

APPENDIX A
Recommendations

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COLLECTION

No additional recommendations are made for changing the collection system in Clallam County.

TRANSFER

The following recommendations are made for changes in the transfer system in Clallam County:

- The Clallam County SWAC, JSWAB, and other governmental agencies should continue to work together to develop plans and programs, while also continuing to explore viable alternatives, for waste export and transfer and related options. For example:
 - Should access or capacity become an issue at the Blue Mountain Drop Box and Recycling Center, consider extending the hours of operation and/or adding additional drop boxes.
 - Should unlawful disposal or access to the transfer/drop box facilities from remote areas of eastern Clallam County become an issue, consider siting an additional drop box facility to serve this area. (T1)
- Study the possibility of placing additional containers at all transfer and drop box sites to collect source-separated yard wastes (see discussion in Section 6.4.4) and to collect additional recyclable materials (see discussion in Section 6.3.4). One of the better methods for determining the need for additional containers is careful observations on the types and amounts of materials currently being disposed at the transfer and drop box facilities. (T2)
- Through the JSWAB, develop a plan for periodically monitoring municipal solid waste received at transfer and drop box facilities, with an emphasis on noting significant quantities of potentially-recyclable materials (yard waste, scrap metals, textiles, etc.). This could involve asking transfer and drop box facility operators to keep notes of the materials that are disposed for a one-week period. These results should be reported to the County and the City of Port Angeles for consideration in implementing new recycling activities at these facilities (i.e., additional containers) and/or conducting additional promotional efforts to encourage waste prevention and recycling. (T3)
- Consider user fees at the transfer and drop box facilities for recyclable materials if the average market price for recyclables drops so low that collection of recyclables becomes a significant net loss for the transfer stations. Do not implement user fees without the concurrence of the Clallam County SWAC, JSWAB, Port Angeles City Council and County Commissioners. Furthermore, announce any user fees at least 90 days in advance, and prepare and distribute a flyer or brochure explaining the new system beginning at least one month in advance. (T4)

INCINERATION

The following recommendations are made for incineration facilities:

- Evaluate new proposed incineration projects for select waste streams and/or locations based on an objective review of the potential impacts to human health and environmental quality, as well as a comparison to alternative disposal methods. (I1)
- Consider energy recovery from landfill gas in the future if and when this becomes economically feasible. (I2)

IN-COUNTY LANDFILLING

The following recommendations are made for the disposal system in Clallam County:

- Encourage and support the closure of the Neah Bay Landfill. If the Neah Bay Transfer Station does not proceed, consider directing the waste generated on the Makah Reservation to one of the other two transfer stations in Clallam County. (LF1)
- Proposals and options to develop special-purpose landfills, such as wood waste or construction and demolition waste landfills, should be considered as they are proposed. (LF2)

WASTE IMPORT

No recommendations are being made for waste import.

WASTE EXPORT

The following recommendations are made for waste export:

- As planned, export solid waste from the new Port Angeles Landfill Transfer Station to the Waste Connections Finley Butte Landfill in Boardman, Oregon following closure of the Port Angeles Landfill at the end of 2006. (WE1)
- Encourage West Waste to continue their waste export activities and to possibly expand these activities as needed to serve additional west end customers who are currently self hauling waste to the Port Angeles Landfill. (WE2)
- Require any contracts with private businesses for waste export services to identify alternative disposal plans, including alternative routes and modes of transportation, should natural disaster or other conditions require re-routing. Any regional solid waste landfill used for Clallam County waste must meet or exceed all MFS requirements. (WE3)

ALTERNATIVE DISPOSAL METHODS

The following recommendations are made for alternative technologies:

- Pursue the development of a biomass-to-energy facility in Clallam County. (ADM1)
- Consider proposals for alternative disposal methods, such as biogas to energy, on a case by case basis. (ADM2)

WASTE PREVENTION

The following recommendations are made for waste prevention activities in Clallam County:

- Continue public information and education with themes of reducing the weight and volume of waste collected; increasing material and product life through repair and reuse; reducing or eliminating packaging; and decreasing product consumption.

