



**CITY OF EDGEWOOD
COUNCIL STUDY SESSION AGENDA**

Tuesday, August 16, 2022 – 7:00 PM ♦ City Hall – 2224 104th Avenue East ♦ Edgewood, WA
Meeting Link: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/85319363818>

1. CALL TO ORDER

Roll Call, Pledge of Allegiance

2. COUNCIL BUSINESS

- A.** Edgewood Experience
- B.** Equity, Diversity and Inclusion (Trainings, Planning, etc.)
- C.** Mt. View Community Center (MVCC) Agreement
- D.** Amendment to Council Rules of Procedures – Boards and Commissions
- E.** GSP Update Contract Amendment #4
- F.** Pierce Conservation District
- G.** Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan
- H.** Opioid Settlement Participant Agreement
- I.** Opioid Settlement Agreement
- J.** Opioid One Washington Memorandum of Understanding

3. OTHER COUNCIL ITEMS

4. ADJOURN

Study Sessions are meetings for Council to review upcoming and pertinent business of the City, no action is taken by the City Council. Study Sessions are open to the public, but public input is reserved for the regular Council meetings



City Of Edgewood Council Agenda Summary Sheet

Subject: Edgewood Experience	Agenda Item #: 2.A
	For Agenda of: 8/16/2022
	Prepared by: Evan Hietpas
Attachments (list):	
Approval of Materials: Evan Hietpas Rachel Pitzel 8/11/2022 Dave Gray 8/11/2022 Daryl Eidinger 8/11/2022	Expenditure Required: 2022 Costs (4 students): Each student is paid \$15.90/hour for 108 hours total (18 hrs/week, 6 weeks total) = \$1,717.20 per student. 4 students total = \$6,868.80 total salary. Other costs accounted for include: Laptop and other necessary technological accommodations, student transportation costs, resources for staff presentations (books, media, etc.), special perks to promote unique and memorable experience (one lunch per week, water bottles, t-shirts, etc.).
	Amount Budgeted: 2022 Costs (5 students): Each student is paid \$15.90/hour for 108 hours total (18 hrs/week, 6 weeks total) = \$1,717.20 per student. 5 students total = \$8,586 total salary. Other costs accounted for include: Laptop and other necessary technological accommodations, student transportation costs, resources for staff presentations (books, media, etc.), special perks to promote unique and memorable experience (one lunch per week, water bottles, t-shirts, etc.).
	Timeline: Tuesday July 12- Wednesday August 18

Summary Statement:

The "Edgewood Experience" is an educational program for local high school students. This program was developed to achieve several desired outcomes:

1. Provide a means for employees to give back to their community;
2. Provide an understanding of the multiple responsibilities that local government serves in society;
3. Provide important professional skills and job training;
4. Promote possible career opportunities in local government;
5. Promote historically underserved students; and
6. Protect the choice of students who want to become active citizens in their communities.

To develop the Edgewood Experience, the City partnered with five local high schools (Chief Leschi, Fife, Puyallup, Sumner, and Walker). Representatives from each school nominated one student to participate this summer. City Council's recent efforts to promote equity, diversity, and inclusion formed the foundation for the selection criteria. The goal was to ensure that the participants had not been exposed to government work or had the opportunity for summer employment. In addition, we sought out students who will not only succeed in the program for themselves, but they will contribute as partners in this program to help us run, improve, and grow the Edgewood Experience for years to come. The group of students have spent six weeks with staff to take a behind-the-scenes look at how cities

operate. City staff has shared their job knowledge, experience working in government, and the special culture of the organization. As this program comes to end on August 18th, the students have an opportunity to present at a City Council meeting. The students have reflected on their experience and worked collaboratively with Associate Planner Evan Hietpas to present their key takeaways from this year. The input shared at this meeting will inform City Council and staff about future community engagement efforts, including Edgewood Experience 2023.

Item History:

June 21, 2022

Recommended Action:

N/A

Fiscal Note/Consideration:

2022 Costs (4 students): Each student is paid \$15.90/hour for 108 hours total (18 hrs/week, 6 weeks total) = \$1,717.20 per student. 4 students total = \$6,868.80 total salary. Other costs accounted for include: Laptop and other necessary technological accommodations, student transportation costs, resources for staff presentations (books, media, etc.), special perks to promote unique and memorable experience (one lunch per week, water bottles, t-shirts, etc.).



City Of Edgewood Council Agenda Summary Sheet

Subject: Equity, Diversity and Inclusion (Trainings, Planning, etc.)	Agenda Item #: 2.B
	For Agenda of: 8/16/2022
	Prepared by: Daryl Eiding
Attachments (list):	
Approval of Materials: Daryl Eiding Rachel Pitzel 8/11/2022 Dave Gray 8/11/2022 Daryl Eiding 8/11/2022	Expenditure Required:
	Amount Budgeted:
	Timeline:
	Topic to be added to all future Study Sessions (see item history below)

Summary Statement:

The City Council is committed to creating a stronger and more inclusive community and believe that equity, diversity and inclusion are essential for our present and our future.

Item History:

Deputy Mayor Tomy will update the council on the subcommittee's latest meeting and work with BeCulture.

Councilmember West will host a discussion exploring methods to gather the voices of the citizens, including those who aren't typically engaged. He provided two video links:

1.) How one city used citizen resource groups to reach diverse communities - - Video Search Results (yahoo.com)

2.) Community members suggest changes to the city's general plan | Watch (msn.com)

Both examples show how two different cities accomplished the challenge of gathering the voice of citizens.

Today, Edgewood uses town halls, open houses, and national nights out. I'd like to ask each council member to consider the videos shared and reflect on the following two questions:

Questions:

1.) How could the city of Edgewood and any future citizen EDI committee utilize a similar approach?

2.) What would be the benefits and risks of doing so?

The council has asked that this topic be discussed at all study sessions for the foreseeable future. As such, this has been a reoccurring agenda item since September of 2020.

Recommended Action:

N/A

Fiscal Note/Consideration:

N/A



City Of Edgewood Council Agenda Summary Sheet

Subject: Amendment to Council Rules of Procedures – Boards and Commissions	Agenda Item #: 2.D
	For Agenda of: 8/16/2022
	Prepared by: Rachel Pitzel, Ann Marie Soto
Attachments (list): 1. RESOLUTION NO. 22-0xxx AMENDING THE COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE REGARDING SECTION 6 COUNCIL ADVISORY BODIES - AMS edits 2. CC Rules of Procedure Amendments_Amended 08082022	
Approval of Materials: Rachel Pitzel, Ann Marie Soto Rachel Pitzel 8/8/2022 Dave Gray 8/8/2022 Daryl Eidingen 8/8/2022	Expenditure Required: N/A Amount Budgeted: N/A Timeline: SS Discussion- 07/19/2022 SS Discussion- 08/16/2022 RCM Action Under Consent Agenda - 08/23/2022

Summary Statement:

In their progress for equity, diversity, and inclusiveness, it is the mayor's and council's desire to clarify the application process and the re-appointment process to serve on advisory boards. This discussion is to review the proposed changes to section 6 of the Council's Rules of Procedure to modify the language to require volunteers seeking reappointment to reapply for their position.

At the July 19, 2022 study session, staff also presented modified language to the interview process which allowed the mayor and staff liaison to interview the applicants for the mayor to bring forward his recommendation of appointment for council to confirm or deny at a regular council meeting. It was the council's desire to keep the original language in the Council Rules of Procedures for the interview process to be done by the council.

Item History:

Recommended Action:

Hold a discussion and provide staff direction.

Fiscal Note/Consideration:

RESOLUTION NO. 22-0xxx

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY
OF EDGEWOOD, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON,
AMENDING SECTION 6, COUNCIL ADVISORY
BODIES, OF THE COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE**

WHEREAS, the City has established advisory bodies, committees, and boards for various purposes, such as the Planning Commission, Economic Development and Advisory Board, and the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, generally comprised of members of the community; and

WHEREAS, the Council desires to amend its Council Rules of Procedures to further clarify the application process, and modify the language to include that any volunteers seeking reappointment shall reapply for their position and be interviewed to allow for inclusiveness of all community members to participate in interviews;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EDGEWOOD, WASHINGTON, HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Council Rules of Procedure Amended. The Council Rules of Procedure are hereby amended as shown in Exhibit A, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 2. Effective Date. This resolution will take effect immediately upon passage by the City Council.

ADOPTED THIS 23RD DAY OF AUGUST 2022

Daryl Eiding, Mayor

ATTEST:

Rachel Pitzel, CMC
City Clerk



CITY OF EDGEWOOD
COUNCIL RULES OF PROCEDURE
 Amended – August 23, 2022

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SECTION 1. AUTHORITY; ENFORCEMENT; CONSTRUCTION

- 1.1 The Edgewood City Council hereby establishes the following rules for the conduct of Council meetings, proceedings, and business. These rules shall be in effect upon adoption by the Council and until such time as they are amended or new rules are adopted. These rules shall be construed in accordance with applicable state law. If any provision of these rules irreconcilably conflicts with any applicable state law provision, the state law provision shall control to the extent of such conflict.
- 1.2 These rules are for the sole use and convenience of the City Council and Mayor and may only be enforced thereby. Nothing in these rules shall be construed as creating any enforceable right, entitlement and/or cause of action in or for any third party.

SECTION 2. ORGANIZATION

- 2.1 **SWEARING IN OF NEW COUNCILMEMBERS** – New Councilmember(s) shall be sworn in, according to the requirements of State law as they currently exist or may hereafter be amended. State law currently allows new Councilmembers to be sworn in (a) Up to ten days prior to the scheduled date of assuming office, including just prior to commencing the first meeting in which the newly elected Councilmember(s) will assume office; or (b) At the last Regular Meeting of the City Council held before the beginning of the year in which Councilmember-elect is to assume office. Under current State law, the oath may be administered and certified by “any officer or notary public who administers oaths, without charge therefore.” This includes but is not limited to, the City Clerk and any judicial officer.
- 2.2 **VACANCIES OF OFFICE** - A vacancy of office will occur upon the death or resignation of the incumbent, the incumbent ceasing to be a legally registered voter of the city, the incumbent’s conviction of a felony or other offense involving a violation of his or her official oath, and other events as set forth in RCW 35A.12.060 and RCW 42.12.010. If a vacancy should occur, the remaining members of the City Council shall appoint a qualified person to fill the vacant position pursuant to the provisions of 42.12.070 within ninety (90) days of the occurrence of the vacancy. Councilmember appointees under this section shall be sworn in prior to assuming their seat on the Council.

The following procedures are intended to provide guidance to the Council when a Councilmember position becomes vacant before the expiration of the official's elected term of office. Provided, the Council in its discretion may specify another lawful process for filling any vacancy.

- 2.3 **APPOINTMENT PROCESS**
 - (1) The Council shall direct staff to begin the Councilmember appointment process and establish an interview and appointment schedule so that the position is filled at the earliest opportunity.

- (2) The City Clerk's office shall prepare and submit a display advertisement to the City's official newspaper and provide courtesy copies to all other local media outlets. The advertisement will announce the vacancy consistent with the requirements necessary to hold public office; specify that the applicant must be a registered voter of the City and have a one (1) year residency in the City. This display advertisement shall be published once each week for two (2) consecutive weeks. This display advertisement shall contain other information including, but not limited to, time to be served in the vacant position, election and salary information, Councilmember authority and duties, the deadline date and time for submitting applications, interview and appointment schedules, and such other information that the Council deems appropriate.
- (3) The City Clerk's Office shall prepare an application form, which requests appropriate information for Council consideration of the applicants. Applications will be available at the City offices and such other locations that the Council deems appropriate.
- (4) Applications received by the deadline date and time will be copied and circulated by the City Clerk's office to the Mayor and Council. Packets may also contain additional information received such as endorsements, letters of reference and other pertinent materials.
- (5) The City Clerk's office shall publish the required public notice(s) for the meeting scheduled for interviewing applicants for consideration to the vacant position. This meeting may be a regularly scheduled Council meeting, or a special session Council meeting.
- (6) The City Clerk's office shall notify applicants of the location, date and time of Council interviews.
- (7) Prior to the date and time of the interview meeting, the Mayor shall accept one interview question from each Councilmember.

2.4 INTERVIEW MEETING - Each interview of an applicant/candidate shall be no more than thirty (30) minutes in length as follows:

- (1) The applicant shall present his or her credentials to the Council. (10 minutes).
- (2) The Council shall ask the predetermined set of questions, which must be responded to by the applicant. Each applicant will be asked and will answer the same set of questions and will have two (2) minutes to answer each question. (14 minutes).
- (3) An informal question and answer period in which Councilmembers may ask and receive answers to miscellaneous questions. (10 minutes).
- (4) The applicants' order of appearance will be determined by a random lot drawing performed by the City Clerk.
- (5) The Council may reduce the thirty (30) minute interview time if the number of applicants exceeds six (6) candidates or, alternatively, the Council may elect not to interview all of the applicants if the number exceeds six (6) candidates. The decision as to which applicants to interview will be based on the information contained in the application forms.

- 2.5 VOTING - Upon completion of the interviews, Councilmembers may convene into executive session to discuss the qualifications of the applicants. However, all interviews, nominations and votes taken by the Council shall be in open public session.
- (1) The mayor shall ask for nominations from the Councilmembers.
 - (2) After a nomination and second has been received, the City Clerk shall proceed with a roll-call vote.
 - (3) Balloting will continue until a nominee receives a majority vote.
 - (4) At any time during the balloting process, the Council may postpone balloting until a date certain or regular Council meeting if a majority vote has not been received.
 - (5) Nothing in this policy shall prevent the Council from reconvening into executive session to further discuss the applicant/candidate qualifications.
 - (6) The mayor shall declare the nominee receiving the majority vote as the new Councilmember and the Clerk shall swear him/her into office at the earliest opportunity, no later than the next regularly scheduled Council meeting.
 - (7) If the Council does not give a majority vote within ninety (90) days of the declared vacancy, the RCW delegates appointment powers to Pierce County.

SECTION 3. MAYOR AND DEPUTY MAYOR

- 3.1 Presiding Officer Duties. The mayor shall preside at all meetings of the Council, and in the absence of the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor will act in that capacity. If both the Mayor and Deputy Mayor are absent, the Councilmembers present shall elect one of its members to serve as Presiding Officer until the return of the Mayor or Deputy Mayor.

The responsibilities of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor or Presiding Officer shall be as follows:

- (1) He or she shall preserve order and decorum in the Council chambers.
- (2) He or she shall observe and enforce all procedural rules adopted by the Council.
- (3) He or she shall decide all questions on order in accordance with these rules, subject to appeal by any Councilmember.
- (4) He or she recognize Councilmembers in the order in which they request the floor (Councilmembers shall wait to be recognized before speaking);
- (5) He or she shall state the applicable public hearing procedures before each public hearing.
- (6) He or she shall announce executive sessions held during regular or special Council meetings.
- (7) He or she shall indicate the names of the Councilmembers making the motion and second.
- (8) He or she shall summarize consensus at the conclusion of discussions when the Council concurs or agrees to an item that does not require a formal motion.
- (9) He or she (or his/her designee) shall read the title of the ordinance prior to voting.
- (10) He or she shall appoint Councilmembers to serve on ad hoc committees as deemed necessary.

- (11) He or she will determine ongoing dedicated schedules for regular study sessions, special Council meetings, executive sessions.
- (12) He or she will approve the Council agenda; and
- (13) Mayor may send issues directly to a Council study session for review in lieu of or prior to being referred to a regular Council meeting.

3.2 Mayoral Tie-Breaking Authority and Veto Power. Pursuant to Chapter 35A.12 RCW, the Mayor shall have the following authority with respect to voting and the veto of ordinances:

- (1) The mayor shall have a vote only in the case of a tie in the votes of the Councilmembers with respect to matters other than the passage of any ordinance, grant, or revocation of franchise or license, or any resolution for the payment of money.
- (2) The mayor shall have the power to veto ordinances passed by the Council and submitted to him or her as provided in Chapter 35A.12 RCW. Every ordinance which passes the Council in order to become valid must be presented to the mayor; if the Mayor approves it, he or she shall sign it, but if not, the Mayor shall return it with his or her written objections to the Council and the Council shall cause his or her objections to be entered at large into the meeting minutes and proceed to a reconsideration thereof. If upon reconsideration a majority plus one of the whole Council, voting upon a call of ayes and nays, favor its passage, the ordinance shall become valid notwithstanding the mayor's veto. If the Mayor fails for ten days to either approve or veto an ordinance, it shall become valid without his or her approval.

3.3 Mayor's Statutory Authority and Ceremonial Duties of Mayor.

- (1) The mayor's duties and authority are as set forth in RCW 35A.12.100 and .090, as well as other statutes relating to Mayors in cities organized under the Optional Municipal Code (Title 35A RCW).
- (2) The mayor shall make an annual State of the City report during a regularly scheduled Council meeting.
- (3) The mayor shall represent the City at functions and meetings with other jurisdictions/organizations

SECTION 4. PRO TEMPORE AND DEPUTY MAYOR APPOINTMENTS

- 4.1 Biennially at the first meeting of the Council, or periodically thereafter, the Council may designate a Councilmember as Mayor Pro Tempore or Deputy Mayor for such period as may be specified by the Council. The Deputy Mayor shall serve in the absence or temporary disability of the mayor.
- 4.2 Alternatively, the Council may, as the need may arise, appoint any qualified person to serve as Mayor Pro Tempore in the absence or disability of the Mayor.
- 4.3 Appointment of a Councilmember to preside over a meeting shall not in any way abridge his or her right to vote on matters coming before the Council at such meeting.

- 4.4 In the event of the extended excused absence or disability of a Councilmember, the remaining members by majority vote may appoint a Councilmember Pro Tempore to serve during the absence or disability.

SECTION 5. COUNCIL AUTHORITY AND COUNCIL RELATIONS WITH CITY STAFF

- 5.1 The authority of the City Council is set forth in RCW 35A.11.020 and other provisions in Title 35A RCW.
- 5.2 There will be mutual respect from both City staff and Councilmembers of their respective roles and responsibilities when, and if, expressing criticism in a public meeting.
- 5.3 City staff will acknowledge the Council as policy makers
- 5.4 Councilmembers will acknowledge City staff as administering the Council's policies.
- 5.5 All written informational material requested by individual Councilmembers shall be submitted by City staff, after approval of the mayor, to all Councilmembers with a notation indicating which Councilmember requested the information.
- 5.6 Councilmembers shall not attempt to coerce or influence City staff in the selection of personnel, the awarding of contracts, the selection of consultants, the processing of development applications or the granting of City licenses or permits.
- 5.7 The Council shall not attempt to change or interfere with the operating rules and practices of any City department in derogation of the mayor's statutory authority.
- 5.8 Mail that is addressed to the Mayor and Councilmembers shall be copied and circulated by the City Clerk as soon as practicable after it arrives.
- 5.9 The City Clerk shall not open mail addressed to individual Councilmembers if it is marked personal and/or confidential.

SECTION 6. CITY ADVISORY BODIES

- 6.1 Every advisory body, when it is formed, will have a specific statement of purpose and function, which will be re-examined periodically by the Council to determine its effectiveness. This statement of purpose is made available to all citizen members when they are appointed.
- 6.2 The Council may dissolve any advisory body that, in the Council's opinion, has completed its working function or for any other reason.
- 6.3 Citizen board, commission, committee, and task force members shall be selected in accordance with the following procedures, or at the mayor's discretion.
- A) The City Clerk shall prepare an application packet including a cover page containing the deadline for submittal, supplemental questions regarding applicants' interest in serving on a board/committee/commission, and an acknowledgement of responsibilities.

- B) A citywide recruitment process shall be initiated, seeking applicant(s). Vacancies are advertised, so that any interested person may submit an application. Generally, Applicants are required to be residents of the city, however, there are certain board/committee/commission vacancies that do not require applicants to be citizens (i.e., Economic Advisory Board). Councilmembers are encouraged to solicit applications from qualified residents, or where applicable, business owners. Applications shall be available from the office of the City Clerk and on the City's website.

Existing board, commission, committee, and task force members wishing reappointment shall complete an application for consideration of reappointment.

- C) The mayor shall review each application and select candidates to interview. Should there be four or fewer applicants for any one position, all candidates shall be interviewed.

D) The City Council, as a Committee of the Whole, shall interview candidates in a panel format, with all candidates participating in the interview session concurrently. Councilmembers are encouraged to develop a short list of questions they would like to ask of the candidates. The Mayor shall call on each Councilmember present to ask questions from their prepared list of the candidate(s) of their choice. The same questions may or may not be asked of every candidate. Depending on the number of candidates to be interviewed and in the interest of completing the interview session(s) in a timely manner, the Mayor may limit the number of questions asked by each Councilmember. If the number of questions is to be limited, the Mayor shall announce the number of questions each Councilmember may ask prior to the commencement of the interviews. Upon completing the interviews, each Councilmember may provide his/her opinions of the candidates interviewed for the Mayor to consider in the appointment process.

~~D) The mayor will perform interviews along with the staff liaison and bring forward recommendations to the City Council at a regular council meeting for _____ approval.~~

E) ~~E)~~ The Mayor shall appoint or re-appoint, and the Council shall confirm or deny the appointments proposed by the mayor.

F) Should the Council deny any or all of the Mayoral appointments, the mayor may submit new appointments at a future meeting.

G) Application materials for candidates interviewed, yet not appointed, will remain in a candidate pool for six months. In the event vacancies arise during that six-month period; the mayor may appoint a candidate(s) from the pool to fill such vacancies. These appointments are subject to confirmation by the full Council. Once this six-month period has passed, a citywide recruitment process shall be initiated, as detailed above, to fill any vacancies that may occur.

SECTION 7. COUNCIL MEETING STAFFING

- 7.1 If a City Administrator has been appointed, he/she shall attend all meetings of the Council unless excused. When the City Administrator has an excused absence, the mayor may designate another staff member to attend the meeting.
- 7.2 The City Attorney shall attend all regular council meetings of the Council unless excused. The mayor may ask for the City Attorney to attend study sessions and/or any other meetings, as necessary. Upon request and/or in the City Attorney's absence, they shall give an opinion, either written or oral, on legal questions or at the mayor's request provide a substitute legal resource. The City Attorney shall act as the Council's parliamentarian.
- 7.3 The City Clerk or designee shall attend regular, special and study meetings of the Council; keep the official journal (minutes) and perform such other duties as may be needed for the orderly conduct of the meeting.

SECTION 8. COUNCIL MEETINGS

- 8.1 Except as otherwise provided in these rules, City Council regular meetings will be held the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in the City Council Chambers of Edgewood City Hall, located at 2224 104th Avenue East. Regular Council meetings will begin at the hour of 7:00 PM and will adjourn no later than 10:00 PM. To continue past this time of adjournment, a majority of a quorum of the Council must concur.
- 8.2 Except as otherwise provided in these rules, City Council study sessions will be held every Tuesday of each month upon which a regular meeting pursuant to Section 2.1 is not scheduled. Study Sessions will be held in the City Council Chambers of Edgewood City Hall, located at 2224 104th Avenue East. Study Sessions will begin at the hour of 7:00 PM and will adjourn no later than 9:00 PM. To continue past this time of adjournment, a majority of a quorum of the Council must concur. Council study sessions will be for the purpose of reviewing forthcoming programs, issues, and policies, receiving progress reports on current programs or projects, or receiving other similar information. Council study sessions shall be considered regular meetings for purposes of Chapter 42.30 RCW, but the Council will typically not take binding or final action on behalf of the City during a study session. Except for informal direction to staff, Council decisions and/or final actions on any matter will be scheduled for a regular or Special Council meeting.
- 8.3 If any Tuesday on which a meeting is scheduled falls on a legal holiday, the meeting shall be held on the next business day unless cancelled and/or rescheduled for a different date as a special meeting.
- 8.4 Information will be available to the public at each meeting stating a summary of the relevant content of Section 5 (audience comment).

- 8.5 The Mayor will state the applicable public hearing procedures before each public hearing.
- 8.6 Staff/consultants will provide brief information and respond to questions by Councilmembers or as requested by the mayor.
- 8.7 Citizen comment and public hearing sign-up sheets will be available at each regular Council meeting for the use of those citizens wishing to address the Council.

8.8 TYPES OF MEETINGS

- (1) Regular - the Council meeting held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.
- (2) Special Meetings (see, RCW 42.30.080) - any Council meeting other than the regular Council or Study Session meeting with at least 24 hours advance notice. A Special Council meeting may be scheduled by the mayor or at the request of any four (4) Councilmembers.
- (3) Study Session - work sessions of the Council where no final, binding action is taken.
- (4) Emergency Meetings (see, RCW 42.30.080(4)) - a Special Council meeting called without 24-hour notice. An emergency meeting deals with an emergency involving injury or damage to persons or property or the likelihood of such injury or damage, when time requirements of a 24-hour notice would make notice impractical and increase the likelihood of such injury or damage. Emergency meetings may be called by the mayor. The minutes will indicate the reason for the emergency.
- (5) Executive Session - a portion of a Council meeting that is closed except to the Council, the Mayor, staff members, consultants and/or other persons authorized by the mayor. The public is excluded from attendance. Executive Sessions may be held during Regular or Special Council meetings and will be announced by the mayor. Executive Session subjects are limited to considering matters authorized by applicable state law, including without limitation RCW 42.30.110 and RCW 42.30.140. Executive Sessions may be set as special meetings. Before convening an Executive Session, the Mayor shall announce the purpose of the meeting and the anticipated time when the session will be concluded. Should the Executive Session require more time, a public announcement shall be made that the Executive Session is being extended.

8.9 ORDER OF REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA

- (1) Call Meeting To Order. The mayor calls the meeting to order.
- (2) Pledge of Allegiance. The mayor designates a Councilmember or an invited guest to lead the flag salute.
- (3) Roll Call. The City Clerk will call roll, announce the attendance of Councilmembers, indicate any Councilmember who is not in attendance, and indicate whether or not the absence of any Councilmember has been excused.

(4) Public Hearing. Any public hearing(s) on the agenda shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Section 12 and any other applicable procedures established by state law or local regulations.

(5) Audience Comment. In accordance with Section 5, members of the audience may address the City Council on any item that is not on the agenda for that meeting during the Audience Comment portion of the meeting.

(6) Proclamations and Presentations. Proclamations (official pronouncements and statements of recognition) from the mayor and/or City Council and presentations from invited guests shall occur during this portion of the meeting.

(7) Mayor's Report. The mayor or his/her designee(s) shall update the City Council concerning current issues and items of Council interest.

(8) Consent Agenda. The consent agenda is comprised of routine, noncontroversial items that may be approved collectively by one motion. Any Councilmember may remove any item from the consent agenda for separate discussion and action.

(9) Council Business (Old/New). Old business includes items that were continued or left unfinished from a previous agenda and second readings, if any, of ordinances. New business involves the formal introduction of items to the Council. Councilmembers shall act on the underlying proposal, direct staff to further review the proposal, refer the proposal to Council study session, or schedule the proposal for a second reading. Council discussion, debate and audience comments is allowed for both old and new business.

(10) Council Comments. Individual Councilmembers shall update the Council concerning current issues and items of Council interest.

(11) Adjournment. The meeting shall be formally closed upon adjournment.

8.10 VIRTUAL AND/OR TELEPHONIC MEETINGS

(1) In the case of emergencies where in-person attendance at meetings is prohibited or restricted, the City Council may convene its meetings remotely using virtual and/or telephonic means. In such circumstances, the city will adhere to any applicable federal, state, or county requirements and guidelines concerning meetings. The City may also adopt local rules or regulations, so long as they do not conflict with said federal, state, or county requirements and guidelines.

(2) During non-emergency situations, the city may include a remote meeting component in addition to an in-person component at meetings, sometimes referred to as a "hybrid-meeting." Hybrid-meetings shall comply with all requirements of the OPMA.

(3) Councilmembers are encouraged to attend meetings in person when practicable and able. However, when conducting in-person or hybrid meetings, there may be times a Councilmember may not be able to be physically present at a Council meeting or will want to attend remotely. In such circumstances, Councilmembers may attend by telephone or other virtual means, such as through web conferencing. Adequate notice must be given if special access considerations are needed. The procedure and guidelines for permitting a Councilmember to attend a Council meeting via telephone or other virtual means are as follows:

A. The Councilmember(s) attending virtually or telephonically:

1. must be able to hear the discussion on the agenda items taking place; and
2. must be able to be heard by all attendees.

B. The meeting minutes should reflect whether a councilmember(s) is appearing by telephone or virtually, unless the minutes reflect that the entire meeting was held virtually.

SECTION 9. AGENDA PREPARATION

- 9.1 As required by applicable state law, the City Clerk will prepare and circulate an agenda for each Council meeting specifying the time and place of the meeting and set forth a brief general description of each item to be considered by the Council. The agenda is subject to approval by the mayor.
- 9.2 An item, other than a reconsideration item, may be placed on a Council meeting agenda by any of the following methods:
 - (1) A majority vote of the Council.
 - (2) Council consensus.
 - (3) By any two (2) Councilmembers; and/or
 - (4) By the Mayor.
- 9.3 An item may be placed on a regular Council meeting agenda after the agenda is closed and the notice issued if the Councilmember or Mayor explains the necessity and receives a sufficient vote of the Council on a motion to suspend the Council Rules of Procedures to add the item at a meeting.
- 9.4 Some agenda items may be listed on the agenda for a time certain. Such listing will mean that an item will be heard as soon as reasonably possible after the specified time.
- 9.5 The City Clerk will endeavor to schedule sufficient time between public hearings and other scheduled items so the public is not kept unduly waiting, and so the Council will have sufficient time to hear testimony and to deliberate matters among themselves.

- 9.6 Legally required and advertised public hearings will have a higher priority over other time-scheduled agenda items, which have been scheduled for convenience rather than for statutory or other legal reasons.
- 9.7 Agenda items that are continued from one meeting to another will have preference on the subsequent agenda to the extent possible.
- 9.8 Agenda packets will be finalized by the end of the business day on the Friday preceding the regular Council meeting. Agenda submissions will be accepted until 2:00 p.m. on the Thursday preceding the Friday packet distribution day.
- 9.9 All agenda items packet reports will be in the format provided by the City Clerk's office.
- 9.10 The Council may use the agenda bill "Recommendation" language for making a motion.

SECTION 10. COUNCIL DISCUSSION

- 10.1 Councilmembers shall observe standard principles of decorum, courtesy and professionalism while addressing each other, staff members, and members of the public.
- 10.2 The Mayor has the authority to rule on questions of order. If the Mayor rules a Councilmember's comments to be out of order, the Councilmember may explain why he or she believes the comments are not out of order. The mayor will either rescind or confirm the ruling. If confirmed, the Councilmember shall not continue comment in the manner ruled out of order.

If that Councilmember or any other Councilmember disagrees with the mayor's ruling, they can appeal the point of order. The question is then put to the Council to confirm or deny the mayor's ruling and whether the Councilmember shall continue comment.

SECTION 11. COMMENTS, CONCERNS AND TESTIMONY TO COUNCIL

- 11.1 During the Audience Comment portion of the meeting, members of the public may comment up to three (3) minutes on any subject relating to the City of Edgewood and/or the Edgewood community for items that are on or not on the agenda for that meeting, except: (i) comments related to a pending quasi-judicial matter, and (ii) comments prohibited by state law.
- 11.2 Comments made on behalf of a group or organization will be limited to five (5) minutes in duration. Representation on behalf of a group or organization will be considered recognized for the purpose of Audience Comment if the group or organization notifies the City Clerk at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting.

- 11.3 Persons addressing the Council, who are not specifically scheduled on the agenda, will be requested to step up to the podium and provide their name for the record.
- 11.4 All remarks will be addressed to the Council as a whole, and shall avoid personal, impertinent or slanderous content. Any person disrupting the meeting, including a person who becomes boisterous, threatening, or personally abusive while addressing the Council, may be requested to leave the meeting. The mayor shall consult with the City Attorney before requesting any person to leave the meeting. Applause, boos or other public demonstrations by those attending the Council meeting are considered inappropriate behavior.
- 11.5 In addition to and/or in lieu of addressing the Council, any persons may provide written comments and other written materials to the City Clerk for distribution to the Council. A contact name, address, and phone number must be printed legibly on any such materials.
- 11.6 The Council has the authority to preserve order at all meetings of the Council, to cause the removal of any person from any meeting for disorderly conduct and to enforce the Rules of the Council. The Council shall consult with the City Attorney before causing any person to be removed from the meeting. The Council may command assistance of any peace officer of the city to enforce all lawful orders of the Council or the Mayor to restore order at any meeting. The maintenance of order shall be enforced consistent with all applicable statutory and constitutional requirements, including, but not limited to, RCW 42.30.050.
- 11.7 Citizens with complaints, concerns or questions will be encouraged to refer the matter to the mayor or ask that the matter be placed on a future Council meeting or Council study session agenda with the appropriate background information.

SECTION 12. MOTIONS

- 12.1 A motion that does not receive a second dies. Motions that do not need a second include nominations, withdrawal of motion, agenda order, request for a roll call vote, and point of order.
- 12.2 A motion that receives a tie vote is deemed to have failed, unless the mayor votes to break the tie.
- 12.3 When making motions, Councilmembers shall be clear and concise and shall not include arguments for the motion within the motion.
- 12.4 After a motion and second (if applicable), the mayor will indicate the names of the Councilmembers making the motion and second.
- 12.5 After a motion has been made and seconded, the Councilmember making the motion may speak to the motion and then the Council may discuss their opinions on the issue prior to the vote.

- 12.6 When the Council concurs or agrees to an item that does not require a formal motion, the mayor will summarize the agreement at the conclusion of the discussion.
- 12.7 A motion may be withdrawn by the maker of the motion at any time without the consent of the Council. If the motion had received a second, the Councilmember making the second must also agree to withdraw or the motion remains on the table for discussion, debate and disposition.
- 12.8 A motion to table shall preclude all amendments or debates of the issue under consideration. It requires a second, is not debatable, is not amendable, requires a majority vote and it cannot be reconsidered. A motion not taken from the table by the close of that meeting or the next regular meeting dies on the table.
- If the motion to table prevails, the matter may be “taken from the table” by motion which requires a second, is not debatable and which requires a majority vote. When a motion is taken from the table, everything is in the same condition as it was when laid on the table, including any amendments to the original motion that received an affirmative vote prior to the motion to table.
- 12.9 A motion to postpone to a time certain, must be seconded, is debatable, is amendable, requires a majority vote and may be reconsidered at the same meeting. The original motion being postponed must be considered at a time certain at a future regular or special Council meeting.
- 12.10 A motion to postpone indefinitely requires a second, is debatable, is not amendable, and takes precedence over the main motion and requires a majority vote. This motion assists in disposing of the main motion. Its purpose is to reject a main motion without a vote on the main motion. Postponed indefinitely is an indirect or polite motion by which a main motion may be disposed of.
- 12.11 A motion to call for the question shall close debate on the main motion and is not debatable. This motion must receive a second and fails without a two-thirds (2/3) vote. Debate is reopened if the motion fails.
- 12.12 A motion to amend is defined as amending a motion that is on the floor and has been seconded by inserting or adding, striking out, striking out and inserting, or substituting. Motions that cannot be amended include motion to adjourn, agenda order, lay on the table, roll call vote, point of order, reconsideration and take from the table. A motion to amend an amendment is not in order. Amendments are voted on first, then the main motion as amended (if the amendment received an affirmative vote).
- 12.13 Council discussion of the motion only occurs after the motion has been moved and seconded.
- 12.14 The motion maker, Mayor, or City Clerk should repeat the motion prior to voting.

- 12.15 The City Clerk will take a roll call vote if requested by the Mayor or a Councilmember. At the conclusion of any vote, the City Clerk will announce the results of the vote.
- 12.16 When a question has been decided, any Councilmember who voted in the majority may move for reconsideration but no motion for reconsideration of a vote shall be made after the meeting has adjourned.
- 12.17 The City Attorney shall decide all questions of interpretations of these rules and other questions of a parliamentary nature which may arise at a Council meeting. All cases not provided for in these rules shall be governed by the most current version of Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised. In the event of a conflict, these rules shall prevail.

SECTION 13. ORDINANCES

- 13.1 All ordinances shall be prepared or reviewed by the City Attorney. No ordinance shall be prepared for presentation to the Council unless requested by a majority of the Council or requested by the Mayor or City Attorney.
- 13.2 The Mayor shall read the title of the ordinance prior to voting. Each ordinance shall carry an agenda bill number which shall be the ordinance number.
- 13.3 Upon enactment of the ordinance, the City Clerk shall obtain the signature of the Mayor and the City Attorney.
- 13.4 Ordinances or ordinance summaries shall be published in the official newspaper as a legal publication immediately following enactment in the manner prescribed by law.
- 13.5 Unless expressly prohibited by law, ordinances may be adopted by the Council upon first reading. The Council may in its discretion require a second reading of any ordinance prior to adoption.

SECTION 14. COUNCILMEMBER ATTENDANCE AT REGULAR MEETINGS

- 14.1 Councilmembers will inform the Mayor, a Councilmember, or City Clerk if they are unable to attend any regular Council meeting or if they knowingly will be late to any meeting. The minutes will show the Councilmember as having an excused absence. If notification is not given, that Councilmember will be noted as absent in the Council minutes. Pursuant to RCW 35A.12.060, a Council position shall become vacant if the Councilmember fails to attend three consecutive regular meetings of the Council without being excused.

SECTION 15. PUBLIC HEARINGS

- 15.1 Quasi-judicial hearings require a decision be made by the Council using a certain process which may include a record of evidence considered and specific findings be made.

- 15.2 Legislative or informational hearings do not require a decision be made even though information is presented.
- 15.3 Councilmembers shall comply with all applicable laws related to the Code of Ethics for Public Officers (chapter 42.23 RCW), conflict of interest requirements, and the Appearance of Fairness doctrine.

Public Hearing Types: There are two types of public hearings. The legislative/informational public hearing is a formal opportunity for citizens to give their views for consideration in the legislative or policy-decision-making process. Quasi-judicial public hearings are hearings on quasi-judicial actions which determine the legal rights, duties, or privileges of specific parties.

A. Subject to any other applicable procedures established by state law or City ordinance, the following procedure shall be followed during public hearings on:

Legislative/Informational

- The mayor will open the public hearing.
- Staff will make their presentation.
- Citizens comments will be limited to three (3) minutes for individuals and five (5) minutes for a person representing an official position of a recognized organization.
- Additional staff comments will be made.
- The mayor will close public hearing.
- Council discussion will ensue.
- Council action will be taken.

Quasi-Judicial Hearings

- The mayor will open the public hearing.
- Open for declarations of conflict of interest, appearance of fairness and other preliminary matters.
- Staff will make their presentation (15 min).
- Proponent presentation will be made. (15 min)
- Opponent presentation will be made. (15 min)
- Proponent rebuttal will be heard. (10 min)
- Staff comments will be made.
- Public hearing will be closed.
- Council discussion will ensue.
- Council action will be taken.

B. The following rules shall be observed:

Legislative/Information Gathering Public Hearings

- For an initial presentation of background information from a city department, board, commission, committee, or an organization, no more than twenty (20) minutes will be allowed unless otherwise authorized by the Mayor.

- If a speaker purports to speak for an organization, club or others so as to lead Council to believe that a number of persons support a position, then such person shall state how that position was developed by the group.
- Comments should be limited to three (3) minutes for each individual or five (5) minutes if representing the official position of a recognized organization.
- The mayor may allow additional time for receipt of written testimony when needed.
- The City Clerk shall be the official timekeeper.

Quasi-Judicial Public Hearings

- If a quasi-judicial hearing is on the agenda, the Council will be informed by the City Attorney as to what state law permits as to public comments.
- Quasi-judicial hearings will be conducted in conformance to procedures outlined in applicable state law, and City ordinances, resolutions and policies.
- Testimony will be limited as set forth herein, except that the Presiding Officer shall ask the rest of the Councilmembers if they have any comments or questions before the citizen is excused.
- If comments are provided in writing, they shall be filed with the City Clerk by 1:00 PM of the calendar day preceding the hearing.

Notwithstanding any other provision of these rules, the City Council may in its discretion adopt case-specific procedures to govern any public hearing before the Council. Such procedures may supplement, modify or supersede the provisions of this section. Any such procedures shall be made available to interested parties at least 14 days in advance of the Council hearing.

SECTION 16. MEDIA REPRESENTATION AT COUNCIL MEETINGS

- 16.1 All public meetings of the Council and its advisory committees shall be open to the media, freely subject to recording by radio, television and photographic services at any time, provided that such arrangements do not interfere with the orderly conduct of the meeting. Seating space shall be provided for the media at each public meeting.

SECTION 17. COUNCIL COMMITTEE LIAISONS, SERVICE ON REGIONAL BOARDS, AND REPRESENTATION ON BEHALF OF THE CITY

- 17.1 Council Committee Liaisons. The Council may designate, by motion, councilmembers to serve as liaisons to each of the city advisory bodies, boards, and commissions ("Council Committee Liaisons"). A Council Committee Liaison is not a "member" of the city advisory body, board, and commission; rather, they are a positive resource to support the City advisory bodies, boards, and commissions in the completion of its annual Work Plan approved by Council. As such, a Council Committee Liaison shall be recognized by the Chair as being in attendance. Liaisons shall not take part in the City advisory bodies, boards, and commissions

deliberations or discussions unless the Committee requests the Liaison's participation in a particular discussion. Liaisons shall not take part in any votes or decision making of the City advisory bodies, boards, and commissions. Council Committee Liaisons are expected to speak on behalf of the Council as a whole, and therefore should avoid taking positions and making comments based on their personal opinions if they differ from the Council majority. Any personal opinions should be clearly identified as such and not be portrayed as the position of the Council majority. Council Committee Liaisons should provide updates to the entire Council, generally at the next regular meeting after the committee or board meeting.

17.2 Service on Regional Bodies. The Council may designate, by motion, individual(s) to serve in liaison roles for regional bodies based on the desire, qualifications, and skills of those interested. Councilmembers and the Mayor should indicate their interest in being a representative prior to the time the representative is considered for eligibility. Any "votes" attributed to the city must be based on Council consensus and not the individual position of the representative serving in that role. Regional Body Liaisons should provide updates to the entire Council, generally at the next regular meeting after the regional body's meeting.

17.3 For the purpose of commenting on an issue, Council Committee Liaisons and Councilmembers appearing on behalf of the City before another governmental agency, a community organization, through the media, or in their capacity as a regional body representative shall state the majority position of the Council, if known, on such issue. Personal opinions and comments which differ from the Council majority may be expressed if the Councilmember clarifies that these statements do not represent the Council's position. Councilmembers need to have other Councilmember's concurrence before representing another Councilmember's view or position with the media, regional body, another governmental agency, or community organization.

17.4 Committee and Board minutes shall reflect the attendance/absence of Council Committee Liaisons and/or Councilmember's attendance. Councilmembers who are not the appointed liaison or alternate liaison must refrain from joining the meeting if there are more than three councilmembers present, unless appropriate notice was given by the city in advance, in compliance with the OPMA.

SECTION 18. CONFIDENTIALITY

18.1 Councilmembers shall keep confidential all written materials and verbal information provided to them during executive sessions, to ensure that the City's position is not compromised. Confidentiality also includes information provided to Councilmembers outside of executive sessions when the information is considered to be exempt from disclosure under exemptions set forth in applicable state law.

18.2 If the Council, in executive session, has discussed any type of issue related to a third party, all contact with that party should be effectuated by the designated City staff representative handling the issue. Councilmembers should obtain the permission of the mayor prior to discussing the information with anyone other than other Councilmembers, the City Attorney or City staff designated by the mayor. Any

Councilmember having any contact or discussion shall make full disclosure to the mayor and/or the City Council in a timely manner.

SECTION 19. ADMINISTRATION AND HOUSEKEEPING

- 19.1 When Councilmembers register to attend an official conference requiring voting delegates such as the annual National League of Cities or Association of Washington Cities, the Council shall designate the voting delegate(s) and alternate voting delegate(s) during a public meeting by a majority vote. When possible, said selection of voting delegate(s) shall be done on a rotating basis for the purpose of allowing all Councilmembers the opportunity to be an official voting delegate.
- 19.2 Open Government Trainings Act. Effective July 1, 2014, the Open Government Trainings Act was enacted requiring all elected officials to complete training courses related to the Public Records Act (RCW 42.56.150), Open Public Meetings Act (RCW 42.30.205) and RCW 40.14 related to records retention.
- (a) Each local elected official appointed to fill a vacancy in a local or statewide office, must complete a training course regarding the provisions as indicated above.
 - (b) Officials required to complete training under this section may complete their training before assuming office but must:
 - Complete training no later than ninety (90) calendar days after the date the official:
 - Takes the oath of office, if the official is required to take an oath to assume his or her duties; or
 - Otherwise assumes his or her duties as a public official.
 - Complete refresher training at intervals of no more than four years for as long as he or she holds office.
 - (c) Training must be consistent with the Attorney General's model rules for compliance with the Public Records Act.
 - (d) Training may be completed remotely with technology including but not limited to internet-based training.
 - (e) Additional information and online courses are available on the Washington State Attorney General's website at <http://www.atg.wa.gov/open-government-training>.
- 19.3 Social Media Usage. As an elected official or employee of the City of Edgewood, your social media posts and the ensuing comment threads may qualify as public records that must be retained, disclosed, or moderated in order to comply with state and federal law and the City's rules and policies. This is true even for your personal social media accounts if you discuss City business. Inappropriate use of social media can expose you and the city to allegations of criminal and ethical wrongdoing. Please refer to our policies and procedures regarding the Public Records Act, the Open Public Meetings Act, and other policies related to the conduct and responsibilities of City of Edgewood employees and officials.

SECTION 20. SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF RULES; IMPLIED WAIVER

- 20.1 Any provision of these rules not governed by state law or ordinance may be temporarily suspended by the entire membership of the Council.
- 20.2 These rules may be amended or new rules adopted by a majority vote of the quorum necessary to conduct business.
- 20.3 Unless identified and corrected in accordance with these rules, any action taken in violation of these rules shall be deemed an implied waiver thereof.

SECTION 21. MINUTES

- 21.1 Minutes Generally. Pursuant to RCW 42.32.030 and RCW 35A.12.110, the City Clerk shall keep minutes of all regular and special meetings of the City Council, which shall constitute the City's record of proceedings. Working copies or file copies of all minutes shall be kept in the City Clerk's office. The official, originally signed copies of all minutes shall be maintained and stored in a fire-proof vault. The minutes will be archived in accordance with applicable records retention requirements.
- 21.2 Content of Minutes. Minutes shall document the actions taken at Council meetings, and shall at a minimum include the following:
 - 1. Date of meeting
 - 2. Location of meeting
 - 3. Type of meeting (regular, continued, special, etc.)
 - 4. Time of meeting
 - 5. Time meeting commenced
 - 6. Officials/members present*
 - 7. Officials/members absent or excused*
 - 8. Topics of business
 - 9. Actions taken on each business matter
 - 10. Record of motions
 - 11. Record of voting
 - 12. Time of adjournment
 - 13. Signature blocks for Presiding Officer and Clerk/designee

*If a Councilmember leaves during a meeting, the time of departure and time of return, if applicable, shall be noted. If a Councilmember arrives after commencement of the meeting, the time of arrival shall be noted.
- 21.3 Approval of Previous Minutes. Proposed minutes shall be placed on the consent agenda for approval. The Council shall approve the minutes, after consideration of the minutes and making any necessary corrections to the minutes. Upon approval by the Council, the minutes shall constitute the official record of the City Council's meeting.

21.4 Signing the Minutes. The minutes shall be signed by the City Clerk and the Mayor.

21.5 Corrections to Minutes. All authorized corrections to the approved minutes shall be recorded as a business transaction made at the meeting at which the amendment was approved. Following the meeting, the minutes shall be corrected to include the amendment(s) prior to placement of the final, executed minutes in the minute book.

If, after approval of the minutes, a correction must be made, a notation is marked in the margin opposite the correction which states: "Amended, see minutes of _____. "or "Scriber's Error, corrected by (initials of person making correction)", and shall include the date the correction was noted. Errors corrected in the official minutes shall not be corrected by white out, cross-outs or erasures.

21.6 Preservation of Minutes. Minutes shall be preserved by the City for the period specified by applicable record retention requirements of state law. Special attention, care and security measures shall be taken to protect the orderly and safe keeping of minutes.



City Of Edgewood Council Agenda Summary Sheet

Subject: GSP Update Contract Amendment #4	Agenda Item #: 2.E
	For Agenda of: 8/16/2022
	Prepared by: Jeremy Metzler
Attachments (list): 1. DRAFT RES - G&O GSP Update Fourth Amendment to PSA 2. DRAFT FOURTH AMENDMENT G&O GSP Update	
Approval of Materials: Jeremy Metzler Rachel Pitzel 8/11/2022 Dave Gray 8/11/2022 Daryl Eidinger 8/11/2022	Expenditure Required: \$276,495
	Amount Budgeted: \$266,495
	Timeline: 08/16/2022 SS 08/23/2022 RCM

Summary Statement:

The currently adopted General Sewer Plan (GSP) was developed by Parametrix, Inc. in 2004, then approved by the Department of Ecology and adopted by the City of Edgewood in June 2007. An amendment to the City of Fife's Sewer Plan was completed in 2014 and adopted by Fife in 2016, allowing sewer connections in the Non-Core Phase 1 West area. Edgewood's adopted plan currently prohibits sewer extensions and connections outside of the Phase One service area until 2027 or later, but staff and Council recognize the potential need to provide sanitary sewer service to existing residents with at-risk or failing septic systems in a more timely fashion. For these reasons, Council authorized a contract with Gray & Osborne, Inc. (G&O) to update the GSP in August 2019 with Resolution 19-0470. Since the Agreement was originally executed, the City and G&O agreed to a First Amendment which was executed by Resolution 20-0528 on October 13, 2020, a Second Amendment executed by Resolution 21-0566 on June 8, 2021, and a Third Amendment executed by Resolution 22-0616 on March 8, 2022.

The City and G&O now wish to have the financial subconsultant (FCS Group) complete additional work not included in the previously amended scope, detailed in the attached draft materials, which warrants additional compensation in an amount not to exceed \$10,000. This requires an amendment to the agreement, as detailed in the attached draft resolution.

Item History:

N/A

Recommended Action:

Hold a discussion and provide staff guidance regarding GSP Update Contract Amendment #4

Fiscal Note/Consideration:

This amendment represents a \$10,000 increase in the total contract amount. Staff anticipates REET revenues and the existing sanitary sewer utility fund balance will accommodate this difference.

RESOLUTION NO. 22-0xxx

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF EDGEWOOD, PIERCE COUNTY,
WASHINGTON, AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO
ENTER INTO A FOURTH AMENDMENT TO THE
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH
GRAY & OSBORNE TO UPDATE THE CITY'S
GENERAL SEWER PLAN**

WHEREAS, by passing Resolution 19-0470 on August 13, 2019, the City Council authorized execution of a Professional Services Agreement ("Agreement") with Gray & Osborne, Inc. ("G&O") to update the City's General Sewer Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City Council authorized the First Amendment to the Agreement by passing Resolution 20-0528 on October 13, 2020; and

WHEREAS, the City Council authorized the Second Amendment to the Agreement by passing Resolution 21-0566 on June 8, 2021; and

WHEREAS, the City Council authorized the Third Amendment to the Agreement by passing Resolution 22-0616 on March 8, 2022; and

WHEREAS, since the Agreement, First Amendment, Second Amendment, and Third Amendment were executed, the City and Consultant have mutually agreed to further additional work not included in the original scope of the Agreement; and

WHEREAS, for the reasons described in the attached Exhibit A, the additional work warrants additional compensation be paid to G&O in an amount not to exceed \$10,000;

WHEREAS, the aforementioned actions require amendments to the Agreement's scope of work and compensation, which both parties desire;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EDGEWOOD, WASHINGTON, DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The Mayor is hereby authorized to enter into the Fourth Amendment to Professional Services Agreement, attached hereto, between the City of Edgewood and G&O, in a substantial form as attached to this resolution and incorporated herein as Exhibit A.

ADOPTED THIS 23RD DAY OF AUGUST, 2022.

Daryl Eidinger, Mayor

ATTEST:

Rachel Pitzel, CMC
City Clerk

Exhibit A

Fourth Amendment to the Professional Services Agreement between the
City of Edgewood and Gray And Osborne, Inc for the
2019 General Sewer Plan Update

DRAFT

**FOURTH AMENDMENT TO
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF EDGEWOOD
AND GRAY AND OSBORNE, INC FOR THE
2019 GENERAL SEWER PLAN UPDATE**

Section I. Date and Parties.

This document (“Fourth Amendment”), is dated the 23rd day of August, 2022, and is entered into by and between the CITY OF EDGEWOOD, a Washington municipal corporation (“City”) and Gray & Osborne, Inc. (“Consultant”). This Fourth Amendment modifies the Professional Services Agreement dated August 13, 2019, the First Amendment dated October 13, 2020, the Second Amendment dated June 8, 2021, and the Third Amendment dated March 8, 2022, all by and between the City and Consultant (the “Agreement”).

Section II. General Recitals.

A. The City and Consultant entered into the Agreement for the purposes of allowing the Consultant to perform engineering and planning services described therein.

B. Since the Agreement and subsequent Amendments were executed, the Consultant has identified additional work to be performed by their financial subconsultant to support the holistic, citywide approach, including review of an updated capital improvement program and multiple revenue forecast scenarios at the City’s request,

C. To enable completion of this citywide plan, the City and Consultant have agreed to additional work not included in the previously amended scope of the Agreement.

D. As this additional work requires compensation, the City and Consultant have now mutually agreed to further amend the Agreement as set forth in this Fourth Amendment.

Section III. Amendments to the Agreement.

A. Section 4. Compensation. Section 4 of the original Agreement is hereby amended by modifying the second paragraph to read as follows:

TIME AND MATERIALS NOT TO EXCEED. Compensation for these services shall not exceed ~~\$266,495.00~~ \$276,495.00, including all applicable tax, without written authorization and will be based on billing rates and reimbursable expenses attached hereto as Exhibit B.

C. Exhibit A. Scope of Work. Exhibit A of the original agreement shall be appended to by the exhibit contained in Attachment 1.

D. Exhibit B. Scope and Estimated Cost. Exhibit B of the original agreement shall be amended as needed to enact the exhibit contained in Attachment 2.

Section IV. Other Terms Unchanged. All other terms of the Agreement remain unchanged and enforceable. The Third Amendment is intended to modify the terms and conditions of the original Agreement only insofar as such modifications are set forth in this Amendment; all other provisions shall remain unchanged and in full effect. In the case of any conflict between the terms of the Agreement, First Amendment, Second Amendment, and Third Amendment, the provisions of this Third Amendment shall control.

DATED: This 23rd day of August, 2022.

CITY OF EDGEWOOD

CONSULTANT

By: _____

By: _____

Its: Mayor, Daryl Eidinger

Printed Name: _____

Its: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____, 2022

ATTEST:

City Clerk, Rachel Pitzel

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

City Attorney, Ann Marie Soto

Attachment 1

Edgewood General Sewer Plan Update Amendment 4 – Exhibit A (G&O #19614.00)

DRAFT

EXHIBIT A

SCOPE OF WORK

CITY OF EDGEWOOD GENERAL SEWER PLAN UPDATE – AMENDMENT 4

SCOPE OF WORK

The original scope of work for the City of Edgewood General Sewer Plan Update, developed in 2019, assumed Gray & Osborne would provide information to the financial subconsultants, FCS GROUP, for the rate and conveyance development charge (CDC) analysis, review the financial subconsultants draft findings and incorporate the rate and financial analysis into the General Sewer Plan. The original scope of work required FCS GROUP to evaluate rates and CDCs for up to three funding scenarios. In May 2022, the City and Gray & Osborne requested that FCS GROUP prepare a rate analysis and CDC analysis for five additional funding scenarios in support of the City's request to prepare a plan to provide sewer infrastructure to the entire City.

We respectfully request an amendment to the scope of work to prepare, review and incorporate the rate and CDC analysis for five additional funding scenarios into the City of Edgewood General Sewer Plan Update. The following additional tasks are required.

1. Rate and CDC analysis. See attached FCS GROUP Request for Additional Budget for Edgewood Sewer Utility Rate Study Project, dated July 26, 2022.
2. Meet with FCS GROUP and City to discuss the plan to provide sewer infrastructure to the entire City. Provide ERU and cost information to FCS GROUP to support their analysis.
3. Review rate and CDC analysis and draft report for an additional five funding scenarios.
4. Incorporate rate and CDC analysis for an additional five funding scenarios into final report.

July 26, 2022

Jeremy Metzler, P.E.
Public Works Director
2224 104th Ave E.
Edgewood, WA 98372
253-831-4266

Subject: Request for Additional Budget for the Edgewood Sewer Utility Rate Study Project

Dear Mr. Metzler,

On behalf of FCS GROUP, I must respectfully request additional budget authorization to recover the cost of work to be completed outside of our agreed-upon scope of work for the City of Edgewood, as outlined below.

- The study scope called for a study report to document the revenue requirement (rate) forecast and the updated conveyance development charge (CDC) analysis. Capital cost numbers were provided in a Gray & Osborne memo dated July 29, 2021. At that time, the capital plan for the utility was focused on replacing existing assets (i.e., three pump stations and valves), for a total capital cost of \$1.8 million. Draft reports incorporating this capital plan were provided as follows:
 - On October 29, 2021, a draft Conveyance Development Charge report was provided.
 - On November 1, 2021, a draft revenue requirement report was provided.
 - Revenue requirement results (1 scenario) were reviewed with City staff on October 5, 2021; CDC results were reviewed with City staff on December 10, 2021.
- Gray and Osborne set up a meeting with FCS GROUP and City staff on May 2, 2022, to discuss an updated capital plan which incorporated a backbone sewer system to serve the entire City.
 - At this meeting, City staff authorized the use of the remaining budget to run additional scenarios, releasing us from the obligation to perform the City Council meeting task.
- On May 9, 2022, Gray & Osborne provided an updated capital plan of a significantly different scale – providing sewer infrastructure to the entire service area. The new capital plan totaled over \$250 million through buildout. City staff and Gray & Osborne asked that we update our revenue requirement and CDC analysis to reflect these new capital numbers.
 - We updated and expanded our rate forecast model to accommodate these costs – larger costs and over a much longer period.
 - On June 3, 2022, we met with City staff to review three (3) different scenarios which funded the new capital plan. Based on feedback at that meeting, five (5) additional scenarios were requested which incorporated varying levels of customer growth and various levels of CDC charges.
 - On June 24, 2022, we delivered an updated presentation documenting these scenarios.
- On July 21, 2022, Gray & Osborne requested that FCS GROUP update the CDC calculation and provide an updated revenue requirement report and an updated CDC report. This work represents additional task items / scenarios not provided for under the current scope (i.e., already completed and delivered study reports in 2021).

As our existing budget is essentially exhausted, we estimate that we will need a budget amendment of approximately \$6,000 to complete the following requested tasks:

- Update the CDC analysis to reflect the \$250 million capital plan.
- Document the CDC analysis to reflect system buildout conditions: \$250 million capital plan and 14,589 ERUs.
- Update the revenue requirement report to reflect the \$250 million capital plan, specifically scenarios 1a. and 2a. per the PowerPoint delivered on June 24, 2022.

If approved, this would increase the total FCS GROUP budget from **\$44,700** to **\$50,700**. Thank you for considering this request. If you have any questions about this request, please call Tage Aaker at (425) 615-6487 or me at (425) 336-1865.

Yours very truly,



John Ghilarducci
Principal



Tage Aaker
Project Manager

Attachment 2

Edgewood General Sewer Plan Update Amendment 4 – Exhibit B (G&O #19614.00)

DRAFT

EXHIBIT B

ENGINEERING SERVICES SCOPE AND ESTIMATED COST

City of Edgewood - General Sewer Plan Update - Amendment 4

Tasks	Principal Hours	Project Manager Hours
1 Provide ERU and Cost to FCSG for Additional Rate and CDC Analysis	2	4
2 Review Draft Rate and CDC Report	2	4
3 Incorporate Rate and CDC Analysis into Final Report	2	5
Hour Estimate:	6	13
Fully Burdened Billing Rate Range:*	\$138 to \$205	\$125 to \$213
Estimated Fully Burdened Billing Rate:*	\$181	\$178
Fully Burdened Labor Cost:	\$1,086	\$2,314

Total Fully Burdened Labor Cost:	\$	3,400
Subconsultant:		
FCS GROUP	\$	6,000
Subconsultant Overhead (10%)	\$	600
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST:	\$	10,000

*

Actual labor cost will be based on each employee's actual rate. Estimated rates are for determining total estimated cost only. Fully burdened billing rates include direct salary cost, overhead, and profit.



City Of Edgewood Council Agenda Summary Sheet

Subject: Pierce Conservation District	Agenda Item #: 2.F
	For Agenda of: 8/16/2022
	Prepared by: Jeremy Metzler
Attachments (list): 1. DRAFT RES - Pierce Conservation District 2. FINAL PRAB 2022 Work Program 3. Edgewood Inclusion Form	
Approval of Materials: Jeremy Metzler Dave Gray 8/12/2022	Expenditure Required: N/A
	Amount Budgeted: N/A
	Timeline: 08/16/2022 SS 08/23/2022 RCM

Summary Statement:

The Pierce Conservation District (PCD) is a special purpose district that serves Pierce County communities with the following programs: water quality improvement, stream / creek bank clean ups and natural habitat restoration, urban flooding reduction, stream / creek bank stabilization, water quality monitoring, rain garden and rain barrel program development, community gardens and local food access project development. Encouraging the City to be a PCD "contributor" has been on the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board (PRAB) Annual Work Plan (attached) for several years. In addition, these services directly support many of the goals and objectives of the City's Comprehensive Plan and Surface Water Program, including stewardship and enhancement of the many natural habitats that exist in our City.

The process for a City entering the PCD service area is as follows:

1. The City passes a Resolution (draft attached) authorizing execution of the attached "Petition for Inclusion" (Petition), requesting that the PCD Board include the City's tax parcels in the "Resource Conservation Fee"
2. PCD Board approves a Resolution to sign the Petition
3. Once fully signed, the Petition is forwarded to the Washington State Conservation Commission by PCD for approval, who then sends it to the Secretary of State's Office for approval
4. PCD will coordinate with the Pierce County Assessor to ensure that the City's tax parcels are included for fee collection in 2023, with final approval by the Pierce County Council before any fees are assessed

Item History:

N/A

Recommended Action:

Hold a discussion and provide staff guidance regarding Pierce Conservation District

Fiscal Note/Consideration:

At this time, the anticipated annual rate for each tax parcel in Edgewood is calculated to be no more than \$10, assessed on individual property tax bills. There would be no additional cost to the City directly associated with joining the PCD service area.

RESOLUTION NO. 22-0xxx

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EDGEWOOD, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON, AUTHORIZING THE CITY'S INCLUSION IN PIERCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT PURSUANT TO STATE LAW; REQUESTING THAT THE PIERCE COUNTY COUNCIL APPROVE THE CONSERVATION DISTRICT RESOURCE CONSERVATION FEE OR OTHER AUTHORIZED FUNDING WITHIN THE CORPORATE BOUNDARIES OF THE CITY OF EDGEWOOD, WASHINGTON

WHEREAS, various Federal and State government laws and regulations mandate local governmental action relative to protection and enhancement of natural resources; and

WHEREAS, the City of Edgewood is required to plan and implement programs and projects in response to these Federal and State mandates, including the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA); and

WHEREAS, outside funding for said programs and projects is often insufficient to meet the needs of local government, including local government needs from “unfunded mandates” of the State and Federal governments; and

WHEREAS, the Pierce Conservation District, a locally-led agency of Washington State government offers significant assistance to local governments and private citizens in response to Federal and State mandates; and

WHEREAS, the City of Edgewood has significant natural resources such as prime agricultural soils, forest lands, and creek corridors important for endangered species recovery, and fish and wildlife habitat and other natural resources that are important for the quality of life of the region; and

WHEREAS, the City of Edgewood wishes to take advantage of the Pierce Conservation District programs for water quality improvement, stream / creek bank clean ups and natural habitat restoration, urban flooding reduction, stream / creek bank stabilization, water quality monitoring, rain garden and rain barrel program development, community gardens and local food access project development; and

WHEREAS, the Pierce County Council possesses the authority under Chapter 89.08 RCW to enhance the ability of the Pierce Conservation District to assist local governments by enacting an annual Resource Conservation Fee or Rate or Charge as authorized by law within the Pierce Conservation District's boundaries for a period of not greater than ten (10) years;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EDGEWOOD, WASHINGTON, DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City of Edgewood hereby requests to be included in and a part of the Pierce Conservation District (The “District”). The Petition for inclusion in the District shall be submitted to the Washington State Conservation Commission (“commission”), as

provided in RCW 89.08.010(4). The Commission is requested to approve the Petition. Upon approval by the District and the Commission, the District is authorized to file such documents with Pierce County as may be necessary to implement this authorization.

Section 2. The City of Edgewood requests the Pierce Conservation District Board of Supervisors include eligible properties within the City limits within the Resource Conservation Fee or Rate or Charge (or other lawful funding) to fund said programs in accordance with Chapter 89.08 RCW or other applicable law.

Section 3. No further action of the City shall be necessary following approval by the Commission. The Mayor is authorized to execute on behalf of the City any additional documents necessary to carry out the authorizations and approvals of this Resolution.

Section 4. Any act prior to and consistent with the authority of this Resolution is hereby ratified and confirmed.

ADOPTED THIS 23RD DAY OF AUGUST, 2022.

Daryl Eidinger, Mayor

ATTEST:

Rachel Pitzel, CMC
City Clerk

Exhibit A
Petition for Inclusion

DRAFT

EDGEWOOD
Washington
Parks and Recreation Advisory Board
2022 Work Plan

At the direction of the City Council, the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board has a number of goals and tasks to be addressed during the year 2022. This Work Plan is intended to highlight major activities and projects that include support and involvement of the PRAB including major course and setting future mile stones in accordance with the powers and duties listed in section 2.31.030 of Ordinance 06-0272, which established the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board.

COUNCIL PRIORITIES (est. 2021)

1. **Complete Interurban Trail corridor feasibility and critical areas analysis**
2. Continue to pursue long term goals to use the farm house at Nelson Farm Park:
 - a. *Define the long-term goals – Consider Master Planning effort?*
 - b. *Determine if restoration of the farmhouse supports the long-term vision for the park*
3. Evaluate creating new volunteer opportunities / action days throughout the calendar year:
 - a. Edgemont Park – *Flower bed rehab, re-paint bollards along 24th St E, etc.*
 - b. Edgewood Community Park – *Observe conditions during opening year, identify future activities*

GENERAL

1. Work on a list of available eagle scout projects, and evaluate regular outreach to volunteer organizations
2. Provide guidance to city staff for ways to improve the webpage, cross-jurisdictional communication, and update park guide map.
3. Add promotional kiosk for parks at each location to advertise parks and activities
4. **Encourage City to be a Pierce Conservation District contributor** and monitor new Green Puyallup Partnership
5. Seek out potential land acquisition opportunities

PARK PLANNING

1. **Create a plan for the cleared area at Nelson Nature Park (trail, planting, trail resurfacing)**
2. **PROST Plan Update (for grant eligibility through RCO), review levels of service, update impact fee**

EVENTS and ACTIVITIES (Tentative due to COVID-19 Impacts)

1. Plan Parks Appreciation Day event – *Targeting Edgemont Park, between new playground opening and picnic?*
2. Drive-up Drop-off Food Drive (*Coordinate w/ another event?*)
3. Help support and promote Zoom-based events / classes
 - a. *English Ivy/Invasive Plant Species Eradication Education (Coordinate with MVCC?)*
 - b. *Interurban Trail History – virtual / hybrid movie night?*
4. Participate in the planning of the Edgewood City Picnic (7/16/22) & Tree Lighting Ceremony (11/25/22)

PETITION FOR INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL TERRITORY
WITHIN THE
PIERCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

TO: The Washington State Conservation Commission

Pursuant to the Conservation Districts Law (Chapter 89.08 RCW) the undersigning government authorities of the City of Edgewood and the Pierce Conservation District, respectfully represent:

- First:

That heretofore the Pierce Conservation District was duly organized as a governmental subdivision of this state, and a public body corporate and politic.
- Second:

That there is need, in the interest of the public health, safety, and welfare, for the inclusion of the territory hereinafter described within the said Pierce Conservation District.
- Third:

That the territory proposed for inclusion within the said district includes substantially the following:

Incorporated City of Edgewood

WHEREFORE, the undersigned petitioners respectfully request that the State Conservation Commission duly define the boundaries of the additional territory; and that the State Conservation Commission determine that such additional territory be so included and made a part of the Pierce Conservation District.

Pierce Conservation District

City of Edgewood

Chair

Mayor

Vice Chair

Deputy Mayor

Auditor

Council Member

Member

Council Member

Member

Council Member

Council Member

Council Member

Council Member

Date: _____



City Of Edgewood Council Agenda Summary Sheet

Subject: Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan	Agenda Item #: 2.G
	For Agenda of: 8/16/2022
	Prepared by: Dave Gray
Attachments (list): 1. Resolution 22-XXXX adopting 2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan 2. 2022-19s Signed Final Ordinance with Exhibits	
Approval of Materials: Dave Gray Rachel Pitzel 8/8/2022 Dave Gray 8/8/2022 Daryl Eidinger 8/8/2022	Expenditure Required: N/A Amount Budgeted: N/A Timeline: 08/16/2022 Study Session for discussion, review and council instructions.

Summary Statement:

Since incorporation, the city has been party to a Pierce County-wide Hazardous and Solid Waste agreement wherein the County administers a Hazardous and Solid Waste Program, required by all cities within the State of Washington, that by ILA allows the City of Edgewood to participate, thereby eliminating the need for the city to operate it's own program. With few exceptions (City of Tacoma), most Pierce County cities operate their hazardous and solid waste program through the County.

Item History:

Recommended Action:

Review the agreement, discuss and potentially recommend the Mayor bring the agreement forward to the August 23rd regular council meeting for potential action. As a resolution this item is eligible to be included on the consent agenda.

Fiscal Note/Consideration:

Other than the cost of staff, including review of the ILA and agreement by the City Attorney, there is no out-of-pocket cost. Individual users of the system are charged on a usage basis.

RESOLUTION NO. 22-XXXX

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EDGEWOOD, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING THE 2021 TACOMA-PIERCE COUNTY SOLID & HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND RECOMMITTING THE CITY OF EDGEWOOD TO ITS PARTNERSHIP WITH PIERCE COUNTY.

WHEREAS, Chapter 70A.205 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) requires counties, in coordination with their cities and towns, to adopt comprehensive solid waste plans for the management, handling, and disposal of solid waste, and to keep those plans in a “current” status through periodic review, update, and amendment; and

WHEREAS, Pierce County executed and maintains Solid Waste Interlocal Agreements with the cities and towns of Pierce County, including the City of Edgewood, pursuant to Chapter 39.34 RCW and RCW 70A.205.040; and

WHEREAS, said Solid Waste Interlocal Agreements designate Pierce County as lead solid waste planning agency pursuant to RCW 70A.205.040; and

WHEREAS, the 2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan (2021 Plan) is a strategic document, identifying goals, objectives, and actions necessary to achieve a community vision; and

WHEREAS, the Pierce County Council adopted the 2021 Plan by Ordinance 2022-19s on April 5, 2022; and

WHEREAS, Pierce County, in coordination with the Pierce County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC), drafted the 2021 Plan to replace the 2000 Solid Waste Plan; and

WHEREAS, the SWAC, in 9 regular meetings which included a Community Conversation portion for public participation, gathered and provided public comment on the 2021 Plan; and

WHEREAS, the SWAC held a public hearing and provided comments and recommended approval of the 2021 Plan; and

WHEREAS, the 2021 Plan was also presented to the public for comment at community events, on the Pierce County website, and through advertisements on social media; and

WHEREAS, the Pierce County Planning Commission reviewed the 2021 Plan for conformance with the Comprehensive Land Use Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Washington Department of Ecology and the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission completed reviews pursuant to Chapter 70A.205 RCW and provided comments on December 16, 2021 and October 28, 2021; and

WHEREAS, the 2021 Plan was submitted to cities and towns of Pierce County for review and comment, with the County providing in-person and telephone briefings to interested officials; and

WHEREAS, the Pierce County Environmental Official issued A Determination of Nonsignificance (DNS) for the Programmatic Final Environmental Impact (FEIS) for the 2021 Plan in compliance with Title 18D PCC, “Development Regulations – Environmental”;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EDGEWOOD, WASHINGTON, HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Plan Adopted. The 2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan is hereby adopted as the comprehensive solid waste management plan for the City of Edgewood.

Section 2. The City of Edgewood recommits to a partnership with the County to implement the goals, policies, recommendations, and disposal methods set forth in the 2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

Section 3. Effective Date. This resolution will take effect immediately upon passage by the City Council.

ADOPTED THIS ____ DAY OF _____, 2022

Daryl Eidinger, Mayor

ATTEST:

Rachel Pitzel, CMC
City Clerk

Sponsored by: Councilmember Derek Young
Requested by: County Executive/Planning and Public Works Dept.

ORDINANCE NO. 2022-19s

An Ordinance of the Pierce County Council Adopting the 2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan Pursuant to Chapter 70A.205 Revised Code of Washington (RCW) and Chapter 8.28 Pierce County Code (PCC); Amending Chapter 8.28 PCC, "Solid Waste Management"; and Requesting the Executive Solicit Letters of Concurrence or Adoption from Cities and Towns Pursuant to the Existing Solid Waste Interlocal Agreements.

Whereas, Chapter 70A.205 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) requires counties, in coordination with their cities and towns, to adopt comprehensive solid waste plans for the management, handling, and disposal of solid waste, and to keep those plans in a "current" status through periodic review, update, and amendment; and

Whereas, Pierce County executed and maintains Solid Waste Interlocal Agreements with the cities and towns of Pierce County pursuant to Chapter 39.34 RCW and RCW 70A.205.040; and

Whereas, said Solid Waste Interlocal Agreements designate Pierce County as lead solid waste planning agency pursuant to RCW 70A.205.040; and

Whereas, the Pierce County Council approved the 2000 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan (2000 Solid Waste Plan) by Ordinance No. 2000-47s on December 12, 2000; and

Whereas, the Pierce County Council approved the 2008 Supplement to the Tacoma-Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan (2008 Supplement) by Ordinance No. 2008-57s2 on November 18, 2008, and the 2016 Supplement to the Tacoma-Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan (2016 Supplement) by Ordinance No. 2016-83 on March 21, 2017; and

Whereas, Pierce County, in coordination with the Pierce County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC), drafted the 2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan (2021 Plan) to replace the 2000 Solid Waste Plan; and



1 **Whereas**, the SWAC, in nine regular meetings which included a Community
2 Conversation portion for public participation, gathered and provided public comment on
3 the 2021 Plan; and
4

5 **Whereas**, the 2021 Plan was also presented to the public for comment at
6 community events, on the Pierce County website, and through advertisements on social
7 media; and
8

9 **Whereas**, the Pierce County Planning Commission reviewed the 2021 Plan for
10 conformance with the Comprehensive Land Use Plan on September 28, 2021, and
11 recommended approval of the 2021 Plan; and
12

13 **Whereas**, the SWAC held a public hearing and provided comments and
14 recommended approval of the 2021 Plan on June 21, 2021; and
15

16 **Whereas**, the Washington Department of Ecology and the Washington Utilities
17 and Transportation Commission completed reviews pursuant to Chapter 70A.205 RCW
18 and provided comments on December 16, 2021, and October 28, 2021; and
19

20 **Whereas**, the 2021 Plan was submitted to cities and towns of Pierce County for
21 review and comment, with the County providing in-person and telephone briefings to
22 interested officials; and
23

24 **Whereas**, the Pierce County Environmental Official issued a Determination of
25 Nonsignificance (DNS) for the 2021 Plan in compliance with Title 18D of the Pierce
26 County Code (PCC), "Development Regulations – Environmental"; and
27

28 **Whereas**, Chapter 8.28 PCC, "Solid Waste Management, must be amended to
29 reference the adoption of the 2021 Plan as a replacement of the 2000 Solid Waste Plan;
30 **Now Therefore**,

31
32 **BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of Pierce County:**
33

34 Section 1. The 2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste
35 Management Plan is hereby adopted as set forth in Exhibit A, which is attached hereto
36 and incorporated herein by reference.
37

38 Section 2. Chapter 8.28 of the Pierce County Code, "Solid Waste Management,"
39 is hereby amended as shown in Exhibit B, which is attached hereto and incorporated
40 herein by reference.
41

42 Section 3. The Council requests the Pierce County Executive to solicit from each
43 city and town that has executed a Solid Waste Interlocal Agreement with Pierce County
44 a Letter of Concurrence or Adoption for the 2021 Plan.
45
46



1 Section 4. If any provision of this Ordinance or its application to any person or
2 circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this Ordinance or the application of the
3 provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.

4
5
6 PASSED this 5th day of April, 2022.

7
8
9 ATTEST:

PIERCE COUNTY COUNCIL
Pierce County, Washington

10
11
12
13 Denise D. Johnson
14 Denise D. Johnson
15 Clerk to the Council

Derek Young
Derek Young
Council Chair

16
17
18
19 Bruce F. Dammeier

Pierce County Executive

20
21 Approved X Vetoed _____, this
22 11th day of April,
23 2022.

24
25 Date of Publication of
26 Notice of Public Hearing: March 9, 2022

27
28 Effective Date of Ordinance: April 21, 2022
29



Tacoma-Pierce County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan: 2021-2040



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Introduction

Our Vision:

A solid waste system that is equitable, protects human and environmental health, and is resilient to the known and unforeseen changes that are coming our way.

Acknowledgments

Pierce County Council

Marty Campbell
Amy Cruver
Jani Hitchen
Ryan Mello
Dave Morell, Vice Chair
Derek Young, Chair
Hans Zeiger

Pierce County Executive

Bruce Dammeier

**Pierce County Solid Waste
Advisory Committee**

David Artis
Chris Giraldes
Lewis Griffith
Michael Gruener, Vice Chair
Jenny Jacobs, Chair
Ellen Knowlen
Dennis Magnuson
Gail Ehnat O'Donnell
Aminah Othman
David Powers
Michelle Ross

**Pierce County Communications
Department**

Tara Long
Amanda Hansen

Project Management Team

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City of Tacoma

Lewis Griffith
Preston Peck

Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department

Keith Johnson
Troy Rowan

Washington Department of Ecology

David Pater

EnviroIssues

Nicole Lobodzinski
Ryan Orth

Service Providers

D.M. Recycling
LeMay Enterprises
Murrey's Disposal
University Place Refuse

Municipal Partners

City of Bonney Lake
City of Buckley
Town of Carbonado
City of DuPont
Town of Eatonville
City of Edgewood
City of Fife
City of Fircrest
City of Gig Harbor
City of Lakewood
City of Milton
City of Orting
City of Puyallup
City of Roy
City of Ruston
Town of South Prairie
Town of Steilacoom
City of Sumner
City of University Place
Town of Wilkeson



Introduction

The Pierce County solid waste system faces significant challenges, but we can make better choices moving forward by creating the lowest impact solid waste system that keeps our environment clean, works equitably with all our communities, and is more resilient to the known and unforeseen changes that are coming our way.

Pierce County Planning and Public Works (PPW), referred to as Pierce County throughout the document, sponsored this Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan (SHWMP) in coordination with our partners, to replace the adopted 2000 plan, as well as the 2008 and 2016 supplements. RCW.70A.205.045 requires each county within Washington to prepare a coordinated, comprehensive solid waste management plan to arrange for solid waste and materials reduction, collection, and handling and management services and programs throughout the state, designed to meet the unique needs of each county in the state. This plan builds on the success and progress partners have made through our existing programs and practices and with the support of our residents and community. It establishes a long-term vision for Pierce County and its materials management system for the next 20 years. According to RCW.70A.205.075 this plan will be reviewed and revised every five years. The process for amending and updating the SHWMP is detailed in *Appendix X*.

Relationship to Other Plans

The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) is required to develop and regularly update a state solid and hazardous waste plan that provides direction for residents, businesses and governments to more wisely manage waste and materials. The current plan, The [State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan – Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics](#), is currently being updated and is expected to be finalized sometime in 2021. The plan guides the management of waste and materials in the state and directs local governments as they develop local solid and hazardous waste plans, such as this SHWMP. Ecology has also issued [solid](#) and [hazardous](#) waste planning guidelines which specify many of the issues and topics addressed in the plan.

This SHWMP must also be viewed in context of the overall planning process within all jurisdictions in Pierce County. As such, it must function in conjunction with various other plans, policy documents, and studies. Included among these are the comprehensive land use plans of each jurisdiction, development codes (zoning), shoreline management regulations and groundwater plans. Of specific importance are the groundwater or watershed management plans adopted by the County and other jurisdictions that contain specific recommendations for coordinated educational efforts about solid waste, groundwater pollution, and utility support systems.

The SHWMP's goals and policies must comply and coordinate with the goals and policies of the [Pierce County Comprehensive Plan](#) as well as those of other jurisdictions. Pierce County's Comprehensive Plan summarizes the solid waste plan in its utilities element and includes the County's six-year capital facilities plan, which is updated annually. The land use plans of other cities and towns either summarize the solid waste plan or reference it. Additional related plans include:

- [Sustainability 2030: Pierce County's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan](#)
- [Tacoma Environmental Action Plan 2016](#)
- [Tacoma's Sustainable Materials Management Plan](#)
- The Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department's [Communities of Focus](#) strategy

Process of Updating the Plan

Convening the Project Management Team

Pierce County and partners collaborated to develop a plan that moves the County's goals and objectives forward, including emerging policy challenges surrounding the topics of food waste, greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions, recycling contamination, and household hazardous waste.

Partners from Pierce County, the City of Tacoma, the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department, Murrey's Disposal, LeMay Enterprises, University Place Refuse, Land Recovery, Inc. (LRI), and Washington State Department of Ecology convened bi-weekly over the course of a year to develop the plan. The project management team used their expertise to:

- Provide meaningful input on technical issues and related policies.
- Identify gaps in knowledge and research.
- Develop actions that are feasible for Pierce County that help achieve outlined goals.





- Contribute to the production of a plan document through writing, analysis, and direction on presentation of information.
- Collaborate with county stakeholders to review working products and ensure that diverse perspectives are reflected in the plan document.

Organization of the Plan

Chapters of this plan include a common structure:

Introduction

Background information to provide readers with a foundation of knowledge to better understand topics discussed throughout the chapter.

Conditions Assessment

An assessment of the existing conditions, organization, infrastructure, and programs that support existing solid and hazardous waste system functions.

Planning Issues

Issues and policies that were considered in defining the actions and recommendations for each element of the solid and hazardous waste system. Planning issues are framed as questions, many of which will continue to be relevant and evolve over the lifespan of this plan, informing ongoing deliberation and adaptation. Note that some chapters also explore alternatives related to these planning issues and/or recommended actions.

Actions

Recommended actions, reflecting specific planning issues and the broader plan framework of vision, goals, and objectives. Recommendations from each chapter are summarized in the plan’s *Action Implementation* table at the end of this chapter.

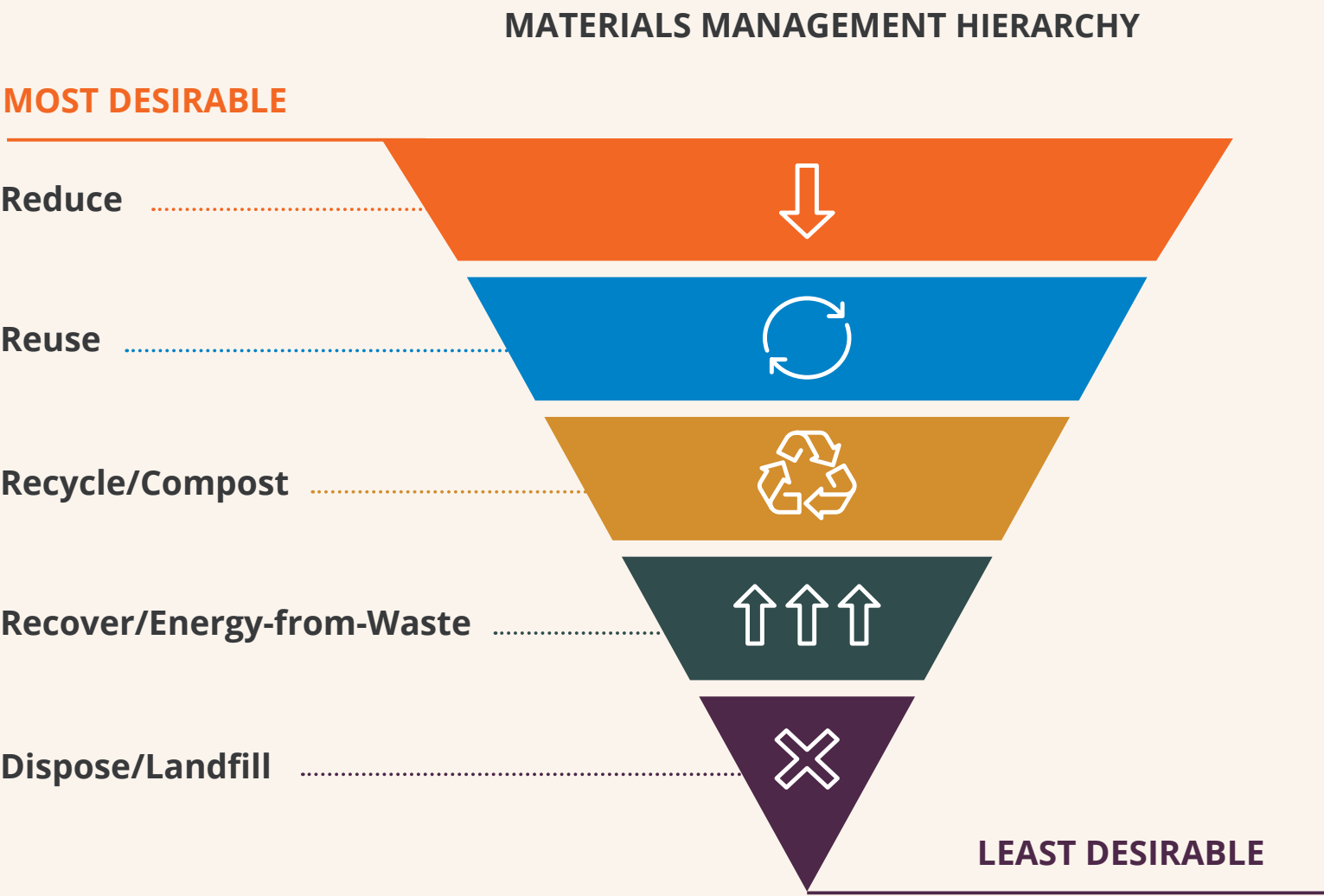
Emerging Issues

In previous versions of this plan, there has been a clear focus on end-of-life management and disposal methods. But the majority of environmental impacts occur long before a material’s end of life. Pierce County and the City of Tacoma have shifted from focusing only on end-of-life issues and have developed a more holistic view of materials management by considering a product’s entire lifecycle and greenhouse gas implications.

Examining a product or material’s entire lifecycle provides us with a more thorough understanding of its environmental implications. This is especially important considering that a majority of GHG emissions occur during the creation of products. All products require natural resources to bring them to market (i.e., the energy and materials used to extract, process, manufacture, package and transport the product). Extracting resources is costly — economically, socially, and environmentally. The goal of a materials management philosophy is to conserve as much of these raw materials, water, and energy as feasible through a range of practices.

The most efficient of these practices is to reduce waste by not creating it in the first place (see Materials Management Hierarchy figure). Encouraging a collective effort to reduce waste generated on all scales (individual, commercial, etc.) can lessen our dependence on costly refuse and recycling disposal facilities. Small changes, like choosing bulk purchases, can lead to large impacts. For example, a fast-food restaurant chain can avoid 68 million pounds of packaging every year by pumping soft drink syrup directly from a delivery truck into tanks at the restaurant, instead of shipping the syrup in cardboard boxes (donellameadows.org).

To fully implement the materials management philosophy, our community must recognize that all products and packaging have intrinsic value because of the energy and natural resources invested in their production. Used materials are not just waste, they are useful materials that must be managed and reused accordingly. This approach to solid waste management relates to several emerging policies that influence our planning and implementation.



Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Shifting Responsibility from Government and Consumers to Producers

Pierce County and the City of Tacoma are preparing for significant policy change on the horizon for product stewardship, sometimes called Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). In this strategy, the manufacturer takes responsibility for managing its product and packaging throughout its whole life cycle. While others along the supply chain (suppliers, retailers and consumers) have roles and responsibilities, the producer has the greatest ability to minimize environmental, social and economic impacts. Numerous states have passed product stewardship legislation shifting the responsibility for the safe collection, transportation, and management of products (particularly those with hazardous waste) away from local governments and to the manufacturers.

The state is currently considering comprehensive EPR legislation that would dramatically shift the financial responsibility away from local government to producers and manufacturers of paper and packaging products. Legislation introduced in the 2021 Washington Legislature did not become law, but both Pierce County and the City of Tacoma will continue to evaluate how future EPR legislation would impact their programs and discuss options for alignment and coordination. See the *Recycling* chapter for more on this topic.

Sustainability and Response to Climate Change

Pierce County and the City of Tacoma realize that the previous form of waste measurement (i.e., diversion rate measured in tons) is not reflective of the overall environmental and/or social benefit. This became especially apparent in the wake of China's National Sword policy, which banned the import of most plastic and other materials in 2018. China previously handled nearly half of the world's recyclable waste. Publicity around China's National Sword policy highlighted how materials are mismanaged and overwhelm communities, particularly in Southeast Asia. As the impacts of climate change continue to grow, communities with the least resources will be most impacted.

Many waste management professionals have started examining alternatives to diversion rates, such as how much particular materials contribute to GHG reduction when properly recycled or composted. See the Waste Reduction chapter for more on this topic.

The recently adopted Sustainability 2030: Pierce County's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan sets a goal of reducing GHG emissions by 45% by 2030. Consumption and waste reduction comprise one of the plan's primary areas of focus. While end-of-life solid waste accounts for 3% of Pierce County's locally generated GHG emissions, the purchases we make, and their associated GHG emissions likely represent nearly 25% of the County's overall emissions. The City of Tacoma is currently engaged in developing its Climate Action Plan, to be released and adopted in 2021. Numerous strategies in this plan reflect these policy priorities and will continue to drive actions across the solid waste system.

Reducing Food Waste

Reducing food waste is critical to reducing GHG emissions and edible food comprises approximately 10% of solid waste disposed in Pierce County. Pierce County does not currently have a processing system that can accept most food, and the City of Tacoma is working to improve the capture rate of food waste in their system. In April 2019, the Washington Legislature passed the Food Waste Reduction Act. This law tasks the Washington State Department of Ecology to write a food waste prevention plan, to determine 2015 baseline data figures, and annually measure progress towards the food waste reduction goals. While there is still much to learn about Washington's food system, it is clear there are actionable priority recommendations that will help build momentum towards reducing food waste by 50% by 2030. The report is anticipated to be delivered to the Legislature in December 2021. Best management practices for food waste prevention, as well as better coordination between the traditional solid waste system and new partners such as large generators, food security safety net and social services, and community and economic development will help identify opportunities to improve existing food waste reduction efforts.

