

AGENDA
CLALLAM COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Clallam County Courthouse, Room 160
223 East 4th St Port Angeles, WA
April 22, 2026: 3:00 p.m. - 4:30pm

****ATTENTION****

Clallam County Solid Waste Advisory Committee meetings will also be available virtually at:
If you would like to participate in the meeting via Zoom video conference, visit <https://zoom.us/join> and use

Meeting ID: 893 8147 1352 and Passcode: 12345

This meeting can be viewed on a live stream at this link: <https://clallamcowa.portal.civicclerk.com/>

Public comment and questions can be directed to County Public Works at 360-417-2441,
ron.garcelon@clallamcountywa.gov

A. WELCOME/CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

B. REQUEST OF MODIFICATIONS/ADDITIONS TO AGENDA

C. APPROVAL OF PREVIOUS MEETING MINUTES: January 28, 2026 meeting

D. REPORTS AND PRESENTATIONS

- Clallam County
- City of Port Angeles
- City of Sequim
- Other Members or Stakeholders

E. NEW BUSINESS ITEMS –

COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE: CHAPTER 2 AND CHAPTER 3

F. CONTINUING MATTERS –

SWAC VACANCIES: AT-LARGE, AT-LARGE ALT., BUSINESS COMMUNITY ALT., WEST WASTE, WEST WASTE ALT., CITY OF FORKS ALT, CITY OF SEQUIM ALTERNATE.

G. NEXT-MEETING/FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS DISCUSSION – Confirm next meeting date and discussion items.

May 27, 2026 – CSWMP Update Chapters 5 & 6

H. PUBLIC COMMENT – Limit comments to 3 minutes each

I. ADJOURNMENT

CHAPTER 2

BACKGROUND OF THE PLANNING AREA

2.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides basic information on demographics and on the amount and composition of solid waste (garbage) in Clallam County. This information is required by Ecology's guidelines and is used in several of the following chapters of this Plan. Additional information about the physical and environmental characteristics of the County, including information relevant to the siting of solid waste facilities, is provided in Appendix C.

2.2. DEMOGRAPHICS

Current Population and Demographics

Population data for the cities and unincorporated areas in Clallam County is shown in Table 2-1. The characteristics of Clallam County's population include:

- The three cities in Clallam County had ~~30,950~~32,275-residents in ~~2019~~2025, or 41% of the total population of the county.
- The largest of Clallam County's three incorporated areas, Port Angeles, has ~~26~~26% of the population.
- Over half of the county's population (~~59~~59%) is located in the unincorporated areas.
- Over the past 20 years, the population over 65 years of age has been steadily increasing as a percentage of the total population.

Commented [RB1]: Confirm if this is still largest incorporated area

Commented [RG2R1]: Yes, PA is the largest. I don't know the % population split.

Commented [RB3]: Confirm if this is helpful information and if it is still true.

Table 2-1. Clallam County Population by Area				
Area	2010 Population	2010 Percentage	2019-Estimated Population	2019 Percentage
Incorporated Areas	29,176	41%	30,950	41%
Forks	3,532	5%	3,635	5%
Port Angeles	10,038	27%	10,620	26%
Sequim	6,606	9%	7,695	10%
Unincorporated Areas	42,228	59%	45,060	59%
Tribal Population Subtotal	3,902	5%	3,976	5%
Non-Tribal Population	38,326	54%	41,084	54%
Total Population	71,404	100%	76,010	100%

Table 2-1. Clallam County Population by Area				
Area	2020 Population	2020 Percentage	2025 Estimated Population	2025 Estimated Percentage
Incorporated Areas	31,319	41%	32,275	41%

<u>Forks</u>	<u>3,335</u>	<u>4%</u>	<u>3,425</u>	<u>4%</u>
<u>Port Angeles</u>	<u>19,960</u>	<u>26%</u>	<u>20,440</u>	<u>26%</u>
<u>Sequim</u>	<u>8,024</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>8,410</u>	<u>11%</u>
<u>Unincorporated Areas</u>	<u>45,836</u>	<u>59%</u>	<u>46,375</u>	<u>59%</u>
<u>Tribal Population Subtotal</u>	<u>2,812</u>	<u>4%</u>	<u>2,790</u>	<u>4%</u>
<u>Non-Tribal Population</u>	<u>43,024</u>	<u>56%</u>	<u>43,585</u>	<u>55%</u>
<u>Total Population</u>	<u>77,155</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>78,650</u>	<u>100%</u>

Sources: Data is from the Office of Financial Management (OFM) April 1, ~~2019~~ 2025 Population of Cities, Towns and Counties and OFM Estimates of Total Population for American Indian Areas for Reservation and Trust Land populations for the Jamestown S'Klallam, Lower Elwha, Makah and Quileutte Tribes.

