(s) that will recover the cost of this component.*

Tip fees and coordinated prevention grant

3.8 References and Assumptions (attach additional sheets as necessary)

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	Total Revenue Generated (Tip Fee x Tons)
Waste and Recovery Center	Transfer	\$80	\$49.31	Lacey, Washington	Roosevelt Landfill	190,700 ^a	\$15,257,700
Rochester Drop Box	Transfer	\$80 ^b	NA ^a	Rochester, Washington	Roosevelt Landfill via WARC	NA ^b	
Rainier Drop Box	Transfer	\$80 ^b	NA ^a	Rainier, Washington	Roosevelt Landfill via WARC	NA ^b	
Summit Lake Drop Box	Transfer	\$80 ^b	NA ^a	Summit Lake, Washington	Roosevelt Landfill via WARC	NA ^b	

^aThere is no additional transfer cost between the Drop Box facilities and the WARC Transfer Station because this service is included in the base cost of the Transfer Station Operation Agreement (i.e. no additional charge). All transfer costs represent the agreed to rate within the Long Haul and Disposal Agreement.
^bThurston County charges a volume rate at the Drop Box facilities, equivalent to the per ton tip fee at the transfer station, but does not track total tons received from each drop box facility. Waste tons and revenue for the drop box facilities are included in the reported disposed quantity for the Waste and Recovery Center in line 1.

Table 4.1.2 Tip Fee Components

Tip Fee by Facility	Surcharge ^e	City Tax	County Tax	Transportation Cost	Operational Cost	Administration Cost	Closure Costs
Waste and Recovery Center	\$13.47 ^a	\$0	\$0	\$49.31 ^b	\$8.62	\$8.59	\$0
Rochester Drop Box	\$13.47 ^a	\$0	\$0	\$49.31 ^{b,c}	\$8.62	\$8.59	\$0
Rainier Drop Box	\$13.47 ^a	\$0	\$0	\$49.31 ^{b,c}	\$8.62	\$8.59	\$0
Summit Lake Drop Box	\$13.47 ^a	\$0	\$0	\$49.31 ^{b,c}	\$8.62	\$8.59	\$0

^a The surcharge listed represents funding for reduction, recycling, hazardous waste programs and some capital projects (refer to opening note). Future capital projects would require additional funding mechanisms.

^b Transportation cost includes long haul transportation and disposal at Roosevelt Landfill.

^c Thurston County transfer between the three drop box facilities is included in the Transfer Station Operation Contract with LeMay Enterprises, Inc. Disposal fees at the drop box facilities are based on the same per ton rate and 380 lbs/CY.

Table 4.1.3 Funding Mechanism

Name of Program Funding Mechanism will defray costs	Bond Name	Total Bond Debt	Bond Rate	Bond Due Date	Grant Name	Grant Amount	Tip Fee	Taxes	Other	Surcharge
Transfer & Disposal Operations							\$14,307,000			
Administration							\$2,121,000			
Capital Projects							\$1,127,000			
Recycling & Reduction Programs (including Organics Management)					Coordinated Prevention Grant	\$216,000	\$1,379,000			
Hazardous Waste Programs							\$606,000			

Table 4.1.4 Tip Fee Forecast

Tip Fee per Ton by Facility	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Waste and Recovery Center	\$80	\$84	\$88	\$92 ^a	\$96 ^a	\$97 ^a
Rochester Drop Box	\$80	\$84	\$88	\$92 ^a	\$96 ^a	\$97 ^a
Rainier Drop Box	\$80	\$84	\$88	\$92 ^a	\$96 ^a	\$97 ^a
Summit Lake Drop Box	\$80	\$84	\$88	\$92 ^a	\$96 ^a	\$97 ^a

^aThe currently approved rate schedule only extends to 2011. Year 4, 5 and 6 (2012, 2013, and 2014) are estimated. These rates may be revised with approval from the SWAC and the County Commissioners.

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	92%	8%				100%
Recycling	76%	17%		7%		100%
Collection						NA
ER&I						NA
Transfer	100%					100%
Land Disposal	100%					100%
Administration	93%				7%	100%
Other	100%					100%

NA = Not Applicable

Recycling includes composting activities

Collection Tax Rates includes recycling collection revenues (curbside recycling fee, recycling event income, and metal sales from the WARC)

Table 4.2.2 Funding Mechanism by Percentage						
Year Three						
Component	Tip Fee %	Grant %	Bond %	Collection Tax Rates %	Other %	Total
Waste Reduction	92%	8%				100%
Recycling	76%	17%		7%		100%
Collection						NA
ER&I						NA
Transfer	100%					100%
Land Disposal	100%					100%
Administration	93%				7%	100%
Other	100%					100%

Table 4.2.3 Funding Mechanism by Percentage						
Year Six						
Component	Tip Fee %	Grant %	Bond %	Collection Tax Rates %	Other %	Total
Waste Reduction	92%	8%				100%
Recycling	76%	17%		7%		100%
Collection						NA
ER&I						NA
Transfer	100%					100%
Land Disposal	100%					100%
Administration	93%				7%	100%
Other	100%					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.

See Table 1.

4.4 Surplus Funds

Please provide information about any surplus or saved funds that may support your operations.

Thurston County Solid Waste funds do not have any so-called "surplus" or "saved" funds. The Solid Waste Maintenance and Operations fund operates with "retained earnings." Retained earnings are any revenue or unspent budget funds carried over from one year to another. The first \$1.5 million of any year is designated for a Maintenance and Operations reserve. Any amount above \$1.5 million is available to be spent in future budget years as needed. The amount of retained earnings varies each year.

TCSW has four (4) reserves that are maintained within the "Reserve" fund: Post-Closure Reserve, Anticipated Expense Reserve, Construction Reserve and Transfer Station Equipment Reserve.

Post-Closure Reserve: Funds designated for the closed landfill pursuant to 173-350-600(3) with those funds obligated for maintaining all environmental systems for the closed landfill for a thirty year period.

Anticipated Expense Reserve: Funds for pilot programs and any unfunded mandates that are not within the current rates. The Anticipated Expense Reserve currently funds any costs associated with the Solid Waste Management Plan development and implementation, as well as any rate analysis work. This reserve has also in the past been used to finance unanticipated legal issues.

Construction Reserve: Funds that are set aside for construction projects and used when necessary.