Relevant Statewide Legislation and Programs

Pierce County and the City of Tacoma work together to stay up to date on relevant statewide legislation or solid waste developments. When there is an opportunity for messaging, solid waste employees from both organizations often collaborate to ensure consistency. PaintCare is one such example where Pierce County and City of Tacoma employees met to discuss items like benefits of the program, impacts on current operations, and more. More recently, we have been meeting to discuss and prepare for the plastic [bag ban](#) that went into effect in October 2021.

Connecting on new and anticipated [statewide legislation](#) such as laws related to plastics, the HEAL act, the Climate Commitment Act, and more and programs is essential to providing our residents with additional opportunities and ensuring we remain current.

Improving Equitable Outcomes

Pierce County and the City of Tacoma recognize the importance of centering underrepresented and underserved communities in identifying ongoing priorities for our solid waste system, and we will continue to strive for equitable outcomes. The Pierce County Sustainability 2030: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan calls for an equity assessment to be complete by 2023. This equity assessment will inform which actions throughout the plan should be prioritized. The results from the sustainability equity assessment will be applicable to the SHWMP and guide efforts to evolve into a more equitable solid waste system.

In addition, the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department (TPCHD) has a place-based [health equity strategy](#) called [Communities of Focus](#) to address social, economic, and environmental conditions of health through four strategies: customer service, partnerships, investments, and civic engagement. They use this equity approach to public health in six communities: East Tacoma, South Tacoma, Springbrook, Key Peninsula, White River, and Parkland. Pierce County and the City of Tacoma recognize an opportunity to partner with TPCHD to advance equity in solid waste management planning in the County.



Principles of Our Vision

Equitable – *actions that dismantle systems of racism and oppression that have led to inequitable decision-making and uneven distribution of benefits, resources, and burdens in our communities.*

Equity is achieved when everyone can reach their fullest potential regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, income, neighborhood, or other social condition. Pierce County and City of Tacoma are working to make sure solid waste services are provided equitably. We recognize the importance of prioritizing the voices of underserved communities as we implement actions outlined in this plan and in future updates. We will continue to evaluate and improve our solid waste programs to make sure they reflect the diverse needs of all Pierce County communities.

Protects Human and Environmental Health – *actions specifically aim to protect human and environmental health, primarily through pollution prevention, including GHG emissions, and toxics reduction.*

Protection of human and environmental health is at the core of solid waste management and encompasses a wide range of programs and infrastructure. This includes activities that continue to reduce waste before it ever enters the system, and ongoing improvements to manage the impacts of solid and hazardous waste, including: reducing litter in our communities, managing stormwater quality, safe handling of household hazardous waste materials, and reducing GHG emissions from waste streams and facilities.

Resilient – *actions that improve the ability to survive, recover, cope and be flexible amid unforeseen changes in environment, markets and conditions.*

In 2018, local partners were forced to react to China’s National Sword policy, collaborating on solutions and highlighting the need for an adaptive solid waste system. Pierce County and City of Tacoma need to be able to respond to and recover from future market disruptions and other unforeseen events such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

Goals and Objectives

Our vision is supported by goals focused on sustainability, resources, communication and education, partnerships, and system and infrastructure. While the goals are interconnected and interdependent, each goal will be reached through specific and measurable objectives and accompanying actions. This collection of vision, goals, objectives and actions creates the framework that guides our work.

GOALS
OBJECTIVES
ACTIONS

Sustainability Goal:	Resources Goal:	Communication and Education Goal:	Partnerships Goal:	System and Infrastructure Goal:
Implement economically feasible and sustainable waste management practices.	Identify fiscally responsible, self-sustaining funding and other resources for an integrated SHWM system.	Empower communities to help transform our solid and hazardous waste management system through inclusive collaboration, accessible communication and meaningful education.	Foster strong working relationships among the agencies and partners responsible for managing the solid and hazardous waste system.	Provide the infrastructure and other resources to meet our growing solid waste needs.
S1:	R1:	CE1:	P1:	SI1:
Reduce waste and improve recycling effectiveness.	Develop plans for securing adequate funding and resources to build, operate and maintain a solid and hazardous waste management system for the next 20 years.	Proactively engage and collaborate with impacted stakeholders (including businesses, residents, and agencies) to make informed decisions and improve our recycling and solid waste system.	Support collaboration and coordination across key partners, stakeholders and community members in Pierce County.	Regularly assess and identify future system expansion needs, improve services and address impacts.
S2:		CE2:		SI2:
Protect the environment and human health by reducing GHG emissions and delivering solid waste services.		Ensure any communications regarding the solid waste management system are clear and accessible to all people.		Collaborate with LRI to determine where new facilities are needed and how these facilities could be developed.
S3:	R2:	CE3:		SI3:
Make the solid and hazardous waste system more accessible and equitable for all Pierce County customers.	Develop systems and strategies for prioritizing what services should be provided, how they are to be funded and resourced, and recognize and respond quickly to rising costs due to unforeseen conditions.	Establish meaningful topics of education that enable participants to better understand and engage in the solid and hazardous waste system.		Develop a Pierce County Illegal Dumping and Littering Reduction Action Plan.

The following table identifies recommended actions documented throughout the plan’s chapters, including their anticipated implementation schedule and lead agency. Each action fits within our framework of goals, as indicated by the related plan objective. Each action is deemed an important step toward achieving successful

implementation and advancing the principles embodied in the plan’s vision: to improve outcomes for social and racial equity, prevent pollution, and promote resilience in the face of changing conditions. Recommended actions are contingent on funding.

Timing	Short-term	2021-2022
	Mid-term	2022-2025
	Long-term	2025+

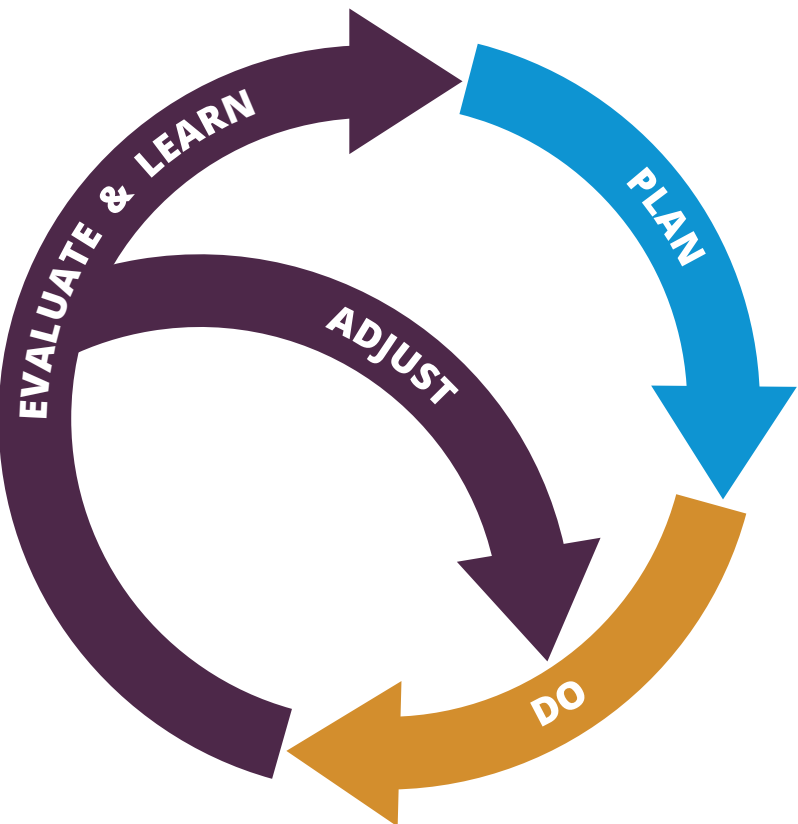
Actions	Chapter	Timing	Objective	Agency Leads and Partners
Administration Action 1: Assess funding, including current funding sources, grants, rates and fees, for different areas of the system on an annual basis to recommend potential improvements.	Administration	Short and ongoing	R1	Pierce County City of Tacoma
Administration Action 2: Explore potential EPR legislation to ensure it works for Pierce County.	Administration	Mid	R1	Pierce County City of Tacoma Contract Partners
Administration Action 3: Convene a stakeholder roundtable to conduct periodic reporting, review and discussion of system waste stream trends; identify additional actions and improvements for services; address adjustments for system or market conditions; and perform resource planning.	Administration	Short and ongoing	R2	Pierce County City of Tacoma Contract Partners
Administration Action 4: Employ Pierce County measurement tool to evaluate, compare and inform decisions on priority projects and programs; update to include GHG, equity, and other criteria.	Administration	Short and ongoing	R2	Pierce County
Administration Action 5: Actively recruit Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) members to ensure broader representation, particularly from Black, Indigenous and people of color (BIPOC), low-income, and other underserved communities.	Administration	Short and ongoing	P1	Pierce County
Administration Action 6: Develop, recommend, and promote a discounted garbage rate or a more equitable community cleanup program by 2022.	Administration	Short and ongoing	S3	Pierce County
Administration Action 7: The Pierce County Planning and Public Works Department, Sheriff's Department, and other appropriate entities are to collaboratively develop a plan with strategies to help remove, prevent, and reduce illegal dumping and littering, and to improve current enforcement and clean-up efforts.	Administration	Mid	SI3	Pierce County

Actions	Chapter	Timing	Objective	Agency Leads and Partners
Public Outreach Action 1: Regularly evaluate outreach programs for effectiveness using both quantitative (e.g., website visitors, number of mailed materials, surveys) and qualitative (e.g., interviews, storytelling) data.	Public Outreach	Short and ongoing	CE1	Pierce County City of Tacoma Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department
Public Outreach Action 2: Expand technical assistance through education and resources to multi-family customers and large-volume-generating commercial customers.	Public Outreach	Short and ongoing	CE1	Pierce County City of Tacoma
Public Outreach Action 3: Engage with and invest in underrepresented and underserved communities. Partner with other public, private, and non-profit entities as appropriate to reach multicultural communities.	Public Education	Short and ongoing	CE1	Pierce County City of Tacoma
Public Outreach Action 4: Explore new techniques to reach targeted audiences and obtain public input.	Public Outreach	Short and ongoing	CE2	Pierce County City of Tacoma
Public Outreach Action 5: Develop targeted campaigns to promote waste reduction, recycling materials with the highest GHG reduction impact and keeping recyclable materials out of the landfill.	Public Outreach	Short and ongoing	CE3	Pierce County City of Tacoma
Waste Reduction Action 1: Support legislation at the state-level (e.g., legislative agenda for council) that promotes packaging with the lowest lifecycle GHG emissions.	Waste Reduction	Mid	S2	Pierce County
Recycling Action 1: Develop new metrics by 2025 that prioritize GHG emissions reduction rather than diversion tonnage (recycling diverted from the waste stream going to the landfill).	Recycling	Mid	S2	Pierce County
Recycling Action 2: Support and promote efforts throughout Pierce County to build a more circular economy and encourage businesses to use waste produced from one industry as raw materials for another industry (industrial symbiosis) through tools such as the Washington Materials Marketplace .	Recycling	Mid	SI1	Pierce County
Recycling Action 3: Increase commercial recycling participation by improving the current business technical assistance program.	Recycling	Mid	SI1	Pierce County

Actions	Chapter	Timing	Objective	Agency Leads and Partners
Organics Action 1: Determine options and recommendations, including GHG analysis, for residential and commercial food waste subsidies, fees, and disposal.	Organics	Mid	SI1	Pierce County City of Tacoma Contract partners
Organics Action 2: Review and adopt system and infrastructure best practices once the Washington State Food Waste Reduction Plan/Use Food Well Plan is released.	Organics	Short	SI1	Pierce County City of Tacoma
Organics Action 3: Maximize the amount of GHG captured at the LRI landfill.	Organics	Mid	S2	Pierce County Contract partners
MRW Action 1: Survey Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) customers and businesses on service and needs.	Moderate Risk Waste	Short, mid, and ongoing	S3	Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department
MRW Action 2: Actively promote EPR programs at MRW facilities.	Moderate Risk Waste	Short, mid, and ongoing	S3	Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department Pierce County City of Tacoma Contract partners
MRW Action 3: Ensure annual waste trends analysis identifies and classifies MRW making it to landfill.	Moderate Risk Waste	Short and ongoing	S3	Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department Pierce County
MRW Action 4: Review scope and scale of regional MRW programs and services.	Moderate Risk Waste	Mid, and ongoing	S3	Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department
MRW Action 5: Review regional MRW funding and funding sources.	Moderate Risk Waste	Mid	R1	Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department
MRW Action 6: Continue to implement education programs and develop new resources to educate residents and businesses on toxic reduction and MRWs, including a potential standalone website for Pierce County Hazardous Waste Program.	Moderate Risk Waste	Short, mid, and ongoing	CE3	Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department

Actions	Chapter	Timing	Objective	Agency Leads and Partners
MRW Action 7: Continue to track and support federal, state and local legislation that reduces use of toxic materials and supports EPR initiatives.	Moderate Risk Waste	Short and ongoing	P1	Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department
Miscellaneous Waste Action 1: Work with stakeholders to increase salvage, reuse, and recycling of construction and demolition debris (major contributor to GHG emissions in the solid waste management system).	Miscellaneous Waste	Short and ongoing	S2	Pierce County
Collection Action 1: Develop a plan (including tasks and an implementation timeline) by 2025 for lowest GHG collection, disposal, and transport of Miscellaneous Solid Waste (MSW) in collaboration with contract partners.	Collection	Mid	S2	Pierce County City of Tacoma Contract partners
Collection Action 2: Improve access to solid waste and recycling facilities at new commercial and multi-family developments by incorporating design standards into the Pierce County Code and possibly integrating hauler review into the permitting process.	Collection	Short and ongoing	SI1	Pierce County City of Tacoma
Collection Action 3: Research community needs, conduct policy analysis and report findings to inform a recommendation for level of service ordinance for multi-family residences by 2023.	Collection	Mid	S3	Pierce County
Transfer and Disposal Action 1: Meet at least twice annually to evaluate options and preferred strategies for planning and developing infrastructure for the transport and disposal of waste after the closure of the LRI County landfill at LRI landfill.	Transfer and Disposal	Mid	SI2	Pierce County City of Tacoma
Transfer and Disposal Action 2: Work together to divert waste by rail to maximize the landfill's life.	Transfer and Disposal	Mid and long	SI2	Pierce County Contract partners
Transfer and Disposal Action 3: Evaluate options to meet transfer station capacity across Pierce County.	Transfer and Disposal	Mid	SI1	Pierce County Contract partners

The Adaptive Management Cycle



Plan Governance and Adaptation

Ongoing management of the plan and accountability among partners are critical to successful implementation. Actions will be tracked and monitored for progress toward each of the defined goal areas. In addition, several actions call for baseline assessments or data gathering to better understand solid waste system conditions and evaluate options to inform effective improvements. A venue for ongoing collaboration among partners will help ensure the actions identified in the plan are regularly considered and adapted, as needed.

Stakeholder Roundtable

A stakeholder roundtable will be formed with representation from Pierce County, the City of Tacoma, and contract partners to meet periodically to share updates on the state of the solid and local hazardous waste systems, to conduct reporting and review of actions identified in the SHWMP, and to further collaborate on system improvements. Areas of focus for this forum include:

- Review of SHWMP progress on actions, annual work plans, and emerging policy needs.
- Presentations of current waste audit and other survey data, future trends/market conditions analysis, and discussion of population growth and demographics, equity indices, and other factors.
- Periodic review of materials included in recycling programs to make sure products are economically feasible to be recycled and reduce environmental impacts.
- Improvements to programming and facilities related to municipal solid waste, recyclables, organics (both food and yard waste), moderate risk waste and miscellaneous waste streams.
- Funding and resource planning, including current funding sources, rates, and fees for different areas of the system.
- Defining minimum or “essential” services to document the hierarchy of solid waste management services to be maintained and how resources should be distributed in the event of unforeseen conditions.
- Monitoring and reporting on relevant state and federal legislation, as well as policy developments in other communities that may advance Pierce County’s goals.

Results of condition and trends analyses or recommendations resulting from the stakeholder roundtable sessions should be summarized and shared with the Pierce County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and published for community review and education.



The roundtable mechanism may also be used to address emerging conditions and convened upon request of any of the principal partners (Pierce County Sustainability Resources administrator, City of Tacoma Solid Waste Management division manager, LRI District Manager, LeMay/Murrey’s/UP Refuse managers). For example, during China’s National Sword market crisis of 2018, partners convened to discuss and make decisions around their collective response in a rapid manner. This flexibility to address emerging issues in real time is critical to the resilience of the solid waste system and plan adaptation.



Chapter 1: Administration





1.1 Introduction

As described in much more detail in the [2000 Plan](#), Pierce County privatized its waste disposal system in 1977 when four local waste haulers purchased the Hidden Valley Landfill which the County had been operating (but never owned) for at least a decade. At the same time, the County contracted with the consortium of haulers to operate county-owned transfer sites. With the private sector running facilities, the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department managing environmental controls, and Pierce County having no state-authorized role in waste collection, it was not until the late 1980s that Pierce County formed an agency to manage waste.

The 2000 Plan was adopted by Pierce County, the City of Tacoma and all cities and towns. After adopting the plan, cities and towns then entered into interlocal agreements with the County for planning and management services. Both the Pierce County Council and the Tacoma City Council will adopt the 2021 plan. The other cities and towns will concur with the changes through a resolution or letter of concurrence.

1.2 Conditions Assessment

1.2.1 Agencies and Organizations – Three Management Systems

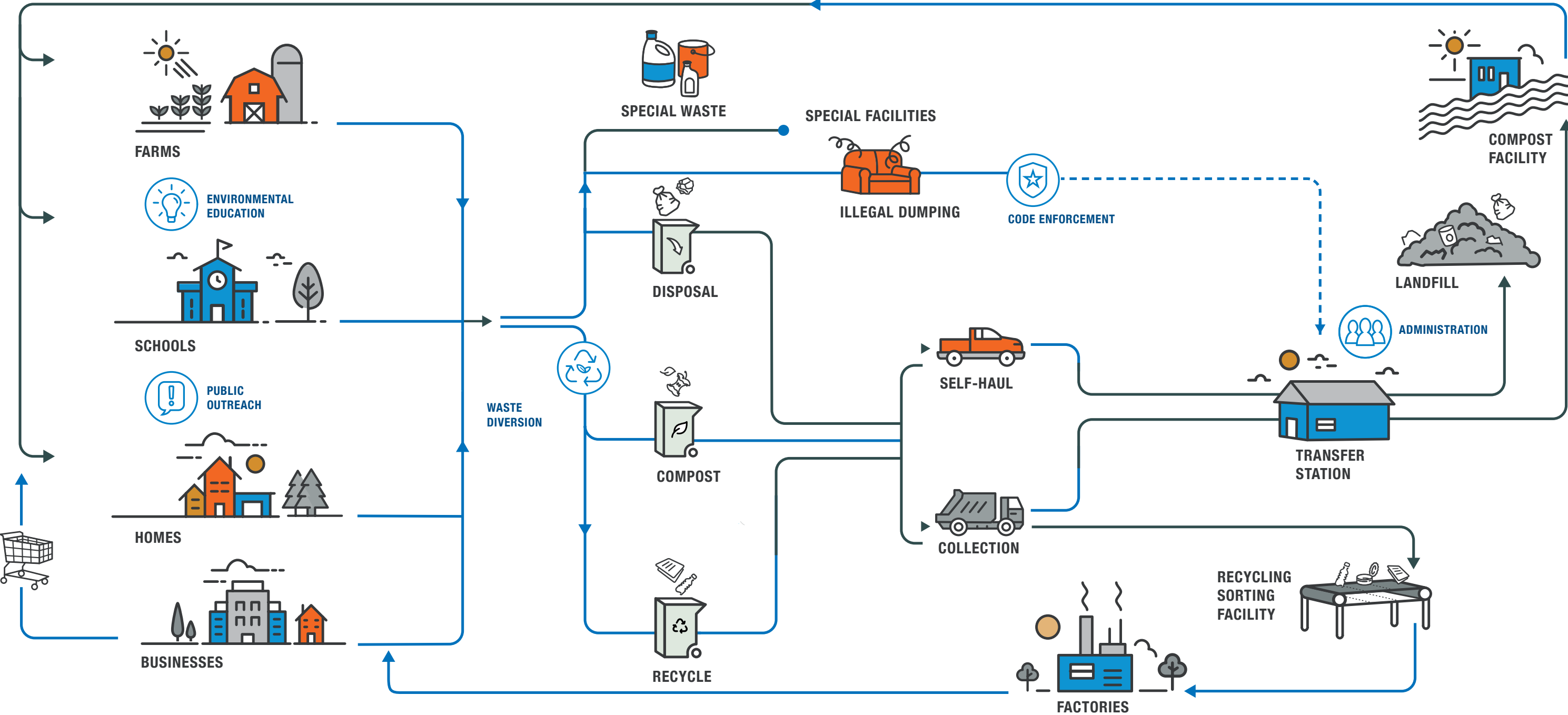
The three solid waste management systems are 1) Pierce County 2) City of Tacoma 3) Joint Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM). Pierce County and the City of Tacoma coordinate activities with the military, which has its own solid waste system and solid waste management plan. This is referred to as the JBLM system and falls under the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission’s (WUTC) jurisdiction. Tribal lands that are in Pierce County are included in the Pierce County solid waste management system.

In 2016, Pierce County released a [Solid Waste Management Plan Supplement](#) to the 2000 Plan that represented a refreshed effort to build upon the County’s many successes and to tackle some of the biggest challenges in solid waste.

Chapter 1: Administration |

This graphic illustrates different components of Pierce County's interconnected solid and hazardous waste management systems and their relationship to residential, business, and other sectors; the role of programming for

education and outreach; the collection, transfer and disposal of different waste streams; and the relationship to administration and code enforcement.





1.2.2 City of Tacoma

The [City of Tacoma's Environmental Services Department Solid Waste Management Division](#) provides solid waste management services under the direction of the Tacoma City Council for all residents and businesses within Tacoma city limits. These services include municipally owned and operated residential and commercial curbside collection systems for garbage, recycling, yard and food waste; a public recycling center; a household hazardous waste facility; and a transfer station.

The City of Tacoma has the following contracts for processing, and sale or disposal, of various material streams:

- **Municipal Solid Waste** – contract with Waste Connections/LRI for landfill disposal of municipal solid waste. Effective through February 1, 2030. Pierce County Recycling, Composting and Disposal, doing business as Land Recovery, Inc. (LRI), and owned by parent company Waste Connections, is an integrated solid waste management services company that provides transfer, disposal, composting and landfill services across Pierce County.
- **Recyclables** – contract with Waste Management (dba JMK Fibers) for processing, marketing and shipping of commingled recyclables and old corrugated containers (OCC). Effective through July 31, 2026.
- **Organics** – contract with Waste Connections (dba LRI) for composting and marketing of organic yard and food waste. Effective through November 30, 2022.



1.2.3 Pierce County

The Pierce County Planning and Public Works Department (PPW) Sustainable Resources Division is the Pierce County government agency charged with solid waste and recycling planning for the Pierce County management system. This system serves the unincorporated areas of the County as well as cities and towns which have interlocal agreements to participate in the County’s disposal system. This is referred to as the County system. (Note: while having territory and population within Pierce County, the cities of Auburn and Pacific are wholly in the King County solid waste system. The City of Enumclaw has territory but no population in Pierce County, and is also in the King County system. Conversely, the King County portion of Milton is in the Pierce County system.)

1.2.4 Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department (TPCHD)

This agency, which is separate from County government, administers the solid waste permit process to ensure all solid waste handling activities comply with state and local codes and ordinances. It is referred to as the Health Department or TPCHD.

1.2.5 Washington State Department of Ecology

This state agency is responsible for final approval of this plan, state waste regulations and the state solid and hazardous waste management plan. It is sometimes referred to as Ecology. Washington’s 2015 Solid Waste Management Plan revision is called “Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics” and includes longterm strategies to systematically reduce waste and use of toxic substances. The state plan is currently being updated. The first comment period was in winter 2020/2021. Currently, edits are being incorporated for the release of a second draft.

1.2.6 Pierce County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC)

The Pierce County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) serves in an advisory and technical capacity to the Pierce County Council and PPW on matters relating to management of recycling services and solid waste disposal. SWAC members are community members, members of public interest groups, professionals from the business community, operators of solid waste collection and recycling companies, and representatives of local governments. For a description of how the SWAC was involved in the creation of the SHWMP, see *Appendix B*.

The County plans to revise SWAC operating guidelines on an annual basis to ensure a meaningful, transparent, and effective process, while continuing to meet the state guidelines for SWACs. Pierce County also plans to maintain a schedule of regular updates at SWAC from diverse solid waste partners (Ecology, WRRRA, WSRA, WACSWM, etc.) in Pierce County, including relevant information from regional and state industry meetings. Pierce County will annually update SWAC on SHWMP progress.

1.2.7 City of Tacoma Environmental Services Commission

The [Environmental Services Commission](#) (ESC) was created to review and make recommendations to the City Council, City Manager and City staff on wastewater, surface water and solid waste rates and rate structures, as well as services, policies and programs developed by Environmental Services.

The ESC’s 15 members represent a cross section of Tacoma’s residential, business and regulatory communities. The commission has 13 voting members and two ex-officio non-voting members, all appointed by the city manager. Membership includes representatives from large and small businesses, developers, government entities, multi- and singlefamily residents, regulatory agencies and other groups.

1.2.8 Tacoma-Pierce County Interlocal Agreements

The City of Tacoma and Pierce County entered an interlocal agreement in January 2011 to formalize their partnership for the purposes of developing and operating under a joint Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) for the state. The agreement was set to expire at the end of 2020, however, the development of the new 20-year SWMP is in process, and is anticipated to be completed in 2021. The agreement was amended to extend the term one year, to the end of 2021, to allow the plan update to be completed. Then, a new agreement or amendment can be developed with a more thorough update based on the new SWMP.

The City of Tacoma and Pierce County have an interlocal agreement to allow Pierce County residents to use the City of Tacoma’s Household Hazardous Waste facility to coordinate and consolidate household hazardous waste collection in Pierce County. The current agreement, which expires at the end of 2022, establishes a mechanism for Pierce County to reimburse the City of Tacoma for the costs of services provided to Pierce County residential customers.

1.2.9 City of Tacoma Capital Facilities

The City of Tacoma prepares a six-year Capital Facilities plan that develops a budget and allocates funding resources for new construction and improvements of capital facilities and procurement of vehicles and equipment. This plan is updated every two years in the biennial budget process. A link to the most recent CFP is in *Appendix S*.

1.2.10 Pierce County Capital Facilities

Pierce County and LRI work together annually during the rate setting period to agree on needed capital facilities improvements. Pierce County is responsible for paying for improvements at County-owned facilities and LRI is responsible for improvements at their own facilities. The six-year Capital Facilities plan is in *Appendix S*.

1.2.11 Permitting and Enforcement

In 2016 Pierce County took over residential solid waste enforcement. The Health Department provides enforcement for permitted and permit exempt solid waste handling facilities.

For a full list of operators and service areas see *Appendix D*, as well as further discussion in the *Collection* chapter.

1.2.12 Service Providers

Curbside garbage and recycling service is provided by three private companies in Pierce County and depends on location. Residents can find their service provider on Pierce County's [Curbside Recycling & Garbage Service webpage](#).

1.2.13 Regional Planning

Pierce County has begun working with other counties through the Washington Association of Counties Solid Waste Management initiative. This will help Pierce County share our own expertise as an early adopter and take advantage of new processes and programs being used by other counties. Pierce County and the City of Tacoma can also participate in harmonizing systems in use across the state to give more people access to the best programs. Pierce County will continue to communicate with the cities and towns in our solid waste system to improve regional solid waste services.



1.3 Tipping Fee

The tipping fee is the rate charged per ton of municipal solid waste (MSW) in the County solid waste system. The fee is made up of five components and a County program cost. The tipping fee covers: the costs of MSW transportation; recycling; operation & maintenance of the LRI landfill; operation & maintenance of all County-owned and Company owned facilities; plus long-haul procurement. Note that the tipping fee is distinct from the hauler fee, discussed in the *Collection* chapter.

Component A - Transfer Facilities, Recycling, and Transportation Services

Component A covers the cost for all system material that is transported from a transfer facility to the County landfill or to an out-of-county landfill through an intermodal facility. This component is based on annual County system MSW tonnage. There is also a cost-of-living adjustment to this component each year.

Component B - County Diversion Program

Component B covers the cost to compost all diversion material (primarily yard waste) that comes into a transfer station. This

component is based on the annual system diversion material tonnage (primarily yard waste) and the annual system MSW tonnage. This component also has a cost-of-living adjustment.

Component C - Disposal Services

Component C covers the cost of final disposal of all county MSW. The calculation for this is like that of Component A in which both system tonnage and cost of living are factored in.

Component D - Community Solid Waste Reduction and Support Programs

Component D covers the costs associated with litter and cleanup programs, HHW, emergency management, environmental management programs, research & development, annual debit/credit card adjustments, and facility improvements.

Component E - Education & Community Outreach

Component E covers the creation of an education and outreach facility at Hidden Valley transfer station. This component has not been implemented.

The County Program Cost

The County program cost covers the programs implemented by Pierce County Planning and Public Works. These programs include Waste Reduction & Recycling, Sustainability, Environmental Education and Code Enforcement.

The County tipping fee has increased every year over the past five years at the same rate as Pierce County's population. To mitigate the effects of this growth, the County is working on new programs and ways to market existing programs to help with waste reduction. The County has also seen an increase in yard waste disposal. The County has always taken yard waste for free and therefore yard waste growth rates have doubled those of garbage. The County is working on changing that trend to help reduce the overall tipping fee.

Table 1. County Tipping Fee

	Mar '17 - Feb '18	Mar '18 - Feb '19	Mar '19 - Feb '20	Mar '20 - Feb '21	Mar '21 - Feb '22
Component A	\$ 45.99	\$47.30	\$48.84	\$50.01	\$50.89
Component B	\$ 34.55	\$35.21	\$37.19	\$38.70	\$35.61
Component C	\$ 58.60	\$60.53	\$63.80	\$62.37	\$64.58
Component D	\$ 1.54	\$1.64	\$1.26	\$1.55	\$2.18
County Program Cost	\$ 12.80	\$12.70	\$13.25	\$14.75	\$15.25
Tipping Fee Total	\$ 153.48	\$157.38	\$164.34	\$167.38	\$168.51



1.4 Planning Issues

What changes will be needed when the County’s current waste handling contract expires?

Pierce County’s current waste handling agreement with LRI ends in 2036. This agreement includes the collection system, transfer and disposal operations and infrastructure, and customer service and billing. The landfill in Pierce County is owned and operated by LRI and a key element of this agreement. The landfill may close before 2036, depending on economic and population growth and waste generation rates. Changes to the waste handling may be required.

Renewing or replacing a long-term waste handling agreement is a challenging undertaking, but also offers opportunities for change. Planning for this process should start many years before the current contract expires.

Should Pierce County and the City of Tacoma partner on a new waste disposal contract in preparation for the eventual closure of the existing LRI landfill in Pierce County?

The LRI landfill has been a valuable and reliable resource for waste disposal for both the County and the City of Tacoma for many decades. However, this landfill is projected to be filled and closed sometime during the 20-year term of this SHWMP. There may be

advantages - such as economies of scale and shared infrastructure in procuring a new waste disposal contract. Pierce County and the City of Tacoma should begin evaluating if a shared contract is viable, and if so, what is the desired timeline, process, and structure for this procurement.

What will future supplements address and how will they be affected by changes in the waste handling agreements?

The end of Pierce County’s current waste handling agreement and the opportunity for the City of Tacoma and Pierce County to partner on a new long-term disposal contract could significantly change elements of the County’s SHWMP. The timing and scope of these changes should be addressed in future supplements to the SHWMP as they develop.

How will Pierce County fund programmatic needs for solid waste?

In 2008, Pierce County and LRI negotiated a 25-year waste handling agreement. Until December 2036, LRI will provide waste disposal services to Pierce County and access to the Hidden Valley Transfer Station. The company will also operate the County-owned yard waste composting facility and the County’s four publicly owned transfer stations. LRI will remit a portion of tipping fees to Pierce County for use in programs including education, recycling, and administration (i.e., the County administrative cost component of the tipping fee). In addition, Pierce County has recently created a new Sustainability 2030 plan that identifies many solid waste concerns and areas of improvement. An increase in funding and creation of a sustainable funding source would help reach the goals outlined in the sustainability plan. If Pierce County and LRI fail to maintain the current waste handling agreement, or if Pierce County is unable to negotiate a contract with a disposal vendor that provides for a sharing of tipping fee revenue to benefit County programs, the County will need to explore alternative means to fund core solid waste management programs.

Alternatives Include:

- **Explore using the Solid Waste Collection surcharge:** State law authorizes counties to impose fees on solid waste collection services. The revenue generated by this fee, which the County Council can set for customers within unincorporated Pierce County, can fund the “administration and planning expenses that may be incurred by the County in complying with the requirements in 70A.205.045.” (RCW 36.58.045) Pierce County could set a per-customer fee to fund just Sustainable Resources Division management functions or expand the scope of the fee to offset some of the costs of County-owned facilities. City of Tacoma residents and self-haulers to facilities not owned by Pierce County would not pay the fee. To overcome these obstacles, Pierce County could consider expanding the base of fee-paying customers by forming a solid waste collection district (see additional detail, below) and/or request the cities and towns to impose an equal surcharge within their jurisdictions.
- **Set tipping fees so transfer stations pay for themselves:** To avoid having ratepayers in one part of Pierce County subsidize transfer stations they don’t use, the County could set tipping fees at each transfer station that would more accurately reflect the specific costs of each facility. Alternatively, Pierce County may have to consider privatizing or closing the transfer stations.
- **Form a Solid Waste Disposal District:** A solid waste disposal district is a governmental entity authorized by RCW 38.58. Disposal districts may collect taxes to fund solid waste disposal activities. Cities and towns may choose to participate in a disposal district formed by Pierce County, but state law places all administrative and legislative control of such a district under the County Council.
- **Use General Fund for Code Enforcement:** Find another revenue source for the code enforcement program by way of the general fund and use the funds collected for solid waste and sustainability programming.

1.5 Actions	
➔	Administration Action 1: Assess funding, including current funding sources, grants, rates and fees, for different areas of the system on an annual basis to recommend potential improvements.
➔	Administration Action 2: Explore potential Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) legislation to ensure it works for Pierce County.
➔	Administration Action 3: Convene stakeholder roundtable to conduct periodic reporting, review and discussion of system waste stream trends; identify additional actions and improvements for services; address adjustments for system or market conditions; and perform resource planning.
➔	Administration Action 4: Employ Pierce County’s measurement tool to evaluate, compare and inform decisions on priority projects and programs; update to include greenhouse gas reduction, equity, and other criteria.
➔	Administration Action 5: Employ Pierce County’s measurement tool to evaluate, compare and inform decisions on priority projects and programs; update to include greenhouse gas reduction, equity, and other criteria.
➔	Administration Action 6: Develop, recommend, and promote a discounted garbage rate or a more equitable community cleanup program by 2022.
➔	Administration Action 7: The Pierce County Planning and Public Works Department, Sheriff’s Department, and other appropriate entities are to collaboratively develop a plan with strategies to help remove, prevent, and reduce illegal dumping and littering, and to improve current enforcement and clean-up efforts.

Chapter 2: The Planning Area



2.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the geography, demographics, population and waste streams related to Pierce County's solid waste system. As discussed in the Administration chapter, solid and hazardous waste in incorporated and unincorporated areas of Pierce County are managed under several different and coordinated sub-systems.

2.1.1 Relationship to Growth Management

At the same time the Pierce County Council adopts, amends or supplements the Tacoma-Pierce County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan, they will also codify the plan in two locations: as chapter 8.28 within the Health and Welfare title of the County Code; and as chapter 19D.90 as a planning document related to the Comprehensive Plan for Pierce County.

As such, the Tacoma-Pierce County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan must build upon, and be consistent with high-level policy described by two goals found in the Utilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan:

- Provide reliable and cost-effective service as detailed in the most recent update of the Tacoma-Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan.
- Support efforts to reduce solid waste and increase recycling and diversion of waste to assure disposal capacity, reduce emissions and prevent pollution.

Pierce County also provides for the development and adoption of community plans, some of which also include policy objectives relating to waste reduction and recycling, the siting of solid waste and recycling facilities, and enforcement issues. Public Works staff participation in comprehensive plan and community plan updates helps ensure consistency between planning documents and ensure that solid waste and recycling facilities develop to meet the need of changing and growing populations.

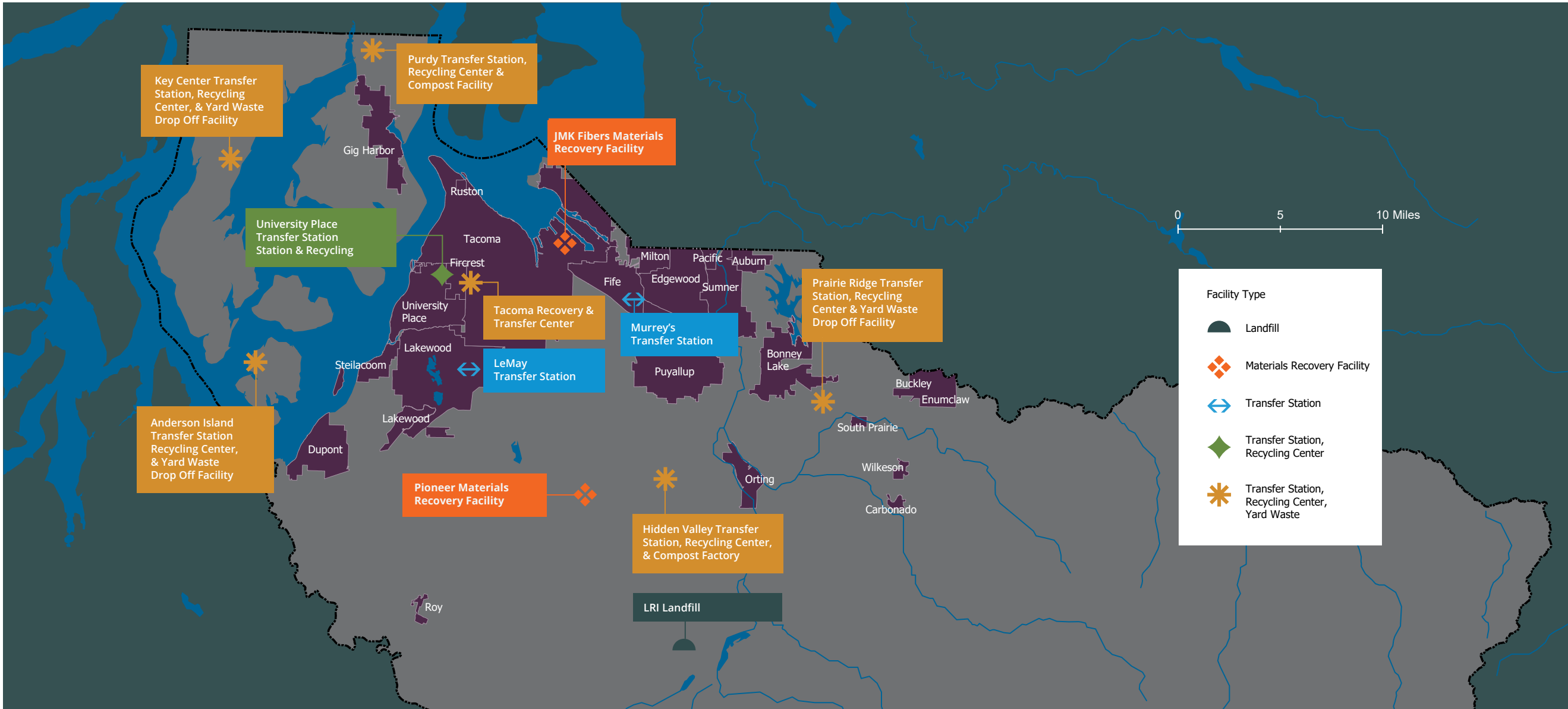


2.2 Conditions Assessment

During the last 20 years, Pierce County has grown by 32% with a much higher rate during the last decade. That growth has a significant impact on the solid waste system and how Pierce County and City of Tacoma will manage it over the next 20 years. Pierce County is using a forecast of 35% growth over the life of this Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan,

which will add over 240,000 new residents to the system. Pierce County and the City of Tacoma will both need to look at changes to infrastructure, system improvements, reduction programs, and new recycling markets to maximize the life of the Pierce County landfill.

Map: Community/land use context



With continued growth in population comes a growth in housing. Currently, Pierce County housing is 75% single family. Multifamily housing is increasing every year as incorporated areas and the Urban Growth Area’s (UGA) have less land for development. The housing trend looks to continue in that manner. Since 2000, housing has increased by 30%, and over the next 20 years that rate should stay consistent, leading to as many as 80,000 new residences. The high demand for housing in Pierce County is reflected in a 5% vacancy rate, down from 6.5% in 2000. As multifamily housing is added, Pierce County must have new infrastructure and programs in place to support it.

Pierce County has become much more diverse over the last 20 years as well, and population data should be used in determining how to prioritize improvements. Factors like age and wealth affect how communities relate to the solid and hazardous waste system. Today, almost 25% of the population is under 18 and 15% is over 65. The overall poverty rate in the County is 10.5%.

2.2.1 Quantity and Characterization of Solid Waste

For three weeks each summer, Pierce County staff sorts through the County’s garbage to get a better understanding of exactly what goes into the landfill and to track how it changes over time. The Waste Trends Analysis (WTA) captures just how much garbage going into the landfill from homes and businesses could be reduced, reused or recycled. The data collected, when combined with customer feedback and information from other regional studies, is critical source of data for evaluating system needs, and creating effective strategies for reducing waste and increasing recycling in Pierce County.

Based on data from the 2019 WTA (see Table 2), Pierce County produces 1,748 tons of solid waste per day. Approximately 25% of the total waste stream (or 500 tons per day) is garbage that cannot be diverted. However, remaining waste streams, including paper and cardboard, metal glass and plastics, food and yard waste, construction and demolition debris and other waste has significant recyclable content. Table 2 shows the proportion of these waste streams that is currently diverted for recycling or reuse, and what

Table 2. Where Pierce County Waste Goes Today (based on 2019 Waste Trends Analysis data)

Total Waste	1748 Tons/day			Diverted	Refused
Recyclables	1247 Tons/day	Plastic/Cardboard	8% 166 T/d	37% 62 T/d	63% 104 T/d
		Metal, Glass, Plastics	11% 213 T/d	9% 19 T/d	91% 194 T/d
		Textiles	3% 60 T/d	4% 2 T/d	96% 58 T/d
		Other	3% 63 T/d	4% 3 T/d	96% 60 T/d
		Organics	28% 572 T/d	66% 376 T/d	34% 196 T/d
		Construction & Demolition	22% 173 T/d	0% 0 T/d	100% 173 T/d
Trash	501 Tons/day	Non-Divertible	25% ww 501 T/d	0% 0 T/d	100% 501 T/d

continues to the landfill. WTA will continue to inform opportunities for diversion in specific waste streams. However, diversion rate is not the only measure of system performance or the best approach to understand impacts. For many years, Pierce County and the City of Tacoma have operated under the belief that diversion of materials from the landfill was always a good thing. For many years recyclables from developed countries were shipped to Asia in the hope that they would be recycled. Today, Pierce County and the City of Tacoma know better.

There must be a focus on the lowest GHG methods for dealing with waste. This additional measure may lead to the conclusion that some waste does not make sense to recycle and laws must be changed to either incentivize the purchase of recycled goods or allow them to go to the landfill. The years of relying on diversion rates and shipping

recyclables abroad must come to an end. Moving forward, the emphasis should be placed on end-of-life methods with the lowest emissions.

However, most of the emissions related to a product are released in the manufacturing process and not at the end of life. Education and outreach should be focused on reducing unnecessary products to limit waste creation and reduce GHGs. By the time a product gets to the solid waste system it is too late to do much about its environmental impact.

The SHWMP supports the state’s solid waste management plan and solid waste priorities. While the state plan is not yet finalized, we know from the first draft that Pierce County’s goals of shifting from measuring the recycling rate to focusing more on waste reduction aligns with Ecology’s goals.

Chapter 3: Public Outreach



3.1 Introduction

Pierce County has a history of strong and effective public outreach dating back to the first curbside recycling program established in 1990. In recent years, Pierce County has worked to share messaging that is simple, realistic, and transparent. Curbside recycling programs were designed to be convenient for consumers and past messaging urged participation and emphasized quantity, which enforced the notion that recycling was doing a good thing for the planet. Only recently, this narrative transitioned to highlighting the importance of quality of material over quantity in the bin.

In addition, the role that location plays in a recycling program has been overlooked. Nationwide recycling campaigns and product packaging claiming to be recyclable disregard the local aspect of recycling, which truly drives the entire program in a jurisdiction. This is especially important in Pierce County where many people are new to the area and may not be familiar with local recycling programs. Pierce County’s overall population also continues to grow (see chapter 2.2). Educating new and future residents about the local program is essential to recycling messaging.

Pierce County is continuing to improve outreach methods to include populations who have historically been underrepresented and underserved. 2021 was the first year that Pierce County Sustainable Resources provided educational materials in different languages. These efforts will continue so that messaging is accessible to all community members.

3.1.1 Coordination Efforts

As recycling markets shifted in the wake of China’s National Sword policy (refer to the Recycling chapter for more information), greater coordination between Pierce County and the City of Tacoma was needed when conducting education and outreach.

The goal of this coordination was to decrease confusion among residents who do not live their lives by jurisdictional boundaries. Staff from both entities’ solid waste and communications divisions have had larger discussions on harmonizing accepted materials lists, sharing of images for materials, and developing key talking points. Additionally, outreach staff from Pierce County and the City of Tacoma have identified opportunities for tabling side-by-side at events to share resources and have conversations with residents

about the differences in the two systems. As Pierce County and the City of Tacoma work to implement the new SHWMP, there will be further emphasis on collaboration and coordination across jurisdictions to increase clarity in communications to residents, reduce overall contamination in the recycling stream, and promote best practices for waste reduction.



The above recycling fliers are one example of how Pierce County and the City of Tacoma worked to improve cohesion in messaging about recycling. Nearly all images and terms are the same on the fliers, which has helped to reduce confusion for residents.

3.2 Conditions Assessment

Pierce County, the City of Tacoma and contract partners engage in multiple solid waste education activities for a broad range of customers and audiences. Table 3 provides a summary of these efforts. For a full list of Pierce County Public Education Programs, see *Appendix E*.

Program Lead	Name	Online Resource	In Person/Tangible Resource
Pierce County Education Efforts			
Sustainable Resources - Solid Waste Team	Recycling Website	√	
Sustainable Resources - Solid Waste Team	PCRecycle Mailbox and Phone Line	√	
Sustainable Resources	EarthMatters Newsletter	√	√
Sustainable Resources - Solid Waste Team	Mailings		√
Sustainable Resources - Environmental Education	School Programs	√	√
Sustainable Resources - Environmental Education	Community Programs	√	√
Sustainable Resources - Solid Waste Team	Social Media	√	
Sustainable Resources - Solid Waste Team	School Technical Assistance Program	√	√
Sustainable Resources - Solid Waste Team	Multifamily Support		√
Sustainable Resources - Solid Waste Team	Business Technical Assistance Program	√	√
Sustainable Resources	Event Tabling		√
Sustainable Resources - Solid Waste Team	Meet with Community Groups	√	√

Table 3. Pierce County Education Efforts

Table 3. Education Efforts (continued)

Program Lead	Name	Online Resource	In Person/Tangible Resource
Pierce County Education Efforts			
Waste Connections - LeMay	New Customer Welcome Kit		✓
Waste Connections - LeMay	Annual UTC Letter		✓
Waste Connections - LeMay	ReCollect - Materials Search + Schedule Finder	✓	
Waste Connections - LeMay	Facebook Page	✓	
Waste Connections - LeMay	Event Tabling		✓
Waste Connections - Murrey's	New Customer Welcome Kit		✓
Waste Connections - Murrey's	Annual UTC Letter		✓
Waste Connections - Murrey's	ReCollect - Materials Search + Schedule Finder	✓	
Waste Connections - Murrey's	Facebook Page	✓	
UP Refuse	Annual Calendar and Newsletter + Welcome Packet (New Customers)		✓
UP Refuse	Website	✓	
UP Refuse	Facebook Page	✓	

Table 3. Education Efforts (continued)

Program Lead	Name	Online Resource	In Person/Tangible Resource
City of Tacoma Education Efforts			
City of Tacoma - Solid Waste Management	Website	√	
City of Tacoma - Environmental Services Department	EnviroTalk	√	√
City of Tacoma - SWM	Mailings		√
City of Tacoma - SWM	Event Tabling		√
City of Tacoma - Office of Environmental Policy and Sustainability	EnviroChallengers	√	√
City of Tacoma - SWM	Multifamily Support	√	√
City of Tacoma - SWM	Commercial Support	√	√
City of Tacoma - SWM	Community Group Meetings Presentations	√	√
City of Tacoma - SWM	Recycle Reset Community Ambassadors	√	√
City of Tacoma - SWM	Tagging and Lid Lifts		√
City of Tacoma - SWM	Sort the Sound Waste Game	√	



3.3 Planning Issues

How can we broaden and improve our reach?

It is imperative that Pierce County and the City of Tacoma identify the proper audiences when implementing education and outreach campaigns. In doing so, and by using appropriate communication channels, both entities will be able to reach the largest audience in their area with relevant information. In future planning, it is important to consider who we are trying to inform, why they are the target audience over others, and whether we are using communication channels and techniques that will resonate with that group. Additionally, Pierce County has unintentionally neglected populations by limiting aspects of our outreach materials and methods. As we work to build a more equitable Pierce County, it is important to continue working on expanding our reach and ensuring our materials are accessible to all people.ensuring our materials are accessible to all people.

Are we utilizing the most efficient and effective modes of communication?

In future planning for education and outreach efforts, it is necessary to understand how identified audiences want to receive communications from Pierce County and the City of Tacoma. We should continue to use internal resources for communications development and outreach efforts, but sometimes it will be necessary to work directly with communities that may receive communications differently than many of our residents and customers.

How do we incorporate lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic to balance virtual and in-person offerings?

The COVID-19 pandemic drastically changed the way we do our work. Education efforts that were once done in-person had to pivot to online platforms. Offering these opportunities online resulted in higher participation numbers and we learned that the online platform was sometimes more accessible and preferred to in-person classes. As we transition out of the pandemic and have the option to return to in-person offerings, we will want to consider if this is an efficient use of our resources or if residents are better served online.

How can we ensure our resources are being used effectively?

Pierce County and the City of Tacoma lend a lot of resources to their respective public outreach methods. To ensure time and money are being spent efficiently, we need to track the effectiveness of these efforts (when viable). Tracking this information can also contribute to making informed decisions around campaigns and will make it easier to identify where residents’ priorities lie compared to division priorities.

How can we encourage participation in educational opportunities and motivate residents to make personal changes?

We must consider how we can save people time and money to encourage their understanding and stewardship of the recycling program. Utilizing both positive (e.g. public recognition or saving money) or negative (e.g. additional fees or reporting requirements) reinforcement tools also improves our reach in the community.

How can we increase commercial recycling participation?

There are no minimum service requirements for commercial recycling in Pierce County. This leads to recyclable materials ending up in our landfill. Convincing businesses to recycle will take time and resources and needs to be a high priority to be effective. We would need to identify service gaps and better understand moderate-risk waste generation, use of services, convenience, value and accessibility.



3.4 Actions	
➡	Public Outreach Action 1: Regularly evaluate outreach programs for effectiveness using both quantitative (e.g. website visitors, number of mailed materials, surveys) and qualitative (e.g. interviews, storytelling) data.
➡	Public Outreach Action 2: Expand technical assistance through education and resources to multifamily and large volume-generating commercial customers.
➡	Public Outreach Action 3: Explore new techniques to reach targeted audiences and obtain public input.
➡	Public Outreach Action 4: Develop targeted campaigns to promote waste reduction, recycling materials with the highest GHG reduction impact and keeping recyclable materials out of the landfill.
➡	Public Outreach Action 5: Engage with and invest in underrepresented and underserved communities. Partner with other public, private, and non-profit entities as appropriate to reach multicultural communities.

Chapter 4: Waste Reduction



4.1 Introduction

Waste reduction is defined as actions taken to either reduce or completely prevent the generation of waste before it happens. Some further divide this term into categories such as: waste prevention, avoidance, and minimization. In this document, the term “reduction” includes these other categories. From a waste management perspective, waste reduction is one of the most effective ways to address waste issues. Reducing the amount of waste generated can lead to a decrease in costly disposal and recycling facilities, as well as collection programs to divert toxic or specialty materials.

Manufacturers can minimize waste through product design, using less packaging, and making products more durable and/or designed for recycling. Designing products in a way that minimizes their long-term environmental impacts is becoming increasingly prevalent. These principles are often termed product stewardship or extended producer responsibility (EPR), which is discussed further in the recycling chapter. Pierce County anticipates a statewide EPR legislation during the next 20 years. Implementation of EPR policies can have several benefits as they hold producers accountable rather than consumers.

Because we live in a linear economy, pursuing a low-waste lifestyle as a consumer comes with many challenges. The current system encourages unnecessary consumption and then leaves responsible disposal up to the individual with little to no direction. Pierce County and the City of Tacoma recognize that systemic change is necessary to redefine the system. However, by practicing conscious consumption, individuals can reduce their waste output. Some ways to practice conscious consumption include:

- 1. **Avoid single-use items.** Choose a durable option like a reusable shopping bag or travel mug for your groceries and coffee.
- 2. **Consider the packaging.** If you have an opportunity to purchase an item you need in a package that can be recycled curbside in your area, choose that.
- 3. **Purchase items made from recycled content.** Consumers drive the market.

Learn more tips for reducing waste on the [Pierce County website](#).





Pierce County recognizes that waste reduction practices tend to place responsibility on individual action of consumers rather than influence systemic change. Additionally, waste reduction practices have been a habit in many communities for hundreds of years – these important perspectives should be included in programs and messaging.

4.1.1 Life Cycle Analysis

One way to examine how different materials can contribute to GHG reduction is through a process known as life cycle analysis. This process attempts to capture the total amount of GHG emitted during the production, transportation, and end-of-life phases of various materials. Many life cycle analysis tools exclude the “use phase” from their analysis as there are too many variables to consider when thinking about what a consumer does with a material between purchasing it and disposing of it. Regardless, life cycle analysis tools can help waste management professionals make strategic decisions on how to manage materials based on their impact to GHG and, therefore, climate change.

The Environmental Protection Agency’s WARM Model is used by many waste management professionals and is similar to the life cycle analysis tool. This software allows professionals to input tonnages of different materials diverted from the landfill to get estimates of GHG emission reductions. This tool is somewhat limited because it does not account for a materials’ production phase, which often consumes the most energy and emits the most GHG. Another tool developed by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality is the Waste Impact Calculator (WIC), which does consider production impacts on GHG emissions, as well as eight other indicators (e.g., energy demand, eutrophication, human toxicity). Like the WARM Model, the WIC allows professionals to input their own solid waste data in tons to generate an analysis of how various materials will impact the indicators at current or “optimal” levels.

Tools like the WIC can help Pierce County and the City of Tacoma determine how to allocate resources to improve recycling recovery and identify which materials would have greater impact from a waste reduction perspective. They also allow solid waste professionals to align waste management goals with their jurisdiction’s, and the State’s broader climate goals when both are measured in terms of GHG reduction. Pierce County and the City of Tacoma will continue to coordinate with Washington Department of Ecology to ensure that City and County goals are in alignment with the State’s materials management goals and that everyone is capturing similar metrics to allow for a meaningful comparison.

4.2 Conditions Assessment

Pierce County and the City of Tacoma support many waste reduction programs. Table 4 summarizes these efforts. For a detailed list of these programs, see *Appendix F*.



Table 4. Waste Reduction Programs

Program Lead	Name	Online Resource	In Person/Tangible Resource
Pierce County Education Efforts			
Sustainable Resources - Solid Waste Team	Reduce Waste Website	✓	
Sustainable Resources - Solid Waste Team	Waste Less Wednesday Tips	✓	
Sustainable Resources	Water Bottle Filling Station Grant Program		✓
Sustainable Resources - Solid Waste Team	Waste Reduction Actions in Sustainability 2030: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	✓	
Sustainable Resources - Environmental Education	Waste Reduction Classes	✓	✓
Sustainable Resources - Environmental Education	What's for Dinner? Tips to Waste Less Food	✓	✓
City of Tacoma Waste Reduction Programs			
City of Tacoma – SWM and Office of Environmental Policy and Sustainability (OEPS)	Waste Free 253 Webpage	✓	
City of Tacoma – SWM and OEPS	Preventing Wasted Food	✓	✓
City of Tacoma – OEPS	Bring Your Own Mug (BYOM)	✓	✓
City of Tacoma – SWM and OEPS	Bring Your Own Bag (BYOB)	✓	✓
City of Tacoma, in partnership with Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department – OEPS	EnviroStars	✓	✓
City of Tacoma – OEPS	Waste Reduction Actions in Environmental Action Plan	✓	



4.3 Planning Issues

How do we transition our measuring methods away from diversion toward reduction?

Historically, the success of a recycling program has been determined by quantity rather than quality of materials. The onset of China’s National Sword policy provided an opportunity to reexamine our waste reduction and recycling messaging and highlighted a need to focus on quality over quantity while emphasizing the importance of waste reduction. To ensure we are aligned with the division’s priorities of reduction over diversion, we may need to choose new metrics to track that will inform our efforts going forward.

Are we ensuring that our waste reduction messaging is sensitive and inclusive to all Pierce County?

There is not a one-size-fits-all model for waste reduction strategies, and numerous factors must be considered to ensure equitable outcomes. Additionally, public education campaigns for waste reduction face challenges that may prevent effective behavior change and ultimately drain program resources. Not only are these campaigns difficult to measure, but also they must overcome a culture of consumerism. Successful waste reduction messaging accounts for sensitivity to financial situations, available resources, removing pressure from the individual consumer, etc.

How can we best support structural changes to recycling systems to ensure that manufacturers are held responsible for the waste they create?

As local government entities, Pierce County, the City of Tacoma and TPCHD are limited in how representatives can interact with the legislative process, but they can still evaluate legislation to prepare for how it may impact the community and operations, or align with broader organizational goals. Our first responsibility is to our residents and customers. It is important to consider how legislation at any level could impact operations or the services our customers receive.

Can we reinforce the fact that reusable options are safe in a post-COVID-19 world?

As many people became more aware of spreading germs, the safety of single-use plastics during a pandemic was a hot topic of discussion. There has also been a surge in single use items like masks and gloves contributing to increased contamination levels in recycling. Finally, with many people at home, there has been a massive increase in the amount of online shopping. These topics will need to be addressed in future messaging.



4.4 Actions

 **Waste Reduction Action 1:** Support legislation at the state level (e.g., legislative agenda for council) that promotes packaging with the lowest lifecycle GHG emissions.

For more food waste-related recommendations, please see the Organics chapter.

Chapter 5: Recycling



5.1 Introduction

True recycling happens when material is collected, sorted, and sold to reliable, consistent markets. For an item to be truly recycled, it must be remanufactured into a new product. Many items that are technically “recyclable” are not recycled for a variety of reasons: collection may be too complicated or expensive; sorting the material accurately with the existing processing technology might not be feasible; there may not be viable markets for the material; or the value of the material may not justify its collection and processing costs. The decision to recycle a material must consider economic, environmental, and societal impacts.

There are two main recycling systems in Pierce County. Collected recyclables from the City of Tacoma and Pierce County flow to two separate materials recovery facilities (MRFs) located in the County—JMK Fibers, operated by Waste Management and located in the Port of Tacoma, and Pioneer Recycling Services located in Frederickson. The City of Tacoma and Pierce County identify materials that are good candidates for recycling based on the likelihood of the material being truly recycled. The City of Tacoma and the private haulers providing service to the rest of the County, have a commingled recycling system. Recyclable materials are placed in one container (commingled) at a residence, business or other commercial establishment, such as a school or hospital. The recyclables are transported to a MRF where a combination of hand and mechanical sorting separates the different materials. They are then baled and transported to manufacturing plants.

When Pierce County transitioned to a commingled system in 2007, the County experienced a large increase in the amount of material collected. Customers find it more convenient to throw recyclables into one container rather than having to separate different materials into different recycling containers. The trade-offs of a commingled system, however, are two-fold: 1) certain recyclable materials, such as plastic bags and glass containers, cause problems at the MRF and 2) materials collected have a higher contamination rate, meaning that many items that are not accepted for recycling end up in the recycling.

In recent years, Pierce County and the City of Tacoma have worked together to make the systems more similar. This includes a recycling menu that is nearly identical, moving to a single stream commingled container, and creating glass drop-off locations to make it easier for residents to recycle anywhere in the County. The move towards harmonizing the systems is also leading Pierce County and the City of Tacoma to cross reference information about each system on websites and social media which improves access to accurate recycling information for all county residents.

Pierce County currently has a reduction and recycling recovery rate of 45%. With a harmonized system Pierce County believes it's possible to reach the County goal of 60% reduction and recycling in the next 20 years.



5.2 Conditions Assessment

5.2.1 China's National Sword Policy

For decades the world relied on China as the main buyer of its recyclables, but heavily contaminated recycling created vast environmental and public health concerns for China and other importing countries. China cracked down on this contamination by restricting imports of most recyclables, with global repercussions. As bales of sorted material piled up, local governments and solid waste companies faced rising costs. When no markets can be found,

much of the material collected for recycling must be landfilled. Washington's recycling system has been especially hurt, since according to the Department of Ecology more than 60% of our recycled material was shipped to China.

As a result of China's National Sword policy, Pierce County examined all the materials on the accepted materials list and removed only three in April of 2019: shredded paper, paper gable-top cartons, and plant pots. Because Pierce County has never accepted marginally recyclable items, the County was in a better position than many other jurisdictions. The attention China's National Sword brought to recycling highlighted how many items (particularly plastic items) people purchase that are not truly recyclable. Those items were never on our accepted materials list and contributed to contamination.

In response to China's National Sword, Washington State's short and long-term solutions have focused on the following key issues:

- Reducing recycling contamination
- Finding new buyers for Washington's recyclables
- Working with partners to develop domestic markets, educate consumers, and identify other improvements to Washington's recycling system.

In 2019, House Bill 1543 was signed into law to address sustainable recycling issues in Washington. The act created [The Recycling Development Center](#) to expand regional markets for recycled commodities and products, and it required the Department of Ecology to create and implement a statewide recycling contamination reduction and outreach plan (CROP) based on best management practices. The act also requires most counties in the state, including Pierce County, to include a CROP in their local solid waste management plans (SWMP). Pierce County's CROP is described later in this chapter, and can be found in its entirety in *Appendix H*.

5.2.2 Recycling Culture

While research shows that recycling is highly valued by many community members in Pierce County due to its ability to create jobs, protect the environment, and reduce garbage costs for customers, there are many cultural challenges that impact Pierce County and City of Tacoma staffs' ability to encourage waste reduction and proper recycling. In many parts of the United States, a culture of consumerism and convenience often contradicts waste reduction and recycling goals. Much of the economy is based on consumerism, and people help the economy by purchasing goods and services. Durable products often have expensive upfront costs that render products economically inaccessible for many community members, even if they would like to reduce their waste.

As society becomes even more connected, there is increased pressure to purchase products that encourage convenience and promote time saving qualities. Often these products come with packaging that is not recyclable and create waste. When speaking with residents and customers about waste reduction and recycling it is important to acknowledge the limitations of these efforts relative to that individual's current financial situation. Also, it is imperative that solid waste professionals in leadership positions identify opportunities to address the root causes of our community's inherent conflict between environmental action and the immense variety of products and packaging they are inundated with daily.

Geographic location also plays a critical role in residential curbside recycling programs. What is recyclable depends on your location and your area's access to viable recycling markets. This vital piece is overlooked by nationwide recycling campaigns and products marked by brands as recyclable, which may not be true locally. Pierce County and the City of Tacoma attempt to educate residents that recycling is local and that their program may differ from those outside of the County. However, it is not always easy for residents to adjust to a program that differs from what is familiar to them. With a military base and a rapidly growing population in Pierce County, it is especially important to emphasize the role of geographic location in a recycling program.

Finally, recycling has been promoted as an individual solution to a systemic problem. Looking ahead, the challenge of dealing with materials at end-of-life will likely shift from local waste systems to manufacturers.





5.2.3 Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) or Product Stewardship

Product stewardship, sometimes called extended producer responsibility (EPR), is a philosophy and strategy where the manufacturer takes responsibility for managing its product and packaging throughout its whole life cycle. While others along the supply chain (suppliers, retailers and consumers) have roles and responsibilities, the producer has the greatest ability to minimize environmental, social and economic impacts. Numerous states have passed product stewardship legislation shifting the responsibility for the safe collection, transportation, and management of products (particularly those with hazardous waste) away from local governments and to the manufacturers.

E-Cycle Washington, LightRecycle Washington, and PaintCare are three product stewardship programs in Washington that stem from this type of legislation. The state is currently considering comprehensive EPR

legislation that would dramatically shift the financial responsibility away from local governments to producers and manufacturers of paper and packaging products. This type of legislation would immensely impact the financial structure and governance of the State’s recycling system, but could impact Pierce County and the City of Tacoma slightly differently.

Legislation introduced in the 2021 Washington State Legislature did not become law, but it would have primarily impacted Pierce County through the contract negotiation process with its haulers. There would have been a standardized list of accepted materials across the state and an organization of paper and packaging producers would be reimbursing the haulers for their operations at a “reasonable” level. There would have been state oversight by Department of Ecology, statewide communications and educational materials, statewide collection mandates for certain materials, and more transparency in end markets for materials. While this legislation did not move forward, both entities will continue to evaluate how future EPR legislation would impact their programs and will continue to discuss options for alignment and coordination.

The State’s pharmaceutical take-back law was passed in 2018 and the program launched in 2020. The Tacoma-Pierce County Board of Health passed a county EPR rule for pharmaceuticals in 2016, obligating over 400 drug companies to pay for collection and disposal of medications generated by county residents. There are currently 60 collection kiosks and options for postage-paid mailers in the County, operated through the stewardship agent, MED-Project. Several Washington counties passed identical rules (2014-2018). Local ordinances and rules will be preempted by the State law in November 2021. There is no established statute for collection of rechargeable and non-rechargeable batteries. However, battery collection has been in place in the County since 1994 through a manufacturer lead stewardship program Call2Recycle (former RBRC).

Materials such as carpet and rechargeable batteries are also under consideration, but appear to be further away from becoming law.

5.2.4 Curbside Programs

Curbside recycling is available county-wide and in all the cities within Pierce County. In addition to curbside recycling programs provided by the City of Tacoma and the private haulers providing service to the rest of the County, Pierce County has various locations where residents can drop off materials to recycle for no fee. Additional information about curbside service is found in the *Collection* chapter.

5.2.5 Recycling Centers

There are currently nine recycling centers located throughout the County where residents can drop off glass, cardboard, mixed paper, cans and plastic containers. For a full list of recycling centers, see *Appendix G*.

Beyond keeping glass separate throughout Pierce County, each recycling center has a different approach to source separation. There are some centers with separate containers for glass, cardboard, and mixed recycling (accepted plastics, paper and metals). There are also centers with more separation of materials accepted in curbside recycling—plastic, cans, and cardboard—and centers where additional items like scrap metal, plastic film and holiday lights that are not accepted in curbside programs can be dropped off. The degree of source separation depends on the location and which entity is handling the recycled materials.

5.2.6 Glass Drop-Off

Glass has never been collected in Pierce County’s commingled recycling system, and it was removed from the City of Tacoma’s dual stream system at the beginning of January 2021. According to the 2020 Washington State Department of Commerce report to the legislature, [“Washington’s Glass: Half Full or Half Empty?”](#), the best way to collect glass in order to maximize the value of all the recyclables is separately from other items. When collected with other items, glass breaks and glass shards contaminate paper recycling.

While glass is infinitely recyclable, it is relatively heavy and therefore expensive to transport. It does not make environmental sense for multiple trucks drive separate glass routes around the entire county just

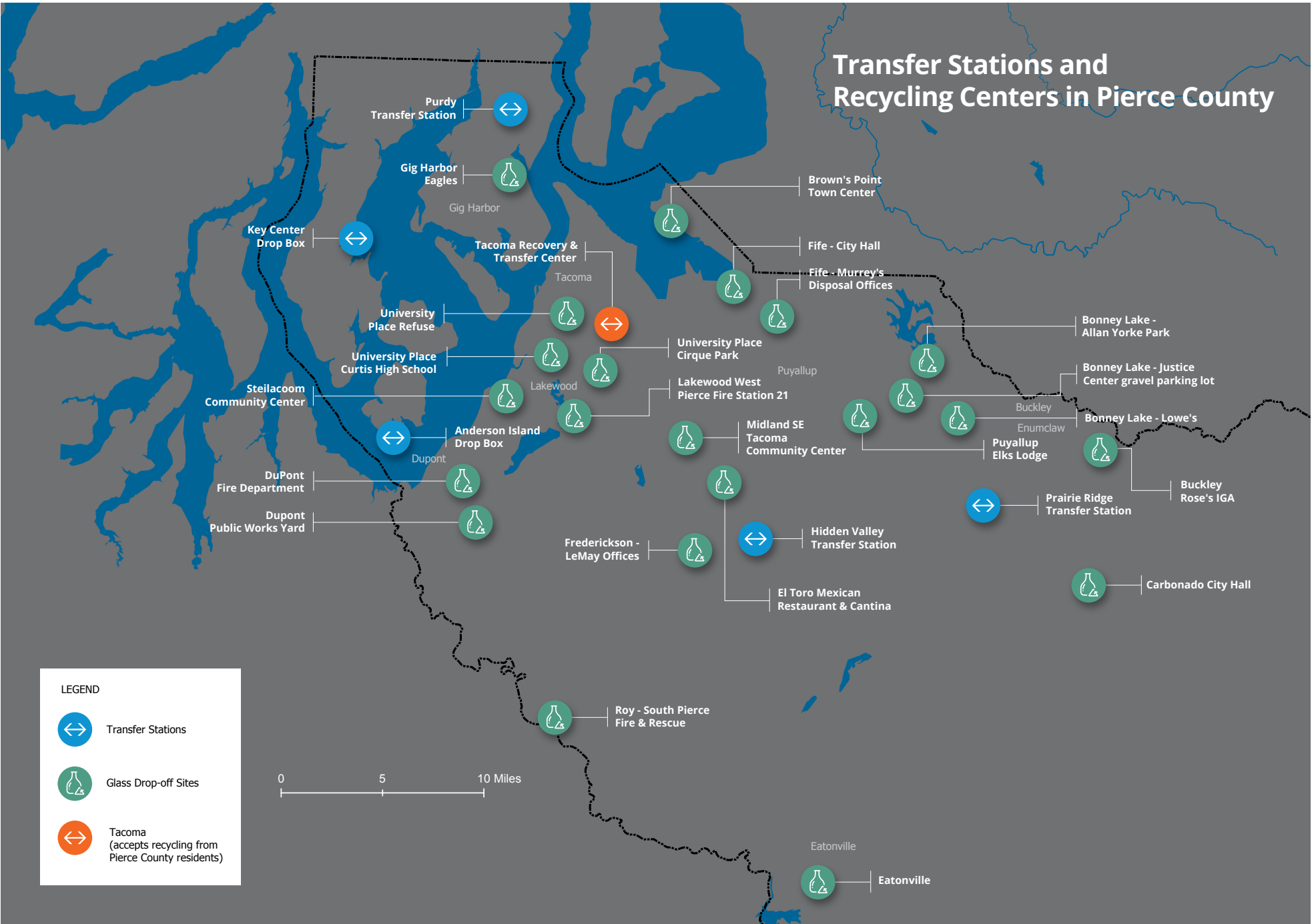
for this material. Pierce County is fortunate to be located near a glass-to-glass recycling facility in Seattle. Source separated glass collected within the County is taken to [Strategic Materials](#) in Seattle for processing and ultimately ends up at [Ardagh Group](#) to be recycled into new products.

The glass collected at drop-off locations in Pierce County and the City of Tacoma is taken directly to this facility in Seattle where recovered glass is cleaned, sorted, and turned into new glass bottles. In addition to the nine recycling centers where Pierce County residents can drop off glass, there are 21 additional glass drop-off sites throughout the County. In January 2021, the City of Tacoma also opened four new glass drop-off locations, in addition to the Tacoma Recovery and Transfer Center. New glass drop-off locations can be difficult to locate. Ideally, they are in visible areas so that they are not used as illegal dumping sites. They also should not be near residential development because dumping glass into larger containers is loud and residents dump glass throughout the day and night.

5.2.7 Shred Events

Shredded paper was removed from Pierce County’s recycling program in April 2019. Documents that residents shred at home are too small to be sorted at the MRF due to current shredding technology. Pierce County hosts free shred events for residents where private information remains secure and the shredded paper collected at the events is recycled. Pierce County had 16 shred events scheduled throughout the County for 2020, which were cancelled due to COVID-19. Once public events are possible again, Pierce County anticipates offering a similar number of public events every year between April and October.

Map: combined map of glass drop-off





5.2.8 Source Separation Strategies

Commingled curbside service is available to Pierce County residents and is financially incentivized by the UTC (it costs less to have both trash and recycling rather than just trash). Additionally, there are five transfer stations and several glass drop-off sites throughout the County. The accepted materials list of recyclables is concise, nearly universal, and closely matches the City of Tacoma's list. Having a succinct list offers some resilience in an industry with swiftly changing markets. Pierce County recycling ends up at Pioneer Recycling in Frederickson, WA. Paper, cardboard, and metals have steady markets compared to plastics. Pierce County meets the Urban Rural Designation RCW requirements because curbside pickup is available for all communities.

5.2.9 Materials Accepted for Recycling

Materials accepted for curbside recycling in Pierce County are defined in [Pierce County Code – Chapter 8.29.030](#) “Minimum Levels of Curbside Recyclables Service for Single-family Residences” which states that the following items, at minimum, be collected: cardboard, metal cans, mixed-waste paper, newspaper, plastic bottles and jars. Per the code, prior to proposing any amendments to the list of materials collected for recycling Pierce County must discuss any proposed changes with the service providers.

Materials accepted for curbside recycling in the City of Tacoma are based on the approval of the Solid Waste Division manager and Environmental Services director. The current list includes: cardboard, mixed paper, newspaper, aluminum cans, steel cans, and plastic bottles, tubs, and jugs.

For a full list of materials accepted for recycling in Pierce County, see *Appendix I*.

For a full list of materials accepted for recycling in City of Tacoma, see *Appendix J*.

5.2.10 Contingency Plan

Recycling markets fluctuate, but we try to keep the items accepted for recycling as consistent as possible to reduce confusion among residents. In the case of future recycling market collapses, we would respond in the same way we adjusted to the global market fluctuations resulting from China’s National Sword. Pierce County met repeatedly with partners on an ad hoc basis to review each item on our accepted materials list and then announced changes across the system with the publication of our EarthMatters newsletter in April 2019. Periodic review of materials, with the goal of only accepting items with reliable markets that actually get made into new products, will also be part of the Stakeholder Roundtable group

5.3 Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP)

RCW 70A.205.045(10) states that counties with a population of more than 25,000, and cities within these counties with independent Solid Waste Management Plans (SWMP), must include a Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP) in their local SWMP by July 1, 2021. Local governments can either adopt the State CROP or create their own. Pierce County has chosen to create its own.

Under RCW 70A.205.045(10), a local jurisdiction’s CROP must include the following elements:

1. A list of actions to reduce contamination in existing recycling programs for single-family and multifamily residences, commercial locations, and drop boxes.
2. A list of key contaminants identified by the jurisdiction or Ecology.
3. A discussion of problem contaminants and their impact on the collection system.
4. An analysis of the costs and other impacts on the recycling system from contamination.
5. An implementation schedule and details on conducting outreach.

Contamination reduction outreach may include improving signage, educating drop box customers about contamination and sharing community-wide messaging through newsletters, articles, mailers, social media, websites and community events.

Pierce County and the City of Tacoma have already implemented, or are in the process of implementing, many of the education and outreach strategies in the statewide CROP that are designed to fight recycling contamination, including:

- Accepted materials lists focused on the priority materials identified by Ecology for recovery (paper, cardboard, plastic bottles and jugs, and steel and aluminum cans)
- Unified messaging from our partners including using the same images for recyclable materials
- Color consistency for large garbage and recycling containers, where practical
- Consistent labeling scheme for large garbage and recycling containers across the County
- Free outreach materials and technical assistance to support multifamily recycling programs

The goal of our CROP is to identify and plan for appropriate community outreach, education and engagement strategies to reduce contamination and help optimize Pierce County’s recycling system. The full CROP can be found in *Appendix H*.

5.4 Planning Issues

How can we respond efficiently and effectively to fluctuating markets?

Recycling is based on fluctuating commodity markets. Despite these constant changes, we try to keep the items accepted for recycling as consistent as possible to reduce confusion among residents. We only accept items with reliable markets, so there are always buyers for our collected materials. This ensures those items are turned into new products instead of just taking a long, expensive trip through the MRF to the landfill.

Are there additional opportunities to align our program with neighboring jurisdictions?

Recycling is made more confusing for residents by having different regulations based on zip code. The more that cities, haulers, and the County can align programs and messaging, the easier things will be for customers.

Are we prepared to deliver honest answers to difficult or uncomfortable questions?

In recent years, conversations about recycling dependability, plastic pollution, and other similar topics have gained massive popularity. Consumers lose trust in the recycling system when articles and statistics circulate that emphasize the messiness and disappointing reality of recycling. To create a sustained and healthy program it is imperative that we have a trusting relationship with our MRFs (Pioneer Recycling and JMK Fibers) and can proudly share information regarding our collected recyclables and their fate in the market.



5.5 Actions	
➡	Recycling Action 1: Develop new metrics by 2025 that prioritize GHG emissions reduction rather than diversion tonnage (recycling diverted from the waste stream going to the landfill).
➡	Recycling Action 2: Support and promote efforts throughout Pierce County to build a more circular economy and encourage businesses to use waste produced from one industry as raw materials for another industry (industrial symbiosis) through tools such as the Washington Materials Marketplace .
➡	Recycling Action 3: Increase commercial recycling participation by improving the current business technical assistance program.

Chapter 6: Organics Management



6.1 Introduction

The 2018 Pierce County WTA data shows that 20% of materials disposed of in the landfill are yard waste and food waste organic materials, and the 2015 City of Tacoma Waste Stream Composition Study shows that over 30% of landfill materials from Tacoma's system are organic materials. This portion of the waste stream is diverse, ranging from things that were very recently grown such as yard waste, to food waste and land-clearing debris.

Organic materials include, but are not limited to:

- Edible food
- Inedible food (e.g., bones, shells, pits, coffee)
- Yard waste
- Other organics (e.g., pet waste, hair)

Diverting organics through composting has the potential to maximize recovery of materials from the municipal waste stream. Compost has many benefits. When used as a soil amendment it enhances soil structure, increases soil nutrient retention, holds moisture, adds beneficial microbes to the soil ecosystem, and serves as a natural filter by mitigating or offsetting environmental harm caused by petroleum contaminants in storm water or carbon dioxide released by vehicle exhaust. Compost or other organic products such as biochar that end up back in the soil can also sequester carbon.

The Pierce County Environmental Education Team promotes managing organics at personal residences, when feasible, and provides classes on how to properly do this. These courses provide instruction on managing yard waste and certain food scraps at home rather than relying on the curbside yard waste system. The Institute for Local Self-Reliance hierarchy (see figure "How to Reduce Food Waste and Grow Community" on next page) supports the notion that at-home composting is preferred to relying on a centralized composting system. Continuing to encourage at-home composting for residents could result in numerous environmental benefits.



Along with efforts from the environmental education team, Pierce County offers free meal planning notepads for residents as part of the What’s for Dinner? program. Meal planning can help reduce food waste at the source by focusing on purchasing only necessary quantities of items. Residents can submit a form to request a free meal planning notepad and guide to get started. Residential yard waste in Pierce County does accept certain organics including fruit and vegetable trimmings and we work to make this messaging clear and easy to understand. With more and more “compostable” and “biodegradable” options in the market, it can be difficult for a consumer to know what can go in their yard waste cart.

An important challenge is matching the right part of the organics stream to the right technology. Studies such as the [Food Waste Reasonable Management Practices Study](#) explore the difference between organics compatible with existing composting technologies and those that are incompatible, or can be handled only with greater cost or community impact. Allowing other types of organics into City of Tacoma and Pierce County composting programs has the potential to degrade the quality of finished compost now being produced and may require taking organics to another facility.

Pierce County and the City of Tacoma recognize the importance of the state goal to reduce food waste by 50% by 2030. Pierce County does not have the appropriate infrastructure to handle food waste in existing composting facilities which are already at capacity with the currently accepted organics materials stream. Food waste, which is heavy, wet, and inconsistent by nature, takes more time to break down and could create problems in our current system that would result in a poorer quality of compost for end users. Pierce County proposes focusing on reducing food waste on the front end through education and targeted food waste reduction programs. The second approach is to maximize the capture of GHG at our landfills and sewer treatment facilities. By reducing on the front end and making sure that GHGs are captured at the end of life, we are making the most of our current system. Should future grant funding be available, Pierce County will look at new technologies, like biodigesters, to handle food waste.

On a periodic basis, at least every five years, the SHWM stakeholders will review emerging technologies for organics and food waste processing. Feasible options for implementation will be evaluated through the research and development portion of Pierce County’s contract with LRI and/or through grant funding from the state or other sources.





6.2 Conditions Assessment

6.2.1 City of Tacoma

In Tacoma, residential food and yard waste is picked up on the opposite weeks of garbage and recycling. There is no extra charge to receive bi-weekly collection of up to two 90-gallon brown yard/food waste containers. A third yard/food container is available for \$3/month. Residential customers may also take yard waste directly to the [Tacoma Recovery & Transfer Center](#).

Commercial customers in Tacoma can take advantage of the yard/food waste program. This program helps businesses and multifamily dwellings of three or more units become more sustainable by reducing the waste we send to the landfill and processing organic materials into compost. For more information, visit our [Commercial Food Waste](#) page.

6.2.2 Pierce County

In Pierce County, [yard waste](#) is subsidized by the garbage rates. Collection is available for a minor fee based on the cost of the transportation. Residents can bring up to a ton of yard waste for free to the yard waste facilities listed in *Appendix K*. Starting in 2021, commercial-sized compost loads (exceeding one ton) will pay a fee set by LRI. There is a possibility that this subsidy could be removed in the near future for some or all self-haul yard waste.

Accepted Yard Waste in Pierce County

- Brush, branches and roots (smaller than 4 inch diameter)
- Leaves
- Grass clippings
- Fruit and vegetable trimmings
- Weeds
- Flowers
- Plants
- Shrubs

For a full list of Pierce County yard waste facilities, see Appendix K.



6.2.3 Other Food Waste Reduction Programs

Examples of other food waste programs that handle organics and are not part of the City of Tacoma or Pierce County system:

- **Cedar Grove Commercial Compost** - Cedar Grove collects and composts commercial source-separated food waste from large generators, including schools.
- **Harvest Pierce County and Gleaning** - Pierce County Sustainable Resources supports Harvest Pierce County and the Pierce County Gleaning projects through our partnership with the Pierce County Conservation District. Harvest Pierce County helps a network of over 80 community gardens feed local people. The Gleaning Project is a volunteer-powered program of Harvest Pierce County that works to reduce local produce waste, provide more fresh food to those in need, and build community.
- **Nourish Pierce County** - Works to repurpose food waste from grocery stores to provide food for food banks.

6.3 Alternatives

Pierce County is committed to exploring and evaluating alternative waste management technologies. By exploring the wide range of alternatives, the County will better be able to avoid the problems that have arisen in other jurisdictions from utilizing technologies that may not have been fully scrutinized and may not actually meet the needs of the users. The evaluation of each alternative considers economic impacts such as cost of service, environmental impacts, and effects on the County solid waste management system’s carbon footprint.

Each alternative (e.g., processing technology and programmatic options) will be evaluated for its feasibility to be implemented as part of Pierce County’s solid waste management system. A critical factor in will be a successful operating history of similar programs and processing technologies in the United States and North America.

Three identified areas allow evaluations to progress into more detailed analysis:

- **Food Waste Reduction:** focuses on ways to reduce the need for food waste collection and off-site processing through substantially greater attention to reducing the generation of organics at the source and promoting on-site reuse.
- **Sector Based Programs:** defines program elements for the single-family residential, multifamily residential, commercial, and self-haul sectors utilizing composting and anaerobic digestion technologies.
- **Landfill Disposal and Landfill Gas Beneficial Use:** evaluates the current management practice of disposing food waste in the landfill from the landfill perspective and considers the effects of diversion on landfill gas generation and energy production.

Each area is further sub-divided into program elements of various intensities. For example, a low intensity program element may yield a portion of food waste but could be implemented with little cost to

the customer and may result in less impact to the environment and carbon footprint. A high intensity program element may yield greater volume of food waste, but at higher cost to the customer with potentially greater environmental and carbon footprint effects.

Program elements may be implemented alone, or a program may be designed as a combination of multiple elements. Projected outcomes will vary based on the type and intensity of elements selected.

Reasonableness of each program element can ultimately be determined if the costs and environmental and carbon footprint effects do not outweigh the benefit a program element achieves.

6.4 Planning Issues

Given that the current facilities are at capacity, how will Pierce County manage and reduce food waste in the future?

Pierce County and LRI have started to take steps to reduce the tonnage of yard waste coming to Pierce County facilities by putting a price on commercial volumes of yard waste. We are working to avoid composting facilities becoming full as happened during busy parts of 2017-2020. By reducing the subsidy on yard waste, we expect to continue to get fewer tons of yard waste at our facilities and ultimately reduce the cost of garbage service. Additionally, some yard waste materials are going out of Pierce County to LRI’s Silver Springs facility for composting.

How can residential and commercial food waste collection programs be designed to better address low customer adoption rates and logistical issues?

Diverting food waste from disposal in the landfill can be challenging because of the characteristics of food waste. The City of Tacoma and Pierce County collections programs allow food waste within some

guidelines to be collected in the yard waste bins for composting, but customer participation has remained limited due to issues with odors, vectors, and the messiness of sorting out food waste from other garbage. There are also concerns that large volumes of postconsumer food waste in the existing compost processing system may negatively impact the composting process and end product.

The source-separated commercial food waste collection programs that have been piloted and established in Pierce County and the City of Tacoma have encountered similar barriers to customer participation. In addition to odors, vectors, and messiness, commercial customers that generate larger volumes of food waste have issues with the weight of food waste exceeding the capacity of collection containers and challenges with containing liquid waste that may be generated. The collection routes, which service a small number of customers spread over a large geographic area, are also inefficient.

How can the City of Tacoma and Pierce County continue to reduce food waste, including supporting the food security outcomes of the state plan?

Reduction of food waste is a broad challenge that extends beyond the scope of the Solid Waste Management systems, which only directly addresses the final stage in the production, distribution, consumption, and disposal life cycle of food waste. Achieving the outcomes of the state plan will depend on partnerships between the different agencies and industries that are involved with all the stages of the life cycle of food production and consumption.

One of the key strategies for reducing food waste is through education and outreach to change consumer behavior and reduce the amount of food that is purchased and ends up being wasted. This can be incorporated in the communication and education messaging that is targeted to our customers. It will be helpful if the messaging that Solid Waste Management is delivering is consistent with messaging from other sectors, which can be coordinated with the state plan.

Food waste reduction efforts should focus on strategies that are upstream in the life cycle, where there is the greatest potential impact. Some of the elements that the State Department of Ecology Food Waste Reduction Act Plan calls for include:

- Recommending regulations that support safe food donations
- Identifying stable funding for food waste reduction efforts and food waste management
- Indicating opportunities for technical support for organizations working in food waste recovery and prevention
- Helping develop K-12 food waste reduction
- Facilitating safe food donations from restaurants and food markets
- Recommending best management practices for local governments to incorporate into their local solid waste management plans
- Continue to offer educational classes to teach at-home composting courses

What are the best options for GHG reduction in dealing with food waste?

Our current compost facilities cannot effectively take more food waste and still create a quality compost product. Pierce County will continue to look at different technology solutions for dealing with food waste including biodigesters. Pierce County is focused on capturing as much methane from the landfill as possible. We are also focused on education to reduce food waste and supporting non-profits who work in this field.



6.5 Actions	
➡	Organics Management Action 1: Review and adopt system and infrastructure best practices once the Washington State Food Waste Reduction Plan/Use Food Well Plan is released.
➡	Organics Management Action 2: Determine options and recommendations, including GHG analysis, for residential and commercial food waste subsidies, fees, and disposal.
➡	Organics Management Action 3: Maximize the amount of GHG captured at the LRI landfill.

Chapter 7: Moderate Risk Waste





7.1 Introduction

The Tacoma-Pierce County Local Hazardous Waste Management Plan (LHWMP; or “Plan”) was first created in 1991 in response to the Washington State Hazardous Waste Management Act (RCW 70A.300). This act required local jurisdictions to develop a plan for the safe and responsible management of hazardous wastes generated by residents, businesses for institutions generating small quantities of hazardous waste.

The 1991 Plan focused on what the Washington State Department of Ecology termed “moderate risk waste” (MRW). MRW is defined as any waste that exhibits the properties of hazardous waste but is categorically or conditionally exempt from regulation solely because the waste is generated in quantities below the threshold for regulation or is generated by households from the disposal of hazardous substances. Additionally, the Plan was further modified to include used oil recycling elements under the Washington State Used Oil Recycling Act (RCW 70A.224.005).

The 1991 Plan provided a comprehensive assessment of MRW generation, handling and disposal practices. It explored existing infrastructure, and financing and identified contaminated sites to provide a broad view of relevant conditions. Recommendations were created as part of this initial Plan and focused primarily on reduction of hazardous substances and proper management of MRW. Through public education initiatives, permanent MRW collection services and technical assistance/compliance programs, many of these goals were achieved and established services we see today.

The plan update carries the process forward reviewing work done in response to the 1991 Plan and more recent efforts. The plan will continue to emphasize a waste management hierarchy in which waste prevention is the top priority followed by recycling, treatment, incineration, solidification/ stabilization, and as a last resort, land disposal. Additionally, the Plan update will incorporate new waste reduction strategies and goals to reduce the threat of toxics posed by MRW.