Past and Future Population Trends

Table 2-2 shows previous and projected population figures for Clallam County. Evaluating trends in population is useful for estimating future solid waste generation. The figures shown in Table 2-2 for 2020-2025 and beyond are from the Office of Financial Management (OFM) and are based on the “medium series” projections. These projections represent a population increase of approximately 8% over the 20-year planning period of this Plan (from 2020-2025 to 2040-2045). After two decades of strong population growth, Clallam County population growth levels are expected to slow considerably, with implications for solid waste generation and fees relative to existing populations. Much of the future growth, however, is expected to occur in the Sequim area, which poses other implications for services in this area.

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Table 2-2. Clallam County Population Trends		
Year	Total Population	Annual Increase
Historical:		
1970	34,770	
1980	51,648	49%
1990	56,464	9%
2000	64,525	14%
2010	71,404	11%
2015	72,650	2%
Projected:		
2020	74,707	3%
2025	76,847	3%
2030	78,683	2%
2035	80,123	2%
2040	80,928	1%

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Notes: Data is from Projections of the Total Population for Growth Management, 2017 GMA Projections, Medium Series, by the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM).

Table 2-2. Clallam County Population Trends		
Year	Total Population	Annual Increase
Historical:		
1970	34,770	-
1980	51,648	49%
1990	56,204	9%
2000	64,179	14%
2010	71,404	11%
2020	77,155	8%
Projected:		
2025	79,459	3%
2030	81,791	3%
2035	83,755	2%
2040	85,374	2%

2045	86,700	2%
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Data:

Note: Taken from Figure 4 in the Clallam County Demographic Profile, an appendix to the comprehensive plan. Their table is generated from US Census Data and Washington OFM projections. OFM projections specifically are medium projections. <https://www.clallamcountywa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/24900/Appendix-F-2024-Demographic-Profile>

Commented [RB6]: A real citation or reference will come later.

2.3. QUANTITY AND COMPOSITION OF SOLID WASTE

Types of Waste Addressed by this Plan

An analysis of the current and future quantities of solid waste in Clallam County is necessary to provide the basis for determining solid waste handling needs for the next twenty years. Composition data is also helpful for this, and for evaluating existing waste diversion programs as well as designing new programs.

The total solid waste stream in Clallam County is generated from residential, commercial and industrial sources and includes a wide variety of materials. Data on the quantity and the composition of the county waste stream is tracked by Ecology in accordance with its type, producer, and destination, among other factors. Currently, Ecology analyzes county and state annual waste streams in four broad categories:

- 1) recycled materials,
- 2) materials diverted from disposal through activities other than recycling, such as reuse and energy recovery (incineration),
- 3) municipal solid wastes ("MSW") disposed, and
- 4) other waste types disposed (e.g. industrial wastes).

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Commented [RG8R7]: Additionally, [Washington State Waste Characterization Study | BioCycle](#)
Includes organics and recycling

This Plan focuses primarily on MSW, which are those wastes generated by residents and businesses and that are handled through the County's solid waste disposal system. The total waste stream for Clallam County consists of many types of wastes, almost all of which are classified as MSW and are handled through the County system and then transferred to a large regional landfill in Oregon. Some wastes generated by industrial and agricultural sources are handled separately from the solid waste disposal system. Various other wastes (such as hazardous wastes and biomedical wastes) are also handled through separate collection and disposal systems. Large quantities of hazardous wastes are handled through a separate system and so are not addressed in this Plan, but hazardous wastes generated by households and in small quantities by non-residential sources (known as moderate risk wastes, or MRW) are handled through the County's waste disposal system. More details on the amounts and types of MRW and other wastes that merit special attention can be found in the [Clallam County Hazardous Waste Management Plan](#) (see Appendix B).

Past and Present Solid Waste Quantities

The solid waste disposed at Clallam County facilities is brought there by a variety of customers, including ~~two private haulers (Waste Connections and West Waste & Recycling)~~, a municipal hauler (the City of Port Angeles), and many residential and commercial customers that are hauling their own wastes (“self-haul”). Table 2-3 shows the amount of wastes from the various sources in Clallam County for ~~2018~~2024. It should be noted that the figure for self-haul waste at

Commented [RB9]: Not in the “solid waste disposal data by facility 2024” excel file from Ecology. Do they dispose to a larger facility?