Transfer Station Equipment Reserve: Pursuant to the contract with Regional Disposal Company the funds in this reserve are for the future replacement of specific equipment purchased in the original start-up of operations of the Thurston County Transfer Station in 2000.

Table 1
Solid Waste Budget Summary (\$1,000's)
Thurston County Solid Waste

REVENUES	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Disposal Revenues:							
Transfer Station Tipping Fees	15,360.0	16,632.0	17,952.0	19,412.0	20,832.0	22,400.0	23,920.0
Drop Box Tipping Fees	767.2	767.2	767.2	767.2	767.2	767.2	767.2
Yard Waste & Compost	844.8	914.8	987.4	1,067.7	1,145.8	1,232.0	1,315.6
Disposal Revenues	16,972.0	18,314.0	19,706.6	21,246.9	22,745.0	24,399.2	26,002.8
Other Revenues:							
Grants	127.9	129.8	131.8	133.7	135.7	137.8	139.9
Curbside Recycling	60.0	69.0	71.0	73.0	75.0	77.0	80.0
Investment Interest	200.0	7.0	-	-	-	-	-
Misc Revenues	240.0	99.0	100.0	102.0	103.0	105.0	106.0
Other Revenues	627.9	304.8	302.8	308.7	313.7	319.8	325.9
Total Revenues	17,599.9	18,618.8	20,009.3	21,555.6	23,058.7	24,719.0	26,328.7
EXPENSES							
Budgeted Expenses							
Contracted Transfer & Disposal	12,178	12,360	12,546	12,734	12,925	13,119	13,316
WARC Operations	2,164	2,196	2,229	2,263	2,297	2,331	2,366
County Administration	2,136	2,168	2,201	2,234	2,267	2,301	2,336
Capital Projects	1,127	1,144	1,161	1,178	1,196	1,214	1,232
Yard Debris & Organics	855	868	881	894	908	921	935
Recycling & Waste Reduction Programs	740	751	762	774	785	797	809
Hazo House & MRW Programs	726	736	747	759	770	782	793
Total Operating Expenses	19,925	20,224	20,527	20,835	21,148	21,465	21,787
Total Revenues	17,600	18,619	20,009	21,556	23,059	24,719	26,329
Total Expenses	19,925	20,224	20,527	20,835	21,148	21,465	21,787
Operating Income (Loss)	(2,325.22)	(1,605.22)	(518.03)	720.34	1,910.91	3,253.97	4,541.67
Current Funding Status:							
Beginning Cash Balance	3,520	1,195	(410)	(928)	(208)	1,703	4,957
Operating Income (Loss)	(2,325)	(1,605)	(518)	720	1,911	3,254	4,542
Ending Cash Balance	1,195	(410)	(928)	(208)	1,703	4,957	9,498

APPENDIX G

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENTS

**MINUTES OF A REGULAR MEETING OF THE LACEY CITY COUNCIL
HELD THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 2006, AT LACEY COUNCIL
CHAMBERS.**

- CALL TO ORDER:** Mayor Clarkson called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.
- PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:** Mayor Clarkson led the reciting of the Pledge of Allegiance.
- COUNCIL PRESENT:** V. Clarkson, N. Peterson, A. Burgman, G. Sackrison, M. Dean, J. Darby, T. Nelson.
- STAFF PRESENT:** G. Cuoio, K. Ahlf, B. Martin, J. Sheler, D. Ritter, J. Litt, S. Spence, D. Pierpoint, C. Taylor, R. Andrews, T. O'Neal, S. Hawkins.
- APPROVAL OF AGENDA AND CONSENT AGENDA:** **COUNCILMEMBER SACKRISON MOVED TO APPROVE THE AGENDA AND CONSENT AGENDA. DEPUTY MAYOR PETERSON SECONDED. MOTION CARRIED.**
- Consent Agenda Items:
- (a) Minutes from the Special Council Meeting held on March 1, 2006.
 - (b) Minutes from the Special Council Meeting held on March 6, 2006.
 - (c) Minutes from the Regular Council Meeting held on March 9, 2006.
- THE PUBLIC:** Tom Howdeshell, Olympia, asked what happened to the Kite Girl statue and asked if there is a home for Kite Boy.
- Greg Cuoio, City Manager, responded that Kite Girl had been damaged by a hit and run driver and she has been repaired. He noted that Kite Boy has a future location but at this time he is still crated and in storage.
- PUBLIC HEARING:** Mayor Clarkson called the Public Hearing for the City's 2006 Community Economic Revitalization Board (CERB) Job Development Fund (JDF) Application open at 7:03 p.m.
- Scott Spence, Assistant City Manager, explained the background of CERB and the JDF. He reviewed the requirements for applying, types of eligible projects, and the dates for applying for funds. He noted there are handouts available by the Council Chamber door regarding information for the grant process.

Mr. Spence explained the City would be applying for up to \$9.9 million in funding for a project titled "Northeast Lacey Public Infrastructure & Economic Stimulus Project." The projects are comprised of a series of major roadway and utility system improvements to secure placement of a superstore, such as Cabela's within the community and spur ancillary economic development in the area. He explained that the \$9.9 million in JDF funding will apply toward \$29.7 million in public roadway and utility system improvements. Private sector sources will contribute up to \$14.8 million in funding, and the City of Lacey up to \$5 million.

Mr. Spence also displayed a power point presentation describing the breakdown of funds, a map displaying the area, and a conceptual site plan.

Councilmember Burgman asked about how much of Britton Parkway would be widened. Mr. Spence responded it would be approximately 3,000 feet.

Councilmember Sackrison stated that if he recollected correctly, that currently one lane is paved in each direction, and one additional lane would just need to be paved. The sidewalk will not be moved, nor the storm ponds.

Nick Barr, Lacey resident, stated he is 14 years old and President of the Bass Club. He said he supports the 800 acre development site and the proposal for a Cabela's store in that development. He said going to a Cabela's store is a tourist supported industry activity. He testified that it will not put small businesses out of business. He indicated that it is a taxing source and is a business that supports the trade of goods. He indicated that they provide high wage jobs. He closed by saying he supports the application of a grant and to bring Cabela's to Lacey.

Art Smelser, Lacey resident, testified that he supports the proposal and commends the Mayor, Council, and staff for moving in the right direction. He said he has driven over 500 miles out of his way to visit a Cabela's. He said it will be a major attraction for the northwest and supports the development and grant application.