The Tacoma-Pierce County Local Hazardous Waste Management Plan is incorporated into the Pierce County SHWMP.

Integrating the two planning documents will provide consistency with state planning efforts. In 2004, Washington State first combined the solid and hazardous waste plans into a single planning document, entitled Beyond Waste. Beyond Waste focuses on reducing the use of toxic substances, decreasing waste generation, increasing recycling and properly managing those wastes that remain. Additionally, the state plan provides greater focus on partnering between government, industry, non profit, academia and local communities in working to achieve waste reduction goals.

This update, and inclusion in the retitled: Tacoma-Pierce County SHWMP will serve to revise and supersede the Local Hazardous Waste Management Plan approved by the Washington State Department of Ecology in 1991.



7.2 Legal Authority

Tacoma-Pierce County's MRW programs are conducted and regulated under multiple laws, regulations and decrees. This section provides a summary.

7.3 Federal

7.3.1 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

The 1976 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) provides a comprehensive framework for managing solid and hazardous waste to eliminate or minimize public health threats and environmental contamination. RCRA was modified by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) in 1984. HSWA revised the minimum technical standards for the design and operation of solid waste facilities due to concerns about the disposal of unregulated quantities of hazardous waste at municipal landfills. RCRA Subtitle C, the hazardous waste management program, and Subtitle D, the solid waste program, provide the primary sources of federal regulation associated with household and small quantity generators (SQG) hazardous waste. Subtitle C establishes a framework for managing hazardous waste by regulating generators who produce and accumulate hazardous waste in quantities above limits specified by EPA or state rules; waste transporters; and treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDs) handling the waste.

Hazardous waste generated or stored in quantities above the limits specified by EPA or state rules must be tracked by manifest from the point of generation to the ultimate disposal site, better known as "cradle-to-grave" tracking. Household hazardous waste (HHW) is categorically exempt from RCRA regulation. The EPA implements and enforces RCRA, although Subtitle C administration and enforcement may be delegated to states that meet or exceed Subtitle C requirements. Washington State has been authorized to implement the RCRA Subtitle C program, and Ecology administers it. RCRA, Subtitle D, encourages state-governed solid waste

management plans and sets out the minimum technical standards for construction and operation of solid waste disposal facilities. Subtitle D requires a permit program to ensure that landfills receiving HHW and SQG hazardous waste meet minimum standards to prevent the release of contaminants.

7.3.2 Universal Waste Rule

In 1995, the EPA adopted the Universal Waste Rule, 40 CFR Part 273, to allow generators of certain hazardous wastes to use alternative regulatory requirements for those wastes in place of the more complex hazardous waste requirements. Wastes covered by the Universal Waste Rule (UWR) are typically generated in small quantities by numerous businesses. They include batteries, mercury bearing thermostats and fluorescent lamps. The UWR is intended to promote recycling as well as proper disposal, and eases some of the regulatory requirements for storing, collecting, and transporting universal wastes. Since states are free to adopt any portion of the UWR, there is flexibility in regulating the specific waste streams. States may also petition to allow additional wastes to be managed under the UWR at the state level, without having them added to the list of federal universal wastes. The easing of full RCRA Subtitle C regulations for certain universal wastes is intended to encourage more extensive collection and recycling programs for these wastes.

7.3.3 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), more commonly known as the "Superfund" act, complements RCRA by providing for the cleanup of sites contaminated by hazardous waste. Many of the sites addressed under CERCLA are inactive or abandoned, having been contaminated before RCRA was enacted, when little was known about the effects of hazardous chemicals on human health and the environment. CERCLA

provides EPA with the financial resources and authority to clean up contaminated sites. The EPA, along with state regulatory agencies, may arrange for the cleanup of contaminated sites by entering into agreements with responsible parties, issuing orders to require cleanup, or directly performing the cleanup.

7.4 State

Hazardous Waste Management Act (HWMA) – (Chapter 70A.300 RCW) regulates the transport, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste. The statute requires the development of statewide and local hazardous waste management plans, dangerous waste regulations that address all components of hazardous waste generation, handling and disposal, and criteria for siting hazardous waste management facilities.

Dangerous Waste Regulations – (Chapter 173-303 WAC) implements HWMA statute requirements, including in part 70A.218, 70A.305, 15.54 RCW, and Subtitle C of Public Law 94-580, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Washington uses the term “dangerous waste,” while federal law uses the term “hazardous waste.” Washington’s Dangerous Waste Regulations, while based on the federal RCRA, are more protective than federal rules. The term “dangerous waste” includes more wastes than the federal definition.

Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) – The Model Toxics Control Act (RCW 70A.300) provides for the identification and cleanup of contaminated sites in Washington State. The act assigns liability for damages to the environment and human health, provides enforcement authority to Ecology, and establishes penalties for failure to comply with Ecology orders. The state toxics control account, created by the statute, funds state hazardous and solid waste planning, enforcement and technical assistance, remedial actions, public education, and emergency response training. Local accounts created by the statute provide grants to local governments for remedial actions and local solid waste and hazardous waste programs.

Solid Waste Management Act (SWMA) – Chapter 70A.205 RCW regulates solid waste handling and disposal. This law provides for

the development of a statewide solid waste management plan and local solid waste management plans, establishes minimum functional standards for solid waste handling and disposal and criteria for siting of solid waste facilities. It also establishes a waste management hierarchy where waste reduction and recycling are the most preferred management options, while land filling is least preferred.

Solid Waste Handling Standards – Chapter 173-350 WAC revised in 2018, set a minimum functional performance standard for the proper handling and disposal of solid waste originating from residences, commercial, agricultural and industrial operations and other sources. This chapter is adopted locally as Tacoma-Pierce County Environmental Health Code, Chapter 12 Solid Waste Handling Standards. Established under Tacoma-Pierce County Board of Health Resolution 2019-4601.

Used Oil Recycling Act (UORA) – Chapter 70A.205 RCW required each local hazardous waste management plan to establish used oil collection locations based on local objectives, enforce sign and container requirements, educate the public on used oil recycling, and create funding estimates for used oil collection. Local governments must submit annual reports to Ecology describing the number of collection sites and amounts of used oil collected from households. Requirements for transport, treatment, recycling and disposal of used oil are also stipulated in the Used Oil Recycling Act.

Minimal Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling (Chapter 173-304 WAC) prohibits the disposal of dangerous wastes, including household hazardous wastes, to landfill. Owners or operators of landfills shall not knowingly dispose, treat, store, or otherwise handle dangerous waste unless the requirements of the dangerous waste regulation, Chapter 173-303 WAC are met.

7.5 State – Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

EPR- Electronic Product Recycling – Chapter 70A.205 RCW Electronic Product Recycling Act created a free, convenient and

environmentally responsible electronics recycling program in 2009. The program offered responsible recycling for common consumer electronics including computers, tablets, monitors, televisions and e-readers. Recycling is free of charge to households, small businesses, school districts, local governments and charities. The program has collected over 426 million pounds of electronic wastes (2021).

Most electronics are disassembled and recycled in Washington state. Toxic materials such as batteries, leaded glass, circuit boards and mercury tubes are managed by approved recyclers, with less than 2% of the total volume going to landfill. The program is producer-funded and was established by legislation under the Electronics Product Recycling Act (RCW 70A.205) and codified by regulation under WAC 173-900.

EPR- Mercury-containing Lights – Chapter 70A.505 RCW Mercury-Containing Lights Act created a producer-funded program for the collection, management and recycling of mercury containing lamps in 2013.

Operated as Light Recycle Washington, over 200 locations are available for both residents and businesses to drop off unwanted fluorescent, CFL and HID lights. Mercury-containing lights are transported to an authorized processor for recycling. Processors are regulated by the EPA and others to ensure compliance with environmental and worker safety regulations.

RCW 70A.505, Mercury-Containing Lights-Proper Disposal, is subject to review, termination, and possible extension under the Sunset Act (RCW 43.131.422) by July 1, 2026. If the program is extended, no change to policy will occur in relation to collection and management of mercury-containing lights covered by the stewardship program. If the product stewardship program is terminated, Pierce County hazardous waste facilities will likely see increased collections because other locations in the County will no longer be collecting these lights. This issue will be addressed in the first update to this SHWMP.

EPR- Drug Take-Back Program

Chapter 69.48 RCW
The Drug Take-Back Program created a unified, statewide, medication return program for the collection and disposal of covered drugs in 2020. Administered by the Washington State Department of Health and funded by pharmaceutical producers, Washington State’s Drug Take-Back Program became the first statewide extended producer responsibility (EPR) program for residential medications in the nation. The program builds upon successful EPR programs developed at a county level and is currently operated by MED-Project, a stewardship program operator, the Department of Health will monitor on-going operations, manage enforcement and will evaluate the program’s effectiveness over time.

EPR- Architectural Paint Stewardship Program

Chapter 70A.515 RCW
Designed by paint manufacturers, with oversight by the Washington State Department of Ecology, the Architectural Paint Stewardship Program (2021) will provide Washington residents and businesses a better way to manage leftover paint. PaintCare, representing paint producers, will establish a network of drop-off sites. Paints will be sorted and managed for reuse, recycling, energy recovery or safe disposal. In general, the program will cover house paint and primer, stains, sealers and clear coatings and will be funded through fees on each container of architectural paint sold in Washington.

Local Regulation

The Pierce County and City of Tacoma Memorandum of Agreement is an inter-local agreement established in 1992 between the City of Tacoma and Pierce County created to ensure all residents within the County have access to all publicly funded household hazardous waste collection sites. Residents are required to provide proof of residency, including zip code, for data and reimbursement tracking.



7.6 Conditions Assessment

Determining what actions to take to improve moderate risk waste programs and services requires examining existing conditions. RCW 70A.300.350 requires the LHWMP and subsequent plan updates to assess the quantities, types, generators and fate of MRW in each county.

Additionally, Ecology guidelines suggest that an examination of dangerous wastes management conditions be performed. This helps to provide a broader assessment of Pierce County activities by identifying and addressing dangerous waste generators, contaminated sites, transporters, treatment storage and disposal facilities, and the locations where hazardous wastes facilities can be sited.

7.6.1 Moderate Risk Waste Inventory

Moderate risk wastes are those waste materials that have the characteristics of hazardous wastes (flammable, corrosive, toxic and/or reactive), but are not regulated by federal or state hazardous waste rules because they are either generated in the home, or in relatively small quantities by businesses or institutions.

MRWs are generated when hazardous substances are no longer needed and require disposal. Individuals and businesses often choose not to dispose of materials if they can be used at a future date. Therefore, many hazardous substances are speculatively kept. Materials can often be stored for many months to decades.

It is difficult to determine the quantity of MRW that exists in Pierce County for many reasons. Generation of MRW can be cyclical and even seasonal depending upon the types of hazardous substances. However, there are basic assumptions to determine potential quantities of MRW.

There are nearly 355,000 homes, rental units and apartments in Pierce County, with each residence potentially storing hazardous substances. It is commonly estimated that a typical household has on

average 100 pounds of hazardous substances. This can include items such as paints and thinners, motor oil, garden chemicals, bleach, cleaners, batteries and compact fluorescent light bulb (CFLs). This equates to well over 17,750 tons of hazardous substances stored in the home that could potentially become a MRW.

Approximately 20,000 employers are licensed in Pierce County. They range from one person shops to large businesses and institutions. However, not all these businesses generate MRW. The Washington State Department of Ecology does identify specific businesses that have the greatest potential to generate hazardous or moderate risk wastes. Ecology assesses an annual 'environmental education' fee to approximately 2,200 businesses in Pierce County. This is based on their NAICS business classification code. Subtracting out regulated businesses (200), those identified as large or medium quantity generators, we can assume that there are approximately 2,000 businesses or institutions that are potential MRW generators.

An EPA survey suggests that small quantity generators (SQGs) generated on average 900 pounds per year of hazardous waste. Most SQGs were in the non-manufacturing sector (80%) and include industries such as automotive/auto body repair, dry cleaners, construction and landscapers. This number only represents federally regulated hazardous wastes and does not include Washington state only dangerous wastes. Quantity estimates can vary, but it can reasonably be assumed that Pierce County SQGs generates between 900-1500 tons of moderate risk wastes per year.

Based on Washington State Department of Ecology data, nearly 500 businesses in Pierce County used regional treatment storage and Disposal Facilities for managing MRW.

7.6.2 Waste Characterization

In 2019, multi-seasonal waste characterization studies were released by Pierce County Planning and Public Works and the Washington State Department of Ecology. These studies identified

and categorized wastes coming through solid waste transfer stations from both residential and commercial properties. These studies indicated that hazardous wastes composed approximately .33- 3.59% of the municipal solid waste stream. However, these studies used different descriptions to classify materials, and in some cases counted materials that would not meet the definition of a MRW(items included traditional solid waste like disposable diapers and residential sharps). Based on these studies, waste meeting the definition of hazardous waste were <1% of the total solid waste stream.

Although a small percentage, this represents 3,000 tons of materials improperly landfilled and presents an opportunity for program improvement.

7.6.3 Dangerous Waste Inventory Generators

Pierce County has nearly 500 facilities registered with the Washington State Department of Ecology as dangerous waste generators. These facilities hold a federal or state issued EPA identification number.

Large and medium-quantity generators are regulated by the Washington State Department of Ecology. It is Ecology which performs periodic compliance inspections, receives and reviews annual waste reports, and encourages generators to reduce waste through an annual pollution prevention planning program.

SQGs are those facilities that generate <220 pounds per month of dangerous wastes, not to exceed the accumulation of 2,200 pounds. These wastes are conditionally excluded from the dangerous waste regulations and are therefore considered a MRW. SQGs are not required to register with the EPA or the Washington State Department of Ecology. Those SQGs, or non-generators, listed here have chosen to maintain an EPA identification number. A generator status may change from year-to-year based on the quantities of dangerous waste produced.

A complete list of small, medium and large quantity generators is provided in *Appendix L*.



Remedial Actions

Appendix M, published February 2021, is an inventory of listed Hazardous Sites (WAC 173-340-330). It includes all sites that have been assessed and ranked using the Washington Ranking Method. Also listed are National Priorities List (NPL) sites.

Sites on the Hazardous Sites List (excluding NPL sites) have undergone a preliminary study called a Site Hazard Assessment (SHA). A SHA provides Ecology with basic information about a site. Ecology then uses the Washington Ranking Method to estimate the potential threat the site poses to human health and the environment if not cleaned up. The estimate is based on the number of contaminants, how toxic they are, and how easily they can encounter people and the environment. Sites are ranked relative to each other on a scale of one to five. A rank of one represents the highest level of concern relative to other sites, and a rank of five the lowest. Hazard ranking helps Ecology target where to spend cleanup funds. However, a site’s actual impact on human health and the environment, public concern, a need for an immediate response, and available cleanup staff and funding also affect which sites get priority for cleanup.

Haulers

Dangerous wastes must be safely transported. Transportation is a key link in the “cradle-to-grave” documentation system for dangerous wastes. This ensures that wastes are tracked from the time they are first created until they are properly treated, disposed or recycled. *Appendix N* includes a list of registered dangerous waste haulers in Washington State.

Treatment Storage Disposal Facilities

Appendix O includes facilities in Pierce County that accept both hazardous and moderate risk wastes from commercial entities.

Zone Designation

As required by RCW 70A.300.370 Pierce County must identify zoning districts where hazardous waste facilities would be permitted to operate. Each city or county identifies these zoning districts within their respective zoning codes. Requirements must be consistent with the state’s hazardous waste siting criteria and must allow hazardous waste processing or handling.

According to the Washington State Department of Ecology records, the following communities have approved land use zones, or have received approval of their request for an exemption from the zoning requirements: Auburn (part); Bonney Lake, Dupont, Eatonville, Pacific (part); Puyallup, Ruston, Steilacoom, Sumner, and Tacoma.

Moderate Risk Waste Programs and Services

Much has changed since the development of the first local hazardous waste management plan in 1991. MRW programs and services exist today that are both familiar and frequently used by Pierce County residents and businesses. Many of these programs are time tested and valued. They include household hazardous waste drop-off facilities, used oil collection sites, products stewardship take-back locations and business technical assistance and residential outreach programs. The following provides a summary of current activities.

It should be noted that many of these activities are ongoing and are continuously evaluated for effectiveness, reach and quality improvement. Programs and services continue to inform, educate and direct residents and businesses to available resources. Sustained emphasis continues to be placed on toxic reduction (i.e. reducing or eliminating the use of hazardous chemicals or identifying safer chemical choices) and actions that prevent pollution. Through the LWHMP update we will work to identify gaps in service and develop new programs and services that add value to all Pierce County residents and businesses.

Household Hazardous Waste

As identified in the MRW inventory, nearly 18,000 tons of hazardous substance are stored in home cabinets, garages, basements or sheds that one day may be discarded and require special handling and disposal. Household hazardous wastes (HHWs) are those leftover household products that may be flammable, corrosive, reactive or toxic and if improperly managed can impact human health or the environment.

Since 1991, no-cost collection and disposal services have been offered to Pierce County residents to ensure HHWs are properly managed. HHWs are collected at permanent collection sites, through mobile collection events, and at retailers participating in product take back programs. Many of these services are familiar to Pierce County residents and help to preserve and protect our community’s land, air and water.

Collection Facilities

Tacoma

Beginning in 1990, the City of Tacoma began offering daily HHW collection services. However, it was not until 1994 that the present facility was constructed. Located at the City of Tacoma Recovery and Transfer Center in Central Tacoma, the facility currently offers drop-off services seven days a week for both city and county residential customers, though operating hours are temporarily limited due to COVID-19. The facility averages over 8,000 participants per year, with over 125 tons of MRW collected in 2019.

The HHW facility is operated by the City of Tacoma Solid Waste Management Division, with annual expenditures of \$610,000 (as of 2020). An interagency agreement established between the City of Tacoma and the Pierce County Solid Waste Division in 1992 ensured access to this facility for all residents of Pierce County.

Pierce County- Hidden Valley

In 2005 a HHW collection facility was established at the Hidden Valley Transfer Station near Graham in central Pierce County. This facility is currently open two days a week for residential customers. MRWs are accepted at a secured area located inside the transfer station where materials are sorted and segregated by hazard class.

The Hidden Valley Transfer Station hosted several weekly collection events for two years prior to the establishment of the permanent facility. The site is owned by Pierce County and managed by LRI. MRW management services are subcontracted to Clean Earth, Inc, as of 2021. The facility had over 2,600 participants in 2019, with MRW collection exceeding 66 tons, excluding used oil.

Pierce County- Purdy

In 2012, Pierce County began offering limited MRW collection services at its Purdy Transfer Station located near the city of Gig Harbor on the Key Peninsula. The facility was open two-days per month servicing residents in the north-western portion of Pierce County.

The site is owned by Pierce County and managed by LRI. Collection services were discontinued in 2017 due to limited funding. Future use of this site for MRW collection services continues to be evaluated.

Pierce County- Joint Base Lewis McChord

In 2010, Joint Base Lewis-McChord began offering limited HHW collection services to members of the US Military. This is exclusively for MRW generated from on-base housing units. MRW generated offbase is not accepted. This service was established to assist military personal removing hazardous substances from the home prior to deployment or reassignment. In 2019, the approximately 175 participants who used the facility generated 14.29 tons of MRW excluding used oil.

7.6.4 Mobile Events

Pierce County and the City of Tacoma have provided mobile household hazardous waste collection events since 1987. These events are typically provided in underserved portions of the City of Tacoma or Pierce County. Mobile collection events have occurred with some frequency since 1993. However, funding reductions have limited the number of events in recent years.

The City of Tacoma continues to provide two annual mobile collection events within the city limits. They include a week-long summer collection event in North East Tacoma (bordering King County), and a one-day event provided for members of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians.

7.6.5 Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

Recently, EPR (or product stewardship) programs have become more prevalent in helping local communities manage MRWs, or toxic products that require special handling. EPR is a practice or policy approach where producers take responsibility for the management and disposal of products they create once those products are no longer considered useful by the consumer. These programs often shift the cost burden of disposal from government to the product manufacturer. EPR program operating costs may be recouped by either a point-of-sale charge on new product or by incorporating cost into the product's sale price. Producers are typically responsible for meeting specific performance goals such as: establishing collection sites that meet a convenience standard, assuring consumer awareness, providing safe and responsible recycling or disposal and reporting total wastes collected and program costs annually.

Washington state has enacted product stewardship legislation for electronics, mercury-containing lamps, residential pharmaceuticals and architectural paints-coatings. Other stewardship programs established by industry without statute include consumer batteries. EPR program collection sites are frequently established at retail locations where the product can be purchased. Local and state governments help to promote EPR programs while relying on retailers and consumer to take an active role in ensuring waste is properly collected and managed.



Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department will continue to track and support statewide EPR legislative efforts that provide benefit to residents, businesses and the environment.

7.6.6 HHW Education and Outreach

The importance of educating the public in the proper management of MRW cannot be understated. Education programs help to raise awareness of health, safety and environmental issues associated with hazardous substances, encourage the use of less toxic products and keep residents informed on proper handling and disposal practices.

Digital Resources and Guidance: Many local governments and EPR/ stewardship programs have developed public websites and digital materials to instruct residents on the proper handling and disposal of HHWs. Examples include Pierce County's recycling menu, which identifies wastes by category, including HHWs, with resources and general instruction on recycling and disposal. The Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department has developed brochures educating residents on used oil recycling, paint disposal and pesticide management. Additionally, EPR/stewardship programs provide residents with resources to help with minimizing waste and locally recycling or disposing of electronics, paints, light bulbs and residential pharmaceuticals.

Public Information/Call Lines: The Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department has provided a toll-free call line since 1992, to assist residents with questions on MRW handling and disposal practices. The Health Department receives on average 700-900 calls per year. Many questions are answered through prepared Q&A modules for items such as paints, used oil, mercury lamps, asbestos and pharmaceutical wastes. Callers have direct access to an environmental health specialist for specific questions. Additionally, the City of Tacoma's HHW facility receives 500-600 calls per year.

Presentation and Promotion: Pierce County residents receive information on how to reduce toxic chemicals inside and outside the home and where to take MRWs for disposal through scheduled presentations and promotion at community fairs and festivals. For example, the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department provided seminars since 2009 that have instructed thousands of Pierce County residents on the '5-Steps to Natural Yard Care'. These steps help to reduce the use of harmful pesticides and herbicide. Additionally, Health Department staff typically participate in 8-12 community events per year with portable displays and educational materials about HHW.

7.6.7 Business Collection Assistance

MRWs generated by businesses are not currently accepted at the HHW facilities or mobile collection events. The City of Tacoma and Pierce County's solid waste authorities have determined that existing private companies can provide MRW collection services to businesses.

Pierce County will continue to evaluate collection and disposal options for SQGs. Several counties in Washington state provide collection and disposal programs for small generators. These services are typically funded through a fee-for-service charge, and cover material and labor costs associated with the SQG collection program.

7.6.8 Business Technical Assistance

Pierce County offers several technical assistance programs to assist SQGs. EnviroStars, managed locally by the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department, was first launched in 1999 and is funded through the Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance (LSWFA) grant. It provides technical assistance, incentivizes businesses to reduce hazardous substances and wastes and encourages businesses to set sustainability goals. Business participation is free.

In 2016, EnviroStars was relaunched as a statewide program providing all Washington businesses with a single, trusted source for all environmental actions. Additionally, the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department provides a toll-free hazardous waste hotline for questions about commercial hazardous wastes.

Pollution Prevention Assistance (PPA) programs, offered by the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department, City of Puyallup and City of Sumner perform business technical assistance visits. PPA programs direct businesses to resources and provide information on best management practices that help businesses meet regulatory requirements and protect the environment.

The Commercial Hazardous Waste Assistance (CHWA) program is offered by the City of Tacoma for in-city businesses. Staff assist with disposal recommendations, storage and handling best practices and connecting businesses with private hazardous waste contractors. The program averages over 300 business visits per year (as of 2018-2019).

Additionally, local governments have water resources protection/water quality programs that offer technical assistance to businesses, in part, focused on MRWs handling and storage.

7.6.9 Compliance and Enforcement

Apart from prohibiting dangerous wastes/MRWs from direct disposal to landfill, per chapter 173-304 WAC, most compliance and enforcement activities are focused on providing technical assistance aimed at educating SQGs on proper characterization, handling and disposal of MRWs. Education is the primary means of obtaining compliance.

Pierce County has limited authority over dangerous wastes. However, if during a non-regulatory or technical assistance visit it is determined that there is an immediate threat to public health or the environment, the activity would be referred to the Washington State Department of Ecology and other appropriate regulatory agency for enforcement.



Chapter 7: Moderate Risk Waste | Conditions Assessment



7.6.10 Used Oil

A key outcome of the 1991 Tacoma-Pierce County LHWMP was the establishment of a used oil recycling program. As required by the Used Oil Recycling Act (70A.224), each local government is required

to include a used oil recycling element as part of its LHWMP. Used oil continues to be considered a priority waste due to the large volume generated, its value as a recyclable resource and its potential, if improperly managed, to contribute to pollution that endangers public health and the environment.

The 1991 LHWMP met the requirements of the Used Oil Recycling Act by developing specific used oil collection goals, quantifying the number of collection sites to be established and selecting locations that best serve the public need. The Plan outlined the need for public-private partnerships, public education on used oil recycling and maintenance and enforcement activities for used oil collection.

Beginning in 1992, used oil collection services were expanded to better support the residents of Pierce County. Today, used oil collection is available to residents at 45 public and private dropoff locations, including at the Tacoma Recycling Center and Hidden Valley transfer station, as well as most Pierce County Auto Zone and O'Reilly's auto parts stores. Collection sites are distributed throughout the County to provide access and convenience for residents. From 1992 to 2019, Pierce County's used oil recycling program has collected over 1,200,000 (2019) gallons of used motor oil. Information on how to properly manage used oil is available through electronic or printed brochures, or through the Tacoma- Pierce County Health Department and other program partner websites. A complete list of oil collection sites is available in *Appendix P*.

7.6.11 Program Financing

Local hazardous waste programs and services are financed through a variety of funding sources. A primary funding source for MRW programs is the state's Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance Grant (LSWFAs). LSWFA grants are funded from the state's Local Toxics Control Account (LTCA). This funding source was established in 1988

by state law and placed a tax on hazardous substances sold into Washington state.

Projected revenues from the LTCA are made available each biennium for use in LSWFAs awarded to local governments. The amount available in a biennium depends upon legislative appropriation from the LTCA. Awarded grants are administered by the Washington State Department of Ecology. Each local jurisdiction must meet strict guidelines for use of grant funding and are subject to applicable state accounting and auditing requirements.

LSWFA funds go directly to local governments and help to protect health and the environment by reducing human exposure to toxins, reducing waste, ensuring proper management of solid and household hazardous waste and promoting energy and resource conservation.

For a local government to qualify for LSWFA awarded funds, grant requests must demonstrate that the project outcome aligns with the local solid and hazardous waste management plan, produce quantifiable outcomes, link target audience, action steps, and outcomes and develop a method to evaluate the project's success.

In the 2017-2019 grant cycle, the Pierce County Sustainable Resources Division was awarded \$473,000 of LSWFA funding to be used in part to support HHW collection efforts at the Hidden Valley transfer station and used oil recycling sites. The Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department was awarded \$77,500 to support business and public education programs and aid in the development of a natural yard care program aimed at reducing the use of herbicides and pesticides.

Additional funding is provided through rate payers and other solid waste supported revenues.



7.7 Planning Issues

How will moderate risk waste collection, toxics reduction, and other program goals be funded in the future? State grants have traditionally funded the bulk of MRW programs in Pierce County. Recent reductions in grant funding have resulted in 60% fewer dollars available from these grants compared to historic levels. In addition, competition for funds at the County level has led to some funding being diverted to other programs. Unless traditional funding approaches can sustain these MRW source control and collection, these programs will require alternative funding, which generally turns to the rate base either in the form of fees levied at disposal sites or through the collection system.

Pierce County will continue to work with the City of Tacoma and the Health Department to try and adequately fund MRW programs in Pierce County, and continue to work with the State Legislature to increase funding for these important programs.

These programs are often quite expensive for local agencies to run so working towards an EPR model is critical so that consumers pay the cost at the time of purchase and it is not up to local governments to pay for the safe disposal of MRW.

Recommendations for moderate risk waste are organized under four objectives:

MRW1: Create and sustain a MRW collection system that provides value to residents and businesses, and is convenient, safe and adaptive.

- Survey MRW customers and businesses on service and service needs.
 - Actively promote EPR programs at MRW facilities.
 - Ensure annual waste trends analysis identifies and classifies MRW making it to landfill.
 - Review scope and scale of regional MRW programs and services.
- MRW2:** Support MRW programs with sustained funding to meet the needs of the community.
- Review regional MRW funding and funding sources.

MRW3: Conduct outreach and education to emphasize the waste management hierarchy, be easy to understand, provide value and promote positive behavior change.

- Continue to implement education programs and develop new resources to educate residents and businesses on toxic reduction and MRWs, including a potential standalone website for Pierce County Hazardous Waste Program.

MRW4: Support MRW programs through comprehensive legislative and policy development, including financing, toxics reduction, expanded producer responsibility, environmental preferable purchasing and other cooperative efforts.

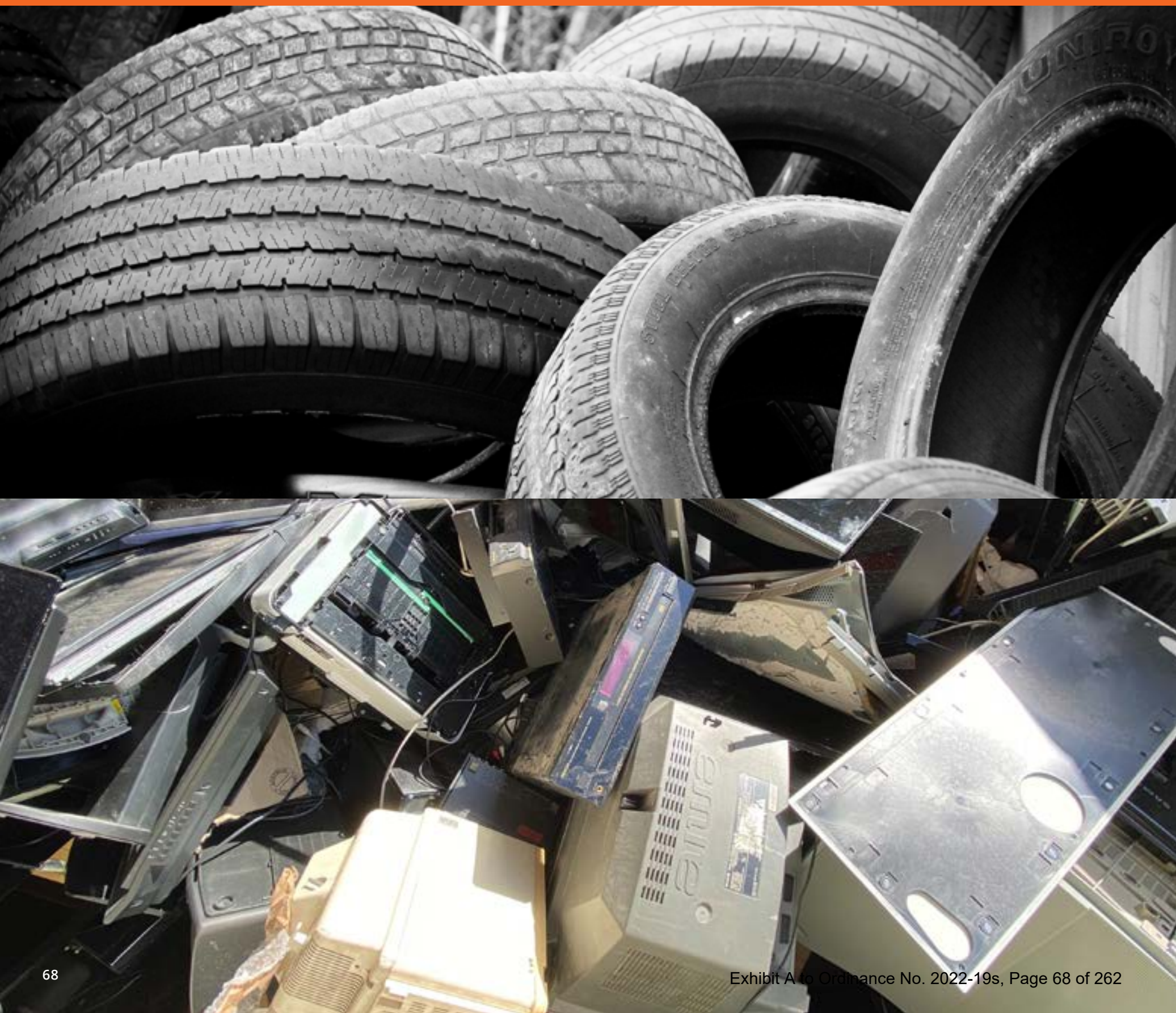
- Continue to track and support federal, state and local legislation that reduces use of toxic materials and support EPR initiatives.



7.8 Actions	
➡	MRW Action 1: Survey MRW customers and businesses on service and service needs.
➡	MRW Action 2: Actively promote EPR programs at MRW facilities.
➡	MRW Action 3: Ensure annual waste trends analysis identifies and classifies MRW making it to landfill.
➡	MRW Action 4: Review scope and scale of regional MRW programs and services.
➡	MRW Action 5: Review regional MRW funding and funding sources.
➡	MRW Action 6: Continue to implement education programs and develop new resources to educate residents and businesses on toxic reduction and MRWs, including a potential standalone website for Pierce County Hazardous Waste Program.
➡	MRW Action 7: Continue to track and support federal, state and local legislation that reduces use of toxic materials and supports EPR initiatives.

Chapter 8: Miscellaneous Waste Streams





8.1 Introduction

Miscellaneous waste streams include non-liquid waste with special collection, handling and disposal requirements not generally part of the mixed municipal solid waste stream. Typically, miscellaneous waste is a catch-all category often used to describe historically hard-to-handle materials. Materials can sometimes be considered both a miscellaneous waste and solid waste, meaning they are handled at the same permitted disposal facilities. Some wastes that typically have been considered miscellaneous wastes include contaminated soils, street sweeping residue, waste from cleaning manholes and storm drains, and industrial process wastes such as sludge and boiler or incinerator ash. Many of these miscellaneous waste streams require a characterization process to determine if they are suitable to dispose of as a solid waste. The primary focus of the process is to ensure the material is not a regulated hazardous or dangerous waste. Often, materials that can be disposed of in the solid waste system still require special handling methods.

“Special waste” refers to a class of wastes defined in state dangerous waste regulations. Special wastes pose a relatively low hazard to human health and the environment. Wastes that qualify must be treated as dangerous waste for purposes of pollution prevention planning. Special wastes are not considered dangerous waste, provided they are managed in accordance with the standards in WAC 173-303-073 and disposed, legitimately recycled, or treated on-site consistent with the requirements of WAC 173-303.



8.2 Conditions Assessment

Pierce County and the City of Tacoma currently have no bans on materials landfills are permitted to accept. In Pierce County, miscellaneous wastes are regulated by both the State Department of Ecology and the TPCHD. Ecology is responsible for enforcing hazardous waste regulations in Washington. In most cases, generators or transporters of miscellaneous wastes will work with TPCHD. TPCHD has regulatory and review processes to ensure a proper characterization of the materials has been performed, and that the material is acceptable for disposal as MSW at Pierce County facilities. This process is part of the [Waste Disposal Authorization \(WDA\) program](#). The WDA program is codified in TPCHD regulations and in the operating permits of the solid waste facilities in Pierce County. The majority of the wastes allowed by the WDA program in Pierce County go to the LRI landfill. Examples of wastes that are considered miscellaneous waste are listed at right.

A complete list of small, medium, and large quantity waste generators is provided in *Appendix L*.

Industrial Process Waste or Sludge

Sludge is generally defined as “a semi-solid substance consisting of settled sewage solids, combined with varying amounts of water and dissolved materials generated from a wastewater treatment plant or other industrial source.” Industrial process waste includes materials that have similar physical properties to sewage sludge, but may contain inorganic chemicals that result from a specific industrial process. Industrial process waste in Pierce County typically comes from large quantity generators and includes paper and mill wastes, boiler ash, gypsum and other building material wastes (distinct from construction and demolition debris), metals and paints. This material is regulated as solid waste and generally disposed of in the LRI landfill. Ash from MSW incineration is regulated under RCW 70A.315 and WAC 173-306 in Washington. A specific example of industrial process waste handling in Pierce County is Kleen Industrial Services who serves generators and end users of industrial abrasives, specifically manufacturers of Portland cement, to find long-term sustainable alternatives to landfilling these materials.

C&D – Construction and Demolition Debris

Construction and demolition wastes (often referred to as “C&D”) are generally defined as “waste building materials and rubble, resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations on houses, commercial buildings, pavements and other structures,” and are generated primarily during residential and non-residential development, redevelopment and remodeling. The C&D waste sub stream is made up of similar materials that come from two distinct but related activities. Remodeling and repair work generate both types of wastes, often mixed together. Overall, C&D wastes include items such as plasterboard, cement, dirt, wood, brush, concrete, rubble, fiberglass, asphalt, bricks, block foam, wallboard, and other building materials. Pierce County has several major C&D waste handlers, including two facilities operated by DTG, Alpine Recycling, Miles Resources (for asphalt shingles), and several inert waste landfills that accept concrete and fill dirt. Pierce County is not involved in the rate setting for these C&D disposal options. Countywide, C&D wastes comprise nearly 15% of the total

waste stream as of 2019. The C&D waste recycling industry includes organizations that seek to capture and repurpose a portion of this material, including reclaiming and recycling materials such as asphalt, concrete, wood and metal, as well as repurposing and salvaging fixtures. Pierce County has identified the C&D waste stream as an opportunity to further reduce GHG emissions.

Auto Shredder Residue (ASR)

Auto shredder residue (ASR), or “auto fluff,” is generally defined as the lightweight material left over after vehicles are shredded and most of all metals are removed. ASR consists of glass, fiber, rubber, automobile liquids, plastics and dirt. Vehicle hulks are not specifically defined in WAC 173-350. ASR often contains hazardous substances such as lead, cadmium, and PCBs. Metal is magnetically separated from ASR in the shredding process before being treated with chemical binders to contain hazardous substances. The material is not recyclable, but qualifies as miscellaneous waste and is accepted for disposal post-treatment, where it is often used as cover material at the landfill. Schnitzer’s facility in Tacoma includes an auto body shredder, whose metal recycling operation results in ASR material.

White Goods/Appliances

Large household appliances, also known as “white goods,” include washing machines, water heaters, clothes dryers, stoves, refrigerators and freezers. White goods are easily recycled for their metal value after an appliance has been stripped of insulation, plastic, glass, nonferrous metals, lubricants, refrigerants, and other contaminants. Most of the materials in white goods are recyclable, but environmentally threatening components, such as PCB-contaminated capacitors in older appliances, mercury-containing switches and oil-filled compressors, or refrigerants in refrigerators, freezers and air conditioners require treatment prior to disposal. White goods are accepted at Pierce County transfer stations and recycling centers, at some retailers and by junk haulers. White goods are typically recycled at specialty recyclers, including some of the same shredder and recycling facilities that handle automobiles (such as Schnitzer and Simon Metals). Plastic and other non-recyclable components are disposed of in a similar manner to ASR, although they are potentially less toxic and require different levels of treatment prior to disposal.

Street Sweeping and Vactor Wastes: Vactor wastes or catch basin wastes are collected through private collection contractors and local municipal jurisdictions. Street sweeping wastes are collected primarily through local municipal jurisdictions. The material consists of soils, gravel, organic material and various solid wastes such as cigarette butts, paper and beverage containers. The soils and organic material are generally contaminated by hydrocarbons and very similar to contaminated soils (but contain more organic material and litter). This waste stream is not appropriate for an inert waste landfill but can go to a landfill. There are several permitted facilities throughout Pierce County, including municipal and private operators of street sweeping and vactor equipment.

Tires: “Waste tires” are “tires that are no longer suitable for their original intended purpose because of wear, damage or defect” (RCW 70A.205). WAC 173-350-350 governs waste tire storage and requires a solid waste permit for facilities that store more than 800 waste tires or over 20 tons of heavy equipment tires. Waste tires are regulated to limit pest vectors (such as mosquitos) and to prevent tire fires. Pierce County has one regulated tire disposal facility, L&S Tire Company. Recycled tires are used as fuel, construction material, and in other re-use applications. As of December 2021, TPCHD had only one open complaint on a tire pile in Pierce County. For statewide tire disposal information, visit Ecology’s [waste tire page](#).

Asbestos: Asbestos is the commercial term for a group of highly fibrous minerals that readily separate into long thin microscopic fibers. The fibers are heat resistant and chemically inert and possess a high electric thermal insulation quality. As a result, asbestos was used when a noncombustible, non-conducting or chemically resistant material was required. However, the fibers are a carcinogenic air pollutant, when inhaled so use was widely restricted by the EPA in the late-1980’s. Friable asbestos is regulated in Washington under WAC 173-350. Both residential and commercial sources of asbestos are regulated by the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PSCAA). When handling follows PSCAA rules, asbestos may be landfilled. Asbestos is accepted in a manner that complies with the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 61, Subpart M, and WAC 173-303-395. Customers requesting approval for asbestos disposal must provide LRI with a completed special waste application, a waste shipment record, and additional documentation as needed for review. Accepted applicants contact the landfill to make special delivery arrangements.





Biomedical Wastes: Medical waste consists of both infectious and non-infectious wastes generated by hospitals, laboratories, medical, dental and veterinary clinics. Residential users of syringes and home health care also generate medical waste. Non-infectious medical waste requires no special treatment and are part of the regular municipal solid waste stream. Approximately 5-15 percent of the medical waste stream, from clinical settings, is considered infectious.

Infectious or biomedical wastes contain pathogens or other biologically active materials in enough concentration that exposure to the waste creates a significant risk of disease to humans. Infectious wastes include cultures, laboratory waste, needles and other sharps; human and animal blood, tissue, and body parts. These wastes require special handling and disposal practices to protect the health and safety of both medical and solid waste disposal personnel.

Infectious waste may include combination wastes where multiple hazards are present (toxic, radioactive, or other hazardous chemicals). These wastes are segregated from the general infectious waste stream when additional or alternative treatment is required.

An example of a combination waste is comingled state-only dangerous waste pharmaceuticals and medical sharps. This waste is managed by incineration only.

TPCHD currently permits and inspects hospitals, medical and dental clinics, laboratories, and other health care facilities. There are an estimated 1,200 facilities in Pierce County that have the potential to contribute to the biomedical waste stream; 900 of these facilities are permitted. Approved treatment methods for infectious waste include incineration, autoclave, chemical treatment and encasement. More often, a certificated hauler will transport infectious waste to an offsite treatment facility. Currently, no commercial treatment facilities are in operation within Pierce County. Once biomedical waste has been treated, it is no longer considered “infectious” and may be disposed of within the municipal solid waste stream.

Additional discussion of biomedical wastes, is included in *Appendix Q*.

Agriculture Wastes: Agricultural wastes are regulated in Washington under WAC 173-350. Agricultural wastes are “wastes resulting from the production of agricultural products, including, but not limited to, manures and carcasses of dead animals weighing each or collectively in excess of fifteen pounds.” Agriculture wastes consist of three general types of wastes: crop wastes, livestock wastes, and agricultural chemicals. Crop wastes include residues from grain, hay, vegetables, seed crop production and trimmings from fruit trees. Livestock wastes include manure and animal carcasses. Agricultural chemical wastes are composed primarily of empty agricultural chemical containers and banned or unused agricultural chemicals. The management of animal carcasses is addressed separately later in this chapter.

Bulky Wastes: Bulky wastes are large items of refuse such as furniture and other oversized wastes, that typically do not fit into residential disposal containers. These are distinct from white goods, as described in this chapter. An example of a permit-exempt bulky waste handler is Spring Back Mattress Recycling.

Contaminated Soils: Contaminated soils are defined in WAC 173-350-100 as “soils removed during the cleanup of a hazardous waste site, or a dangerous waste facility closure, corrective actions or other clean-up activities and which contain harmful substances but are not designated dangerous wastes.”

Dredge Spoils: Dredge spoils consist of soils and other organic materials generated by dredging operations. Dredge spoils are often used as upland fill and generally do not enter the MSW handling and disposal system unless testing reveals contaminants. If contaminants are found, the spoils would be classified as a solid or dangerous waste and require special disposal..

Animal Carcasses: Animal carcasses weighing over 15 pounds are considered agricultural wastes. Chapter 246-203-121 WAC and Chapter 16.68 RCW “Disposal of Dead Animals” address the minimum requirements for this special waste. While these rules allow for burial of animal carcasses with a minimum of three feet of cover and 100’ from any well or surface water, this plan recommends against this practice unless an emergency or disease outbreak occurs, whereby burial is deemed essential to prevent the spread of disease and authorized by the Health Officer. In these rare instances, the minimum requirement of three feet of cover and 100 feet from any well or surface water would apply. All carcasses must be transported to the disposal site within 24 hours. Disposal guidelines for animal carcasses include:

- Rendering by a licensed rendering company
- Incineration at a permitted facility suited for this waste type
- Composting utilizing best management practices found in Mortality Composting Management Guidelines developed by the department of Agriculture.
- Disposal at a Transfer Facility.
- Animal Feeding operations should incorporate best management practices for managing animal carcasses generated from on-going operations.

Disaster Debris: As part of Pierce County’s Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (2019), Pierce County Planning and Public Works is named as the lead agency to coordinate the collection, processing, and final disposal of incident-generated debris throughout Pierce County. Support Annex 10—Emergency Debris Management is Pierce County’s debris management plan and describes the policies, situations, planning assumptions, concepts of operations and responsibilities for debris management operations in Pierce County during emergencies and major disasters. This plan provides guidance to manage debris generated during or following an event proclaimed an emergency by, or for, the Pierce County Executive. Pierce County would coordinate with the Department of Emergency Management (DEM), the TPCHD, other agencies, internal and external resources (e.g., Stateregulated waste haulers; PCRCD/LRI), property owners and other groups as appropriate.

The plan includes detailed protocols and authority for these roles, including conditions upon which the emergency management provisions of the waste handling agreement would be activated. The plan includes discussion of nine separate debris management and recovery assistance options that could be implemented, depending on the scenario:

- **Assistance Option One:** open transfer stations for extended hours with no reduction in cost for disposal
- **Assistance Option Two:** open the PCRCD/LRI Landfill for direct haul of debris by residents with no reduction in cost for disposal
- **Assistance Option Three:** issue disposal vouchers directly to affected residents
- **Assistance Option Four:** place collection points/drop-off boxes in affected neighborhoods
- **Assistance Option Five:** open temporary debris management sites

- **Assistance Option Six:** provide reduced cost or free disposal at one or more transfer stations and/or landfill
- **Assistance Option Seven:** arrange for debris collection from specified individual properties
- **Assistance Option Eight:** organize neighborhood-specific curbside collection programs
- **Assistance Option Nine:** organize countywide curbside collection programs

8.3 Planning Issues

Are there any waste streams that will have special handling or transport requirements when the County landfill is no longer available?

While most of the waste streams identified in this chapter have special handling requirements, the majority that are disposed of in municipal solid waste landfills do not face significant challenges in moving to new landfill sites once the LRI landfill is full. Asbestos, however, is unique. Specifically, limited duration storage prior to being hauled, combined with other special handling and disposal requirements, have the potential to complicate and drive costs up for long-haul disposal scenarios.

Are there opportunities to address the growing construction and demolition waste stream in light of limited MSW landfill capacity?

There have been significant advancements in diverting recyclable content from waste generated from construction and demolition activities. However, C&D waste continues to comprise a significant portion of the overall waste stream, upwards of 15% of the total solid waste disposed in Pierce County. Projected population and housing growth in Pierce County will see this rate sustained or even growing over the coming decades, placing additional strain on limited

landfill capacity. In addition, some of this waste originates from outside of the County but is processed at Pierce County facilities and therefore eligible for disposal. There is a need for ongoing innovation and improvement in the recycled content of the stream, as well as evaluation of opportunities to manage the waste stream in balance with other MSW landfill demand, including opportunities to dispose of this inert waste separate from MSW.



8.4 Actions

 **Miscellaneous Waste Streams Action 1: Work with stakeholders to increase salvage, reuse, and recycling of construction and demolition debris (major contributor to GHG emissions in the solid waste management system).**



Chapter 9: Solid Waste Collection



9.1 Introduction

Pierce County and City of Tacoma work to provide solid waste collection services for all customers. In the residential sector, garbage service is mandatory. The City of Tacoma has the exclusive right to collect garbage from residents within the city's corporate limits. Solid waste collection service in the rest of the County is performed by private hauling companies. These companies have exclusive rights in their service areas to collect residential and commercial garbage and residential recycling through contracts with local cities and towns, and through permits issued by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC). Commercial recycling is a free-market system, meaning all permitted companies can compete to provide recycling service to any business. Collection service needs are directly tied to community growth.

9.2 Conditions Assessment

9.2.1 State-Certificated Collection

Since 1943, the Washington State Legislature has granted cities and towns the authority to require all residents and businesses to participate in a city-mandated waste collection and disposal system. In 1989, the Legislature expanded this authority to include the collection of recyclables. Cities and towns implement this authority through their municipal or contracted collection programs. For cities which do not provide collection themselves or through contract, the WUTC is responsible for ensuring that the state certificated hauler serving the city follows the mandatory service and subscription ordinance. For more information, see RCW 35.21.130 and RCW 35A.21.060.

Counties do not have this direct authority. To mandate subscription to a collection service, counties must first form a “solid waste collection district” upon a finding that “mandatory solid waste collection is in the public interest and necessary for the preservation of public health” (see RCW 36.58A.030). In addition, the WUTC is empowered to review the request and has 60 days to determine whether or not the incumbent state-certificated hauler is able and willing to provide the service. Of note, through separate authority mentioned in RCW 36.58, counties can set minimum levels of service for recyclables collection.

9.2.2 City-Controlled Collection

Cities may contract with private haulers to provide garbage collection services to residences and businesses. The city assigns service territory, establishes and enforces service standards, and sets rates. Bonney Lake, Buckley, Carbonado, DuPont, Eatonville, Fircrest, Lakewood, Milton, Orting, Puyallup, Ruston, Steilacoom, Sumner, Edgewood, Fife, Gig Harbor, Roy, South Prairie, Wilkeson, and University Place contract with private haulers. Cities and towns may also reach interlocal agreements with other local jurisdictions to provide or contract for municipal services, including solid waste collection and other services.

9.2.3 Municipal Collection

Cities may operate their own solid waste utilities. A city can own and operate its equipment, assign routes, establish service standards, and set rates within the municipality. The City of Tacoma uses this option and collects garbage using municipal crews and equipment. In Tacoma, the collection and disposal of solid waste is governed by city ordinance. The ordinance outlines mandatory minimum garbage service levels for both city residents and commercial businesses. Tacoma also offers a wide range of optional services and service levels for curbside recycling and organics collection in Tacoma. See Tacoma’s Municipal Code and/or city website for additional information on minimum garbage service levels and recycling services.

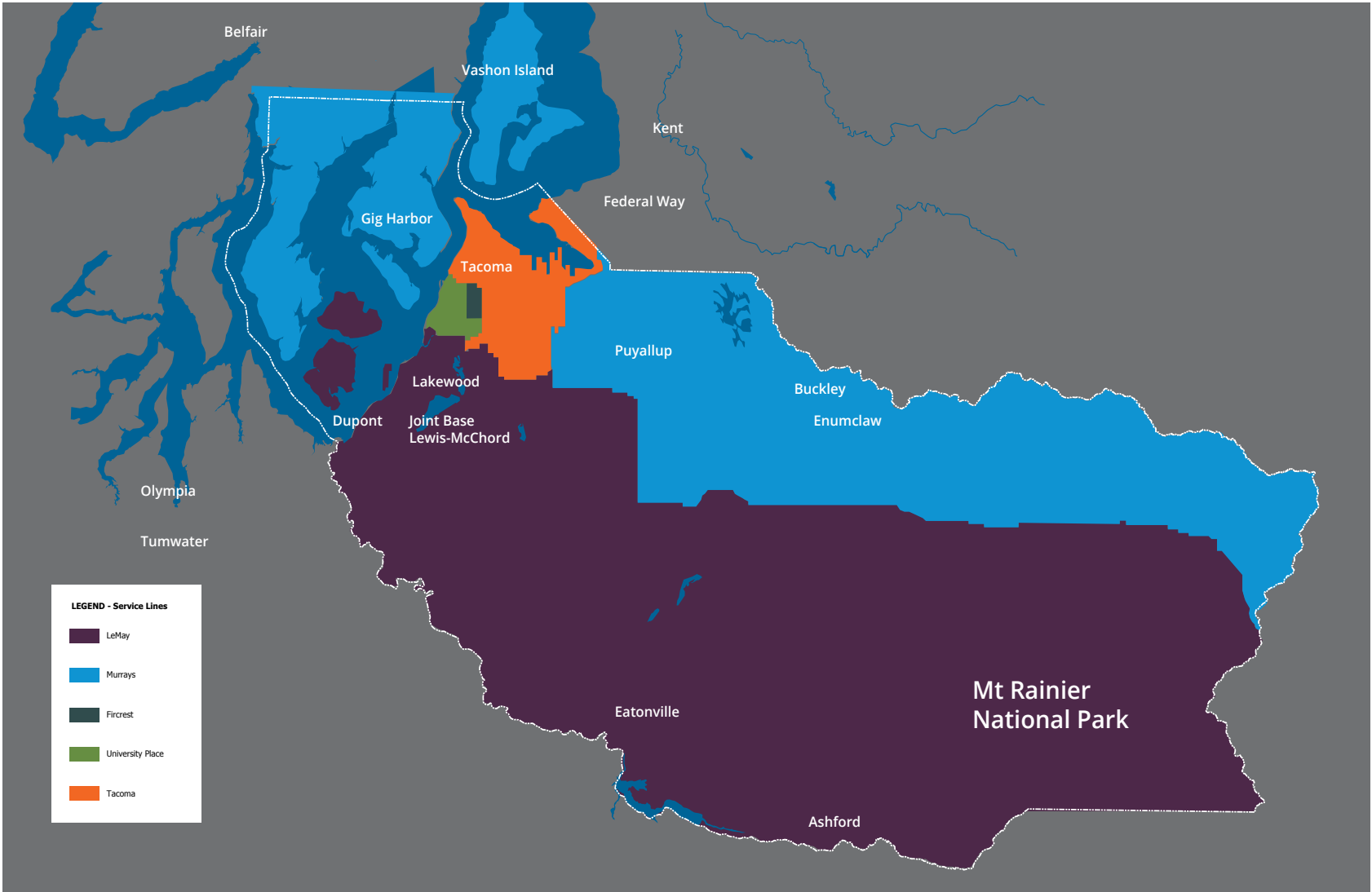
9.2.4 Unincorporated Communities

The WUTC grants certificates (franchises) authorizing solid waste collection in designated franchise districts for unincorporated areas. Solid waste collection certificates authorize the collection of garbage and refuse from all residential and non-residential generators as well as recyclable materials from residential sources by private firms. Residential and non-residential service in unincorporated areas is provided upon request. Collection companies’ rates must reflect the state’s solid waste management priorities. The County does not control collection rates but does work with the WUTC to implement solid waste programs and minimum service levels for recycling (see minimum service description, below). The WUTC does not govern the collection rates of city utilities or city contracts with private haulers.

9.2.5 Collection Services Area For the 20 cities using Pierce County’s disposal system, the County is responsible for planning and management services for waste generated and collected within the unincorporated areas and municipalities; the development of model recycling collection programs; countywide public education and outreach programs; data monitoring and collection; disposal rates and operating rules; and to “cost effectively plan for, design, and/or site disposal facilities.”

A county collection district cannot include incorporated areas without consent of a city. Public hearings must be held and the County must determine that mandatory collection is in the public interest. Under mandatory collection, a hauler may request that the County collect fees from delinquent customers. A county can provide collection services only if the WUTC notifies the County that no qualified haulers are available for a district.

Map: Hauler service areas within the planning jurisdiction





9.2.6 Rates Setting and Billing

The funding sources most visible to the public are collection fees or utility rates assessed by the private waste collection companies, recyclers, the City of Tacoma, and those cities that contract for waste services but perform the billing themselves. The primary purpose of these fees is to assess each customer their share of collection and disposal costs.

Rates or fees charged for garbage collection vary by area and service provider. Because of the way the rates are structured, municipal rates (e.g., City of Tacoma) often provide more incentive to reduce waste than WUTC service area rates.

Table 5. Pierce County collection service providers

Service Provider	Address	Permit ID	Accounts Served
LeMay Enterprises	12115 NE 99th St., #1830 Vancouver, WA 98682	G-98	81,435 residential 8,365 commercial
Murrey's Disposal	PO Box 399 Puyallup, WA 98371	G-9	93,053 residential 2,628 commercial
University Place Refuse	2815 Rochester St. W University Pl., WA 98466	G-64	10,481 residential 719 commercial
City of Tacoma	747 Market Street Tacoma, WA 98402	N/A	57,790 residential 5,310 commercial

Hauler Fees

Fees for collection are determined by the hauler and the Utilities Transportation Committee (UTC). The hauler looks to the UTC for guidance and consistency with rates throughout the County. Haulers have many options for size, frequency and use. These options will change the overall cost of the monthly service. For more information about the overall cost, please call your hauler.

- LeMay Enterprises:** (253) 537-8687
Murrey's Disposal: (888) 806-7048
University Place Refuse: (253) 564-3212
City of Tacoma: (253) 591-5543

9.2.7 Minimum Collection Service Levels

Jurisdictions within Pierce County have established varying levels of mandatory collection for solid waste, recycling and yard waste. Pierce County has established minimum levels of service for residential curbside recycling and yard waste collection; these levels of service must be provided by solid waste collection companies operating in unincorporated portions of the County. The Minimum Service Level Ordinance is found in Pierce County Code, Chapter 8.29: Minimum Service Levels for Residential Recycling (Ord. #2004-64).

A summary of the collection profile in each jurisdiction is provided in Table 5. See additional discussion of recycling and yard waste collection in additional sections, below.

Table 6. Collection in varying jurisdictions, regulatory authority, and collection mandates

Jurisdiction	Regulatory Authority	Service Provider	Mandatory Collection
Bonney Lake	City-contracted	Murrey's Disposal	MSW & recycling; yard waste is subscription
Buckley	City-contracted	Murrey's Disposal	MSW & recycling; yard waste is subscription
Carbonado	City-contracted	Murrey's Disposal	MSW & recycling; yard waste is subscription
DuPont	City-contracted	LeMay/Pierce County Refuse	MSW & recycling; yard waste is subscription
Eatonville	City-contracted	LeMay/Pierce County Refuse	MSW & recycling; yard waste is subscription
Edgewood	UTC ^b	Murrey's Disposal	Not Mandatory
Fife	UTC ^b	Murrey's Disposal	Not Mandatory
Fircrest	City-contracted	University Place Refuse/ Westside Disposal	MSW
Gig Harbor	UTC ^b	Murrey's Disposal	Not Mandatory
Lakewood	City-contracted	LeMay/Pierce County Refuse	MSW & recycling; yard waste is subscription
Milton	City-contracted	Murrey's Disposal	MSW & recycling; yard waste is subscription



Table 5. Collection in varying jurisdictions, regulatory authority, and collection mandates

Jurisdiction	Regulatory Authority	Service Provider	Mandatory Collection
Orting	City-contracted	Murrey's Disposal	MSW & recycling; yard waste is subscription
Puyallup	City-contracted	Murrey's Disposal	MSW & recycling; yard waste is subscription
Roy	UTC ^b	LeMay/Pierce County Refuse	Not Mandatory
Ruston	City-contracted	Murrey's Disposal	MSW & recycling; yard waste is subscription
South Prairie	City-contracted	Murrey's Disposal	MSW & recycling; yard waste is subscription
Steillacoom	City-contracted	LeMay/Pierce County Refuse	MSW & recycling; yard waste is subscription
Sumner	City-contracted	Murrey's Disposal	MSW & recycling; yard waste is subscription
Tacoma	City ^a	City of Tacoma	MSW & recycling; yard waste is subscription
University Place	City-contracted – Small portion	LeMay/Pierce County Refuse	MSW & recycling; yard waste is subscription
University Place	City-contracted	University Place Refuse/ Westside Disposal	No minimum service
Unincorporated	UTC ^b		Not Mandatory

a. City of Tacoma ordinance also mandates solid waste collection for commercial properties; recycling is optional.
b. Recycling and organics collection are required minimum service within urban growth areas and for unincorporated area properties that request solid waste collection.





9.2.8 Recycling Collection

Additional information about recyclable materials and facilities are found in the *Recycling* chapter.

9.2.8.1 Residential Recycling

The collection of recyclable materials from residential and nonresidential generators is regulated somewhat differently than the collection of general solid waste in the State of Washington. Counties and cities are allowed to set minimum levels of service for recyclables collection. Pierce County has set requirements that must be met by the solid waste collection companies operating in unincorporated portions of the County. The self-hauling of recyclable materials by generators to recycling centers, transfer stations or other location is not regulated.

9.2.8.2 Basic Collection Services

Designated recyclables in Pierce County and the City of Tacoma include plastic containers, paper and cardboard, aluminum and tin cans, glass and construction/demolition debris. The City of Tacoma and Pierce County do not allow glass containers in the commingled recycling carts, but the MRFs processing these recyclables also receive materials from other jurisdictions that include glass in their programs. Construction/demolition debris is also not included in the commingled system. For further discussion of this waste stream, see the *Miscellaneous Waste* chapter.

9.2.8.3 Multifamily Recycling

Minimum service for recycling at multifamily properties in both Pierce County and the City of Tacoma is different than for single family residences. Both consider residences larger than a duplex as multifamily provided that the structure is billed for solid waste collection service as a whole, not by individual dwelling units. This may include, but is not limited to, triplexes, apartments, and condominiums. Currently in the City of Tacoma, properties with three or more units are considered multifamily/commercial. Multifamily properties are currently not required to provide recycling.

9.2.8.4 Recycling Drop-off Sites

Recyclables, including glass not collected curbside, are collected at drop-off sites throughout Pierce County. Drop-off sites are not exclusive to residential areas, but are more commonly used by this population and primarily collect glass. This includes County and privately-owned transfer stations and hauler yards serving as “recycling centers” that accept a range of materials such as glass, cardboard, mixed paper, cans and plastic containers. The City of Tacoma operates several drop-off sites that allow glass, batteries, cardboard, and metal. Numerous glass-specific drop-off sites (some also accept cardboard and newspaper) are also available throughout Pierce County. Recycling drop-off site locations are regularly changing and noted online on county and municipal websites.

9.2.8.5 Non-residential Recycling

Commercial recycling is a free market system, meaning all permitted companies can compete to provide recycling service to any business. WUTC regulations permit common carriage, contract carriage, and private carriage (self-haul) of commercial recyclables. In Pierce County, some haulers have negotiated some exclusive rights in collection of commercial recycling.

There is a broad range of commercial recycling opportunities that are supported by municipal programs to divert waste—from carts much like residential curbside recycling, to big boxes, to large compactors.

- **Common carriers** are permitted to collect a specific commodity (or commodities) within a designated geographic territory. Common carriers do not own the commodity being hauled; they are simply providing a transportation service for the owner. Common carriers are required to provide collection and transportation service to anyone requesting the service within the collection territory. Fees are negotiated between the carrier and the customer.
- **Contract carriers** may collect a specific commodity (or commodities) from a single nonresidential generator. Contract carriers negotiate the tariff or fee paid for the service with the waste generator without WUTC involvement..
- **Private carriage** involves the collection and transportation of a commodity (or commodities) by either the commodity generator or the commodity user, if the collection and transport activity is incidental to the overall or primary business of the generator or user.

Additional information on waste reduction and recycling can be found in the *Waste Reduction and Recycling* chapter.



9.2.9 Yard Debris and Organics

In Pierce County, separate collection of residential yard debris is offered by subscription on a bi-weekly, on-call or seasonal basis. It is available in many areas where curbside recycling is offered, however there are some areas of the County that don't have yard waste collection, including Anderson Island and eastern portions of the County past Elbe/Ashford. In the City of Tacoma, residential yard waste/food waste collection is packaged with municipal solid waste and recycling collection. More detail about collection and recovery of yard debris is available in the *Organic Management* chapter.

9.2.10 Litter and Illegal Dumping

Litter is solid waste that is thrown, discarded, or placed in any manner or amount on any public or private property, other than being placed in appropriate solid waste containers. This includes waste that is thrown by pedestrians and motorists; materials that are blown from vehicles; and large loads of waste that are illegally dumped onto public or private property. Pierce County recommends participating in the [“We Keep Washington Litter Free”](#) campaign through the Department of Ecology.

Currently, Pierce County offers a litter credit program, which allows for free disposal of up to 2,000 pounds of solid waste for private citizens who are the victim of illegal dumping on their property.

Pierce County collaborates with the Department of Ecology on litter

programs to ensure that the maximum amount of area is covered with minimal overlap.

Pierce County coordinates with partners for litter pickup and dump sites, such as Ecology Youth Corps on state routes in Pierce County, Pierce County Jail crews and the County Roads Department. Planning and Public Works also organizes and hires a temporary summer litter pickup crew, funded primarily by state grant dollars through the Community Litter Cleanup Program (CLCP). CLCP also funds community-organized Adopt-A-Road crews. In 2020, CLPC-funded litter crews logged 3,829 hours of cleanup time and 34,590 pounds of solid waste recovered along 527 miles of roadway.

The City of Tacoma partners in the Adopt-A-Spot program with neighborhood groups, businesses, and residents to help reduce litter and keep public spaces clean. Tacoma Cares is another program that provides a dedicated blight collection crew to remove illegally dumped waste from the City's rights-of-way. This program also provides non-profit and organized groups with dump passes for free litter and illegal dumping waste disposal.

9.2.11 Population and Collection Projections

Population is projected to grow across the County, which will drive needs for collection and related infrastructure. Population projections for the next ten years are shown in Table 7. Population forecasting is based on actual population for the current year of 2021 and increasing at a rate of 1.35% per year.

Table 7. Ten-year Pierce County Population Projection

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Population	902,714	914,901	927,252	939,770	952,457	965,315	978,347	991,555	1,004,941	1,018,507
MSW Tonnage	762,016	751,362	761,506	771,786	782,205	792,765	803,467	814,314	825,307	836,449



9.3 Planning Issues

How can Pierce County and the City of Tacoma continue to meet the collection needs as population grows?

Collection service needs in Pierce County will continue to be met where growth occurs. Haulers are prepared to meet demand within their service territories for both residential and commercial service. However, haulers report that new commercial developments can be more challenging to access. At times, this requires customers to move solid waste facilities on their properties to an acceptable location, which is costly and could be avoided with better planning. There is currently no standard for garbage enclosures in Pierce County code other than setbacks. The collection side of the solid waste system should be more integrated into the design review process and design standards of Pierce County and municipal planning and development authorities.

Can alternative fuels in the garbage fleet be implemented as a means to reduce GHG?

The County’s GHG reduction goals rely on opportunities to replace fossil fuel system inputs, raising the question of whether the solid waste collection fleet can be converted to one or more alternative fuels. The availability and maturity of technology is one barrier. For example, electrification of the garbage fleet, while arguably having the largest impact on GHG emissions, would limit range and remove access to some rural customers. Other approaches in this direction have been successful. For example, City of Tacoma has utilized low-carbon biodiesel without significant upgrades or maintenance issues. The City of Tacoma is also in the process of converting its fleet to compressed natural gas, with a full transition anticipated by 2023. Costs remain a barrier to further change, with the return on investment signaling what additional technology investments will be made. In the absence of funding for fleet conversion, these costs will be borne by customer rates. State WUTC regulations aim to make rates as affordable and efficient as possible, which is an possible,

which is an additional barrier. Passthrough rate provisions in local agreements would be necessary to ensure cost recovery. Additional changes to Pierce County code and state law will be important to shift markets and drive more rapid adoption of new sustainable transportation technologies.

How can we provide adequate/equitable recycling collection services to multifamily and commercial customers? Should Pierce County and the City of Tacoma update our multifamily minimum recycling standards?

As discussed in the section on multifamily recycling collection above, minimum service for recycling at multifamily properties is currently different than for single-family properties. Ongoing growth of multifamily housing is expected across Pierce County, underscoring the opportunity to expand service availability to these customers. Policy changes to allowable housing within the City of Tacoma and other locations in the County may also occur in order to increase density and improve housing affordability. Improvements in multifamily and commercial curbside recycling programs are closely tied not just to expanding basic access and maximizing diversion of recyclable materials, but also to reducing contamination in the recyclable waste stream. Change to minimum standards for multifamily housing is an opportunity – however, several challenges need to be considered to address implementation barriers and potential for contamination.

Should Pierce County continue to subsidize yard waste?

The subsidy for yard waste collection was originally provided as a mechanism to encourage this service by removing the burden on haulers and customers. This subsidy to haulers should continue for residential service, as it remains in alignment with the goal of diverting this waste from the landfill. However, as discussed further in the *Organics* chapter, there are well-documented consequences of the effect of self-haulers from the commercial side, which had driven subsidized yard waste to an unsustainable level. At the beginning of

2021, Pierce County removed commercial yard waste loads over a from the solid waste system. This issue will need to continue to be monitored and analyzed comprehensively at a county-wide level to determine long-term policy.



9.4 Actions	
➡	Solid Waste Collection Action 1: Improve access to solid waste and recycling facilities at new commercial and multi-family developments by incorporating design standards into the Pierce County Code and possibly integrating hauler review into the permitting process.
➡	Solid Waste Collection Action 2: Research community needs, conduct policy analysis and report findings to inform a recommendation for level of service ordinance for multifamily residences by 2023.
➡	Solid Waste Collection Action 3: Develop a plan (including what should be done and an implementation timeline) by 2025 for lowest GHG collection, disposal, and transport in collaboration with contract partners.

Chapter 10: Transfer and Disposal





10.1 Introduction

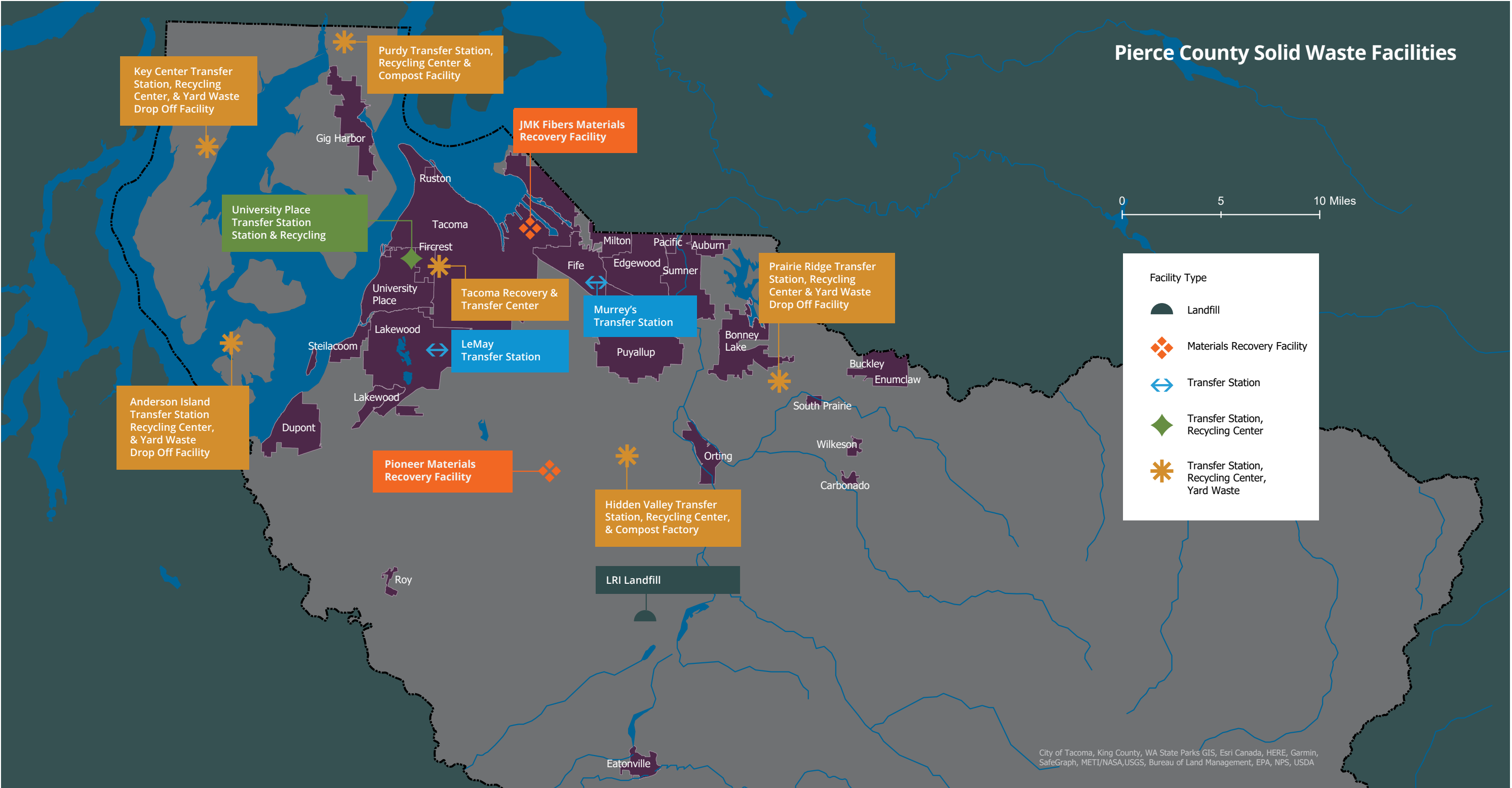
Transfer stations are central collection facilities where solid waste is unloaded from collection vehicles or private vehicles and reloaded into larger vehicles for shipment to a landfill or other processing facility. By combining the loads of several individual waste collection trucks or private self-haulers into a single shipment, companies and jurisdictions managing solid waste save money on the labor and operating costs of transporting waste to a distant disposal site. This can reduce the total number of vehicular trips to and from the disposal site and reduce the associated environmental footprint. Transfer stations can also provide an opportunity to recover certain waste sub streams before wastes are transferred to disposal and can provide for the separate collection of source-separated recyclable materials (including those not collected by curbside programs), yard debris and other organic material, HHW and other special wastes.

From the transfer stations, materials are taken to a municipal solid waste landfill, material recovery facility or compost facility. This chapter describes the various facilities and operations for transfer and disposal. Please refer to the 2000 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan and 2008 and 2016 supplements for detailed histories of the Pierce County and Tacoma solid waste systems.

10.2 Conditions Assessment

State regulatory design and operation requirements for transfer facilities are included in the Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling (WAC 173-304). Transfer stations should be located in areas of greatest need, which include urban areas where consolidation of waste may have operational and economic advantages or in rural areas where accessibility to curbside collection is limited.

In the three management systems in Pierce County, transfer facilities include publicly and privately-owned transfer stations, drop-box transfer stations, MRW fixed and mobile facilities, and an intermodal facility. The following descriptions define each type of municipal waste transfer facility.





10.2.1 Transfer Stations

A transfer station is a permanent, fixed facility used by self-haul customers and/or route collection vehicles to deposit collected solid waste into a larger transfer vehicle for transport to a disposal facility. A transfer station may include baling and compaction activities, manual or mechanical sorting of recyclables and drop-off containers for separated wastes such as yard waste. They may be sited adjacent to, or with, other solid waste facilities.

In Pierce County and the City of Tacoma, transfer stations are the primary facilities open and available to the public. One transfer station is owned and operated by the City of Tacoma, one is owned and operated by LRI and four are owned by Pierce County and operated by LRI. Under long-term direction of the Tacoma-Pierce County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan, recycling and yard waste drop-off services are provided at all solid waste transfer stations for those who self-haul their materials.

Private haulers in Pierce County also operate transfer stations to consolidate loads and increase the efficiency of the haulers' collection programs. Those facilities are not open to the public. A full list of transfer facilities is included in *Appendix G*.

Additional discussion of disposal of specific waste streams is included in respective chapters *Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Organics Management*.

10.2.2 Drop Box Transfer Station

A drop box transfer station uses a detachable container for receiving solid waste delivered to the site. Separate containers are provided for yard waste and recyclables. This type of transfer facility normally serves general public self-haul customers. Drop box facilities are designed to serve rural or low-density residential areas remote from a disposal facility or other transfer stations, or areas with transportation problems such as an island with only intermittent ferry service.

10.2.3 Moderate Risk Waste Fixed Facility

A MRW fixed facility is used to recycle, sort, and package HHW and MRW prior to transport to a disposal facility. A MRW fixed facility receives hazardous waste from households and/or moderate risk waste from businesses that generate HHW in quantities below the threshold for regulation under Washington's Dangerous Waste Regulations WAC 173-303. These small business generators are generally referred to as Small Quantity Generators – SQG's. This collected waste must be recycled or disposed in designated hazardous waste landfills or incinerators or handled by other alternatives allowed by law. Please see the *Moderate Risk Waste* chapter for a full discussion of MRW handling requirements.

10.2.4 Mobile Collection Facility

A mobile collection facility operates for short durations at numerous locations convenient to residents to collect wastes generally not permitted for MSW landfill disposal. Mobile collection facilities are generally used to collect household hazardous waste only and do not serve small businesses.

10.2.5 Intermodal Facility

An intermodal facility is where material is transferred from one mode of transportation to another (e.g., truck to rail). An intermodal facility typically is used to change the mode of solid waste transport from highway to rail or barge. Intermodals are generally used to ship waste out of the County. They must be capable of efficiently handling large amounts of waste on a timely basis. Pierce County does not currently have an active intermodal facility, but there will be a need for such a facility during the lifetime of this plan. LRI currently has access to an intermodal facility that could be used, should LRI and Pierce County determine an intermodal facility is necessary for long-haul purposes. See additional discussion in the Landfill section of this chapter, as well as in *Planning Issues and Actions*.

10.2.6 Landfills

Whether received at transfer stations by self-haulers or hauling company vehicles, all MSW requiring final disposal is currently transported to the LRI landfill located in Graham. The City of Tacoma and Pierce County separately contract with LRI for this service. Consistent with permit restrictions, direct self-haul to the LRI Landfill is available only for commercial customers delivering large quantities of waste.

The LRI landfill is a privately owned mixed municipal solid waste landfill on a 320-acre site. The 168-acre landfill footprint has the approximate capacity for 29.2 million cubic yards. The landfill footprint is comprised of cells, and each is underlain by a state-of-the-art liner and leak detection system and includes other technical and regulatory design elements to meet or exceed all regulatory requirements. The footprint was configured to avoid impacts to South Creek and its eastern tributary.

Currently, cell 8B (4.9 acres) is being constructed in 2021. Cell 8 will be a total of 10.7 acres. Cell 9 will be 19.9 acres and cell 10 will be 21.8 acres. As of the most recent flyover on January 14, 2021, roughly 15 million cubic yards of airspace remain. Additional discussion of landfill capacity is provided below in the 20 Year Municipal Solid Waste Handling Projection section, as well as in *Planning Issues and Actions*.

Conditions Assessment

In the event the LRI landfill is not available, Pierce County and the City of Tacoma have contractual provisions with LRI to access other landfills outside of Pierce County—including the Finley Buttes and Wasco County landfills in eastern Oregon owned by Waste Connections, LRI's corporate parent. Long-haul of solid waste by truck or rail will be used as an alternative to reduce the amount of waste going to the LRI landfill. LRI is committed to long-hauling material in order to keep the landfill open through 2036. LRI is currently working on assets and transportation to move Pierce County waste to the Finley Buttes Regional Landfill starting in 2023- 2024. Additional discussion of landfill capacity and context for longhaul transport is in the *Planning Issues* section, below.

Current closure standards for landfills are intended to isolate municipal solid waste over a long period of time to minimize environmental impacts. During the past 40 years, the handling and disposal of solid waste has become increasingly complex. Modern landfills are now constructed with engineered liners, leachate collection systems, and elaborate gas control systems designed to minimize the public health and environmental impacts of buried refuse. By contrast, almost all the old disposal sites in this report were operated under the standard practices for the time, including burning or disposal into gravel pits, wetlands, ravines, or hillsides. As a result, many of these older landfills have contaminated

The TPCHD maintains a [Closed Landfill Report](#), last updated in 2010. The objectives of the study were to establish an inventory, identify public health risks associated with closed dumpsites and landfills, and determine the need for further site investigation. Thirty-two

This map displays the county boundaries of Oregon, with Wasco County highlighted in dark purple. The map includes labels for various counties: Thurston, Pierce, Lewis, Yakima, Franklin, Benton, Cowlitz, Skamania, Klickitat, Clark, Multnomah, Hood River, Sherman, Umatilla, Morrow, Clackamas, Wasco, Gilliam, and Marion. The Wasco County Landfill is indicated by a yellow star near The Dalles. The Finley Buttes Landfill is indicated by a yellow star near Boardman. The city of Hood River is also marked.

LEGEND:

- MW-1 MONITORING WELL
- WS-1 WATER SUPPLY WELL
- W87-2A CHARACTERIZATION WELL/ PIEZOMETER
- LDCS-1 LEAK DETECTION COLLECTION SUMP
- NEWB-2 SURFACE WATER MONITORING LOCATION
- GP-1 GAS PROBE

NOTES:

- TOPOGRAPHIC BASE MAP PREPARED BY MILLER CREEK ASSOCIATES, USING PHOTOGRAMMETRIC SURVEY METHODS, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH JANUARY 14, 2021.
- SOME EDGES OF LANDFILL IS BASED ON TOPOGRAPHIC BASE MAP PREPARED BY COOPER AERIAL SURVEYS CO., INC. USING PHOTOGRAMMETRIC SURVEY METHODS, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH MAY 09, 2017.
- VERTICAL DATUM - BASED ON PIERCE COUNTY BENCH NO. 112-18, ELEVATION 660.29 NGVD29.

closed dumpsites and landfills were described evaluated; more than 60 additional less-significant or lessdocumented dumping sites were also described. Additional discussion and detail can be found in the most current version of this report. Closed landfill sites continue to be monitored for compliance with regulations and mitigation of public and environmental health hazards.

10.3 20-year MSW Handling Projection

Population and Solid Waste Forecast

For the purposes of projecting long-term capacity needs for MSW, Pierce County maintains a 20-year forecast for the entire county, including the Tacoma and JBLM waste management systems. See Appendix R for the full 20-Year MSW Handling Projection. It is reviewed each year as part of the Landfill Capacity Analysis and MSW and non-MSW tonnages.

Population forecasting is based on actual population for 2021and increased at a rate of 1.25% per year. The population estimates represent long-term trends but do not include projections of shortterm or seasonal patterns.

Landfill Capacity Scenarios

The Pierce County – LRI Waste Handling Agreement Section 4.5.2 calls for an annual landfill capacity review of an independent third-party engineer’s report on the remaining capacity in the LRI Landfill. The Landfill Capacity Analysis documents disposal of MSW and non-MSW wastes dating back to the landfill opening in December 1999, and then projects future disposal based on scenarios developed in partnership with Pierce County.

Scenario 1 – No Action

This scenario assumes no implementation of the objectives or actions contained in this plan along with a three-system blended disposal rate per capita. Disposal of non-MSW increases from an average of 400,000 tons to 425,000 tons per year in 2030. Under this scenario, the LRI landfill will reach its capacity no later than 2032. This scenario is not a viable option moving forward.

Scenario 2 – Mix

The Mix scenario assumes implementation of the objectives and actions in this plan only as far as to reduce the rate of disposal overall for the three systems to that of Pierce County before COVID-19. This scenario also calls for a cap on the amount of waste from all three systems in which the excess would be long-hauled by rail to a much larger regional landfill in Central Oregon. This longhaul by rail approach would begin in 2023 and haul up to 110,000 tons of material from Pierce County and as many as 50,000 from Tacoma and JBLM annually. This also calls for a reduction in the amount of non-MSW waste (e.g., soils, special waste) going to the landfill. Under this scenario, the LRI landfill will reach capacity in 2036.

Scenario 3 – Reduction Mix

This scenario assumes implementation of the objectives and actions in this plan to reduce the overall amount of waste disposed in Pierce County by 5% annually. This, accompanied by the long-haul approach from scenario 2 for both MSW and non-MSW waste, will result in significant reduction in GHG as well as food waste and commercial and demolition debris. Under this scenario, the LRI landfill could potentially remain open until 2042.

Conclusion

Pierce County and the City of Tacoma believe that the realistic path forward is somewhere between Scenarios 2 and 3. There are several factors for this, including population growth, funding for all of the objectives and actions, and county staff constraints. While scenario 3 may not be reached in its entirety, a hybrid of these two scenarios will still lengthen the life of the LRI landfill further than originally predicted.

Table 8. Landfill capacity and closure scenarios for 304th St Landfill

Scenario 1 – No Action	Scenario 2 – Mix	Scenario 3 – Reduction Mix
MSW Disposal Current blended rate of disposal per capita starting in 2021	MSW Disposal Current Pierce County disposal rate along with a capped amount from each system with long-hauling of excess	MSW Disposal Reduction based on Plan goals at a rate of 5% annually
Non-MSW Disposal Soils and non-MSW are disposed at a rate constant with 2015 – 2019 average of 400,000 tons per year	Non-MSW Disposal Reduction of half going to LRI landfill	Non-MSW Disposal Reduction of the amount going to LRI landfill by as much as possible long-hauled by rail
Estimated Closure Date 2032	Estimated Closure Date 2036	Estimated Closure Date 2042



10.4 Planning Issues

Will a new solid waste disposal facility be sited in Pierce County?

Facilities should be sited to prevent or reduce impacts to other land uses. It is generally appropriate to site these facilities with other solid waste recycling or waste processing or composting facilities, industrial-scale intermodal transportation facilities, or on the site of a closed landfill.

No new MSW landfill disposal sites are planned or anticipated for Pierce County on the horizon of this plan. Locational standards for disposal sites are addressed in WAC 173-304-130, including solid waste facility siting requirements related to environmental and land use factors. Currently, siting of a new facility to landfill MSW is neither desirable nor feasible. Current local landfill capacity is anticipated to end within this period and Pierce County’s growing need for landfill disposal will have to be assessed and met through a variety of strategies, discussed further within this section.

While a municipal solid waste landfill siting is not anticipated, siting this or a limited purpose landfill remains a possibility. Landfills of this type include facilities which may encompass

considerable variations in waste types, site conditions, and operational controls. A limited purpose landfill is not allowed to receive municipal solid waste.

How can the Pierce County and City of Tacoma continue to meet the system’s solid waste transfer needs as population grows?

Solid waste transfer facilities are an important link between the collection and disposal of MSW. Transfer capacity may need to be increased, particularly in areas experiencing more significant growth. A solid waste transfer capacity evaluation will need to be undertaken to consider options between existing sites (at Purdy and Hidden Valley) versus siting a new facility (e.g., in areas where growth is driving demand, such as the Parkland unincorporated area). Hidden Valley is an LRI-owned facility and could potentially double in size. The transfer station at Purdy could also potentially double capacity based on available land that is already owned by Pierce County. Purdy is expected to remain the hub for municipal solid waste on the Key Peninsula. Transfer stations and drop-box facility standards to help guide this evaluation are in WAC173-304-410.

What are the options for managing the capacity and lifespan of the current landfill? What is the preferred strategy for diversion post-landfill?

The LRI landfill is expected to reach capacity within the horizon of this 20-year plan, and potentially within the period of the County’s disposal contract, ending in 2036. A new MSW facility is not being considered as an alternative once the landfill reaches capacity. Long-haul, either by rail or by truck, will either divert a portion of waste in the near-term to extend the life of the landfill, or be used as a primary disposal strategy once it is no longer accepting new waste.

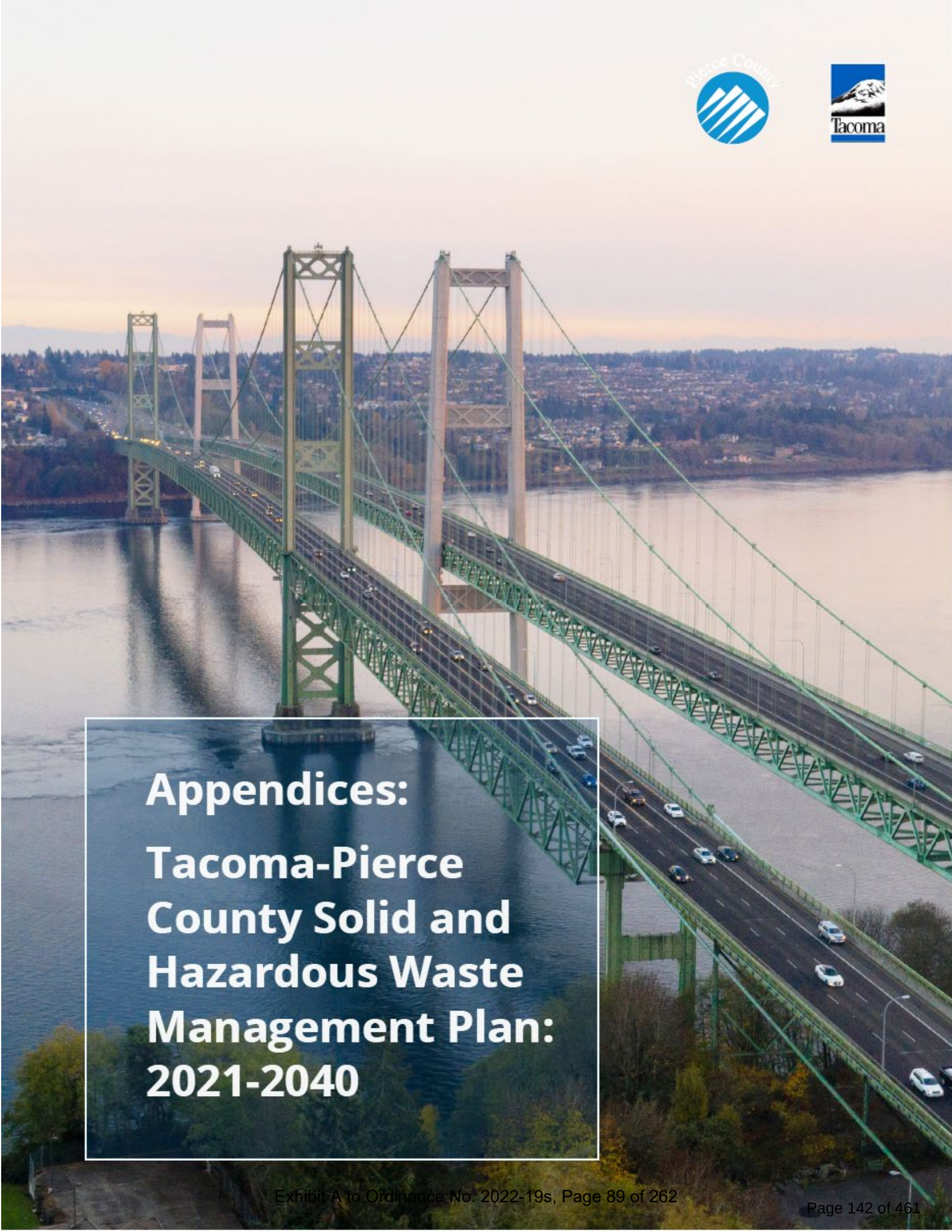
The responsibility to manage disposal capacity through 2036 is a requirement in the County’s contract with LRI. An evaluation of disposal alternatives will be required to further consider the parameters and process for implementation of preferred options. The evaluation will address various sources using the landfill (County, City of Tacoma, other private uses), and a detailed projection of

future use and capacity. A key component of the evaluation will be the lifecycle/GHG impacts of various alternatives. Pierce County and the City of Tacoma may both benefit from closer coordination in the future to define joint-use approaches to capital facilities for MSW disposal. A formal arrangement would facilitate dual planning and combining the financial capabilities of the City of Tacoma and Pierce County rate bases.