Share the responsibility for this with cities, Tribal Councils, and schools, with private sector involvement as appropriate. A shared approach will improve results through increased exposure to information on waste prevention, and because individuals may be more receptive to information from one source over another. In all cases, public information materials should be distributed with other mailings, such as utility bills and property tax statements, as much as possible to reduce mailing costs. (WP1)

- Establish a Waste Reduction Committee dedicated to waste reduction in Clallam County. This committee will provide general waste reduction policy research, advice to government entities, educational outreach, and volunteer support for waste reduction opportunities. The committee will be comprised of citizens, and the City of Port Angeles Waste Reduction Specialist will serve the committee in the capacity of recording secretary and general committee staff. This committee will augment and support the SWAC. Among other things, this group could monitor programs and initiatives developed by the state as a result of the Beyond Waste Project for applicability in Clallam County. (WP2)
- Use existing County and city websites to promote business waste reduction. Sources of information could be state web sites, the EPA publication Business Guide for Reducing Solid Waste, and other solid waste disposal entities (such as the City of Portland METRO, King County Solid Waste, etc.). At a minimum, provide a link from the County and City of Port Angeles web sites to existing waste reduction program web pages. (WP3)
- Conduct waste audits, targeting small to medium-sized businesses first, on the assumption that the larger businesses have the staff and other resources to best meet their needs. Assistance in conducting the waste audits could be provided by volunteers (e.g., the citizen advisory/action group). Consider the idea of waste exchanges and similar activities directed specifically at businesses for future implementation. (WP4)
- Depending on the results of business waste audits, consider developing a pilot program for reducing commercial food waste. (WP5)
- Provide an example for the above businesses by adopting WasteWi\$e or developing waste reduction programs within the County and its municipalities. (WP6)
- Recognize businesses that do a good job of implementing waste reduction programs and practices. (WP7)
- Support reuse events organized and implemented by others. (WP8)
- Better publicize the availability of less-frequent collections in the rural areas, and consider a similar approach throughout Clallam County. (WP9)
- Evaluate the waste prevention program based on whether or not the activities recommended above have been conducted. Back up this performance-based

evaluation by conducting surveys every few years to test changes in public attitudes and practices. These surveys could also be used to test the effectiveness of various public education methods, by asking respondents where or how they had received information on waste prevention techniques. (WP10)

- Supplement the performance-based evaluation with an assessment of trends in per capita disposal rates. (WP11)

RECYCLING

The following recommendations are made for recycling programs in Clallam County:

- The SWAC recommends a goal of 30 percent diversion (waste prevention, recycling and composting) for the next 5 years, with an eventual goal of 40 percent waste diversion for the County in the long term. A relatively greater amount of this waste diversion is expected to occur in the more urban areas of the County, where opportunities for recycling are generally more accessible. The current recycling rate is about 20 percent, which is greater than the interim goal set for 2005 in the previous CSWMP. (R1)
- Continue to recycle the following designated recyclables: newspaper, cardboard, high grade paper, mixed waste paper, glass, aluminum and tin cans, all other metals, plastic bottles (PET and HDPE), concrete, asphalt, clean wood waste, and special wastes such as motor oil, car batteries and antifreeze. (The diversion of yard debris is discussed in the next section on composting.)

Not all of these materials can be collected by all of the programs in the county. Furthermore, this list of materials may need to be changed in the future due to new markets, market problems, or other conditions that may affect one or more materials. If it becomes necessary to change this list of designated recyclables, the County will recommend and the cities, JSWAB, and SWAC will concur with the changes. At a minimum the list of designated recyclables will be evaluated bi-annually to ensure that the proper materials are being targeted by the program. (R2)