Tom Howdeshell, Olympia resident, testified that he supports the grant application. He asked if the City staff could do all the work, and if they outsourced the work that they have a non-discrimination clause and a set aside fund for apprentices in the contract.

Walt Jorgensen, Olympia, requested an opportunity to submit written comments and if he did, would his comments be considered part of the official record. He also asked that the City extend that comment period.

Ken Ahlf, City Attorney, asked Mr. Jorgensen to proceed to testify.

Mr. Jorgensen requested an extension to submit written comments after a review of the public records.

Councilmember Sackrison stated he was in favor of proceeding with

Councilmember Darby stated the City does not have the luxury of putting off the issue because of the grant deadlines.

Kurt Smelser, Triway Enterprises, testified his support of the grant application. The concept is much larger than just one application for a store, and is actually the beginning of opening up the entire area for development. He concluded by expressing his support for the grant application, for the entire project, and for the overall development strategy for the area.

Mrs. Doren Barr, Lacey resident, testified she has lived in Lacey since 1967. She stated that she was a member of the Thurston County Planning Commission when the land cited for development was in the County. She said it is time Lacey took the leap and did something with the land and start development in the NE area. She said this is a great place to live, and chose this area to raise her family. She encouraged the Council to pass the Resolution.

Charlotte Taylor, City Clerk, indicated a letter was received from Tom Kalkwarf and has been entered into the public record.

Mayor Clarkson closed the Public Hearing at 7:29 p.m.

(See Resolutions for action.)

PROCLAMATION:

Mayor Clarkson proclaimed April 2006 as Records and Information Management Month.

**REFERRAL FROM
HEARINGS EXAMINER:**

Sarah Hawkins, Associate Planner, presented the Preliminary Plat of Hawks Prairie Phase 2 Unit 15. The application was submitted by Hawks Prairie Land Associates LLC to subdivide approximately 13.82 acres of land into 61 residential lots. The site is located east of Marvin Road NE, northwest of Jenamar Way NE and Hawks Prairie Phase II, Unit 10, is within the northwest corner of the Hawks Prairie Planned Community.

Ms. Hawkins explained a public hearing was held on February 27, 2006, and there was no testimony or written testimony from the public. The Hearings Examiner has recommended approval of the subdivision with the conditions of approval suggested by staff as modified.

Deputy Mayor Peterson asked if it was possible to install "purple pipe" at the time they are installing domestic water pipe.

Dennis Ritter, Public Works Director, stated that staff and Council have been discussing purple pipe for a number of years, but the City can not require at this time because we do not have a standard or policy to implement.

Councilmember Sackrison said we need to have some discussion with the developers, because clearly water is an issue, and the longer we wait, the worse it gets.

Deputy Mayor Peterson stated the City needs to implement a purple pipe program as soon as possible because it is becoming critical and we are losing the opportunity with every development that is approved.

Dennis Ritter stated he will bring forth some more information to the Utilities Committee in the near future.

COUNCILMEMBER SACKRISON MOVED TO APPROVE THE PRELIMINARY PLAT OF HAWKS PRAIRIE PHASE 2, UNIT 15 FOR 61 RESIDENTIAL LOTS, AND ACCEPT THE HEARINGS EXAMINERS RECOMMENDATION AND CONDITIONS AS SUGGESTED BY CITY STAFF. COUNCILMEMBER DARBY SECONDED. MOTION CARRIED.

Ryan Andrews, Associate Planner, presented Case #04-311 an application submitted by Viking Investments LLC to subdivide approximately 10.34 acres into 69 residential lots known as Horizon Pointe Division 7. The project is located south of 66th Avenue SE between Rainier Road SE and Ruddell Road SE.

The Hearings Examiner conducted a Public Hearing on February 27, 2006 and no one from the public testified or submitted written testimony. The Hearings Examiner has recommended approval of the subdivision with the conditions of approval suggested by staff as modified.

Ryan Andrews talked about the historical house on site and that the developer is working with the City and the Historical Commission regarding relocating the structure and its restoration.

DEPUTY MAYOR PETERSON MOVED TO APPROVE OF THE PRELIMINARY PLAT OF HORIZON POINTE DIVISION 7 FOR 69 RESIDENTIAL LOTS, AND ACCEPT THE HEARINGS EXAMINERS RECOMMENDATION AND CONDITIONS AS SUGGESTED BY CITY STAFF. COUNCILMEMBER NELSON SECONDED. MOTION CARRIED.

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolution (908) authorizes the City to submit a Community Economic Revitalization Board Job Development Fund Application to the State Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development.

(See Public Hearing for testimony and further information.)

COUNCILMEMBER DARBY MOVED TO ADOPT RESOLUTION (908) WHICH AUTHORIZES THE CITY TO APPLY FOR \$9.9 MILLION FOR GRANT FUNDS FROM THE COMMUNITY ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION BOARD JOB DEVELOPMENT FUND. COUNCILMEMBER NELSON SECONDED. MOTION CARRIED.

Resolution (909) sets a hearing date to consider a proposal to vacate a portion of 6th Avenue SE.

Dennis Ritter, Public Works Director, requested Council to consider setting a Public Hearing to vacate a portion of 6th Avenue SE lying easterly of the boundary of the Lacey City Hall and Library property.

Mr. Ritter explained that the City executed an agreement concerning the regional stormwater facility, relocation of Baran Drive, and other issues with Saint Martin's Abbey and University last year. The proposed vacation of this portion of 6th Avenue SE was included in the agreement. He requested Council to approve of the Resolution which would set a public hearing for April 13, 2006.

COUNCILMEMBER SACKRISON MOVED TO APPROVE RESOLUTION (909) WHICH SETS A PUBLIC HEARING FOR APRIL 13, 2006, FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF VACATION OF A PORTION OF 6TH AVENUE SE. COUNCILMEMBER DARBY SECONDED. MOTION CARRIED.

ORDINANCES:

Ordinance (1260) Adopts the 2005 Wastewater Comprehensive Plan as part of the Lacey Comprehensive Plan identified in Section 16.03.15 of the Lacey Municipal Code.

Dennis Ritter, Public Works Director, informed the Council that the update to the Wastewater Comprehensive Plan has been completed by Earth Tech Inc., a consulting firm. A Public Hearing was held by the Planning Commission on February 21, 2006. No comments were received by the public or the neighboring agencies. They have recommended their approval of the Plan to the Council.