Exploring options and commitment to a preferred strategy for diversion to maintain capacity and/or post-landfill will result in a preferred approach for discussion in the 2025 SHWMP plan update.



10.5 Actions	
➡	Transfer and Disposal Action 1: The City of Tacoma Solid Waste Management Division and the Pierce County Sustainable Resources Division will meet at least twice annually to evaluate options and preferred strategies for planning and developing infrastructure for the transport and disposal of waste after the closure of the LRI County landfill in Graham.
➡	Transfer and Disposal Action 2: The County and LRI will work together to divert waste by rail to maximize the landfill’s life.
➡	Transfer and Disposal Action 3: Evaluate options to meet transfer station capacity across Pierce County.

A wide-angle photograph of the Tacoma Narrows Bridge, a large suspension bridge with green steel towers and cables, spanning a wide river. The bridge is filled with cars, and the surrounding landscape includes hills and trees under a soft, hazy sky.

Appendices: Tacoma-Pierce County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan: 2021-2040

Appendix A – Glossary

Appendix B – List of SWAC Involvement in Creation of the Plan

Appendix C – SWAC Bylaws

Appendix D – Full List of Operators and Service Areas

Appendix E – Full List of Public Education Programs

Appendix F – Full List of Existing Waste Reduction Programs

Appendix G – Full List of Recycling Centers and Transfer Stations

Appendix H – Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP)

Appendix I – Full List of Materials Accepted for Recycling in Pierce County

Appendix J – Full List of Materials Accepted for Recycling in City of Tacoma

Appendix K – Pierce County Yard Waste Facilities

Appendix L – List of Hazardous Waste Generators and Receiving Sites

Appendix M – Inventory of Listed Hazardous Sites

Appendix N – List of Registered Dangerous Waste Haulers in Washington State

Appendix O – Pierce County Dangerous Waste Facilities

Appendix P – Pierce County Used Oil Collection Sites

Appendix Q – Biomedical Waste Background

Appendix R – Twenty-year Projected Needs for Solid Waste Handling

Appendix S – Six-year Capital and Operations Financing

Appendix T – WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire

Appendix U – SEPA Checklist and FEIS Documentation

Appendix V – Interlocal Agreement

Appendix W – Retained Policies

Appendix X – Amendments and Updates

Appendix Y – Public Comment and County Responses

Appendix Z – Resolutions of Adoption

Glossary of Terms

Below are material management terms that are used in this document. The definitions provided are specific to this document and may not encompass all uses of these terms.

- **China's National Sword Policy** — "Operation National Sword" was a policy initiative launched in 2017 by the Government of China to monitor and more stringently review recyclable waste imports. Before the policy, China was importing the vast majority of recyclables from North America and Europe for two decades. This practice of buying recyclables brought raw materials for the growing industrial capacity of China, but also brought a lot of contaminated recyclables which ended up accruing in China, causing other environmental concerns such as air and water pollution.
- **Conscious consumption** — emphasizing the holistic impact of purchasing decisions on the environment, consumer health, and more. Can also include discussions on advertising tactics, planned obsolescence, and life cycle analysis.
- **Commingled recycling** — a service where customers can place all program accepted recyclable materials into one container (e.g., plastic, paper, aluminum)
- **Composting** — the controlled breakdown of organic waste to make a soil amendment, conditioner or mulch. Organic materials include such things as yard waste, food waste, wood waste, biosolids (organic solids removed from wastewater treatment) and paper.
- **Composting facility** — a solid waste facility specializing in the composting of one or more organics of a known and consistent composition, other than mixed municipal waste, to produce a marketable product for reuse or as a soil conditioner. Feedstocks may include, but are not limited to yard waste, biosolids, or food waste.
- **Curbside collection** — a service that picks up recyclable items, compost and/or garbage from customers' properties at regularly scheduled times
- **Dangerous waste** — "Dangerous wastes" means those solid wastes designated in WAC [173-303-070](#) through [173-303-100](#) as dangerous, or extremely hazardous or mixed waste
- **Diversion** — the avoidance of placing items into a landfill through reuse, recycling and composting Extended Producer Responsibility—see Product Stewardship

- **Drop box transfer station** — a solid waste facility needing a Solid Waste Permit which is used for placement of a detachable container including the area adjacent for necessary entrance and exit roads, unloading and turn-around areas. The facility normally serves the general public with loose loads and receives waste from off-site.
- **Facility** — a place that receives materials from outside of its site boundaries such as a transfer station or recycling center. Dumpsters and other containers that only service the site where they are located are not considered facilities.
- **Greenhouse gas(es) (GHG)** — A variety of gases that, once released into the atmosphere, trap the sun's heat causing a global greenhouse effect, which is like a heat-trapping blanket. Most GHGs come from the burning of fossil fuels and chemicals used for refrigeration and cooling. Examples of GHGs are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases.
- **Industrial symbiosis** — the notion of a nexus of organizations working together to close the loop by matching waste output with feedstock needs. Can also expand to include things beyond raw materials such as wastewater, gas, etc.
- **Interlocal agreements (ILAs)** — legal arrangements between Pierce County and its cities and towns that establishes the adoption and implementation of the Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.
- **Landfill** — a disposal facility or part of a facility where garbage is permanently placed in or on the land
- **Linear economy** — the traditional production, purchase, and disposal of goods and materials. Opposite of a circular economy which aims to keep goods and materials in use for longer and sometimes never includes the disposal phase.
- **Litter Credit Program** — Litter Credit waives landfill disposal fees up to \$125 for:
 - Victims of illegal dumping (residential property)
 - Community cleanup programs (neighborhoods, parks, beaches, etc.)
 - Resolution of an active solid waste violation
- **Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)** — a place where recyclable items are separated into individual material types (e.g., plastic, paper, aluminum). MRFs sell bales (large compressed blocks of one commodity) of recyclable materials to other facilities where they are processed into new products.
- **Materials Management System**—all aspects of the solid waste system from waste generation to disposal. The system aims to use and reuse resources efficiently and

sustainably throughout their lifecycles. It seeks to minimize materials used and all associated environmental impacts.

- **Minimum Level of Service ordinances** — requirements established for residential curbside recycling and yard waste collection. These requirements must be met by the solid waste collection companies operating in unincorporated portions of the county.
- **Municipal solid waste (MSW)** — a subset of solid waste which includes garbage discarded from residential, commercial, institutional and industrial sources.
- **Non-residential recycling collection** — non-residential recycling collection is defined by several classes of carriers:
 - **Common carriers** are permitted by the WUTC and can collect a specific commodity (or commodities) within a designated geographic territory. Common carriers do not own the commodity being hauled; they are simply providing a transportation service for the owner. For example: a private company hauling cardboard from nonresidential generators to an independently operated recycling facility would be a common carrier. Common carriers are required to provide collection and transportation service to anyone requesting the service within the collection territory. Fees are negotiated between the carrier and the customer.
 - **Contract carriers** are permitted by the WUTC and can collect a specific commodity (or commodities) from a single nonresidential generator. For example: an independent company collecting cardboard from a single manufacturing company would be a contract carrier. Contract carriers negotiate the tariff or fee paid for the service with the waste generator without WUTC involvement. Private carriers are not subject to regulation by the WUTC.
 - **Private carriage** involves the collection and transportation of a commodity (or commodities) by either the commodity generator or the commodity user, if the collection and transport activity is incidental to the overall or primary business of the generator or user. For example: a large manufacturing facility that self-hauled small amounts of cardboard to a local recycler would be considered a private carrier. Recycling firms that collect their own materials for further processing and marketing are also considered private carriers.
- **Old corrugated containers (OCC)** - usually referring to post-use cardboard. Paper bags are sometimes included in this category.

- **Organics** — "Organics" refers to carbon-based materials that include forest slash, food, yard debris, manures, and other agricultural residues.
- **Pierce County Product Stewardship** — a philosophy and management strategy where the manufacturer takes responsibility for managing its product and packaging throughout its whole life cycle. Also called extended producer responsibility.
- **Recycling** — a series of activities that includes collecting used, reused, or unused items that would otherwise be considered waste; sorting and processing the recyclable products into raw materials; and remanufacturing the recycled raw materials into new products or components of products.
- **Reuse** — repurposing an item or material to avoid its disposal
- **Single-use items** — products that are designed to be used once and then disposed, such as paper coffee cups, plastic sandwich bags and disposable razors.
- **Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC)** — a group required by state law established by the County to "assist in the development of programs and policies concerning solid waste handling and disposal." The SWAC reports to the Pierce County Council.
- **Special waste** — those materials with unique collection, handling and disposal requirements that are not generally part of the mixed municipal solid waste stream. Includes items such as contaminated soils, street sweeping residues, waste from cleaning manholes and storm drains, sludges, boiler or incinerator ash and many industrial wastes.
- **Sustainability** — treated holistically; sustainability should not be confused with "green" or "environmentally friendly". Sustainable decisions and actions consider all factors that might affect maintainability, such as economics, efficiency, equitability, effectiveness and the environment.
- **Transfer station** — a solid waste facility needing a Solid Waste Permit which is a permanent, fixed supplemental collection and transportation facility, used by person and route collection vehicles to deposit collected solid waste from off-site into a larger transfer vehicle for transport to a disposal facility. It may include baling or compaction activities or recycling facilities.
 - **Drop box transfer station** — a drop box transfer station uses a detachable container (drop box) for receiving solid waste delivered to the site. Separate

containers are provided for yard waste and recyclables. This type of transfer facility normally serves general public self-haul customers. Drop box facilities are designed to serve rural or low-density residential areas remote from a disposal facility or other transfer stations, or areas with transportation problems such as an island with only intermittent ferry service.

- **Moderate risk waste fixed facility** — a moderate risk waste (MRW) fixed facility is used to recycle, sort, and package household hazardous and moderate risk waste prior to transport to a disposal facility. A MRW fixed facility receives hazardous waste from households and/or moderate risk waste from businesses that generate hazardous waste in quantities below the threshold for regulation under Washington's Dangerous Waste Regulations WAC 173-303. (These small business generators are generally referred to as Small Quantity Generators - SQG's.) Waste that is collected must be recycled or disposed in designated hazardous waste landfills or incinerators or handled by other alternatives allowed by law. (The Tacoma-Pierce County Local Hazardous Waste Management Plan provides a full discussion about moderate risk waste handling requirements.)
- **Mobile collection facility** — a mobile collection facility operates for short durations at numerous locations convenient to residents in order to collect wastes generally not permitted for MSW landfill disposal. Mobile collection facilities are generally used to collect household hazardous waste only and do not serve small businesses.
- **Intermodal facility** — an intermodal is a facility where material is transferred from one mode of transportation to another (e.g., truck to rail). An intermodal facility typically is used to change the mode of solid waste transport from highway to rail or barge. Intermodals are generally used to ship waste out-of-county. They must be capable of efficiently handling large amounts of waste on a timely basis.
- **Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC)** — a three-member board appointed by the governor of Washington. The UTC is responsible for regulating fees, services, and practices of privately owned utilities (solid waste haulers) and transportation companies.
- **WRRRA** — the Washington Refuse and Recycling Association is an association of solid waste companies and professionals that promote the private solid waste and recycling industry and their member companies.

- **WSRA** — the Washington State Recycling Association is a nonprofit membership organization dedicated to supporting waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and composting in Washington.
- **WACSWM** — the Washington Association of County Solid Waste Managers is an affiliate “caucus” of the Washington State Association of Counties (WSAC), that provides a collective voice for local solid waste officials in Washington State to advocate for a strong, effective and efficient solid waste system.
- **Waste**—items that are discarded and managed through either recycling, composting or garbage services
- **Waste reduction** — actions taken before waste is generated to either reduce or completely prevent the generation of waste. Some further divide this term into categories, such as waste prevention, avoidance and minimization. In this document, the term reduction includes all these other categories.
- **Waste Trends Analysis** — Pierce County's annual program that inventories items found in the municipal garbage. Waste is manually sorted and classified to help the system administrators better understand what is being discarded.
- **Yard waste** — natural yard debris that can be composted or ground-up for mulch, such as grass clippings, brush, leaves and tree limbs

Solid Waste Advisory Committee Involvement

Full meeting details including agenda, meeting summary, presentations, and handouts can be viewed [here](#).

September 9, 2020:

The planning team (Pierce County staff and EnviroIssues) gave a presentation on the SHWMP. It was the first presentation given to SWAC about the SHWMP so it was very high level. A discussion followed regarding SWAC's role in the plan development. Following the SWAC meeting, members received a comment form to provide input on the SHWMP planning process.

November 18, 2020:

The planning team gave a presentation on the SHWMP. The focus was on topics of policy to give SWAC a brief overview of what was being emphasized or discussed in the plan. An update on the progress of the plan's development was also given. There was discussion about food waste, extended producer responsibility, and more. A brief survey was sent out to SWAC following the meeting to inquire about topics of interest and preferred methods of engagement as we move forward.

Survey results can be viewed [here](#).

December 9, 2020:

Pierce County presented on the Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP -an appendix of the SHWMP). Troy Rowan (Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department) gave a presentation on the hazardous waste aspect of the SHWMP.

March 10, 2021:

The planning team gave an update on the SHWMP. A survey was given to SWAC members asking for feedback on their experience with the solid waste system in Pierce County.

April 14, 2021:

April's meeting focused on the interconnection between the Sustainability 2030: Greenhouse Gas Reduction plan and the SHWMP. There was also a presentation on a life cycle assessment tool that may be utilized within the 20-year period of the SHWMP.

May 12, 2021:

SWAC was reminded of their role in the voting process, which will take place in June. They will have received and reviewed a draft of the SHWMP to vote on. An opportunity to ask for clarification or send comments was also provided prior to the vote.

June 9, 2021:

The June meeting was kicked off by a presentation of the SHWMP plan. Nicole Lobodzinski (EnviroIssues) discussed the chapter elements, Ryan Dicks presented on the actions implementation table, Lizzy Paul discussed the CROP, and Troy Rowan presented on the Local Hazardous Waste Management Plan. We felt these appendices would be most intriguing to SWAC members. After the presentation, there was an additional opportunity to discuss the plan and answer any questions. The vote was held and SWAC unanimously recommended Council's adoption of the plan.

Rules and Procedures for Pierce County Solid Waste Advisory Committee

Adopted: September 16, 2006

Revised: May 11, 2011

Revised: April 10, 2013

Revised: December 13, 2017

A Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) for Pierce County was created by the Pierce County Council and is described in Chapter 2.92 of the Pierce County Code. The SWAC adopts these General Rules and Procedures to supplement provisions of the County Code. Unless otherwise indicated in these Rules of Procedure the following terms apply:

“Department” means Pierce County Planning and Public Works Department;
and

“Staff” means an employee (or employees) assigned by the Planning and Public Works Director, or designee, to work with the SWAC.

Members

- 1) The SWAC is composed of voting and non-voting members, pursuant to Pierce County Code Chapter 2.92.
- 2) During the conduct of meetings, all members – voting and non-voting – shall have equal rights and privileges with two exceptions:
 - a) Non-voting members shall not be counted in the determination of a quorum and shall not vote on matters that require the SWAC to take a formal vote.
 - b) Only voting members shall be eligible to serve as Chair or Vice Chair.

Officers

- 1) The SWAC shall nominate candidates for the positions of Chair and Vice-Chair from the voting members at the first regular meeting scheduled on or after April 1st. Nominations may be for a slate of candidates or individual candidates for each position. After the Chair closes nominations, the SWAC shall elect its officers.
- 2) The roles of the Chair and Vice-Chair are as follows:
 - a) The Chair shall serve as the presiding officer of the SWAC.
 - b) The Vice-Chair shall serve as the presiding officer in the absence of the Chair.

- c) Together, the Chair and Vice-Chair shall regularly coordinate with Staff to propose meeting topics and agenda, evaluate the SWAC's performance against its work plan, propose training topics or tour opportunities for SWAC members, and schedule external reports and communications.
- 3) If the Chair is unable to fulfill a complete annual term position, the Vice-Chair shall serve as Chair for the remainder of the year.
- 4) If the Vice-Chair position becomes vacant before a regularly-scheduled election, the Chair shall call for nominations and election of a new Vice-Chair to serve for the remainder of the year.
- 5) Should both the Chair and Vice-Chair be absent from a meeting, the member present with the most seniority on the SWAC shall serve as Acting Chair during the meeting.

Meetings

- 1) The SWAC will meet at least four times a year.
- 2) Annually, the SWAC may consider and adopt a proposed meeting schedule and work plan or ask Staff to prepare the same.
- 3) To handle additional workload, the SWAC may schedule additional meetings, as long as sufficient public notice is provided.
- 4) The SWAC will use different types of meeting formats for various purposes:
 - a) A **Community Conversation** is a type of meeting hosted by the SWAC where the SWAC reaches out to the community to gather input on a specific topic before making a recommendation in a report to the County Council or County Executive. Generally at these meetings, the public will be given the opportunity to ask questions about the topic and brainstorm with the SWAC on solutions. The SWAC does not take formal action, such as a vote, at these meetings.
 - b) At regular SWAC meetings, the SWAC will act as a **Sounding Board** to provide guidance and advice on Department or Division proposals, and to provide opportunities for the general public to bring up and comment on solid waste issues. In these meetings the SWAC will use a consensus decision-making process when possible unless a formal vote has been requested.
 - c) When the SWAC has been requested to provide a formal position on an issue by the County Council, Executive, or Department, such as on updates to the Solid Waste Management Plan or on proposed resolutions, ordinances, or programs, the SWAC's purpose will be to provide **Formal Review** and adopt a report with recommendations. In these cases, the SWAC will vote on the recommendation.

There will be an opportunity for minority reports.

- 5) Unless otherwise noticed, meetings will be held in a public meeting room at the Tacoma Mall Plaza, 2702 S 42nd Street, Tacoma, Washington. The SWAC may choose to schedule meetings in alternate locations around the County particularly when hosting Community Conversation type of meetings.

Agenda and Notice

- 1) Staff, in consultation with the Chair, will prepare a proposed agenda for each scheduled meeting.
- 2) Agendas should provide an opportunity for the public to raise issues not already discussed at the meeting.
- 3) No less than one week prior to the date of the meeting Staff shall post meeting materials on a County webpage designed for SWAC communications and shall also send an e-mail to SWAC members and interested parties. The posting and e-mail shall serve as notice and include the date, time, and location of the meeting.
- 4) Special meetings should be announced with as much advance notice as possible.
- 5) SWAC members and other persons may request to receive meeting notices and meeting materials by U.S. Mail, or by picking up copies at the Department offices, or other methods mutually agreed to by SWAC Chair and Staff.
- 6) Telephone notice to SWAC members may be used to notify members of special meetings.
- 7) Topics may be added to the proposed agenda by telephoning or e-mailing the Chair and Staff prior to the meeting, or at the opening of the meeting.

Conduct of Meeting

- 1) Members and visitors at the meetings will treat each other with respect, will not monopolize meeting time, and will listen to and try to understand each other's views.
- 2) At Community Conversation meetings:
 - a) The Chair will open the meeting, introduce members and the topic of the meeting, and identify if a presentation is to be made.
 - b) The Chair should explain that no action will be taken at the meeting by the SWAC.
 - c) The audience members will then have the opportunity to ask questions and comment on the topic.

- d) If an audience member gets too far off the subject or complains about other solid waste issues, the Chair should remind the person of the meeting's topic and direct him or her to raise the topic at a regular SWAC meeting. Staff could be asked to explain to the person, after the meeting, how that particular issue could be handled.
- 3) The SWAC will conduct business by consensus whenever possible and will seek opportunities to develop group solutions and resolve conflicts. To reach a consensus decision, SWAC members will make proposals, hold additional discussion, and then the Chair will call for the consensus decision on the proposal. During the discussion of a topic, the Chair should provide opportunities for audience members to participate.
- 4) Robert's Rules of Order should be used for formal motions when a vote is needed, and may be used when consensus is not achievable.
- 5) Proxy votes are not permitted.

Review Process

- 1) The SWAC may engage in two types of formal review upon receiving requests, duly transmitted in writing, from the Chair of the County Council, the Chair of an appropriate Committee of the Council, the County Executive, or Staff:
 - a) The SWAC may review and make recommendations on resolutions, ordinances, plans, or programs relating to solid waste handling prior to final action by the Council.
 - b) The SWAC may also review and advise the Department on the design and implementation of plans and programs
 - c) After discussion in one or more meetings, the SWAC shall adopt recommendations by a majority vote of the SWAC voting members on the proposed resolution, ordinance, plan, or program they have been requested to review. The Chair, assisted by Staff, shall draft a written response transmitting the SWAC's recommendations.
 - d) If two or more members of the SWAC hold a minority opinion in opposition to the majority vote of the SWAC, those holding the minority opinion may, among themselves, draft a minority report which shall be transmitted at the same time as the Chair's written response.
- 2) The SWAC may engage in the following, less formal, advisory roles:
 - a) Holding community conversation meetings to solicit community input on solid waste topics
 - b) Acting as a sounding board, to research and discuss solid waste topics

- 3) When the Council, Executive, or Department request formal review or less formal review, the SWAC Chair shall notify SWAC members of the requested action and of any deadlines for completing review or providing advice. This notice may be provided during a regularly scheduled SWAC meeting or through other means of notice as allowed elsewhere in these Rules.
- 4) The Chair shall place the item on an upcoming agenda and/or may set a date for the SWAC to solicit comment from the community.
- 5) At the Chair's discretion, or by a majority vote of the SWAC voting members, the item may be transmitted to a subcommittee or an Advisory Group for review and comment. The Chair shall establish a deadline for subcommittee or Advisory Group review, provide members with direction or any specific review questions, and schedule regular updates from the subcommittee or Advisory Group Chair, as necessary. If the subcommittee or Advisory Group fails to meet the review deadline, the SWAC shall proceed to take action without subcommittee or Advisory Group comment.
- 6) Concerning items of less formal advice: after discussion in one or more meetings, the SWAC shall adopt, by consensus, a written report on the SWAC's findings.
- 7) SWAC members wishing to review issues not otherwise requested shall consult with the Chair to have the item placed on a future agenda.
- 8) If the SWAC, by a majority vote, wishes to propose an amendment to an adopted resolution, ordinance, or plan or wishes to request clarification of a Council action or direction, the SWAC Chair shall first prepare a written request with the assistance of Staff outlining the SWAC's reasons for desiring a review and asking the Council for direction.

Record of actions

- 1) Regular and special meetings of the SWAC, subcommittees and Advisory Groups shall be electronically recorded. Staff serving as Secretary shall record substantive motions in writing, record votes by roll call, and prepare a meeting summary which shall be considered, revised (if necessary), and adopted by the SWAC at its next regular meeting. Copies of the recording shall be maintained by the Department pursuant to a retention schedule approved by a Department Records Specialist and the State Archivist.

Communications

- 1) Formal communications or reports shall be made in writing.

- 2) The spokesperson at Council meetings for the SWAC shall be the Chair or his/her designee.
- 3) The spokesperson may, through oral presentation, clarify, but not expand upon, formal written communication.
- 4) When a SWAC member takes an independent action on a solid waste issue, such as testimony before the Council, conversation with the Department, or letters to public officials or a newspaper, the member must state on the record that the member expresses a personal opinion rather than a position of the SWAC or Advisory Group. The entire SWAC should be informed of the action.

Participation and Attendance

Pierce County Code 2.92.060 directs the SWAC to adopt "procedures by which the SWAC will notify the County Executive should any member of the SWAC demonstrate performance sufficient to cause his or her removal."

- 1) SWAC members will make every effort to attend all scheduled meeting. Members will notify the Chair and Staff if the member is unable to attend a SWAC meeting. The Chair, with assistance from Staff, shall document the excuse provided for the absences in question. If no excuse is giving for a particular absence, it shall be considered unexcused.
- 2) At the start of each meeting, the Chair will ask Staff to call the roll of SWAC members. For any member absent, the Chair shall announce whether the member's absence is excused or unexcused. Staff will record the roll call, and notify the Chair if a quorum is present.
- 3) Staff will maintain an ongoing attendance record for all SWAC members and provide this record to all SWAC members, in writing, at least quarterly.
- 4) Any member with three or more unexcused absences in any twelve-month period, or who misses greater than 50-percent of the scheduled meetings in any twelve-month period, shall automatically be considered for removal from the SWAC.
- 5) The SWAC may, by majority vote of the SWAC voting members, recommend that the County Executive, with the consent of the County Council, replace any voting member who has three or more unexcused absences, or who misses greater than 50-percent of the scheduled meetings in any twelve-month period. Prior to the SWAC's vote, the member shall have the opportunity to explain why he/she should remain on the SWAC.

- 6) Concerning non-voting members, the SWAC may, by majority vote, recommend to the respective appointing authority or organization, the replacement of any non-voting member who has three or more unexcused absences, or who misses greater than 50-percent of meetings in any twelve-month period.

Subcommittees and Advisory Groups

- 1) The SWAC may create one or more subcommittees or Advisory groups to advise the SWAC and better manage its work. Subcommittees shall be composed of no more than five voting members of the SWAC. Advisory Groups shall be composed of less than a quorum of SWAC members, and may include non-voting members of SWAC and individuals not serving on the SWAC, selected for subject matter interest or expertise.
- 2) The SWAC Chair shall appoint subcommittee and Advisory Group members, subject to confirmation by a majority of the SWAC voting members.
- 3) The SWAC Chair shall appoint the subcommittee or Advisory Group Chair.
- 4) Subcommittees and Advisory Groups shall be of an advisory nature only and shall make recommendations to the SWAC on matters specifically assigned by the SWAC.
- 5) All members of Advisory Groups share equal rights and privileges including participation in quorums and voting.
- 6) Subcommittees and Advisory Groups may meet informally, without minutes; however, the Subcommittee or Advisory Group Chair shall keep the SWAC Chair informed, and report to the full SWAC at each SWAC meeting which occurs while the subcommittee or Advisory Group exists.
- 7) All Subcommittee and Advisory Group meetings shall be announced to the SWAC, publicized as mutually agreed to by the SWAC Chair and Staff, and held in a location open and accessible to the public.

Conflict of Interest/Appearance of Fairness and Interaction

- 1) Members of the SWAC shall disclose personal and/or business interests to the committee that would tend to prejudice the member's recommendations to the Council or the Department.

Additional Powers and Duties

- 1) The SWAC, with assistance from Staff, shall provide orientation information to newly appointed members.

Role of the Planning and Public Works Department

- 1) The Department assists the SWAC in the review process through development of agendas, briefings on issues, transmittal of written communication, meeting logistics, and in maintenance of the records of SWAC actions. Records shall be maintained by the Department pursuant to a retention schedule approved by a Department Records Specialist and the State Archivist.
- 2) The Department Director, or designee, assigns an individual to serve as the primary staff contact for the SWAC.
- 3) Subject to staffing and budget constraints, the Department may make available additional staff to assist in staffing subcommittees or Advisory Groups.
- 4) Staff shall meet annually with the Chair and Vice-Chair to review staffing and budget constraints.

Amendments

- 1) These general rules and procedures may be amended by majority vote of the SWAC voting members at any regular or special meeting of the SWAC, provided a proposed amendment has been provided to SWAC members and other interested parties at least one week in advance.
- 2) An amendment may also be proposed at any SWAC meeting provided the vote is held until the next meeting.

*Adopted September 16, 2006
Revised May 11, 2011
Revised April 10, 2013
Revised December 13, 2017*

Pierce County Operators and Service Areas

Operator	Service Area
LeMay/Pierce County Refuse	Anderson Island Dupont Eatonville Graham Lakewood Parkland Roy Spanaway Steilacoom Puyallup— Zip codes: 98373 (S of 112th St.), 98375
City of Tacoma	City of Tacoma
University Place Refuse/ Westside Disposal	Fircrest University Place
Murrey's Disposal / American Disposal / DM Disposal	Bonney Lake Browns Point Buckley Carbonado Edgewood Fife Gig Harbor Key Peninsula Milton Orting Purdy South Prairie Sumner Wilkeson Puyallup Zip codes: 98371, 98372, 98373 (N of 112th St.), 98374
Murrey's Disposal	City of Ruston

Pierce County Education Efforts

Program Name	Program Description
<u>Business Technical Assistance Program</u>	The business technical assistance program exists as a resource for businesses in Pierce County to learn about how their business can benefit from recycling. The waste reduction and recycling team can offer assistance in getting started with recycling, choosing the appropriate service levels, and educating staff on proper recycling habits. So far, the program is mainly reactive, but hopes to be more proactive as it develops.
<u>Community Programs</u>	Community programs are offered regularly, or local groups (Rhododendron Society, scout groups, etc.) can reach out to request custom programming. An environmental educator works with the group to develop classes and workshops for the topic of choice. Regularly scheduled classes open to all residents are offered at least semi-annually. Some topics for community classes include composting, gardening, and sustainability education.
<u>EarthMatters Newsletter</u>	Pierce County's EarthMatters newsletter is mailed out on a semi-annual basis (this might be changing to annual basis in near future). Since 2015, the EarthMatters newsletter has been sent out to all single family and multi-family households in the County's solid waste system, which at last count was approximately 242,000 households. Topics covered in the newsletter include: environmental education programming, solid waste system updates, a recycling reminder small poster, and more. The Environmental Education E-News is also sent out via email quarterly.
Event Tabling	Each year Pierce County brings our community booth to events throughout the County as a way to directly answer questions about the recycling program and pass out resources. Over time we have honed the list of events we attend in order to have a broad geographic reach across the County. We attend various farmers markets (Puyallup, Lakewood, Steilacoom, Gig Harbor, Orting), live music concerts (Tunes at Tapps in Bonney Lake and Buckley Music in the Park) and community celebrations (Freddie Fest, Garfield Street Fair, Tahaleh Harvest Day, ABC Days). This outreach has been on hold due to COVID-19 but we plan to resume attending events when it is again safe to do so.
<u>Mailings</u>	Residents can request recycling reminder magnets and posters for free via our website. In 2020, we mailed out recycling reminder magnets to 110 Pierce County residents on average each month. In addition, we offer meal planning notepads targeted at reducing food waste at the source. In 2020 we mailed meal planners to over 850 residents, with the majority of requests coming in April after the main EarthMatters newsletter story focused on food waste reduction techniques.

Program Name	Program Description
Meet with Community Groups	Local community groups can request a member of the waste reduction and recycling team to speak with their group about recycling. This is a great resource during a time when many meetings are virtual and some normal work is put on hold due to the pandemic. Groups fill out a simple form on our website and a team member develops the appropriate content for the meeting.
Multifamily Support	We estimate that there are 196,000 single-family households and 46,000 multifamily households in Pierce County. Based on data from our Waste Trends Analysis project we know that apartment residents throw away about twice as many recyclables as single-family residents, which is why we provide additional support to multifamily households. County staff conduct field visits, visit with property managers to explain the County's recycling system, provide recycling information on magnets for property managers to give to new and existing tenants, distribute recycling information door-to-door, install recycling and garbage waste enclosure signage, and provide suggestions to Property Managers to help set up their apartment complex for successful recycling. Proactive support tends to focus on larger multifamily complexes but these services are available upon request to any multifamily property within Pierce County.
PCRecycle Mailbox and Phone Line	Residential support is available via the PCRecycle email or the sustainable resources phone line. Both options are checked daily and residents can expect a prompt response. This resource allows residents to ask any questions regarding recycling or the solid waste system and often times serves as an educational opportunity to go deeper into a topic.
Recycling Website	Pierce County Sustainable Resources maintains an informative website on solid waste, recycling, waste reduction, and more. Some popular resources include: recycling menu, "Why can't I recycle...?", advanced recycling information, and information on environmental education. The website is user friendly and serves as a great resource for residents, schools, and businesses. It is updated on a regular basis to ensure all information is accurate.
School Programs	Custom programming is available to teachers in all areas of Pierce County, excluding the City of Tacoma which has its own EnviroChallenger school program. Offerings include customized lesson plans with a focus on developing a community action project and green team and environmental club support. Programs are developed in coordination with teachers and topics include: waste reduction and recycling, natural resource conservation, gardening and composting, and general sustainability education. The community action projects developed with students can include waste reduction, developing and maintaining school gardens, waste diversion through worm composting, upcycled art projects, and other sustainability-based projects.

Program Name	Program Description
School Technical Assistance Program	Fourteen public school districts, ranging in size from one school location to over 30 school locations, operate in Pierce County (outside of Tacoma) as well as multiple private schools. Our waste reduction and recycling team conducts hands-on recycling assessments at these schools and works directly with the schools to improve internal collection, update materials and teach students and staff what to put into the recycling bin and what goes into the garbage in Pierce County. For Pierce County schools (outside of Tacoma) that have been actively working to improve recycling and reduce waste within their school, we can partner to place a water bottle filling station at the school. This helps reduce the number of single-use water bottles in schools and spreads the message about the importance of waste reduction.
Social Media	Sustainable Resources is currently building our presence on Pierce County's social media channels. This year (2021), we introduced a 52-week long campaign called "Waste Less Wednesdays" to share tips on recycling, reducing waste, and more. These posts go out weekly on the Pierce County Planning and Public Works Facebook page. Additionally, we have started to develop short informational videos highlighting different aspects of our solid waste system. The first one is called "Beyond the Garbage Can" and sequential videos will be on topics like food waste, recycling, etc.
LeMay - New Customer Welcome Kit	The new customer welcome kit includes: UTC Consumer Guide, Waste Wizard Buck Slip, LeMay brochure, online payment instructions UTC annual letter (with service levels and rates) and the Pierce County Recycling Reminder flyer.
LeMay - Annual UTC Letter	The annual UTC letter is mailed out and calendars are available on the website.
LeMay - ReCollect - Materials Search + Schedule Finder	ReCollect is an active service feature on the website for customers to learn how to recycle or dispose of a specific material, learn their service day, set up reminders for service day, and more.
LeMay - Facebook Page	A Facebook page was launched in 2020.
LeMay - Event Tabling	LeMay staff attend community events such as ABC Days and Touch-a-Truck where a booth is set up and educational literature is passed out to participants.

Program Name	Program Description
Murrey's - New Customer Welcome Kit	New customers receive a packet that includes: new service voucher, annual UTC letter, instructions for autopay online, Pierce County Recycling Reminders flier, and a calendar.
Murrey's - Annual UTC Letter	The annual UTC letter is sent to commercial, residential, multi-family, ad roll-off customers. This is required by the UTC.
Murrey's - ReCollect - Materials Search + Schedule Finder	ReCollect is an app that residential customers can view service days, schedules, and disposal methods for certain materials. It is available on the hauler website.
Murrey's - Facebook Page	Murrey's is on Facebook to share information.
Murrey's - Emails and Calls	Important messages can be sent via email or phone call blasts to customers.
UP Refuse - Annual Calendar and Newsletter + Welcome Packet (New Customers)	UP Refuse customers receive an annual calendar and newsletter. New customers also receive this information when signing up for service.
UP Refuse - Website	The UP Refuse website is maintained with news and announcements.
UP Refuse - Facebook Page	UP Refuse maintains a very active presence on Facebook with approximately 25% of their customer base following. UP Refuse is also active on Twitter and Instagram (somewhat).

City of Tacoma Public Education Efforts

Program Name	Program Description
Commercial Support	SWM education and outreach staff provides education opportunities for commercial recycling customers and commercial food waste customers. These visits usually consist on identifying areas for structural improvements to reduce contamination. In 2019, SWM hired an AmeriCorps member to lead a Food Saver Challenge for local restaurants that consisted of offering education on how to reduce their food waste, means for tracking progress, and offering promotion through the City's media channels.
Community Group Meetings Presentations	SWM staff regularly participates in community group meetings (Hilltop Action Coalition, Neighborhood Councils, Eastside Collaborative) and looks for opportunities for collaboration. Additionally, any community group may request a presentation regarding any aspects of SWM's programs via email, phone call, or letter.
EnviroChallengers	SWM partners with the City of Tacoma's Office of Environmental Policy and Sustainability to fund a team of environmental educators known as the EnviroChallengers. These educators primarily focus on developing engaging lessons that promote sustainable environmental practices. They currently have a lesson that teaches how to properly use your garbage, recycling, and food and yard waste containers that also discusses the benefits of recycling, composting, and waste reduction.
EnviroTalk	The City of Tacoma's Environmental Services Department mails a quarterly publication to all residential customers that highlights news within the department and provides resources to customers on how to properly use the City's utilities. This information includes how to recycle right, the benefits of participating in the food and yard waste program, and any upcoming services changes.
Event Tabling	SWM education and outreach staff participates in community booths at local events every year as a way to connect with residents, have deeper conversations about the recycling program, and provide resources on how to recycle right in Tacoma. Staff welcomes the opportunity to participate in all events, but recently has concentrated efforts on participating in both environmental-focus events (South Sound Sustainability Expo, Tacoma Ocean Fest, Zero Waste Washington's Fit-It-Fairs) and events that attract a diverse audience (MLK Day Celebration, Asia Pacific Cultural Center Lunar New Year Festival, Health Hilltop Kids and Families Festival, Taste of Tacoma, Tacoma Pride, Art on the Ave). This outreach has been on hold due to COVID-19 but we plan to resume attending events when it is again safe to do so.

Program Name	Program Description
Mailings	Customers may request flyers for what is accepted in SWM's curbside recycling program (residential and commercial), food and yard waste program, and what is accepted at the Recycle Center. In 2020, the recycling flyers were available in the top six mostly widely spoken languages in Tacoma (English, Spanish, Vietnamese, Khmer, Korean, and Russian). Prior to implementing the Recycle Reset Surcharge in 2020, SWM mailed a Residential Recycling Guide to all 56,000+ residential customers that explained why the surcharge was being implemented, and included a flyer of what materials were accepted in the curbside recycling container. Additionally, SWM mailed 56,000+ postcards to all residential customers to notify them that starting in 2021, curbside collection of glass would be replaced with a glass drop-off collection methodology.
Multifamily Support	SWM currently has a dedicated staff member focused on multifamily education and outreach. Staff conducts field visits to multifamily properties that are experiencing issues with recycling contamination and works with the property manager to identify opportunities for reducing contamination and recycling right. We have a dedicated multifamily recycling toolkit that contains information specifically tailored to property managers and information specific to residents. In 2019, SWM received funding from The Recycling Partnership to expand our multifamily education and outreach program by providing resources to work with additional partners, facilitate focus groups to "transcreate" materials for top six mostly widely spoken languages in Tacoma (English, Spanish, Vietnamese, Khmer, Korean, and Russian), and facilitate focus groups for SWM collections staff and property managers to identify the barriers to reducing contamination at multifamily properties.
Recycle Reset Community Ambassadors	In 2019 SWM was awarded a grant through the Department of Ecology's Waste Reduction and Recycling Education Grant Program to support the development of a Recycle Reset Community Ambassador Program for residential customers. The aim of this program was to model the community healthcare promotora program developed in the Latinx community to develop community ambassadors that are knowledgeable about the SWM's recycling program to amplify communications in a way that would be culturally responsive for the various communities in Tacoma. SWM partnered with community based organizations to develop trainings in top six mostly widely spoken languages in Tacoma (English, Spanish, Vietnamese, Khmer, Korean, and Russian). In 2020, SWM was awarded funding from the U.S. Conference of Mayors to expand the Recycle Reset Community Ambassadors Program to include multifamily residents and trainings for the food and yard waste program with emphasis on food waste reduction. These trainings were also offered in the top six most widely spoken languages in Tacoma.

Program Name	Program Description
School Presentations	The EnviroChallengers primarily lead the education efforts in the schools, however, occasionally SWM education and outreach staff will receive a request from a high school or university to present on the recycling program. Specifically, SWM outreach and education staff has presented at University of Washington-Tacoma and Tacoma Community College.
Sort the Sound Waste Game	In partnership with ReCollect, the City of Tacoma Solid Waste Management developed a waste sorting game specific to Tacoma. This game is available in six languages and incorporates Tacoma's skyline and features into the backdrop of the game. This game allows users to try to correctly sort a material into five streams (garbage, curbside recycling, food/yard waste, glass drop-off centers, or the Tacoma Recycle Center). After a user successfully complete all five levels, they can print out a certificate of achievement.
Tagging and Lid Lifts	In early 2020, SWM's outreach and education staff coordinated with SWM's collections staff to conduct a targeted tagging campaign for the top contaminants in Tacoma's residential recycling stream, which were plastic bags and bagged recyclables. This effort aligned with the implementation of the Recycle Reset Surcharge, and with the removal of plastic bags from SWM's accepted curbside recycling material list. This campaign ran over the course of three collection cycles across the city and saw on average a 67% reduction in tagging for plastic bags or bagged recyclables across from the first collection to the third. The tags were strictly educational and not punitive. SWM's outreach and education staff used the data from the targeted tagging campaign to identify routes that did not mirror the same trends in reduction in tagging for plastic bag or bagged recyclables and saw either did not change or saw an increase in tagging over the course of three collection cycles. Staff used this information to identify one route to conduct a visual recycling audit, or "lid lift", and developed a plan for isolating various communication techniques over the course of four audits. The first technique was to tag the residents' recycling container for contaminants with specific feedback. The second was to promote geographically targeted social media posts for information on top contaminants on that route based on the first week's observations. The third was to mail the resident a personalized postcard with feedback on common contaminants found in their recycling container from the previous three observations. Staff determined that there was a 12% reduction in "extreme contamination" from the first observation to the last with the personalized postcard being the most effective form of communication on reducing contamination.

Program Name	Program Description
Website	The City's website includes information on our garbage collection, recycling (residential, multifamily, and commercial), food and yard waste program (residential and commercial), and our current rates. The information on recycling is a popular subpage (TacomaRecycles.org), and also features an integrated widget from the software program Recycle Coach called "What Goes Where", which allows customers to search for how to properly dispose of materials. Additionally, SWM offers resources on waste reduction techniques and reuse options through the Waste Free 253 subpage

Pierce County Waste Reduction Programs

Program Name	Program Description
Reduce Waste Webpage	The Reduce Waste webpage houses information on waste reduction tips for individuals. It includes an educational video on the 304 th Street landfill, our Waste Less Wednesday tips, and in-depth recycling guides.
Waste Less Wednesday Tips	Waste Less Wednesday is our first weekly social media campaign and is an effort to create a larger social media presence and share simple tips weekly. The tips are designed to be easily applicable to people's lifestyles and touch on topics that are not always discussed in the low waste realm.
Water Bottle Filling Station Grant Program	Pierce County is proud to offer up to 15 water bottle filling stations to schools annually. All Pierce County school districts and private schools (outside of Tacoma) are welcome to apply. Priority is given to schools that can demonstrate they are actively working to reduce waste. Selected schools are expected to partner with Pierce County staff to evaluate their existing recycling and waste reduction programs and work on incorporating sustainability efforts school-wide.
Sustainability 2030: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan	The Sustainability 2030: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan outlines a 10-year plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Pierce County. Some action items that focus on waste reduction include: • Create business technical assistance program to increase recycling and identify ways to reduce waste through local collaborative networks. (CWM-4) • Continue to support and expand gleaning and food recovery programs. (CWM-7) • Promote reuse of goods through sharing information for landfill alternatives including online platforms such as Buy Nothing groups. (EO-7)
Waste Reduction Classes	The Environmental Education team offers classes to schools and community members focused on waste reduction. Some examples include the Zero Waste Garden series and compost classes. These classes are offered online and in-person as appropriate.
What's for Dinner?	The What's for Dinner? program is an effort to educate residents on food waste reduction strategies. Residents can request a free meal planning notepad to encourage planned meals to help reduce unnecessary groceries.

City of Tacoma Waste Reduction Programs

Program Name	Program Description
Waste Free 253 Webpage	Waste Free 253 is a collection of resources to help Tacoma residents be more aware and responsible about personal waste prevention and reduction.
Preventing Wasted Food	This webpage hosts information regarding how to reduce your food waste, the differences between “wasted food” and “food waste”, information on food safety, and resources to help residents achieve food waste reduction goals. It also highlights the “Food: Too Good to Waste Challenge” program which challenges both restaurants and individuals to reduce their food waste.
Bring Your Own Mug (BYOM)	Beginning in October 2018, the City of Tacoma developed new partnerships with local coffee shops to reduce single-use coffee cup waste using monetary incentives for customers to bring their own to-go mugs to partners’ coffee shops.
Bring Your Own Bag (BYOB)	This webpage hosts information about the “Bring Your Own Bag” ordinance that was passed by the Tacoma City Council in 2016 and required retailers to charge a small fee for customers who did not bring their own bags. The webpage also contains information on Washington’s statewide plastic bag ban that was passed in 2020.
EnviroStars	EnviroStars was created in partnership with Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department. Tacoma businesses can go green and save money by joining EnviroStars, Washington’s green business program. With support from the City’s Office of Environmental Policy and Sustainability, EnviroStars participants are provided resources and information that help businesses take environmentally responsible actions and to promote their work.
Environmental Action Plan	The Environmental Action Plan (EAP) is a list of meaningful, high-priority actions that the City of Tacoma, Tacoma Public Utilities (TPU), and our community will take between 2016 and 2020 to meet the environmental goals outlined in the Tacoma 2025 Strategic Plan. Areas of focus on waste reduction are: • Decrease waste generation by 11% per capita, per day to reach 3.9 pounds by 2020 (Target Goal) • Support and advocate for strong product stewardship policies at the state and national levels, minimizing environmental impacts of product and packaging throughout all lifecycle stages, especially manufacturing. (M2) • Conduct and support education and outreach on waste prevention (including food) and toxic reduction, with focused outreach to communities of color. (M4) • Reduce disposable bag use by shoppers. (M9)

Recycling Centers and Transfer Stations

Six of the recycling centers are located at transfer stations in the County. One transfer station is owned and operated by the City of Tacoma, one is owned and operated by Pierce County Recycling Composting and Disposal LLC d/b/a LRI (LRI), and four stations are owned by Pierce County and operated by LRI. The other three recycling centers are located at the various private haulers' offices.

Location	Facility detail	Operating days/hours
Puyallup	Hidden Valley Transfer Station 17925 Meridian E.	7 days a week 9 a.m. – 4:45 p.m.
Bonney Lake	Prairie Ridge Transfer Station 11710 Prairie Ridge Dr. E	7 days a week 9 a.m. – 4:45 p.m.
Gig Harbor	Purdy Transfer Station 14515 54 th Ave. NW	7 days a week 9 a.m. – 4:45 p.m.
Key Peninsula	Key Center Transfer Station 5900 Key Peninsula Hwy.	Wednesday – Sunday 9 a.m. – 4:45 p.m.
Anderson Island	Anderson Island Transfer Station 9607 Steffensen Rd.	October 1 – March 31: Sunday: 10 a.m. – 2 p.m. Monday: 1 p.m. – 5 p.m. April 1 – September 30 Sunday: 10 a.m. – 6 p.m. Monday: 10 a.m. – 6 p.m.
Fife	Murrey's Disposal Offices 70 th Ave. E & 48 th St. E	Monday – Friday 7 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Frederickson	LeMay Offices 4111 192 nd St. E	Monday – Friday 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.
University Place	University Place Refuse 2815 Rochester St. W	Monday – Friday 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. Saturday 7 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.
Tacoma	Tacoma Recovery & Transfer Center 3510 S. Mullen St.	7 days a week 8 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Pierce County Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan

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Introduction

This Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP) for Pierce County is designed to fulfill the requirements of RCW 70A.205.045(10) which states that counties with a population of more than 25,000, and cities within these counties with independent Solid Waste Management Plans (SWMP), must include a CROP in their local SWMP by July 1, 2021. Local governments can either adopt the State CROP or create their own. Pierce County has chosen to create its own.

Under RCW 70A.205.045(10), a local jurisdiction's CROP must include the following elements:

1. A list of actions to reduce contamination in existing recycling programs for single-family and multifamily residences, commercial locations, and drop boxes.
2. A list of key contaminants identified by the jurisdiction or Ecology.
3. A discussion of problem contaminants and their impact on the collection system.
4. An analysis of the costs and other impacts on the recycling system from contamination.
5. An implementation schedule and details on conducting outreach. Contamination reduction outreach may include sharing community-wide messaging through newsletters, articles, mailers, social media, websites, community events, educating drop box customers about contamination, and improving signage.

The goal of this CROP is to identify and plan for appropriate community outreach, education and engagement strategies to reduce contamination and help optimize Pierce County's recycling system.

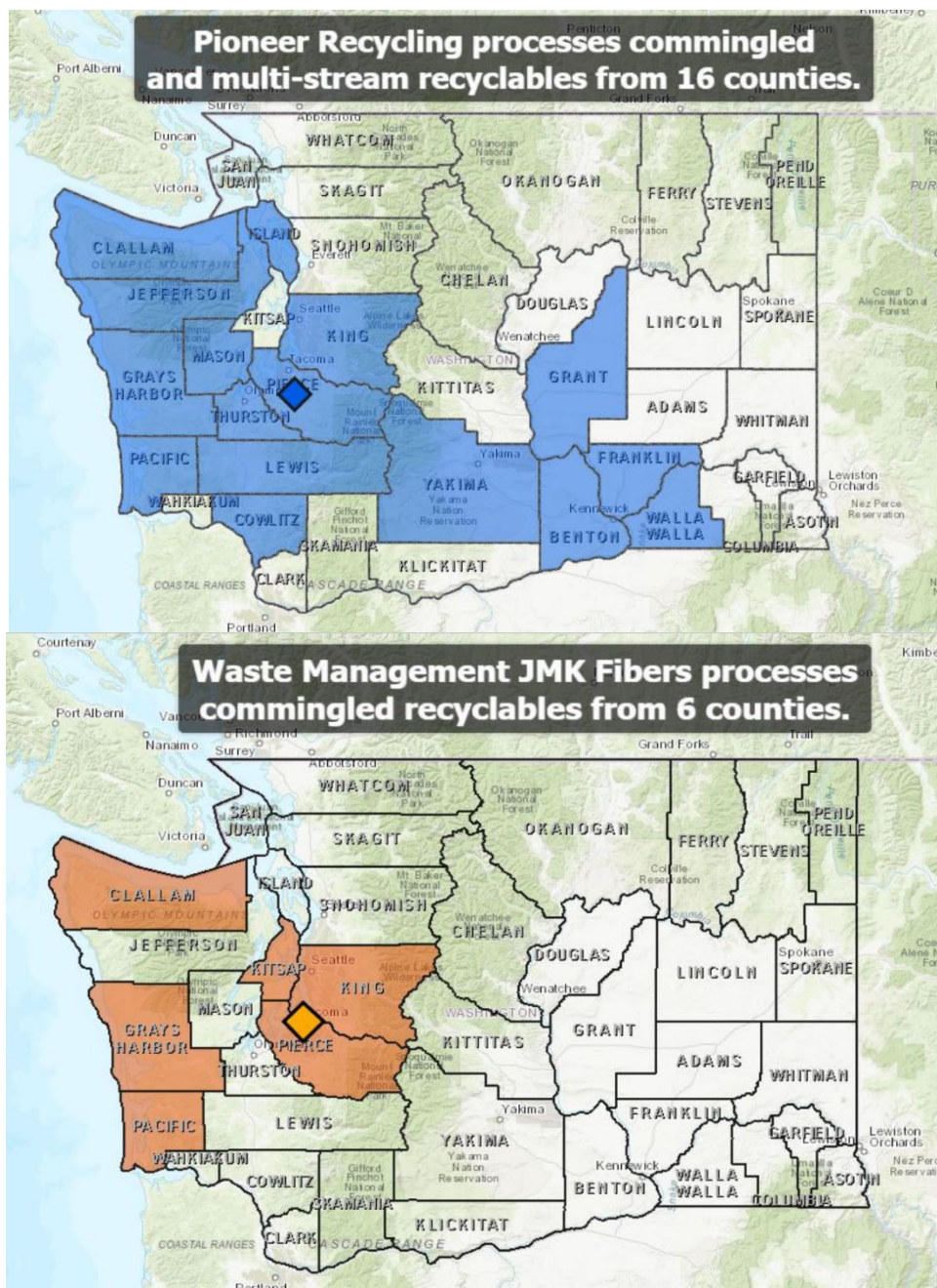
Background

Pierce County has a long history of focusing recycling education and outreach on materials that have the best chance of being turned into new products. Despite our focus on mainstream recyclables, contamination continues to be a problem. Pierce County has a large number of residents who live in Pierce County and work in other counties with a different list of recyclables, and we have a large military population, particularly in multifamily properties, who come from around the country and may not understand that what you can recycle depends on where you are.

For a complete description of the Recycling System in Pierce County, please refer to the Recycling Chapter of the SHWMP. What follows below are details most relevant to keep in mind when thinking about recycling contamination issues in Pierce County.

Materials Recovery Facilities

Collected recyclables from Pierce County flow to two separate Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs). The recyclables collected by the three private waste haulers in the County are processed by Pioneer Recycling Services located in Frederickson and the recyclables collected by the City of Tacoma are processed by JMK Fibers, operated by Waste Management and located in the Port of Tacoma.



Pierce County and City of Tacoma staff have worked together so that our accepted materials lists are quite similar, but because the recyclables collected across Pierce County are processed in separate MRFs our County would benefit greatly from state efforts to harmonize recycling lists across the entire state. Pierce County and City of Tacoma would particularly like to see a statewide effort to remove glass from the commingled stream, since that causes confusion in our County where glass is collected separately at drop-off locations. We are fortunate to be located near a glass-to-glass recycling facility in Seattle but we recognize that in other areas of the state it is not environmentally beneficial to transport glass long distances. Ideally, a common list would only include items that are readily recyclable throughout the state, based on life cycle analysis. This effort to harmonize recycling lists could be led by Ecology, and would help reduce contamination in the recycling stream across the state, regardless of where recyclable materials are ultimately processed.

Accepted Recyclables

The Washington State Association of Counties Solid Waste Managers Affiliate, the Washington State Refuse and Recycling Association, and the Department of Ecology have supported the establishment of regional, and if possible, statewide uniformity in what materials are accepted for recycling and how they should be prepared. Pierce County and the City of Tacoma already focus on the four priority materials identified for statewide recovery:

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

As of this writing, there are just a few differences in the list of accepted curbside recyclables in Pierce County and the City of Tacoma. Pierce County still accepts plastic buckets and coated paper freezer boxes while the City of Tacoma does not. The City of Tacoma does have a variety of materials that are accepted at their Recovery and Transfer Center that are not accepted in the curbside program. For a complete list of Accepted Materials both curbside and at Tacoma's Recovery and Transfer Center please see Appendix I and Appendix J of the SHWMP.

Unified Messaging

Pierce County and the local waste haulers partner to inform residents about Pierce County's curbside recycling program and solid waste system. In order to provide a consistent resource to residents, the County has always served as the primary source of outreach information. We do that through communication vehicles such as our website, our Earth Matters newsletter, and mailing out recycling reminders to residents. We promote the overall system, which is consistent across the County regardless of service provider. For a complete list of Public Education Programs please see Appendix E in SHWMP.

All of the waste haulers active in the County use and distribute the County's Recycling Reminder graphic in magnet or flyer form which shows what goes into recycling and what goes into garbage so we have consistent messaging throughout the County regardless of service provider. They also link to this graphic on their websites.

RECYCLING

PREPARATION
empty · clean (quick rinse) · no lids

PLASTIC
Recycle plastics by shape. Ignore numbers/symbols on packaging.
bottles (non-prescription ok) jugs tubs buckets (remove handle)

PAPER
mixed paper boxes and bags cardboard (flat)

METAL
aluminum cans metal cans
NO GLASS
NO PLASTIC BAGS OR WRAP
NO BAGGED RECYCLABLES

GARBAGE
Want to know why some things belong in the garbage?
piercecounitywa.gov/reminders

crinkly plastics all cartons plastic packaging foam trays and containers aluminum foil, pans and plates

SINGLE-USE ITEMS:
paper plates paper towels and napkins paper cups plastic cups utensils and straws coffee pods

all lids greasy pizza boxes shredded paper (use a shred event) prescription bottles

**NO ELECTRONICS
NO HAZARDOUS WASTE**

DROP-OFF
Find locations for these items plus options for electronics, appliances, mattresses, clothing, foam packaging and more: piercecounitywa.gov/recyclemenu

glass plastic bags and wrap (at participating grocery stores) household hazards

piercecounitywa.gov/recycle

Revised 3/19

Pierce County Recycling Reminder

While the waste haulers maintain their own websites and provide their customers with customer-specific information, they refer customers back to the County website for recycling information to help promote clear, consistent messaging.

In recent years, as recycling markets shifted in the wake of China's National Sword policy, Pierce County and the City of Tacoma have worked together across systems. The move towards harmonizing the systems is also leading Pierce County and the City of Tacoma to cross reference information about each system on websites and social media which improves access for all residents of Pierce County to correct recycling information. We have even collaborated so that images and terms describing accepted materials are the same across jurisdictions. For a more detailed look at efforts being made on this front, including the use of similar graphics, please refer to SHWMP Chapter 3 – Public Outreach, 3.1.1 Coordination Efforts. Going forward, all new outreach materials and messages will continue to be aligned and consistent across all platforms.

Cart Colors

Objective S-1 of the 2016 Supplement to the Tacoma-Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan was to examine the feasibility of standardized collection, including color consistency of containers, throughout the County. Part of working towards meeting that objective was to inventory service options and container size, color and design across Pierce County. The County worked with our service providers to study those aspects where standardization was the most feasible.

For single-family residential curbside recycling, the majority of carts across Pierce County are a blue-grey speckled color but can also be blue or grey. The color of yard waste carts varies the most, with two service providers having dark blue yard waste carts, to one having green yard waste carts, and one having brown yard waste carts. Three of the four service providers offer green garbage containers for single-family customers, with the other service provider having brown or grey carts depending on the frequency of collection.

Single-Family Residential

Service Provider	Cart Size (in gallons)			Cart Color		
	Recycle	Yard Waste	Garbage	Recycle	Yard Waste	Garbage
LeMay	96	95	95	Blue/Grey Speckled	Blue	Green
	64		65			
			45 ¹			
			35			
Murrey's	96	90	95	Blue/Grey Speckled or Grey	Blue	Green
	64		65			
			35			
			20 ²			
UP Refuse & Recycling	96	96	96	Blue/Grey Speckled or Blue	Green	Brown ³ Grey ⁴
	64	64	64			
			48			
			24			
City of Tacoma	90	90	90	Blue	Brown	Green
	60	30	60			
	30		45			
			30			

¹ 45 gallon offered only in Dupont

² Some areas have a 10 gallon option available

³ Brown is every-other-week collection

⁴ Grey is weekly collection

LeMay	Murrey's
	
L to R: Yard Waste, Recycle, Garbage	L to R: Yard Waste, Recycle, Garbage
UP Refuse & Recycling	City of Tacoma
	
L to R: Yard Waste, Recycle, Garbage	L to R: Yard Waste, Recycle, Garbage

Pictures of Yard Waste, Recycling and Garbage carts from each service provider

Pierce County and our service providers (outside the City of Tacoma) worked together to determine that it made logical sense to extend the colors of green for garbage and blue for recycling to the large containers offered to multifamily and commercial customers (including schools). The service providers agreed that the containers at multifamily complexes would be the first ones to bring toward color consistency and new customers would receive containers with these consistent colors. As containers in the field need refurbishing or replacing they are also being changed to have green for garbage and blue for recycling. UP Refuse & Recycling also agreed to the consistent colors for containers, but it only affects their garbage containers since all multifamily and commercial customers use blue or blue and grey speckled carts for mixed recycling in the City of University Place and the Town of Fircrest. The City of Tacoma already has this consistent color scheme for their large containers.

Achieving further container color consistency, specifically for single-family yard waste containers, would be difficult since in early 2021 Murrey's and LeMay's combined have almost 100,000 single-family customers with blue carts for yard waste collection. Changing to blue carts for mixed recycling and another color for yard waste would be prohibitively expensive, create confusion among customers which would likely increase contamination, and result in unnecessary waste.

Container Labels

In conjunction with creating more consistency in container colors, Pierce County worked with our service providers to implement a consistent label on large containers for Mixed Recycling, Garbage and Cardboard. These labels are being used by all three service providers—Murrey's, LeMay and UP Refuse & Recycling—on large containers throughout the county. As large containers in the field get replaced by the service providers due to normal wear and tear all replacement containers have the consistent labels on them.



Container labels used by all waste haulers in Pierce County

The County developed the labels and used teams of Extra Hires during the summer of 2018 and 2019 to relabel containers at over 760 multifamily properties and all the schools around the county. The original design for Mixed Recycling included images, but after we removed three items from our accepted materials list in April 2019 we shifted away from images on Mixed Recycling labels and replaced them with reminders to not put glass, plastic bags or foam, or bagged recyclables into the containers.



Labeled Mixed Recycling and Garbage containers in Pierce County

The City of Tacoma has also worked to implement clear, consistent labels on its recycling containers in the field. The large container labels have minimal text and simple images.

Recycling

- Do not put items in plastic bags
- Set container at least 4 feet from other obstructions
- Place container with lid opening toward street
- Do not overfill container, lid must close completely

Solid Waste Management
(253) 902-2100
tacomarecycling.org

Only these items belong in your blue recycling container. Items must be empty, clean, and dry.

Cardboard & Paperboard

Mixed Paper

Aluminum & Tin Cans

Plastic Containers

NO: PLASTIC BAGS, GLASS, STYROFOAM, FOOD OR YARD WASTE, HAZARDOUS WASTE

City of Tacoma 30G, 60G, and 90G label

Cardboard & Paperboard

Mixed Paper

Aluminum & Tin Cans

Plastic Containers

Recycle Right

Empty, Clean, and Dry

Solid Waste Management
(253) 902-2100
tacomarecycling.org

City of Tacoma commercial castor box container label.

Multifamily Considerations

There are approximately 210,000 single-family households and 62,000 multifamily households in Pierce County's solid waste system (outside the City of Tacoma). The City of Tacoma provides recycling service to over 56,000 single-family households, and a portion of the 28,000 multifamily units in Tacoma. As of the writing of this plan, the City of Tacoma provides recycling services to 377 multifamily units out of a possible 1,354, which is approximately 28% of the multifamily units in Tacoma.

Pierce County's Minimum Levels of Service Ordinance defines "Multifamily residence" as any residential structure containing three or more dwelling units with the units joined to one another and where the structure is billed for solid waste collection service as a whole and not by individual dwelling units, which is in alignment with the City of Tacoma's definition. Being billed as a whole unit is a key point. There are townhome communities, for example, that have more than three units connected but still have individual service (carts) and those are not considered multifamily. Multifamily properties are currently not required to provide recycling.

Starting in 2015 Pierce County started focused outreach for multifamily properties, including creating an inventory of properties with more than 40 units and determining if they offered recycling. If they did not, or if they only offered recycling for cardboard, we worked with property managers and service providers to start mixed recycling service. We estimate that we have garbage and recycling container size information for over half of the 62,000 multifamily properties in the County. In order to expand multifamily outreach efforts beyond what we currently do we would need additional staff.

Pierce County provides the following free outreach materials and technical assistance to support multifamily recycling programs:

- Recycling enclosure signage
- Recycling reminder magnets for new move-in packets
- Door hangers showing what is recyclable in Pierce County for every unit in a complex
- Customized notices about starting or changing service levels
- Site visits and waste reduction consultation
- Recycling containers for multifamily complex office or common areas
- Presentations at community events



Recycling and Garbage signage erected by Pierce County at various multifamily properties



Based on our work, we know that:

- Apartment residents throw away twice as many recyclables as single-family residents.
- On average 20% of the trash collected in apartment complexes could be recycled.
- Pierce County's single family recycling contamination rate is approximately 20% and our best estimate is that the multifamily contamination rate is close to 30%.

Our contamination rate is based on two years' worth (2018 and 2019) of data from the County's Recycling Trends Analysis. Currently, we do not distinguish between single family and multifamily routes in our recycling audit so it all gets mixed together in the analysis. Based on visual inspections from the County and the service providers, there is always more garbage in multifamily recycling than single family. In future recycling audits we will attempt to separate out multifamily and single family recycling.

Commercial Recycling

In the state of Washington commercial recycling is a free market system, meaning that all permitted companies can compete to provide recycling service to any business. There are also no minimum service requirements for commercial recycling in Pierce County, which leads to a lot of recyclable material ending up in our landfill. Businesses have the choice to recycle or not. While Pierce County has very little influence on commercial recycling, we do try to support commercial recycling programs by creating outreach pieces and providing technical assistance for commercial locations. Our focus going forward is to start with large-volume commercial generators as our limited staff and resources allow.

Contamination Policies

Pioneer Recycling Services, where the recyclables collected in Pierce County are processed, reserves the right to charge supply customers for gross contamination but there have been no recent cases of this happening. In order for this to be justified, the incoming load would need to be severely contaminated. However, according to Pioneer, they see contamination in just about every load received but the quantities are not high enough to alarm the system when delivered.

In general, the various recycling service providers within Pierce County focus their efforts on education when they notice serious, ongoing contamination at a specific location. The private waste haulers can discontinue service for contamination but rarely do. The primary focus is on educating customers to use the service properly by tagging obviously heavily contaminated carts and following up with letters and calls. Customers who do not clean up the contamination may opt to have the contents emptied as garbage and are charged accordingly. Only after repeated, substantial contamination offenses and the driver noticing no change in the customers' recycling habits do the waste haulers consider pulling the carts completely.

The City of Tacoma uses a "three strikes and you're out" policy where the first major contamination offense results in a cart tag, the second offense results in a cart tag and a call from the route supervisor, and the third offense results in a cart tag and another call from the route supervisor who at this point has the right to remove the cart and the resident has to pay a setup fee to get it back.

Measuring Contamination

Contamination rate estimates vary greatly depending on the data source. Within Pierce County we have a contamination rate provided by our MRF, Pioneer Recycling, a rate based on the County's own Recycling Trends Analysis (RTA), and separate data provided by the City of Tacoma's MRF, JMK.

Pioneer Recycling Data

All curbside recyclables collected in Pierce County, excluding the City of Tacoma, ultimately end up at Pioneer Recycling Materials Recovery Facility in Frederickson, WA. Pioneer Recycling also receives material from 16 different counties in Washington. The data collected by Pioneer is not specific to Pierce County but rather accounts for incoming material from all customers. The most recent contamination rate for all incoming material sits at 12.3%.

According to Pioneer Recycling, the following is a list of the top 10 contaminants and the most problematic contaminants they find in the materials

Top 10 Contaminants:

1. Glass
2. Plastic Bags & Film
3. Textiles
4. Food Waste
5. Wood
6. Garden Hoses, Wire, & Rope
7. Diapers
8. Shredded Paper
9. Batteries*
10. Needles*

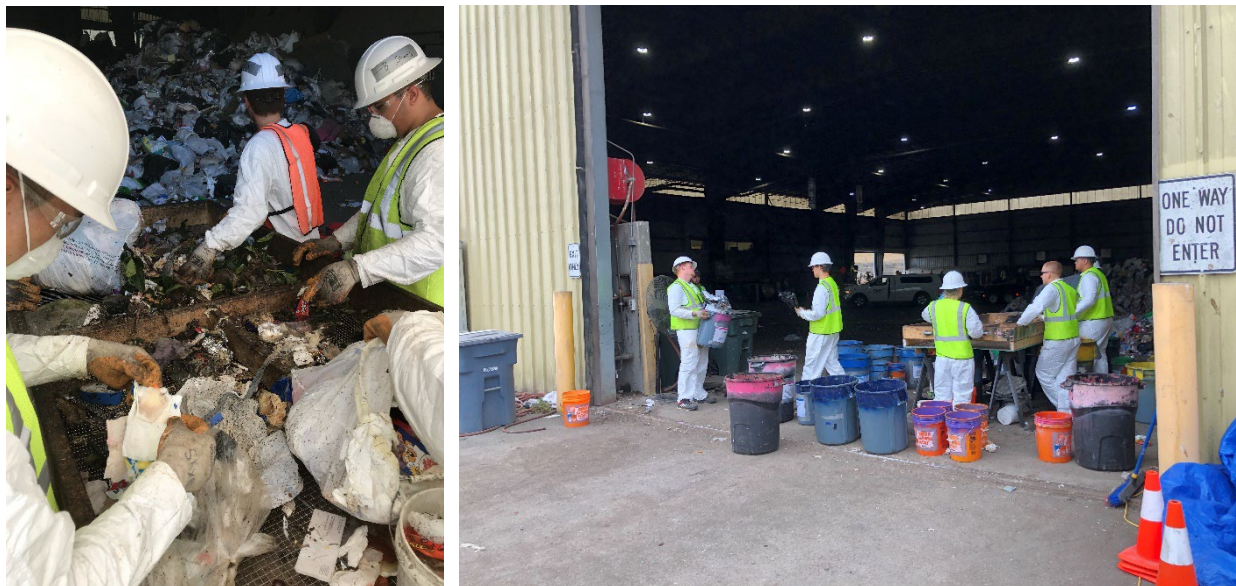
Most Problematic Contaminants:

1. Plastic Bags & Film
2. Diapers
3. Clothing & Shoes
4. Batteries & Needles

**While low in volume, these contaminants present significant safety hazards to staff.*

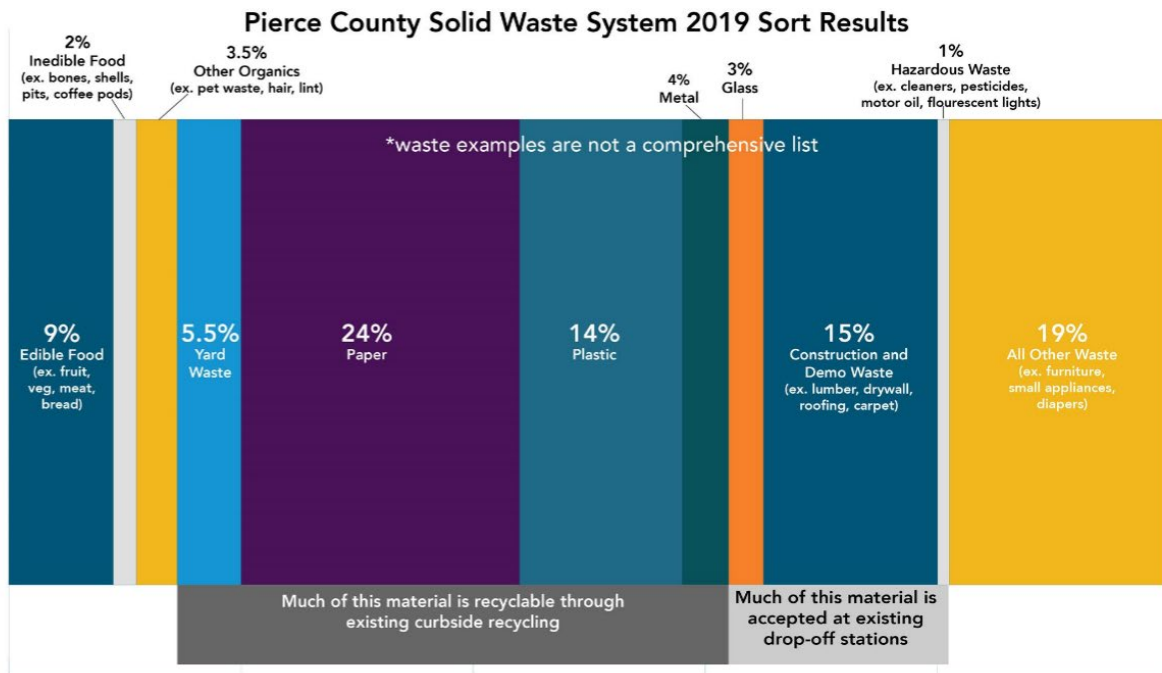
Pierce County Waste and Recycling Trends Analysis Data

Beginning in 2015, Pierce County launched an annual Waste Trends Analysis (WTA) project to document what goes into our landfill and how it changes over time. Starting in 2018, Pierce County also started conducting a Recycling Trends Analysis (RTA) to see what items County residents put into their recycling. For the WTA, County employees dig through and sort incoming garbage for three weeks; for the RTA, County employees sort incoming recycling for two weeks. Based on the data we collect we have solid information about the composition of our waste stream. The WTA and RTA are an integral part of the work we do and the data is often referred to in various efforts. Due to COVID-19, we have not been able to safely conduct these studies for 2020-21, but hope to resume this project in 2022.



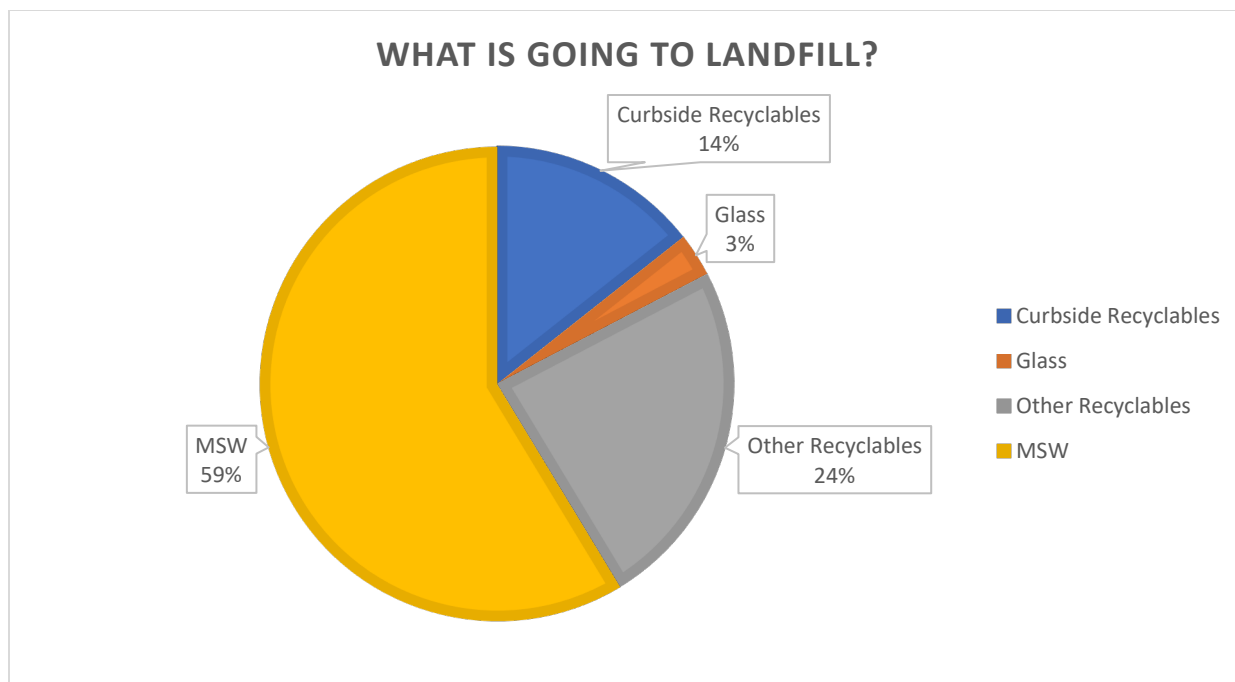
Pierce County employees participating in the 2019 Waste Trends Analysis

Waste Trends Analysis – 2019



Waste is sorted over a 3-week period into 68 different categories of material. The waste sort results above show the general categories, but it is important to note that pieces of each general category may or may not be recyclable. Paper, for example, comprises 24% of the waste system. Within that overarching paper category, paper is sorted into 9 different categories. Some of those categories are paper that is accepted in our recycling stream while other categories of paper are not.

Based on analysis of all 68 categories of material in the 2019 Waste Trends Analysis data, we estimate that **over 41% of our waste stream that is going to the landfill is potentially recyclable.**



We continue to work on changing people's recycling behavior to capture more of these easily recycled materials that are ending up in the garbage. Curbside recyclables that are accepted in our program like paper, plastics, and metals comprise 14% of what is going to landfill. Glass, which is accepted for recycling at drop-off sites throughout the County, makes up about 3% of what is going to the landfill. The 24% of "Other Recyclables" are things that residents would need to take to a specific location in order to dispose of properly. This includes:

- Plastics (Styrofoam, bags, film)
- Metal (Large appliances, other ferrous metals)
- Organics (Compatible yard waste)
- Construction and Demolition waste (Concrete, insulation, untreated lumber, treated wood waste, asphalt roofing, pallets)
- Other (Tires, mattresses)

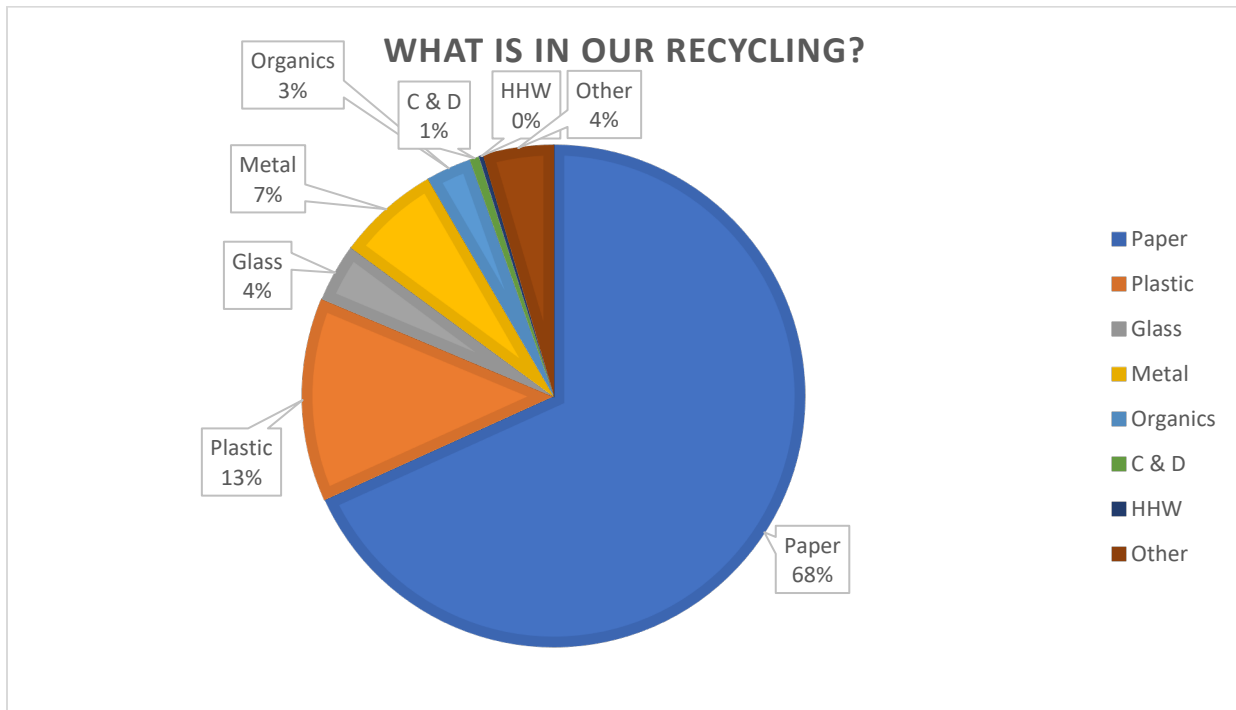
To help residents find alternatives to the landfill for these items, Pierce County maintains a large Recycling Menu on its website. The website is user friendly and serves as a great resource for residents, schools, and businesses. It is updated on a regular basis to ensure all information is accurate.



2018 Pierce County Recycling Trends Analysis

constraints of having a convenient location to sort collected recyclables before they were taken to the MRF.

Based on the data collected through the RTA, we have a good understanding of the recycling stream composition, including contamination amounts and types. Currently, our RTA data does not differentiate between customers (single family, multifamily, and commercial) which will be a recommended action for this plan. The RTA data we have collected so far also excludes UP Refuse customers due to logistical

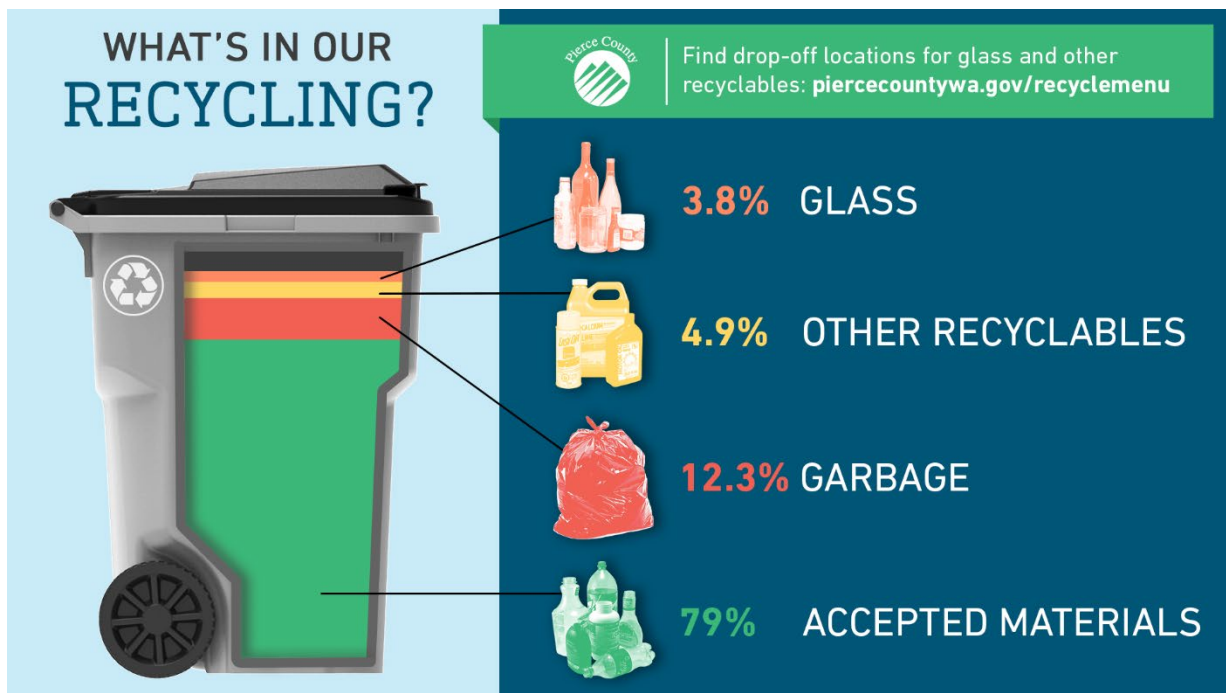


Recycling is sorted over a 2-week period into 31 different categories of material. Similar to the waste sort results, the 8 general categories shown above include items that may or may

not be recyclable in Pierce County's program. Based on analysis of all 31 categories of material in the 2019 Recycling Trends Analysis data, we **estimate that 21% of our recycling is contaminated.**

That 21% is comprised of the following:

- 3.8% is glass that should be taken to a glass drop-off
- 4.9% is other potentially recyclable items that should be taken to a specialized drop-off facility
- 12.3% is waste that should have been put in the garbage.



The most reliable data for contamination levels in Pierce County is obtained during our annual 2-week RTA project. The RTA results of 21% contamination differ significantly from the 12.3% contamination level provided by Pioneer Recycling. This discrepancy may be partially because their data is not specific to Pierce County. Pioneer Recycling accepts material from 16 different counties within Washington and material from out-of-state. Because the figure provided by Pioneer Recycling is not isolated by county, the data from our RTA has informed and will continue to inform our contamination reduction efforts moving forward. The RTA data, combined with customer feedback and information from other regional studies, will help us create and evaluate effective strategies for reducing waste and increasing the capture of valuable recyclables in Pierce County.

City of Tacoma Data

In May of 2021, the City of Tacoma worked with JMK to conduct a two-week audit of the residential recycling stream to better understand baseline contamination data. The audit consisted of 30 samples and included most routes across the service jurisdiction to ensure that the sample was representative of the overall stream of recyclables.

Through this audit **it was determined that contamination made up 22.2% of the total sample** and 77.8% was deemed “recyclable.” The contamination ranged from as low as 7.5% in one sample to as high as 82.8% in the most contaminated sample. JMK was unable to dedicate staff time and resources to separate out the different contaminants from the aggregate to better understand the proportionality of various contaminants. The City of Tacoma intends to contract out a waste characterization study in 2022 that will allow for a more granular analysis of contaminants in the recycling stream to help make strategic decisions on where to focus education and outreach resources to reduce contamination.

It is interesting to note that both Pierce County’s data and City of Tacoma’s data suggest a contamination rate in the low twenty percent range, while Pioneer’s reported contamination rate is significantly lower.

Initial Key Contaminants

Items identified as contaminants vary based on the data source. The table below illustrates the data we have available and provides a baseline for informing education and outreach efforts moving forward.

The data for Pierce County is the result of the 2019 Recycling Trends Analysis (RTA). Currently, this is the most recent contamination data we have as our RTA has been on hold due to the ongoing pandemic. We hope to continue these efforts in 2022.

Currently the City of Tacoma is relying on information provided to staff from JMK Fibers in December 2020 to determine common contaminants. The City asked JMK Fibers to complete a “MRF Survey” provided by The Recycling Partnership and lists problematic contaminants in the chart below.

Pioneer Recycling submitted a list of the most common and most problematic contaminants seen at the MRF. It is important to note again that the information from Pioneer Recycling is not specific to Pierce County because Pioneer Recycling receives material from 16 different counties. Finally, the information from the Recycling Partnership’s West Coast Contamination Initiative is also included in the table.

Items Identified as Contaminants				
Item	Pierce County	City of Tacoma	Pioneer Recycling	The Recycling Partnership
Aseptic Packages	✓	✓		
Bagged Material		✓		✓
Batteries		✓	✓	
Construction & Demolition	✓		✓	
Diapers	✓	✓	✓	
Food	✓	✓	✓	✓
Glass	✓	✓	✓	
Household Hazardous Waste	✓	✓		
Hypodermic Needles		✓	✓	✓
Liquids	✓			✓
Metals	✓			
Other Non-Program Plastics	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plastic Bags	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plastic Film	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shredded Paper	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tanglers		✓	✓	✓
Textiles	✓	✓	✓	

The table above shows items deemed as contaminants across four different groups: Pierce County RTA 2019, City of Tacoma, Pioneer Recycling (as of 2021), and the [Recycling Partnership's Study](#).

Impacts on the System

The Recycling Partnership identified some of the impacts that a contaminated recycling stream has on a MRF in their [West Coast Contamination Initiative in 2019](#). Having contaminants in the recycling stream can lead to slowing down the sorting and processing of materials, which has financial implications. Sometimes this means costly shutdowns to repair equipment damaged by contaminants, or shutdowns due to dangerous contaminants (batteries, needles) that injure employees. Contaminants can also reduce the quality and value of secondary material feedstocks. Additionally, when contaminants are successfully removed from the stream at the MRF, the MRF must then bear the cost for disposing of these materials.

According to the Recycling Partnership, the greatest costs associated with managing a contaminated recycling stream at MRFs nationally come from the following and represent 80% of total contamination-related costs: 40% for disposal of residuals; 26% in value lost from contaminated recyclables; 14% in labor to remove contamination from sorting equipment.

The information provided in the West Coast Contamination Initiative is similar to the feedback we received from Pioneer Recycling. According to Pioneer, significant amounts of contamination increase waste disposal volume and therefore costs. There are also extra labor costs associated with sorting out problem items safely and repairing any machinery. Finally, contaminated feedstock makes it incredibly difficult to achieve the level of quality that consuming mills are demanding today.

Current Contamination Reduction Efforts

Pierce County and the City of Tacoma have already implemented, or are in the process of implementing, many of the education and outreach strategies described by Ecology that are designed to fight recycling contamination. Our efforts are always balanced, however, by efforts to reduce the amount of readily recyclable material currently being put in the garbage. The MRFs are designed to deal with a certain amount of contamination and we try to have the greatest impact on the system with the least cost.

Contamination Reduction Strategy	Lead Entity	Status
Uniformity in cart and container colors	Pierce County, in partnership with Waste Haulers	Complete; Ongoing with new large containers
Visual, easy-to-understand signage using photos and universal pictures and symbols	Pierce County, Waste Haulers, LRI (for drop-off locations), City of Tacoma	Ongoing
Cart-tagging and cart rejection	Waste Haulers, City of Tacoma	Ongoing
On-route monitoring tools	Waste Haulers, City of Tacoma	Ongoing
Pairing right-sized recycling and trash bins	Waste Haulers, City of Tacoma	Ongoing
Up-to-date and easy-to-find and access websites with clear, consistent messaging	Pierce County, Waste Haulers, City of Tacoma	Ongoing
Social media posts, campaigns, mailings, brochures, and other communications	Pierce County and City of Tacoma	Ongoing

Contamination Reduction Strategy	Lead Entity	Status
Online apps for residents and businesses to get answers to their recycling questions	Waste Haulers, City of Tacoma	3 out of 4 offer this already
Community presentations, tabling at community events	Pierce County, City of Tacoma, Waste Haulers	Ongoing
School presentation and activities focused on recycling right	Pierce County, City of Tacoma, Waste Haulers	Ongoing
Translation and transcreation of educational materials and campaigns to ensure recycling information is clearly understood by all audiences	City of Tacoma	Ongoing
Social marketing campaign to effectively promote long-term behavior change	Pierce County, City of Tacoma	Ongoing

Recommended Contamination Reduction Actions and Implementation Schedule

Pierce County and the City of Tacoma will continue our current contamination reduction efforts listed above. In addition, Pierce County will take the lead on the following actions (except the City of Tacoma's waste characterization study) to help reduce contamination and optimize Pierce County's recycling system. Since there is no additional state money available to fund CROP activities, we will incorporate contamination reduction efforts into our normal operating activities which means that they will be combined with our focus on reducing the amount of readily recyclable material currently being put in the garbage. If state support for solid waste management programs were increased, either through LSWFA or other means, we would be able to do more to specifically address recycling contamination.