- Concentrate additional and expanded recycling efforts on three areas: amounts and grades of currently-recycled materials, materials from the commercial/industrial waste stream, and construction and demolition materials. Identify specific opportunities to increase recycling through the following actions:
 - Audit business waste, as described in the Section 6.2 above—an important first step to increasing the recycling of materials from the commercial/industrial waste stream.
 - Use the notes and observations of the transfer station operators, as described in Chapter 4 Collection and Transfer, to identify the need for additional recycling containers at the transfer stations, to recycle additional grades of currently-recycled materials, and/or to conduct additional promotional efforts to encourage recycling. (R3)
- Continue public education efforts. The alternatives for public education that were identified in the previous plan have been implemented and appear to be promoting recycling programs satisfactorily. In addition, combine public education efforts for any new programs with the existing efforts, or model new efforts after the existing efforts. Share the responsibility for this with the cities, Tribal Councils, and schools, with private sector involvement as appropriate. (R4)

- Consider the possibility of establishing additional curbside collections in the rural areas, and support opportunities to establish drop-off or curbside collections on Tribal Reservations. (R5)
- Maintain existing drop-off sites and consider additional sites in the county. Also consider additional sites for temporary operation during the tourist season, if these can be operated cost-effectively by private recycling firms. This could be achieved through a collaborative effort between the recycling firms and tourist facilities (such as visitor centers, restaurants, parks, hotels, and other facilities). Staff or others would closely monitor these additional sites. (R6)
- Continue and expand school recycle programs to increase recycling tonnages and to reinforce other education efforts. A number of schools have established recycling programs with the help of private recycling companies and cities, and an elementary level educational program has been developed and presented. The school districts would take the lead on expanding recycling programs in the public schools, as well as ensuring that solid waste and recycling educational information is presented at all grade levels. The Waste Reduction Committee will arrange meetings for interested persons from the different schools to share information, as needed. (R7)
- Promote recycling at special events such as sport activities and public festivals. Cooperate with private haulers, festival organizers, and volunteers to provide recycling bins and collection. (R8)
- Monitor and consider any proposals for the processing of recyclables within the County that may reduce the cost of exporting materials while creating jobs within the county. (R9)
- Lead by example. Consider expanded recycling programs, purchase recycled materials, and adopt policies that require this for all of departments in and vendors for the County and its municipalities. (R10)
- In addition and together with private collectors, closely examine the potential for local markets for glass and other materials. (R11)
- All companies and agencies engaged in collecting or processing recyclables in Clallam County must report their data on an annual basis to Ecology. Proper documentation of existing recycling activities will be critical for monitoring future progress and related efforts. If necessary, the County will assist Ecology staff in collecting this information by encouraging companies to file reports on their activities. (R12)

COMPOSTING

Most of the yard debris will need to be removed from the waste stream through backyard composting and centralized facilities to meet Clallam County's overall goal for waste diversion. Yard debris represents a relatively easy material to handle through alternative methods, is present in substantial quantities (and so presents a significant opportunity to reduce the waste stream), and is a resource that should not be taking up valuable landfill space. Other compostable organics also represent a significant portion of the County's waste stream.

To achieve the County's diversion goals, the following programs should be continued or implemented:

- In Port Angeles, continue curbside collection, processing, and co-composting yard waste at the Port Angeles Co-composting Facility. Increase the amount of materials processed to the extent of the facility's capacity. Investigate methods for increasing capacity through accelerated composting techniques. (C1)
- Closely monitor the amount of yard debris coming in to the co-composting facility to determine if new fees are affecting diversion. To determine whether or not increasing quantities of yard waste are being disposed of, use data collected by both the garbage haulers (i.e., number of containers tagged for containing yard debris) and the transfer station operators, as described in Chapter 4.
 - If yard debris is being diverted through other (i.e., private) operations, consider accepting additional waste streams (e.g., ash, wood) as a co-compost feedstock or yard debris from other areas of the county.
 - If yard debris is being disposed of unlawfully, revisit rate structure. (C2)
- Continue collecting and chipping brush collected at the Sequim drop box. Increase the amount of brush and woody materials processed to the extent the end-uses for chips can accommodate. If capacity becomes an issue for this operation, consider expanding the operation at its current site or a new site or replacing with a composting operation that can also handle other waste streams. (C3)
- Continue to develop end uses such as mulch, hog fuel, and compost, and other uses that may also be identified. Lead by example. The County (and its municipalities) should maximize use of these products in its own projects. (C4)
- In addition to Port Angeles and Sequim, separate collection of yard debris could be considered by Olympic Disposal and West Waste in their respective solid waste collection service areas if quantities set out for collection increase significantly. (C5)
- Encourage neighborhood chipping services. (C6)
- Continue public education to encourage residents to handle their yard debris separately through backyard composting and use of mulching mowers. Work with Washington State University Extension to establish a Master Composter Program in Clallam County to present educational programs. Expand educational efforts beyond the City of Port Angeles to other areas of the county. Emphasize the composting of food waste and as well as yard debris. (C7)