Mr. Ritter said the Plan includes the latest updated information and planning tools for existing and future wastewater facilities, main and Capital Improvements.

DEPUTY MAYOR PETERSON MOVED TO APPROVE ORDINANCE (1260) WHICH ADOPTS THE LACEY 2005 WASTEWATER COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE. COUNCILMEMBER DEAN SECONDED. MOTION CARRIED.

CITY MANAGER'S REPORT:

Dennis Ritter requested Council to award PW 2006-01, College Street improvements from Martin Way south to Woodland Square Loop SE, to Looker and Associates, Inc. from Puyallup with the low bid of \$1,385,283.50.

Councilmember Dean asked if only two suppliers for steel submitted cost estimates, would that be considered price fixing, and if we waited a year, would the prices go down.

Dennis Ritter responded that it is not price fixing because steel is much sought after due to many catastrophes in this country and that China is buying all the steel they can from the United States for the

Olympics that are coming to their country. He added that the price of oil has also steadily increased which also adds to the cost for resurfacing projects.

Councilmember Burgman asked how long have the traffic signal arms and stands been in place. Mr. Ritter responded more than twenty years.

COUNCILMEMBER BURGMAN MOVED TO AWARD PW 2006-01 TO LOOKER & ASSOCIATES WITH THE LOW BID OF \$1,385,283.50 FOR IMPROVEMENTS FOR COLLEGE STREET SE. COUNCILMEMBER DARBY SECONDED. MOTION CARRIED.

Scott Spence, Assistant City Manager, requested Council to approve the Solid Waste Management Plan Interlocal Agreement which will allow the City to participate in a joint county/municipality integrated solid waste management program.

Mr. Spence presented a brief history and the process of what has taken place thus far. He stated the City of Lacey is a participating member of SWAC (Solid Waste Advisory Council). As required by state law, the jurisdictions must review the Solid Waste Plan every five years. He requested the Council to enter into an Interlocal Agreement with Thurston County.

The Utilities Committee has reviewed the plan and has also recommended their approval to the full Council.

COUNCILMEMBER SACKRISON MOVED TO APPROVE OF THE INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT ALLOWING LACEY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE REGIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN. COUNCILMEMBER DARBY SECONDED. MOTION CARRIED.

STANDING GENERAL COMMITTEES:

Transportation Committee: Councilmember Sackrison reported the Committee met on March 3, 2006. Items of discussion included an update on the Red Light Camera Enforcement Program, DUI Signage Policy, and the proposed vacation of a portion of 6th Avenue SE.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS:

Greg Cuoio, City Manager, reminded Council of the planned Joint Worksession with the North Thurston Public Schools Board of Directors which has been scheduled for April 24, 2006. The session will be held at the North Thurston Public Schools Board Room. A tentative agenda has been developed and he asked Council to review.

BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES:

Community Action Council (CAC): Councilmember Sackrison reported they met on March 22, 2006. He said he was happy to report that they have received a \$650,000 grant that the City of Lacey applied for and it will be used toward the purchase of their new building.

Economic Development Council (EDC): Councilmember Burgman

reminded Council of the Annual EDC Awards luncheon that will be held on Wednesday, March 29th, at Saint Martins University. She announced the nominees from Lacey: New Business: Ricardo's Restaurant and the Wave Car Wash; Small Business: Triway Enterprises; and Corporate Business: Spring Air West and West Coast Bank.

Intercity Transit Authority (IT): Councilmember Burgman reported they had had an activity report on the DASH project. They were averaging 650 riders per day during the legislative session and now averaging 375-400 per day. They will be doing a Farmers Market revision beginning in April for the Saturday runs. She also reported that the Tumwater Rotary Club is donating a new bus shelter.

The Board received information on the current schedule and potential funding for new vehicles and major capital projects.

Joint Animal Services Commission (JASCOM): Councilmember Nelson reported they met on March 16, 2006. They held an election of officers and Laura Ware was selected as Chair, and Pete Kmet, Vice Chair. They also received a report from financial audit and there were no findings. He said the City of Lacey handles the financial records for Animal Services and they do an excellent job.

Councilmember Nelson noted some statistics from 2005: There were 4,694 strays received at shelter; 2,664 animals adopted (up 30); 1,205 animals reclaimed (up 400 from the previous year due to microchip implants); 14% of the animals received come from Lacey; 19% of the reclaimed animals come from Lacey; and 15% of the animals adopted are from Lacey.

Councilmember Nelson indicated that the amount of money budgeted from Lacey corresponds to the right percentage of use and contribution for services.

LOTT Advisory Committee: Deputy Mayor Peterson reported the Committee met on March 22, 2006. She said that HB 2884 passed the Legislature and the Governor is expected to sign the bill. The bill regards rules on re-reclaimed water. The Committee also awarded another contract which was over \$1 million over the engineer's estimate. Another issue discussed was the nuclear free zone clause in a contract which Deputy Mayor Peterson (Lacey's), Thurston County's, and Tumwater's representative respectfully declined to sign. Deputy Mayor Peterson said she does not have the authority to sign such a clause for an interlocal agreement.

Deputy Mayor Peterson reminded the Council of the all-elected official's workshop on Wednesday, March 29th at Lacey City Hall.

Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC): Councilmember Darby reported the sub-committee met and will develop a recommendation to the full committee regarding single stream recycling. They will proceed with a Public Hearing in May and they plan to implement the program in 6-9 months.

Thurston County Medical Society/ Project Access: Councilmember Burgman reported that funding is still being provided by Lacey, Tumwater, and Thurston County. The City of Olympia is not participating even though 31% of the participants are from Olympia.

WIN 2-1-1: Deputy Mayor Peterson reported that the Capital budget approved by the State Legislature has allocated \$2.5 million for the program. The funds were provided in the military budget section and \$1.5 million will be for the state wide program, and the remaining \$1 million will be split amongst the WIN 2-1-1 Centers. They estimate that approximately \$200,000 will be received in Thurston County. They also discussed per capita funding and applying for funding from HSRC this year.

Deputy Mayor Peterson requested that funding for WIN 2-1-1- be placed on a future worksession for discussion.