Action Identifier	Action	Program	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Develop content about current top contaminants for use on website, sustainability newsletter and environmental education programs	SF, MF	●			
	Conduct annual Waste Trends and Recycling Trends Analysis Study to monitor contamination rates	SF, MF, C		●	●	●
	City of Tacoma conducts a waste characterization study	SF, MF		●		
	Separate single family and multifamily routes in Recycling Trends Analysis to determine different recycling contamination rates	S, MF		●	●	●
	Publish contamination information in Earth Matters newsletter	SF, MF		●	●	●

Action Identifier	Action	Program	2021	2022	2023	2024
2	Inventory current recycling collection services	SF, MF, DB, C	●			
	Present information and recommendation on which programs to prioritize to SWAC	SF, MF, C		●		
	Prioritize the recycling program(s) to focus on first	SF, MF, DB, C		●		
3	Update recycling signage at transfer stations and drop box sites	DB		●	●	
4	Develop single-category (paper, metals, plastics) campaigns to help reduce confusion	SF, MF, DB	●	●		
	Focus campaigns on materials with the highest GHG reduction impact (paper, metal, food waste)	SF, MF, DB		●		
5	Translate and transcreate educational materials and campaigns to ensure recycling information is clearly understood by all audiences	SF, MF	●	●	●	●
6	Focus on contamination reduction message at community events	SF, MF, DB		●	●	●
7	Expand technical assistance through education and resources to multifamily customers and large volume-generating commercial customers	MF, C			●	

Program Legend:

SF – Single Family; MF – Multi Family; DB - Drop Box; C - Commercial

Materials Accepted for Recycling in Pierce County

Materials accepted for recycling in Pierce County are defined in Pierce County Code – Chapter 8.29.030 “Minimum Levels of Curbside Recyclables Service for Single-family Residences.” It states that the following materials, at minimum, shall be collected:

1. Cardboard – corrugated cardboard and Kraft paper, including unbleached, unwaxed paper with a ruffled (“corrugated”) inner liner.
2. Metal cans – tin-coated steel cans and aluminum cans.
3. Mixed-waste paper – clean and dry paper, including: glossy papers, magazines, catalogs, phone books, cards, laser-printed white ledger paper, windowed envelopes, paper with adhesive labels, paper bags, non-metallic wrapping paper, packing paper, glossy advertising paper and chipboard such as cereal and show boxes.
4. Newspaper – printed groundwood newsprint, including glossy advertisements and supplemental magazines that are delivered with the newspaper.
5. Plastic bottles and jars – primarily polyethylene terephthalate (PET - #1), such as soft drink, water and salad dressing bottles; and high-density polyethylene (HDPE - #2), such as milk, shampoo, or laundry detergent bottles; but including any bottle with a neck narrower than its base.

Currently, Pierce County accepts the following recyclables in the curbside recycling program:

1. Plastic - bottles, jugs, tubs and buckets (recycle plastics by shape; ignore numbers/symbols on packaging)
2. Paper – mixed paper, boxes and bags, cardboard
3. Metal – aluminum cans and metal cans

Glass is also collected in the County program at glass drop-off sites.

When Pierce County and the City of Tacoma reviewed the list of recyclable items in response to the dramatic market shifts resulting from China Sword we brought the two lists into very close alignment. Currently, Pierce County’s program still accepts plastic buckets and frozen food boxes while the City of Tacoma does not.

Materials Accepted for Recycling in Tacoma

Tacoma Curbside Accepted List:

Materials accepted for curbside recycling are not defined in Tacoma Municipal Code and are based on the approval from the Solid Waste Division Manager and Environmental Services Director.

- Cardboard – corrugated cardboard
- Mixed Paper – Kraft bags, magazines, office paper, phone books, cards, paper bags, laser-printed white ledger paper, windowed envelopes, paper with adhesive labels, non-metallic wrapping paper, packing paper, glossy advertising paper and chipboard such as cereal and show boxes.
- Newspaper – printed groundwood newsprint, including glossy advertisements and supplemental magazines that are delivered with the newspaper
- Aluminum – Aluminum cans, pet food cans, tin-coated steel cans
- Steel – Cans, small scrap metal
- Plastics – Bottles, tubs, and jugs (looking for #1, #2, and #5)

All items must be empty, clean, and dry.

Curbside Glass Collection

The City of Tacoma discontinued its curbside glass collection for residential customers (single family homes and duplexes) in January 2021. In lieu of curbside glass collection the City transitioned to a drop-off collection methodology and set up drop-off stations at the locations below:

Site Name	Address	Hours	Materials Collected
Central Co-op	4502 N. Pearl St., Tacoma, WA 98407	7:30AM - 9:00PM; Monday - Sunday	Glass and household batteries
Center at Norpoint	4818 Nassau Ave. NE, Tacoma, WA 98422	7:30AM - 9:00PM; Monday - Sunday	Glass and household batteries
Stewart Heights Park	5715 Reginald Gutierrez Ln., Tacoma, WA 98404	7:30AM - 9:00PM; Monday - Sunday	Glass, household batteries, scrap metal, cardboard

Site Name	Address	Hours	Materials Collected
Tacoma Recycle Center	3510 S. Mullen St., Tacoma, WA 98409	8:00AM - 5:30PM; Monday - Sunday	Glass, household batteries, scrap metal, plastics, cardboard, paper, and more!
Hilltop Safeway	1112 M. St., Tacoma, WA 98405	7:30AM - 9:00PM; Monday - Sunday	Glass and household batteries

Tacoma Recycle Center (located at the Tacoma Recovery and Transfer Center):

Additional detail is available online through the City of Tacoma Recycle Center and Household Hazardous Waste Facility Customer Guide [here](#).

Paper

- Corrugated cardboard (flattened)
- Paperboard (like cereal boxes)
- Magazines and catalogs
- Newspaper and newspaper inserts
- Brown paper bags
- Mixed paper
- Phone books
- Paperback books (covers removed)
- Paper egg cartons
- Shredded paper (in a paper bag)
- Mail and junk mail (window envelopes OK)

Plastic

- Bottles and jars
- Tubs and jugs
- Clamshell-style containers
- Clean plastic cups
- Snap and screw-on lids
- Plastic bags
- Bubble wrap
- Overwrap packaging
- Clean food trays
- Storage tubs
- Clothing hangers

Metal

- Aluminum beverage cans
- Scrap metal
- Aluminum and tin cans
- Empty aerosol cans
- Metal screw-on lids
- Microwaves
- Most appliances (No refrigerators - Bring Freon-containing appliances to the Recovery & Transfer Building - disposal fees apply.)

Glass

- Empty glass bottles and jars (all colors accepted)

Other

- Styrofoam blocks
- FDS and LDPE foam blocks
- Used motor oil (up to 5 gallons)
- Broken holiday lights
- Electronic cords
- Batteries (alkaline, Ni-Cad, Li-Ion)
- Cell phones and chargers
- Printer and toner cartridges

Anderson Island

Anderson Island Transfer Station
9607 Steffensen Rd.
(253) 847-7555

Bonney Lake

Prairie Ridge Transfer Station
11710 Prairie Ridge Dr. E.
(253) 847-7555

Gig Harbor

Purdy Transfer Station
14515 54th Ave. NW
(253) 847-7555

Key Peninsula

Key Center Transfer Station
5900 Key Peninsula Hwy.
(253) 847-7555

Puyallup

Hidden Valley Transfer Station
17925 Meridian E.
(253) 847-7555

The following inventory was generated from the Washington State Department of Ecology database, listing all small, medium, and large quantity generators of hazardous waste in Pierce County. The data comes from the Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program's database, Turbo Waste. The database is populated with data provided by hazardous waste generators' annual reports to Ecology. State generator code designations (LQG/MQG/SQG/XQG) are based on Washington's dangerous waste rules (LQG= large quantity generator, MQG=medium quantity generator, SQG=small quantity generator, and XQG=non-generator). The SQG total is only those SQGs that have ID numbers. The XQGs have ID numbers but reported no waste in 2020.

HandlerId	Handler Name	Street Address	City	State	Zip	State Generator Code
WAD988499968	The Estate of Don Oline	1915 MARINE VIEW DR	TACOMA	WA	98422	LQG
WAH000044548	Penhall Co Tacoma	2323 E Q St #1	Tacoma	WA	98421	LQG
WAH000050638	US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	192ND ST E, BETWEEN 38TH AVE AND CANYON RD	SPANAWAY	WA	98387	LQG
WAR000011445	Saint Gobain Performance Plastics Puyall	507 N LEVEE RD	PUYALLUP	WA	98371	LQG
WAH000034739	FEDEX FREIGHT INC TACOMA	3216 70TH AVE E	FIFE	WA	98424	LQG
WAH000024905	Specialty Products Inc	2410 104th St Ct S Ste D	Lakewood	WA	98499	LQG
WAH000018507	Cornforth Campbell Motors Inc	107 3RD ST SE	PUYALLUP	WA	98372	LQG
WAH000057860	Holman Logistics S1	2701 142nd Ave E Ste 300	Sumner	WA	98390	LQG
WAD009252719	US Oil & Refining Co	3001 MARSHALL AVE	TACOMA	WA	98421	LQG
WAD009241803	Bradken Atlas	3021 S Wilkeson St	Tacoma	WA	98409	LQG
WAH000028713	Bellmont Cabinet Company	13610 52nd St E	Sumner	WA	98390	LQG
WAH000024450	Milgard Manufacturing Inc Pultrusion Div	2935 70TH AVE E	TACOMA	WA	98424	LQG
WAD020257945	Burlington Environmental LLC Tacoma	1701 E ALEXANDER AVE	TACOMA	WA	98421	LQG
WAD988477873	Thriftway Properties LLC	608 N 1st St	TACOMA	WA	98403	LQG
WAH000046695	Amazon.com Services, LLC - BFI1	1800 140TH AVE E	SUMNER	WA	98390	LQG
WAH000036320	SUPERLON PLASTICS CO INC	2116 TAYLOR WAY	TACOMA	WA	98421	LQG

HandlerId	Handler Name	Street Address	City	State	Zip	State Generator Code
WAH000046929	Amazon.com Services, LLC - BF13	2700 Center Dr	DuPont	WA	98327	LQG
WAD981774151	Tacoma Dry Cleaners Inc	7502 CUSTER RD W	Lakewood	WA	98467	LQG
WAR000000950	Stripe Rite Inc	1725 137TH AVE E	SUMNER	WA	98390	LQG
WAD980984025	Fircrest Village Cleaners	1105 A Regents Blvd	Fircrest	WA	98466	LQG
WAD980984025	Fircrest Village Cleaners	1105 A Regents Blvd	Fircrest	WA	98466	LQG
WAD988482592	Boeing Company Frederickson	18001 CANYON RD E	PUYALLUP	WA	98373	LQG
WA0000148734	Arclin Surfaces Inc	2144 Milwaukee Way	Tacoma	WA	98421	LQG
WAH000030763	Apply A Line	175 Roy Rd SW Bldg C	Pacific	WA	98047	LQG
WAR000004879	Trident Seafoods Corp Tacoma	401 ALEXANDER AVE BLDG 592	TACOMA	WA	98421	LQG
WAD988478723	Northwest Etch Technology Inc Tacoma	2601 S HOOD ST	TACOMA	WA	98409	LQG
WAH000006213	PM Testing Lab Inc Pacific Hwy	3921 PACIFIC HWY E	TACOMA	WA	98424	LQG
WAD078216405	Multicare Medical Center	315 M L KING JR WAY	TACOMA	WA	98405	LQG
WAH000015016	Test America Tacoma	5755 8th St E	Tacoma	WA	98424	LQG
WAD144258779	SSA Terminals Tacoma LLC	1675 LINCOLN AVE, Transfer Facility	TACOMA	WA	98421	LQG
WAH000055679	Amazon.com Services LLC (DSE7)	2201 140th Ave E Ste 800	Sumner	WA	98390	LQG
WAH000012492	United Parcel Service Pacific	244 ROY RD SE	PACIFIC	WA	98047	LQG
WAD988504668	Clover Park Technical College	4500 STEILACOOM BLVD SW	TACOMA	WA	98499	LQG
WAH000052990	UPS Port of Tacoma	5200 12th St E Bldg B	Tacoma	WA	98424	LQG
WAD067166397	General Metals of Tacoma	1902 Marine View Dr	Tacoma	WA	98422	LQG
WAD988522603	Toray Composites Materials America	19002 50TH AVE E	TACOMA	WA	98446	LQG
WAD980980593	WA UW Tacoma Branch Campus	1920 S C ST	TACOMA	WA	98402	LQG
WAD980835771	General Plastics Mfg Co Tacoma	4910 BURLINGTON WAY	TACOMA	WA	98409	LQG
WA9214053465	Joint Base Lewis McChord	Bldg 2012 Liggett Ave Box 339500 MS 17	Joint Base Lewis-McChord	WA	98433	LQG
WAD008958357	McFarland Cascade Pole & Lumber Co	1640 E MARC ST	TACOMA	WA	98421	LQG
WAD981769110	Emerald Services, Inc. - Tacoma Facility	1825 ALEXANDER AVE	TACOMA	WA	98421	LQG

HandlerId	Handler Name	Street Address	City	State	Zip	State Generator Code
WAD000643262	Shore Terminal LLC Tacoma	250 E D St	Tacoma	WA	98421	LQG
WAH000057995	415 St Helens Apts LLC	415 St Helens Ave	Tacoma	WA	98402	LQG
WAR000009399	Absher Const	1001 SHAW RD SE	PUYALLUP	WA	98372	LQG
WAD982821332	AIM Aerospace Sumner Inc	1516 FRYAR AVE	SUMNER	WA	98390	LQG
WAD981764434	Manke Lumber Co Inc Sumner	13702 Stewart Rd	SUMNER	WA	98390	LQG
WAD083734780	Carlson Formetec Inc	2202 A ST	TACOMA	WA	98042	MQG
WAH000053658	JB Hunt Transportation	1815 136th Ave	Sumner	WA	98390	MQG
WAH000050082	Elks Temple Properties LLC	565 BROADWAY	TACOMA	WA	98402	MQG
WAD009253782	Globe Machine Manufacturing Co	701 E D ST	TACOMA	WA	98421	MQG
WAD988477261	Spectra Laboratories Inc	2221 ROSS WAY	TACOMA	WA	98421	MQG
WAH000056900	Bethel School District	5625 192nd St E	Spanaway	WA	98387	MQG
WAH000057360	JB HUNT	540 142ND AVE E	SUMNER	WA	98390	MQG
WAR000009969	Home Depot 4709	303 35TH AVE	PUYALLUP	WA	98374	MQG
WAR000010009	Home Depot 4701	7050 TACOMA MALL BLVD	TACOMA	WA	98409	MQG
WAH000012674	Home Depot 4720	4602 S CENTER ST	TACOMA	WA	98409	MQG
WAH000024277	Home Depot 4728	5120 Borgen Blvd	Gig Harbor	WA	98332	MQG
WAH000035450	DBA Ozark Automotive Dist #26	1602 INDUSTRIAL PARK WAY	PUYALLUP	WA	98371	MQG
WAR000011411	Greenwood Motorlines dba R&L Carriers	2150 48TH AVE CT E	FIFE	WA	98424	MQG
WAH000031854	Home Depot USA HD 4747	101 E 52nd St	Tacoma	WA	98445	MQG
WAH000028546	Home Depot HD 8562	9602 214th Ave	Bonney Lake	WA	98391	MQG
WAH000056165	Unigen Inc Tacoma	2121 S State St Ste 400	Tacoma	WA	98405	MQG
WAH000046947	Milgard Manufacturing Inc - Fiberglass	1010 54th Ave E	Tacoma	WA	98424	MQG
WAH000051224	Office Depot Inc Sumner	2500 142ND AVE E	SUMNER	WA	98390	MQG
WAH000048875	Milgard Vinyl Corp Fife	1001 54th Ave E	Fife	WA	98424	MQG
WAH000004242	Performance Radiator Tacoma	2705 S Tacoma Way Ste D	Tacoma	WA	98409	MQG
WAH000034591	NORMS TRUCK INC	361 ROY RD SW	PACIFIC	WA	98047	MQG
WAH000039627	GKN Aerospace Sumner	1725 Puyallup St Ste 200	Sumner	WA	98390	MQG

HandlerId	Handler Name	Street Address	City	State	Zip	State Generator Code
WAH000026614	XPO Logistics Freight Inc	7211 28th St E	Fife	WA	98424	MQG
WAH000036160	Northwest Traffic Inc Edgewood	622 W VALLEY HWY E	EDGEWOOD	WA	98372	MQG
WAD060033024	PROGRESS RAIL SERVICES	4012 SR 509 S FRONTAGE RD	TACOMA	WA	98421	MQG
WAH000052438	CarMax Auto Superstores W Coast Inc	202 Valley Ave NW	Puyallup	WA	98371	MQG
WAD071834287	Saint Joseph Medical Center	1717 S J ST	TACOMA	WA	98405	MQG
WAH000050866	HR Acquisition I Corporation	1112 6th Ave	Tacoma	WA	98405	MQG
WAH000046848	Northwest Precast	212 10TH ST SE	PUYALLUP	WA	98372	MQG
WAD071836019	Pacific Lutheran University	121ST & PARK AVE	TACOMA	WA	98447	MQG
WAD988470159	EMIN Puyallup	12314 MERIDIAN ST E STE D	PUYALLUP	WA	98373	MQG
WAH000049647	Electronic Recyclers International	3901 150th Ave Ct E	Sumner	WA	98390	MQG
WAD980975221	BNSF Railway Company Tacoma	610 E 21st St	TACOMA	WA	98421	MQG
WAD043451038	Seaport Sound Terminal LLC	2628 MARINE VIEW DR	TACOMA	WA	98422	MQG
WAH000013961	Chevron 208760	17305 MERIDIAN E	PUYALLUP	WA	98375	MQG
WAH000054618	Nordstrom Inc 006	4502 S Steele #800	Tacoma	WA	98409	MQG
WAH000013946	Chevron 207051	18321 HWY 410 E	BONNEY LAKE	WA	98390	MQG
WAH000035136	CHEVRON 307178	1275 CENTER DR	DUPONT	WA	98327	MQG
WAD055498232	Western Wood Preserving Co	1313 ZEHNDER ST	SUMNER	WA	98390	MQG
WAD180330961	UPS Tacoma	5001 20TH ST E	TACOMA	WA	98424	MQG
WAD079257119	University of Puget Sound	1500 N WARNER ST	TACOMA	WA	98416	MQG
WA1360007271	VA PSHCS American Lake Division	VETERANS DR AMERICAN LAKE	TACOMA	WA	98493	MQG
WAH000027979	Target Store 0341	3320 S 23rd St	Tacoma	WA	98405	MQG
WAH000026642	Target Store 0342	3310 S Meridian	Puyallup	WA	98373	MQG
WAH000054112	WILCOX FARMS INC	40400 HARTS LAKE VALLEY RD S	ROY	WA	98580	MQG
WAH000026688	Target Store 0349	5618 Lakewood Town Center Blvd	Lakewood	WA	98499	MQG
WAH000026804	Target Store 1957	9400 192nd Ave E	Bonney Lake	WA	98390	MQG

HandlerId	Handler Name	Street Address	City	State	Zip	State Generator Code
WAD988484390	Nordlund Boat Co Marine View Dr	1626 MARINE VIEW DR	TACOMA	WA	98422	MQG
WAH000018473	Rainier Woodworking Co	2615 S 80TH ST	TACOMA	WA	98409	MQG
WAD000641522	Phillips 66 Co - South Tacoma	520 E D ST	TACOMA	WA	98421	MQG
WAD002290534	Founders Choice	6002 MCKINLEY AVE E	TACOMA	WA	98404	MQG
WAH000044499	Pierce Cnty Public Works & Util Rd Maint	4812 196th St E	Spanaway	WA	98387	MQG
WAH000026757	Target Store 1205	11400 51st Ave NW	Gig Harbor	WA	98332	MQG
WAH000033693	Target Store 2136	10302 156th St E	Puyallup	WA	98375	MQG
WAH000057260	Thermo Fisher Scientific	14302 24th St E	Sumner	WA	98390-9661	MQG
WAH000017061	Walmart Supercenter 3218	20307 Mountain Hwy E	Spanaway	WA	98387	MQG
WAH000043064	Carlisle Construction Materials INC	19727 57th Ave E	Puyallup	WA	98375	MQG
WAD988484796	Good Samaritan Hospital	407 14TH AVE SE	PUYALLUP	WA	98372	MQG
WAH000024491	Walmart Supercenter 5041	19205 SR 410 E	Bonney Lake	WA	98390	MQG
WAR000004382	Walmart Supercenter 2403	310 31ST AVE SE	PUYALLUP	WA	98374	MQG
WAH000029198	Walmart Supercenter 3525	16502 Meridian E	Puyallup	WA	98374	MQG
WAH000057905	FRED MEYER INC UST 478934	349 VALLEY AVE NW	PUYALLUP	WA	98371	MQG
WAH000041939	Walmart Supercenter 4137	1965 S UNION AVE	TACOMA	WA	98405	MQG
WAH000029649	Walmart Supercenter 3537	7001 Bridgeport Way W	Lakewood	WA	98499	MQG
WAH000000380	Lowes Home Centers LLC 0026	2701 S ORCHARD ST	TACOMA	WA	98466	MQG
WAH000004408	Harborlands 2C LLC	2216 E 11TH ST	TACOMA	WA	98421	MQG
WAD114685373	Tacoma Public Utilities Tacoma Power	3628 S 35TH ST	TACOMA	WA	98409	MQG
WAH000050564	Lowes Home Centers LLC 1081	5115 100TH ST SW	LAKEWOOD	WA	98499	MQG
WAD094633591	Johnson Millwork Inc	2319 S Tacoma Way	Tacoma	WA	98409	MQG
WAD082510595	WestRock CP LLC	801 E PORTLAND AVE	TACOMA	WA	98421	MQG
WAH000050739	Lowes Home Centers LLC 2734	3511 5TH ST SE	PUYALLUP	WA	98374	MQG
WAH000042136	Sherwin Williams 9833	7608 S Tacoma Way	Tacoma	WA	98409	MQG
WAH000008052	SHERWIN WILLIAMS CO 8088	3814 S CEDAR ST	TACOMA	WA	98409	MQG

HandlerId	Handler Name	Street Address	City	State	Zip	State Generator Code
WAH000050796	Lowes Home Centers LLC 2895	19911 S PRAIRIE RD E	BONNEY LAKE	WA	98391	MQG
WAH000033909	Sterling Reference Laboratories	2617 E L ST Ste A	Tacoma	WA	98421	MQG
WAH000052850	CARLSON PAVING PRODUCTS INC 50TH AVE E	18425 50TH AVE E	TACOMA	WA	98446	MQG
WAH000045776	SAFEWAY Store 544	21301 HWY 410	BONNEY LAKE	WA	98391	MQG
WAH000022006	JR Reding and Refinishing Corp dba JR	3005 Chandler	Tacoma	WA	98409	MQG
WAD981772080	Bates Technical College South Campus	2201 S 78TH ST	TACOMA	WA	98409	MQG
WAH000057985	Amazon com Services LLC DWA9	3711 142nd Ave E	Sumner	WA	98390	MQG
WAH000011973	Costco Wholesale 95	2219 S 37TH ST	TACOMA	WA	98409	MQG
WAH000038140	COSTCO WHOLESALE DEPOT 171	4000 142ND AVE E STE B	SUMNER	WA	98390	MQG
WAH000031656	Costco Wholesale 624	10990 Harbor Hill Dr	Gig Harbor	WA	98335	MQG
WAH000012559	Costco Wholesale 660	1201 39TH AVE SW	PUYALLUP	WA	98374	MQG
WAH000000091	COSTCO BUSINESS CENTER 767	3900 20TH ST E	FIFE	WA	98424	MQG
WAH000054650	Costco Wholesale #1278	9801 204th Ave E	Bonney Lake	WA	98391	MQG
WAD071852545	Western Washington Fair Assoc	110 9TH AVE SW	PUYALLUP	WA	98371	MQG
WAD988468690	Precision Tune Auto Care Tacoma	303 S 72nd St	Tacoma	WA	98408	SQG
WAH000021420	Modern Door & Millwork Inc	10729 A St S	Tacoma	WA	98444	SQG
WAD988521571	Veterans Independent Ent of WA	4630 16TH ST E STE B15	FIFE	WA	98424	SQG
WAH000041538	West Marine 00024	3212 20th St E	Fife	WA	98424	SQG
WAH000041790	ST ANTHONY HOSPITAL	11567 CANTERWOOD BLVD	GIG HARBOR	WA	98332	SQG
WAH000041626	West Marine Express 05536	3119 Judson St, STE A	Gig Harbor	WA	98335	SQG
WAH000043312	Hydraulic Repair & Design Corp Puyallup	701 N LEVEE RD	PUYALLUP	WA	98371	SQG
WA0000073361	WA AGR	11 SCHUSTER PKWY LAB ONLY	TACOMA	WA	98402	SQG
WAD988518072	BP 07053	10216 224TH ST E	GRAHAM	WA	98338	SQG
WAH000054138	BP 07066	5515 38th Ave NW	Gig Harbor	WA	98335	SQG
WAD988511390	UNION PACIFIC RR FIFE	3330 20TH ST E	FIFE	WA	98424	SQG

HandlerId	Handler Name	Street Address	City	State	Zip	State Generator Code
WAD980725568	USAR AMSA 137	401 E Alexander RD PIER 23	TACOMA	WA	98421	SQG
WAD988506010	Rainier Plywood	624 E 15TH ST	TACOMA	WA	98421	SQG
WAH000052693	COMPOSITE SOLUTIONS CORP SUMNER	14810 PUYALLUP ST Ste 100	SUMNER	WA	98390	SQG
WAD981764004	Narrows Plaza	2310 MILDRED ST W	TACOMA	WA	98466	SQG
WA0000049593	Tacoma Fire Boat Station	302 E 11TH ST	TACOMA	WA	98421	SQG
WA0000049619	Tacoma Fire Department Garage	3401B S ORCHARD ST	TACOMA	WA	98466	SQG
WAD988496527	Bakers Automotive	10206 16TH ST E	EDGEWOOD	WA	98372	SQG
WAD070972856	Commercial Sales Inc	6411 PACIFIC HWY E	TACOMA	WA	98424	SQG
WAH000020032	Plumb Signs Inc S 28th	909 S 28TH	Tacoma	WA	98221	SQG
WAD027542935	Lianga Pacific Inc	2120 PORT OF TACOMA RD	TACOMA	WA	98421	SQG
WAH000056235	Elite Resurfacing (Atkinson Investment Inc)	402 Valley Ave NW, STE 105	Puyallup	WA	98371	SQG
WAH000049683	ePower Systems & Battery Inc	10321 Lakeview Ave SW	Lakewood	WA	98499	SQG
WAH000056590	Petco 260	5700 100th St SW	Lakewood	WA	98499	SQG
WAD003825122	TUCCI & SONS INC	4224 WALLER RD E	TACOMA	WA	98443	SQG
WAH000056770	Arco 7039	10108 194th St E	Graham	WA	98338-9868	SQG
WAD988509162	Titus Will Chevrolet of Parkland	11011 PACIFIC AVE	TACOMA	WA	98444	SQG
WAH000050262	Cabelas Puyallup DC	1212 Valley Ave NW	Puyallup	WA	98371	SQG
WAD009253477	Concrete Technology Corp	1123 PORT OF TACOMA RD	TACOMA	WA	98421	SQG
WAH000056515	Petco 1207	5190 Borgen Blvd	Gig Harbor	WA	98332	SQG
WAH000056635	Petco 1214	3717 S Meridian St	Puyallup	WA	98373	SQG
WAH000034144	Wescraft RV & Truck Fife	3402 12th St E	Fife	WA	98424	SQG
WA0000016139	Precision Machine Works	4101 D INDUSTRY DR E	FIFE	WA	98424	SQG
WAD988490421	Precision Machine Works Inc	2024 PUYALLUP AVE	TACOMA	WA	98421	SQG
WAH000056420	Petco 1238	9311 192nd Ave E	Bonney Lake	WA	98391	SQG
WAH000056645	Petco 1245	4028 Tacoma Mall Blvd	Tacoma	WA	98409	SQG
WAH000056615	Petco 1267	5951 Sixth Ave	Tacoma	WA	98406	SQG

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WAH000044408	Niagara Bottling LLC	19820 57th Avenue	Puyallup	WA	98375	SQG
WAH000028686	Praxair Distribution Inc Tacoma 2	480 E 19th St Bldg 104	Tacoma	WA	98421	SQG
WAH000043983	Chihuly Inc	1401 St Paul Ave, Ste 200	Tacoma	WA	98421	SQG
WAD149982308	Macys Tacoma	4502 S STEELE #700	TACOMA	WA	98409	SQG
WAH000009381	Pep Boys 529	12228 MERIDIAN E	PUYALLUP	WA	98373	SQG
WAH000009738	White Cap Ltd Center St	3037 S Center St	Tacoma	WA	98409	SQG
WAD980834543	WA DOC McNeil Island Corrections Center	MCNEIL ISLAND CC	STEILACOOM	WA	98388	SQG
WAD067168492	Meridian Collision Center	15724 MERIDIAN AVE S	PUYALLUP	WA	98373	SQG
WAH000052828	MAJOR WIRE SCREEN MEDICA	7110 26TH ST E	FIFE	WA	98424	SQG
WAH000002089	South Hill Collision Inc II	16318 MERIDIAN S STE D	PUYALLUP	WA	98373	SQG
WAH000022168	Auto Warehousing Co Body Shop	2810 East Marshall Ave, #C	Tacoma	WA	98421	SQG
WA0001013291	Rite Aid 5255	4818 PT FOSDICK DR NW	GIG HARBOR	WA	98335	SQG
WAH000021691	Rite Aid 5256	900 E Meridian Ste 23	Milton	WA	98354	SQG
WA0001013333	Rite Aid 5262	1323 E MAIN AVE	PUYALLUP	WA	98372	SQG
WAH000010926	Rite Aid 5264	11220 E CANYON RD	PUYALLUP	WA	98373	SQG
WAH000010918	Rite Aid 5267	21302 SR 410 E	BONNEY LAKE	WA	98390	SQG
WAH000007419	Rite Aid Corp 5269	1912 N PEARL ST	TACOMA	WA	98406	SQG
WAH000007955	Rite Aid 5271	7041 PACIFIC AVE	TACOMA	WA	98408	SQG
WAH000040186	Rite Aid #5274	15801 Pacific Ave	Tacoma	WA	98444	SQG
WAH000022556	Rite Aid 5275	3840 Bridgeport Way	University Place	WA	98466	SQG
WAH000040179	Rite Aid #5276	1850 S Mildred St	Tacoma	WA	98465	SQG
WAH000020388	Rite Aid 5277	5700 100TH ST SW, Ste 100	LAKEWOOD	WA	98499	SQG
WAH000042970	Pierce County Fire Dist No 3 dba West Pi	9410 39th Ave Ct SW	Lakewood	WA	98499	SQG
WAH000006098	Rite Aid 6194	22311 MOUNTAIN HWY E	SPANAWAY	WA	98387	SQG
WAH000007864	Rite Aid 6232	12811 MERIDIAN ST E	PUYALLUP	WA	98373	SQG

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WAH000039898	Rite Aid #6493	9502 176th St E	Puyallup	WA	98375	SQG
WAH000039843	Rite Aid #6521	22201 Meridian Ave E	Graham	WA	98338	SQG
WAD021828207	Sonoco Products Co 1802 Steele	1802 STEELE AVE	SUMNER	WA	98390	SQG
WAD980978738	DOC Purdy Corrections Ctr	5409 96TH ST NW	GIG HARBOR	WA	98332	SQG
WAD027390111	Master Millwork Inc	11603 CANYON RD E	PUYALLUP	WA	98373	SQG
WAH000052412	Puyallup SD 003 Stahl Jr High School	9610 168th St E	Puyallup	WA	98375	SQG
WAH000052073	Lake Tapps Mini Mart	18215 9th St E	Lake Tapps	WA	98391	SQG
WAD070397955	TOTE Maritime Alaska, LLC	500 E ALEXANDER AVE	TACOMA	WA	98421	SQG
WAH000057135	Custom Choice Door and Millwork LLC	8607 Durango St SW Ste B	Lakewood	WA	98087	SQG
WAD988499174	MC Parcel Delivery Inc	1410 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR WAY	TACOMA	WA	98405	SQG
WAD988521001	St Clare Hospital	11315 BRIDGEPORT WAY SW	TACOMA	WA	98499	SQG
WAH000017806	Cardinal Health	6710 26TH ST E	FIFE	WA	98424	SQG
WA4180090033	USPS Tacoma S Warner St	3825 S WARNER ST	TACOMA	WA	98409	SQG
WAD988493342	Rays Auto Center Tacoma	5445 STEILACOOM BLVD SW	TACOMA	WA	98499	SQG
WAD004902334	Global Metal Works and Erectors Inc	1144 THORNE RD	TACOMA	WA	98421	SQG
WAD982655300	Penske Truck Leasing Co LP	4927 95TH ST SW STE A BLDG 5	TACOMA	WA	98498	SQG
WAD982655243	Penske Truck Leasing Co LP Sumner	2222 TACOMA AVE	SUMNER	WA	98390	SQG
WAD981769169	Penske Truck Leasing Co LP Thorne Rd	1460 THORNE RD	TACOMA	WA	98401	SQG
WAD988502530	Parkland Light & Water Co	12918 PARK AVE	TACOMA	WA	98444	SQG
WAD067549196	JCI Jones Chemicals Inc	1919 MARINE VIEW DR	TACOMA	WA	98422	SQG
WAH000044584	Innovative Repair LLC Transfer Facility	5225 7th St E Bldg 6, Transporter	Fife	WA	98424	SQG
WAR000000109	James Hardie	4615 192ND ST E	TACOMA	WA	98446	SQG
WAH000004903	James Hardie Building Products	18200 50TH AVE E	TACOMA	WA	98446	SQG
WAD981771439	Quality Cleaners	1229 MAIN ST	SUMNER	WA	98390	SQG
WAD981765316	Puyallup School Dist Maint Dept	324 9TH ST NW	PUYALLUP	WA	98371	SQG

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WAH000051310	Jorgenson Peninsula Optical Supply	1901 S Union Ave Ste B1001	Tacoma	WA	98405	SQG
WAD981774102	Puyallup WPCP	2028 RIVER RD	PUYALLUP	WA	98371	SQG
WAH000057490	WA AIR NATIONAL GUARD CAMP MURRAY	103 41st Division Way	Camp Murray	WA	95430	SQG
WAH000037027	Tacoma City Environmental Svs Lab	326 E D St	Tacoma	WA	98421	SQG
WAH000040286	Federal Way Automotive and Radiator	8116 Pacific Hwy E	Tacoma	WA	98422	SQG
WAH000014019	MultiCare Health System Allenmore Hosp	1901 S UNION ST	TACOMA	WA	98405	SQG
WAH000057545	Cummins Inc	1800 Fryar Avenue	Sumner	WA	98390	SQG
WAH000054140	Puget Sound Energy	1001 E. Alexander Ave	TACOMA	WA	98421	SQG
WAD988513347	Chambers Creek STP	10311 CHAMBERS CREEK RD W	UNIVERSITY PLACE	WA	98467	SQG
WAD083360164	J & J Autobody Repair Inc	6813 S TACOMA WAY	TACOMA	WA	98409	SQG
WAH000033580	Frank S Baker Center	316 Martin Luther King Jr Way	Tacoma	WA	98405	SQG
WAH000033599	Mary Bridge Childrens Health Center	311 S L St	Tacoma	WA	98405	SQG
WAH000052610	PMO SBCT Stryker Brigade Combat Team	3700 150th Ave Ct E	Sumner	WA	98390	SQG
WAH000038650	Wild West International LLC	11003 CANYON RD E	PUYALLUP	WA	98373	SQG
WAD027547660	Kay Parks Autobody Tacoma	3102 S 12TH ST	TACOMA	WA	98405	SQG
WAH000047313	UPS Fife	2205 70th Ave	Fife	WA	98424	SQG
WAH000005231	Titus Will Collision Center	2302 S 35TH	TACOMA	WA	98409	SQG
WAH000058320	Partner Oncology Puyallup	1519 3rd St SE Ste 260	Puyallup	WA	98372	SQG
WAH000057355	Safeway 2729	708 Shaw Rd E	Puyallup	WA	98372	SQG
WAH000002261	Truck Rail Handling Inc	457 E 18TH ST	TACOMA	WA	98421	SQG
WAD988501805	Buckley Automotive	336 S RIVER RD	BUCKLEY	WA	98321	SQG
WAR000007930	PSE Frederickson	4714 192ND ST E	TACOMA	WA	98446	SQG
WAH000045792	Safeway Store #3305	15805 Pacific Ave S	Tacoma	WA	98444	SQG
WAH000046034	Safeway Store 1246	6201 6th Ave	Tacoma	WA	98406	SQG
WAH000046108	SAFEWAY Store 1436	1624 72ND ST E	TACOMA	WA	98404	SQG
WAH000046116	Safeway Store 1437	1302 S 38th St	Tacoma	WA	98408	SQG

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WAH000044985	SAFEWAY Store 1645	10223 GRAVELLY LAKE DR	LAKEWOOD	WA	98494	SQG
WAD027555465	PSE Tacoma Office	3130 S 38TH ST	TACOMA	WA	98409	SQG
WAD067529024	PSE Puyallup SVC	5807 MILWAUKEE AVE E	PUYALLUP	WA	98372	SQG
WAD040179715	Western State Hospital	9601 STEILACOOM BLVD SE	TACOMA	WA	98498	SQG
WAD980725626	WA ARMY National Guard Camp Murray	CAMP MURRAY ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	TACOMA	WA	98430	SQG
WAH000016378	NC Machinery Company	2603 PACIFIC HWY E	FIFE	WA	98424	SQG
WAH000045071	SAFEWAY Store 1798	11501 CANYON RD E	PUYALLUP	WA	98373	SQG
WAH000045104	Safeway Store 1844	215 Whitesell St NW	Orting	WA	98360	SQG
WAH000045204	SAFEWAY Store 1978	2735 N PEARL ST	TACOMA	WA	98406	SQG
WAH000045240	SAFEWAY Store 2640	13308 MERIDIAN AVE E	PUYALLUP	WA	98373	SQG
WAD003824661	Solid Waste Systems Tacoma	13502 PACIFIC AVE S	TACOMA	WA	98444	SQG
WAD988516852	Miller Paint Co Inc Tacoma	5252 S WASHINGTON ST	TACOMA	WA	98409	SQG
WAH000048114	Miller Paint Company Inc Puyallup	14207 Meridian Ave E Ste 103	Puyallup	WA	98373	SQG
WA0000188706	Caliber Collision Center Fife 2907	3909 PACIFIC HWY E	FIFE	WA	98424	SQG
WAD988486072	Caliber Collision Center Lakewood WA 2925	12424 PACIFIC HWY SW	Lakewood	WA	98499	SQG
WAD988498960	Caliber Collision Center Puyallup River Road 2926	823 RIVER RD	PUYALLUP	WA	98371	SQG
WAD082501735	Caliber Collision Center Tacoma 2920	4112 S WASHINGTON ST	TACOMA	WA	98409	SQG
WAH000049269	Caliber Collision Center Yelm 2927	9015 350th St S	McKenna	WA	98558	SQG
WAH000029455	Jet Door LLC	1832 112th St E	Tacoma	WA	98445	SQG
WAD139400113	Smith Fire Systems Tacoma	1106 54TH AVE E	TACOMA	WA	98424	SQG
WAH000045334	Safeway Store 3228	5616 176th St E	Puyallup	WA	98375	SQG
WAH000045436	Safeway Store 329	1112 S M ST	TACOMA	WA	98405	SQG
WAH000045286	Safeway Store 3321	4831 Point Fosdick Dr NW	Gig Harbor	WA	98335	SQG
WAH000045350	Safeway Store 3424	2411 N Proctor	Tacoma	WA	98408	SQG
WAH000044725	Safeway Store 3545	900 E Meridian, Ste 12	Milton	WA	98354	SQG
WAH000030774	Safeway Store 422	611 S Meridian Ave	Puyallup	WA	98371	SQG

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WAH000045597	Safeway Store 486	3842 Bridgeport Way	Tacoma	WA	98466	SQG
WAD988479465	Tacoma Community College	6501 S 19TH ST	TACOMA	WA	98466	SQG
WAR000010520	Zumar Industries Inc Steele St	12015 STEELE ST	TACOMA	WA	98444	SQG
WAH000054350	Clover Park Technical College	17214 110th Ave E	Puyallup	WA	98375	SQG
WAH000045783	SAFEWAY Store 547	10105 224TH ST E	GRAHAM	WA	98338	SQG
WAH000027283	Safeway Store and Fuel 1594	707 S 56th St	Tacoma	WA	98408	SQG
WAH000054295	RTC Aerospace - Fife Division	7215 45TH STREET CT E	FIFE	WA	98424	SQG
WAH000018846	TACOMA DPU MCMILLIN RES	12650 RESERVOIR RD E	PUYALLUP	WA	98374	SQG
WAD988467080	Tacoma Public Utilities Beltline Div	2601 SR 509 N FRONTAGE RD	TACOMA	WA	98421	SQG
WAD988485405	Tacoma Public Utilities Lagrande Dam	46502 MOUNTAIN HWY E	LA GRANDE	WA	98348	SQG
WAD988476933	Georgia Pacific Gypsum LLC Tacoma	1240 Alexandar Ave	Tacoma	WA	98421	SQG
WAH000056130	CVS Pharmacy 11023	9400 Gravelly Lake Dr SW	Lakewood	WA	98499	SQG
WAH000000067	Kaiser Permanente Tacoma Specialty	209 MARTIN LUTHER KING WAY	TACOMA	WA	98405	SQG
WAD988486239	Caliber Collision Center Canyon Road 2924	8312 CANYON RD E	PUYALLUP	WA	98371	SQG
WAH000012518	Albertsons 0493	104 Military Rd S	Tacoma	WA	98444	SQG
WAD067162586	Jesse Main Yard	1840 MARINE VIEW DR	TACOMA	WA	98422	SQG
WAH000010942	Albertsons 3106	11012 Canyon Rd E Ste 25	Puyallup	WA	98373	SQG
WAH000024358	Albertsons 3411	8611 Steilacoom Blvd SW	Lakewood	WA	98498	SQG
WAH000036562	WA UW CENTER FOR URBAN WATERS	326 E D ST 3RD FLOOR	TACOMA	WA	98421	SQG
WAD988467346	Puyallup School Dist 003 Puyallup Sr HS	105 7TH ST SW	PUYALLUP	WA	98371	SQG
WAD980976468	WA WSU Puyallup Res & Ext Center	7612 PIONEER WAY E	PUYALLUP	WA	98371	SQG
WAH000032630	Albertsons 406	11330 NW 51st Ave	Gig Harbor	WA	98332	SQG
WAH000047576	Peak Dental Tacoma	3602 6th Ave #104	Tacoma	WA	98406	SQG
WAH000056135	Viking Cabinets Inc	24215 Mountain Hwy E	Spanaway	WA	98387	SQG
WAD981770266	Pierce Transit	3701 96TH ST SW	TACOMA	WA	98499	SQG
WA0000998286	FedEx Express TCM	2503 FRANK ALBERT RD BLDG A	FIFE	WA	98424	SQG

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WAD027554070	Titus Will Ford Toyota Sales Inc	3606 S SPRAGUE AVE	TACOMA	WA	98409	SQG
WAH000050232	CARAUSTAR	808 E 26TH ST	TACOMA	WA	98421	SQG
WAH000048721	Pick N Pull Tacoma	2416 112th St S	Tacoma	WA	98499	SQG
WAH000057900	ST Fabrication	13322 142nd Ave E	Orting	WA	98360	SQG
WAD980987101	Cyphers & Kallander	5014 S WASHINGTON ST	TACOMA	WA	98409	SQG
WAD037992500	Bates Technical College Downtown Campus	1101 S YAKIMA AVE	TACOMA	WA	98405	SQG
WAH000056830	Hylebos Marina Inc	1940 MARINE VIEW DR	TACOMA	WA	98422	SQG
WAH000039570	Relia Safe Transport LLC dba RST Hazmat	5225 7TH ST E	Fife	WA	98424	XQG
WAD988482923	Veneer Chip Transport	2205 PACIFIC HWY E	TACOMA	WA	98424	XQG
WAD982653230	Sumner National Auto Parts Inc	16008 60TH ST E	SUMNER	WA	98390	XQG
WAH000043082	T & T Trucking Inc	1107 140th Ave Ct E	Sumner	WA	98390	XQG
WAH000033080	Electric Motor Service & Controls LLC	1928 Milwaukee Way	Tacoma	WA	98421	XQG
WAH000033171	Schilling Graphics	2340 E 11th St	Tacoma	WA	98421	XQG
WAD027535434	Metro Auto Rebuild South	3845 S WARNER ST	TACOMA	WA	98409	XQG
WAH000027276	Swift Transportation Sumner	4720 142nd Ave	Sumner	WA	98390	XQG
WAH000052753	GIG HARBOR SPORTSMAN CLUB	9721 BURNHAM DR NW	GIG HARBOR	WA	98332	XQG
WAH000049057	Genoa Pharmacy in Greater Lakes Med Ctr	9330 59th Ave SW Ste 179	Lakewood	WA	98499	XQG
WAH000033260	Matson Navigation Company of Alaska LLC	1675 Lincoln Ave Bldg 300, TRANSFER FACILITY	Tacoma	WA	98421	XQG
WAH000019935	Qwest Puyallup Power Crew Office	5104 85TH AVE E BLDG 7	PUYALLUP	WA	98372	XQG
WAH000008912	Western Peterbilt LLC	3443 20TH ST E	FIFE	WA	98424	XQG
WAH000015362	PCRCO LLC	17925 MERIDIAN ST E	PUYALLUP	WA	98373	XQG
WAD988489324	LKQ Foster Auto Parts Inc dba LKQ of Was	28520 SR 410 E	BUCKLEY	WA	98321	XQG
WAH000038493	RoadrunnerTransportation Services	3520 142ND AVE E, STE 100	SUMNER	WA	98390	XQG
WAD027532761	Carlson Brothers Jewelers Inc	861 S 38TH ST	TACOMA	WA	98418	XQG
WA4141707154	US DOI NPS Mount Rainier National Park	E END SR 706	LONGMIRE	WA	98397	XQG
WAH000043591	Rogers Rubber Manufacturing Inc	2810 Meridian Ave E	Edgewood	WA	98371	XQG

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WAD988495453	SPECIALTY WOOD MFG	7717 PORTLAND AVE E	TACOMA	WA	98404	XQG
WAD988488359	P+S Painting Inc dba Pederson Painting	4220 112th St E	Tacoma	WA	98446	XQG
WAH000050338	ADT LLC Tacoma	6102 N 9th St Ste 700	Tacoma	WA	98406	XQG
WAH000008292	Guardian Industrial Svcs Inc 99th St E	1813 99TH ST E	TACOMA	WA	98445	XQG
WAD027545664	Lakewood Auto Body Inc	12126 PACIFIC HWY	TACOMA	WA	98499	XQG
WAH000049255	Franklin Pierce SD 402 Early Learning Ct	12223 A St S	Tacoma	WA	98444	XQG
WAD980835102	Franklin Pierce SD Support Services	11807 24TH AVE E	TACOMA	WA	98445	XQG
WAH000056925	SEPA 1 LLC	5709 134TH ST CT E	Puyallup	WA	98373	XQG
WAD982656381	Meridian Square LLC	11916 MERIDIAN S	PUYALLUP	WA	98373	XQG
WAH000050018	Omada International - Sumner Division	14513 32nd St E	Sumner	WA	98390	XQG
WAD980724280	Plaza Cleaners Lakewood	12509 PACIFIC HWY SW	LAKEWOOD	WA	98499	XQG
WAD092875830	Rainier School	2120 RYAN RD	BUCKLEY	WA	98321	XQG
WAD988506812	Metro Freight Systems Inc	805 140TH AVE CT E	SUMNER	WA	98390	XQG
WAD988479846	Modutech Marine Inc	2218 MARINE VIEW DR NE	TACOMA	WA	98422	XQG
WAH000055208	EQ Industrial Services Tacoma Servc Ctr	TRANSFER FACILITY, 5207 1/2 187th Street East	Tacoma	WA	94446	XQG
WAD988514006	Pepsi Beverages Company	3101 S PINE ST	TACOMA	WA	98409	XQG
WAH000042012	USF Reddaway Inc Tacoma	802 E 11TH ST	TACOMA	WA	98421	XQG
WAD009491770	Manke Lumber Co Inc Tacoma Saw Mill	1717 MARINE VIEW DR	TACOMA	WA	98422	XQG
WAD980985402	Tacoma School Dist 10 Bldg & Grounds	3223 S UNION AVE	TACOMA	WA	98409	XQG
WAR000007310	Foss High School	2112 S TYLER ST	TACOMA	WA	98405	XQG
WAR000007377	Wilson High School	1202 N ORCHARD ST	TACOMA	WA	98406	XQG
WAR000011122	Certified Cleaning Svcs Inc	2103 E 112TH ST FRONT SHOP	TACOMA	WA	98445	XQG
WAD053524690	Lincoln High School	701 S 37TH ST	TACOMA	WA	98408	XQG
WAH000052224	FOUNDERS CHOICE INC	1517 S TACOMA WAY	TACOMA	WA	98409	XQG
WAR000007393	Mount Tahoma High School	6227 S TYLER ST	TACOMA	WA	98409	XQG
WAR000007385	Stadium High School	111 N E ST	TACOMA	WA	98403	XQG

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WAH000041673	Arcom Oil Transporter	10013 Lakeview Ave SW	Lakewood	WA	98499	XQG
WAD988515334	Arcom Oil	97TH ST E & 16TH AVE E	TACOMA	WA	98445	XQG
WAH000039221	Fastenal Company	9725 47th Ave SW Bldg 20 Ste A	Lakewood	WA	98499	XQG
WAR000004713	Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railway	513 T20N R2EWM E 1/2	TACOMA	WA	98421	XQG
WA0000998575	Sumner School Dist	19605 104TH ST E	SUMNER	WA	98390	XQG
WAH000056280	Ruston Way Seawall	Ruston Way & N 49th St	Tacoma	WA	98409	XQG
WAH000002030	Relm West Inc Lakewood	4620 95TH SW STE C	LAKEWOOD	WA	98499	XQG
WAH000043770	Combined Carriers dba Machine Carriers	5630 163rd St E	Puyallup	WA	98375	XQG
WAH000053709	Bunzl Seattle	4501 W Valley Hwy E	Sumner	WA	98390	XQG
WAH000049169	American Fast Freight	7400 45TH STREET CT E	FIFE	WA	98424	XQG
WAD075160051	Graymont Western US Inc	1220 ALEXANDER AVE	TACOMA	WA	98421	XQG
WAH000056870	Motive Power Marine E Port Shipyard	401 E Alexander Ave, Lot behind bldg 407	Tacoma	WA	98421	XQG
WAH000057375	Jemstone Grandview	2505 Grandview Dr W	University Place	WA	98466	XQG
WAH000056935	Prairie Pit	1600 Block of Waller Rd	Tacoma	WA	98446-1336	XQG
WAD988475323	Thermo Fluids Inc	1517 PEASE AVE	SUMNER	WA	98390	XQG
WAH000029533	Thermo Fluids Inc Warehouse	14221 29th St E Ste 101	Sumner	WA	98390	XQG
WAR000007229	Thermo Fluids Inc Warehouse Alexander Ave	1851 ALEXANDER AVE	TACOMA	WA	98421	XQG
WAH000019836	Tacoma City Thea Foss Waterway	THEA FOSS WATERWAY N OF SR 509	TACOMA	WA	98421	XQG
WAH000025778	Tacoma City Puyallup River Side Channel	1801 Portland Ave	Tacoma	WA	98421	XQG
WAD159142249	Puyallup School Dist Ferrucci Jr High	3213 WILDWOOD PARK DR	PUYALLUP	WA	98374	XQG
WAR000001743	Burlington Environmental LLC	1629 E ALEXANDER AVE, Upper level	Tacoma	WA	98421	XQG
WAD037991999	Commencement Bay Corrugated	13414 142ND AVE E	ORTING	WA	98360	XQG
WAD027543032	Pacific Functional Fluids LLC	2244 PORT OF TACOMA RD	TACOMA	WA	98421	XQG
WA0000915355	Frederickson Power LP	18610 50TH AVE E	TACOMA	WA	98446	XQG

HandlerId	Handler Name	Street Address	City	State	Zip	State Generator Code
WAD153822028	Maximum Performance Inc	16603 MERIDIAN E	PUYALLUP	WA	98375	XQG
WAD980979553	Cornforth Campbell Motors Inc Body Shop	200 E PIONEER AVE	PUYALLUP	WA	98372	XQG
WAD980987226	CC Motors North Inc	407 MAIN AVE E	PUYALLUP	WA	98372	XQG
WAH000051124	Taft Properties LLC	1201 PUYALLUP AVE	TACOMA	WA	98421	XQG
WAH000012898	PSE Buckley	600 N RIVER AVE	BUCKLEY	WA	98321	XQG
WAD089344246	Linde Inc Fife	2902 20TH ST E	FIFE	WA	98424	XQG
WAD980511729	Petroleum Reclaiming Service Inc	3003 TAYLOR WAY	TACOMA	WA	98421	XQG
WAD982651473	Puyallup City Parks Department	1201 4TH ST NW	PUYALLUP	WA	98371	XQG
WAD988500625	Puyallup Public Works	1100 39TH AVE SE	PUYALLUP	WA	98374	XQG
WAD988467361	Puyallup School Dist 003 Ballou Jr High	9916 136TH ST E	PUYALLUP	WA	98373	XQG
WAD100567460	Puyallup School Dist Aylen Junior High	101 15TH ST SW	PUYALLUP	WA	98371	XQG
WAT540012671	Qwest Corporation W00260	317 3RD ST SW	PUYALLUP	WA	98371	XQG
WAD980985253	Qwest Corporation W00681 & W00B69	7850 S TRAFTON	TACOMA	WA	98409	XQG
WAH000022735	Qwest Corporation W0070Q	5018 85th Ave E	Puyallup	WA	98371	XQG
WAH000019109	Multicare Health System IS Building	124 TACOMA AVE S	TACOMA	WA	98402	XQG
WAH000026432	PRO VAC	6622 112th ST E	PUYALLUP	WA	98737	XQG
WAH000049752	UPS Sumner	4123 142th Ave E	Sumner	WA	98390	XQG
WAH000053595	Alaska West Express Inc Tacoma	2902 Taylor Way, Transporter	Tacoma	WA	98421	XQG
WAD988471744	Peninsula Light Co	13315 GOODNOUGH DR NW	GIG HARBOR	WA	98335	XQG
WAD988467387	Puyallup School Dist 003 Trans Dept	323 12TH ST NW	PUYALLUP	WA	98371	XQG
WAD988484580	Time Oil Co Fife St	3011 S FIFE ST	TACOMA	WA	98409	XQG
WAD981773849	US EPA Time Oil Tmt System 12a	3018 FIFE ST	TACOMA	WA	98406	XQG
WAH000057200	Heritage Crystal Clean LLC	9612 47th Ave SW	Lakewood	WA	98499	XQG
WAH000016212	Heritage Crystal Clean LLC D St	1901 E D St	Tacoma	WA	98421	XQG
WAH000028604	Core and Main LP	602 Valley Ave NE	Puyallup	WA	98371	XQG
WAH000033008	Northstar Chemical Inc	1919 Marine View Dr Ste B	Tacoma	WA	98422	XQG
WAD988487757	CHEVRON 97135	5319 20TH ST E	TACOMA	WA	98424	XQG

HandlerId	Handler Name	Street Address	City	State	Zip	State Generator Code
WAD988489563	CHEVRON 94860	11722 MERIDIAN S	PUYALLUP	WA	98371	XQG
WAD988509121	Former Unocal 351437	7051 PACIFIC AVE	TACOMA	WA	98408	XQG
WAD988482154	Chevron 95851	17519 PACIFIC AVE	SPANAWAY	WA	98387	XQG
WAD988485652	Chevron 93914	4401 S 19TH ST	TACOMA	WA	98405	XQG
WAD988497798	Automotive Specialists	11111 GOLDEN GIVEN RD E	TACOMA	WA	98445	XQG
WAH000023921	Medley Vacant Property	3819 Center St	Tacoma	WA	98409	XQG
WAH000018432	Rainier Lighting & Electric Supply Inc	12511 PACIFIC HWY SW	LAKEWOOD	WA	98499	XQG
WAD988491668	Tacoma Tent & Awning Co Inc	121 N G ST	TACOMA	WA	98403	XQG
WAH000052080	Nordlund Boat Co Inc Tacoma	2408 Port of Tacoma Rd	Tacoma	WA	98421	XQG
WAH000018747	Carlile Transportation Systems LLC	2301 Taylor Way Transporter	Tacoma	WA	98421	XQG
WAD097249411	Phillips 66 Co Tacoma Terminal - North	516 E D ST	TACOMA	WA	98421	XQG
WAD988467379	Puyallup School Dist 003 Kalles Jr High	515 3RD ST SE	PUYALLUP	WA	98372	XQG
WAD988505483	Puyallup School Dist Warehouse	8723 112TH ST E	PUYALLUP	WA	98373	XQG
WAH000019158	WA AGR King 3	45224B 284TH AVE SE	ENUMCLAW	WA	98022	XQG
WAD988523684	WA AGR Pierce 1	7611 PIONEER WAY E LOT 1104	PUYALLUP	WA	98371	XQG
WAH000055424	GEODIS	14801 Spring Street	Lakewood	WA	98439	XQG
WAD002799260	Lynden Transport Inc	5410 12TH ST E	FIFE	WA	98424	XQG
WA0000932665	Miller Paint Co Inc - Gig Harbor	6876 KIMBALL DR	GIG HARBOR	WA	98335	XQG
WAD075744748	Pierce College Ft Steilacoom	9401 FARWEST DR SW	Lakewood	WA	98498	XQG
WAH000000224	Pierce College Puyallup	1601 39TH AVE SE	PUYALLUP	WA	98374	XQG
WAH000004770	Fife Vehicle Div & Dept of Public Works	3725 PACIFIC HWY E	FIFE	WA	98424	XQG
WA0000284273	Flowserve Corporation	2007 STEWART ST	TACOMA	WA	98421	XQG
WAD988474144	WA DOT Narrows Bridge	SR 16 Tacoma Narrows Bridge	TACOMA	WA	98406	XQG
WAH000009001	Hood St Reservoir	3110 I ST S	TACOMA	WA	98409	XQG
WAH000022650	Tacoma Power Pearl Substation	2312 N Pearl St	Tacoma	WA	98406	XQG
WAD988523445	Tacoma Public Utilities Loveland Center	3002 224TH ST E	GRAHAM	WA	98338	XQG
WAH000041814	Tacoma Public Utilities SW Substation	4124 S 74th St	Tacoma	WA	98409	XQG

HandlerId	Handler Name	Street Address	City	State	Zip	State Generator Code
WAH000051778	TACOMA Public Utilities Water Dept	11617 214TH AVE E	SUMNER	WA	98390	XQG
WAH000022634	Tacoma Water Bismark Standpipe	819 E 64th St	Tacoma	WA	98404	XQG
WAD000641720	Olympic Pipe Line Co Tacoma DF	706 E F ST	TACOMA	WA	98421	XQG
WAR000001164	Olympic Pipe Line Co Tacoma Station	4420 180TH ST E	SPANAWAY	WA	98387	XQG
WAD981768021	Dept of Public Assembly Fac Tacoma Dome	2727 E D ST	TACOMA	WA	98421	XQG
WAH000042913	ICON Materials	1508 VALENTINE AVE SE	PACIFIC	WA	98047	XQG
WAH000019786	Clover Park High School	11023 GRAVELLY LAKE DR SW	LAKEWOOD	WA	98499	XQG
WAH000023234	CLOVER PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT 400	9219 LAKEWOOD DR SW ASC	LAKEWOOD	WA	98499	XQG
WAH000019794	Lakes High School	10320 FARWEST DR	LAKEWOOD	WA	98499	XQG
WAD980511851	WA UW Pack Forest Facility	9010 453RD ST E	EATONVILLE	WA	98328	XQG
WAD010187896	Point Ruston LLC	Ruston Way & N 51st St	Tacoma	WA	98407	XQG
WAH000050893	Regence Blue Shield	1501 Market St	Tacoma	WA	98402	XQG
WAH000037559	Dayton Superior Corp Sumner	13605 52nd St E	Sumner	WA	98390	XQG
WAH000052422	Puyallup SD 003 Emerald Ridge HS	12405 184TH ST E	PUYALLUP	WA	98374	XQG
WAD988505475	Puyallup School Dist Print Shop	211 10TH ST SE	PUYALLUP	WA	98372	XQG
WAD988467353	Puyallup School Dist Rogers HS	12801 86TH AVE E	PUYALLUP	WA	98373	XQG
WAH000057245	Sunrise Elementary	2323 39th Ave SE	Puyallup	WA	98374	XQG
WAH000051693	MIDLAND AUTO WRECKING FORMER	10324 PORTLAND AVE E	TACOMA	WA	98445	XQG
WAD988500302	Consolidated Press Tacoma	2521A PACIFIC HWY E	TACOMA	WA	98424	XQG
WAH000039211	Northern Environmental LLC	7517 Portland Ave E Ste B	Tacoma	WA	98404	XQG
WAD094629367	Glenn Springs Holdings Inc	709 ALEXANDER AVE	TACOMA	WA	98421	XQG
WAD009242314	OCCIDENTAL CHEMICAL CORP	605 ALEXANDER AVE	TACOMA	WA	98421	XQG
WA0000758979	Occidental Chemical Pitarcik	PACIFIC HWY E & PORT OF TACOMA	TACOMA	WA	98424	XQG
WAD988475190	Fairweatherr Masonry Co Inc	400 142nd Ave E	Sumner	WA	98390	XQG
WAD988467395	Puyallup School Dist Edgemont JH	10909 24 ST E	PUYALLUP	WA	98372	XQG
WAD009484049	Dickson Co	3315 S PINE ST Transporter	TACOMA	WA	98409	XQG

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WAH000052404	Port of Tacoma Port Parcel 2	1001 Alexander Ave	Tacoma	WA	98421	XQG
WAD980984850	TACOMA PORT MAINTENANCE FACILITY	802 PORT CENTER RD	TACOMA	WA	98401	XQG
WAD988507562	William Drury Co	2220 E 11TH ST	TACOMA	WA	98421	XQG
WAH000054832	Sound Transit Steilacoom Blvd SW	3980 Steilacoom Blvd SW	Lakewood	WA	98498	XQG
WAH000049999	SOUND TRANSIT TACOMA LINK OPS	802 E 25TH ST	TACOMA	WA	98421	XQG
WAD000642157	Northwest Pipeline GP Sumner CS	3104 166TH AV E	SUMNER	WA	98390	XQG
WAH000004747	Baker Manufacturing Inc Puyallup	11121 VALLEY AVE E	PUYALLUP	WA	98372	XQG
WAH000044552	Atlas Supply INC	4823 95th St SW, Ste B	Lakewood	WA	98499	XQG
WAD009260050	Buffelen Woodworking Co	1901 TAYLOR WAY	TACOMA	WA	98421	XQG
WAH000047370	PACIFIC NORTHWEST TERMINALS INC	1749 Marine View Dr Transfer Facility	Tacoma	WA	98422	XQG
WAD067661553	Safe Boats International Tacoma	401 ALEXANDER AVE BLDG 326	TACOMA	WA	98421	XQG
WAD988485470	Rolfs Import Auto Service	3122 96TH ST S	TACOMA	WA	98409	XQG
WAD988472239	Rainier Veneer Inc	8220 EUSTIS HUNT RD	SPANAWAY	WA	98387	XQG
WAD982658122	Bethel High School	22215 38TH AVE E	SPANAWAY	WA	98387	XQG
WAD085196053	Bethel School Dist No 403	516 E 176TH	SPANAWAY	WA	98387	XQG
WAH000021097	Bethel SD Spanaway Lake High School	1305 168th St E	Spanaway	WA	98387	XQG
WAD988471439	Bethel Public Schools 403 Transp Dept	4015 E 224TH ST	SPANAWAY	WA	98387	XQG
WAD988506903	EcoLube Recovery LLC	401 E ALEXANDER AVE Bldg 407, Bay 10	TACOMA	WA	98421	XQG
WAH000057920	EcoLube Recovery Puyallup	213 10TH ST SE	PUYALLUP	WA	98372-3404	XQG

Inventory of Listed Hazardous Sites

The Hazardous Sites List is published by the Washington State Department of Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program. It includes all sites that have been assessed and ranked using the Washington Ranking Method. Also listed are National Priorities List (NPL) sites. Additions to the list, changes in remedial status of sites on the list, and removals from the list are published twice a year in February and August.

[Hazardous Sites List for- February 24, 2021 \(wa.gov\)](#)

Offsite Handler Id	Offsite Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip
AK2170027245	US - NARL	N71 19 30 W156 41 00	BARROW	AK	99723
AK9690330742	USDHS/USCG Base Support Kodiak	Anton Larson by Rd/Rezanof Hwy	KODIAK	AK	99619
AK9690502001	US DOT FAA ARTCC ZAN	700 N BONIFACE PKWY	ANCHORAGE	AK	99506
AKD000834861	CROWLEY MARINE SERVICES	940 THIRD STREET	KOTZEBUE	AK	99752
AKD002848372	Weaver Brothers Inc	1611 East First Avenue	Anchorage	AK	99501
AKD002848372	WEAVER BROTHERS, INC.	1611 E. 1ST AVENUE	ANCHORAGE	AK	99501
AKD003845526	NORTHERN AIR CARGO	3900 W. INT'L AIRPORT ROAD	ANCHORAGE	AK	99502
AKD980665061	NANA LYNDEN LOGISTICS	6441 SOUTH AIRPORT PLACE, P.O. BOX 1230	ANCHORAGE	AK	99502
AKD981767403	ALASKA RAILROAD CORPORATION	327 WEST SHIP CREEK AVENUE	ANCHORAGE	AK	99501
AKD983066390	TECK ALASKA INC (9056-9056)(RE	RED DOG MINE	KOTZEBUE	AK	99752-0000
AKD983075557	EVERTS AIR CARGO	P.O. Box 60908	Fairbanks	AK	99706
AKR000004184	EMERALD ALASKA			AK	99501
AKR000005611	Carlile Transportation Systems Inc	1800 East 1st Avenue	Anchorage	AK	99501
AKR000005611	CARLILE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS, INC.	1800 E 1ST AVE	ANCHORAGE	AK	99501
AKR000200105	ALASKA MARINE TRUCKING LLC	100 MOUNT ROBERTS ST	JUNEAU	AK	99801
AKR000200295	Alaska Central Express, Inc.	5901 Lockheed Ave.	Anchorage	AK	99502
ALD067138891	Robbie D Wood Incorporated	1051 Old Warrior River Road	Dolomite	AL	35061
ALD981020894	CLEAN EARTH OF ALABAMA	402 WEBSTER CHAPEL ROAD	GLENCOE	AL	35905
ALR000007237	ACTION RESOURCES INC	14935 ALABAMA HWY 91	HANCEVILLE	AL	35077
ALR000007237	Action Resources Incorporated	40 County Road 517	Hanceville	AL	35077
ALR000007237	ACTION RESOURCES, INC.	40 COUNTY ROAD 517	HANCEVILLE	AL	35077
ARD069748192	CLEAN HARBORS EL DORADO , LLC	309 American Circle	EL DORADO	AR	71730
ARD069748192	TERIS LLC	309 AMERICAN CIRCLE	EL DORADO	AR	71730
AZR000003681	Thermo Fluids, Inc	4301 W Jefferson Street	Phoenix	AZ	85043
AZR000516211	SALT RIVER EXTRACTION TRANSPORTATION	3230 E. BROADWAY	PHEONIX	AZ	85040
AZT050010008	CHEMICAL TRANSPORTATION INC	11105 N CASA GRANDE HWY	RILLITO	AZ	85654
CAD006912620	Matson Navigation Company	P. O. BOX 7452	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	94120

Offsite Handler Id	Offsite Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip
CAD008488025	PHIBRO TECH, INC.	8851 Dice Road	SANTA FE SPRINGS	CA	90670
CAD082699562	NRC Environmental Services	20500 Richmond Beach Dr.	Seattle	WA	98177
CAD980891352	STERICYCLE, INC. - VERNON	2775 E 26TH ST	VERNON	CA	90058
CAD981692809	DILLARD ENVIRONMENTAL INC.	3291 BYER RD	BYRON	CA	94514
CAD982463994	CHEMICAL TRANSFER COMPANY INC	3105 S El Dorado Ave #B	Stockton	CA	95206
CAD982523433	DILLARD ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	3120 CAMINO DIABLO	BYRON	CA	94514
CAD983609678	Black Gold Indsutries	527 North Rice Avenue	BYRON	CA	94514
CAD983609678	BLACK GOLD TRANSPORT	527 N. RICE AVENUE	Oxnard	CA	93030
CAD983620402	Advanced Cleanup Technologies	20928 LAMBERTON AVENUE	OXNARD	CA	93030
CAR000030114	NRC ENVIRONMENTAL	1605 FERRY PT	CARSON	CA	90810
CAR000030114	NRC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.	1605 FERRY POINT	ALAMEDA	CA	94501
CAR000070540	Advanced Chemical Transport	600 Iowa St	ALAMEDA	CA	94501
CAR000070540	ADVANCED CHEMICAL TRANSPORT INC	1210 ELKO DRIVE	ALAMEDA	CA	94501
CAR000157511	Mesa Environmental	1444 East Burnett Street	ALAMEDA	CA	94501
CAR000179747	Ingenium	2255 Barham Driver	Redlands	CA	92373
CAR000179747	INGENIUM GROUP LLC	2255 BARHAM DR STE A	SUNNYVALE	CA	94089
CAT000624247	M.P. Environmental Services	3400 Manor St	SUNNYVALE	CA	94089
CAT000624247	MP Environmental Services Inc.	3400 Manor Street	Signal Hill	CA	90755
CAT983466509	MP ENVIRONMENTAL SVCS INC-PHX	3045 S 51ST AVE, Suite A	Escondido	CA	92029
FCCANADA0101	Clean Harbors Canada, Inc.	7842 Progress Way	ESCONDIDO	CA	92029
FL0000702985	STERICYCLE SPECIALTY WASTE SOLUTIONS INC	8505 NW 74TH STREET	Bakersfield	CA	93308
FLR000006353	STERICYCLE SPECIALTY WASTE SOLUTIONS,INC	314-B LANDSTREET ROAD	Bakersfield	CA	93308
FLR000012823	NRC	901 McClosky Blvd	PHOENIX	AZ	85043-6204
HI6170024719	PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY	B/412 ORDANCE SHOP	Delta	BC	V4G 1A4
HI8690390036	USCG BASE HONOLULU VESSEL	400 SAND ISLAND PARKWAY	MIAMI	FL	33166-2327
HID006927123	PACIFIC SHIPYARDS INTERNATIONAL	PIER 24/25 HONOLULU HARBOR	ORLANDO	FL	32824
HID982040578	Pacific Commercial Services LLC	91-254 Olai Street	Tampa	FL	33605

Offsite Handler Id	Offsite Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip
HID982040578	PACIFIC COMMERICAL SERVICES, LLC	5 SAND ISLAND ACCESS ROAD	KEKAHA	HI	96252
HID984467530	Pacific Environ. PENCO	65 N Nimitz Hwy Pier 14 PENCO	HONOLULU	HI	96819
HID984467712	MARISCO LTD	91-607 MALAKOLE ROAD	HONOLULU	HI	96817
HIR000046029	CONEN'S FREIGHT TRANSPORT INC	60 KUHIO ST.	Kapolei	HI	96707
HIR000050336	Cameron Chemical Corp.	94-110A Leokane Street	HONOLULU	HI	96819
HIR000060046	YOUNG BROTHERS	1331 N NIMITZ HIGHWAY	Honolulu	HI	96817
HIR000137935	ENVIROSERVICES & TRAINING CTR	560 N NIMITZ HIGHWAY	KAPOLEI	HI	96707
HIR000141663	AKW ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC.	190 KUAWA ST.	HILO	HI	96720
HIR000144212	SOH/DOH/KALAUPAPA SETTLEMENT	P.O BOX 4444	Waipahu	HI	96797
HIR000145060	CAMERON CHEMICAL CORP MAUI	120 KANE ST.	HONOLULU	HI	96817
HIT000139634	HONOLULU FREIGHT SERVICES	933A N NIMITZ HWY	HONOLULU	HI	96817
HIT000140756	OASIS ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP, LLC	96-1333C WAIHONA ST.	HILO	HI	96720
HIT000143735	TRI ISLE, INC	830 EHA ST.	KALAUPAPA	HI	96742
HIT000144147	PINERIDGE FARMS	611 MIDDLE ST, BUILDING 1	KAHULUI	HI	96732
HIT000145961	ISLAND FREIGHT SERVICES	875 ALUA ST.	HONOLULU	HI	96817
IDD073114654	US ECOLOGY IDAHO INC SITE B	20400 LEMLEY ROAD	PEARL CITY	HI	96782
IDR000000406	US ECOLOGY IDAHO INC RTF	SIMCO RD	WAILUKU	HI	96793
IDR000205625	Steve Forler Trucking	1843 Broadway AVE Ste. 203B	HONOLULU	HI	96819-2330
IDR000205625	Steve Forler Trucking	21075 NW Empire Dr	WAILUKU	HI	96793
IDR000205625	Steve Forler Trucking Co.	PO Box 1479	GRAND VIEW	ID	83624
IDR000205625	Steve Forler Trucking, Inc.	21075 NW Enprise Dr, 12 MI W OF MTN HOME	MOUNTAIN HOME	ID	83647
ILR000130062	HERITAGE CRYSTAL CLEAN LLC	2250 POINT BLVD STE 250	Boise	ID	83706
IND058484114	HERITAGE TRANSPORT LLC	1626 RESEARCH WAY	Mountain Home	ID	83647
IND058484114	HERITAGE TRANSPORT,LLC	7901 WEST MORRIS STREET	Mountain Home	ID	83647
KS0000336891	SAVANNAH TRANSP INC	4425 NW HWY 24	Mountain Home	ID	83647
KS0000336891	Savannah Transport Inc.	4490 NW 17th St	Mountain Home	ID	83647
KSD031209851	SKOL RAILROAD	123 N DEPOT ST	Mountain Home	ID	83647

Offsite Handler Id	Offsite Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip
MA5000000034	CLEAN HARBORS KINGSTON FACILITY CORP	100 JOSEPH ST	Mountain Home	ID	83647
MAD039322250	CLEAN HARBORS ENV SERVICES INC	42 LONGWATER DR	Mountain Home	ID	83647
MAD039322250	CLEAN HARBORS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC	100 JOSEPH ST	Mountain Home	ID	83647
MAD039322250	CLEAN HARBORS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC	150 WASHINGTON ST	Mountain Home	ID	83647
MAD039322250	CLEAN HARBORS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC	42 Longwater Drive	Mountain Home	ID	83647
MAD039322250	Clean Harbors Environmental Services, In	42 Longwater Drive	Mountain Home	ID	83647
MAD039322250	Clean Harbors, Inc.	42 Longwater Drive	Mountain Home	ID	83647
MIK435642742	EQ INDUSTRIAL SERVICES	17440 COLLEGE PARKWAY	Mountain Home	ID	83647
MIK435642742	EQ INDUSTRIAL SERVICES	17440 College Parkway, Ste 300	Mountain Home	ID	83647
MIK435642742	EQ INDUSTRIAL SERVICES	17440 College Pkwy	Orting	WA	98360
MIK435642742	EQ INDUSTRIAL SERVICES	6500 Georgia Street	Boise	ID	83716
MIK435642742	EQ OKLAHOMA	17440 College Parkway	ELGIN	IL	60123
MIK455642742	EQ INDUSTRIAL SERVICES	5001 UNDERWOOD ROAD	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46231
MND044176113	PIONEER TANK LINES, INC.	12501 HUDSON RD S	INDIANAPOLIS	IN	46231
MND048341788	BNSF Railway Co - St Paul	176 5th St E Ste 110	TOPEKA	KS	66618
MND048341788	Burlington Northern Santa Fe	2500 Lou Menk Drive	TOPEKA	KS	66618
MNS000110924	Clean Earth Specialty Waste Solution	2850 100th Court NE	Topeka	KS	66618
MNS000110924	Clean Earth Specialty Waste Solutions	1701 E. Alexander Avenue	CHERRYVALE	KS	67335
MNS000110924	CLEAN EARTH SPECIALTY WASTE SOLUTIONS	2850 100th Ct NE	KINGSTON	MA	2364
MNS000110924	Stericycle Specialty Waste Solutions	2850 100th CT NE	NORWELL	MA	2061
MNS000110924	STERICYCLE SPECIALTY WASTE SOLUTIONS INC	2850 100TH CT NE	KINGSTON	MA	2364
MNS000110924	Stericycle Specialty Waste Solutions, In	2850 100th Court NE	KINGSTON	MA	2364
MNS000110924	SWDI LOGISTICS LLC	2850 100TH CT NE	KINGSTON	MA	2364
MOD095038998	BED ROCK INC DBA TRI STATE MOTOR	8141 E 7TH ST	KINGSTON	MA	2364
MOD095038998	Tri State Motor Transit	8141 East 7th Street	KINGSTON	MA	2364
MOD095038998	TRI-STATE MOTOR TRANSIT CO	8141 E 7TH ST	KINGSTON	MA	2364

Offsite Handler Id	Offsite Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip
MOD095038998	TRI-STATE MOTOR TRANSIT, CO	8141 EAST 7TH STREET	KINGSTON	MA	2364
MOD981123391	WASTE EXPRESS	6300 STADIUM DRIVE	KINGSTON	MA	2364
MOD981728504	ENVIRONMENTAL WORKS, INC.	1455 EAST CHESTNUT EXPRESSWAY	KINGSTON	MA	2364
MOR000501973	R & R TRUCKING INC	302 THUNDER ROAD	KINGSTON	MA	2364
NED001792910	Union Pacific Railroad	1416 Dodge Street BBMC	KINGSTON	MA	2364
NED001792910	UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.	1416 DODGE STREET	KINGSTON	MA	2364
NED001792910	UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY	1400 DOUGLAS STREET	KINGSTON	MA	2364
NED981723513	CLEAN HARBORS - ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	2247 SOUTH HIGHWAY 71	KINGSTON	MA	2364
NED981723513	CLEAN HARBORS ENV SERVICES INC	2247 S Highway 71	KINGSTON	MA	2364
NED981723513	CLEAN HARBORS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC	2247 S HWY 71	KINGSTON	MA	2364
NED981723513	Clean Harbors Environmental Services,inc	2247 South Highway 71	KINGSTON	MA	2364
NJD080631369	ONYX ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE LLC	3 GOLD MINE ROAD	KINGSTON	MA	2364
NJD080631369	VEOLIA ES TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS	1 EDEN LANE	KINGSTON	MA	2364
NJD080631369	VEOLIA ES TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS	1 EDEN LN	KINGSTON	MA	2364
NJD080631369	VEOLIA ES TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS	9131 EAST 96TH AVE	KINGSTON	MA	2364
NJD080631369	Veolia ES Technical Solutions LLC	1 Eden Lane	KINGSTON	MA	2364
NJD080631369	VEOLIA ES TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS LLC	1 EDEN LN	KINGSTON	MA	2364
NJD080631369	Veolia ES Technical Solutions, LLC	53 State Street	KINGSTON	MA	2364
NVD980895338	21ST CENTURY ENVIRONMENTAL	2095 Newlands Drive East	KINGSTON	MA	2364
NVT330010000	US ECOLOGY NEVADA, INC.	Hwy 95, 11 Miles S. Of Beatty	BRAINTREE	MA	2184
OHD048415665	ROSS INCINERATION SERVICES INC	36790 Giles Road	BRAINTREE	MA	2184
OHD980614374	ROSS TRANSPORTATION SERVICES, INC	36790 GILES ROAD TRANSPORTER	Norwell	MA	2061
OKD982289035	KIAMICHI RAILROAD	PO Box 786	Norwell	MA	2061
OKR000031492	Basin Transporation	1971 N George Nigh Expressway	Norwell	MA	02061-9149
OKR000031492	Basin Transportation	130 Express Ln	LIVONIA	MI	48152
OKR000031492	BASIN TRANSPORTATION	1917 N GEORGE NIGH EXPRESS	Livonia	MI	48152
OKR000031492	Basin Transportation LLC	130 Express Lane	Livonia	MI	48152

Offsite Handler Id	Offsite Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip
OKR000031492	BASIN TRANSPORTATION LLC	130 EXPRESS LN	Livonia	MI	48152
ORD080452353	Chemical Waste Management of the N.W	17629 Cedar Springs Lane	Livonia	MI	48152
ORD089452353	Chemical Waste Management	17629 Cedar Springs Lane, Ste 300	Livonia	MI	48152
ORD089452353	CHEMICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT OF T	17629 Cedar Springs Lane, Ste 300	Livonia	MI	48152
ORD089452353	CHEMICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT OF T	17629 CEDAR SPRINGS LN	Livonia	MI	48152
ORD089452353	CHEMICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT OF THE NW	17629 CEDAR SPRINGS LANE, Ste 300	Livonia	MI	48152
ORD987173457	COLUMBIA RIDGE LANDFILL	18177 CEDAR SPRINGS RD., Ste 300	Livonia	MI	48152
ORD987173457	COLUMBIA RIDGE LDFL & RECYCLIN	18177 CEDAR SPRING LN, Ste 300	Livonia	MI	48152
ORQ000015735	NWFF ENVIRONMENTAL	106 S 11TH STREET	Detroit	MI	48211
ORQ000018200	CLEARWATER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVI	30240 SW PARKWAY AVE STE 3	Livonia	MI	48152
ORQ000018200	CLEARWATER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	30240 SW PARKWAY AVE STE 3	PASADENA	TX	77507
ORQ000023150	Waste Xpress	11618 N. Lombard Ave	AFTON	MN	55001-9751
ORQ000023150	WASTEXPRESS	11618 N LOMBARD	St Paul	MN	55101
ORQ000023150	WASTEXPRESS	11618 N LOMBARD ST	Fort Worth	TX	76131
ORQ000032743	Environmental Compliance Consultants	6215 NW St Helens Rd	Blaine	MN	55449
PAD982661381	REPUBLIC ENV SYS (TRANS GROUP) LLC	21 CHURCH ROAD	Tacoma	WA	98421
PAR000521740	AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION SOLUTIONS, LLC	310 seven fields boulevard su0	Blaine	MN	55449
TXD000747402	Safety Kleen Inc	5243 Sinclair Road	Blaine	MN	55449
TXD000838896	VEOLIA ES TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS	Highway 73, 3.5 Miles West of	BLAINE	MN	55449
TXD069452340	US ECOLOGY TEXAS	3277 County Road 69	BLAINE	MN	55449
TXD981153364	Port Terminal Railroad Assoc	7298 Clinton Dr	BLAINE	MN	55449
TXD981153364	PORT TERMINAL RAILROAD ASSOCIATION	7298 CLINTON DR	BLAINE	MN	55449
TXD982290140	CLEAN HARBORS - LA PORTE LLC	500 INDEPENDENCE PARKWAY	BLAINE	MN	55449
TXR000048504	CERTIFIED RECYCLING	1147 VZ COUNTRY ROAD 3702	BLAINE	MN	55449
TXR000081205	Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc	2600 North Central Expressway	BLAINE	MN	55449
TXR000081205	Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc.	1722 Cooper Creek Road	BLAINE	MN	55449
TXR000081205	Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc.	2600 North Central Expressway	BLAINE	MN	55449

Offsite Handler Id	Offsite Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip
UTD981552177	CLEAN HARBORS - ARAGONITE LLC	11600 N APTUS ROAD EXIT 56	BLAINE	MN	55449
UTD981552177	CLEAN HARBORS ARAGONITE LLC	11600 NORTH APTUS ROAD	Blaine	MN	55449
UTD981552177	CLEAN HARBORS ARAGONITE, LLC	11600 N Aptus Road	BLAINE	MN	55449
UTD991301748	CLEAN HARBORS - GRASSY MOUNTAIN	EXIT 41 OFF OF 1-80 3 MILES E 7 MILES N	Blaine	MN	55449
UTR000010306	H2O Environmental Inc	170 West 3440 South	Blaine	MN	55449
WA7890008967	US DEPT ENERGY - WTP-200 AREA	2355 STEVENS DRIVE P.O.BOX 550	BLAINE	MN	55449
WAD002788347	Oak Harbor Freight	1225 37th Street NW	Blaine	MN	55449
WAD009492877	EMERALD SERVICES	6851 E MARGINAL WAY S	BLAINE	MN	55449
WAD009492877	EMERALD SERVICES INC	6851 E MARGINAL WAY S	BLAINE	MN	55449
WAD009492877	EMERALD SERVICES INC E MARGINAL WAY	6851 E MARGINAL WAY S	BLAINE	MN	55449
WAD009492877	Emerald Services, Inc.	6851 E. Marginal Way South	BLAINE	MN	55449
WAD009492877	Shultz Distributing Inc Marginal Way	6851 E MARGINAL WAY S	BLAINE	MN	55449
WAD020257945	BURLINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL LLC - TACOMA	1701 EAST ALEXANDER AVE	BLAINE	MN	55449
WAD020257945	Burlington Environmental LLC Tacoma	1701 E ALEXANDER AVE	BLAINE	MN	55449
WAD058364647	Emerald Services	7343 E. MARGINAL WAY S.	BLAINE	MN	55449
WAD058367152	EMERALD SERVICES - AIRPORT WAY	1500 AIR PORT WAY SOUTH	BLAINE	MN	55449
WAD058367152	Emerald Services Inc Airport Way	1500 Airport Way S	BLAINE	MN	55449
WAD070397955	TOTE Maritime Alaska	PO Box 24908	BLAINE	MN	55449
WAD070397955	TOTEM OCEAN TRAILER EXPRESS IN	500 EAST ALEXANDER AVE	BLAINE	MN	55449
WAD092300250	BEI WASHOUGAL PLANT	625 S 32ND ST	BLAINE	MN	55449
WAD980974521	Marine Vacuum Service	1516 south Graham Street	BLAINE	MN	55449
WAD980976906	HALLMARK REFINING CORP	1016 DALE LANE	BLAINE	MN	55449
WAD980981849	SAMSON TUG & BARGE	7400 8th Avenue South	BLAINE	MN	55449
WAD980982532	Environmental Transport, Inc.	54 South Dawson	BLAINE	MN	55449
WAD981769110	EMERALD SERVICES	1825 ALEXANDER AVE	BLAINE	MN	55449
WAD981769110	Emerald Services Inc Alexander Ave	1825 ALEXANDER AVE	BLAINE	MN	55449
WAD981772957	ART BRASS PLATING	5516 3RD AVE SOUTH	BLAINE	MN	55449

Offsite Handler Id	Offsite Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip
WAD988467080	Tacoma Municipal Belt Line Railway	8934 Manchester Street	JOPLIN	MO	64801
WAD988507430	TEK-LINE CONSTRUCTION	754 S CHICAGO ST PO BOX 68888	JOPLIN	MO	64801
WAD991281767	BURLINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC.	20245 77th Avenue South	JOPLIN	MO	64801
WAD991281809	ALASKA MARINE LINES	5615 W. MARGINAL WAY	JOPLIN	MO	64801
WAD991281809	Alaska Marine Lines	5615 West Marginal Way SW	JOPLIN	MO	64801
WAH000002261	TRUCK RAIL HANDLING, INC.	457 EAST 18TH STREET	JOPLIN	MO	64801
WAH000008292	GUARDIAN INDUSTRIAL SERVICES	1813 99TH St E	JOPLIN	MO	64801
WAH000011486	Jore Marine Services	6700 West Marginal Way SW	JOPLIN	MO	64801
WAH000011486	NORTHLAND SERVICES, INC.	6700 WEST MARGINAL WAY SW	JOPLIN	MO	64801
WAH000012781	TRUCK RAIL HANDLING INC	457 E 18TH STREET	JOPLIN	MO	64801
WAH000014944	CCS	60 INTERNATIONAL WAY	JOPLIN	MO	64801
WAH000014944	COWLITZ CLEAN SWEEP INC (CCS)	340 OREGON WAY	JOPLIN	MO	64801
WAH000015750	BRUSCO TUG AND BARGE	548 14TH AVE	JOPLIN	MO	64801
WAH000018747	Carlile Transportation System Inc	2301 Taylor Way	JOPLIN	MO	64801
WAH000018747	CARLILE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS INC.	35225 Enchanted Pkwy. S	JOPLIN	MO	64801
WAH000022628	Jammie's Environmental, Inc.	PO BOX 1120	JOPLIN	MO	64801
WAH000022628	JAMMIES ENV.	128 INDUSTRIAL WAY	JOPLIN	MO	64801
WAH000026371	ECOLIGHTS NORTHWEST	1915 South Corgiat Drive	Joplin	MO	64802
WAH000028338	R Transport Inc	300 Washington Way	JOPLIN	MO	64801
WAH000029517	Ingenium Group LLC Transfer Facility	8206 S 192nd St	JOPLIN	MO	64801
WAH000039211	NORTHERN ENVIRONMENTAL	7517 PORTLAND AVE E	KANSAS CITY	MO	64129
WAH000039211	Northern Environmental LLC	1128 Lenore Dr	SPRINGFIELD	MO	65802
WAH000039267	Veolia ES Technical Solutions LLC	22429 76th Ave S Transfer Facility	DUENWEG	MO	64841
WAH000042987	EMERALD SERVICES	1825 E ALEXANDER AVE	Omaha	NE	68179
WAH000047217	DH ENVIRONMENTAL	1011 SW KLUCKITAT WAY STE 210	OMAHA	NE	68179
WAH000047217	DH Environmental Inc Seattle	1011 SW Klickitat Way Ste 210	OMAHA	NE	68179
WAH000048438	Wyman Transport, Inc	3717 E Everett Ave	OMAHA	NE	68179

Offsite Handler Id	Offsite Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip
WAH000055713	Graymar Environmental Services	601 S Pioneer Way	OMAHA	NE	68179
WAH000055713	Graymar Environmental Services Inc	1329 E Wheeler Rd	OMAHA	NE	68179
WAH000056160	TOTAL RECLAIM	7021 SOUTH 220TH STREET	KIMBALL	NE	69145
WAR000001263	Steve Forler Trucking Inc	1843 Broadway Ave Suite 103	KIMBALL	NE	69145
WAR000001263	Steve Forler Trucking Inc	19827 150TH AVE E	KIMBALL	NE	69145
WAR000001743	BURLINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL INC DBA PHILIP	1629 E ALEXANDER AVE UPPER LEV	KIMBALL	NE	69145
WAR000001743	Burlington Environmental LLC Tacoma Tran	1629 E Alexander Ave Upper Level	Kimball	NE	69145
WAR000011122	CERTIFIED CLEANING SERVICES	2103 EAST 112th Street	FLANDERS	NJ	7836
WIR000000356	WM MERCURY WASTE, INC.	21211 Durand Avenue	FLANDERS	NJ	7836

This list includes facilities that may process, transport, transfer, or store used oil or dangerous waste. Some are commercially permitted. The table below includes the facility's name, link to their website, type of dangerous waste they handle, and their facility ID number with a link to [EPA's ECHO](#) (Enforcement and Compliance History Online) database.