SPECIAL WASTES

Agricultural Wastes

The following recommendation is made for the management of agricultural wastes in Clallam County:

- The Clallam Conservation District and NRCS should continue to work with producers around the County to implement BMPs to minimize the potential contamination of surface waters with agricultural waste. (AG1)

Animal Carcasses

During the next planning period, identify ideas and alternatives for disposing of animal carcasses. (AN1)

Ash

The following recommendations are made for changes in the management of ash in Clallam County:

- Encourage the ash-producing companies to explore recycling or other disposal alternatives first. For example, encourage them to investigate land application or industrial use applications. (ASH1)
- The first priority for the Port Angeles Co-Composting Facility is the diversion of yard debris. However, if additional, private-sector alternatives develop to compete with the City's operation, consider accepting additional materials such as clean ash at the facility. (ASH2)

Auto Hulks

During the next planning period, identify ideas and alternatives for managing the disposal or accumulation auto hulks. One option may be to strengthen the County ordinance with respect to auto hulks. (AUTO1)

Construction, Demolition and Land-Clearing (CDL) Wastes

The following recommendations are made for changes in the management of CDL in Clallam County:

- Promote existing opportunities for recycling of CDL wastes as part of the public education efforts conducted for waste reduction and recycling. In particular, the County should help promote the Built Green concept. (CDL1)
- Enhance the recycling of CDL wastes by establishing expanded markets for the materials. These markets include using processed concrete and asphalt concrete for county and municipal public works projects, especially roads and utilities, and processing clean wood material as hog fuel for area hog-fuel boilers. (CDL2)
- Consider the development of a limited purpose disposal site for non-recyclable CDL wastes if existing methods for disposing or diverting the waste are inadequate, especially for big projects such as the Elwha Dam demolition. If a separate site is developed and if sufficient quantities of recoverable materials are observed being disposed at this site, additional recycling operations should be considered for those materials. (CDL3)

Contaminated Soils

Explore new technologies for managing contaminated soil. (CS1)

Electronic Wastes

Clallam County should continue to work with and educate the public on how to handle electronic waste. Until implementation of manufacturer programs in 2009, the County should provide information to the public about electronic recycling and provide some periodic collection events. (EW1)

Moderate Risk Wastes

The following recommendations are made for changes in the management of MRW in Clallam County:

- Resume countywide educational efforts for proper disposal or reuse of MRW. Provide information on the new MRWF at the Port Angeles Transfer Station. (MRW1)
- Consider continuing collection events in the outlying portions of the County because Port Angeles may not be convenient for all County residents. (MRW2)

Wood Wastes

The following recommendations are made for changes in the management of wood waste in Clallam County:

- Explore the possibility of recovering additional amounts of wood waste through use as composting or hog fuel.
- If necessary, increase the market for landscaping mulch produced from log yard waste through public procurement programs. As appropriate, encourage private sector companies to follow the public sector's lead in procurement of landscaping mulch produced from log yard waste.
- Consider proposals for alternative methods for managing wood waste, such as biogas to energy, on a case by case basis.