ADJOURNMENT:

Mayor Clarkson adjourned the meeting at 8:33 p.m.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT FOR THE
THURSTON COUNTY
2008 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND THE 2008 HAZARDOUS
WASTE PLAN UPDATES

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this _____ day of _____ by and between Thurston County, Washington, and the incorporated municipality of Tumwater which is organized under the laws of the State of Washington and are herein collectively referred to as the "Participating Municipality;"

WHEREAS, the Participating Municipality agreed, pursuant to the Solid Waste Management Act, Chapter 70.95 RCW, and the Hazardous Waste Management Act, Chapter 70.105 RCW, to participate in preparing the 2008 Thurston County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and the Local Hazardous Waste Plan, hereinafter referred to as the "Plans;" and

WHEREAS, it is to the mutual advantage of the Participating Municipality and their citizens to contract pursuant to Chapter 39.34 RCW for the purpose of providing joint county-municipality integrated solid waste and hazardous waste management programs; and

WHEREAS, the Participating Municipality have been operating under an Intergovernmental Agreement for Solid Waste Management dated April 30, 1999; and

WHEREAS, that Intergovernmental Agreement and the plans identify that the Plans shall be reviewed and revised by the Participating Municipality once every five (5) years; and

WHEREAS, the Participating Municipality have the opportunity to reaffirm their inclusion in the joint Plans;

NOW THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants contained herein, it is agreed by the Participating Municipality hereto as follows:

1. PURPOSE OF AGREEMENT

The purpose of this Agreement is to allow the county and the participating municipality to jointly prepare and ultimately adopt an update to the joint Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, pursuant to Chapter 70.95 RCW, for waste reduction, recycling, collection, transfer and disposal of solid waste generated within the boundaries of the Participating Municipality and Thurston County. This agreement also includes ultimately adopting an update to the 1998 Hazardous Waste Plan for Thurston County.

2. SOLID WASTE and HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

After adoption of the Plans by Participating Municipality, Thurston County will be the designated agent for the Participating Municipality for the administration of the Plans within Thurston County and shall have full authority to implement solid and hazardous waste management programs and services consistent with the Plans, for the Participating Municipality and the residents within the boundaries of the Participating Municipality, excluding the manner of collection and transfer of solid waste refuse within the corporate limits of those cities and towns which are the Participating Municipality. Such management shall be conducted in conformance with all state and federal laws and regulations. Included with such management shall be the carrying of public liability insurance with limits in accordance with standard practice. Thurston County shall indemnify and hold harmless the other Participating Municipalities and shall defend against any claims for personal injury or property damage arising out of Thurston County's management and operations of the solid waste programs set out under the Plan. Thurston County shall not indemnify, hold harmless, or defend any claims arising out of the actions of a Participating Municipality or any activities under a Participating Municipality's control.

Plans administration and government processes shall be set forth in more detail in the Plans as adopted.

3. FINANCING, FUNDS AND BUDGET

a. The costs of the Plans administration and implementation shall be administered through the County Solid Waste Fund. The fund shall be established and maintained through user fees, grants, gifts, loans and other lawful funding sources as outlined in the Plans and agreed upon between the Participating Municipality.

b. Thurston County shall continue to maintain a Solid Waste Fund as a dedicated enterprise fund within the County budget. All revenues and expenditures in connection with the Plans subject to this Agreement shall be budgeted and accounted for through this fund.

4. ACCOUNTING

Thurston County shall maintain accounts for the solid waste management program and the hazardous waste program in accordance with the requirements of the Washington State Auditor. Authorized representatives of any party hereto shall have the right to inspect the accounting concerning the solid and hazardous waste management programs at any reasonable time.

5. PROPERTY RIGHTS

Title to all property acquired with funds from the Solid Waste Fund shall vest in Thurston County. In the event of sale of any property acquired using the Solid Waste Fund, the proceeds from the sale shall be deposited in the Solid Waste Fund unless otherwise required by law, regulation, grant or contract.

6. ADMISSION OF NEW PARTIES

Additional municipal entities may be added to this Agreement upon such terms and conditions as the Participating Municipalities and the new party agree upon in writing.

7. EFFECT ON PRECEDING CONTRACT

This Agreement, upon its execution by all parties, supersedes that certain agreement entitled "Intergovernmental Agreement for the Thurston County 2001 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan" dated April 30, 1999.

8. DURATION

This Agreement shall remain in effect for six (6) years from the effective date; or until replaced by a new intergovernmental agreement.

9. PLAN ADOPTION

The final Plan shall be adopted through Resolution of the Participating Municipality and the County. The Plan shall be reviewed and revised by the Plan Participants at least once every five (5) years following approval of the Plan by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology). Any necessary revisions or amendments to the Plan will be accomplished through a process defined in the Plan.

10. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Agreement shall be effective following its execution by the Board of Thurston County Commissioners after execution by the Participating Municipality; and following the recording of this Agreement with the Thurston County Auditor, as required by RCW 39.34.

11. TERMINATION

After the Plan has been prepared and submitted to Ecology for final review, any Participating Municipality may terminate its involvement in this Agreement within 30 days following the 45 day final review period by Ecology. Should any Participating Municipality not agree to adoption of the Plan, the Participating Municipality will not adopt the Plan and shall immediately begin preparing its own Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan for approval by Ecology in full accordance with all Plan regulations and guidelines.

This Agreement has been executed by each party on the date set forth below.

THURSTON COUNTY

CITY OF TUMWATER

Chairman, Board of County Commissioners



Mayor

Date: _____

Date: 3/21/08

ATTEST:

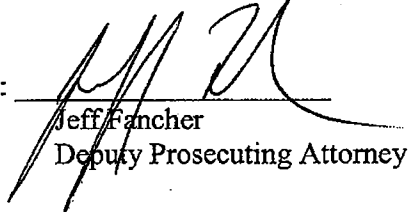
ATTEST:

Clerk of the Board



City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
EDWARD G. HOLM
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

By: 

Jeff Fancher
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT FOR THE
THURSTON COUNTY
2008 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND THE 2008 HAZARDOUS
WASTE PLAN UPDATES

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this _____ day of _____ by and between Thurston County, Washington, and the incorporated municipality of Tenino which is organized under the laws of the State of Washington and are herein collectively referred to as the "Participating Municipality;"

WHEREAS, the Participating Municipality agreed, pursuant to the Solid Waste Management Act, Chapter 70.95 RCW, and the Hazardous Waste Management Act, Chapter 70.105 RCW, to participate in preparing the 2008 Thurston County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and the Local Hazardous Waste Plan, hereinafter referred to as the "Plans;" and