Region	Facility name (link to website)	Facility type	City	Facility ID (link to ECHO)
NW	Thermo Fluids - Sumner	Used oil processor	Sumner	WAD988475323
SW	Emerald Services, Inc.	Commercial permitted dangerous waste storage and treatment; used oil re-refinery	Tacoma	WAD981769110
SW	Petroleum Reclaiming Services	Used oil processor	Tacoma	WAD980511729
SW	Clean Earth - Tacoma	Commercial permitted dangerous waste storage and treatment	Tacoma	WAD020257945

Name	Address	City	Zip
City of Tacoma Recycling Center	3510 S Mullen ST	Tacoma	98409
Hidden Valley Transfer Station	17925 Meridian E	Puyallup	98375
Purdy Transfer Station	14515 54th Ave NW	Gig Harbor	98332
Pierce County Airport (Thun Field)	16715 Meridian S	Puyallup	98375
D & D Automotive	2718 Pacific Ave	Tacoma	98402
Napa Auto Parts	9433 Pacific Ave	Tacoma	98444
Pet Boys Auto Supply	12228 Meridian E	Puyallup	98373
Auto Zone	3801 6th Ave	Tacoma	98406
Auto Zone	1217 S 38th ST	Tacoma	98418
Auto Zone	5622 S Tacoma Way	Tacoma	98409
Auto Zone	2620 Bridgeport Way W	University Place	98466
Auto Zone	7001 Pacific Ave	Tacoma	98408
Auto Zone	9522 Bridgeport Way	Lakewood	98499
Auto Zone	5216 Point Fosdick Dr	Gig Harbor	98335
Auto Zone	11202 Pacific Ave	Tacoma	98444
Auto Zone	413 Meridian Ave E	Edgewood	98371
Auto Zone	623 River Road	Puyallup	98371
Auto Zone	8308 Berkeley Ave SW	Lakewood	98498
Auto Zone	126 173rd ST S	Spanaway	98387
Auto Zone	17716 Canyon RD E	Puyallup	98375
Auto Zone	14123 Meridian E	Puyallup	98373
Auto Zone	22119 S Meridian E	Graham	98338
Auto Zone	21513 SR 410 E	Bonney Lake	98391
O'Reilly Auto Parts	3026 S 38th ST	Tacoma	98409
O'Reilly Auto Parts	6110 6th Ave	Tacoma	98406
O'Reilly Auto Parts	2901 6th Ave	Tacoma	98406
O'Reilly Auto Parts	5605 Pacific AVE	Tacoma	98408
O'Reilly Auto Parts	8404 Steilacoom BLVD	Lakewood	98498
O'Reilly Auto Parts	7214 Portland Ave	Tacoma	98404
O'Reilly Auto Parts	10915 Bridgeport Way SW	Tacoma	98499
O'Reilly Auto Parts	10901 Pacific Highway SW	Lakewood	98499
O'Reilly Auto Parts	9910 Pacific Ave S	Tacoma	98444
O'Reilly Auto Parts	4928 Point Fosdick DR	Gig Harbor	98335
O'Reilly Auto Parts	5306 Pacific Highway E	Fife	98424

Name	Address	City	Zip
O'Reilly Auto Parts	14926 Pacific Ave S	Tacoma	98444
O'Reilly Auto Parts	11012 Canyon Road E	Puyallup	98373
O'Reilly Auto Parts	505 Meridian Ave E	Edgewood	98371
O'Reilly Auto Parts	1412 East Main St	Puyallup	98372
O'Reilly Auto Parts	12310 E Meridian	Puyallup	98373
O'Reilly Auto Parts	16222 Meridian Ave E	Puyallup	98375
O'Reilly Auto Parts	22013 Mountain Hwy	Spanaway	98387
O'Reilly Auto Parts	6611 166th Ave E	Sumner	98390
O'Reilly Auto Parts	9727 214 Ave E	Bonney Lake	98391
O'Reilly Auto Parts	215 Whitesell St NW	Orting	98360
O'Reilly Auto Parts	22024 Meridan Ave E	Graham	98338

Infectious or Biomedical Waste

Medical waste consists of both infectious and noninfectious wastes generated by hospitals; laboratories; medical, dental, and veterinary clinics. Residential users of syringes and home health care also generate medical waste. Non-infectious medical waste requires no special treatment and are part of the regular municipal solid waste stream. Approximately 5-15 percent of the medical waste stream, from clinical settings, is considered infectious.

Infectious or biomedical wastes contain pathogens or other biologically active materials in enough concentration that exposure to the waste creates a significant risk of disease to humans. Infectious wastes include cultures; laboratory waste; needles and other sharps; human and animal blood, tissue, and body parts. These wastes require special handling and disposal practices to protect the health and safety of both medical and solid waste disposal personnel.

Infectious waste may include combination wastes where multiple hazards are present (toxic, radioactive, or other hazardous chemicals). These wastes are segregated from the general infectious waste stream when additional or alternative treatment is required. An example of a combination waste includes comingled state-only dangerous waste pharmaceuticals and medical sharps. This waste is managed by incineration only.

Regulation

Infectious or biomedical wastes are regulated under local, state and federal authority.

In 1989, the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department (Health Department) first passed rules regulating infectious wastes that are generated, stored, transported or treated in Pierce County. This rule was subsequently adopted within Pierce County and City of Tacoma Municipal Codes. The infectious waste regulation is administered and enforced under the authority of Chapter 70.05 of the Revised Code of Washington. Most recently updated in 2019, Environmental Health Code Chapter 6- Infectious Waste (2019-4601), establishes the following:

- Provides broad powers of regulation to Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department and its appointed health officer, relating to infectious waste management.
- Designates infectious wastes that are potentially dangerous to public health and environment;
- Provides rules to establish infectious waste management plans;
- Establishes operational and monitoring requirements for infectious waste generators, transporters, storage and treatment facilities.

- Administration of a permit program for infectious waste generators, transporters and storage and treatment facilities.
- Provide surveillance and monitoring of infectious wastes until wastes are rendered non-infectious and properly disposed.

Other authorities that oversee infectious or biomedical waste include:

- State of Washington's RCW 70A.228 establishes a uniform statewide definition for medical waste. The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) regulates the hauling of medical wastes under RCW 81.77 authority. Rules relating to the safe transportation of biohazardous or biomedical waste are found in WAC 480-70. The United States Department of Transportation also regulates the transportation of regulated medical waste over the highways in jurisdictions that fall beyond the WUTC in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulation, Parts 170-189. Incinerator burn requirements are found in RCW 70.95D and RCW 70.95.710.

Permit and Inspection

Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department currently permits and inspects hospitals, medical and dental clinics, laboratories and other health care facilities. There are an estimated 1,200 facilities in the Pierce County that have the potential to contribute to the biomedical waste stream. Approximately 900 facilities are permitted based on quantity and types of infectious wastes generated. These facilities are inspected by the Health Department every two years. It is estimated that over 990 tons of infectious wastes are generated annually in Pierce County (2019).

Treatment and Disposal

Approved treatment methods for infectious waste include incineration, autoclave, chemical treatment or encasement. Generating facility may treat wastes onsite through one of these approved methods. More often, a certificated hauler will transport infectious waste to an offsite treatment facility. Currently, no commercial treatment facilities are operation within Pierce County. Once biomedical waste has been treated, it is no longer considered "infectious" and may be disposed of within the municipal solid waste stream. Any alternative treatment method for infectious waste must be first approved by Health Department. Alternative treatment methods include, but are not limited to, chemical disinfection, thermal inactivation, gas/vapor sterilization and irradiation.

Residential Sharps

Generators of residential sharps are currently required to containerize sharps prior to disposal. Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department has developed educational materials

describing proper collection and disposal practices for residential generators. In addition, the Health Department has developed sharps response kits to assist the public in the collection and management of found sharps. Drop off locations for residential sharps are found at city and county solid waste transfer stations. Public education is provided through public facing websites, distribution of materials to medical clinics, informational fairs/festivals and a public call line. In 2020, extended producer responsibility legislation was proposed to create a Washington State sharps waste stewardship program. Similar regulations have been established in California and in other jurisdictions.

MSW Tonnage - Maximum Need with No Action

Year	Population	Tonnage
2021	902,714	762,016
2022	913,998	751,362
2023	925,423	761,506
2024	936,991	771,786
2025	948,703	782,205
2026	960,562	792,765
2027	972,569	803,467
2028	984,726	814,314
2029	997,035	825,307
2030	1,009,498	836,449
2031	1,022,117	847,741
2032	1,034,894	859,186
2033	1,047,830	870,785
2034	1,060,928	882,540
2035	1,074,189	894,455
2036	1,087,617	906,530
2037	1,101,212	918,768
2038	1,114,977	931,171
2039	1,128,914	943,742
2040	1,143,026	956,482
Total Tonnage:		16,747,819

For the purposes of projecting long-term capacity needs for MSW¹, Pierce County maintains a 20-year forecast for the entire County, including the Tacoma and JBLM waste management systems. It is reviewed each year as part of the Landfill Capacity Analysis and checked against official population increases and actual disposed MSW and non-MSW tonnages.

Population forecasting is based on actual population for the current year of 2021 and increased at a rate of 1.25% per year. The population estimates represent long-term trends but do not include projections of short-term or seasonal patterns.

This chart is the No Action Scenario representing tonnage disposal needs if the three solid waste systems fail to reduce the amount of waste generated. This projection uses a blended rate of disposal per capita based on the system, a trend that is higher for JBLM. This approach ensures that sufficient capacity is planned for in case population grows faster than expected or the disposal rate increases.

This scenario shows that the LRI landfill in Pierce County would fill up by 2030. As shown in the next appendix, the landfill could remain open for a short while longer if some of the non-MSW waste going to the landfill was reduced. There would still be a need to plan for more capacity or to move to long hauling the extra MSW to a larger regional landfill located in central Oregon.

¹ These projections are solely for contracted municipal solid waste (MSW). A substantial amount of non-MSW waste, such as contaminated soils, is also disposed at the LRI Landfill.

MSW Tonnage – Mix of Current
Diversion &
Long-Haul

Year	Population	Tonnage
2021	902,714	762,016
2022	913,998	762,016
2023	925,423	652,016
2024	936,991	652,016
2025	948,703	652,016
2026	960,562	652,016
2027	972,569	652,016
2028	984,726	652,016
2029	997,035	652,016
2030	1,009,498	652,016
2031	1,022,117	652,016
2032	1,034,894	652,016
2033	1,047,830	652,016
2034	1,060,928	652,016
2035	1,074,189	652,016
2036	1,087,617	652,016
2037	1,101,212	652,016
2038	1,114,977	652,016
2039	1,128,914	652,016
2040	1,143,026	652,016
Total Tonnage:		13,260,320

This chart uses the same population forecasts as the first chart, but this projection uses a constant rate of disposal per capita across the three systems, a trend that had remained steady for Pierce County for approximately 4 years prior to COVID-19.

This scenario also calls for a cap on the amount of material from each system going to the landfill each year. The excess would then be long hauled by rail starting as early as 2023 to help lengthen the life of the landfill in Pierce County by as many as 6 years over that of the first chart.

This also takes into consideration a reduction in some of the non-MSW waste at the landfill to help keep it open until 2036, as is in the 2008 Pierce County – LRI Waste Handling Agreement.

MSW Tonnage - Increased
Reduction & Long-Haul

Year	Population	Tonnage
2021	902,714	762,016
2022	913,998	723,915
2023	925,423	687,719
2024	936,991	653,333
2025	948,703	620,667
2026	960,562	589,633
2027	972,569	560,152
2028	984,726	532,144
2029	997,035	505,537
2030	1,009,498	480,260
2031	1,022,117	456,247
2032	1,034,894	433,435
2033	1,047,830	411,763
2034	1,060,928	391,175
2035	1,074,189	371,616
2036	1,087,617	353,035
2037	1,101,212	335,384
2038	1,114,977	318,614
2039	1,128,914	302,684
2040	1,143,026	287,549
Total Tonnage:		9,776,880

This scenario is the best approach to keeping the landfill open as long as possible. This blends the objectives and actions of the plan to reduce greenhouse gases, food waste, Commercial & Demolition (C&D) waste by half and pursue product stewardship and extended producer responsibility opportunities in combination with long hauling as much non-MSW waste as is possible.

This projection calls for a 5% annual reduction in the overall waste that is disposed of at the LRI landfill. This would help us meet many state standards that are being implemented as well as reducing our greenhouse gas production.

This chart again follows the same population forecasts as the other charts and could potentially keep the landfill open beyond the agreed upon 2032.

Six-year Capital and Operations Financing

None of the objectives, nor related actions, contained in the 2021 Plan require immediate planning or implementation of new capital projects. The following objectives might, upon further analysis as discussed in the associated actions, call for a need for capital improvements (facility expansions, collection systems, etc.). There are objectives that could call for significant new capital projects further out than 6 years and are also listed in the following table for possible planning purposes.

Objective	Project Description	New Capital Project or Capital Improvement	Implementation	Responsible Party	Funding Source
SI2	Pierce County, the City of Tacoma, and LRI evaluate the need for a new Intermodal facility for long hauling waste in preparation for life after the landfill	Intermodal Facility	2030 or later	Pierce County, City of Tacoma, LRI	Solid Waste Rates for City and County
SI2	Pierce County & LRI will work together to long haul by rail to maximize the life of the landfill	Intermodal Facility	2024 or later	Pierce County, LRI	Solid Waste Tipping Fee
S2	Maximize the amount of GHG captured at all landfills	GHG collection system improvements	2022 or later	Pierce County, LRI	Solid Waste Tipping Fee

Separate from the formal solid waste management planning process, both Pierce County and the City of Tacoma prepare six-year capital improvement plans affecting their agency operations. Rather than repeating those plans within the 2021 Plan, we direct readers to the following websites:

- **Pierce County Capital Plan**
www.piercecountywa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/45110/Capital_Facilities_Plan-2020-2025-Final?bidid= (see page 131)
- **Tacoma Capital Plan**
<https://cms.cityoftacoma.org/finance/budget/2021-2022/CFP/2021-2026%20Final%20CFP.pdf> (see pages 209-214)

Solid Waste Management Fund

In Pierce County, people, businesses and agencies work together to reuse resources and waste little, according to the vision statement in the 2016 Supplement to the Tacoma-Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan (2016 SWMP) adopted by the Pierce County Council on March 21, 2017. Supporting that vision, the Planning and Public Works Department empowers residents and businesses to reduce wasteful consumption, conserve natural resources, save money, and build a more livable community. The Solid Waste Management Fund finances capital improvements necessary for sustaining the comprehensive solid waste system that serves unincorporated Pierce County and 19 cities and towns. Associated programs include waste reduction and recycling, environmental education, and sustainability.



Current Facility Inventory

Pierce County contracts with private companies to operate five County-owned solid waste facilities, and to gain access and capacity at an additional four facilities. Existing facilities provide sufficient capacity to handle both garbage requiring disposal and organic materials suitable for composting throughout the six years covered by this Capital Facilities Plan (CFP).

Transfer and Disposal

All non-recycled municipal solid waste from the Pierce County waste management system is disposed under contract by Pierce County Recycling, Composting, and Disposal, LLC (d/b/a LRI). The privately-owned/operated LRI Landfill is located southeast of the intersection of 304th Street East and Meridian Avenue East. In 2020, LRI disposed 450,155 tons of waste compared to 420,450 in the previous year. Factoring in population, on a per capita basis, disposal increased from 3.46 to 3.60 pounds per person per day. Tonnage disposed was more than the targeted level of service of 3.33 pounds per person per day.

Composting

LRI operates two facilities for the composting of yard and garden debris: The Pierce County Composting Facility in Purdy and the LRI Compost Factory at Hidden Valley. In 2020, LRI composted 162,330 tons of yard and garden debris, a .5% decrease from the previous year. LRI was closed to yard waste customers for five weeks due to COVID-19, which is the

reason for the decrease. Normal operations during that time would have resulted in a 2% increase over 2019.

Current Facility Capacity - Disposal

Facility	Current Capacity	Location
Anderson Island Residential Drop Box	1,170 tons per year	9607 Steffenson Rd, Anderson Island
Key Center Residential Drop Box	2,925 tons per year	5900 Blk Key Peninsula Hwy N, Lakebay
Prairie Ridge Residential Drop Box	12,285 tons per year	11710 Prairie Ridge Dr. E, South Prairie
Purdy Transfer Station	82,125 tons per year	14515 54th Ave. NW, Gig Harbor

For 2022 to 2027, In-County Disposal Capacity (at the privately-owned landfill) will need to average 777,182 tons per year based on providing disposal for 4.5 pounds of waste per capita per day for all Pierce County residents. This represents a “worst case scenario” and is indicative of the maximum amount of local landfill space that would need to be available to the County during this planning period. If Pierce County residents and businesses – as well as other users of the landfill – disposed of waste at that pace, the LRI Landfill would close in 2030.

Using new and current reduction and recycling programs described in the 2016 SWMP along with long-hauling of a portion of Pierce County and Tacoma solid waste, soils, and special waste, the County’s need for in-county disposal. Capacity will average 635,000 tons per year between 2022 and 2027. The long-term impact of this Level of Service (LOS) Scenario, combined with similar reductions by the County’s planning partners, would extend the life of the landfill to 2036 and possibly longer.

The 2016 SWMP and the 2008 Waste Handling Agreement allow for the long-haul of up to 25% of the County’s waste to supplement and further extend the longevity of local capacity. Long-haul of 25% of County waste would add three to four years to local capacity. More aggressive strategies, including those involving the City of Tacoma and Joint Base Lewis McChord, could have a more dramatic impact.

Pierce County and the City of Tacoma are currently working on a new Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan that will continue to call for reductions that the 2016 Supplement has called for. It will also emphasize long-haul and more aggressive strategies to improve infrastructure for the future as population in the County grows in order to keep the landfill open until 2040.

Waste from the Prairie Ridge Residential Drop Box and the Purdy, Hidden Valley, LeMay (Lakewood), and Murrey's (Fife) Transfer Stations (the last three are owned and operated by Waste Connections, the County's system operator) could be long-hauled to replace or supplement In-County Disposal Capacity

Current Facility Capacity - Composting

Facility	Current Capacity	Location
Pierce County Yard Waste Composting Facility	29,200 tons per year	14515 54th Ave. NW, Gig Harbor

The County-owned facility handles less than a quarter of the County's needs for composting capacity. Per the County's Waste Handling Agreement, LRI provides composting capacity at company-owned facilities in Pierce and Thurston Counties and contracts for additional capacity, when needed, at other private facilities.

Prior Year Major Accomplishments

Initiatives designed to reduce the need for new or larger capital facilities include:

- Charging for Commercial Yard Waste Volumes from self-haulers.
- Refocused messaging designed to help customers "recycle right" that will reduce the collection and processing of materials which contaminate viable recyclables.
- New marketing campaigns designed to help with waste reduction.

Non-Capital Alternatives

The following non-capital alternatives discuss strategies, programs, technologies and other alternatives that do not require capital improvement projects to achieve and maintain level of service standards for Solid Waste facilities. At present there does not appear to be a need to investigate any of the alternatives in greater detail.

Accelerated Implementation of Solid Waste Management Plan Goals: If transfer station or disposal capacity were depleted, the County could accelerate programs to assist residents and businesses in the adoption of waste reduction measures and add materials to recycling programs.

Mandatory Garbage Collection: Subscription to garbage collection and recycling programs is currently voluntary for households and businesses in unincorporated Pierce County. Eliminating self-haul as an alternative to garbage collection would translate into increased capacity at the drop boxes and transfer stations as proportionally more waste could be handled as garbage trucks tip loads in areas now reserved for the general public. Self-haul would remain available for residents and businesses to dispose waste that does not fit in a standard garbage can.

Mandatory Recycling: Mandatory participation in recycling programs (implemented through bans on the collection and disposal of recyclable materials or imposition of severe fees for non-participation in collection) could also reduce disposal capacity pressures.

Capital Projects

All Capital Projects will be budgeted and managed by LRI and Waste Connections through the Solid Waste Tipping Fee.

Future Needs

No funding currently available.

Relation to Growth Management Act

The level of service (LOS) for Solid Waste Disposal Capacity is set in Appendix E of the 2016 SWMP. The 2016 SWMP reaffirms waste reduction as the County's highest solid waste priority and renewed the goal to reduce per capita waste disposal needs from 4.5 pounds per day (2007 level) to less than 1.1 pounds per day by 2040. The Planned LOS and Actuals for 2015-2020 (shown in the next chart) along with future years' LOS are both related to the 2016 SWMP.

Solid Waste Level of Service

Year	Planned LOS	Actual / Projected Disposal Per Capita
2015	3.69	3.40 (actual disposal 8% less than plan)
2016	3.58	3.40 (actual disposal need 5% less than plan)
2017	3.46	3.45 (actual disposal in line with plan)
2018	3.33	3.42 (actual disposal 3% greater than plan)
2019	3.21	3.46 (actual 6% greater than plan)
2020	3.10	3.6 (actual disposal, 14% greater than plan)
2021	2.99	3.4 (projected disposal, 12% greater than plan)
2022	2.83	
2023	2.69	
2024	2.55	
2030	1.85	
2036	1.34	
2040	1.09	

COST ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

General Information

Plan prepared for the County of: Pierce County

Plan prepared for the City of: N/A

Prepared by: Pierce County PPW
Ryan Dicks - Sustainable Resources Administrator
Chris Brown – Management Analyst

Contact telephone: 253-798-2179

Contact email: Ryan.dicks@piercecounitywa.gov
Chris.brown@piercecounitywa.gov

Date: 08/03/21

Years

Throughout this document:

Year 1 equals	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026

Each year shall refer to (check one):

☐ Calendar year January 1 – December 31

1. Demographics

1.1. Population

- 1.1.1. Provide the total population of your County (excluding cities choosing to develop their own SWMP) for the base year and each of the following five years.

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
902,714	913,998	925,423	936,991	948,703	960,562

1.2. References and Assumptions

Population projections are based on population projection data from OFM for 2021 and increased at a rate of 1.35% (trend of growth for Pierce County over the last 5 years) per year. The population estimates represent long-term trends and do not include projections of short-term or seasonal patterns.

2. Waste Stream Generation

2.1. Tonnage of Solid Waste Disposed

- 2.1.1. Provide the total tonnage of solid waste disposed of in the base year and each of the following five years.

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
648,557	657,312	666,186	675,179	684,294	693,532

2.2. Tonnage of Recyclable Materials

- 2.2.1. Provide the tonnage of recyclable materials recycled in the base year and each of the following five years.

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
291,851	295,790	299,784	303,831	307,932	312,089

2.3. References and Assumptions

The totals in this section include MSW only for both the Pierce County and the City of Tacoma systems. There is an assumption of a constant disposal rate of 3.9%, the average of the two systems. Solid waste not included in this number include commercial & demolition, special wastes, land clearing debris, contaminated soils, and alternative daily cover as they are not directly managed as part of the solid waste system. The recycle rate is assumed to be 45% of the waste, which is a 3-year trend.

3. Collection Programs

3.1. Regulated Solid Waste Collection Programs

Provide information for each UTC-regulated solid waste collection company operating in your jurisdiction for the base year and each of the following five years.

UTC Hauler		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
LeMay	Customers	65,398	66,379	67,375	68,385	69,411	70,452
G-98	Tonnages	125,695	127,580	129,494	131,437	133,408	135,409
Murrey	Customers	67,728	68,744	69,775	70,822	71,884	72,962
G-9	Tonnage	130,201	132,154	134,136	136,148	138,191	140,263
Total	Customers	133,126	135,123	137,150	139,207	141,295	143,415
	Tonnages	255,896	259,734	263,630	267,585	271,599	275,673

3.2. Cost & Funding for Solid Waste Programs

Provide information for solid waste programs that have been implemented and/or proposed. Include costs and proposed funding mechanism. If these programs are discussed in the SWMP, provide the page number in the draft plan on which it is discussed.

Program	Cost	Funding
HHW Diversion	\$530,000	LSWFA Ecology Grant & County Program Cost of the SW Tipping Fee
Environmental Education	\$475,000	County Program Cost of the SW Tipping Fee
Community Cleanups	\$150,000	County Program Cost of the SW Tipping Fee
Youth Summit	\$20,000	County Program Cost of the SW Tipping Fee
PC Master Gardner's	\$45,000	County Program Cost of the SW Tipping Fee

GHG Inventory	\$30,000	County Program Cost of the SW Tipping Fee
Right-of-Way Litter Pickup	\$50,000	CLCP Ecology Grant
Waste Trends Analysis	\$40,000	County Program Cost of the SW Tipping Fee
Partnership Opportunities	\$25,000	County Program Cost of the SW Tipping Fee

3.3. References and Assumptions

The totals for this section are for the Pierce County Solid Waste system only and do not include the City of Tacoma. These totals also only include the totals for the G-Certificate areas. For section 3.1, the growth rate has not been greater than those of the cities and towns over the last 5-years and therefore is assumed at a constant increase of 1.5%. The growth rate for tonnages is assumed constant to customers, another trend that is consistent. In section 3.2, these are the programs minus employee salaries and benefits that have the biggest impact to our budget for Solid Waste Programs.

4. Waste Reduction (Recycling and Organics)

4.1. Recycling

4.1.1. Regulated Recycling Collection Programs

Provide information for each UTC-regulated recycling company operating in your jurisdiction for the base year and each of the following five years.

UTC Hauler		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
LeMay	Customers	65,398	66,379	67,375	68,385	69,411	70,452
G-98	Tonnages	14,655	14,875	15,098	15,324	15,554	15,788
Murrey	Customers	67,728	68,744	69,775	70,822	71,884	72,962
G-9	Tonnage	19,742	20,038	20,339	20,644	20,953	21,268
Total	Customers	133,126	135,123	137,150	139,207	141,295	143,415
	Tonnages	34,397	34,913	35,437	35,968	36,508	37,055

4.1.2. Recyclable Materials

Provide a list of recyclable materials to be collected in accordance with the SWMP. For each item, indicate if there is an active market and if the revenues exceed the cost of processing.

Recyclable Material	Active Market (Yes/No)	Revenues > Processing Costs (Yes/No)
Mixed Paper	Yes	No
Cardboard	Yes	Yes
Paper Bags	Yes	No
Plastic Bottles	Yes	No
Plastic Jugs	Yes	No
Plastic Buckets	Yes	No
Aluminum Cans	Yes	Yes
Metal Cans	Yes	Yes
Glass	Yes	No
HHW	Yes	No
C&D	Yes	No
Shredded Paper	Yes	No

4.1.3. Costs & Funding for Recycling

Provide information for recycling programs that have been implemented and/or proposed. Include costs and proposed funding mechanism. If these programs are discussed in the SWMP, provide the page number in the draft plan on which it is discussed.

Program	Cost	Funding
Water Bottle Filling Stations	\$10,000	County Program Cost of the SW Tipping Fee
Earth Matters Newsletter	\$100,000	County Program Cost of the SW Tipping Fee
Shred Events	\$25,000	County Program Cost of the SW Tipping Fee
Recycling Outreach & Technical Assistance	\$85,000	County Program Cost of the SW Tipping Fee

4.2. Other Waste Reduction Programs (Organics, such as Yard Waste and Food Waste)

4.2.1. Regulated Organics Collection Programs

Provide information for each UTC-regulated company collecting organics operating in your jurisdiction for the base year and each of the following five years.

UTC Hauler		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
LeMay	Customers	65,398	66,379	67,375	68,385	69,411	70,452
G-98	Tonnages	17,208	17,466	17,728	17,994	18,264	18,538
Murrey	Customers	67,728	68,744	69,775	70,822	71,884	72,962
G-9	Tonnage	21,150	21,467	21,789	22,116	22,448	22,785
Total	Customers	133,126	135,123	137,150	139,207	141,295	143,415
	Tonnages	38,358	38,933	39,517	40,110	40,712	41,322

4.2.2. Costs & Funding for Organics Collection Programs

Provide information for programs for collecting organics that have been implemented and/or proposed. Include costs and proposed funding mechanism. If these programs are discussed in the SWMP, provide the page number in the draft plan on which it is discussed.

Program	Cost	Funding
Gleaning & Community Composting	\$51,000	County Program Cost of the SW Tipping Fee
Environmental Education	\$10,000	County Program Cost of the SW Tipping Fee
Harvest Pierce County	\$130,000	County Program Cost of the SW Tipping Fee

4.3. References and Assumptions

The customer counts follow the same assumptions for growth that are in Section 3.3. The rate of recycling for each company is slightly different as not all customers have enrolled in recycling and organics curbside. The growth rate for tonnages are assumed constant using the base rate.

5. Disposal

5.1. Energy Recovery & Incineration (ER&I) Disposal Programs

There are no waste to energy or incinerator facilities handling waste generated within the Pierce County Solid Waste System.

5.2. Land Disposal Program

All waste generated within the Pierce County and Tacoma Solid Waste system is disposed of in the LRI landfill at 31317 Meridian St. E., Graham, WA 98338.

6. Administration Program

6.1. Costs & Funding for Administration Programs

Provide information for administration programs that have been implemented and/or proposed. Include costs and proposed funding mechanism. If these programs are discussed in the SWMP, provide the page number in the draft plan on which it is discussed.

Program	Cost	Funding
Tacoma-PC Health Department	\$714,000	County Program Cost of the SW Tipping Fee
Washington Association of Solid Waste Administrators	\$25,000	County Program Cost of the SW Tipping Fee

7. Other Programs

7.1. Costs of Other Programs

Provide information for other programs that have been implemented and/or proposed. Include costs and proposed funding mechanism. If these programs are discussed in the SWMP, provide the page number in the draft plan on which it is discussed.

Program	Cost	Funding
Sustainability	\$250,000	County Program Cost of the SW Tipping Fee
Code Enforcement	\$1,965,000	County Program Cost of the SW Tipping Fee

8. Funding Mechanisms

This section relates specifically to the funding mechanisms currently in use and the ones that will be implemented to incorporate the recommended programs in the draft plan. Because the way a program is funded directly relates to the costs a resident or commercial customer will have to pay, this section is crucial to the cost assessment process. Please fill in each of the following table

8.1. Facility Inventory

Facility Name	Type of Facility	Tip Fee	Transfer Cost	Location	Final Disposal Location	Total Tons	Total Revenue (Tip Fee x Tons)
Purdy	Transfer Station	\$168.51	Included in Tip Fee	Purdy, WA	LRI Landfill	450,155	\$75,855,619
Prairie Ridge	Drop Box	\$168.51	Included in Tip Fee	Bonney Lake, WA	LRI Landfill		
Key Center	Drop Box	\$168.51	Included in Tip Fee	Key Center, WA	LRI Landfill		
Anderson Island	Drop Box	\$168.51	Included in Tip Fee	Anderson Island	LRI Landfill		
Hidden Valley	Transfer Station	\$168.51	Included in Tip Fee	Fredrickson, WA	LRI Landfill		
LRI Landfill	Landfill	\$168.51	Included in Tip Fee	Graham, WA	LRI Landfill		

8.2. Tip Fee Component

Tip Fee Component	Tip Fee
Component A – Transfer Facilities, Recycling, Transportations Services	\$50.89
Component B – County Diversion Program	\$35.61
Component C – Disposal Services	\$64.58
Component D – Capital Projects	\$2.18
County Program Cost	\$15.25
Total	\$168.51

8.3. Tip Fee Forecast

Facility	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
All Facilities	\$168.51	\$170.34	\$171.64	\$171.22	\$172.82	\$174.71

8.4. References and Assumptions

The time frame for the tipping fee in Pierce County is from March 1 through Feb 28 each year. The rates are set annually through a rate setting guideline that is in the Waste Handling Agreement between Pierce County and LRI. The rates are typically negotiated in late August and sent to the Pierce County Executive and the County Council for approval. In section 3.2, the increase each year is due to CPI for Components A & C. Component B will reduce over that time as yard waste decreases due to the commercial charge that was introduced in January 2021. Component D will fluctuate up or down within a dollar based on capital projects that are added and ones that come off. The County Program Cost will remain the same throughout this 6-year period.

The following table is a breakdown of the County budget (revenues and expenditures by program).
(000's)

Program	Rev/Exp Type	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Gen Admin	Rev – Fees	\$6,660	\$6,781	\$6,677	\$6,975	\$7,130	\$7,285
Waste Reduction & Recycling	Rev - Grants	\$125	\$600	\$545	\$600	\$600	\$600
Sustainability	Rev – Grants	\$0	\$586	\$32	\$250	\$325	\$275
Total Revenue		\$7	\$8	\$7	\$8	\$8	\$8
Gen Admin	Expenditures	\$3,329	\$3,113	\$3,138	\$3,000	\$3,025	\$3,100
Sustainability	Expenditures	\$0	\$1,314	\$1,216	\$1,275	\$1,300	\$1,350
Environmental Education	Expenditures	\$622	\$642	\$658	\$775	\$800	\$825
Waste Reduction & Recycling	Expenditures	\$2,437	\$2,480	\$2,528	\$2,550	\$2,600	\$2,625
Post Closure	Expenditures	\$470	\$460	\$467	\$290	\$275	\$290
Total Expenditures		\$7	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8

This budget has increases year to year based on COLA and staff increases in Sustainability (Year 4) and Environmental Education (Year 4). This also assumes an increase in the County Program Cost by \$.25 in Year 4.

SEPA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Purpose of checklist:

Governmental agencies use this checklist to help determine whether the environmental impacts of your proposal are significant. This information is also helpful to determine if available avoidance, minimization or compensatory mitigation measures will address the probable significant impacts or if an environmental impact statement will be prepared to further analyze the proposal.

Instructions for applicants:

This environmental checklist asks you to describe some basic information about your proposal. Please answer each question accurately and carefully, to the best of your knowledge. You may need to consult with an agency specialist or private consultant for some questions. You may use "not applicable" or "does not apply" only when you can explain why it does not apply and not when the answer is unknown. You may also attach or incorporate by reference additional studies reports. Complete and accurate answers to these questions often avoid delays with the SEPA process as well as later in the decision-making process.

The checklist questions apply to all parts of your proposal, even if you plan to do them over a period of time or on different parcels of land. Attach any additional information that will help describe your proposal or its environmental effects. The agency to which you submit this checklist may ask you to explain your answers or provide additional information reasonably related to determining if there may be significant adverse impact.

Instructions for Lead Agencies:

Please adjust the format of this template as needed. Additional information may be necessary to evaluate the existing environment, all interrelated aspects of the proposal and an analysis of adverse impacts. The checklist is considered the first but not necessarily the only source of information needed to make an adequate threshold determination. Once a threshold determination is made, the lead agency is responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the checklist and other supporting documents.

:

For nonproject proposals (such as ordinances, regulations, plans and programs), complete the applicable parts of sections A and B plus the [SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NONPROJECT ACTIONS \(part D\)](#). Please completely answer all questions that apply and note that the words "project," "applicant," and "property or site" should be read as "proposal," "proponent," and "affected geographic area," respectively. The lead agency may exclude (for non-projects) questions in Part B - Environmental Elements –that do not contribute meaningfully to the analysis of the proposal.

A. Background

1. Name of proposed project:

2021 Tacoma-Pierce Co. Solid & Hazardous Waste Mgmt. Plan

2. Name of applicant:

Pierce County Planning & Public Works Department

3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:

Ryan Dicks, Sustainable Resources Administrator
9850 64th St W,
University Place, WA 98467
(253) 798-8603

4. Date checklist prepared:

5/29/2021

5. Agency requesting checklist:

Planning & Public Works Department

6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):

The Planning & Public Works Department requests the completion of environmental review by July 31, 2021 with adoption of the 2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan occurring in 3rd or 4th quarters of 2021. Implementation of objectives will occur until the completion of the first Supplement to this plan.

7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain.

RCW Chapter 70A-205 requires local governments to maintain solid waste plans in a "current Condition" with periodic updates (approximately every five years). The Planning & Public Works Department will begin working on a Supplement to take effect in 2027 with work to begin in 2025 or 2026.

8. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal.

No environmental information has been prepared for this proposal. A Programmatic Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) to the Tacoma-Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan was adopted in July, 1989 and Addenda were issued in October, 1999, February 2008, and June, 2016.

9. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain.

No. As a non-project action, this does not apply.

10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known.

The Washington Department of Ecology and the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission are each charged by state law to review and comment upon the draft. After considering agency and public comments, the Pierce County Council must adopt the 2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan. Following Council action, all cities and towns participating in Pierce County's solid & hazardous waste management systems must adopt the plan, issue a letter of concurrence, or notify the County that it no longer wishes to participate in the solid waste management system.

11. Give brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site. There are several questions later in this checklist that ask you to describe certain aspects of your proposal. You do not need to repeat those answers on this page. (Lead agencies may modify this form to include additional specific information on project description.)

The 2021 Plan provides strategic direction to reduce greenhouse gases and continue efforts to implement aggressive waste reduction and diversion (recycling) programs. The intent is to reduce the amount of solid wastes both generated and disposed. Over the next several years, the County and the City of Tacoma will work cooperatively in support of the plan's Vision "A solid waste system that is more equitable, protects environmental health and is more resilient to the known and unforeseen changes that are coming our way". The Goals in five interconnected and interdependent areas provide foundational support for the vision. The goals are in the areas of

Sustainability, Resources, Communication & Education, Partnerships, and system and Infrastructure.

12. Location of the proposal. Give sufficient information for a person to understand the precise location of your proposed project, including a street address, if any, and section, township, and range, if known. If a proposal would occur over a range of area, provide the range or boundaries of the site(s). Provide a legal description, site plan, vicinity map, and topographic map, if reasonably available. While you should submit any plans required by the agency, you are not required to duplicate maps or detailed plans submitted with any permit applications related to this checklist.

Adopting the Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan is a non-project action. The vision, goals, objectives and actions contained within the Plan apply to all of Pierce County except Auburn and Pacific.

B. Environmental Elements

1. Earth

a. General description of the site:

(circle one): Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other _____

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

b. What is the steepest slope on the site (approximate percent slope)?

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them and note any agricultural land of long-term commercial significance and whether the proposal results in removing any of these soils.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe.

No. As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- e. Describe the purpose, type, total area, and approximate quantities and total affected area of any filling, excavation, and grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)?

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any:

As a non-project action, there are no impacts to be reduced, controlled, or mitigated.

2. Air

- a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal during construction, operation, and maintenance when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.

As a non-project action, there are no emissions to the air.

- b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any:

As a non-project action, there are no emissions to reduce or control.

3. Water

a. Surface Water:

- 1) Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year-round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- 2) Will the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet) the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- 3) Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- 4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- 5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- 6) Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

b. Ground Water:

- 1) Will groundwater be withdrawn from a well for drinking water or other purposes? If so, give a general description of the well, proposed uses and approximate quantities withdrawn from the well. Will water be discharged to

groundwater? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- 2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: Domestic sewage; industrial, containing the following chemicals. . . ; agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of the system, the number of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable), or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

c. Water runoff (including stormwater):

- 1) Describe the source of runoff (including storm water) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- 2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- 3) Does the proposal alter or otherwise affect drainage patterns in the vicinity of the site? If so, describe.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water, and drainage pattern impacts, if any:

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

4. *Plants*

- a. Check the types of vegetation found on the site:

- ___deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, other
- ___evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other
- ___shrubs
- ___grass
- ___pasture
- ___crop or grain
- ___ Orchards, vineyards or other permanent crops.
- ___ wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other
- ___water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other
- ___other types of vegetation

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered?

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- c. List threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any:

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- e. List all noxious weeds and invasive species known to be on or near the site.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

5. Animals

- a. List any birds and other animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site.

Examples include:

birds: hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other:
 mammals: deer, bear, elk, beaver, other:
 fish: bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other _____

- b. List any threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any:

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- e. List any invasive animal species known to be on or near the site.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

6. *Energy and Natural Resources*

- a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- b. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any:

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

7. *Environmental Health*

- a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill, or hazardous waste, that could occur as a result of this proposal? If so, describe.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- 1) Describe any known or possible contamination at the site from present or past uses.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- 2) Describe existing hazardous chemicals/conditions that might affect project development and design. This includes underground hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines located within the project area and in the vicinity.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- 3) Describe any toxic or hazardous chemicals that might be stored, used, or produced during the project's development or construction, or at any time during the operating life of the project.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- 4) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- 5) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any:

As a non-project action, there are no impacts to be reduced, controlled or mitigated.

b. Noise

- 1) What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)?

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- 2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any:

As a non-project action, there are no impacts to be reduced, controlled or mitigated.

8. *Land and Shoreline Use*

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties? Will the proposal affect current land uses on nearby or adjacent properties? If so, describe.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

b. Has the project site been used as working farmlands or working forest lands? If so, describe. How much agricultural or forest land of long-term commercial significance will be converted to other uses as a result of the proposal, if any? If resource lands have not been designated, how many acres in farmland or forest land tax status will be converted to nonfarm or nonforest use?

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

1) Will the proposal affect or be affected by surrounding working farm or forest land normal business operations, such as oversize equipment access, the application of pesticides, tilling, and harvesting? If so, how:

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

c. Describe any structures on the site.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- g. If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program designation of the site?

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- h. Has any part of the site been classified as a critical area by the city or county? If so, specify.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any:

As a non-project action, there are no impacts to be reduced, controlled or mitigated.

- l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any:

As a non-project action, there are no impacts to be reduced, controlled or mitigated.

- m. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts to agricultural and forest lands of long-term commercial significance, if any:

As a non-project action, there are no impacts to be reduced, controlled or mitigated.

9. Housing

- a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any:

As a non-project action, there are no impacts to be reduced, controlled or mitigated.

10. Aesthetics

- a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any:

As a non-project action, there are no impacts to be reduced, controlled or mitigated.

11. Light and Glare

- a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any:

As a non-project action, there are no impacts to be reduced, controlled or mitigated.

12. Recreation

- a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any:

As a non-project action, there are no impacts to be reduced, controlled or mitigated.

13. Historic and cultural preservation

- a. Are there any buildings, structures, or sites, located on or near the site that are over 45 years old listed in or eligible for listing in national, state, or local preservation registers ? If so, specifically describe.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- b. Are there any landmarks, features, or other evidence of Indian or historic use or occupation? This may include human burials or old cemeteries. Are there any material evidence, artifacts, or areas of cultural importance on or near the site? Please list any professional studies conducted at the site to identify such resources.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- c. Describe the methods used to assess the potential impacts to cultural and historic resources on or near the project site. Examples include consultation with tribes and the department of archeology and historic preservation, archaeological surveys, historic maps, GIS data, etc.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- d. Proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for loss, changes to, and disturbance to resources. Please include plans for the above and any permits that may be required.

As a non-project action, there are no impacts to be reduced, controlled or mitigated.

14. *Transportation*

- a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site or affected geographic area and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- b. Is the site or affected geographic area currently served by public transit? If so, generally describe. If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- c. How many additional parking spaces would the completed project or non-project proposal have? How many would the project or proposal eliminate?

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- d. Will the proposal require any new or improvements to existing roads, streets, pedestrian, bicycle or state transportation facilities, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- e. Will the project or proposal use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project or proposal? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur and what percentage of the volume would be trucks (such as commercial and non-passenger vehicles). What data or transportation models were used to make these estimates?

As a non-project action, there is no specific site..

- g. Will the proposal interfere with, affect or be affected by the movement of agricultural and forest products on roads or streets in the area? If so, generally describe.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- h. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any:

As a non-project action, there are no impacts to be reduced, controlled, or mitigated.

15. Public Services

- a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, public transit, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.

As a non-project action, there are no impacts to be reduced, controlled or mitigated. As described in the 2021 plan, greenhouse gas and waste reduction and diversion measures will extend the life of the privately owned and operated landfill (which is designated an essential public facility).

16. Utilities

- a. Circle utilities currently available at the site:

electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system,
other _____

As a non-project action, there is no specific site.

- b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service,
and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might
be needed.

As a non-project action, there are no impacts to be reduced, controlled or mitigated.

The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.

Signature: _____

Name of signee _____

Position and Agency/Organization _____

Date Submitted: _____

D. Supplemental sheet for nonproject actions

(IT IS NOT NECESSARY to use this sheet for project actions)

Because these questions are very general, it may be helpful to read them in conjunction with the list of the elements of the environment.

When answering these questions, be aware of the extent the proposal, or the types of activities likely to result from the proposal, would affect the item at a greater intensity or at a faster rate than if the proposal were not implemented. Respond briefly and in general terms.

1. How would the proposal be likely to increase discharge to water; emissions to air; production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances; or production of noise?

The 2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan will continue the development and implementation of systems, programs, projects, and policies identified in the Programmatic FEIS first adopted in 1989.

The core alternative that Pierce County has been pursuing since 1989 is reduction and recycling. The 2021 plan reinforces that approach while also introducing greenhouse gas reduction and product stewardship and equity. These additional alternatives fall in line with Alternative 3 of the FEIS. All of these approaches are in addition to education and outreach programs, residential and multi-family recycling and yard waste curbside collection services.

The goals and objectives of the 2021 plan support waste and greenhouse gas reductions of 50% by 2040. This reduction will result in less waste transported to and disposed of in the solid waste landfills which in turn reduces the risk of discharges to water, emissions to air, less hazardous waste needing to be stored and transported, and potentially less noise with fewer hours of operations necessary.

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are:

The emphasis on greenhouse gas and waste reduction is intended to achieve a total reduction in the size and volume of the solid waste stream. This strategy will reduce waste and greenhouse gases by forcing a change in consumer behavior and not just a change in operations from reduction to recycling. This change will result in a reduction in the overall impact in regards to water, air, noise, and land.

2. How would the proposal be likely to affect plants, animals, fish, or marine life?

The 2021 plan's emphasis on greenhouse gas and waste reduction through culture shifts and greater stakeholder input and decision making will result in improved waste management practices which will help prevent impacts to plants, animals, fish, or marine life.

Proposed measures to protect or conserve plants, animals, fish, or marine life are:

The emphasis on greenhouse gas and waste reduction is intended to achieve a total reduction in the size and volume of the solid waste stream. This strategy will reduce waste and greenhouse gases by forcing a change in consumer behavior and not just a change in operations from reduction to recycling. This change will result in a reduction in the overall impact in regards to plants, animals, fish and marine life.

3. How would the proposal be likely to deplete energy or natural resources?

The 2021 plan is designed to reduce the amount of waste and greenhouse gases in our systems. These reductions will result in less wasted energy and natural resources.

Proposed measures to protect or conserve energy and natural resources are:

The emphasis on greenhouse gas and waste reduction is intended to achieve a total reduction in the size and volume of the solid waste stream. This strategy will reduce waste and greenhouse gases by forcing a change in consumer behavior and not just a change in operations from reduction to recycling. This change will result in a reduction in the overall impact in regards to energy and natural resources.

4. How would the proposal be likely to use or affect environmentally sensitive areas or areas designated (or eligible or under study) for governmental protection; such as parks, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, threatened or endangered species habitat, historic or cultural sites, wetlands, floodplains, or prime farmlands?

The 2021 plan is designed to reduce the amount of waste and greenhouse gases in our systems. These reductions will result in less wasted energy and natural resources.

Proposed measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are:

The emphasis on greenhouse gas and waste reduction is intended to achieve a total reduction in the size and volume of the solid waste stream. This strategy will reduce waste and greenhouse gases by forcing

a change in consumer behavior and not just a change in operations from reduction to recycling. This change will result in a reduction in the overall impact in regards to energy and natural resources.

5. How would the proposal be likely to affect land and shoreline use, including whether it would allow or encourage land or shoreline uses incompatible with existing plans?

The 2021 plan is designed to reduce the amount of waste and greenhouse gases in our systems. The plan does not propose the development or expansion of facilities that could impact land or shorelines.

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce shoreline and land use impacts are:

The emphasis on greenhouse gas and waste reduction is intended to achieve a total reduction in the size and volume of the solid waste stream. This strategy will reduce waste and greenhouse gases by forcing a change in consumer behavior and not just a change in operations from reduction to recycling. A smaller waste stream will reduce the potential for shoreline and land use impacts.

6. How would the proposal be likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities?

The 2021 plan is designed to reduce the amount of waste and greenhouse gases in our systems. The plan does not propose new collection systems or facilities.

Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are:

The emphasis on greenhouse gas and waste reduction is intended to achieve a total reduction in the size and volume of the solid waste stream. This strategy will reduce waste and greenhouse gases by forcing a change in consumer behavior and not just a change in operations from reduction to recycling. This will allow the existing privately owned and operated landfill to remain open longer. Discussion to explore making garbage collection services mandatory, at least within the Urban Growth Area, would make

existing waste and recycling transportation systems more efficient by reducing the number of properties bypassed by collection routes.

7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

The 2021 Plan is designed to comply with the state's solid waste planning laws found in RCW Chapter 70A-205. The Washington Department of Ecology and the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission also review the plan to ensure compliance.

ADDENDUM

to the

Programmatic Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS)

Year 2021

Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan

JUNE 15, 2021

Pierce County Planning & Public Works Department

Sustainable Resources Division

9850 64th St. W

University Place, Washington 98467

(253) 798-2179

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this addendum is to describe the information provided in the *2020 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan*. The 2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan will replace the 2000 Solid Waste Plan. New information has been included within this Plan to meet the State requirements that a solid waste plan be kept updated or “current.” The new information does not change the analysis of likely significant impacts or alternatives described in the *Programmatic Final Environmental Impact Statement* adopted in July 1989.

BACKGROUND

Pierce County

Code Chapter 8.28:

- On December 12, 2000, Pierce County adopted the *Tacoma-Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan* which updated the previous solid waste plan adopted in 1992. The County issued an Addendum on October 4, 1999 to the Programmatic Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) which was first adopted in July 1989 and re-adopted in 1992.
- On November 18, 2008, Pierce County adopted the *2008 Supplement to the Tacoma-Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan* which updated the 2000 Plan. The County issued an Addendum to the Programmatic FEIS on February 28, 2008.
- On March 22, 2016 Pierce County adopted the *2015 Supplement to the Tacoma-Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan* which updated the 2000 Plan and 2008 Supplement. The County issued an Addendum to the Programmatic FEIS on May 13, 2016.
- All cities and towns adopted the Solid Waste Plan and signed new Interlocal Agreements with the County in 2001. In 2009, the cities and towns either readopted the 2008 Supplement or issued letters of concurrence. The cities and towns issued letters of concurrence for the 2015 Supplement as they did in 2008.

- The Washington Department of Ecology approved the Year 2000 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan on August 22, 2001, the 2008 Supplement on September 4, 2009, and the 2015 Supplement on September 7, 2016.

State regulations: Chapter 70A.205 Revised Code of Washington (RCW) requires counties, in coordination with their cities and towns to adopt comprehensive solid waste plans for the management, handling, and disposal of solid waste, and to keep those plans in a 'current' status through periodic review and update. State law specifies the required contents of a comprehensive solid waste plan. Among the many requirements are: estimated needs for solid waste handling facilities for 20 years of disposal capacity; a six-year construction and capital acquisition program; a comprehensive waste reduction and recycling element; and an assessment of the plan's impact on the costs of solid waste collection prepared in conformance with the guidelines established by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC).

FEIS: The County's 1989 Programmatic Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) evaluates a complex series of alternatives for waste handling, recycling, and disposal, plus alternatives for handling special wastes, such as wood waste, land clearing and construction debris. The FEIS was re-adopted in 1992 (Ord. #92-130). Addenda were issued October 4, 1999 and February 29, 2008.

Since 1989, Pierce County has been pursuing the FEIS's MMSW Alternative 3 which focuses on tripling waste reduction and recycling rates; disposing of remaining MSW in a landfill; and recycling of wood waste, construction debris, and land clearing debris. Alternative 3 targets a 60% or greater recycling and waste reduction rate. Among the waste reduction and recycling measures discussed within Alternative 3 are: the need to develop food waste and other organic diversion or composting programs and facility capacity; a need to develop model product purchasing programs; and a need to work with businesses to implement comprehensive waste reduction and recycling collection. These are in addition to education and outreach

programs and, residential recycling and yard waste curbside collection services.

To implement state regulations and the Solid Waste Management Plan, the Public Works Department offers an extensive range of public education and outreach programs about waste reduction and recycling. The County adopted minimum levels of services to provide residential curbside recycling and yard waste services; built a yard waste composting facility; and maintains the contract for meeting long-term disposal and other waste handling facility capacity. The Public Works Department provides funding support for the enforcement actions and regulatory activities of the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department which administers the State's solid waste permit regulations, WAC 173-350 and WAC 173-351.

To carry-out the Year 2000 Plan's direction about illegal dumping problems, the Public Works Department created and funded programs to address illegal dumping and nuisance vehicle issues, and to cleanup illegal dump sites. In 2009, the Public Works Department absorbed into its functions and operations the enforcement of additional public nuisances and certain violations of the County's Development Regulations, Shorelines Regulations and Sign Code.

2021 PLAN CONTENT

Proposal: The *2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan* replaces the *2000 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan* adopted by the Pierce County Council in 2000 and amended in 2008 and 2016.

Structure: Where the 2000 Plan focused attention on individual aspects of the solid waste system (e.g. recycling, processing, landfilling, etc.) and the 2008 Supplement examined "courses of action" that could support multiple aspects of the system with a variety of outcomes, the 2021

Plan follows the format of the 2015 Supplement and is written specifically as a strategic document. The 2021 document proposes a community vision emphasizing sustainability, equity, and resiliency and identifies goals, objectives, and actions necessary to achieve that vision.

Vision:

At least since the late 1980s, waste reduction has been the preferred method for the collection, handling, and management of solid waste. (RCW 70A.214.010) With the 2021 Plan, Pierce County proposes a clear vision for its future:

VISION: **A solid waste system that is equitable, protects environmental and human health, and is resilient to the known and unforeseen changes that are coming our way.**

Goals:

Goals in five interconnected and interdependent areas provide foundational support for the vision:

SUSTAINABILITY: **Implement economically feasible and sustainable waste management practices.**

RESOURCES: **Identify fiscally responsible, self-sustaining funding and other resources for an integrated SHWM system.**

COMMUNICATION & EDUCATION:

Empower communities to help transform our solid and hazardous waste management system through inclusive collaboration, accessible communication and meaningful education.

PARTNERSHIPS: Foster strong working relationships among the agencies and partners responsible for managing the solid and hazardous waste system.

SYSTEM & INFRASTRUCTURE:

Provide the infrastructure and other resources to meet our growing solid waste needs

Objectives: Each goal will be reached through specific and measurable objectives (eleven in total) that, with accompanying action steps, can be achieved between 2021 and 2040.

The *Sustainability* objectives (S1, S2, S3) call on Pierce County and the City of Tacoma to reduce greenhouse gases and provide solid waste services that meet basic recycling, composting and disposal needs for all customers, with waste reduction as an increasing area of focus.

S1: Reduce waste and improve recycling effectiveness

S2: Protect the environment and human health by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and delivering solid waste services.

S3: Make the solid and hazardous waste system more accessible for all Pierce County Residents.

In the *Resources* objectives (R1, R2), Pierce County will explore ways of securing funding and resources to make sure the solid waste system

can grow and operate for each person throughout the County. To do this, it will require the implementation of new strategies to make sure both Tacoma and Pierce County are ready for unforeseen changes.

R1: Develop plans for securing adequate funding and resource to build, operate and maintain a solid and hazardous waste management system for the next 20 years.

R2: Develop systems and strategies for prioritizing what services should be provided, how they are to be funded and resourced, and recognize and respond quickly to rising costs due to unforeseen conditions.

The *Communication & Education* (CE1, CE2, CE3) objectives are designed to provide customers in Pierce County information in an equitable and easily accessible way about new programs and decisions as they relate to sustainability and solid waste.

CE1: Proactively engage and collaborate with impacted stakeholders (Including businesses, residents, and agencies) to make informed decisions and improve our recycling and solid waste system.

CE2: Ensure any communications regarding the solid waste management system are clear and accessible to all people.

CE3: Establish meaningful topics of education that equip participants with valuable knowledge to better understand and engage in the solid and hazardous waste system.

The *Partnerships* Goal (P1) has an objective that pulls stakeholders from different sectors of Pierce County to regularly review procedures and programs for effectiveness and sustainability.

P1: Support collaboration and coordination across key partners, stakeholders, and community members in Pierce County.

The final set of objectives from *System and Infrastructure* (SI1, SI2) are setup for continuous evaluation of our current system. The evaluations will address possible expansion of transfer stations as well as life after the landfill.

SI1: Regularly assess and identify future system expansion needs, improve services, and address impacts.

SI2: Collaborate with LRI to determine where new facilities are needed and how these facilities could be developed.

System Performance

Target: The 2021 Plan calls for an increase to waste reduction and greenhouse gases. These reductions, along with the waste diversion efforts maintains the intent to achieve (and exceed) the 60% recycling and reduction rate of the FEIS Alternative 3.

Systems and

Other Issues: The 2021 Plan provides a high-level overview of the operational aspects of the Pierce County and Tacoma solid waste systems. There are two sections of this plan that have been added to conform with the Department of Ecology's guidelines, the Hazardous Waste Plan and the CROP.

Cost Assessment: RCW 70A.205.045 requires each solid waste plan to include an "assessment of the plan's impact on the costs of solid waste

collection” with special emphasis on the rates charged by garbage haulers regulated by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission. The 2021 Plan includes the Cost Assessment in Appendix T and reports four primary findings:

1. The 2021 Plan does not propose policies or programs which will directly or immediately impact regulated services or rates.
2. The 2021 Plan proposes efforts to dramatically decrease per capita waste disposal needs.
3. Solid Waste system fees (which are not regulated by the Commission) will increase as the overall waste stream shrinks; but the 2021 Plan anticipates flat or declining per capita costs relative to inflation for those households and businesses that choose to reduce and recycle waste.
4. County government funding is designed to “live within our means” with the impact as measured on a per capita basis remaining below the rate of inflation.

Capital Facilities:

A discussion of capital facilities is a state-required element of a Solid Waste Plan. None of the objectives, nor related actions, contained in the 2021 Plan require immediate planning or implementation of new capital projects. Two objectives could require capital improvements in 2025 or later. Along with the discussion in Appendix S, the 2021 Plan cross-references the most recent capital facilities plans adopted by Pierce County and the City of Tacoma.

Disposal Need and

Landfill Capacity:

The 2021 Plan forecasts Pierce County’s (including Tacoma, Ruston and Joint Base Lewis Mc Chord) need for solid waste disposal and the ability of the privately owned and operated LRI Landfill to continue meeting that need.

Successful implementation of the objectives and actions contained in the 2021 Plan (reduction goals along with long hauling) will allow our landfill to potentially last the entire 20 years of this plan.

Under a worst-case scenario in which waste disposal remains at the same rate it is today and no long hauling occurs for anything, the landfill will fill up before 2030 and Tacoma and Pierce County will have to long haul all garbage out of state.

CONCLUSIONS

- ▶ The additional information does not change analysis of likely significant impacts or alternatives in the 1989 Programmatic FEIS. The alternatives and mitigations remain the same as summarized in the FEIS.
- ▶ The 2021 Plan contains the State’s required information to create a solid waste plan including: status updates about all programs; priority actions to take for the next 20 years; a six-year capital facility plan; and a WUTC Cost Assessment which analyzes the plan’s impact on the costs of solid waste collection.
- ▶ The 2021 Plan calls for equity and sustainability for all the customers of Pierce County.
- ▶ No additional significant adverse impacts have been identified from expansion of the waste reduction and recycling outreach and education programs and continued use of existing private sector collection and processing capacity.
- ▶ The 2021 Plan continues to support diversion of recyclables through established curbside collection programs, drop-off centers, buy-back and recycling processing businesses and compost facilities, and through diversion alternatives at existing transfer stations.
- ▶ Additional solid waste disposal or transfer station facility capacity has been identified as a possible need in the future depending on how well the goals of this plan are achieved.

AVAILABILITY

Consistent with the plan’s vision, the 2021 Plan will be published online at www.piercecountywa.org/swplan. Paper copies – or copies on flash drives – may be obtained by contacting the Public Works Department at (253) 798-2179.

Anyone wishing to review the 1989 Programmatic Final Environmental Impact Statement may contact the Public Works Department at (253) 798-2179.



Determination of Nonsignificance (DNS) For Nonproject Legislative Actions

Environmental Application Number: 972925

Project ID Number: 587689

Family Application Number(s): N/A

Parcel Number(s): N/A

Action: Adoption of the 2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan

Description: A new 20 year Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan that partners with the City of Tacoma that emphasizes equity, protecting human and environmental health, and resiliency. The proposed plan identifies goals, objectives, and actions to be implemented by Pierce County, the City of Tacoma and their partners in order to reduce waste, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and lengthen the life of the Pierce County landfill.

Location: Unincorporated Pierce County, City of Tacoma, 20 cities and towns in the Pierce County Solid Waste System.

Proponent(s): Pierce County Planning & Public Works

Purpose of Announcement: The purpose of this announcement is to invite comments on the determination of non-significance (DNS) for a proposed new Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

The new plan contains several retained policies that are being carried forward from the 2000 Solid Waste Management Plan that help to mitigate environmental impacts. The new plan also introduces several actions that will further reduce any environmental impacts, such as:

- A reduction in greenhouse gas
 - This is being done in coordination with Sustainability 2030 which has set a goal of reducing emissions by 45%. Our solid waste system can help achieve that through this Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan that focuses on reduction, resiliency, and equity.
- An emphasis on waste reduction over diversion
 - This change to a reduction focus will decrease the amount of waste that is generated through individual decision making, extended producer responsibilities, and outreach and education for residential and commercial sectors. This will add life to our landfill, keep transportation impacts down and lower environmental impacts on air and water quality by reducing the odors and leachate being generated today.

- Creating a commercial recycling program
 - This program will help to remove recyclable items from the waste stream furthering the efforts of waste reduction and adding more reusable material to certain industries to help keep our natural resources intact.
- Establishing a more equitable solid waste system
 - This effort is designed to give underserved and underrepresented areas in Pierce County the same opportunities when it comes to disposing of solid waste. Working with these communities will lead to a reduction in illegal dumping, littering, and individual solid waste code violations.
- Reducing Food Waste
 - This effort to cut food waste in half could reduce the total amount of solid waste in Pierce County by 10%, thereby reducing several environmental factors like odors and methane gas production.

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

Pierce County has determined that the requirements for environmental analysis, protection, and mitigation measures have been adequately addressed in the original EIS statement adopted in 1989 and the addendums that have followed in 1992, 2000, 2008, and 2016, the development regulations and comprehensive plan adopted under Chapter 36.70A RCW, WAC 197-11-600, WAC 197-11-330(2)(c), and in other applicable local, state, or federal laws or rules, as provided by RCW 43.21C.240 and WAC 197-11-158, and WAC 197-11-330(1)(c). Local regulations include but are not limited to Pierce County code Chapters 8.29, 8.30, 8.31, 8.38, 18A.33, 18J.15, 13.04 and 13.06. Pierce County will not require any additional mitigation measures under SEPA.

☐ There is no comment period for this DNS.

☒ This DNS is issued under WAC 197-11-340(2); the lead agency will not act on this proposal for 14 days from issue date. Comments must be submitted within 14 days of the issue date.

SEPA Responsible Official: Jen Tetatzin

Position/Title: Director, Planning and Public Works

Address: 2401 South 35th Street, Suite 2, Tacoma, WA 98409

Staff Contact: Chris Brown, Management Analyst
chris.brown@piercecounitywa.gov | (253) 798-4659

Issue Date: October 11, 2021



Jen Tetatzin, Responsible Official

Appeal:

Pierce County Code Chapter 1.22 does not provide for an administrative appeal of legislative actions taken by the County Council. See WAC 197-11-680(4) for procedures regarding SEPA judicial appeals.

Note: The issuance of this Determination of Nonsignificance does not constitute approval. The applicant must comply with all other applicable requirements of Pierce County, federal, and state agencies.

Pierce County Online Permit Information:

<https://pals.piercecountywa.gov/palsonline/#!/permitSearch/permit/departmentStatus?applPermitId=972925>



PIERCE COUNTY
NOTICE OF DETERMINATION OF NONSIGNIFICANCE

Adoption of the 2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan
Proponent: Pierce County Planning and Public Works
SEPA Application: 972925

Notice is hereby provided in accordance with WAC 197-11 that Pierce County has issued a Determination of Nonsignificance (DNS) on the following proposal:

A new 20 year Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan that partners with the City of Tacoma that emphasizes equity, protecting human and environmental health, and resiliency. The proposed plan identifies goals, objectives, and actions to be implemented by Pierce County, the City of Tacoma and their partners in order to reduce waste, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and lengthen the life of the Pierce County landfill.

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This DNS is issued under WAC 197-11-340(2). Pierce County may not act on this proposal prior to October 26, 2021. Comments must be submitted by close of business on October 25, 2021.

Pierce County has determined that the requirements for environmental analysis, protection, and mitigation measures have been adequately addressed in the original EIS statement adopted in 1989 and the addendums that have followed in 1992, 2000, 2008, and 2016, the development regulations and comprehensive plan adopted under Chapter 36.70A RCW, WAC 197-11-600, WAC 197-11-330(2)(c), and in other applicable local, state, or federal laws or rules, as provided by RCW 43.21C.240 and WAC 197-11-158, and WAC 197-11-330(1)(c). Local regulations include but are not limited to Pierce County code Chapters 8.29, 8.30, 8.31, 8.38, 18A.33, 18J.15, 13.04 and 13.06. Pierce County will not require any additional mitigation measures under SEPA.

THANK YOU for your legal submission!

Your legal has been submitted for publication. Below is a confirmation of your legal placement. You will also receive an email confirmation.

ORDER DETAILS

Order Number:
IPL0044899
Order Status:
Submitted
Classification:
Legals & Public Notices
Package:
TAC - Legal Ads
Final Cost:
99.36
Payment Type:
Account Billed
User ID:
IPL0019393

ACCOUNT INFORMATION

PIERCE COUNTY IP
2401 S 35TH ST RM 2
TACOMA, WA 98409-7960
253-798-7200
jeff.huxton@piercescountywa.gov
PIERCE COUNTY

TRANSACTION REPORT

Date
October 11, 2021 2:51:22 PM EDT
Amount:
99.36

SCHEDULE FOR AD NUMBER IPL00448990

October 12, 2021
The News Tribune (Tacoma)

PREVIEW FOR AD NUMBER IPL00448990

**PIERCE COUNTY
NOTICE OF DETERMINATION
OF NONSIGNIFICANCE**

Adoption of the 2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan Proponent: Pierce County Planning and Public Works
SEPA Application : 972925

Notice is hereby provided in accordance with WAC 197-11 that Pierce County has issued a Determination of Nonsignificance (DNS) on the following proposal:

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W000000000
Publication Dates

Interlocal Agreement for Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Planning within Pierce County

Pursuant to Chapter 39.34 RCW and RCW 70A.205.040(3)(c), this Interlocal Agreement (Agreement) is entered into between Pierce County, a municipal corporation and a political subdivision of the State of Washington ("County"), and the cities and towns of Bonney Lake, Buckley, Carbonado, DuPont, Eatonville, Edgewood, Fife, Fircrest, Gig Harbor, Lakewood, Milton, Orting, Puyallup, Roy, Ruston, South Prairie, Steilacoom, Sumner, University Place, and Wilkeson, all Washington State authorized municipal corporations (Collectively, the "Signatory Cities" and individually, the "Signatory City") establishing the obligations of the Parties for comprehensive solid and hazardous waste management planning.

WHEREAS, RCW 70A.205.040 and RCW 70A.300.350 require or authorize counties, in cooperation with the various cities located within such county, to prepare a coordinated, comprehensive solid & hazardous waste management plan; and

WHEREAS, under RCW 70A.205.075, all solid waste management plans must be maintained in current condition by periodic updates that include the estimated long-range planning needs for solid waste handling facilities projected twenty years into the future and local governments may also periodically update their hazardous waste plans; and

WHEREAS, RCW 70A.205.040 requires cities to either 1) prepare their own solid waste management plans for integration into the county plan or 2) agree with the county to participate in a joint city-county solid waste management plan or 3) authorize the county to prepare a city plan for inclusion in the comprehensive county solid waste management plan; and

WHEREAS, County and many of the Signatory Cities previously entered into an Interlocal Agreement for the purpose of implementing the 2000 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan, which plan must now be replaced; and

WHEREAS, the Parties wish to develop and implement environmentally sound and cost-effective solid waste management programs including waste reduction and recycling programs that reduce greenhouse gas emissions as appropriate from the disposed waste stream; and

WHEREAS, the Parties wish to adopt, maintain, and enforce minimum levels of service for residential source separation and collection of recyclables, including residential curbside recycling programs, multi-family recycling programs, and residential yard waste collection programs; and

WHEREAS, the Parties wish to agree to a coordinated system for the management and disposal of solid waste in Pierce County; and

WHEREAS, RCW 39.34.030 authorizes governments to enter agreements to jointly or cooperatively exercise their powers;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual benefits and covenants contained herein, it is hereby agreed:

I. PURPOSE OF AGREEMENT

The Parties intend this Agreement to provide for creation of the 2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan, implementation of that plan, and periodic updates or replacement of that plan, all in compliance with Chapters 70A.205 and 70A.300 RCW.

II. AUTHORITY

- A. The planning process that is the subject of this Agreement is required by and governed by Chapters 70A.205 and 70A.300 RCW.
- B. The Signatory Cities hereby choose, under RCW 70A.205.040(3)(c), to authorize Pierce County to prepare a plan for the Signatory Cities' solid waste management and to incorporate Signatory City plans in the County's comprehensive 2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan ("Plan").
- C. The Signatory Cities agree that County will coordinate development of the Plan through the Pierce County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC), an advisory citizen board which includes Signatory City representation.

III. OBLIGATIONS

A. County

- 1. County, at its own expense, will prepare, and maintain in a current condition, the Plan, including plans for the Signatory Cities. As part of this obligation, County will circulate drafts to the Signatory Cities for review and comment and will circulate final drafts to the Signatory Cities for approval or rejection.
- 2. The County will coordinate planning activities with the City of Tacoma and incorporate materials submitted by Tacoma into the Plan.
- 3. County will implement and comply with applicable elements of an adopted Plan and any updates thereto.

B. Signatory Cities

- 1. Each Signatory City, at its own expense, will review and respond to draft versions of the Plan and updates thereof.
- 2. Each Signatory City, at its own expense and following its own procedures, will either approve the final draft of the Plan or of any update or will instead prepare and deliver to the Pierce County Auditor that Signatory City's own solid waste management plan for integration into the Plan.
- 3. Signatory Cities will implement and comply with applicable elements of an adopted Plan and any updates thereto.

C. Budget and property

No financing, joint budget, or joint property acquisition is required for the joint and cooperative exercise of local government powers under this Agreement. Each Party is responsible for the expenses listed as its obligation above and shall also be responsible to acquire, hold, or dispose of any real or personal property needed to meet its obligations under this Agreement.

IV. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- A. Any disputes arising under the terms of this agreement shall be resolved through a negotiated effort to reach consensus. The disputing Parties may agree to mediation as part of such effort. If the Parties are unable to resolve the dispute, the Parties hereby agree to arbitration. The disputing Parties shall attempt to agree on an arbitration administrator, a set of arbitration rules, and a single arbitrator. If they cannot, then the Parties hereby agree to select the arbitrator or arbitration panel and to conduct the arbitration under the administration and rules of JAMS Seattle Mediation, Arbitration and ADR Services. The decision of the arbitrator or arbitration panel shall be considered final. In any dispute, each Party shall be responsible for its own attorney fees and other costs, and each disputing Party shall pay an equal share of the costs of arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution.

V. ADMISSION OF NEW PARTIES

- A. Additional municipal entities may be added to this Agreement if that municipal entity's governing body agrees to the then current terms (including any amendments) pursuant to RCW 39.34.030(2) and executes a copy of the Agreement.

VI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

- A. The Parties agree to the following process for development of the Plan, updates to the Plan, and replacement of the Plan.

B. Process

1. With input from SWAC, County staff will develop a draft and circulate that draft to Signatory Cities and to the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology).
2. Signatory Cities will provide responsive comments, if any. If a Signatory City has not provided a response 30 days after receiving the draft, County may presume that Signatory City has no response and is not seeking any change to the draft.
3. After good faith consideration of any responses from Signatory Cities and Ecology, County staff will prepare a final draft. County has discretion to decide whether to change the final draft as a result of a Signatory City response.
4. County will provide the Signatory Cities with the final draft for each Signatory City to consider for approval under that City's own governing procedures.
5. Upon adoption, as defined herein, County will submit the adopted final draft to Ecology.

C. Initiating Amendments and Updates

1. Either the County or any Signature City may propose amendments to the Plan to keep the Plan in a current condition. Upon such proposal, County shall conduct the Plan development process as outlined in this section.
2. The County shall prepare Plan updates as required by Chapter 70A.205 RCW or by Ecology.

VII. PLAN OR UPDATE ADOPTION

The Plan, any Plan update, and any replacement Plan are adopted when the Plan or update has been fully approved, under each approving Party's governing procedures, by Parties

representing 75% of the population living within the Pierce County Solid Waste Management System's geographic area. The Pierce County Solid Waste Management System includes all of Pierce County except the City of Tacoma and Joint Base Lewis McChord. To determine the 75% threshold, the Parties agree to use the population numbers maintained by the Washington State Office of Financial Management. Each Party hereby agrees to be bound by and comply with any Plan or update that is so approved, even if that Party has not itself approved it, reserving such a Party's right to end its participation in this Agreement as set forth herein.

VIII. TERM

- A. Commencing on the Effective Date, as defined herein, the term of this Agreement is twenty (20) years.
- B. A Signatory City may withdraw from this Agreement before expiration of the term, but only upon submission of its own solid waste management plan and its own hazardous waste plan, satisfying all requirements for such plans under Washington State law. To allow time to prepare and obtain approval of those required plans, a Signatory City must provide 12 month's advance written notice to all Parties before the proposed withdrawal date. Withdrawal will not be effective until that proposed withdrawal date or until full approval of the required plans, whichever date is later.
- C. Notwithstanding any other terms of this Agreement, if sufficient funds are not appropriated or allocated by any Party's legislative body for that Party's obligations under this Agreement for any future fiscal period, that Party will not be required to meet those obligations after the end of the fiscal period through which funds have been appropriated and allocated, unless authorized that Party's legislative body, PROVIDED THAT, each Party is and remains obligated to comply with an adopted Plan and any updates thereto regardless of fund allocation or appropriation. No penalty or expense shall accrue to the affected Party in the event this provision applies.
- D. The Parties do not anticipate that this Agreement will result in the joint ownership or possession of any real or personal property. Upon expiration or earlier termination, there will be no jointly held property needing disposition. Each Party will remain responsible for its own costs, whether incurred during this Agreement or otherwise.

IX. EFFECTIVE DATE

- A. This Agreement shall be effective after it is approved by the Pierce County Council and executed by the Pierce County Executive, which shall occur only after all Signatory Cities have fully executed it.

X. NOTICE

- A. Notices required by or related to this Agreement shall be in writing and sent by either: (a) United States Postal Service first class mail, postage pre-paid; (b) personal delivery; or (c) by email to the email addresses designated below, if the subject line indicates that the email is formal notice under this Agreement and also references the Pierce County contract number designation. The notice shall be deemed delivered on the earlier of: (a) Actual receipt; (b) Three (3) business days from deposit in the United States mail; or (c) the day and time the email message is received by the recipient's email system, but emails received between 5:00

PM and 8:00 AM will be considered delivered at the start of the next business day. Notices shall be sent to the following addresses:

[Insert County and City reps, with physical and email addresses. Preferable to use titles, rather than names of current staff]

B. Any Party, by written notice to the others in the manner herein provided, may designate a physical or email address different from that set forth above.

XI. ADMINISTRATOR

No separate entity or joint board is established by this Agreement. The manager of the Sustainable Resources Division of the Pierce County Planning and Public Works Department shall be the Agreement Administrator. If a Division of that name ceases to exist, the manager of whatever County office succeeds to its responsibilities shall be the Agreement Administrator.

XII. MUTUAL INDEMNIFICATION

To the extent of its comparative liability, each Party agrees to indemnify, defend and hold the other Party, its elected and appointed officials, employees, agents, and volunteers, harmless from and against any and all claims, damages, losses, and expenses, including but not limited to court costs, attorney's fees, and alternative dispute resolution costs, for any injury or damage of any kind which are alleged or proven to be caused by an act or omission, negligent or otherwise, of the indemnifying Party, its elected and appointed officials, employees, agents, or volunteers.

A Party shall not be required to indemnify, defend, or hold the other Party harmless if the claim, damage, loss, or expense for any injury or damage of any kind is caused by the sole act or omission of the other Party.

The parties agree to maintain a consolidated defense to claims made against them and to reserve all indemnity claims against each other until after liability to the claimant and damages, if any, are adjudicated. If any claim is resolved by voluntary settlement and the Parties cannot agree upon apportionment of damages and defense costs, they shall submit apportionment to binding arbitration.

With respect to the performance of this Agreement and as to claims against the other Party, its officers, agents and employees, the indemnifying Party expressly waives its immunity under Title 51 of the Revised Code of Washington, the Industrial Insurance Act, for injuries to its employees and agrees that the obligations to indemnify, defend and hold harmless provided in this Agreement extend to any claim brought by or on behalf of any employee of the indemnifying Party. This waiver is mutually negotiated by the parties to this Agreement.

XIII. ENTIRE AGREEMENT AND MODIFICATION

This Agreement embodies the entire agreement and understanding between the Parties hereto with respect to its subject matter and supersedes all prior agreements and understandings, whether written or oral, relating to its subject matter. No amendment or modification of this Agreement shall be valid unless made in writing and signed by each of the Parties.

XIV. CHOICE OF LAW, VENUE AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS

This Agreement and all issues relating to its validity, interpretation, and performance shall be governed by and interpreted under the laws of the State of Washington without regard to conflict of law provisions. In the event any suit, arbitration, or other proceeding is instituted to enforce any term of this Agreement, the Parties specifically understand and agree that venue will be in Pierce County, Washington. In the event of any dispute related to this Agreement, whether pursued in court or otherwise, each Party shall be responsible for its own actual attorney fees and costs.

XV. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Agreement is held to be illegal, invalid, or unenforceable, such provision shall be fully severable, and the remainder of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

XVI. RECORDING OR PUBLIC LISTING

The Parties agree that this Agreement, after full execution, either will be recorded with the Pierce County Auditor or listed by subject on Pierce County's web site or other electronically retrievable public source, as required by RCW 39.34.040.

XVII. COUNTERPARTS

This Agreement may be executed in as many counterparts as may be deemed necessary or convenient, each of which, when so executed, shall be deemed an original, but all such counterparts shall constitute but one and the same instrument. Digital signatures, including those transmitted by e-mail (PDF attachment) or facsimile transmission shall be acceptable.

[Signature pages, with dates on each signature line]

Programmatic Guidelines Retained from the 2000 Solid Waste Plan

The following are policy support recommendations retained from the 2000 Solid Waste Plan. Most of them provide guidance for actions to take if an event should occur or they offer basic support for the system.

Waste Reduction and Recycling (Chapter 4)

#4-1 For the cities and towns using the County's waste management system, the Pierce County Solid Waste Division* should continue to serve as the agency responsible for promoting county-wide waste reduction and recycling activities; to provide educational resources and technical assistance; and to evaluate efforts of these activities. The County should continue to coordinate its public outreach with the City of Tacoma, the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department and other agencies.

#4-2 Pierce County should continue to provide adequate funding and staffing to assist cities and towns in implementing waste reduction and recycling activities discussed in the Plan. The Pierce County Solid Waste Division* should remain the coordinator of these programs for the County and those cities and towns using the County's waste management system.

#4-32 Pierce County should retain the use of rate-based incentives in promoting waste reduction and recycling. The County should work closely with private collection companies serving the County to identify equitable, implementable rate strategies that will be acceptable to the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission. Pierce County should also continue to work directly with the Commission to identify and implement these types of alternatives.

#5-4 The City of Tacoma will continue to provide solid waste collection and disposal services within its corporate city limits. The City shall retain the right to determine all minimum service levels and collection and disposal rates as adopted by the Tacoma City Council, pursuant to RCW 35.21.120.

#7-4 As becomes necessary to ensure sufficient transfer facilities, Pierce County should obtain the use of additional transshipment facilities, public or private, for transferring waste to out-of-county disposal facilities.

#7-5 Pierce County encourages private transfer facilities located within Pierce County to reserve transfer capacity for waste generated within Pierce County.

Solid Waste Processing Technologies (Chapter 6)

#6-3 Pierce County encourages private recycling, composting, and processing facility operators located within Pierce County to reserve processing capacity for materials generated within Pierce County.

#6-5 Only those technologies with demonstrated reliability should be implemented as primary processing alternatives of the solid waste management system. However, governments and the private sector may wish to conduct pilot programs and explore new and innovative ideas. The appropriate regulatory agencies shall determine whether or not any potential technology meets the requirements of this Plan.

#6-6 Only processing technologies that are protective of human health and the environment (for example those that create no adverse odor impacts to neighboring properties) should be deemed to be in compliance with the Solid Waste Management Plan. As new processing technologies emerge, the environmental and health impacts should be carefully considered.

#6-8 With any alternative technology project, the operating vendor must provide sufficient financial assurances to minimize financial risk to the public for environmental and technical performance. Each city, town, and the County Council will independently determine the level of financial and environmental assurances that will be required for projects under their own jurisdiction.

Disposal and Landfilling (Chapter 8)

#8-1 If there is a lack of landfill capacity in Pierce County for solid waste generated in the Pierce County solid waste management system in the future or if the county determines by resolution that out-of-county disposal options are cost effective, the County may contract for the use of an out-of-county landfill.

#8-3 When the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department and the Pierce County Planning and Public Works Department review permit applications to site, develop, and operate new MSW landfills, or to expand existing MSW landfills in Pierce County or whenever Pierce County is considering decisions to contract for MSW disposal, the agencies must include in the decision-making process an evaluation of:

- Effect on public health and safety;
- Protection of the environment, including aquifers and waters of the State;
- Pierce County's waste generation habits and trends with an assurance that options are adequate for meeting Pierce County's waste generation needs;
- Competition for disposal services;
- Meeting the potential emergency needs should a primary disposal site suddenly become unavailable; and

- The costs of using various alternatives which will be analyzed and verified through the use of publicly available data published by other government organizations, formal requests for proposals, qualification or information (RFP, RFQ, or RFI), or through another method as recommended by the Solid Waste Advisory Committee.

The Solid Waste Division* shall have primary responsibility for the evaluation, but will work with the Planning and Public Works Department, the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department, and the applicant to minimize duplication of effort.

#8-4 MSW landfill expansions within unincorporated Pierce County shall undergo a permitting process with adequate public notice and opportunity for public comment. Expansions shall be required to meet the regulations in effect at the time of expansion and to protect public health and safety and the environment. Expansions shall be prohibited for any landfill that is in violation of existing surface water or groundwater standards.

#8-5 The County shall require, to the extent allowed by law, private MSW disposal companies located within unincorporated Pierce County to reserve existing disposal capacity to handle MSW generated within the Pierce County solid waste management systems. When negotiating disposal contracts with any such facility owner/operator, the County shall propose terms which:

- Reserve adequate disposal capacity to serve the Pierce County solid waste disposal system as projected in the 'County-wide' column of Table 8-2, 'Projected Long Term Disposal Needs;'
- Require the mutual agreement of the contracting parties before the contractor can bring in waste from outside the County solid waste management system.

#8-6 No municipal solid waste landfill located within unincorporated Pierce County shall accept waste from outside the Pierce County solid waste management systems without addressing the impacts of that action. The impacts under the facility's conditional use permit shall be reviewed by the Pierce County Hearing Examiner. The impacts under the facility's solid waste handling permit shall be reviewed by the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department. These reviews shall be conducted as a public process and follow the applicable laws and regulations governing the conditional use permit and the solid waste handling permit processes. The results of the review shall be reported at a Pierce County Council meeting.

#8-7 While this Plan recognizes and describes the complex authorities and regulation of waste disposal, nothing in the Plan specifically authorizes or specifically prohibits the importation of solid waste from outside the County solid waste management systems to MSW landfills located in unincorporated Pierce County.

#8-8 Before approving the acceptance of municipal solid waste from outside the Pierce County solid waste management systems or before approving a substantial change in the design or operation of a municipal solid waste landfill within unincorporated Pierce County, the TPCHD shall give the public notice of the issue and provide the public an opportunity to be heard.

Enforcement and Administration (Chapter 10)

#10-4 When Pierce County and the Cities and Towns (excepting Tacoma and Ruston**) enter into Interlocal Agreements to implement this plan, those Agreements shall require the planning partners to work cooperatively in a common solid waste transfer and disposal system. This is necessary to: provide economies of scale; avoid unnecessary and costly duplication of services; and minimize the number of solid waste related facilities which must be developed and permitted to implement this plan.

#10-5 Where practical, the solid waste management system should be advanced through an open competitive procurement process to benefit public interest.

#10-8 The Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department shall implement ways to increase public notice, input, and involvement in the solid waste handling facility permit application review process. The following issues were identified as particular areas the Health Department should review:

- Formal public notice and comment periods when issuing and modifying solid waste handling facility permits.
- Public meetings on the basis of requests, a significant degree of public interest, or to clarify one or more aspects important to compliance with the requirements of applicable permit; and
- Identification of impacts which may occur across jurisdictional boundaries.

#10-9 When an applicant applies for a Solid Waste Permit, the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department shall notify the property owner(s) and verify that the owners understand they will be responsible for clean-up of any waste left by any solid waste facility or activity on their property.

*The Pierce County Solid Waste Division is now known as Sustainable Resources.

**Ruston is no longer serviced by the City of Tacoma and therefore now included in this exception.

SHWMP Amendments

Amendments are changes made to the SHWMP within each planning cycle of the original document or its updates. Typically, these are minor adjustments to the plan such as updating planning information, changing the list of designated recyclables, or adding language to an existing management action to target grant funding. Amendments do not create major structural changes to the county's solid waste program. A plan amendment does not alter the five-year requirement for review and update. The following procedures guide the amendment process:

1. Proposed amendments to the plan may originate from any partner in the Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan or the SWAC.
2. The SWAC will be responsible for reviewing all proposed amendments and forwarding a recommendation to the Pierce County Council.
3. Upon receiving the SWAC recommendation, the Pierce County Council may approve, approve with changes, disapprove, or remand it back to the SWAC for further consideration.
4. The county shall forward all approved amendments to the Department of Ecology within 45 days of adoption.

SHWMP Updates

RCW 70A.205.075 requires solid waste management plans to undergo review and update every five years. The update process provides the county an opportunity to review the entire solid waste program. This should include reviewing data on county waste generation and collection and diversion; evaluating progress in achieving SHWMP management actions; analyzing changes in county social and economic conditions; and integrating changes related to new local and state laws. The following planning process steps described below are a general guide for updating the SHWMP.

1. Pierce County Solid Waste Program staff will:
 - a. Update or include new data critical for evaluating the program
 - b. Identify past, current, and future key trends in county, state, and regional solid waste management

- c. Develop or update management actions that respond to trends and achieve the program's mission statement.
2. County Solid Waste Program staff will prepare a SHWMP first draft with a Washington Utilities and Transportation (WUTC) Cost Assessment Form for review by the SWAC, the cities, and the public.
3. An optional informal review of the first draft SHWMP by staff at the Department of Ecology (ECY) Solid Waste Management Program is beneficial for identifying and resolving potential issues before submittal of the preliminary draft.
4. County Solid Waste Program staff will incorporate appropriate changes based on the comments received on the first draft. This version of the document now becomes the preliminary draft.
5. The SWAC will make a recommendation on the preliminary draft SHWMP for consideration by the Pierce County Council (PCC).
6. The PCC will consider the SWAC recommendation and the preliminary draft of the SHWMP. The PCC may approve, approve with changes, or send it back to the SWAC for further consideration. Once the PCC is satisfied with the preliminary SHWMP draft, the county then forwards it to the Department of Ecology to initiate their formal review.
7. A SHWMP preliminary draft package to submit to the Department of Ecology must include the following additional items:
 - a. Transmittal letter requesting review of the preliminary draft
 - b. Washington Utilities and Transportation (WUTC) Cost Assessment Questionnaire
 - c. The interlocal agreements agreeing to joint solid waste planning through the SWMP
 - d. SEPA checklist and threshold decision
 - e. Minutes from the SWAC meeting recommending the preliminary draft SWMP to the PCC for their consideration
 - f. SWAC bylaws and list of participants

8. Upon receipt, the Department of Ecology, the WUTC, and the Washington State Department of Agriculture have 120 days to review and provide comments on the preliminary draft.

9. The Department of Ecology will forward its comments on the preliminary draft to the county. The county will then consider the comments (there is no time limit imposed on the county) and prepare a final draft and a submittal package that includes all items in Step 8, with the addition of the following items:

- a. Minutes from the SWAC meeting approving the final draft SWMP;
- b. Resolutions by the county and the cities adopting the SWMP; and
- c. A response summary to the comments to the preliminary draft.

10. There is a 45-comment period for the Department of Ecology to review the final draft SWMP and send notice to the county that it approves or denies the final draft. If the Department of Ecology does not respond, the final draft is approved.

11. If approved, there is no further action required of the county.

Comment Number	Comment Received	Pierce County Response
Public Outreach Process		
1	We need a permanent drop off site in Sumner for hazmat materials. Hidden Valley is too far to go.	Chapter 7: Moderate Risk Waste (page 55) describes the existing collection facilities. In the next 20 years additional facilities may be necessary based on population growth, but will be dependent on additional funding for HHW collection.
2	I am middle aged to older and very committed to a sustainable environment. I am a medical professional and extremely busy. I tried to load your plan on my phone and it took a long time, so I moved on. I bet most people won't take the time to view it. I would like to continue curbside recycling and add curbside glass recycling. I hope you have an aggressive plan to continue recycling. You should educate and promote repurposing, reusing, and donating items as well to eliminate landfill waste. Thank you.	Pierce County's 20-year SHWMP is a lengthy document, with many elements required by The Washington State Department of Ecology. Chapter 5: Recycling (page 42) describes how curbside recycling is available throughout Pierce County and how glass has never been accepted in the County's commingled recycling system. We will add text stating that recycling industry best practices show that the proper way to collect glass is separately from other recyclables in order to maximize the value of all the recyclables (page 45). It does not make environmental sense to drive separate glass routes with multiple trucks and their associated greenhouse gas emissions around the entire county just for this material. Chapter 4: Waste Reduction (page 37) describes our commitment to promoting waste reduction and lists many existing waste reduction programs.
3	I'm concerned about PFAs in the landfill. Much of the trash has forever chemicals, so how is this being handled? What can customers do to help?	PFAs in the landfill is an emerging issue. At this time, EPA and Ecology are working to better understand the implications of these chemicals. We anticipate this issue to be discussed in our five-year update.