WHEREAS, it is to the mutual advantage of the Participating Municipality and their citizens to contract pursuant to Chapter 39.34 RCW for the purpose of providing joint county-municipality integrated solid waste and hazardous waste management programs; and

WHEREAS, the Participating Municipality have been operating under an Intergovernmental Agreement for Solid Waste Management dated April 30, 1999; and

WHEREAS, that Intergovernmental Agreement and the plans identify that the Plans shall be reviewed and revised by the Participating Municipality once every five (5) years; and

WHEREAS, the Participating Municipality have the opportunity to reaffirm their inclusion in the joint Plans;

NOW THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants contained herein, it is agreed by the Participating Municipality hereto as follows:

1. PURPOSE OF AGREEMENT

The purpose of this Agreement is to allow the county and the participating municipality to jointly prepare and ultimately adopt an update to the joint Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, pursuant to Chapter 70.95 RCW, for waste reduction, recycling, collection, transfer and disposal of solid waste generated within the boundaries of the Participating Municipality and Thurston County. This agreement also includes ultimately adopting an update to the 1998 Hazardous Waste Plan for Thurston County.

2. SOLID WASTE and HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

After adoption of the Plans by Participating Municipality, Thurston County will be the designated agent for the Participating Municipality for the administration of the Plans within Thurston County and shall have full authority to implement solid and hazardous waste management programs and services consistent with the Plans, for the Participating Municipality and the residents within the boundaries of the Participating Municipality, excluding the manner of collection and transfer of solid waste refuse within the corporate limits of those cities and towns which are the Participating Municipality. Such management shall be conducted in conformance with all state and federal laws and regulations. Included with such management shall be the carrying of public liability insurance with limits in accordance with standard practice. Thurston County shall indemnify and hold harmless the other Participating Municipalities and shall defend against any claims for personal injury or property damage arising out of Thurston County's management and operations of the solid waste programs set out under the Plan. Thurston County shall not indemnify, hold harmless, or defend any claims arising out of the actions of a Participating Municipality or any activities under a Participating Municipality's control.

Plans administration and government processes shall be set forth in more detail in the Plans as adopted.

3. FINANCING, FUNDS AND BUDGET

a. The costs of the Plans administration and implementation shall be administered through the County Solid Waste Fund. The fund shall be established and maintained through user fees, grants, gifts, loans and other lawful funding sources as outlined in the Plans and agreed upon between the Participating Municipality.

b. Thurston County shall continue to maintain a Solid Waste Fund as a dedicated enterprise fund within the County budget. All revenues and expenditures in connection with the Plans subject to this Agreement shall be budgeted and accounted for through this fund.

4. ACCOUNTING

Thurston County shall maintain accounts for the solid waste management program and the hazardous waste program in accordance with the requirements of the Washington State Auditor. Authorized representatives of any party hereto shall have the right to inspect the accounting concerning the solid and hazardous waste management programs at any reasonable time.

5. PROPERTY RIGHTS

Title to all property acquired with funds from the Solid Waste Fund shall vest in Thurston County. In the event of sale of any property acquired using the Solid Waste Fund, the proceeds from the sale shall be deposited in the Solid Waste Fund unless otherwise required by law, regulation, grant or contract.

6. ADMISSION OF NEW PARTIES

Additional municipal entities may be added to this Agreement upon such terms and conditions as the Participating Municipalities and the new party agree upon in writing.

7. EFFECT ON PRECEDING CONTRACT

This Agreement, upon its execution by all parties, supersedes that certain agreement entitled "Intergovernmental Agreement for the Thurston County 2001 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan" dated April 30, 1999.

8. DURATION

This Agreement shall remain in effect for six (6) years from the effective date; or until replaced by a new intergovernmental agreement.

9. PLAN ADOPTION

The final Plan shall be adopted through Resolution of the Participating Municipality and the County. The Plan shall be reviewed and revised by the Plan Participants at least once every five (5) years following approval of the Plan by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology). Any necessary revisions or amendments to the Plan will be accomplished through a process defined in the Plan.

10. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Agreement shall be effective following its execution by the Board of Thurston County Commissioners after execution by the Participating Municipality; and following the recording of this Agreement with the Thurston County Auditor, as required by RCW 39.34.

11. TERMINATION

After the Plan has been prepared and submitted to Ecology for final review, any Participating Municipality may terminate its involvement in this Agreement within 30 days following the 45 day final review period by Ecology. Should any Participating Municipality not agree to adoption of the Plan, the Participating Municipality will not adopt the Plan and shall immediately begin preparing its own Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan for approval by Ecology in full accordance with all Plan regulations and guidelines.

This Agreement has been executed by each party on the date set forth below.

THURSTON COUNTY

CITY OF TENINO

Chairman, Board of County Commissioners


Mayor

Date: _____

Date: 3-26-08

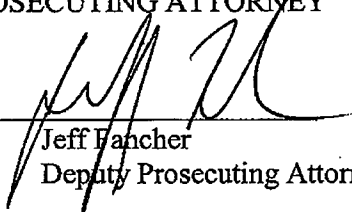
ATTEST:

ATTEST:

Clerk of the Board


City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
EDWARD G. HOLM
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

By: 
Jeff Fancher
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

1.0037A

COPY

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT FOR THE
THURSTON COUNTY
2006 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into in duplicate this _____ day of _____ by and between Thurston County, Washington, and the incorporated municipalities of Bucoda, Lacey, Olympia, Rainer, Tenino, Tumwater and Yelm within the County; all of which are organized under the laws of the State of Washington and are herein collectively referred to as "Participating Municipalities";

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Participating Municipalities agreed, pursuant to the Solid Waste Management Act, Chapter 70.95 RCW, to participate in preparing the "2001 Thurston County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan", hereinafter referred to as the "Plan" covering the integrated management solid wastes (including recyclable material) in Thurston County; and

WHEREAS, it is to the mutual advantage of the Participating Municipalities and their citizen, to contract pursuant to Chapter 39.34 RCW for the purpose of providing a joint county-municipality integrated solid waste management program; and

WHEREAS, the Participating Municipalities have been operating under an Intergovernmental Agreement for Solid Waste Management dated April 30, 1999; and

WHEREAS, that Intergovernmental Agreement and 2001 Solid Waste Management Plan identify that the Plan shall be reviewed and revised by the Participating Municipalities once every five (5) years; and

WHEREAS, the Participating Municipalities have the opportunity to reaffirm their inclusion in the joint Solid Waste Management Plan;

NOW THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants contained herein, it is agreed by the Participating Municipalities hereto as follows:

1. PURPOSE OF AGREEMENT

The purpose of this Agreement is to prepare and ultimately adopt an update to the joint 2001 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan pursuant to Chapter 70.95 RCW, for waste reduction, recycling, collection, transfer and disposal of solid waste generated within the boundaries of the Participating Municipalities and Thurston County.

2. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

After adoption of the Plan by Participating Municipalities, Thurston County will be the designated agent for the Participating Municipalities for the administration of the Plan within Thurston County and shall have full authority to implement solid waste management programs and services consistent with the Plan, for all Participating Municipalities and the residents within the boundaries of Participating Municipalities, excluding the manner of collection and transfer of solid waste refuse within the corporate limits of those cities and towns which are Participating Municipalities. Such management shall be conducted in conformance with all state and federal laws and regulations. Included with such management shall be the carrying of public liability insurance with limits in accordance with standard practice. Thurston County shall indemnify and hold harmless the other Participating Municipalities and shall defend against any claims for personal injury or property damage arising out of Thurston County's management and operations of the solid waste programs set out under the Plan. Thurston County shall not indemnify, hold harmless, or defend any claims arising out of the negligence of a Participating Municipality or any activities under a Participating Municipality's control.

Plan administration and government processes shall be set forth in more detail in the Plan and adopted.

3. FINANCING, FUNDS AND BUDGET

a. The costs of the Plan's administration and implementation shall be administered through the County' Solid Waste Fund. The fund shall be established and maintained through user fees, grants, gifts, loans and other lawful funding sources as outlined in the Plan and agreed upon between the Participating Municipalities.

b. Thurston County shall continue to maintain a Solid Waste Fund as a dedicated enterprise fund within the County budget. All revenues and expenditures in connection with the Solid Waste Management Plan subject to this Agreement shall be budgeted and accounted for through this fund.

4. ACCOUNTING

Thurston County shall maintain accounts for the solid waste management program in accordance with the requirements of the Washington State Auditor. Authorized representatives of any party hereto shall have the right to inspect the accounting concerning the solid waste management programs of the Plan at any reasonable time.

5. PROPERTY RIGHTS

Title to all property acquired with funds from the Solid Waste Fund shall vest in Thurston County. In the event of sale of any property acquired using the Solid Waste Fund, the proceeds from the sale shall be deposited in the Solid Waste Fund unless otherwise required by law, regulation, grant or contract.

6. ADMISSION OF NEW PARTIES

Additional municipal entities may be added to this Agreement upon such terms and conditions as the Participating Municipalities and the new party agree upon in writing.

7. EFFECT ON PRECEDING CONTRACT

This Agreement, upon its execution by all parties, supersedes that certain agreement entitled "Intergovernmental Agreement for the Thurston County 2001 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan" dated April 30, 1999.

8. DURATION

This Agreement shall remain in effect for six (6) years from the effective date; or until replaced by a new intergovernmental agreement.

9. PLAN ADOPTION

The final Plan shall be adopted through Resolution of each Participating Municipality and the County. The Plan shall be reviewed and revised by the Plan Participants at least once every five (5) years following approval of the Plan by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology). Any necessary revisions or amendments to the Plan will be accomplished through a process defined, included and adopted in the Plan.

10. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Agreement shall be effective following its execution by the Board of Thurston County Commissioners after execution by all other Participating Municipalities; and following the recording of this Agreement with the Thurston County Auditor, as required by RCW 39.34.

11. TERMINATION

After the Plan has been prepared and submitted to Ecology for final review, any Participating Municipality may terminate its involvement in this Agreement within 30 days following the 45 day final review period by Ecology. Should any Participating Municipality not agree to adoption of the Plan, the Participating Municipality will not adopt the Plan and shall immediately begin preparing its own Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan for approval by Ecology in full accordance with all Plan regulations and guidelines.

This Agreement has been executed by each party on the date set forth below.

THURSTON COUNTY

TOWN OF RAINIER

Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Mayor

Date: _____

Date: _____

ATTEST:

ATTEST:

Clerk of the Board

City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

CITY OF LACEY

EDWARD G. HOLM
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

[Signature]
Mayor

By: _____

Date: March 23, 2006

Jeff Fancher
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

ATTEST:
[Signature]
CITY CLERK

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT FOR THE
THURSTON COUNTY
2008 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND THE 2008 HAZARDOUS
WASTE PLAN UPDATES

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 13th day of May by and between Thurston County, Washington, and the incorporated municipality of Bucoda which is organized under the laws of the State of Washington and are herein collectively referred to as the "Participating Municipality;"

WHEREAS, the Participating Municipality agreed, pursuant to the Solid Waste Management Act, Chapter 70.95 RCW, and the Hazardous Waste Management Act, Chapter 70.105 RCW, to participate in preparing the 2008 Thurston County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and the Local Hazardous Waste Plan, hereinafter referred to as the "Plans;" and

WHEREAS, it is to the mutual advantage of the Participating Municipality and their citizens to contract pursuant to Chapter 39.34 RCW for the purpose of providing joint county-municipality integrated solid waste and hazardous waste management programs; and

WHEREAS, the Participating Municipality have been operating under an Intergovernmental Agreement for Solid Waste Management dated April 30, 1999; and

WHEREAS, that Intergovernmental Agreement and the plans identify that the Plans shall be reviewed and revised by the Participating Municipality once every five (5) years; and

WHEREAS, the Participating Municipality have the opportunity to reaffirm their inclusion in the joint Plans;

NOW THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants contained herein, it is agreed by the Participating Municipality hereto as follows:

1. PURPOSE OF AGREEMENT

The purpose of this Agreement is to allow the county and the participating municipality to jointly prepare and ultimately adopt an update to the joint Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, pursuant to Chapter 70.95 RCW, for waste reduction, recycling, collection, transfer and disposal of solid waste generated within the boundaries of the Participating Municipality and Thurston County. This agreement also includes ultimately adopting an update to the 1998 Hazardous Waste Plan for Thurston County.