4	I think you should move the "get energy from garbage" item in the upside down triangle image up in priority. More emphasis should be put on using the materials to get energy, especially since the price of electricity is constantly going up and eco-fanatics are constantly attempting to force the removal of more dams in our state and unlike Florida (who has five times the number of nuclear power plants than we do) we are not a nuclear-friendly state for some reason. "Cutting off the nose to spite the face." You should take more time to vet and inspect how the garbage disposal companies treat their customers. I understand this covid situation was treated with knee-jerk reactions by all government agencies and administrations at both the state and federal level, however a lack of employees should not preclude treating your customers with respect and civility. I had never been so badly treated by Murray as during the previous year and a half. We are locked into their monopoly and have no choice of which company we use for garbage pick-up; they were chosen by YOU for us and YOU have a responsibility to ensure that customers are treated properly. During the past year and a half there were promises made by the garbage company that were never fulfilled. The lack of caring and ignoring of duties were explained away due to "lack of garbage drivers". While this may be a symptom, it does not excuse the lack of follow-through. As an example, Even before covid, when they say they will send a truck back out to pick up missed cans (not due to customer fault) then they should follow up and ensure it was done. Most of the so-called customer service representative's promises over the phone were not completed and were never followed up on, and only excuses, after sometimes five calls, were offered. Complaints to the companies directly is akin to the chickens complaining to the fox in the pen with them. It is almost worth dropping their expensive pick-up service and taking a bi-weekly trip to the dump myself...and I'm sure I'm not the only one thinking this way. In summation, while you will probably gloss over the specifics of my comments, I'm hoping that at least the tone has made a point. Just like in the 2016 presidential election when *everybody just knew* who was going to win, and then were stunned to be proven wrong, you simply cannot assume that all county citizens are fine with whatever you do just because they don't communicate to you--it is the definition of "conservative" to (among other things) not cause waves, not march or riot, and not draw attention to yourself. This should temper your decisions that impact our daily lives. Thank you for your time reading this missive.	In <i>Introduction: Emerging Issues</i> (page 9) the Materials Management Hierarchy, which ranks the various management strategies from most to least environmentally preferred, comes from the United States Environmental Protection Agency and a citation for this has been added. The County does not have oversight of the service providers. <i>Chapter 9: Solid Waste Collection</i> (page 73) explains that the companies providing solid waste collection service in the county have exclusive rights in their service areas to collect residential and commercial garbage and residential recycling through contracts with local cities and towns and through permits issued by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC). Per the WUTC, if a customer has a dispute with a regulated utility or transportation company the customer should first try to resolve it with the company. If the customer is unable to resolve the issue with the company the customer may file a complaint with the UTC.
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5	There are several things we would like. a) Composting of food products with available bins and pick up, b) Glass recycling with pick up.	<i>Chapter 9: Organics Management</i> (page 49) describes how Pierce County does not have the appropriate infrastructure to handle food waste in our existing facilities, which are at capacity. If funding becomes available, we will explore new technologies to handle food waste. <i>Chapter 5: Recycling</i> (page 42) describes how it does not make environmental sense to have separate curbside glass routes.
6	As low [sic] glass to be picked up on recycle days. Also allow shredded paper to recycled in Garden waste.	<i>Chapter 5: Recycling</i> (page 42) describes how it does not make environmental sense to have separate curbside glass routes. Our composting system is designed for yard waste, not paper. <i>Chapter 5: Recycling</i> (page 46) describes the shred events the County hosts.
7	Suggest food establishments serve smaller portions. We usually by one entree and share. Hard to purchase food is grocery stores for 2 older people. Everything is super sized. Lots of waste. Need to have local places to leave glass, styrofoam, plastic plant containers, etc and other items not allowed in recycle bins to be left. Our town removed all of the recycling bins. More free classes/education on home composting. We already compost in our yard but space is limited. We also use reusable grocery bags, never buy water in single use containers. We use our own liquid reusable containers. Watch people buying cases of single use bottled water. Need to find ways to encourage others to do the same. Need more local year round farmer's markets. Ours is mostly crafts and food trucks not much in the way of fruits and vegetables.	<i>Appendix G</i> contains a full list of recycling centers in the County. <i>Appendix E</i> contains a description of our public education programs and <i>Appendix F</i> contains a description of our waste reduction programs. As part of our work to support state efforts in reducing food waste we plan to continue offering education classes about at-home composting.

8	1- the photos in your report are stunning; if you print poster size or larger prints, I would buy several for my home or office; you could generate profit toward a project or issue if you own the copyrights. 2- I was disheartened at the huge number of hazardous waste generators in the appendix. 3- I agree, it is vital that racial and economic disadvantages should not create a higher financial cost, nor longer trip to transfer stations, etc. 4- I'm concerned about long-term environmental damage from landfill sites, as well as concern about where the next landfill will be located for 2036 or before; 5- I wish yard waste pickup was free to Univ. Place residents. 6- I will recycle my old mattresses with SpringBack in Tacoma, was glad to learn about them through your site; I wish you, and like-minded people, would discover more items/ways that other objects could be re-used, perhaps creating a few jobs locally, not filling landfills and not needing transport away from PNW; 7- Thank you for the info on MedProject, I was concerned about whether there was a new program for TakeBack of medications, since it was so hard to take them back on a single, shortened Saturday twice a year; 8- Please increase the number of Shred collection dates, lately the trucks are full before the end of 3 hours and some of us in line are turned away; 9- Glad to hear about the plan to find a better way to collect paints and varnish etc.	<i>Chapter 10: Transfer and Disposal</i> (page 86) describes the long-haul provisions in the existing contract that will keep the landfill open through 2036. The Planning Issues for that chapter (page 88) also states that a new MSW facility is not being considered as an alternative once the landfill reaches capacity. <i>Chapter 6: Organics Management</i> (page 52) explains how yard waste collection is already available for a minor fee based on transportation costs. In addition to county-sponsored shred events, we do link to other community-based shred events on our website. We refer to previous event data to determine capacity needs for future events. 2021 events were equipped with more trucks than usual as a surge in participation was anticipated due to the previously canceled events. We are also trying to discourage the shredding of unnecessary items and trying to educate residents better on what items are high priority to shred. More information can be seen on the shred event webpage.
9	Do you really expect the average person to read and understand all 242 pages? Really! A one or two page synopsis of the plan would make more sense. If an individual wanted to get into the minute details, he or she could refer back to the core document. I did not take the time to read it.	Comment noted

10	The SHWMP doesn't relate to the 2008 Pierce County – PCRCD dba LRI Waste Handling Agreement [R2008-117 Exa] AGREEMENTS: (1 – Section 9 Research and Development) the parties jointly manage a Research & Development Program (Annually, the R&D Program will update the R & D Program Work Plan for inclusion in the Rate Setting and Services Guidelines & Annually, LRI will document that the level of spending on the R&D Program equaled the amount required in Section 9.2 and provide such documentation to the County); (2 – Section 10 Environmental Management System (ISO 14001)) implement an Environmental Management System (ISO 14001); (3 – Section 11 Performance Excellence) generate an annual report (the “Performance Excellence Report”) for publication, for posting on the County’s and LRI’s websites, and for circulation to the Pierce County Solid Waste Advisory Committee; (4 – Section 12 Education and Community Outreach) LRI will design and construct an Environmental Education Center on the LRI Landfill property (the “Education Center”); and, (5 – Section 13 Flow Control/Waste Diversion) As of March 1, 2009, the County Diversion Material shall consist of Yardwaste, but once the Company demonstrates to the County that it has the capability and capacity to handle Foodwaste, Foodwaste shall become a part of the County Diversion Program.	The 2008 Pierce County -- PCRCD dba LRI Waste Handling Agreement is the contract that helps Pierce County maintain the state waste disposal requirements. The County’s SHWMP is the policy document required by the state. RCW.70A.205.045 requires each county within Washington to prepare a coordinated, comprehensive solid waste management plan to arrange for solid waste and materials reduction, collection, and handling and management services and programs throughout the state, designed to meet the unique needs of each county in the state.
11	I come from Southern California and my Recycling was Paying CRV fee on each and every Beverage Purchased. California has Recycle Centers that allow News Papers, Plastics Bottles, Glass Bottles and Foil to be sold to the Recycle Center, which means not only would we get back the CRV fees we paid but extra for Recycling Foil, News Paper, Glass and Plastic Bottles. I believe the State of Washington should visit California and asked for Information regarding their Recycling Program.	<i>Chapter 5: Recycling</i> describes how all recycling systems are local. Pierce County will continue to follow legislation in the State of Washington that could affect local recycling programs.
12	PLEASE add pick up service for recyclable glass!!!!!! It is very difficult to get the glass to my recycling center by myself, and every other garbage service I've had in WA state offers glass pick up.	<i>Chapter 5: Recycling</i> (page 45) describes how it does not make environmental sense to have separate curbside glass routes.
13	We don't agree that plastic grocery bags are "single-use." We use them for all sorts of things, including storing our pairs of shoes in luggage when we travel.	Plastic bags that are thinner than the 2.25 mil gauge, commonly known as t-shirt grocery bags, are defined as "single-use." RCW 70A.530.010 defines "single-use plastic carryout bag" as any carryout bag that is made from plastic that is designed and suitable only to be used once and disposed.
14	We would like to "receive" email updates. . .	Comment noted
State of Washington - Department of Agriculture		

15	After reviewing the preliminary draft of the <i>2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan (Plan)</i> , our agency does not see any current conflicting compliance issues related to the apple maggot quarantine, as prescribed in chapter 16-470-124 WAC.	Comment noted. Complete letter included in appendix.
Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission		
16	The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (Commission) has completed its review of the revised cost assessment questionnaire for the preliminary draft of the Tacoma-Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) submitted on September 14, 2021. While this plan does have a cost impact on customers, Tacoma-Pierce County is taking steps to improve its waste stream by studying what contamination is in the stream and where it is coming from so that the County can find ways to address it. This should help preserve the County's solid waste infrastructure. Commission staff has no further comment on the cost assessment questionnaire.	Comment noted. Complete letter included in appendix.
Department of Ecology - Section A: Revisions Required for Plan Approval		
17 (ECY 1)	Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 70A.205.045 (3) (c) & 7 (d) Six-year capital and acquisition projection and financing plan for capital and operational costs for the proposed programs: Incorporation of the web link to the updated Tacoma 2021-2026 Capital Improvement Plan 2021-2026 Final CFP.pdf (cityoftacoma.org) , and a specific reference to the solid waste section (pages 209-214) within appendix S, will fully address the above RCW. Appendix S also needs to be cross-referenced within chapter 1, Administration.	Updated link included and specific solid waste section referenced in <i>Appendix S</i> . <i>Appendix S</i> is also cross-referenced on page 23.
Department of Ecology - Section B: Recommended Revisions		
18 (ECY 2)	Referencing the Plan's applicable five-year time frame: To make it clear what years the Plan covers, we recommend the years in the Plan title be changed to 2022 to 2027. This will act as a reminder that the Plan needs to be reviewed at least every five years RCW 70A.205.075 As an alternative option, the 5-year time frame could be referenced in the Plan Introduction chapter within the "Process of Updating the Plan" subsection.	Added language about the Plan being revised every 5-years on page 6, end of second paragraph.
19 (ECY 3)	Background and context: It would be helpful to include more discussion of the operating and authorizing environment that helps define how solid waste is managed in the County. This could include descriptions of relevant legislation, including recently enacted laws related to plastics, the bag ban, the HEAL act, the Climate Commitment Act, etc. A good summary of some of these new developments can be found here - https://ecology.wa.gov/Waste-Toxics/Reducing-recycling-waste . Most plans also include some discussion of ECY's solid and hazardous waste planning guidelines (that are woefully out of date, but what we have for now), etc. These	Recent relevant legislation is mentioned on page 10 and we have linked to Ecology's summary of legislation. Solid and hazardous waste guidelines are also linked to on page 6.

	help provide some context for what issues and topics are addressed in the Plan.	
20 (ECY 4)	Emerging Issues: Recommend updating sections related to recent state plans, studies, and SW-related legislation: Senate Bill 5022, and the Plastic Bag Ban. Please add information to the Plan describing recently enacted solid waste related-legislation. Senate Bill 5397, RCW 70A.245 Recycling, Waste, and Litter Reduction: You can add the new information about plastic packaging rules and timelines for the bans. Update information on “Plastic Packaging Senate Bill 5397” Senate Bill 5397 precedes Senate Bill 5022 which was codified in 2021 as Chapter 70A.245 RCW Recycling, Waste, and Litter Reduction In addition to other regulations, this new law sets the following notable requirements: •Minimum Post-Consumer Recycled Content (PCR) Requirements. Minimum PCR content requirements are established for plastic beverage containers, trash bags, and household cleaning and personal care product containers. •Expanded Polystyrene Prohibitions. It is prohibited to sell or distribute in or into Washington three types of expanded polystyrene products: Portable containers designed for cold storage; Food service products; and Void filling packaging products. These restrictions apply beginning June 1, 2023, for void filling packaging products, and June 1, 2024, for cold storage containers and food service products. •Food Service Products on Request. Beginning January 1, 2022, food service businesses may only provide single-use utensils, straws, condiment packaging, and beverage cup lids only after affirming that the customer wants the product. •Information on Washington’s single-use plastic bag ban can be found here: https://ecology.wa.gov/Waste-Toxics/Reducing-recycling-waste/Waste-reduction-programs/Plastics/Plastic-bag-ban Note that the statewide bag ban went into effect on October 1st, 2021.	A general overview of state legislation is now provided via the link on page 10.
21 (ECY 5)	A locally defined plan amendment process is needed. I have attached an example from the 2021, Grays Harbor County SHWM plan. Recommend incorporation into the Administration Chapter or an additional appendix.	Amendment process is mentioned on page 6 and included in <i>Appendix X</i> .

22 (ECY 6)	Regionalization: The County/Tacoma relationship is highlighted throughout the plan and in section 1.2.13. We recommend including more discussion of the opportunities and potential benefits of regional planning between the County and its many other cities and between cities. Some of this is referenced in the CROP. This discussion and possibly new recommendations to explore these opportunities could be included in the Planning Area or Administrative Chapters.	Added more language about cities and towns on page 23 under section 1.2.13.
23 (ECY 7)	Chapter 7 (MRW) specifically section 7.5 (EPR Mercury Containing Lights) The following update is needed: Reference the sun setting of the LightRecycle program in the Plan. The LightRecycle product stewardship law will likely end in July 2026. We recommend including language that address this likely change. Some sample draft language and additional guidance on this topic can be found here.	Sunsetting of program mentioned on page 58.
24 (ECY 8)	Tires: Recommend expanding this section to highlight existing regulated tire storage facilities and current problems with unregulated sites. It is good to highlight L&S Tire recycling; the additional information would help complete the tire section. The additional below applicable laws and web link should also be referenced. •RCW 70A.205.400 – RCW 70A.205.460 — Solid Waste Management, Reduction and Recycling statute. Waste Tire Sections. These sections describe the funding for the waste removal account, waste tire storage and carrier requirements and pertinent penalties. •Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-350-355 — Solid Waste Handling Standards rule. Waste tire transportation section. This section details waste tire carrier requirements. Ecology’s waste tire page: https://ecology.wa.gov/Waste-Toxics/Business-waste/Manage-your-waste/Waste-tires Tire disposal is a problem across the State and more information would provide a more complete picture of how it is being address in Pierce County The additional RCW and WAC citations provided will provide the regulatory context for this work.	Additional information added on page 70, including link to Ecology's waste tire page.
25 (ECY 9)	Include a list of certified hauler phone numbers in Table 6 (Collection in Varying Jurisidictions...).	Phone numbers are included on page 76.
26 (ECY 10)	Include a periodic Plan check-up in your implementation plan: To ensure the Plan is kept in current condition, we recommend you include an action item in your implementation plan to periodically perform a “Plan check-up” during its implementation period. We suggest this be done annually with your SWAC and that you share the results of your checkup with Ecology. More details on the value of this kind of review and some suggested items to cover during the check-up can be found here.	Mentioned on page 22 in SWAC section under 1.2.6.

Department of Ecology - Section C: Minor Edits		
27 (ECY 10 - repeated)	• 7.3.1 first paragraph – SGQ should be SQG • 7.3.2 first paragraph – Grammar – UWRs or The UWR is intended? • 7.6.1 second paragraph – MWRs should be MRWs • 7.6.3 third paragraph first sentence - May want to add - not to exceed the accumulation of 2,200 pounds. • 7.6.3 Pierce County-Purdy second paragraph – First sentence is awkward - The site is owned by Pierce County and managed by LRI collection services were discontinued in 2017 due to limited funding. – Collection services were discontinued in 2017 due to limited funding should either be a new sentence or there should be a coma after LRI. • 7.6.6 Digital Resources and Guidance – last sentence - Grammatical – electronic should be electronics • 7.6.8 Business Technical Assistance – LSWFA - I do not believe that this acronym has been identified yet in this chapter - Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance. May also want to add - this grant is discussed further in 7.6.11 Program Financing. • 7.7 third paragraph – and EPR should be an EPR	All edits completed.
28 (ECY 11)	• 10.2.5 end of second sentence –typo – the-ounty • 10.3.2 Scenario 1 first sentence – Is it supposed to be 2040? • 10.4 How can Pierce County and the City of Tacoma continue to meet the system’s solid waste transfer needs as population grows? - It is already in County-owned and is expected – Reword	Necessary edits completed.
Cities and Towns		
29	City of Lakewood: Consider including Action Items directly addressing both illegal dumping and the need to service refuse produced by homeless encampments.	Addressed in Administration Action 7 about illegal dumping.
30	City of Lakewood: Action Items related to public outreach campaigns for targeted audiences, such as low-income communities, echo the City’s recent efforts in climate change public outreach in low-income communities. The City has found the process challenging and expensive, with limited outcomes. A collaborative, inter-governmental approach is needed.	Comment noted. This is talked about broadly in <i>Chapter 3: Public Outreach</i> on page 36.
31	City of Lakewood: As garbage rates increase, the City would like to see what rates look like and how rates are applied to ratepayers, especially if a fee structure is implemented where low-income ratepayers receive a discount. The City has seen a rise in illegal dumping and the use of haulers in violation of current waste contracts due to rate increases over the years.	This will be part of Administration Action 6.
32	City of Lakewood: The stakeholder roundtable (Administrative Action 3) and the Solid Waste Advisory Committee should convene together, at least twice annually, in order to ensure alignment between the two bodies.	The Introduction addresses this on page 17 under "Stakeholder Roundtable." Results of condition and trends analyses or recommendations resulting from the stakeholder roundtable sessions

		should be summarized and shared with the Pierce County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and published for community review and education.
33	City of Lakewood: More details in the future concerning the use of rail to divert refuse from the County landfill, such as logistics, cost, construction of new transfer stations, inter-state agreement terms, and political feasibility.	This is the focus of Transfer and Disposal Action 2.
34	City of Lakewood: The City recently adopted a climate change comprehensive plan element, which interfaces with the Plan along key dimensions such as waste reduction, recycling, energy efficiency, and education of public on improving the waste stream. There are opportunities for the Plan's Action Items and the City's climate change programs to interact and provide synergy with each other.	Comment noted.
35	City of Lakewood: Finally, the City acknowledges that solid and hazardous waste management is a multidimensional issue that incorporates political, institutional, social, environmental, and economic aspects. Improving waste management requires significant efforts to raise public awareness, increase funding, build expertise, and invest in infrastructure. To make progress the County will need to work with communities, especially underserved and underrepresented communities, and embrace new systems that are participatory, integrated, complex, and adaptive. The County should prioritize flexibility and agility, as a community's waste management needs are subject to change. Overall, the Plan incorporates these elements, but will require regular review and revisions throughout the 20-year timeframe.	This is one of our core principles - "Resilient." Also, in accordance with RCW.70A.205.075 this plan will be reviewed and revised every five years.



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Plant Protection
P.O. Box 42560 • Olympia, Washington 98504-2560 • (360) 902-1800

October 7, 2021

Ryan Dicks
Sustainable Resources Administrator
Pierce County Sustainable Resources Division
2702 S 42nd St, Suite 201
Tacoma, WA 98409-7322

David Pater
Solid Waste Management Program
Ecology SW Regional Office
300 Desmond Drive SE
Lacey, WA 98503

Dear Mr. Dicks and Mr. Pater,

After reviewing the preliminary draft of the *2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan (Plan)*, our agency does not see any current conflicting compliance issues related to the apple maggot quarantine, as prescribed in chapter 16-470-124 WAC.

Thank you for providing our agency with the opportunity to comment on the Tacoma-Pierce County Plan. RCW 70A.205.060 requires the Washington State Department of Agriculture to review preliminary draft solid waste management plans for any increased risks of introducing a quarantine plant pest or disease into a pest free area.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Amy Clow".

Amy Clow
Quarantine and Rules Coordinator
WSDA Plant Protection Division

cc:
Greg Haubrich, WSDA Pest Program Manager
Peter Guttchen, Department of Ecology
Peter Lyon, Department of Ecology

Service Date: October 28, 2021



STATE OF WASHINGTON
UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

621 Woodland Square Loop S.E. • Lacey, Washington 98503

P.O. Box 47250 • Olympia, Washington 98504-7250

(360) 664-1160 • TTY 1-800-833-6384 or 711

October 28, 2021

Ryan Dicks
Pierce County Sustainable Resources Administrator
2702 S 42nd St, Suite 201
Tacoma, WA 98409

**RE: Tacoma-Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan Cost Assessment Questionnaire
TG-210724**

Dear Ryan Dicks:

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (Commission) has completed its review of the revised cost assessment questionnaire for the preliminary draft of the Tacoma-Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) submitted on September 14, 2021.

The cost assessment questionnaire in the 2021-2026 Plan proposes changes to tip fees at the transfer stations located in Tacoma-Pierce County. As a result, there will be rate impacts to ratepayers served by regulated solid waste collection companies in Tacoma-Pierce County the impacts are shown in the table below.

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total
Projected Disposal Fees							
Per Ton Disposal Cost	\$168.51	\$170.34	\$171.64	\$171.22	\$172.82	\$174.71	
Per Ton Increase		\$1.83	\$1.30	\$-0.42	\$1.60	\$1.89	\$6.20
Projected Rate Increases							
<i>Residential</i>							
Monthly rate for one 32-gallon can per week service		\$0.13	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$-0.03	\$0.14	\$0.47
<i>Commercial</i>							
Monthly rate for one-yard per pick up service		\$0.69	\$0.49	\$0.00	\$-0.16	\$0.72	\$2.44

Existing collection services are solid waste, curbside recycling, and compostable waste (yard waste). Single stream recycling is in place throughout the county, but glass is now only collected at the county recycling drop off locations (the county has 32 such locations) and is no longer part of the curbside collection. The glass that is collected by the county is taken to a processor who

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uses it to produce new glass products. Pierce County Code Chapter 8.29.030 specifies the minimum levels of curbside service within the County and requires cardboard, metal cans, mixed-waste paper, newspaper, plastic bottles, and jars are to be collected in curbside recycling within the County.

Tacoma-Pierce County has produced a Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan. This plan identifies issues within the recycling stream so that cities and the county can address these items. Since 2015, the County has focused on creating a uniform messaging of recycled materials, having similar coloring of collection containers, so it is easy to identify what items should be placed in the collection container. There has also been targeted outreach to multi-family residences as the study found multi-family residences throw away twice as many recyclables as a single-family household and that on average 20 percent of multifamily solid waste could be recycled. In the City of Tacoma a “three strikes and you’re out” policy where the first major contamination offense results in a cart tag, the second offense results in a cart tag and a call from the route supervisor, and the third offense results in a cart tag and another call from the route supervisor who at this point has the right to remove the cart, and the resident has to pay a setup fee to get it back.

While this plan does have a cost impact on customers, Tacoma-Pierce County is taking steps to improve its waste stream by studying what contamination is in the stream and where it is coming from so that the County can find ways to address it. This should help preserve the County’s solid waste infrastructure.

Commission staff has no further comment on the cost assessment questionnaire. Please direct questions or comments to Scott Sevall at (360) 664-1230 or by email at ssevall@utc.wa.gov.

Sincerely,

AMANDA MAXWELL
Executive Director and Secretary

cc: David Pater, Department of Ecology, Solid Waste Planner

Chapter 8.28

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Sections:

8.28.010 Adoption of Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

8.28.020 Review and Revision.

8.28.030 Copies Available.

Cross-reference: Chapter 70.95-70A.205 RCW

8.28.010 Adoption of Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 70.95-70A.205 RCW, the ~~Year 2000 Update to the Tacoma-Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan as amended by the 2016 Supplement~~ 2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan is hereby adopted as the County's comprehensive solid waste management plan.

8.28.020 Review and Revision.

The 2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan shall be maintained, reviewed and revised as required periodically by Chapter 70.95-70A.205 RCW. All revisions for Pierce County shall be adopted by and through the ordinance procedure of the Pierce County Council.

8.28.030 Copies Available.

The most recent version of the 2021 Tacoma-Pierce County Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan shall be available for inspection and copying at the offices of the Pierce County Planning and Public Works Department during normal business hours or shall be available for purchase for the cost of printing or as determined by the Pierce County Executive.





City Of Edgewood Council Agenda Summary Sheet

Subject: Opioid Settlement Participant Agreement	Agenda Item #: 2.H
	For Agenda of: 8/16/2022
	Prepared by: Dave Gray
Attachments (list): 1. Resolution Authorizing Opioid Distributor Settlement 2. Local government signature pages for distributor settlement	
Approval of Materials: Dave Gray Rachel Pitzel 8/11/2022 Dave Gray 8/11/2022 Daryl Eidinger 8/11/2022	Expenditure Required: None Amount Budgeted: Revenue not budgeted Timeline: August 16th Study Session for discussion and direction from Council. August 23rd Regular Council Meeting for discussion and potential action from Council.

Summary Statement:

Multiple states, counties, and cities throughout the nation have brought lawsuits over the last few years against various entities within the pharmaceutical supply chain who manufacture, distribute, and dispense prescription opioids (the “Opioid Distributors”). The State of Washington has now reached a settlement with the Opioid Distributors for up to \$518 million, with more than \$476 million to be directed toward addressing the opioid epidemic, paid over a 17-year period starting in December 2022. The Opioid Distributors settlement includes three separate agreements, each under a separate agenda bill:

1. Participation Form (this form is needed for the Distributors Washington Settlement to be finalized)
2. One Washington Memorandum of Understanding between the Washington Municipalities (this agreement covers how the settlement funds will be allocated among participating local jurisdictions)
3. Allocation Agreement (this agreement covers the split between the State and local jurisdictions)

This agenda bill pertains to the participation form.

Washington cities and counties with populations over 10,000 can join this settlement, and if a sufficient number join, they will receive up to \$215 million that must be spent on efforts to combat the opioid epidemic. Similar agreements have been reached in almost every other state. No other state (and their local governments) have decided not to approve the national settlement.

The proceeds can only be used for approved purposes as outlined in the agreement, such as treatment for opioid use disorder (“OUD”), support for people in treatment and recovery, providing connections to care for people who have—or are at risk of developing—OUD, addressing the needs of persons with OUD in the criminal justice system, training, and research. Local governments can spend the money directly or pool the

money with other local governments on a regional basis.

In order for the settlement to be finalized, Washington local governments that filed suit against these opioid distributors need to sign the Participation Form releasing their claims and then dismiss them with prejudice, and ninety percent (90%) of Washington local governments with a population of over 10,000 that did not file a lawsuit against the Opioid Distributors (such as the City of Edgewood) need to sign the Participation Form releasing their potential claims. As of August 9, 2022, only 17 of the 125 cities and counties with populations over 10,00 have joined by signing the Participation Form, but if not enough join, the settlement is void and neither the State nor Washington cities or counties will get any settlement money. While the City could choose not to participate in the settlement and pursue its own claims (if any) against the Opioid Distributors, there is no guarantee of success and doing so would be expensive and without the benefit of coordination with the other participating jurisdictions. Furthermore, if any non-participating jurisdictions file their own claims against the Opioid Distributors, it may result in delays and even potential reductions in payment under the settlement agreement for those jurisdictions that *are* participating.

Item History:

Recommended Action:

Hold a discussion to ask Council to add this item to the next regular Council meeting to authorize the Mayor to execute the Participation Form. **This item is a candidate for the consent agenda.**

Fiscal Note/Consideration:

The City's participation in this settlement program could net up to \$70,000 per year for 17 years. The money is earmarked for a wide array of potential uses related to public health with an emphasis on drug addiction. The city may choose to partner with a provider such as Pierce County using it's funding with PC Public Health, or Pierce County Sheriff's Office embedded public services intervention effort.

RESOLUTION NO. _____

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF EDGEWOOD, PIERCE COUNTY,
WASHINGTON, AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO
EXECUTE THE DISTRIBUTORS WASHINGTON
SETTLEMENT PARTICIPATION FORM RELATED TO
THE NATIONWIDE OPIOID LITIGATION.**

WHEREAS, multiple states, counties, and cities throughout the nation have brought lawsuits over the last few years against various entities within the pharmaceutical supply chain who manufacture, distribute, and dispense prescription opioids (the “Opioid Distributors”); and

WHEREAS, after a 6-month trial at the close of the evidence, the State of Washington reached a settlement with the Opioid Distributors for up to \$518 million, with more than \$476 million to be directed toward addressing the opioid epidemic, paid over a 17-year period starting in December 2022; and

WHEREAS, Washington cities and counties with populations over 10,000 can join this settlement, and if a sufficient number join, they will receive up to \$215 million that must be spent on efforts to combat the opioid epidemic; and

WHEREAS, a local government can either spend the money itself or elect to pool its money with other local governments on a regional basis; and

WHEREAS, the proceeds can only be used for approved purposes, such as treatment for opioid use disorder (“OUD”), support for people in treatment and recovery, providing connections to care for people who have—or are at risk of developing—OUD, addressing the needs of persons with OUD in the criminal justice system, training, and research; and

WHEREAS, in order for the settlement to be finalized, Washington local governments that filed suit against these opioid distributors need to sign the Participation Form releasing their claims and then dismiss them with prejudice, and ninety percent (90%) of Washington local governments with a population of over 10,000 that did not file a lawsuit against the Opioid Distributors (such as the City of Edgewood) need to sign the Participation Form releasing their potential claims; and

WHEREAS, as of August 9, 2022, only 17 of the 125 cities and counties with populations over 10,000 have joined by signing the Participation Form, but if not enough join, the settlement is void and neither the State nor Washington cities or counties will get any settlement money; and

WHEREAS, almost all of the other states in the country have similar agreements already, and no other state (and their local governments) have decided not to approve the national settlement; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds it is in the best interest of the City to execute the Participation Form to ensure the settlement receives sufficient participation by local governments and to help combat the opioid epidemic in this State;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EDGEWOOD, WASHINGTON, HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Participation Form Authorized. The City Council authorizes the Mayor to sign the Distributors Washington Settlement Participation Form, attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit A.

Section 2. Effective Date. This resolution will take effect immediately upon passage by the City Council.

ADOPTED THIS [REDACTED] **day of** [REDACTED], 2022

Daryl Eiding, Mayor

ATTEST:

Rachel Pitzel, CMC
City Clerk

Signature pages for Distributor Settlement

- (1) Participation Form,
- (2) Allocation Agreement, and
- (3) One Washington Memorandum of Understanding Between Washington Municipalities.

Full versions of these documents are available at <https://www.atg.wa.gov/distributors-washington-settlement>.

Exhibit F
Subdivision Settlement Participation Form

Governmental Entity: City of Edgewood	State: Washington
Authorized Official: Mayor Eiding	
Address 1: 2224 104th Avenue East	
Address 2:	
City, State, Zip: Edgewood, Washington 98372-1513	
Phone: 253.952.3299	
Email: dave@cityofedgewood.org	

The governmental entity identified above (“*Governmental Entity*”), in order to obtain and in consideration for the benefits provided to the Governmental Entity pursuant to the Settlement Agreement dated May 2, 2022 (“*Distributors Washington Settlement*”), and acting through the undersigned authorized official, hereby elects to participate in the Distributors Washington Settlement, release all Released Claims against all Released Entities, and agrees as follows.

1. The Governmental Entity is aware of and has reviewed the Distributors Washington Settlement, including the Distributor Global Settlement Agreement dated July 21, 2021 (“*Global Settlement*”) attached to the Distributors Washington Settlement as Exhibit H, understands that all terms in this Participation Form have the meanings defined therein, and agrees that by signing this Participation Form, the Governmental Entity elects to participate in the Distributors Washington Settlement and become a Participating Subdivision as provided therein.
2. The Governmental Entity shall, within 14 days of October 1, 2022 and prior to the filing of the Consent Judgment, secure the dismissal with prejudice of any Released Claims that it has filed.
4. The Governmental Entity agrees to the terms of the Distributors Washington Settlement pertaining to Subdivisions as defined therein.
5. By agreeing to the terms of the Distributors Washington Settlement and becoming a Releasor, the Governmental Entity is entitled to the benefits provided therein, including, if applicable, monetary payments beginning after December 1, 2022.
6. The Governmental Entity agrees to use any monies it receives through the Distributors Washington Settlement solely for the purposes provided therein.
7. The Governmental Entity submits to the jurisdiction of the Washington Consent Judgment Court for purposes limited to that court’s role as provided in, and for resolving disputes to the extent provided in, the Distributors Washington Settlement. The Governmental Entity likewise agrees to arbitrate before the National Arbitration Panel as provided in, and for resolving disputes to the extent otherwise provided in the Distributors Washington Settlement.

8. The Governmental Entity has the right to enforce the Distributors Washington Settlement as provided therein.
9. The Governmental Entity, as a Participating Subdivision, hereby becomes a Releasor for all purposes in the Distributors Washington Settlement, including, but not limited to, all provisions of Section XI of the Global Settlement, and along with all departments, agencies, divisions, boards, commissions, districts, instrumentalities of any kind and attorneys, and any person in their official capacity elected or appointed to serve any of the foregoing and any agency, person, or other entity claiming by or through any of the foregoing, and any other entity identified in the definition of Releasor, provides for a release to the fullest extent of its authority. As a Releasor, the Governmental Entity hereby absolutely, unconditionally, and irrevocably covenants not to bring, file, or claim, or to cause, assist or permit to be brought, filed, or claimed, or to otherwise seek to establish liability for any Released Claims against any Released Entity in any forum whatsoever. The releases provided for in the Distributors Washington Settlement are intended by the Agreement Parties to be broad and shall be interpreted so as to give the Released Entities the broadest possible bar against any liability relating in any way to Released Claims and extend to the full extent of the power of the Governmental Entity to release claims. The Distributors Washington Settlement shall be a complete bar to any Released Claim.
10. The Governmental Entity hereby takes on all rights and obligations of a Participating Subdivision as set forth in the Distributors Washington Settlement.
11. In connection with the releases provided for in the Distributors Washington Settlement, each Governmental Entity expressly waives, releases, and forever discharges any and all provisions, rights, and benefits conferred by any law of any state or territory of the United States or other jurisdiction, or principle of common law, which is similar, comparable, or equivalent to § 1542 of the California Civil Code, which reads:

General Release; extent. A general release does not extend to claims that the creditor or releasing party does not know or suspect to exist in his or her favor at the time of executing the release, and that if known by him or her would have materially affected his or her settlement with the debtor or released party.

A Releasor may hereafter discover facts other than or different from those which it knows, believes, or assumes to be true with respect to the Released Claims, but each Governmental Entity hereby expressly waives and fully, finally, and forever settles, releases and discharges, upon the date the Distributors Washington Settlement becomes effective pursuant to Section II.B of the Distributors Washington Settlement, any and all Released Claims that may exist as of such date but which Releasors do not know or suspect to exist, whether through ignorance, oversight, error, negligence or through no fault whatsoever, and which, if known, would materially affect the Governmental Entities' decision to participate in the Distributors Washington Settlement.

12. Nothing herein is intended to modify in any way the terms of the Distributors Washington Settlement, to which Governmental Entity hereby agrees. To the extent this Participation Form is worded differently from Exhibit F to the Distributors Washington Settlement or interpreted differently from the Distributors Washington Settlement in any respect, the Distributors Washington Settlement controls.

I have all necessary power and authorization to execute this Participation Form on behalf of the Governmental Entity.

Signature: _____

Name: Daryl Eiding

Title: Mayor

Date: August 24, 2022

FOR THE PARTICIPATING LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Name of Participating Local Government: City of Edgewood Washington

Authorized signature: _____

Name: Daryl Eidingen

Title: Mayor

Date: August 24, 2022

A Local Government may elect in its discretion to execute the MOU for purposes of this Allocation Agreement only by checking this box (see Paragraph 10.A of this Allocation Agreement):

☒ Local Government is executing the MOU in the form attached hereto as Exhibit 3, but which is further amended and modified as set forth in this Allocation Agreement, only for purposes of this Allocation Agreement.

This One Washington Memorandum of Understanding Between Washington Municipalities is signed this 24th day of August, 2022 by:

Name & Title Daryl Eiding, Mayor

On behalf of The City of Edgewood Washington

4894-0031-1574, v. 2



City Of Edgewood Council Agenda Summary Sheet

Subject: Opioid Settlement Agreement	Agenda Item #: 2.1
	For Agenda of: 8/16/2022
	Prepared by: Dave Gray
Attachments (list): 1. Resolution Authorizing Allocation Agreement 2. Allocation Agreement with exhibits - final 3. Washington Distributor Settlement local governments - August 2022	
Approval of Materials: Dave Gray Rachel Pitzel 8/11/2022 Dave Gray 8/11/2022 Daryl Eidinger 8/11/2022	Expenditure Required: None
	Amount Budgeted: The revenue generated by this agreement was not budgeted
	Timeline: August 16th Study Session for discussion and direction from Council. August 23rd Regular Council Meeting for discussion and potential action from Council.

Summary Statement:

Multiple states, counties, and cities throughout the nation have brought lawsuits over the last few years against various entities within the pharmaceutical supply chain who manufacture, distribute, and dispense prescription opioids (the “Opioid Distributors”). The State of Washington has now reached a settlement with the Opioid Distributors for up to \$518 million, with more than \$476 million to be directed toward addressing the opioid epidemic, paid over a 17-year period starting in December 2022. The Opioid Distributors settlement includes three separate agreements, each under a separate agenda bill:

1. Participation Form (this form is needed for the Distributors Washington Settlement to be finalized)
2. One Washington Memorandum of Understanding between the Washington Municipalities (this agreement covers how the settlement funds will be allocated among participating local jurisdictions)
3. Allocation Agreement (this agreement covers the split between the State and local jurisdictions)

This agenda bill pertains to the Allocation Agreement.

Washington cities and counties with populations over 10,000 can join this settlement, and if a sufficient number join, they will receive up to \$215 million that must be spent on efforts to combat the opioid epidemic. The proceeds can only be used for approved purposes as outlined in the agreement, such as treatment for opioid use disorder (“OUD”), support for people in treatment and recovery, providing connections to care for people who have—or are at risk of developing—OUD, addressing the needs of persons with OUD in the criminal justice system, training, and research. Local governments can spend the money

directly or pool the money with other local governments on a regional basis.

The Allocation Agreement outlines how funds will be split between the State and eligible cities and counties, and makes a few amendments to the related One Washington MOU for the Distributors Washington Settlement. While the City could choose not to sign the Allocation Agreement, doing so may result in the City not receiving any of the settlement proceeds.

Item History:

Recommended Action:

Hold a discussion to ask Council to add this item to the next regular Council meeting to authorize the Mayor to execute the Allocation Agreement. **This item is a candidate for the consent agenda.**

Fiscal Note/Consideration:

RESOLUTION NO. _____

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF EDGEWOOD, PIERCE COUNTY,
WASHINGTON, AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO
EXECUTE THE ALLOCATION AGREEMENT
RELATED TO THE ALLOCATION AND USE OF
OPIOID LITIGATION SETTLEMENT PROCEEDS
BETWEEN THE STATE AND ELIGIBLE CITIES AND
COUNTIES.**

WHEREAS, multiple states, counties, and cities throughout the nation have brought lawsuits over the last few years against various entities within the pharmaceutical supply chain who manufacture, distribute, and dispense prescription opioids (the “Opioid Distributors”); and

WHEREAS, after a 6-month trial at the close of the evidence, the State of Washington reached a settlement with the Opioid Distributors for up to \$518 million, with more than \$476 million to be directed toward addressing the opioid epidemic, paid over a 17-year period starting in December 2022; and

WHEREAS, Washington cities and counties with populations over 10,000 can join this settlement, and if a sufficient number join, they will receive up to \$215 million that must be spent on efforts to combat the opioid epidemic; and

WHEREAS, a local government can either spend the money itself or elect to pool its money with other local governments on a regional basis; and

WHEREAS, the proceeds can only be used for approved purposes, such as treatment for opioid use disorder (“OUD”), support for people in treatment and recovery, providing connections to care for people who have—or are at risk of developing—OUD, addressing the needs of persons with OUD in the criminal justice system, training, and research; and

WHEREAS, the Allocation Agreement outlines how funds will be split between the State and eligible cities and counties, and makes a few amendments to the related One Washington MOU for the Distributors Washington Settlement; and

WHEREAS, while entering into the Allocation Agreement is not required in order for the Distributors Washington Settlement to be effective, local jurisdictions must sign the agreement in order to participate and receive funds; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds it is in the best interest of the City to enter into the Allocation Agreement to receive a portion of the settlement proceeds to use to address opioid issues faced by the City;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EDGEWOOD, WASHINGTON, HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Allocation Agreement Authorized. The City Council authorizes the Mayor to sign the Allocation Agreement, attached and incorporated herein as Exhibit A.

Section 2. Effective Date. This resolution will take effect immediately upon passage by the City Council.

ADOPTED THIS [REDACTED] **day of** [REDACTED], **2022**

Daryl Eiding, Mayor

ATTEST:

Rachel Pitzel, CMC
City Clerk

ALLOCATION AGREEMENT GOVERNING THE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS PAID BY THE SETTLING OPIOID DISTRIBUTORS IN WASHINGTON STATE

AUGUST 8, 2022

This Allocation Agreement Governing the Allocation of Funds Paid by the Settling Opioid Distributors in Washington State (the “Allocation Agreement”) governs the distribution of funds obtained from AmerisourceBergen Corporation, Cardinal Health, Inc., and McKesson Corporation (the “Settling Distributors”) in connection with its resolution of any and all claims by the State of Washington and the counties, cities, and towns in Washington State (“Local Governments”) against the Settling Distributors (the “Distributors Settlement”). The Distributors Settlement including any amendments are attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

1. This Allocation Agreement is intended to be a State-Subdivision Agreement as defined in Section I.VVV of the Global Settlement (the “Global Settlement”), which is Exhibit H of the Distributors Settlement. This Allocation Agreement shall be interpreted to be consistent with the requirements of a State-Subdivision Agreement in the Global Settlement.
2. This Allocation Agreement shall become effective only if all of the following occur:
 - A. All Litigating Subdivisions in Washington and 90% of Non-Litigating Primary Subdivisions in Washington as the terms are used in Section II.C.1 of the Distributors Settlement must execute and return the Subdivision Settlement Participation Form, Exhibit F of the Distributors Settlement (the “Participation Form”) by **September 23, 2022**. This form is also attached hereto as Exhibit 2.
 - B. The Consent Judgment and Stipulation of Dismissal with Prejudice, Exhibit G of the Distributors Settlement, is filed and approved by the Court.
 - C. The number of Local Governments that execute and return this Allocation Agreement satisfies the participation requirements for a State-Subdivision Agreement as specified in Exhibit O of the Global Settlement.
3. Requirements to become a Participating Local Government. To become a Participating Local Government that can participate in this Allocation Agreement, a Local Government must do all of the following:
 - A. The Local Government must execute and return this Allocation Agreement.
 - B. The Local Government must release their claims against the Settling Distributors and agree to be bound by the terms of the Distributors Settlement by timely executing and returning the Participation Form. This form is attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

- C. Litigating Subdivisions must dismiss the Settling Distributors with prejudice from their lawsuits. The Litigating Subdivisions are listed on Exhibit B of the Distributors Settlement.
- D. The Local Government must execute and return the One Washington Memorandum of Understanding Between Washington Municipalities (“MOU”) agreed to by the Participating Local Governments in Washington State, which is attached hereto as Exhibit 3. As specified in Paragraph 10.A of this Allocation Agreement, the Local Government may elect in its discretion to execute the MOU for purposes of this Allocation Agreement only.

A Local Government that meets all of the conditions in this paragraph shall be deemed a “Participating Local Government.” Alternatively, if the requirements of Paragraphs 2(A), 2(B), and 2(C) of this Allocation Agreement are satisfied and this Allocation Agreement becomes effective, then all Local Governments that comply with Paragraph 3(B) of this Allocation Agreement shall be deemed a “Participating Local Government.”

- 4. This Allocation Agreement applies to the Washington Abatement Amount as defined in Section IV.A of the Distributors Settlement. The maximum possible Washington Abatement Amount for the Distributors Settlement is \$430,249,769.02. As specified in the Global Settlement, the Washington Abatement Amount varies dependent on the percentage of Primary Subdivisions that choose to become Participating Local Governments and whether there are any Later Litigating Subdivisions as defined in Section I.EE of the Global Settlement.
- 5. This Allocation Agreement does not apply to the Washington Fees and Costs as defined in Section V of the Distributors Settlement. After satisfying its obligations to its outside counsel for attorneys’ fees and costs, the State estimates that it will receive approximately \$46 million for its own attorneys’ fees and costs pursuant to Section V.B.1 of the Distributors Settlement. The State shall utilize any and all amounts it receives for its own attorneys’ fees and costs pursuant to Section V.B.1 of the Distributors Settlement to provide statewide programs and services for Opioid Remediation as defined in Section I.SS of the Global Settlement.
- 6. While this Allocation Agreement does not apply to the Washington Fees and Costs as defined in Section V of the Distributors Settlement, Section V.B.2 of the Distributors Settlement estimates that the Settling Distributors shall pay \$10,920,914.70 to Participating Litigating Subdivisions’ attorneys for fees and costs. The actual amount may be greater or less. This Allocation Agreement and the MOU are a State Back-Stop Agreement. The total contingent fees an attorney receives from the Contingency Fee Fund pursuant to Section II. D in Exhibit R the Global Settlement, the MOU, and this Allocation Agreement combined cannot exceed 15% of the portion of the LG Share paid to the Litigating Local Government that retained that firm (i.e., if City X filed suit with outside counsel

on a contingency fee contract and City X receives \$1,000,000 from the Distributors Settlement, then the maximum that the firm can receive is \$150,000 for fees.)

7. No portion of the Washington Fees and Costs as defined in Section V of the Distributors Settlement and/or the State Share as defined in Paragraph 8.A of this Allocation Agreement shall be used to fund the Government Fee Fund (“GFF”) referred to in Paragraph 10 of this Allocation Agreement and Section D of the MOU, or in any other way to fund any Participating Local Government’s attorneys’ fees, costs, or common benefit tax other than the aforementioned payment by the Settling Distributors to Participating Litigating Subdivisions’ attorneys for fees and costs in Section V.B.2 of the Distributors Settlement.
8. The Washington Abatement Amount shall and must be used by the State and Participating Local Governments for Opioid Remediation as defined in Section I.SS of the Global Settlement, except as allowed by Section V of the Global Settlement. Exhibit 4 is a non-exhaustive list of expenditures that qualify as Opioid Remediation. Further, the Washington Abatement Amount shall and must be used by the State and Participating Local Governments as provided for in the Distributors Settlement.
9. The State and the Participating Local Governments agree to divide the Washington Abatement Amount as follows:
 - A. Fifty percent (50%) to the State of Washington (“State Share”).
 - B. Fifty percent (50%) to the Participating Local Governments (“LG Share”).
10. The LG Share shall be distributed pursuant to the MOU attached hereto as Exhibit 3 as amended and modified in this Allocation Agreement.
11. For purposes of this Allocation Agreement only, the MOU is modified as follows and any contrary provisions in the MOU are struck:
 - A. The MOU is amended to add new Section E.6, which provides as follows:

A Local Government may elect in its discretion to execute the MOU for purposes of this Allocation Agreement only. If a Local Governments executes the MOU for purposes of this Allocation Agreement only, then the MOU will only bind such Local Government and be effective with respect to this Allocation Agreement and the Distributors Settlement, and not any other Settlement as that term is defined in Section A.14 of the MOU. To execute the MOU for purposes of this Allocation Agreement only, the Local Government may either (a) check the applicable box on its signature page of this Allocation Agreement that is returned or (b) add language below its signature lines in the MOU that is returned indicating that the Local Government is executing or has

executed the MOU only for purposes of the Allocation Agreement Governing the Allocation of Funds Paid by the Settling Opioid Distributors in Washington State.

- B. Exhibit A of the MOU is replaced by Exhibit E of the Global Settlement, which is attached as Exhibit 4 to this Agreement.
- C. The definition of “Litigating Local Governments” in Section A.4 of the MOU shall mean Local Governments that filed suit against one or more of the Settling Defendants prior to May 3, 2022. The Litigating Local Governments are listed on Exhibit B of the Distributors Settlement, and are referred to as Litigating Subdivisions in the Distributors Settlement.
- D. The definition of “National Settlement Agreement” in Section A.6 of the MOU shall mean the Global Settlement.
- E. The definition of “Settlement” in Section A.14 of the MOU shall mean the Distributors Settlement.
- F. The MOU is amended to add new Section C.4.g.vii, which provides as follows:

“If a Participating Local Government receiving a direct payment (a) uses Opioid Funds other than as provided for in the Distributors Settlement, (b) does not comply with conditions for receiving direct payments under the MOU, or (c) does not promptly submit necessary reporting and compliance information to its Regional Opioid Abatement Counsel (“Regional OAC”) as defined at Section C.4.h of the MOU, then the Regional OAC may suspend direct payments to the Participating Local Government after notice, an opportunity to cure, and sufficient due process. If direct payments to Participating Local Government are suspended, the payments shall be treated as if the Participating Local Government is foregoing their allocation of Opioid Funds pursuant to Section C.4.d and C.4.j.iii of the MOU. In the event of a suspension, the Regional OAC shall give prompt notice to the suspended Participating Local Government and the Settlement Fund Administrator specifying the reasons for the suspension, the process for reinstatement, the factors that will be considered for reinstatement, and the due process that will be provided. A suspended Participating Local Government may apply to the Regional OAC to be reinstated for direct payments no earlier than five years after the suspension.”

- G. Consistent with how attorney fee funds for outside counsel for Participating Local Subdivisions are being administered in most states across the country, the Government Fee Fund (“GFF”) set forth in the

MOU shall be overseen by the MDL Fee Panel (David R. Cohen, Randi S. Ellis and Hon. David R. Herndon (ret.)). The Fee Panel will preside over allocation and disbursement of attorney's fees in a manner consistent with the *Motion to Appoint the Fee Panel to Allocate and Disburse Attorney's Fees Provided for in State Back-Stop Agreements* and the *Order Appointing the Fee Panel to Allocate and Disburse Attorney's Fees Provided for in State Back-Stop Agreements*, Case No. 1:17-md-02804-DAP Doc #: 4543 (June 17, 2022).

- H. The GFF set forth in the MOU shall be funded by the LG Share of the Washington Abatement Amount only. To the extent the common benefit tax is not already payable by the Settling Distributors as contemplated by Section D.8 of the MOU, the GFF shall be used to pay Litigating Local Government contingency fee agreements and any common benefit tax referred to in Section D of the MOU, which shall be paid on a pro rata basis to eligible law firms as determined by the Fee Panel.
- I. To fund the GFF, fifteen percent (15%) of the LG Share shall be deposited in the GFF from each LG Share settlement payment until the Litigating Subdivisions contingency fee agreements and common benefit tax (if any) referred to in Section D of the MOU are satisfied. Under no circumstances will any Non-Litigating Primary Subdivision or Litigating Local Government be required to contribute to the GFF more than 15% of the portion of the LG Share allocated to such Non-Litigating Primary Subdivision or Litigating Local Government. In addition, under no circumstances will any portion of the LG Share allocated to a Litigating Local Government be used to pay the contingency fees or litigation expenses of counsel for some other Litigating Local Government.
- J. The maximum amount of any Litigating Local Government contingency fee agreement (from the Contingency Fee Fund pursuant to Section II. D in Exhibit R the Global Settlement) payable to a law firm permitted for compensation shall be fifteen percent (15%) of the portion of the LG Share paid to the Litigating Local Government that retained that firm (i.e., if City X filed suit with outside counsel on a contingency fee contract and City X receives \$1,000,000 from the Distributors Settlement, then the maximum that the firm can receive is \$150,000 for fees.) The firms also shall be paid documented expenses due under their contingency fee agreements that have been paid by the law firm attributable to that Litigating Local Government. Consistent with the Distributors Settlement and Exhibit R of the Global Settlement, amounts due to Participating Litigating Subdivisions' attorneys under this Allocation Agreement shall not impact (i) costs paid by the subdivisions to their attorneys pursuant to a State Back-Stop agreement, (ii) fees paid to subdivision attorneys from the Common Benefit Fund for common benefit work performed by the attorneys pursuant to Section II.C of Exhibit R of the Global Settlement, or (iii) costs paid to subdivision attorneys from the MDL Expense Fund

for expenses incurred by the attorneys pursuant to Section II.E of the Global Settlement.

- K. Under no circumstances may counsel receive more for its work on behalf of a Litigating Local Government than it would under its contingency agreement with that Litigating Local Government. To the extent a law firm was retained by a Litigating Local Government on a contingency fee agreement that provides for compensation at a rate that is less than fifteen percent (15%) of that Litigating Local Government's recovery, the maximum amount payable to that law firm referred to in Section D.3 of the MOU shall be the percentage set forth in that contingency fee agreement.
 - L. For the avoidance of doubt, both payments from the GFF and the payment to the Participating Litigating Local Governments' attorneys for fees and costs referred to in Paragraph 6 of this Allocation Agreement and Section V.B.2 Distributors Settlement shall be included when calculating whether the aforementioned fifteen percent (15%) maximum percentage (or less if the provisions of Paragraph 10.K of this Allocation Agreement apply) of any Litigating Local Government contingency fee agreement referred to above has been met.
 - M. To the extent there are any excess funds in the GFF, the Fee Panel and the Settlement Administrator shall facilitate the return of those funds to the Participating Local Governments as provided for in Section D.6 of the MOU.
- 12. In connection with the execution and administration of this Allocation Agreement, the State and the Participating Local Governments agree to abide by the Public Records Act, RCW 42.56 *eq seq.*
 - 13. All Participating Local Governments, Regional OACs, and the State shall maintain all non-transitory records related to this Allocation Agreement as well as the receipt and expenditure of the funds from the Distributors Settlement for no less than five (5) years.
 - 14. If any party to this Allocation Agreement believes that a Participating Local Government, Regional OAC, the State, an entity, or individual involved in the receipt, distribution, or administration of the funds from the Distributors Settlement has violated any applicable ethics codes or rules, a complaint shall be lodged with the appropriate forum for handling such matters, with a copy of the complaint promptly sent to the Washington Attorney General, Complex Litigation Division, Division Chief, 800 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2000, Seattle, Washington 98104.
 - 15. To the extent (i) a region utilizes a pre-existing regional body to establish its Opioid Abatement Council pursuant to the Section 4.h of the MOU, and (ii) that

pre-existing regional body is subject to the requirements of the Community Behavioral Health Services Act, RCW 71.24 *et seq.*, the State and the Participating Local Governments agree that the Opioid Funds paid by the Settling Distributors are subject to the requirements of the MOU and this Allocation Agreement.

16. Upon request by the Settling Distributors, the Participating Local Governments must comply with the Tax Cooperation and Reporting provisions of the Distributors Settlement and the Global Settlement.
17. Venue for any legal action related to this Allocation Agreement (separate and apart from the MOU, the Distributors Settlement, or the Global Settlement) shall be in King County, Washington.
18. Each party represents that all procedures necessary to authorize such party's execution of this Allocation Agreement have been performed and that such person signing for such party has been authorized to execute this Allocation Agreement.

FOR THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

ROBERT W. FERGUSON
Attorney General

JEFFREY G. RUPERT
Division Chief

Date: _____

FOR THE PARTICIPATING LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

Name of Participating Local Government: _____

Authorized signature: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

A Local Government may elect in its discretion to execute the MOU for purposes of this Allocation Agreement only by checking this box (see Paragraph 10.A of this Allocation Agreement):

☐ Local Government is executing the MOU in the form attached hereto as Exhibit 3, but which is further amended and modified as set forth in this Allocation Agreement, only for purposes of this Allocation Agreement.

EXHIBIT 1
Distributors Settlement

DISTRIBUTORS WASHINGTON
SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

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DISTRIBUTORS – WASHINGTON SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

I. Overview

This Distributors Washington Settlement Agreement (“*Agreement*”) sets forth the terms and conditions of a settlement agreement between and among the State of Washington, McKesson Corporation (“*McKesson*”), Cardinal Health, Inc. (“*Cardinal*”) and AmerisourceBergen Corporation (“*Amerisource*”) (collectively, the “*Agreement Parties*”) to resolve opioid-related Claims against McKesson, Cardinal, and/or Amerisource (collectively, “*Settling Distributors*”).

By entering into this Agreement, the State of Washington and its Participating Subdivisions agree to be bound by all terms and conditions of the Distributor Global Settlement Agreement dated July 21, 2021 (including its exhibits) (“*Global Settlement*”), which (including its exhibits) is incorporated into this Agreement as Exhibit H.¹ By entering this Agreement, and upon execution of an Agreement Regarding the State of Washington and the Distributor Global Settlement Agreement (“*Enforcement Committee Agreement*”), unless otherwise set forth in this Agreement, the Settling Distributors agree to treat the State of Washington for all purposes as if it were a Settling State under the Global Settlement and its Participating Subdivisions for all purposes as if they were Participating Subdivisions under the Global Settlement. Unless stated otherwise in this Agreement, the terms of this Agreement are intended to be consistent with the terms of the Global Settlement and shall be construed accordingly. Unless otherwise defined in this Agreement, all capitalized terms in this Agreement shall be defined as they are in the Global Settlement.

The Settling Distributors have agreed to the below terms for the sole purpose of settlement, and nothing herein, including in any exhibit to this Agreement, may be taken as or construed to be an admission or concession of any violation of law, rule, or regulation, or of any other matter of fact or law, or of any liability or wrongdoing, or any misfeasance, nonfeasance, or malfeasance, all of which the Settling Distributors expressly deny. No part of this Agreement, including its statements and commitments, and its exhibits, shall constitute or be used as evidence of any liability, fault, or wrongdoing by the Settling Distributors. Unless the contrary is expressly stated, this Agreement is not intended for use by any third party for any purpose, including submission to any court for any purpose.

II. Conditions to Effectiveness of Agreement

A. *Global Settlement Conditions to Effectiveness.*

1. The Agreement Parties acknowledge that certain deadlines set forth in Section VIII of the Global Settlement passed before the execution of this Agreement. For

¹ The version of the Global Settlement as updated on March 25, 2022 is attached to this Agreement as Exhibit H. Further updates to the Global Settlement shall be deemed incorporated into this Agreement and shall supersede all earlier versions of the updated provisions.

that reason, (i) Settling Distributors agree to treat the State of Washington as satisfying the deadlines set forth in Section VIII of the Global Settlement provided that the State of Washington satisfies its obligations set forth in this Section II and (ii) the State of Washington agrees to treat Settling Distributors as having satisfied all notice obligations under Section VIII.B of the Global Settlement as to the State of Washington.

2. The State of Washington shall deliver all signatures and releases required by the Agreement to be provided by the Settling States to the Settling Distributors by September 30, 2022. This Section II.A.2 supersedes the deadline for delivering those signatures and releases set forth in Section VIII.A.1 of the Global Settlement.

B. *Agreement with Enforcement Committee.* This Agreement shall not become effective unless the Enforcement Committee and the Settling Distributors execute the Enforcement Committee Agreement. If the Enforcement Committee Agreement is not executed by June 1, 2022, the State of Washington and Settling Distributors will promptly negotiate an agreement that mirrors the Global Settlement to the extent possible and with a credit of \$1,000,000 to Settling Distributors to account for possible credits the Settling Distributors would have received under Section V of this Agreement from the State Cost Fund and the Litigating Subdivision Cost Fund of the Global Settlement and to be deducted from the Year 7 payment described in Section V.B.1 and Section V.C.g of this Agreement.

C. *Participation by Subdivisions.* If the condition in Section II.B has been satisfied, this Agreement shall become effective upon one of the following conditions being satisfied:

1. All Litigating Subdivisions in the State of Washington and ninety percent (90%) of Non-Litigating Primary Subdivisions (calculated by population pursuant to the Global Settlement) in the State of Washington must become Participating Subdivisions by September 23, 2022.

2. If the condition set forth in Section II.C.1 is not met, the Settling Distributors shall have sole discretion to accept the terms of this Agreement, which shall become effective upon notice provided by the Settling Distributors to the State of Washington. If the condition set forth by Section II.C.1 is not met and Settling Distributors do not exercise discretion to accept this Agreement, this Agreement will have no further effect and all releases and other commitments or obligations contained herein will be void.

D. *Dismissal of Claims.* Provided that the conditions in Sections II.B and II.C have been satisfied, the State of Washington shall file the Consent Judgment described in Section I.N of the Global Settlement and attached hereto as Exhibit G (“*Washington Consent Judgment*”) with the King County Superior Court (“*Washington Consent Judgment Court*”) on or before November 1, 2022. This Section II.C.2 supersedes the deadline for submitting a Consent Judgment set forth in Section VIII.B of the Global Settlement. In the event that the Court declines to enter the Washington Consent Judgment, each Settling Distributor shall be entitled to terminate the Agreement as to itself and shall be excused from all obligations under the Agreement, and if a Settling Distributor terminates the Agreement as to itself, all releases and other commitments or obligations contained herein with respect to that Settling Distributor will be null and void. The date of the entry of the Washington Consent Judgment shall be the effective date of this Agreement

(“*Washington Effective Date*”). Within the later of forty-five (45) days after the Washington Effective Date or December 31, 2022, each Settling Distributor will certify to the State that all medical claims data provided to it during the litigation (including Medicaid, PMP, LNI claims, and PEBB data) has been destroyed by the party and its agents, including all retained experts.

III. Participation by Subdivisions

A. *Notice.* The Office of the State of Washington Attorney General in consultation with the Settling Distributors shall send individual notice of the opportunity to participate in this Agreement and the requirements for participation to all Subdivisions eligible to participate who have not returned an executed Subdivision Settlement Participation Form within fifteen (15) days of the execution of this Agreement. The Office of the State of Washington Attorney General may also provide general notice reasonably calculated to alert Subdivisions, including publication and other standard forms of notification. Nothing contained herein shall preclude the State of Washington from providing further notice to, or from contacting any of its Subdivision(s) about, becoming a Participating Subdivision.

B. *Trigger Date for Later Litigating Subdivisions.* Notwithstanding Sections I.EE and I.GGGG of the Global Settlement, as to the State of Washington, Settling Distributors and the State of Washington agree to treat the Trigger Date for Primary Subdivisions as September 23, 2022 and the Trigger Date for all other Subdivisions as May 3, 2022.

C. *Initial and Later Participating Subdivisions.* Notwithstanding Sections I.BB, I.CC, I.FF and Section VII.D and E of the Global Settlement, any Participating Subdivision in Washington that meets the applicable requirements for becoming a Participating Subdivision set forth in Section VII.B or Section VII.C of the Global Settlement on or before September 23, 2022 shall be considered an Initial Participating Subdivision. Participating Subdivisions that are not Initial Participating Subdivisions but meet the applicable requirements for becoming Participating Subdivisions set forth in Section VII.B or Section VII.C of the Global Settlement after September 23, 2022 shall be considered Later Participating Subdivisions.

D. *Subdivision Settlement Participation Forms.* Each Subdivision Settlement Participation Form submitted by a Participating Subdivision from the State of Washington shall be materially identical to Exhibit F to this Agreement. Nothing in Exhibit F is intended to modify in any way either the terms of this Agreement or the terms of the Global Settlement, both of which the State of Washington and Participating Subdivisions agree to be bound. To the extent that any Subdivision Settlement Participation Form submitted by any Participating Subdivision is worded differently from Exhibit F to this Agreement or interpreted differently from the Global Agreement and this Agreement in any respect, the Global Agreement and this Agreement control.

IV. Settlement Payments

A. *Schedule.* Annual Payments under this Agreement shall be calculated as if the State of Washington were a Settling State under the Global Settlement and shall be made pursuant to the terms of Section IV of the Global Settlement except that, as to the State of Washington, the Payment Date for Payment Year 1 shall be December 1, 2022 and the Payment Date for Payment

Year 2 shall be December 1, 2022. For the avoidance of doubt, the sole component of the State of Washington's Annual Payment is the portion of the Net Abatement Amount allocated to the State of Washington under the Global Settlement ("*Washington Abatement Amount*"). The maximum possible Washington Abatement Amount is \$430,249,769.02.

B. *Use of Payment.* The Washington Abatement Amount paid under this Agreement shall be used as provided for in Section V of the Global Settlement.

C. *Nature of Payment.* The State of Washington and its Participating Subdivisions agree that payments made to the State of Washington and its Participating Subdivisions under this Agreement are properly characterized as described in Section V.F of the Global Settlement.

V. Plaintiffs' Attorneys' Fees and Costs

A. *Interaction with Global Settlement.* Notwithstanding any contrary provision in the Global Settlement, payments to cover attorneys' fees and costs under this Agreement ("*Washington Fees and Costs*") shall be made pursuant to this Section V.

B. *Amounts.* The total amount to cover of all Washington Fees and Costs is \$87,750,230.98. That total consists of the categories of attorneys' fees and costs set forth in this Section V.B and shall be paid on the schedule set forth in Section V.C.

1. State Outside and Inside Counsel Fees and Costs. Settling Distributors shall pay \$76,829,316.21 to cover in-house fees and costs and outside counsel fees and costs to the Washington Attorney General's Office, which shall be used for any lawful purpose in the discharge of the Attorney General's duties at the sole discretion of the Attorney General. The amount shall be paid in increments as specified in Section V.C (Payment Year 1 – 20%, Payment Year 2 – 20%, Payment Year 3 – 15%, Payment Year 4 – 15%, Payment Year 5 – 15%, Payment Year 6 – 10%, Payment Year 7– 5%.)

2. Fees and Costs for Participating Litigating Subdivisions' Attorneys. Settling Distributors shall pay \$10,920,914.70 to Participating Litigating Subdivisions' attorneys for fees and costs into a single account as directed by the Washington Attorney General's Office, which then shall be paid as agreed between the State of Washington and attorneys for Participating Litigating Subdivisions. Participating Litigating Subdivisions' attorneys shall be paid in accordance with the schedule in Section V.C and V.D.5 of this Agreement.

C. *Schedule.* Washington Fees and Costs shall be paid according to the following schedule:

a. Payment Year 1: Twenty percent (20%) of the total Washington Fees and Costs amount (\$17,550,046.20), to be paid on or before December 1, 2022.

b. Payment Year 2: Twenty percent (20%) of the total Washington Fees and Costs amount (\$17,550,046.20), to be paid on or before December 1, 2022.

c. Payment Year 3: Fifteen percent (15%) of the total Washington Fees and Costs amount (\$13,162,534.65), to be paid on or before July 15, 2023.

d. Payment Year 4: Fifteen percent (15%) of the total Washington Fees and Costs amount (\$13,162,534.65), to be paid on or before July 15, 2024.

e. Payment Year 5: Fifteen percent (15%) of the total Washington Fees and Costs amount (\$13,162,534.65), to be paid on or before July 15, 2025.

f. Payment Year 6: Ten percent (10%) of the total Washington Fees and Costs amount (\$8,775,023.10), to be paid on or before July 15, 2026.

g. Payment Year 7: Five percent (5%) of the total Washington Fees and Costs amount (\$4,387,511.55), to be paid on or before July 15, 2027.

D. *Remittance.* So that Settling Distributors do not pay the same fees and costs under both the Global Settlement and this Agreement, Washington and its Participating Litigating Subdivisions and their respective counsel shall do as follows:

1. Participating Litigating Subdivisions in Washington and their counsel shall apply to the Attorney Fee Fund and the Litigating Subdivision Cost Fund created pursuant to Exhibit R of the Global Settlement for all fees, costs and expenses for which they may be eligible and shall instruct the Fee Panel and the Cost and Expense Fund Administrator to remit to Settling Distributors the full amount awarded to such Participating Litigating Subdivision, with each Settling Distributor receiving the percentage of that amount corresponding to the allocation set forth in Section IV.I of the Global Settlement.

2. Counsel for Participating Subdivisions shall instruct the Fee Panel created by the MDL Court pursuant to Exhibit R of the Global Settlement to remit to Settling Distributors the Contingency Fee Amount for their Participating Subdivisions in the State of Washington, with each Settling Distributor receiving the percentage of that amount corresponding to the allocation set forth in Section IV.I of the Global Settlement.

3. The State of Washington shall instruct the Fee Fund Administrator selected pursuant to Exhibit S of the Global Settlement that the Settling Distributors shall not pay the Fixed Amount for the State of Washington, and the State of Washington will not be eligible to receive funds from the State Outside Counsel Fee Fund under the Global Settlement.

4. The State of Washington shall submit documented costs, as provided for in Exhibit T of the Global Settlement, to the Global Settlement State Cost Fund created pursuant to Exhibit T of the Global Settlement for all costs and expenses for which it may be eligible and shall instruct the State Cost Fund Administrator to remit to Settling Distributors the full amount awarded to the State of Washington, with each Settling

Distributor receiving the percentage of that amount corresponding to the allocation set forth in Section IV.I of the Global Settlement.

5. No Participating Litigating Subdivision shall receive any payment due under this Agreement, including but not limited to the portion of the Washington Abatement Amount allocable to the Participating Subdivision, until it and/or its outside counsel, as applicable, fulfill their obligations under Sections V.D. 1-2.

VI. Release

A. *Scope.* As of the Washington Effective Date, Section XI of the Global Settlement is fully binding on, and effective with respect to, all Releasors under this Agreement. Accordingly, as of the Washington Effective Date, the Released Entities are hereby released and forever discharged from all Released Claims of Releasors, including the State of Washington and its Participating Subdivisions.

VII. Miscellaneous

A. *No Admission.* The Settling Distributors do not admit liability, fault, or wrongdoing. Neither this Agreement nor the Washington Consent Judgment shall be considered, construed or represented to be (1) an admission, concession or evidence of liability or wrongdoing or (2) a waiver or any limitation of any defense otherwise available to the Settling Distributors. It is the understanding and intent of the Agreement Parties that no portion of the Agreement shall be entered into evidence in any other action against the Settling Distributors, among other reasons, because it is not relevant to such action. For the avoidance of any doubt, nothing herein shall prohibit a Settling Distributor from entering this Agreement into evidence in any litigation or arbitration concerning a Settling Distributor's right to coverage under an insurance contract.

B. *Tax Cooperation and Reporting.* The State of Washington and its Participating Subdivisions will be bound by Section V.F and Section XIV.F of the Global Settlement, except (i) as set forth in the final sentence of this Section VII.B and (ii) that the State of Washington shall be its own Designated State and shall designate its own "appropriate official" within the meaning of Treasury Regulations Section 1.6050X-1(f)(1)(ii)(B) (the "*Appropriate Official*"). The IRS Forms 1098-F to be filed with respect to this Agreement are attached as Exhibit C, Exhibit D, and Exhibit E. The State of Washington and its Participating Subdivisions agree that any return, amended return, or written statement filed or provided pursuant to Section XIV.F.4 of the Global Settlement with respect to this Agreement, and any similar document, shall be prepared and filed in a manner consistent with reporting each Settling Distributor's portion of the aggregate amount of payments paid or incurred by the Settling Distributors hereunder as the "Total amount to be paid" pursuant to this Agreement in Box 1 of IRS Form 1098-F, each Settling Distributor's portion of the amount equal to the aggregate amount of payments paid or incurred by the Settling Distributors hereunder less the Compensatory Restitution Amount as the "Amount to be paid for violation or potential violation" in Box 2 of IRS Form 1098-F and each Settling Distributor's portion of the Compensatory Restitution Amount as "Restitution/remediation amount" in Box 3 of IRS Form 1098-F, as reflected in Exhibit C, Exhibit D, and Exhibit E.

C. *No Third-Party Beneficiaries.* Except as expressly provided in this Agreement, no portion of this Agreement shall provide any rights to, or be enforceable by, any person or entity that is not the State of Washington or a Released Entity. The State of Washington may not assign or otherwise convey any right to enforce any provision of this Agreement.

D. *Cooperation.* Each Agreement Party and each Participating Subdivision agrees to use its best efforts and to cooperate with the other Agreement Parties and Participating Subdivisions to cause this Agreement to become effective, to obtain all necessary approvals, consents and authorizations, if any, and to execute all documents and to take such other action as may be appropriate in connection herewith. Consistent with the foregoing, each Agreement Party and each Participating Subdivision agrees that it will not directly or indirectly assist or encourage any challenge to this Agreement or the Washington Consent Judgment by any other person, and will support the integrity and enforcement of the terms of this Agreement and the Washington Consent Judgment.

E. *Enforcement.* All disputes between Settling Distributors and the State of Washington and/or the Participating Subdivisions in the State of Washington shall be handled as specified in Section VI of the Global Settlement, including the referral of relevant disputes to the National Arbitration Panel.

F. *No Violations of Applicable Law.* Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to authorize or require any action by Settling Distributors in violation of applicable federal, state, or other laws.

G. *Modification.* This Agreement may be modified by a written agreement of the Agreement Parties. For purposes of modifying this Agreement or the Washington Consent Judgment, Settling Distributors may contact the Washington Attorney General for purposes of coordinating this process. The dates and deadlines in this Agreement may be extended by written agreement of the Agreement Parties, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

H. *No Waiver.* Any failure by any Agreement Party to insist upon the strict performance by any other party of any of the provisions of this Agreement shall not be deemed a waiver of any of the provisions of this Agreement, and such party, notwithstanding such failure, shall have the right thereafter to insist upon the specific performance of any and all of the provisions of this Agreement.

I. *Entire Agreement.* This Agreement, including the Global Settlement (and its exhibits), represents the full and complete terms of the settlement entered into by the Agreement Parties, except as provided herein. In any action undertaken by the Agreement Parties, no prior versions of this Agreement and no prior versions of any of its terms may be introduced for any purpose whatsoever.

J. *Counterparts.* This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, and a facsimile or .pdf signature shall be deemed to be, and shall have the same force and effect as, an original signature.

K. *Notice.* All notices or other communications under this Agreement shall be provided to the following via email and overnight delivery to:

Copy to AmerisourceBergen Corporation's attorneys at:
Michael T. Reynolds
Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP
825 8th Avenue
New York, NY 10019
mreynolds@cravath.com

Copy to Cardinal Health, Inc.'s attorneys at:
Elaine Golin
Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz
51 West 52nd Street
New York, NY 10019
epgolin@wlrk.com

Copy to McKesson Corporation's attorneys at:
Thomas J. Perrelli
Jenner & Block LLP
1099 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 900
Washington, DC 20001-4412
TPerrelli@jenner.com

Copy to the State of Washington at:

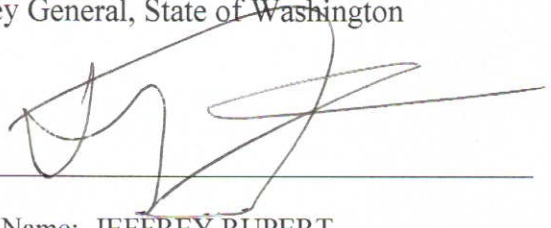
Shane Esquibel
Jeffrey Rupert
Laura Clinton
Washington Attorney General's Office
1125 Washington Street SE
PO Box 40100
Olympia, WA 98504-0100
Shane.Esquibel@atg.wa.gov
Jeffrey.Rupert@atg.wa.gov
Laura.Clinton@atg.wa.gov

[Signatures begin on next page.]

Authorized and agreed to by:

Dated: 5/2/22

ROBERT W. FERGUSON
Attorney General, State of Washington

By: 

Name: JEFFREY RUPERT

Title: Division Chief

Authorized and agreed to by:

Dated: May 2, 2022

AMERISOURCEBERGEN CORPORATION



By: _____

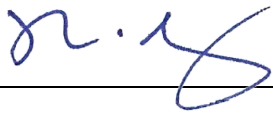
Elizabeth Campbell

Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer

Authorized and agreed to by:

Dated: 04/29/2022

CARDINAL HEALTH, INC.

By: _____

Name: Jessica Mayer

Title: Chief Legal and Compliance Officer

Authorized and agreed to by:

Dated: 5/2/22

MCKESSON CORPORATION

By: 

Name: Saralisa C. Brav

Title: Corporate Secretary

Exhibit A
Primary Subdivisions²

No.	Subdivision Name
1.	Aberdeen city
2.	Adams County
3.	Anacortes City
4.	Arlington City
5.	Asotin County
6.	Auburn City*
7.	Bainbridge Island City
8.	Battle Ground City
9.	Bellevue City*
10.	Bellingham City*
11.	Benton County*
12.	Bonney Lake City
13.	Bothell City*
14.	Bremerton City*
15.	Burien City*
16.	Camas City
17.	Centralia City
18.	Chelan County*
19.	Cheney City
20.	Clallam County*
21.	Clark County*
22.	Covington City
23.	Cowlitz County*
24.	Des Moines City*
25.	Douglas County*
26.	East Wenatchee City
27.	Edgewood City
28.	Edmonds City*
29.	Ellensburg City
30.	Enumclaw City
31.	Everett City*
32.	Federal Way City*
33.	Ferndale City
34.	Fife City
35.	Franklin County*
36.	Gig Harbor City
37.	Grandview City
38.	Grant County*

² Entities denoted with an asterisk (*) indicate a population of greater than 30,000 for purposes of the definition of Primary Subdivision as it relates to Incentive Payment C.

39. Grays Harbor County*
40. Island County*
41. Issaquah City*
42. Jefferson County*
43. Kelso City
44. Kenmore City
45. Kennewick City*
46. Kent City*
47. King County*
48. Kirkland City*
49. Kitsap County*
50. Kittitas County*
51. Klickitat County
52. Lacey City*
53. Lake Forest Park City
54. Lake Stevens City*
55. Lakewood City*
56. Lewis County*
57. Liberty Lake City
58. Lincoln County
59. Longview City*
60. Lynden City
61. Lynnwood City*
62. Maple Valley City
63. Marysville City*
64. Mason County*
65. Mercer Island City
66. Mill Creek City
67. Monroe City
68. Moses Lake City
69. Mount Vernon City*
70. Mountlake Terrace City
71. Mukilteo City
72. Newcastle City
73. Oak Harbor City
74. Okanogan County*
75. Olympia City*
76. Pacific County
77. Pasco City*
78. Pend Oreille County
79. Pierce County*
80. Port Angeles City
81. Port Orchard City
82. Poulsbo City
83. Pullman City*
84. Puyallup City*

85. Redmond City*
86. Renton City*
87. Richland City*
88. Sammamish City*
89. San Juan County
90. Seatac City
91. Seattle City*
92. Sedro-Woolley City
93. Shelton City
94. Shoreline City*
95. Skagit County*
96. Skamania County
97. Snohomish City
98. Snohomish County*
99. Snoqualmie City
100. Spokane City*
101. Spokane County*
102. Spokane Valley City*
103. Stevens County*
104. Sumner City
105. Sunnyside City
106. Tacoma City*
107. Thurston County*
108. Tukwila City
109. Tumwater City
110. University Place City*
111. Vancouver City*
112. Walla Walla City*
113. Walla Walla County*
114. Washougal City
115. Wenatchee City*
116. West Richland City
117. Whatcom County*
118. Whitman County*
119. Woodinville City
120. Yakima City*
121. Yakima County*

Exhibit B
Litigating Subdivisions

No.	Subdivision Name
1.	Anacortes City
2.	Bainbridge Island City
3.	Burlington City
4.	Chelan County
5.	Clallam County
6.	Clark County
7.	Everett City
8.	Franklin County
9.	Island County
10.	Jefferson County
11.	Kent City
12.	King County
13.	Kirkland City
14.	Kitsap County
15.	Kittitas County
16.	La Conner School District
17.	Lakewood City
18.	Lewis County
19.	Lincoln County
20.	Mount Vernon City
21.	Mount Vernon School District
22.	Olympia City
23.	Pierce County
24.	San Juan County
25.	Seattle City
26.	Sedro-Woolley City
27.	Sedro-Woolley School District
28.	Skagit County
29.	Snohomish County
30.	Spokane City
31.	Spokane County
32.	Tacoma City
33.	Thurston County
34.	Vancouver City
35.	Walla Walla County
36.	Whatcom County
37.	Whitman County

Exhibit C
ABC IRS Form 1098-F

This Exhibit C will be appended to the Agreement prior to the Effective Date pursuant to Section VII.B.

Exhibit D
Cardinal Health IRS Form 1098-F

This Exhibit D will be appended to the Agreement prior to the Effective Date pursuant to Section VII.B.

Exhibit E
McKesson IRS Form 1098-F

This Exhibit E will be appended to the Agreement prior to the Effective Date pursuant to Section VII.B.

Exhibit F
Subdivision Settlement Participation Form

Governmental Entity:	State:
Authorized Official:	
Address 1:	
Address 2:	
City, State, Zip:	
Phone:	
Email:	

The governmental entity identified above (“*Governmental Entity*”), in order to obtain and in consideration for the benefits provided to the Governmental Entity pursuant to the Settlement Agreement dated May 2, 2022 (“*Distributors Washington Settlement*”), and acting through the undersigned authorized official, hereby elects to participate in the Distributors Washington Settlement, release all Released Claims against all Released Entities, and agrees as follows.

1. The Governmental Entity is aware of and has reviewed the Distributors Washington Settlement, including the Distributor Global Settlement Agreement dated July 21, 2021 (“*Global Settlement*”) attached to the Distributors Washington Settlement as Exhibit H, understands that all terms in this Participation Form have the meanings defined therein, and agrees that by signing this Participation Form, the Governmental Entity elects to participate in the Distributors Washington Settlement and become a Participating Subdivision as provided therein.
2. The Governmental Entity shall, within 14 days of October 1, 2022 and prior to the filing of the Consent Judgment, secure the dismissal with prejudice of any Released Claims that it has filed.
4. The Governmental Entity agrees to the terms of the Distributors Washington Settlement pertaining to Subdivisions as defined therein.
5. By agreeing to the terms of the Distributors Washington Settlement and becoming a Releasor, the Governmental Entity is entitled to the benefits provided therein, including, if applicable, monetary payments beginning after December 1, 2022.
6. The Governmental Entity agrees to use any monies it receives through the Distributors Washington Settlement solely for the purposes provided therein.
7. The Governmental Entity submits to the jurisdiction of the Washington Consent Judgment Court for purposes limited to that court’s role as provided in, and for resolving disputes to the extent provided in, the Distributors Washington Settlement. The Governmental Entity likewise agrees to arbitrate before the National Arbitration Panel as provided in, and for resolving disputes to the extent otherwise provided in the Distributors Washington Settlement.

8. The Governmental Entity has the right to enforce the Distributors Washington Settlement as provided therein.
9. The Governmental Entity, as a Participating Subdivision, hereby becomes a Releasor for all purposes in the Distributors Washington Settlement, including, but not limited to, all provisions of Section XI of the Global Settlement, and along with all departments, agencies, divisions, boards, commissions, districts, instrumentalities of any kind and attorneys, and any person in their official capacity elected or appointed to serve any of the foregoing and any agency, person, or other entity claiming by or through any of the foregoing, and any other entity identified in the definition of Releasor, provides for a release to the fullest extent of its authority. As a Releasor, the Governmental Entity hereby absolutely, unconditionally, and irrevocably covenants not to bring, file, or claim, or to cause, assist or permit to be brought, filed, or claimed, or to otherwise seek to establish liability for any Released Claims against any Released Entity in any forum whatsoever. The releases provided for in the Distributors Washington Settlement are intended by the Agreement Parties to be broad and shall be interpreted so as to give the Released Entities the broadest possible bar against any liability relating in any way to Released Claims and extend to the full extent of the power of the Governmental Entity to release claims. The Distributors Washington Settlement shall be a complete bar to any Released Claim.
10. The Governmental Entity hereby takes on all rights and obligations of a Participating Subdivision as set forth in the Distributors Washington Settlement.
11. In connection with the releases provided for in the Distributors Washington Settlement, each Governmental Entity expressly waives, releases, and forever discharges any and all provisions, rights, and benefits conferred by any law of any state or territory of the United States or other jurisdiction, or principle of common law, which is similar, comparable, or equivalent to § 1542 of the California Civil Code, which reads:

General Release; extent. A general release does not extend to claims that the creditor or releasing party does not know or suspect to exist in his or her favor at the time of executing the release, and that if known by him or her would have materially affected his or her settlement with the debtor or released party.

A Releasor may hereafter discover facts other than or different from those which it knows, believes, or assumes to be true with respect to the Released Claims, but each Governmental Entity hereby expressly waives and fully, finally, and forever settles, releases and discharges, upon the date the Distributors Washington Settlement becomes effective pursuant to Section II.B of the Distributors Washington Settlement, any and all Released Claims that may exist as of such date but which Releasors do not know or suspect to exist, whether through ignorance, oversight, error, negligence or through no fault whatsoever, and which, if known, would materially affect the Governmental Entities' decision to participate in the Distributors Washington Settlement.

12. Nothing herein is intended to modify in any way the terms of the Distributors Washington Settlement, to which Governmental Entity hereby agrees. To the extent this Participation Form is worded differently from Exhibit F to the Distributors Washington Settlement or interpreted differently from the Distributors Washington Settlement in any respect, the Distributors Washington Settlement controls.

I have all necessary power and authorization to execute this Participation Form on behalf of the Governmental Entity.

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Exhibit G
Consent Judgment and Stipulation of Dismissal with Prejudice

The Honorable Michael Ramsey Scott
Trial Date: November 15, 2021

**STATE OF WASHINGTON
KING COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT**

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

v.

MCKESSON CORPORATION,
CARDINAL HEALTH INC., and
AMERISOURCEBERGEN DRUG
CORPORATION,

Defendants.

NO. 19-2-06975-9 SEA

FINAL CONSENT JUDGMENT AND
DISMISSAL WITH PREJUDICE

FINAL CONSENT JUDGMENT AND DISMISSAL WITH PREJUDICE

The State of Washington (“*State*”) and McKesson Corporation, Cardinal Health, Inc., AmerisourceBergen Drug Corporation and AmerisourceBergen Corporation, together with the subsidiaries thereof (collectively, the “*Settling Distributors*,” and each a “*Settling Distributor*”) (together with the State, the “*Parties*,” and each a “*Party*”) have entered into a consensual resolution of the above-captioned litigation (the “*Action*”) pursuant to a settlement agreement entitled Distributors Washington Settlement Agreement, dated as of May 2, 2022 (the “*Washington Agreement*”), a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A. The Washington Agreement shall become effective by its terms upon the entry of this Final Consent Judgment (the “*Judgment*”) by the Court without adjudication of any contested issue of fact or law, and without finding or admission of wrongdoing or liability of any kind. By entering into the Washington Agreement, the State of Washington agrees to be bound by all terms and conditions

of the Distributor Settlement Agreement, dated as of July 21, 2021 (as subsequently updated) (the “*Global Agreement*”), a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit B (together with the Washington Agreement, the “*Agreements*”) unless stated otherwise in the Washington Agreement. Unless stated otherwise in the Washington Agreement, the terms of the Washington Agreement are intended to be consistent with the terms of the Global Settlement and shall be construed accordingly.

I. RECITALS:

1. Each Party warrants and represents that it engaged in arm’s-length negotiations in good faith. In hereby executing the Agreements, the Parties intend to effect a good-faith settlement.

2. The State has determined that the Agreements are in the public interest.

3. The Settling Distributors deny the allegations against them and that they have any liability whatsoever to the State, its Subdivisions, and/or (a) any of the State’s or Subdivisions’ departments, agencies, divisions, boards, commissions, districts, instrumentalities of any kind and attorneys, including its Attorney General, and any person in his or her official capacity whether elected or appointed to serve any of the foregoing and any agency, person, or other entity claiming by or through any of the foregoing, (b) any public entities, public instrumentalities, public educational institutions, unincorporated districts, fire districts, irrigation districts, and other Special Districts, and (c) any person or entity acting in a *parens patriae*, sovereign, quasi-sovereign, private attorney general, *qui tam*, taxpayer, or other capacity seeking relief on behalf of or generally applicable to the general public.

4. The Parties recognize that the outcome of the Action is uncertain and a final resolution through the adversarial process likely will require protracted litigation.

5. The Parties agree to the entry of the injunctive relief terms pursuant to Exhibit P of the Global Agreement.

6. Therefore, without any admission of liability or wrongdoing by the Settling Distributors or any other Released Entities (as defined in the Global Agreement), the Parties now mutually consent to the entry of this Judgment and agree to dismissal of the claims with prejudice pursuant

to the terms of the Agreements to avoid the delay, expense, inconvenience, and uncertainty of protracted litigation.

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED THAT:

In consideration of the mutual promises, terms, and conditions set forth in the Agreements, the adequacy of which is hereby acknowledged by all Parties, it is agreed by and between the Settling Distributors and the State, and adjudicated by the Court, as follows:

1. The foregoing Recitals are incorporated herein and constitute an express term of this Judgment.

2. The Parties have entered into a full and final settlement of all Released Claims of Releasers against the Settling Distributors (including but not limited to the State) and the Released Entities pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in the Agreements.

3. The “Definitions” set forth in Section I of the Global Agreement are incorporated by reference into this Judgment. The State is a “Settling State” within the meaning of the Global Agreement. Unless otherwise defined herein, capitalized terms in this Judgment shall have the same meaning given to them in the Global Agreement, or, if not defined in the Global Agreement, the same meaning given to them in the Washington Agreement.

4. The Parties agree that the Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of the Action and over the Parties with respect to the Action and this Judgment. This Judgment shall not be construed or used as a waiver of any jurisdictional defense the Settling Distributors or any other Released Entity may raise in any other proceeding.

5. The Court finds that the Agreements were entered into in good faith.

6. The Court finds that entry of this Judgment is in the public interest and reflects a negotiated settlement agreed to by the Parties. The Action is dismissed with prejudice, subject to a retention of jurisdiction by the Court as provided herein and in the Agreements.

7. By this Judgment, the Agreements are hereby approved by the Court, and the Court hereby adopts their terms as its own determination of this matter and the Parties' respective rights and obligations.

8. The Court shall have authority to resolve disputes identified in Section VI.F.1 of the Global Agreement, governed by the rules and procedures of the Court.

9. The Parties have satisfied the Conditions to Effectiveness of Agreement set forth in Section II.B of the Washington Agreement as follows:

- a. The Enforcement Committee and the Settling Distributors executed the Enforcement Committee Agreement by June 1, 2022.
- b. All Litigating Subdivisions in the State of Washington and ninety percent (90%) of Non-Litigating Primary Subdivisions (calculated by population pursuant to the Global Settlement) in the State of Washington became Participating Subdivisions by September 23, 2022.