2. SOLID WASTE and HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

After adoption of the Plans by Participating Municipality, Thurston County will be the designated agent for the Participating Municipality for the administration of the Plans within Thurston County and shall have full authority to implement solid and hazardous waste management programs and services consistent with the Plans, for the Participating Municipality and the residents within the boundaries of the Participating Municipality, excluding the manner of collection and transfer of solid waste refuse within the corporate limits of those cities and towns which are the Participating Municipality. Such management shall be conducted in conformance with all state and federal laws and regulations. Included with such management shall be the carrying of public liability insurance with limits in accordance with standard practice. Thurston County shall indemnify and hold harmless the other Participating Municipalities and shall defend against any claims for personal injury or property damage arising out of Thurston County's management and operations of the solid waste programs set out under the Plan. Thurston County shall not indemnify, hold harmless, or defend any claims arising out of the actions of a Participating Municipality or any activities under a Participating Municipality's control.

Plans administration and government processes shall be set forth in more detail in the Plans as adopted.

3. FINANCING, FUNDS AND BUDGET

a. The costs of the Plans administration and implementation shall be administered through the County Solid Waste Fund. The fund shall be established and maintained through user fees, grants, gifts, loans and other lawful funding sources as outlined in the Plans and agreed upon between the Participating Municipality.

b. Thurston County shall continue to maintain a Solid Waste Fund as a dedicated enterprise fund within the County budget. All revenues and expenditures in connection with the Plans subject to this Agreement shall be budgeted and accounted for through this fund.

4. ACCOUNTING

Thurston County shall maintain accounts for the solid waste management program and the hazardous waste program in accordance with the requirements of the Washington State Auditor. Authorized representatives of any party hereto shall have the right to inspect the accounting concerning the solid and hazardous waste management programs at any reasonable time.

5. PROPERTY RIGHTS

Title to all property acquired with funds from the Solid Waste Fund shall vest in Thurston County. In the event of sale of any property acquired using the Solid Waste Fund, the proceeds from the sale shall be deposited in the Solid Waste Fund unless otherwise required by law, regulation, grant or contract.

6. ADMISSION OF NEW PARTIES

Additional municipal entities may be added to this Agreement upon such terms and conditions as the Participating Municipalities and the new party agree upon in writing.

7. EFFECT ON PRECEDING CONTRACT

This Agreement, upon its execution by all parties, supersedes that certain agreement entitled "Intergovernmental Agreement for the Thurston County 2001 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan" dated April 30, 1999.

8. DURATION

This Agreement shall remain in effect for six (6) years from the effective date; or until replaced by a new intergovernmental agreement.

9. PLAN ADOPTION

The final Plan shall be adopted through Resolution of the Participating Municipality and the County. The Plan shall be reviewed and revised by the Plan Participants at least once every five (5) years following approval of the Plan by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology). Any necessary revisions or amendments to the Plan will be accomplished through a process defined in the Plan.

10. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Agreement shall be effective following its execution by the Board of Thurston County Commissioners after execution by the Participating Municipality; and following the recording of this Agreement with the Thurston County Auditor, as required by RCW 39.34.

11. TERMINATION

After the Plan has been prepared and submitted to Ecology for final review, any Participating Municipality may terminate its involvement in this Agreement within 30 days following the 45 day final review period by Ecology. Should any Participating Municipality not agree to adoption of the Plan, the Participating Municipality will not adopt the Plan and shall immediately begin preparing its own Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan for approval by Ecology in full accordance with all Plan regulations and guidelines.

This Agreement has been executed by each party on the date set forth below.

THURSTON COUNTY

TOWN OF BUCODA

Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Kathy Martin

Mayor

Date: _____

Date: *May 13, 2008*

ATTEST:

ATTEST:

Clerk of the Board

Jennifer Goss

City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
EDWARD G. HOLM
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

By: *[Signature]*

Jeff Fancher
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

APPENDIX H

SEPA REVIEW

DETERMINATION OF NONSIGNIFICANCE

Proponent: Thurston County Water and Waste Management-Solid Waste
2000 Lakeridge Drive SW, Building #1
Olympia, WA 98502
Contact: Scott Schimelfenig
(360) 357-2491 ext. 7678

Description of Proposal: This SEPA review is for the periodic update/amendment to Thurston County Solid Waste Management Plan for 2009-2014. This Plan provides a 5 year action plan and timeline for waste reduction, recycling and best solid waste handling processes. Environmental sustainability is a factor of this plan.

Because the proposed code amendments are not associated with a specific development proposal, they are being reviewed as a Nonproject Action, in accordance with the requirements of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). All specific proposals will be required to apply for project specific permits and meet all current regulations at the time of application

Location of Proposal: Thurston County

Section/Township/Range: N/A

Tax Parcel No.: N/A

Threshold Determination: The lead agency for this proposal has determined that it does not have a probable significant adverse impact upon the environment. An Environmental Impact Statement is not required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(C). This decision was made after review by the Lead Agency of a completed Environmental Checklist and other information on file with the Lead Agency. This information is available to the public on request.

Jurisdiction: Thurston County
Lead Agency: Resource Stewardship
Responsible Official: Cliff Moore, Director

Date of Issue: September 25, 2009


Cynthia Wilson, Senior Planner

There is no comment period for this Determination of Nonsignificance (DNS). The lead agency and other agencies with jurisdiction over the proposal may issue or continue processing any necessary approvals. If no other approvals are necessary, the applicant may begin work.

APPEALS: Threshold determinations may be appealed pursuant to TCC 1709.160 if: (1) a written notice of appeal, meeting the requirements of TCC 17.09.160(4), and the appropriate appeal fee is received by the Thurston County Resource Stewardship Department within seven calendar days of the date of issuance of the threshold determination and; (2) the person filing the appeal meets the requirements of TCC 17.09.160(2).

NOTE: The issuance of this Determination of Nonsignificance does not constitute project approval. The applicant must comply with all applicable requirements of Thurston County Departments and/or the Hearing Examiner prior to receiving permits.

Thurston County Resource Stewardship Department, Cynthia Wilson
Building #1, Administration
2000 Lakeridge Drive SW
Olympia, WA 98502 (360) 786-5475

cc: Department of Ecology
Thurston Co Public Works, Development Review
Sub Area # All
The Olympian
Chehalis Tribe
Nisqually Valley News
City of Lacey

Thurston Co Environmental Health Dept
Department of Fish & Wildlife
Washington Department of Transportation
Port of Olympia
City of Olympia
City of Tumwater