10. The Parties have satisfied the Condition to Effectiveness of Agreement set forth in Section VIII of the Global Agreement and the Release set forth in Sections XI.A, F, and G of the Global Agreement, as follows:

- a. The Attorney General of the State exercised the fullest extent of his or her powers to release the Settling Distributors and all other Released Entities from all Released Claims pursuant to the release attached hereto as Exhibit C (the "*AG Release*").
- b. The Settling Distributors have determined that there is sufficient State participation and sufficient resolution of the Claims of the Litigating Subdivisions in the Settling States to proceed with the Agreements.
- c. The Participation Form for each Initial Participating Subdivision in the State has been delivered to the Settling Distributors. As stated in the Participation Form, and for the avoidance of doubt, nothing in the Participation Form executed by the Participating Subdivisions is intended to modify in any way the terms of the

Agreements to which the Participating Subdivisions agree. As stated in the Participation Form, to the extent the executed version of the Participation Form differs from the Global Agreement in any respect, the Global Agreement controls.

- d. Pursuant to Section VIII.B of the Global Agreement, each Participating Subdivision in the State is dismissing with prejudice any Released Claims that it has filed against the Settling Distributors and the Released Entities.

11. Release. The Parties acknowledge that the AG Release, which is incorporated by reference herein, is an integral part of this Judgment. Pursuant to the Agreements and the AG Release and without limitation and to the maximum extent of the power of the State's Attorney General, the Settling Distributors and the other Released Entities are, as of the Effective Date, hereby released from any and all Released Claims of (a) the State and its Participating Subdivisions and any of their departments, agencies, divisions, boards, commissions, Subdivisions, districts, instrumentalities of any kind and attorneys, including the State's Attorney General, and any person in his or her official capacity whether elected or appointed to serve any of the foregoing, and any agency, person, or other entity claiming by or through any of the foregoing, (b) any public entities, public instrumentalities, public educational institutions, unincorporated districts, fire districts, irrigation districts, and other Special Districts in the State, and (c) any person or entity acting in a *parens patriae*, sovereign, quasi-sovereign, private attorney general, *qui tam*, taxpayer, or other capacity seeking relief on behalf of or generally applicable to the general public with respect to the State or any Subdivision in the State, whether or not any of them participate in the Agreements. Pursuant to the Agreements and the AG Release and to the maximum extent of the State's power, the Settling Distributors and the other Released Entities are, as of the Effective Date, hereby released from any and all Released Claims of (1) the State, (2) all past and present executive departments, state agencies, divisions, boards, commissions and instrumentalities with the regulatory authority to enforce state and federal controlled substances acts, and (3) any of the State's past and present executive departments, agencies, divisions, boards, commissions and instrumentalities that have the authority to bring Claims related to Covered Conduct seeking

money (including abatement and/or remediation) or revocation of a pharmaceutical distribution license. For the purposes of clause (3) above, executive departments, agencies, divisions, boards, commissions, and instrumentalities are those that are under the executive authority or direct control of the State's Governor. Further, the provisions set forth in Section XI of the Global Agreement are incorporated by reference into this Judgment as if fully set forth herein. The Parties acknowledge, and the Court finds, that those provisions are an integral part of the Agreements and this Judgment, and shall govern the rights and obligations of all participants in the settlement. Any modification of those rights and obligations may be made based only on a writing signed by all affected parties and approved by the Court.

12. Release of Unknown Claims. The State expressly waives, releases, and forever discharges any and all provisions, rights, and benefits conferred by any law of any state or territory of the United States or other jurisdiction, or principle of common law, which is similar, comparable, or equivalent to § 1542 of the California Civil Code, which reads:

General Release; extent. A general release does not extend to claims that the creditor or releasing party does not know or suspect to exist in his or her favor at the time of executing the release that, if known by him or her, would have materially affected his or her settlement with the debtor or released party.

13. The State may hereafter discover facts other than or different from those which it knows, believes, or assumes to be true with respect to the Released Claims, but the State expressly waived and fully, finally, and forever settled, released and discharged, through the Agreements and AG Release, any and all Released Claims that may exist as of the Effective Date but which the State does not know or suspect to exist, whether through ignorance, oversight, error, negligence or through no fault whatsoever, and which, if known, would have materially affected the State's decision to enter into the Agreements.

14. Costs and Fees. The Parties will bear their own costs and attorneys' fees except as otherwise provided in the Agreements.

15. No Admission of Liability. The Settling Distributors are consenting to this Judgment solely for the purpose of effectuating the Agreements, and nothing contained herein may be taken as or construed to be an admission or concession of any violation of law, rule, or regulation, or of any other matter of fact or law, or of any liability or wrongdoing, all of which the Settling Distributors expressly deny. None of the Settling Distributors or any other Released Entity admits that it caused or contributed to any public nuisance, and none of the Settling Distributors or any other Released Entity admits any wrongdoing that was or could have been alleged by the State, its Participating Subdivisions, or any other person or entity. No part of this Judgment shall constitute evidence of any liability, fault, or wrongdoing by the Settling Distributors or any other Released Entity. The Parties acknowledge that payments made under the Agreements are not a fine, penalty, or payment in lieu thereof and are properly characterized as described in Section V.F of the Global Agreement.

16. No Waiver. This Judgment is entered based on the Agreements without adjudication of any contested issue of fact or law or finding of liability of any kind. This Judgment shall not be construed or used as a waiver of any Settling Distributor's right, or any other Released Entity's right, to defend itself from, or make any arguments in, any other regulatory, governmental, private individual, or class claims or suits relating to the subject matter or terms of this Judgment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the State may enforce the terms of this Judgment as expressly provided in the Agreements.

17. No Private Right of Action. This Judgment is not intended for use by any third party for any purpose, including submission to any court for any purpose, except pursuant to Section VI.A of the Global Agreement. Except as expressly provided in the Agreements, no portion of the Agreements or this Judgment shall provide any rights to, or be enforceable by, any person or entity that is not a Settling State or Released Entity. The State shall allow Participating Subdivisions in the State to notify it of any perceived violations of the Agreements or this Judgment. No Settling State, including the State of Washington, may assign or otherwise convey any right to enforce any provision of the Agreements.

18. Admissibility. It is the intent of the Parties that this Judgment not be admissible in other cases against the Settling Distributors or binding on the Settling Distributors in any respect other than in connection with the enforcement of this Judgment or the Agreements. For the avoidance of doubt, nothing herein shall prohibit a Settling Distributor from entering this Judgment or the Agreements into evidence in any litigation or arbitration concerning (1) a Settling Distributor's right to coverage under an insurance contract or (2) the enforcement of the releases provided for by the Agreements and this Judgment.

19. Preservation of Privilege. Nothing contained in the Agreements or this Judgment, and no act required to be performed pursuant to the Agreements or this Judgment, is intended to constitute, cause, or effect any waiver (in whole or in part) of any attorney-client privilege, work product protection, or common interest/joint defense privilege, and each Party agrees that it shall not make or cause to be made in any forum any assertion to the contrary.

20. Mutual Interpretation. The Parties agree and stipulate that the Agreements were negotiated on an arm's-length basis between parties of equal bargaining power and was drafted jointly by counsel for each Party. Accordingly, the Agreements are incorporated herein by reference and shall be mutually interpreted and not construed in favor of or against any Party, except as expressly provided for in the Agreements.

21. Retention of Jurisdiction. The Court shall retain jurisdiction of the Parties for the limited purpose of the resolution of disputes identified in Section VI.F.1 of the Global Agreement. The Court shall have jurisdiction over Participating Subdivisions in the State for the limited purposes identified in the Agreements.

22. Successors and Assigns. This Judgment is binding on each of the Settling Distributor's successors and assigns.

23. Modification. This Judgment shall not be modified (by the Court, by any other court, or by any other means) without the consent of the State and the Settling Distributors, or as provided for in Section XIV.U of the Global Agreement.

So ORDERED this _____ day of _____ 2022.

THE HONORABLE JUDGE MICHAEL. R. SCOTT

APPROVED, AGREED TO AND PRESENTED BY:

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DECLARATION OF SERVICE

I declare that I caused a copy of the foregoing document to be electronically served using the Court's Electronic Filing System, which will serve a copy of this document upon all counsel of record.

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DATED ____ day of _____ 2022, at Seattle, Washington.

s/
ANDREW R.W. HUGHES, WSBA No. 49515

Exhibit H Distributor Global Settlement Agreement

This document is not attached due to its size. The document can be found here: <https://agportal-s3bucket.s3.amazonaws.com/DistributorsSettlement/National%20Distributor%20Settlement.pdf>

EXHIBIT 2
Subdivision Settlement Participation Form
(Exhibit F of the Distributors Settlement)

Exhibit F
Subdivision Settlement Participation Form

Governmental Entity:	State:
Authorized Official:	
Address 1:	
Address 2:	
City, State, Zip:	
Phone:	
Email:	

The governmental entity identified above (“*Governmental Entity*”), in order to obtain and in consideration for the benefits provided to the Governmental Entity pursuant to the Settlement Agreement dated May 2, 2022 (“*Distributors Washington Settlement*”), and acting through the undersigned authorized official, hereby elects to participate in the Distributors Washington Settlement, release all Released Claims against all Released Entities, and agrees as follows.

1. The Governmental Entity is aware of and has reviewed the Distributors Washington Settlement, including the Distributor Global Settlement Agreement dated July 21, 2021 (“*Global Settlement*”) attached to the Distributors Washington Settlement as Exhibit H, understands that all terms in this Participation Form have the meanings defined therein, and agrees that by signing this Participation Form, the Governmental Entity elects to participate in the Distributors Washington Settlement and become a Participating Subdivision as provided therein.
2. The Governmental Entity shall, within 14 days of October 1, 2022 and prior to the filing of the Consent Judgment, secure the dismissal with prejudice of any Released Claims that it has filed.
4. The Governmental Entity agrees to the terms of the Distributors Washington Settlement pertaining to Subdivisions as defined therein.
5. By agreeing to the terms of the Distributors Washington Settlement and becoming a Releasor, the Governmental Entity is entitled to the benefits provided therein, including, if applicable, monetary payments beginning after December 1, 2022.
6. The Governmental Entity agrees to use any monies it receives through the Distributors Washington Settlement solely for the purposes provided therein.
7. The Governmental Entity submits to the jurisdiction of the Washington Consent Judgment Court for purposes limited to that court’s role as provided in, and for resolving disputes to the extent provided in, the Distributors Washington Settlement. The Governmental Entity likewise agrees to arbitrate before the National Arbitration Panel as provided in, and for resolving disputes to the extent otherwise provided in the Distributors Washington Settlement.

8. The Governmental Entity has the right to enforce the Distributors Washington Settlement as provided therein.
9. The Governmental Entity, as a Participating Subdivision, hereby becomes a Releasor for all purposes in the Distributors Washington Settlement, including, but not limited to, all provisions of Section XI of the Global Settlement, and along with all departments, agencies, divisions, boards, commissions, districts, instrumentalities of any kind and attorneys, and any person in their official capacity elected or appointed to serve any of the foregoing and any agency, person, or other entity claiming by or through any of the foregoing, and any other entity identified in the definition of Releasor, provides for a release to the fullest extent of its authority. As a Releasor, the Governmental Entity hereby absolutely, unconditionally, and irrevocably covenants not to bring, file, or claim, or to cause, assist or permit to be brought, filed, or claimed, or to otherwise seek to establish liability for any Released Claims against any Released Entity in any forum whatsoever. The releases provided for in the Distributors Washington Settlement are intended by the Agreement Parties to be broad and shall be interpreted so as to give the Released Entities the broadest possible bar against any liability relating in any way to Released Claims and extend to the full extent of the power of the Governmental Entity to release claims. The Distributors Washington Settlement shall be a complete bar to any Released Claim.
10. The Governmental Entity hereby takes on all rights and obligations of a Participating Subdivision as set forth in the Distributors Washington Settlement.
11. In connection with the releases provided for in the Distributors Washington Settlement, each Governmental Entity expressly waives, releases, and forever discharges any and all provisions, rights, and benefits conferred by any law of any state or territory of the United States or other jurisdiction, or principle of common law, which is similar, comparable, or equivalent to § 1542 of the California Civil Code, which reads:

General Release; extent. A general release does not extend to claims that the creditor or releasing party does not know or suspect to exist in his or her favor at the time of executing the release, and that if known by him or her would have materially affected his or her settlement with the debtor or released party.

A Releasor may hereafter discover facts other than or different from those which it knows, believes, or assumes to be true with respect to the Released Claims, but each Governmental Entity hereby expressly waives and fully, finally, and forever settles, releases and discharges, upon the date the Distributors Washington Settlement becomes effective pursuant to Section II.B of the Distributors Washington Settlement, any and all Released Claims that may exist as of such date but which Releasors do not know or suspect to exist, whether through ignorance, oversight, error, negligence or through no fault whatsoever, and which, if known, would materially affect the Governmental Entities' decision to participate in the Distributors Washington Settlement.

12. Nothing herein is intended to modify in any way the terms of the Distributors Washington Settlement, to which Governmental Entity hereby agrees. To the extent this Participation Form is worded differently from Exhibit F to the Distributors Washington Settlement or interpreted differently from the Distributors Washington Settlement in any respect, the Distributors Washington Settlement controls.

I have all necessary power and authorization to execute this Participation Form on behalf of the Governmental Entity.

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

EXHIBIT 3
One Washington Memorandum of Understanding Between Washington Municipalities

ONE WASHINGTON MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN WASHINGTON MUNICIPALITIES

Whereas, the people of the State of Washington and its communities have been harmed by entities within the Pharmaceutical Supply Chain who manufacture, distribute, and dispense prescription opioids;

Whereas, certain Local Governments, through their elected representatives and counsel, are engaged in litigation seeking to hold these entities within the Pharmaceutical Supply Chain of prescription opioids accountable for the damage they have caused to the Local Governments;

Whereas, Local Governments and elected officials share a common desire to abate and alleviate the impacts of harms caused by these entities within the Pharmaceutical Supply Chain throughout the State of Washington, and strive to ensure that principals of equity and equitable service delivery are factors considered in the allocation and use of Opioid Funds; and

Whereas, certain Local Governments engaged in litigation and the other cities and counties in Washington desire to agree on a form of allocation for Opioid Funds they receive from entities within the Pharmaceutical Supply Chain.

Now therefore, the Local Governments enter into this Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) relating to the allocation and use of the proceeds of Settlements described.

A. Definitions

As used in this MOU:

1. “Allocation Regions” are the same geographic areas as the existing nine (9) Washington State Accountable Community of Health (ACH) Regions and have the purpose described in Section C below.
2. “Approved Purpose(s)” shall mean the strategies specified and set forth in the Opioid Abatement Strategies attached as Exhibit A.
3. “Effective Date” shall mean the date on which a court of competent jurisdiction enters the first Settlement by order or consent decree. The Parties anticipate that more than one Settlement will be administered according to the terms of this MOU, but that the first entered Settlement will trigger allocation of Opioid Funds in accordance with Section B herein, and the formation of the Opioid Abatement Councils in Section C.
4. “Litigating Local Government(s)” shall mean Local Governments that filed suit against any Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Participant pertaining to the Opioid epidemic prior to September 1, 2020.

5. “Local Government(s)” shall mean all counties, cities, and towns within the geographic boundaries of the State of Washington.

6. “National Settlement Agreements” means the national opioid settlement agreements dated July 21, 2021 involving Johnson & Johnson, and distributors AmerisourceBergen, Cardinal Health and McKesson as well as their subsidiaries, affiliates, officers, and directors named in the National Settlement Agreements, including all amendments thereto.

7. “Opioid Funds” shall mean monetary amounts obtained through a Settlement as defined in this MOU.

8. “Opioid Abatement Council” shall have the meaning described in Section C below.

9. “Participating Local Government(s)” shall mean all counties, cities, and towns within the geographic boundaries of the State that have chosen to sign on to this MOU. The Participating Local Governments may be referred to separately in this MOU as “Participating Counties” and “Participating Cities and Towns” (or “Participating Cities or Towns,” as appropriate) or “Parties.”

10. “Pharmaceutical Supply Chain” shall mean the process and channels through which controlled substances are manufactured, marketed, promoted, distributed, and/or dispensed, including prescription opioids.

11. “Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Participant” shall mean any entity that engages in or has engaged in the manufacture, marketing, promotion, distribution, and/or dispensing of a prescription opioid, including any entity that has assisted in any of the above.

12. “Qualified Settlement Fund Account,” or “QSF Account,” shall mean an account set up as a qualified settlement fund, 468b fund, as authorized by Treasury Regulations 1.468B-1(c) (26 CFR §1.468B-1).

13. “Regional Agreements” shall mean the understanding reached by the Participating Local Counties and Cities within an Allocation Region governing the allocation, management, distribution of Opioid Funds within that Allocation Region.

14. “Settlement” shall mean the future negotiated resolution of legal or equitable claims against a Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Participant when that resolution has been jointly entered into by the Participating Local Governments. “Settlement” expressly does not include a plan of reorganization confirmed under Title 11 of the United States Code, irrespective of the extent to which Participating Local Governments vote in favor of or otherwise support such plan of reorganization.

15. “Trustee” shall mean an independent trustee who shall be responsible for the ministerial task of releasing Opioid Funds from a QSF account to Participating Local Governments as authorized herein and accounting for all payments into or out of the trust.

16. The “Washington State Accountable Communities of Health” or “ACH” shall mean the nine (9) regions described in Section C below.

B. Allocation of Settlement Proceeds for Approved Purposes

1. All Opioid Funds shall be held in a QSF and distributed by the Trustee, for the benefit of the Participating Local Governments, only in a manner consistent with this MOU. Distribution of Opioid Funds will be subject to the mechanisms for auditing and reporting set forth below to provide public accountability and transparency.

2. All Opioid Funds, regardless of allocation, shall be utilized pursuant to Approved Purposes as defined herein and set forth in Exhibit A. Compliance with this requirement shall be verified through reporting, as set out in this MOU.

3. The division of Opioid Funds shall first be allocated to Participating Counties based on the methodology utilized for the Negotiation Class in *In Re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation*, United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Case No. 1:17-md-02804-DAP. The allocation model uses three equally weighted factors: (1) the amount of opioids shipped to the county; (2) the number of opioid deaths that occurred in that county; and (3) the number of people who suffer opioid use disorder in that county. The allocation percentages that result from application of this methodology are set forth in the “County Total” line item in Exhibit B. In the event any county does not participate in this MOU, that county’s percentage share shall be reallocated proportionally amongst the Participating Counties by applying this same methodology to only the Participating Counties.

4. Allocation and distribution of Opioid Funds within each Participating County will be based on regional agreements as described in Section C.

C. Regional Agreements

1. For the purpose of this MOU, the regional structure for decision-making related to opioid fund allocation will be based upon the nine (9) pre-defined Washington State Accountable Community of Health Regions (Allocation Regions). Reference to these pre-defined regions is solely for the purpose of

drawing geographic boundaries to facilitate regional agreements for use of Opioid Funds. The Allocation Regions are as follows:

- King County (Single County Region)
- Pierce County (Single County Region)
- Olympic Community of Health Region (Clallam, Jefferson, and Kitsap Counties)
- Cascade Pacific Action Alliance Region (Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Thurston, and Wahkiakum Counties)
- North Sound Region (Island, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom Counties)
- SouthWest Region (Clark, Klickitat, and Skamania Counties)
- Greater Columbia Region (Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Kittitas, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima Counties)
- Spokane Region (Adams, Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, and Stevens Counties)
- North Central Region (Chelan, Douglas, Grant, and Okanogan Counties)

2. Opioid Funds will be allocated, distributed and managed within each Allocation Region, as determined by its Regional Agreement as set forth below. If an Allocation Region does not have a Regional Agreement enumerated in this MOU, and does not subsequently adopt a Regional Agreement per Section C.5, the default mechanism for allocation, distribution and management of Opioid Funds described in Section C.4.a will apply. Each Allocation Region must have an OAC whose composition and responsibilities shall be defined by Regional Agreement or as set forth in Section C.4.

3. King County's Regional Agreement is reflected in Exhibit C to this MOU.

4. All other Allocation Regions that have not specified a Regional Agreement for allocating, distributing and managing Opioid Funds, will apply the following default methodology:

- a. Opioid Funds shall be allocated within each Allocation Region by taking the allocation for a Participating County from Exhibit B and apportioning those funds between that Participating County and its Participating Cities and Towns. Exhibit B also sets forth the allocation to the Participating Counties and the Participating Cities or Towns within the Counties based on a default allocation formula. As set forth above in Section B.3, to determine the allocation to a county, this formula utilizes: (1) the amount of opioids shipped to the county; (2) the number of opioid deaths that occurred in that county; and (3) the number of people who suffer opioid use disorder in that county. To determine the allocation within a county, the formula utilizes historical federal data showing how the specific Counties and the Cities and Towns within the Counties have

made opioids epidemic-related expenditures in the past. This is the same methodology used in the National Settlement Agreements for county and intra-county allocations. A Participating County, and the Cities and Towns within it may enter into a separate intra-county allocation agreement to modify how the Opioid Funds are allocated amongst themselves, provided the modification is in writing and agreed to by all Participating Local Governments in the County. Such an agreement shall not modify any of the other terms or requirements of this MOU.

b. 10% of the Opioid Funds received by the Region will be reserved, on an annual basis, for administrative costs related to the OAC. The OAC will provide an annual accounting for actual costs and any reserved funds that exceed actual costs will be reallocated to Participating Local Governments within the Region.

c. Cities and towns with a population of less than 10,000 shall be excluded from the allocation, with the exception of cities and towns that are Litigating Participating Local Governments. The portion of the Opioid Funds that would have been allocated to a city or town with a population of less than 10,000 that is not a Litigating Participating Local Government shall be redistributed to Participating Counties in the manner directed in C.4.a above.

d. Each Participating County, City, or Town may elect to have its share re-allocated to the OAC in which it is located. The OAC will then utilize this share for the benefit of Participating Local Governments within that Allocation Region, consistent with the Approved Purposes set forth in Exhibit A. A Participating Local Government's election to forego its allocation of Opioid Funds shall apply to all future allocations unless the Participating Local Government notifies its respective OAC otherwise. If a Participating Local Government elects to forego its allocation of the Opioid Funds, the Participating Local Government shall be excused from the reporting requirements set forth in this Agreement.

e. Participating Local Governments that receive a direct payment maintain full discretion over the use and distribution of their allocation of Opioid Funds, provided the Opioid Funds are used solely for Approved Purposes. Reasonable administrative costs for a Participating Local Government to administer its allocation of Opioid Funds shall not exceed actual costs or 10% of the Participating Local Government's allocation of Opioid Funds, whichever is less.

f. A Local Government that chooses not to become a Participating Local Government will not receive a direct allocation of Opioid Funds. The portion of the Opioid Funds that would have been allocated to a Local Government that is not a Participating Local Government shall be

redistributed to Participating Counties in the manner directed in C.4.a above.

g. As a condition of receiving a direct payment, each Participating Local Government that receives a direct payment agrees to undertake the following actions:

- i. Developing a methodology for obtaining proposals for use of Opioid Funds.
- ii. Ensuring there is opportunity for community-based input on priorities for Opioid Fund programs and services.
- iii. Receiving and reviewing proposals for use of Opioid Funds for Approved Purposes.
- iv. Approving or denying proposals for use of Opioid Funds for Approved Purposes.
- v. Receiving funds from the Trustee for approved proposals and distributing the Opioid Funds to the recipient.
- vi. Reporting to the OAC and making publicly available all decisions on Opioid Fund allocation applications, distributions and expenditures.

h. Prior to any distribution of Opioid Funds within the Allocation Region, The Participating Local Governments must establish an Opioid Abatement Council (OAC) to oversee Opioid Fund allocation, distribution, expenditures and dispute resolution. The OAC may be a preexisting regional body or may be a new body created for purposes of executing the obligations of this MOU.

i. The OAC for each Allocation Region shall be composed of representation from both Participating Counties and Participating Towns or Cities within the Region. The method of selecting members, and the terms for which they will serve will be determined by the Allocation Region's Participating Local Governments. All persons who serve on the OAC must have work or educational experience pertaining to one or more Approved Uses.

j. The Regional OAC will be responsible for the following actions:

- i. Overseeing distribution of Opioid Funds from Participating Local Governments to programs and services within the Allocation Region for Approved Purposes.

- ii. Annual review of expenditure reports from Participating Local Jurisdictions within the Allocation Region for compliance with Approved Purposes and the terms of this MOU and any Settlement.
- iii. In the case where Participating Local Governments chose to forego their allocation of Opioid Funds:
 - (i) Approving or denying proposals by Participating Local Governments or community groups to the OAC for use of Opioid Funds within the Allocation Region.
 - (ii) Directing the Trustee to distribute Opioid Funds for use by Participating Local Governments or community groups whose proposals are approved by the OAC.
 - (iii) Administrating and maintaining records of all OAC decisions and distributions of Opioid Funds.
- iv. Reporting and making publicly available all decisions on Opioid Fund allocation applications, distributions and expenditures by the OAC or directly by Participating Local Governments.
- v. Developing and maintaining a centralized public dashboard or other repository for the publication of expenditure data from any Participating Local Government that receives Opioid Funds, and for expenditures by the OAC in that Allocation Region, which it shall update at least annually.
- vi. If necessary, requiring and collecting additional outcome-related data from Participating Local Governments to evaluate the use of Opioid Funds, and all Participating Local Governments shall comply with such requirements.
- vii. Hearing complaints by Participating Local Governments within the Allocation Region regarding alleged failure to (1) use Opioid Funds for Approved Purposes or (2) comply with reporting requirements.

5. Participating Local Governments may agree and elect to share, pool, or collaborate with their respective allocation of Opioid Funds in any manner they choose by adopting a Regional Agreement, so long as such sharing, pooling, or collaboration is used for Approved Purposes and complies with the terms of this MOU and any Settlement.

6. Nothing in this MOU should alter or change any Participating Local Government's rights to pursue its own claim. Rather, the intent of this MOU is to join all parties who wish to be Participating Local Governments to agree upon an allocation formula for any Opioid Funds from any future binding Settlement with one or more Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Participants for all Local Governments in the State of Washington.

7. If any Participating Local Government disputes the amount it receives from its allocation of Opioid Funds, the Participating Local Government shall alert its respective OAC within sixty (60) days of discovering the information underlying the dispute. Failure to alert its OAC within this time frame shall not constitute a waiver of the Participating Local Government's right to seek recoupment of any deficiency in its allocation of Opioid Funds.

8. If any OAC concludes that a Participating Local Government's expenditure of its allocation of Opioid Funds did not comply with the Approved Purposes listed in Exhibit A, or the terms of this MOU, or that the Participating Local Government otherwise misused its allocation of Opioid Funds, the OAC may take remedial action against the alleged offending Participating Local Government. Such remedial action is left to the discretion of the OAC and may include withholding future Opioid Funds owed to the offending Participating Local Government or requiring the offending Participating Local Government to reimburse improperly expended Opioid Funds back to the OAC to be re-allocated to the remaining Participating Local Governments within that Region.

9. All Participating Local Governments and OAC shall maintain all records related to the receipt and expenditure of Opioid Funds for no less than five (5) years and shall make such records available for review by any other Participating Local Government or OAC, or the public. Records requested by the public shall be produced in accordance with Washington's Public Records Act RCW 42.56.001 *et seq.* Records requested by another Participating Local Government or an OAC shall be produced within twenty-one (21) days of the date the record request was received. This requirement does not supplant any Participating Local Government or OAC's obligations under Washington's Public Records Act RCW 42.56.001 *et seq.*

D. Payment of Counsel and Litigation Expenses

1. The Litigating Local Governments have incurred attorneys' fees and litigation expenses relating to their prosecution of claims against the Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Participants, and this prosecution has inured to the benefit of all Participating Local Governments. Accordingly, a Washington

Government Fee Fund (“GFF”) shall be established that ensures that all Parties that receive Opioid Funds contribute to the payment of fees and expenses incurred to prosecute the claims against the Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Participants, regardless of whether they are litigating or non-litigating entities.

2. The amount of the GFF shall be based as follows: the funds to be deposited in the GFF shall be equal to 15% of the total cash value of the Opioid Funds.

3. The maximum percentage of any contingency fee agreement permitted for compensation shall be 15% of the portion of the Opioid Funds allocated to the Litigating Local Government that is a party to the contingency fee agreement, plus expenses attributable to that Litigating Local Government. Under no circumstances may counsel collect more for its work on behalf of a Litigating Local Government than it would under its contingency agreement with that Litigating Local Government.

4. Payments from the GFF shall be overseen by a committee (the “Opioid Fee and Expense Committee”) consisting of one representative of the following law firms: (a) Keller Rohrback L.L.P.; (b) Hagens Berman Sobol Shapiro LLP; (c) Goldfarb & Huck Roth Riojas, PLLC; and (d) Napoli Shkolnik PLLC. The role of the Opioid Fee and Expense Committee shall be limited to ensuring that the GFF is administered in accordance with this Section.

5. In the event that settling Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Participants do not pay the fees and expenses of the Participating Local Governments directly at the time settlement is achieved, payments to counsel for Participating Local Governments shall be made from the GFF over not more than three years, with 50% paid within 12 months of the date of Settlement and 25% paid in each subsequent year, or at the time the total Settlement amount is paid to the Trustee by the Defendants, whichever is sooner.

6. Any funds remaining in the GFF in excess of: (i) the amounts needed to cover Litigating Local Governments’ private counsel’s representation agreements, and (ii) the amounts needed to cover the common benefit tax discussed in Section C.8 below (if not paid directly by the Defendants in connection with future settlement(s), shall revert to the Participating Local Governments *pro rata* according to the percentages set forth in Exhibits B, to be used for Approved Purposes as set forth herein and in Exhibit A.

7. In the event that funds in the GFF are not sufficient to pay all fees and expenses owed under this Section, payments to counsel for all Litigating Local Governments shall be reduced on a *pro rata* basis. The Litigating Local Governments will not be responsible for any of these reduced amounts.

8. The Parties anticipate that any Opioid Funds they receive will be subject to a common benefit “tax” imposed by the court in *In Re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation*, United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Case No. 1:17-md-02804-DAP (“Common Benefit Tax”). If this occurs, the Participating Local Governments shall first seek to have the settling defendants pay the Common Benefit Tax. If the settling defendants do not agree to pay the Common Benefit Tax, then the Common Benefit Tax shall be paid from the Opioid Funds and by both litigating and non-litigating Local Governments. This payment shall occur prior to allocation and distribution of funds to the Participating Local Governments. In the event that GFF is not fully exhausted to pay the Litigating Local Governments’ private counsel’s representation agreements, excess funds in the GFF shall be applied to pay the Common Benefit Tax (if any).

E. General Terms

1. If any Participating Local Government believes another Participating Local Government, not including the Regional Abatement Advisory Councils, violated the terms of this MOU, the alleging Participating Local Government may seek to enforce the terms of this MOU in the court in which any applicable Settlement(s) was entered, provided the alleging Participating Local Government first provides the alleged offending Participating Local Government notice of the alleged violation(s) and a reasonable opportunity to cure the alleged violation(s). In such an enforcement action, any alleging Participating Local Government or alleged offending Participating Local Government may be represented by their respective public entity in accordance with Washington law.

2. Nothing in this MOU shall be interpreted to waive the right of any Participating Local Government to seek judicial relief for conduct occurring outside the scope of this MOU that violates any Washington law. In such an action, the alleged offending Participating Local Government, including the Regional Abatement Advisory Councils, may be represented by their respective public entities in accordance with Washington law. In the event of a conflict, any Participating Local Government, including the Regional Abatement Advisory Councils and its Members, may seek outside representation to defend itself against such an action.

3. Venue for any legal action related to this MOU shall be in the court in which the Participating Local Government is located or in accordance with the court rules on venue in that jurisdiction. This provision is not intended to expand the court rules on venue.

4. This MOU may be executed in two or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which shall constitute one and the same instrument. The Participating Local Governments approve the use of electronic signatures for execution of this MOU. All use of electronic signatures

shall be governed by the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act. The Parties agree not to deny the legal effect or enforceability of the MOU solely because it is in electronic form or because an electronic record was used in its formation. The Participating Local Government agree not to object to the admissibility of the MOU in the form of an electronic record, or a paper copy of an electronic document, or a paper copy of a document bearing an electronic signature, on the grounds that it is an electronic record or electronic signature or that it is not in its original form or is not an original.

5. Each Participating Local Government represents that all procedures necessary to authorize such Participating Local Government's execution of this MOU have been performed and that the person signing for such Party has been authorized to execute the MOU.

[Remainder of Page Intentionally Left Blank – Signature Pages Follow]

This One Washington Memorandum of Understanding Between Washington Municipalities is signed this _____ day of _____, 2022 by:

Name & Title _____

On behalf of _____

4894-0031-1574, v. 2

EXHIBIT A

OPIOID ABATEMENT STRATEGIES

PART ONE: TREATMENT

A. TREAT OPIOID USE DISORDER (OUD)

Support treatment of Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) and any co-occurring Substance Use Disorder or Mental Health (SUD/MH) conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Expand availability of treatment for OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, including all forms of Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.
2. Support and reimburse services that include the full American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) continuum of care for OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, including but not limited to:
 - a. Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT);
 - b. Abstinence-based treatment;
 - c. Treatment, recovery, or other services provided by states, subdivisions, community health centers; non-for-profit providers; or for-profit providers;
 - d. Treatment by providers that focus on OUD treatment as well as treatment by providers that offer OUD treatment along with treatment for other SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction; or
 - e. Evidence-informed residential services programs, as noted below.
3. Expand telehealth to increase access to treatment for OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, including MAT, as well as counseling, psychiatric support, and other treatment and recovery support services.
4. Improve oversight of Opioid Treatment Programs (OTPs) to assure evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising practices such as adequate methadone dosing.
5. Support mobile intervention, treatment, and recovery services, offered by qualified professionals and service providers, such as peer recovery coaches, for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction and for persons who have experienced an opioid overdose.
6. Support treatment of mental health trauma resulting from the traumatic experiences of the opioid user (e.g., violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, or adverse childhood experiences) and family members (e.g., surviving family members after an overdose

or overdose fatality), and training of health care personnel to identify and address such trauma.

7. Support detoxification (detox) and withdrawal management services for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, including medical detox, referral to treatment, or connections to other services or supports.
8. Support training on MAT for health care providers, students, or other supporting professionals, such as peer recovery coaches or recovery outreach specialists, including telementoring to assist community-based providers in rural or underserved areas.
9. Support workforce development for addiction professionals who work with persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.
10. Provide fellowships for addiction medicine specialists for direct patient care, instructors, and clinical research for treatments.
11. Provide funding and training for clinicians to obtain a waiver under the federal Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000 (DATA 2000) to prescribe MAT for OUD, and provide technical assistance and professional support to clinicians who have obtained a DATA 2000 waiver.
12. Support the dissemination of web-based training curricula, such as the American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry's Provider Clinical Support Service-Opioids web-based training curriculum and motivational interviewing.
13. Support the development and dissemination of new curricula, such as the American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry's Provider Clinical Support Service for Medication-Assisted Treatment.

B. SUPPORT PEOPLE IN TREATMENT AND RECOVERY

Support people in treatment for and recovery from OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Provide the full continuum of care of recovery services for OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, including supportive housing, residential treatment, medical detox services, peer support services and counseling, community navigators, case management, and connections to community-based services.
2. Provide counseling, peer-support, recovery case management and residential treatment with access to medications for those who need it to persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.

3. Provide access to housing for people with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, including supportive housing, recovery housing, housing assistance programs, or training for housing providers.
4. Provide community support services, including social and legal services, to assist in deinstitutionalizing persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.
5. Support or expand peer-recovery centers, which may include support groups, social events, computer access, or other services for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.
6. Provide employment training or educational services for persons in treatment for or recovery from OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.
7. Identify successful recovery programs such as physician, pilot, and college recovery programs, and provide support and technical assistance to increase the number and capacity of high-quality programs to help those in recovery.
8. Engage non-profits, faith-based communities, and community coalitions to support people in treatment and recovery and to support family members in their efforts to manage the opioid user in the family.
9. Provide training and development of procedures for government staff to appropriately interact and provide social and other services to current and recovering opioid users, including reducing stigma.
10. Support stigma reduction efforts regarding treatment and support for persons with OUD, including reducing the stigma on effective treatment.

**C. CONNECT PEOPLE WHO NEED HELP TO THE HELP THEY NEED
(CONNECTIONS TO CARE)**

Provide connections to care for people who have – or are at risk of developing – OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Ensure that health care providers are screening for OUD and other risk factors and know how to appropriately counsel and treat (or refer if necessary) a patient for OUD treatment.
2. Support Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) programs to reduce the transition from use to disorders.
3. Provide training and long-term implementation of SBIRT in key systems (health, schools, colleges, criminal justice, and probation), with a focus on youth and young adults when transition from misuse to opioid disorder is common.

4. Purchase automated versions of SBIRT and support ongoing costs of the technology.
5. Support training for emergency room personnel treating opioid overdose patients on post-discharge planning, including community referrals for MAT, recovery case management or support services.
6. Support hospital programs that transition persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, or persons who have experienced an opioid overdose, into community treatment or recovery services through a bridge clinic or similar approach.
7. Support crisis stabilization centers that serve as an alternative to hospital emergency departments for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction or persons that have experienced an opioid overdose.
8. Support the work of Emergency Medical Systems, including peer support specialists, to connect individuals to treatment or other appropriate services following an opioid overdose or other opioid-related adverse event.
9. Provide funding for peer support specialists or recovery coaches in emergency departments, detox facilities, recovery centers, recovery housing, or similar settings; offer services, supports, or connections to care to persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction or to persons who have experienced an opioid overdose.
10. Provide funding for peer navigators, recovery coaches, care coordinators, or care managers that offer assistance to persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction or to persons who have experienced on opioid overdose.
11. Create or support school-based contacts that parents can engage with to seek immediate treatment services for their child; and support prevention, intervention, treatment, and recovery programs focused on young people.
12. Develop and support best practices on addressing OUD in the workplace.
13. Support assistance programs for health care providers with OUD.
14. Engage non-profits and the faith community as a system to support outreach for treatment.
15. Support centralized call centers that provide information and connections to appropriate services and supports for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.
16. Create or support intake and call centers to facilitate education and access to treatment, prevention, and recovery services for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.

17. Develop or support a National Treatment Availability Clearinghouse – a multistate/nationally accessible database whereby health care providers can list locations for currently available in-patient and out-patient OUD treatment services that are accessible on a real-time basis by persons who seek treatment.

D. ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF CRIMINAL-JUSTICE-INVOLVED PERSONS

Address the needs of persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction who are involved – or are at risk of becoming involved – in the criminal justice system through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Support pre-arrest or post-arrest diversion and deflection strategies for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, including established strategies such as:
 - a. Self-referral strategies such as the Angel Programs or the Police Assisted Addiction Recovery Initiative (PAARI);
 - b. Active outreach strategies such as the Drug Abuse Response Team (DART) model;
 - c. “Naloxone Plus” strategies, which work to ensure that individuals who have received naloxone to reverse the effects of an overdose are then linked to treatment programs or other appropriate services;
 - d. Officer prevention strategies, such as the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) model;
 - e. Officer intervention strategies such as the Leon County, Florida Adult Civil Citation Network or the Chicago Westside Narcotics Diversion to Treatment Initiative;
 - f. Co-responder and/or alternative responder models to address OUD-related 911 calls with greater SUD expertise and to reduce perceived barriers associated with law enforcement 911 responses; or
 - g. County prosecution diversion programs, including diversion officer salary, only for counties with a population of 50,000 or less. Any diversion services in matters involving opioids must include drug testing, monitoring, or treatment.
2. Support pre-trial services that connect individuals with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction to evidence-informed treatment, including MAT, and related services.
3. Support treatment and recovery courts for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, but only if these courts provide referrals to evidence-informed treatment, including MAT.

4. Provide evidence-informed treatment, including MAT, recovery support, or other appropriate services to individuals with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction who are incarcerated in jail or prison.
5. Provide evidence-informed treatment, including MAT, recovery support, or other appropriate services to individuals with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction who are leaving jail or prison have recently left jail or prison, are on probation or parole, are under community corrections supervision, or are in re-entry programs or facilities.
6. Support critical time interventions (CTI), particularly for individuals living with dual-diagnosis OUD/serious mental illness, and services for individuals who face immediate risks and service needs and risks upon release from correctional settings.
7. Provide training on best practices for addressing the needs of criminal-justice-involved persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction to law enforcement, correctional, or judicial personnel or to providers of treatment, recovery, case management, or other services offered in connection with any of the strategies described in this section.

E. ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF PREGNANT OR PARENTING WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES, INCLUDING BABIES WITH NEONATAL ABSTINENCE SYNDROME

Address the needs of pregnant or parenting women with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, and the needs of their families, including babies with neonatal abstinence syndrome, through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Support evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising treatment, including MAT, recovery services and supports, and prevention services for pregnant women – or women who could become pregnant – who have OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, and other measures to educate and provide support to families affected by Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome.
2. Provide training for obstetricians or other healthcare personnel that work with pregnant women and their families regarding treatment of OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.
3. Provide training to health care providers who work with pregnant or parenting women on best practices for compliance with federal requirements that children born with Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome get referred to appropriate services and receive a plan of safe care.
4. Provide enhanced support for children and family members suffering trauma as a result of addiction in the family; and offer trauma-informed behavioral health treatment for adverse childhood events.

5. Offer enhanced family supports and home-based wrap-around services to persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, including but not limited to parent skills training.
6. Support for Children's Services – Fund additional positions and services, including supportive housing and other residential services, relating to children being removed from the home and/or placed in foster care due to custodial opioid use.

PART TWO: PREVENTION

F. PREVENT OVER-PRESCRIBING AND ENSURE APPROPRIATE PRESCRIBING AND DISPENSING OF OPIOIDS

Support efforts to prevent over-prescribing and ensure appropriate prescribing and dispensing of opioids through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Training for health care providers regarding safe and responsible opioid prescribing, dosing, and tapering patients off opioids.
2. Academic counter-detailing to educate prescribers on appropriate opioid prescribing.
3. Continuing Medical Education (CME) on appropriate prescribing of opioids.
4. Support for non-opioid pain treatment alternatives, including training providers to offer or refer to multi-modal, evidence-informed treatment of pain.
5. Support enhancements or improvements to Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs), including but not limited to improvements that:
 - a. Increase the number of prescribers using PDMPs;
 - b. Improve point-of-care decision-making by increasing the quantity, quality, or format of data available to prescribers using PDMPs or by improving the interface that prescribers use to access PDMP data, or both; or
 - c. Enable states to use PDMP data in support of surveillance or intervention strategies, including MAT referrals and follow-up for individuals identified within PDMP data as likely to experience OUD.
6. Development and implementation of a national PDMP – Fund development of a multistate/national PDMP that permits information sharing while providing appropriate safeguards on sharing of private health information, including but not limited to:
 - a. Integration of PDMP data with electronic health records, overdose episodes, and decision support tools for health care providers relating to OUD.

- b. Ensuring PDMPs incorporate available overdose/naloxone deployment data, including the United States Department of Transportation's Emergency Medical Technician overdose database.
7. Increase electronic prescribing to prevent diversion or forgery.
8. Educate Dispensers on appropriate opioid dispensing.

G. PREVENT MISUSE OF OPIOIDS

Support efforts to discourage or prevent misuse of opioids through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Corrective advertising or affirmative public education campaigns based on evidence.
2. Public education relating to drug disposal.
3. Drug take-back disposal or destruction programs.
4. Fund community anti-drug coalitions that engage in drug prevention efforts.
5. Support community coalitions in implementing evidence-informed prevention, such as reduced social access and physical access, stigma reduction – including staffing, educational campaigns, support for people in treatment or recovery, or training of coalitions in evidence-informed implementation, including the Strategic Prevention Framework developed by the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).
6. Engage non-profits and faith-based communities as systems to support prevention.
7. Support evidence-informed school and community education programs and campaigns for students, families, school employees, school athletic programs, parent-teacher and student associations, and others.
8. School-based or youth-focused programs or strategies that have demonstrated effectiveness in preventing drug misuse and seem likely to be effective in preventing the uptake and use of opioids.
9. Support community-based education or intervention services for families, youth, and adolescents at risk for OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.
10. Support evidence-informed programs or curricula to address mental health needs of young people who may be at risk of misusing opioids or other drugs, including emotional modulation and resilience skills.
11. Support greater access to mental health services and supports for young people, including services and supports provided by school nurses or other school staff, to

address mental health needs in young people that (when not properly addressed) increase the risk of opioid or other drug misuse.

H. PREVENT OVERDOSE DEATHS AND OTHER HARMS

Support efforts to prevent or reduce overdose deaths or other opioid-related harms through evidence-based, evidence-informed, or promising programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Increase availability and distribution of naloxone and other drugs that treat overdoses for first responders, overdose patients, opioid users, families and friends of opioid users, schools, community navigators and outreach workers, drug offenders upon release from jail/prison, or other members of the general public.
2. Provision by public health entities of free naloxone to anyone in the community, including but not limited to provision of intra-nasal naloxone in settings where other options are not available or allowed.
3. Training and education regarding naloxone and other drugs that treat overdoses for first responders, overdose patients, patients taking opioids, families, schools, and other members of the general public.
4. Enable school nurses and other school staff to respond to opioid overdoses, and provide them with naloxone, training, and support.
5. Expand, improve, or develop data tracking software and applications for overdoses/naloxone revivals.
6. Public education relating to emergency responses to overdoses.
7. Public education relating to immunity and Good Samaritan laws.
8. Educate first responders regarding the existence and operation of immunity and Good Samaritan laws.
9. Expand access to testing and treatment for infectious diseases such as HIV and Hepatitis C resulting from intravenous opioid use.
10. Support mobile units that offer or provide referrals to treatment, recovery supports, health care, or other appropriate services to persons that use opioids or persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.
11. Provide training in treatment and recovery strategies to health care providers, students, peer recovery coaches, recovery outreach specialists, or other professionals that provide care to persons who use opioids or persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction.
12. Support screening for fentanyl in routine clinical toxicology testing.

PART THREE: OTHER STRATEGIES

I. FIRST RESPONDERS

In addition to items C8, D1 through D7, H1, H3, and H8, support the following:

1. Current and future law enforcement expenditures relating to the opioid epidemic.
2. Educate law enforcement or other first responders regarding appropriate practices and precautions when dealing with fentanyl or other drugs.

J. LEADERSHIP, PLANNING AND COORDINATION

Support efforts to provide leadership, planning, and coordination to abate the opioid epidemic through activities, programs, or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Community regional planning to identify goals for reducing harms related to the opioid epidemic, to identify areas and populations with the greatest needs for treatment intervention services, or to support other strategies to abate the opioid epidemic described in this opioid abatement strategy list.
2. A government dashboard to track key opioid-related indicators and supports as identified through collaborative community processes.
3. Invest in infrastructure or staffing at government or not-for-profit agencies to support collaborative, cross-system coordination with the purpose of preventing overprescribing, opioid misuse, or opioid overdoses, treating those with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, supporting them in treatment or recovery, connecting them to care, or implementing other strategies to abate the opioid epidemic described in this opioid abatement strategy list.
4. Provide resources to staff government oversight and management of opioid abatement programs.

K. TRAINING

In addition to the training referred to in various items above, support training to abate the opioid epidemic through activities, programs, or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Provide funding for staff training or networking programs and services to improve the capability of government, community, and not-for-profit entities to abate the opioid crisis.
2. Invest in infrastructure and staffing for collaborative cross-system coordination to prevent opioid misuse, prevent overdoses, and treat those with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, co-usage, and/or co-addiction, or implement other

strategies to abate the opioid epidemic described in this opioid abatement strategy list (e.g., health care, primary care, pharmacies, PDMPs, etc.).

L. RESEARCH

Support opioid abatement research that may include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Monitoring, surveillance, and evaluation of programs and strategies described in this opioid abatement strategy list.
2. Research non-opioid treatment of chronic pain.
3. Research on improved service delivery for modalities such as SBIRT that demonstrate promising but mixed results in populations vulnerable to opioid use disorders.
4. Research on innovative supply-side enforcement efforts such as improved detection of mail-based delivery of synthetic opioids.
5. Expanded research on swift/certain/fair models to reduce and deter opioid misuse within criminal justice populations that build upon promising approaches used to address other substances (e.g. Hawaii HOPE and Dakota 24/7).
6. Research on expanded modalities such as prescription methadone that can expand access to MAT.

EXHIBIT B

County	Local Government	% Allocation
<u>Adams County</u>		
	Adams County	0.1638732475%
	Hatton	
	Lind	
	Othello	
	Ritzville	
	Washtucna	
	County Total:	0.1638732475%
<u>Asotin County</u>		
	Asotin County	0.4694498386%
	Asotin	
	Clarkston	
	County Total:	0.4694498386%
<u>Benton County</u>		
	Benton County	1.4848831892%
	Benton City	
	Kennewick	0.5415650564%
	Prosser	
	Richland	0.4756779517%
	West Richland	0.0459360490%
	County Total:	2.5480622463%
<u>Chelan County</u>		
	Chelan County	0.7434914485%
	Cashmere	
	Chelan	
	Entiat	
	Leavenworth	
	Wenatchee	0.2968333494%
	County Total:	1.0403247979%
<u>Clallam County</u>		
	Clallam County	1.3076983401%
	Forks	
	Port Angeles	0.4598370527%
	Sequim	
	County Total:	1.7675353928%

EXHIBIT B

County	Local Government	% Allocation
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Clark County

Clark County	4.5149775326%
Battle Ground	0.1384729857%
Camas	0.2691592724%
La Center	
Ridgefield	
Vancouver	1.7306605325%
Washougal	0.1279328220%
Woodland***	
Yacolt	
County Total:	6.7812031452%

Columbia County

Columbia County	0.0561699537%
Dayton	
Starbuck	
County Total:	0.0561699537%

Cowlitz County

Cowlitz County	1.7226945990%
Castle Rock	
Kalama	
Kelso	0.1331145270%
Longview	0.6162736905%
Woodland***	
County Total:	2.4720828165%

Douglas County

Douglas County	0.3932175175%
Bridgeport	
Coulee Dam***	
East Wenatchee	0.0799810865%
Mansfield	
Rock Island	
Waterville	
County Total:	0.4731986040%

Ferry County

Ferry County	0.1153487994%
Republic	
County Total:	0.1153487994%

EXHIBIT B

County	Local Government	% Allocation
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Franklin County

Franklin County	0.3361237144%
Connell	
Kahlotus	
Mesa	
Pasco	0.4278056066%
County Total:	0.7639293210%

Garfield County

Garfield County	0.0321982209%
Pomeroy	
County Total:	0.0321982209%

Grant County

Grant County	0.9932572167%
Coulee City	
Coulee Dam***	
Electric City	
Ephrata	
George	
Grand Coulee	
Hartline	
Krupp	
Mattawa	
Moses Lake	0.2078293909%
Quincy	
Royal City	
Soap Lake	
Warden	
Wilson Creek	
County Total:	1.2010866076%

EXHIBIT B

County	Local Government	% Allocation
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Grays Harbor County

Grays Harbor County	0.9992429138%
Aberdeen	0.2491525333%
Cosmopolis	
Elma	
Hoquiam	
McCleary	
Montesano	
Oakville	
Ocean Shores	
Westport	
County Total:	1.2483954471%

Island County

Island County	0.6820422610%
Coupeville	
Langley	
Oak Harbor	0.2511550431%
County Total:	0.9331973041%

Jefferson County

Jefferson County	0.4417137380%
Port Townsend	
County Total:	0.4417137380%

EXHIBIT B

County	Local Government	% Allocation
<u>King County</u>		
	King County	13.9743722662%
	Algona	
	Auburn***	0.2622774917%
	Beaux Arts Village	
	Bellevue	1.1300592573%
	Black Diamond	
	Bothell***	0.1821602716%
	Burien	0.0270962921%
	Carnation	
	Clyde Hill	
	Covington	0.0118134406%
	Des Moines	0.1179764526%
	Duvall	
	Enumclaw***	0.0537768326%
	Federal Way	0.3061452240%
	Hunts Point	
	Issaquah	0.1876240107%
	Kenmore	0.0204441024%
	Kent	0.5377397676%
	Kirkland	0.5453525246%
	Lake Forest Park	0.0525439124%
	Maple Valley	0.0093761587%
	Medina	
	Mercer Island	0.1751797481%
	Milton***	
	Newcastle	0.0033117880%
	Normandy Park	
	North Bend	
	Pacific***	
	Redmond	0.4839486007%
	Renton	0.7652626920%
	Sammamish	0.0224369090%
	SeaTac	0.1481551278%
	Seattle	6.6032403816%
	Shoreline	0.0435834501%
	Skykomish	
	Snoqualmie	0.0649164481%
	Tukwila	0.3032205739%
	Woodinville	0.0185516364%
	Yarrow Point	
	County Total:	26.0505653608%

EXHIBIT B

County	Local Government	% Allocation
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Kitsap County

Kitsap County	2.6294133668%
Bainbridge Island	0.1364686014%
Bremerton	0.6193374389%
Port Orchard	0.1009497162%
Poulsbo	0.0773748246%
County Total:	3.5635439479%

Kittitas County

Kittitas County	0.3855704683%
Cle Elum	
Ellensburg	0.0955824915%
Kittitas	
Roslyn	
South Cle Elum	
County Total:	0.4811529598%

Klickitat County

Klickitat County	0.2211673457%
Bingen	
Goldendale	
White Salmon	
County Total:	0.2211673457%

Lewis County

Lewis County	1.0777377479%
Centralia	0.1909990353%
Chehalis	
Morton	
Mossyrock	
Napavine	
Pe Ell	
Toledo	
Vader	
Winlock	
County Total:	1.2687367832%

EXHIBIT B

County	Local Government	% Allocation
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Lincoln County

Lincoln County	0.1712669645%
Almira	
Creston	
Davenport	
Harrington	
Odessa	
Reardan	
Sprague	
Wilbur	
County Total:	0.1712669645%

Mason County

Mason County	0.8089918012%
Shelton	0.1239179888%
County Total:	0.9329097900%

Okanogan County

Okanogan County	0.6145043345%
Brewster	
Conconully	
Coulee Dam***	
Elmer City	
Nespelem	
Okanogan	
Omak	
Oroville	
Pateros	
Riverside	
Tonasket	
Twisp	
Winthrop	
County Total:	0.6145043345%

Pacific County

Pacific County	0.4895416466%
Ilwaco	
Long Beach	
Raymond	
South Bend	
County Total:	0.4895416466%

EXHIBIT B

County	Local Government	% Allocation
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Pend Oreille County

Pend Oreille County	0.2566374940%
Cusick	
Ione	
Metaline	
Metaline Falls	
Newport	
County Total:	0.2566374940%

Pierce County

Pierce County	7.2310164020%
Auburn***	0.0628522112%
Bonney Lake	0.1190773864%
Buckley	
Carbonado	
DuPont	
Eatonville	
Edgewood	0.0048016791%
Enumclaw***	0.0000000000%
Fife	0.1955185481%
Fircrest	
Gig Harbor	0.0859963345%
Lakewood	0.5253640894%
Milton***	
Orting	
Pacific***	
Puyallup	0.3845704814%
Roy	
Ruston	
South Prairie	
Steilacoom	
Sumner	0.1083157569%
Tacoma	3.2816374617%
University Place	0.0353733363%
Wilkeson	
County Total:	12.0345236870%

San Juan County

San Juan County	0.2101495171%
Friday Harbor	
County Total:	0.2101495171%

EXHIBIT B

County	Local Government	% Allocation
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Skagit County

Skagit County	1.0526023961%
Anacortes	0.1774962906%
Burlington	0.1146861661%
Concrete	
Hamilton	
La Conner	
Lyman	
Mount Vernon	0.2801063665%
Sedro-Woolley	0.0661146351%
County Total:	1.6910058544%

Skamania County

Skamania County	0.1631931925%
North Bonneville	
Stevenson	
County Total:	0.1631931925%

Snohomish County

Snohomish County	6.9054415622%
Arlington	0.2620524080%
Bothell***	0.2654558588%
Brier	
Darrington	
Edmonds	0.3058936009%
Everett	1.9258363241%
Gold Bar	
Granite Falls	
Index	
Lake Stevens	0.1385202891%
Lynnwood	0.7704629214%
Marysville	0.3945067827%
Mill Creek	0.1227939546%
Monroe	0.1771621898%
Mountlake Terrace	0.2108935805%
Mukilteo	0.2561790702%
Snohomish	0.0861097964%
Stanwood	
Sultan	
Woodway	
County Total:	11.8213083387%

EXHIBIT B

County	Local Government	% Allocation
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Spokane County

Spokane County	5.5623859292%
Airway Heights	
Cheney	0.1238454349%
Deer Park	
Fairfield	
Latah	
Liberty Lake	0.0389636519%
Medical Lake	
Millwood	
Rockford	
Spangle	
Spokane	3.0872078287%
Spokane Valley	0.0684217500%
Waverly	
County Total:	8.8808245947%

Stevens County

Stevens County	0.7479240179%
Chewelah	
Colville	
Kettle Falls	
Marcus	
Northport	
Springdale	
County Total:	0.7479240179%

Thurston County

Thurston County	2.3258492094%
Bucoda	
Lacey	0.2348627221%
Olympia	0.6039423385%
Rainier	
Tenino	
Tumwater	0.2065982350%
Yelm	
County Total:	3.3712525050%

Wahkiakum County

Wahkiakum County	0.0596582197%
Cathlamet	
County Total:	0.0596582197%

EXHIBIT B

County	Local Government	% Allocation
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Walla Walla County

Walla Walla County	0.5543870294%
College Place	
Prescott	
Waitsburg	
Walla Walla	0.3140768654%
County Total:	0.8684638948%

Whatcom County

Whatcom County	1.3452637306%
Bellingham	0.8978614577%
Blaine	
Everson	
Ferndale	0.0646101891%
Lynden	0.0827115612%
Nooksack	
Sumas	
County Total:	2.3904469386%

Whitman County

Whitman County	0.2626805837%
Albion	
Colfax	
Colton	
Endicott	
Farmington	
Garfield	
LaCrosse	
Lamont	
Malden	
Oakesdale	
Palouse	
Pullman	0.2214837491%
Rosalia	
St. John	
Tekoa	
Uniontown	
County Total:	0.4841643328%

EXHIBIT B

County	Local Government	% Allocation
<u>Yakima County</u>		
	Yakima County	1.9388392959%
	Grandview	0.0530606109%
	Granger	
	Harrah	
	Mabton	
	Moxee	
	Naches	
	Selah	
	Sunnyside	0.1213478384%
	Tieton	
	Toppenish	
	Union Gap	
	Wapato	
	Yakima	0.6060410539%
	Zillah	
	County Total:	2.7192887991%

EXHIBIT 4
Non-Exhaustive List of Expenditures that Qualify as Opioid Remediation
(Exhibit E of the Global Settlement)

EXHIBIT E**List of Opioid Remediation Uses****Schedule A
Core Strategies**

States and Qualifying Block Grantees shall choose from among the abatement strategies listed in Schedule B. However, priority shall be given to the following core abatement strategies (“*Core Strategies*”).¹⁴

**A. NALOXONE OR OTHER FDA-APPROVED DRUG TO
REVERSE OPIOID OVERDOSES**

1. Expand training for first responders, schools, community support groups and families; and
2. Increase distribution to individuals who are uninsured or whose insurance does not cover the needed service.

**B. MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT (“MAT”)
DISTRIBUTION AND OTHER OPIOID-RELATED
TREATMENT**

1. Increase distribution of MAT to individuals who are uninsured or whose insurance does not cover the needed service;
2. Provide education to school-based and youth-focused programs that discourage or prevent misuse;
3. Provide MAT education and awareness training to healthcare providers, EMTs, law enforcement, and other first responders; and
4. Provide treatment and recovery support services such as residential and inpatient treatment, intensive outpatient treatment, outpatient therapy or counseling, and recovery housing that allow or integrate medication and with other support services.

¹⁴ As used in this Schedule A, words like “expand,” “fund,” “provide” or the like shall not indicate a preference for new or existing programs.

C. **PREGNANT & POSTPARTUM WOMEN**

1. Expand Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (“*SBIRT*”) services to non-Medicaid eligible or uninsured pregnant women;
2. Expand comprehensive evidence-based treatment and recovery services, including MAT, for women with co-occurring Opioid Use Disorder (“*OUD*”) and other Substance Use Disorder (“*SUD*”) / Mental Health disorders for uninsured individuals for up to 12 months postpartum; and
3. Provide comprehensive wrap-around services to individuals with OUD, including housing, transportation, job placement/training, and childcare.

D. **EXPANDING TREATMENT FOR NEONATAL ABSTINENCE SYNDROME (“*NAS*”)**

1. Expand comprehensive evidence-based and recovery support for NAS babies;
2. Expand services for better continuum of care with infant-need dyad; and
3. Expand long-term treatment and services for medical monitoring of NAS babies and their families.

E. **EXPANSION OF WARM HAND-OFF PROGRAMS AND RECOVERY SERVICES**

1. Expand services such as navigators and on-call teams to begin MAT in hospital emergency departments;
2. Expand warm hand-off services to transition to recovery services;
3. Broaden scope of recovery services to include co-occurring SUD or mental health conditions;
4. Provide comprehensive wrap-around services to individuals in recovery, including housing, transportation, job placement/training, and childcare; and
5. Hire additional social workers or other behavioral health workers to facilitate expansions above.

F. **TREATMENT FOR INCARCERATED POPULATION**

1. Provide evidence-based treatment and recovery support, including MAT for persons with OUD and co-occurring SUD/MH disorders within and transitioning out of the criminal justice system; and
2. Increase funding for jails to provide treatment to inmates with OUD.

G. **PREVENTION PROGRAMS**

1. Funding for media campaigns to prevent opioid use (similar to the FDA's "Real Cost" campaign to prevent youth from misusing tobacco);
2. Funding for evidence-based prevention programs in schools;
3. Funding for medical provider education and outreach regarding best prescribing practices for opioids consistent with the 2016 CDC guidelines, including providers at hospitals (academic detailing);
4. Funding for community drug disposal programs; and
5. Funding and training for first responders to participate in pre-arrest diversion programs, post-overdose response teams, or similar strategies that connect at-risk individuals to behavioral health services and supports.

H. **EXPANDING SYRINGE SERVICE PROGRAMS**

1. Provide comprehensive syringe services programs with more wrap-around services, including linkage to OUD treatment, access to sterile syringes and linkage to care and treatment of infectious diseases.

I. **EVIDENCE-BASED DATA COLLECTION AND RESEARCH ANALYZING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ABATEMENT STRATEGIES WITHIN THE STATE**

Schedule B Approved Uses

Support treatment of Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) and any co-occurring Substance Use Disorder or Mental Health (SUD/MH) conditions through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

PART ONE: TREATMENT

A. TREAT OPIOID USE DISORDER (OUD)

Support treatment of Opioid Use Disorder (“*OUD*”) and any co-occurring Substance Use Disorder or Mental Health (“*SUD/MH*”) conditions through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, those that:¹⁵

1. Expand availability of treatment for OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, including all forms of Medication-Assisted Treatment (“*MAT*”) approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.
2. Support and reimburse evidence-based services that adhere to the American Society of Addiction Medicine (“*ASAM*”) continuum of care for OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
3. Expand telehealth to increase access to treatment for OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, including MAT, as well as counseling, psychiatric support, and other treatment and recovery support services.
4. Improve oversight of Opioid Treatment Programs (“*OTPs*”) to assure evidence-based or evidence-informed practices such as adequate methadone dosing and low threshold approaches to treatment.
5. Support mobile intervention, treatment, and recovery services, offered by qualified professionals and service providers, such as peer recovery coaches, for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions and for persons who have experienced an opioid overdose.
6. Provide treatment of trauma for individuals with OUD (*e.g.*, violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, or adverse childhood experiences) and family members (*e.g.*, surviving family members after an overdose or overdose fatality), and training of health care personnel to identify and address such trauma.
7. Support evidence-based withdrawal management services for people with OUD and any co-occurring mental health conditions.

¹⁵ As used in this Schedule B, words like “expand,” “fund,” “provide” or the like shall not indicate a preference for new or existing programs.

8. Provide training on MAT for health care providers, first responders, students, or other supporting professionals, such as peer recovery coaches or recovery outreach specialists, including telementoring to assist community-based providers in rural or underserved areas.
9. Support workforce development for addiction professionals who work with persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
10. Offer fellowships for addiction medicine specialists for direct patient care, instructors, and clinical research for treatments.
11. Offer scholarships and supports for behavioral health practitioners or workers involved in addressing OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH or mental health conditions, including, but not limited to, training, scholarships, fellowships, loan repayment programs, or other incentives for providers to work in rural or underserved areas.
12. Provide funding and training for clinicians to obtain a waiver under the federal Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000 (“*DATA 2000*”) to prescribe MAT for OUD, and provide technical assistance and professional support to clinicians who have obtained a DATA 2000 waiver.
13. Disseminate of web-based training curricula, such as the American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry’s Provider Clinical Support Service–Opioids web-based training curriculum and motivational interviewing.
14. Develop and disseminate new curricula, such as the American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry’s Provider Clinical Support Service for Medication–Assisted Treatment.

B. SUPPORT PEOPLE IN TREATMENT AND RECOVERY

Support people in recovery from OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the programs or strategies that:

1. Provide comprehensive wrap-around services to individuals with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, including housing, transportation, education, job placement, job training, or childcare.
2. Provide the full continuum of care of treatment and recovery services for OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, including supportive housing, peer support services and counseling, community navigators, case management, and connections to community-based services.
3. Provide counseling, peer-support, recovery case management and residential treatment with access to medications for those who need it to persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.

4. Provide access to housing for people with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, including supportive housing, recovery housing, housing assistance programs, training for housing providers, or recovery housing programs that allow or integrate FDA-approved medication with other support services.
5. Provide community support services, including social and legal services, to assist in deinstitutionalizing persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
6. Support or expand peer-recovery centers, which may include support groups, social events, computer access, or other services for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
7. Provide or support transportation to treatment or recovery programs or services for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
8. Provide employment training or educational services for persons in treatment for or recovery from OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
9. Identify successful recovery programs such as physician, pilot, and college recovery programs, and provide support and technical assistance to increase the number and capacity of high-quality programs to help those in recovery.
10. Engage non-profits, faith-based communities, and community coalitions to support people in treatment and recovery and to support family members in their efforts to support the person with OUD in the family.
11. Provide training and development of procedures for government staff to appropriately interact and provide social and other services to individuals with or in recovery from OUD, including reducing stigma.
12. Support stigma reduction efforts regarding treatment and support for persons with OUD, including reducing the stigma on effective treatment.
13. Create or support culturally appropriate services and programs for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, including new Americans.
14. Create and/or support recovery high schools.
15. Hire or train behavioral health workers to provide or expand any of the services or supports listed above.

**C. CONNECT PEOPLE WHO NEED HELP TO THE HELP THEY NEED
(CONNECTIONS TO CARE)**

Provide connections to care for people who have—or are at risk of developing—OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, those that:

1. Ensure that health care providers are screening for OUD and other risk factors and know how to appropriately counsel and treat (or refer if necessary) a patient for OUD treatment.
2. Fund SBIRT programs to reduce the transition from use to disorders, including SBIRT services to pregnant women who are uninsured or not eligible for Medicaid.
3. Provide training and long-term implementation of SBIRT in key systems (health, schools, colleges, criminal justice, and probation), with a focus on youth and young adults when transition from misuse to opioid disorder is common.
4. Purchase automated versions of SBIRT and support ongoing costs of the technology.
5. Expand services such as navigators and on-call teams to begin MAT in hospital emergency departments.
6. Provide training for emergency room personnel treating opioid overdose patients on post-discharge planning, including community referrals for MAT, recovery case management or support services.
7. Support hospital programs that transition persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, or persons who have experienced an opioid overdose, into clinically appropriate follow-up care through a bridge clinic or similar approach.
8. Support crisis stabilization centers that serve as an alternative to hospital emergency departments for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions or persons that have experienced an opioid overdose.
9. Support the work of Emergency Medical Systems, including peer support specialists, to connect individuals to treatment or other appropriate services following an opioid overdose or other opioid-related adverse event.
10. Provide funding for peer support specialists or recovery coaches in emergency departments, detox facilities, recovery centers, recovery housing, or similar settings; offer services, supports, or connections to care to persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions or to persons who have experienced an opioid overdose.
11. Expand warm hand-off services to transition to recovery services.
12. Create or support school-based contacts that parents can engage with to seek immediate treatment services for their child; and support prevention, intervention, treatment, and recovery programs focused on young people.
13. Develop and support best practices on addressing OUD in the workplace.

14. Support assistance programs for health care providers with OUD.
15. Engage non-profits and the faith community as a system to support outreach for treatment.
16. Support centralized call centers that provide information and connections to appropriate services and supports for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.

D. ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE-INVOLVED PERSONS

Address the needs of persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions who are involved in, are at risk of becoming involved in, or are transitioning out of the criminal justice system through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, those that:

1. Support pre-arrest or pre-arraignment diversion and deflection strategies for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, including established strategies such as:
 1. Self-referral strategies such as the Angel Programs or the Police Assisted Addiction Recovery Initiative (“*PAARF*”);
 2. Active outreach strategies such as the Drug Abuse Response Team (“*DART*”) model;
 3. “Naloxone Plus” strategies, which work to ensure that individuals who have received naloxone to reverse the effects of an overdose are then linked to treatment programs or other appropriate services;
 4. Officer prevention strategies, such as the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (“*LEAD*”) model;
 5. Officer intervention strategies such as the Leon County, Florida Adult Civil Citation Network or the Chicago Westside Narcotics Diversion to Treatment Initiative; or
 6. Co-responder and/or alternative responder models to address OUD-related 911 calls with greater SUD expertise.
2. Support pre-trial services that connect individuals with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions to evidence-informed treatment, including MAT, and related services.
3. Support treatment and recovery courts that provide evidence-based options for persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.

4. Provide evidence-informed treatment, including MAT, recovery support, harm reduction, or other appropriate services to individuals with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions who are incarcerated in jail or prison.
5. Provide evidence-informed treatment, including MAT, recovery support, harm reduction, or other appropriate services to individuals with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions who are leaving jail or prison or have recently left jail or prison, are on probation or parole, are under community corrections supervision, or are in re-entry programs or facilities.
6. Support critical time interventions (“CTT”), particularly for individuals living with dual-diagnosis OUD/serious mental illness, and services for individuals who face immediate risks and service needs and risks upon release from correctional settings.
7. Provide training on best practices for addressing the needs of criminal justice-involved persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions to law enforcement, correctional, or judicial personnel or to providers of treatment, recovery, harm reduction, case management, or other services offered in connection with any of the strategies described in this section.

E. ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF PREGNANT OR PARENTING WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES, INCLUDING BABIES WITH NEONATAL ABSTINENCE SYNDROME

Address the needs of pregnant or parenting women with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, and the needs of their families, including babies with neonatal abstinence syndrome (“NAS”), through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, those that:

1. Support evidence-based or evidence-informed treatment, including MAT, recovery services and supports, and prevention services for pregnant women—or women who could become pregnant—who have OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, and other measures to educate and provide support to families affected by Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome.
2. Expand comprehensive evidence-based treatment and recovery services, including MAT, for uninsured women with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions for up to 12 months postpartum.
3. Provide training for obstetricians or other healthcare personnel who work with pregnant women and their families regarding treatment of OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
4. Expand comprehensive evidence-based treatment and recovery support for NAS babies; expand services for better continuum of care with infant-need dyad; and expand long-term treatment and services for medical monitoring of NAS babies and their families.

5. Provide training to health care providers who work with pregnant or parenting women on best practices for compliance with federal requirements that children born with NAS get referred to appropriate services and receive a plan of safe care.
6. Provide child and family supports for parenting women with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
7. Provide enhanced family support and child care services for parents with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
8. Provide enhanced support for children and family members suffering trauma as a result of addiction in the family; and offer trauma-informed behavioral health treatment for adverse childhood events.
9. Offer home-based wrap-around services to persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, including, but not limited to, parent skills training.
10. Provide support for Children's Services—Fund additional positions and services, including supportive housing and other residential services, relating to children being removed from the home and/or placed in foster care due to custodial opioid use.

PART TWO: PREVENTION

F. PREVENT OVER-PRESCRIBING AND ENSURE APPROPRIATE PRESCRIBING AND DISPENSING OF OPIOIDS

Support efforts to prevent over-prescribing and ensure appropriate prescribing and dispensing of opioids through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Funding medical provider education and outreach regarding best prescribing practices for opioids consistent with the Guidelines for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, including providers at hospitals (academic detailing).
2. Training for health care providers regarding safe and responsible opioid prescribing, dosing, and tapering patients off opioids.
3. Continuing Medical Education (CME) on appropriate prescribing of opioids.
4. Providing Support for non-opioid pain treatment alternatives, including training providers to offer or refer to multi-modal, evidence-informed treatment of pain.
5. Supporting enhancements or improvements to Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs ("PDMPs"), including, but not limited to, improvements that:

1. Increase the number of prescribers using PDMPs;
2. Improve point-of-care decision-making by increasing the quantity, quality, or format of data available to prescribers using PDMPs, by improving the interface that prescribers use to access PDMP data, or both; or
3. Enable states to use PDMP data in support of surveillance or intervention strategies, including MAT referrals and follow-up for individuals identified within PDMP data as likely to experience OUD in a manner that complies with all relevant privacy and security laws and rules.
6. Ensuring PDMPs incorporate available overdose/naloxone deployment data, including the United States Department of Transportation's Emergency Medical Technician overdose database in a manner that complies with all relevant privacy and security laws and rules.
7. Increasing electronic prescribing to prevent diversion or forgery.
8. Educating dispensers on appropriate opioid dispensing.

G. PREVENT MISUSE OF OPIOIDS

Support efforts to discourage or prevent misuse of opioids through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Funding media campaigns to prevent opioid misuse.
2. Corrective advertising or affirmative public education campaigns based on evidence.
3. Public education relating to drug disposal.
4. Drug take-back disposal or destruction programs.
5. Funding community anti-drug coalitions that engage in drug prevention efforts.
6. Supporting community coalitions in implementing evidence-informed prevention, such as reduced social access and physical access, stigma reduction—including staffing, educational campaigns, support for people in treatment or recovery, or training of coalitions in evidence-informed implementation, including the Strategic Prevention Framework developed by the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (“SAMHSA”).
7. Engaging non-profits and faith-based communities as systems to support prevention.

8. Funding evidence-based prevention programs in schools or evidence-informed school and community education programs and campaigns for students, families, school employees, school athletic programs, parent-teacher and student associations, and others.
9. School-based or youth-focused programs or strategies that have demonstrated effectiveness in preventing drug misuse and seem likely to be effective in preventing the uptake and use of opioids.
10. Create or support community-based education or intervention services for families, youth, and adolescents at risk for OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
11. Support evidence-informed programs or curricula to address mental health needs of young people who may be at risk of misusing opioids or other drugs, including emotional modulation and resilience skills.
12. Support greater access to mental health services and supports for young people, including services and supports provided by school nurses, behavioral health workers or other school staff, to address mental health needs in young people that (when not properly addressed) increase the risk of opioid or another drug misuse.

H. PREVENT OVERDOSE DEATHS AND OTHER HARMS (HARM REDUCTION)

Support efforts to prevent or reduce overdose deaths or other opioid-related harms through evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Increased availability and distribution of naloxone and other drugs that treat overdoses for first responders, overdose patients, individuals with OUD and their friends and family members, schools, community navigators and outreach workers, persons being released from jail or prison, or other members of the general public.
2. Public health entities providing free naloxone to anyone in the community.
3. Training and education regarding naloxone and other drugs that treat overdoses for first responders, overdose patients, patients taking opioids, families, schools, community support groups, and other members of the general public.
4. Enabling school nurses and other school staff to respond to opioid overdoses, and provide them with naloxone, training, and support.
5. Expanding, improving, or developing data tracking software and applications for overdoses/naloxone revivals.
6. Public education relating to emergency responses to overdoses.

7. Public education relating to immunity and Good Samaritan laws.
8. Educating first responders regarding the existence and operation of immunity and Good Samaritan laws.
9. Syringe service programs and other evidence-informed programs to reduce harms associated with intravenous drug use, including supplies, staffing, space, peer support services, referrals to treatment, fentanyl checking, connections to care, and the full range of harm reduction and treatment services provided by these programs.
10. Expanding access to testing and treatment for infectious diseases such as HIV and Hepatitis C resulting from intravenous opioid use.
11. Supporting mobile units that offer or provide referrals to harm reduction services, treatment, recovery supports, health care, or other appropriate services to persons that use opioids or persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
12. Providing training in harm reduction strategies to health care providers, students, peer recovery coaches, recovery outreach specialists, or other professionals that provide care to persons who use opioids or persons with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions.
13. Supporting screening for fentanyl in routine clinical toxicology testing.

PART THREE: OTHER STRATEGIES

I. FIRST RESPONDERS

In addition to items in section C, D and H relating to first responders, support the following:

1. Education of law enforcement or other first responders regarding appropriate practices and precautions when dealing with fentanyl or other drugs.
2. Provision of wellness and support services for first responders and others who experience secondary trauma associated with opioid-related emergency events.

J. LEADERSHIP, PLANNING AND COORDINATION

Support efforts to provide leadership, planning, coordination, facilitations, training and technical assistance to abate the opioid epidemic through activities, programs, or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Statewide, regional, local or community regional planning to identify root causes of addiction and overdose, goals for reducing harms related to the opioid epidemic, and areas and populations with the greatest needs for treatment

intervention services, and to support training and technical assistance and other strategies to abate the opioid epidemic described in this opioid abatement strategy list.

2. A dashboard to (a) share reports, recommendations, or plans to spend opioid settlement funds; (b) to show how opioid settlement funds have been spent; (c) to report program or strategy outcomes; or (d) to track, share or visualize key opioid- or health-related indicators and supports as identified through collaborative statewide, regional, local or community processes.
3. Invest in infrastructure or staffing at government or not-for-profit agencies to support collaborative, cross-system coordination with the purpose of preventing overprescribing, opioid misuse, or opioid overdoses, treating those with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, supporting them in treatment or recovery, connecting them to care, or implementing other strategies to abate the opioid epidemic described in this opioid abatement strategy list.
4. Provide resources to staff government oversight and management of opioid abatement programs.

K. TRAINING

In addition to the training referred to throughout this document, support training to abate the opioid epidemic through activities, programs, or strategies that may include, but are not limited to, those that:

1. Provide funding for staff training or networking programs and services to improve the capability of government, community, and not-for-profit entities to abate the opioid crisis.
2. Support infrastructure and staffing for collaborative cross-system coordination to prevent opioid misuse, prevent overdoses, and treat those with OUD and any co-occurring SUD/MH conditions, or implement other strategies to abate the opioid epidemic described in this opioid abatement strategy list (*e.g.*, health care, primary care, pharmacies, PDMPs, etc.).

L. RESEARCH

Support opioid abatement research that may include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Monitoring, surveillance, data collection and evaluation of programs and strategies described in this opioid abatement strategy list.
2. Research non-opioid treatment of chronic pain.
3. Research on improved service delivery for modalities such as SBIRT that demonstrate promising but mixed results in populations vulnerable to opioid use disorders.

4. Research on novel harm reduction and prevention efforts such as the provision of fentanyl test strips.
5. Research on innovative supply-side enforcement efforts such as improved detection of mail-based delivery of synthetic opioids.
6. Expanded research on swift/certain/fair models to reduce and deter opioid misuse within criminal justice populations that build upon promising approaches used to address other substances (*e.g.*, Hawaii HOPE and Dakota 24/7).
7. Epidemiological surveillance of OUD-related behaviors in critical populations, including individuals entering the criminal justice system, including, but not limited to approaches modeled on the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (“*ADAM*”) system.
8. Qualitative and quantitative research regarding public health risks and harm reduction opportunities within illicit drug markets, including surveys of market participants who sell or distribute illicit opioids.
9. Geospatial analysis of access barriers to MAT and their association with treatment engagement and treatment outcomes.

Washington Distributor Settlement

August 8, 2022 presentation
Jeff Rupert, Washington AGO

The AGO's lawsuit against the distributors

- ▶ The AGO filed suit against AmerisourceBergen, Cardinal Health, and McKesson
- ▶ Nuisance and consumer protection claims
- ▶ Huge amount of document and data in discovery
- ▶ 6-month trial in King County Superior Court
- ▶ Settled at close of evidence

Overview of settlement

- ▶ Up to \$518 million payable over 17 years
 - ▶ \$430 million must be spent on combatting the opioid epidemic
 - ▶ Attorney General is directing an additional \$46 million in attorneys' fees to opioid spending by the State.
 - ▶ Remainder is attorneys' fees.

Who must join the settlement for it become effective?

- ▶ 125 local governments listed in the settlement
- ▶ All 37 jurisdictions that filed a lawsuit must join
- ▶ 90% of the local governments with a population over 10,000 that did not file a lawsuit must join

All other states have approved

- ▶ Washington settlement structure is very similar to the national distributor settlement that 48 other states and local governments joined
- ▶ No other State and its local governments have decided not to approve the national settlement

How a city or county can join the settlement

- ▶ Sign and return the Participation Form
- ▶ Deadline is September 23, 2022
- ▶ Return form to comopioidscases@atg.wa.gov

What happens if not enough cities and counties join the settlement?

- ▶ If not enough local governments join by September 23, 2022, the settlement is void
- ▶ No one gets any of the settlement money
- ▶ As of 8/8, only 17 out of 125 eligible local governments have returned the Participation Form

The national distributor settlement is part of Washington's settlement

- ▶ The national distributor settlement is incorporated into the Washington settlement as Exhibit H
- ▶ The terms and conditions in the national settlement apply to Washington

How will the money be split between the State and the local governments?

- ▶ The State and attorneys representing the local governments have agreed in principle to 50% local government/50% State split of the up to \$430 million abatement amount
- ▶ The local governments will receive up to \$215 million payable over 17 years

Why is the local government share “up to” \$215 million?

- ▶ The Washington and national settlement have base and incentive payment structures
- ▶ If less than 100% of the non-litigating local governments join, the settlement payments are less
- ▶ If a local government later files a lawsuit against the distributors, the settlement payments are less and the payments may be delayed

How to join the Allocation Agreement

- ▶ The Allocation Agreement has not yet been finalized, but will be sent to the local governments soon
- ▶ Sign the Allocation Agreement and return the signature page to comopioidscases@atg.wa.gov
- ▶ The threshold for the Allocation Agreement to be effective is in Exhibit O of the national settlement agreement

How are the local governments dividing their share?

- ▶ The One Washington MOU that Keller Rohrback circulated will be used to divide the local government share
- ▶ The Allocation Agreement makes a few changes to the One Washington MOU for the Distributor settlement

How to calculate the share your city or county would receive

- ▶ Exhibit B of the One Washington MOU lists the percentage that each eligible local government will receive
- ▶ Percentages based on population adjusted for proportionate share of the impact of the opioid epidemic
- ▶ A local government's share can be calculated by multiplying \$215 million and that local government's percentage in Exhibit B
- ▶ Attorneys' fees of 15% then need to be deducted, but this will not occur in later payment years as some of these fees are being paid via the settlement

How to join the One Washington MOU

- ▶ Sign the One Washington MOU
- ▶ Return the signature page to comopioidscases@atg.wa.gov or Keller Rohrback
- ▶ The threshold for the One Washington MOU to be effective is in Exhibit O of the national settlement agreement

A local government can decide to spend settlement money or pool it with others

- ▶ The One Washington MOU requires that each region establish an Opioid Abatement Council to oversee allocation, distribution, and spending
- ▶ A local government can spend settlement money itself or regionally
- ▶ Settlement funds must be spent on an Approved Use for fighting the opioid epidemic per court order

Spending and reporting requirements

- ▶ Opioid spending must be spent on an Approved Uses per court order
- ▶ Approved Uses are listed on Exhibit E of the national settlement agreement
- ▶ The national settlement and settlement administrator have reporting and tax cooperation requirements
- ▶ All records must be retained and the Public Records Act applies

To increase efficiency, please coordinate your spending with the State's spending

- ▶ The State's opioid spending is being coordinated by HCA and DOH
- ▶ Please discuss your spending plans with State and regional counsels so that spending can be coordinated

When do settlement payments start?

- ▶ The first payment is due by December 1, 2022
- ▶ Each of the 16 successive payment will be made on July 15

Will the settlement payments be the same each year?

- ▶ Settlement payments will not be the same but will not vary greatly unless certain incentive payments are not achieved. See Section IV and Exhibit M of the national settlement
- ▶ The first payment on December 1, 2022 will be approximately double the amount of the remaining 16 payments

Other opioid bankruptcies

- ▶ The Mallinckrodt and Purdue bankruptcies have different requirements, and no sign on is required for either
- ▶ There may be future opioid settlements

Questions

- ▶ Contact Jeff Rupert, the Complex Litigation Division Chief, at 206-389-2116 or Jeffrey.Rupert@atg.wa.gov
- ▶ You also can contact comopioidscases@atg.wa.gov
- ▶ <https://www.atg.wa.gov/distributors-washington-settlement> has more information about the settlement and the sign-on forms



City Of Edgewood Council Agenda Summary Sheet

Subject: Opioid One Washington Memorandum of Understanding	Agenda Item #: 2.J
	For Agenda of: 8/16/2022
	Prepared by: Dave Gray
Attachments (list): 1. Resolution Authorizing One Washington MOU	
Approval of Materials: Dave Gray Rachel Pitzel 8/11/2022 Dave Gray 8/11/2022 Daryl Eidingen 8/11/2022	Expenditure Required: None Amount Budgeted: The revenue generated through this agreement was not budgeted. Timeline: August 16th Study Session for discussion and direction from Council. August 23rd Regular Council Meeting for discussion and potential action from Council.

Summary Statement:

Multiple states, counties, and cities throughout the nation have brought lawsuits over the last few years against various entities within the pharmaceutical supply chain who manufacture, distribute, and dispense prescription opioids (the "Opioid Distributors"). The State of Washington has now reached a settlement with the Opioid Distributors for up to \$518 million, with more than \$476 million to be directed toward addressing the opioid epidemic, paid over a 17-year period starting in December 2022. The Opioid Distributors settlement includes three separate agreements, each under a separate agenda bill:

1. Participation Form (this form is needed for the Distributors Washington Settlement to be finalized)
2. One Washington Memorandum of Understanding between the Washington Municipalities (this agreement covers how the settlement funds will be allocated among participating local jurisdictions)
3. Allocation Agreement (this agreement covers the split between the State and local jurisdictions)

This agenda bill pertains to the One Washington MOU.

Washington cities and counties with populations over 10,000 can join this settlement, and if a sufficient number join, they will receive up to \$215 million that must be spent on efforts to combat the opioid epidemic. The proceeds can only be used for approved purposes as outlined in the agreement, such as treatment for opioid use disorder ("OUD"), support for people in treatment and recovery, providing connections to care for people who have—or are at risk of developing—OUD, addressing the needs of persons with OUD in the criminal justice system, training, and research. Local governments can spend the money directly or pool the money with other local governments on a regional basis.

The One Washington MOU outlines how funds will be allocated to Washington counties based on three

factors:

1. The amount of opioids shipped to the county;
2. Number of opioid deaths in the county; and
3. Number of people with opioid-related disorders in the county.

The allocation will then be divided based upon expert analysis of historical spending in the regions and cities and participating jurisdictions. Edgewood's participation in the MOU will guarantee that City receives a portion of the settlement proceeds. Edgewood's allocation percentage is 0.0048016791%, but the actual dollar value will depend on the total number of participating jurisdictions. While participation in the MOU is not required to finalize the Distributors Washington Settlement, if the City does not sign the MOU it will not receive any funds to use in the City or to pool with other regional jurisdictions to address the opioid epidemic. Funds allocated to Edgewood would be redistributed to participating counties.

Item History:

Recommended Action:

Hold a discussion to ask Council to add this item to the next regular Council meeting to authorize the Mayor to execute the Allocation Agreement. **This item is a candidate for the consent agenda.**

Fiscal Note/Consideration:

The City's participation in this settlement program could net up to \$70,000 per year for 17 years. The money is earmarked for a wide array of potential uses related to public health with an emphasis on drug addiction. The city may choose to partner with a provider such as Pierce County using it's funding with PC Public Health, or Pierce County Sheriff's Office embedded public services intervention effort.

RESOLUTION NO. _____

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF EDGEWOOD, PIERCE COUNTY,
WASHINGTON, AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO
EXECUTE THE ONE WASHINGTON MOU RELATED
TO THE ALLOCATION AND USE OF OPIOID
LITIGATION SETTLEMENT PROCEEDS.**

WHEREAS, multiple states, counties, and cities throughout the nation have brought lawsuits over the last few years against various entities within the pharmaceutical supply chain who manufacture, distribute, and dispense prescription opioids (the “Opioid Distributors”); and

WHEREAS, after a 6-month trial at the close of the evidence, the State of Washington reached a settlement with the Opioid Distributors for up to \$518 million, with more than \$476 million to be directed toward addressing the opioid epidemic, paid over a 17-year period starting in December 2022; and

WHEREAS, Washington cities and counties with populations over 10,000 can join this settlement, and if a sufficient number join, they will receive up to \$215 million that must be spent on efforts to combat the opioid epidemic; and

WHEREAS, a local government can either spend the money itself or elect to pool its money with other local governments on a regional basis; and

WHEREAS, the proceeds can only be used for approved purposes, such as treatment for opioid use disorder (“OUD”), support for people in treatment and recovery, providing connections to care for people who have—or are at risk of developing—OUD, addressing the needs of persons with OUD in the criminal justice system, training, and research; and

WHEREAS, the One Washington Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) outlines how funds will be allocated to participating Washington counties, which will then be divided based upon expert analysis of historical spending in the regions and cities and participating jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, participating in the MOU will guarantee that City receives a portion of the settlement proceeds, which is currently estimated at approximately 0.0048016791%, although the actual dollar value will depend on the total number of participating jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, local jurisdictions may pool the funds with other jurisdictions to undertake coordinated and regional efforts to combat the opioid pandemic; and

WHEREAS, while not required in order for the Distributors Washington Settlement to be effective, local jurisdictions that do not participate in the MOU will not receive a direct allocation of the opioid settlement funds and said funds will be redistributed to the participating counties; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds it is in the best interest of the City to enter into the MOU to receive a portion of the settlement proceeds to use to address opioid issues faced by the City;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EDGEWOOD, WASHINGTON, HEREBY RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. MOU Authorized. The City Council authorizes the Mayor to sign the One Washington Memorandum of Understanding with Washington Municipalities, attached and incorporated herein as Exhibit A.

Section 2. Effective Date. This resolution will take effect immediately upon passage by the City Council.

ADOPTED THIS [REDACTED] **day of** [REDACTED], **2022**

Daryl Eidinger, Mayor

ATTEST:

Rachel Pitzel, CMC
City Clerk