Table 2-3. Clallam County Waste Tonnages (2018)		
Source	Annual Tons	Percent
Haulers	42,192	74.5%
City of Port Angeles	16,583	29.3%
Waste Connections	21,122	37.3%
West Waste & Recycling	4,487	7.9%
Self-Haul	14,459	25.5%
Blue Mountain Transfer Station	1,244	2.2%
West Waste Transfer Station	2,105	3.7%
Regional Transfer Station	9,845	17.4%
Makah Transfer Station	1,265	2.2%
TOTAL	56,651	100.0%

Commented [RB10]: Update to 55,705. Includes Waste Connections.

Commented [RB11R10]: If County as whole had 56,676 tons msw disposed of in landfills, remainder of 971 tons is self-haul?

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Notes: Data is from Port Angeles and West Waste records.

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West Waste's transfer station includes 500 tons collected by the Quileute Tribe and the figure for the Makah Transfer station is a combination of Tribal collections and self-haul deliveries.

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Clallam County's waste stream has fluctuated significantly over the past 20 years. Table 2-4 shows the annual waste quantities for the past 20 years and the amount of change from the previous year. These figures do not include wastes that are handled separately from the municipal solid waste stream (such as biomedical wastes) or wastes that are exported directly to out-of-county facilities. For instance, Ecology records show that 19,77814,057 tons of asbestos, ash, construction and demolition debris, industrial wastes and petroleum-contaminated soils were exported directly out of the county in 20162024.

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Commented [RB17]: Total waste disposal for Clallam Co. was 61,448.53 tons. If you subtract 19,778 tons you are left with 41,670.53 tons. That is about 2,000 tons less than the figure in the table below for the year 2016. So how exactly are the Total Waste values in table 2-4 calculated?

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As can be seen in Table 2-4, there have been significant fluctuations in the amount of wastes in some years. These fluctuations can also be seen in Figure 2-1, which shows the per capita disposal rates for Clallam County since the year 2000. As with many areas, Clallam County had a significant reduction in waste tonnages in 2008 due to the recession. As of 2017, solid waste tonnages still had not returned to pre-recession levels. In the last plan from 2021, it was noted that solid waste tonnages had not returned to pre-recession levels. Despite the lack of data for 2019 and 2020, it appears that, as of 2024, solid waste tonnages have exceeded pre-recession levels.

Other impacts include the potential for self-haulers to dispose of waste at out of county transfer stations or drop boxes that have lower tipping fees than Clallam County; as is currently

Table 2-4. Annual Disposal Tonnages		
Year	Total Waste, TPY	Percent Change
1999	26,113	
2000	28,041	7.4%
2001	33,313	18.8%
2002	35,377	6.2%
2003	35,963	1.7%
2004	42,826	19.1%
2005	42,986	0.4%
2006	51,960	20.9%
2007	54,803	5.5%
2008	47,674	-13.0%
2009	43,632	-8.5%
2010	45,650	4.6%
2011	42,657	-6.6%
2012	41,358	-3.0%
2013	42,066	1.7%
2014	40,794	-3.0%
2015	43,222	6.0%
2016	43,637	1.0%
2017	50,732	16.3%

Source: — Disposal figures are for MSW only and are from Solid Waste Disposal

Annual Summary, Recoverable and Non-Recoverable Wastes Generated in Washington State, 1994-2017, by the Washington Department of Ecology.

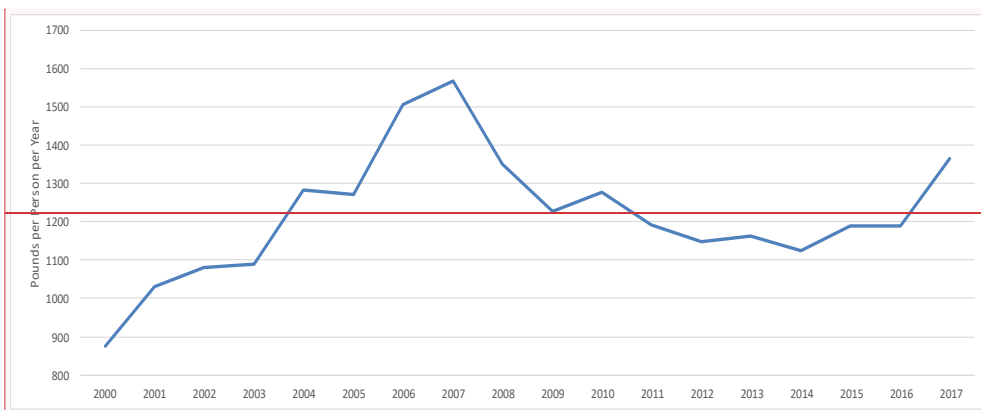
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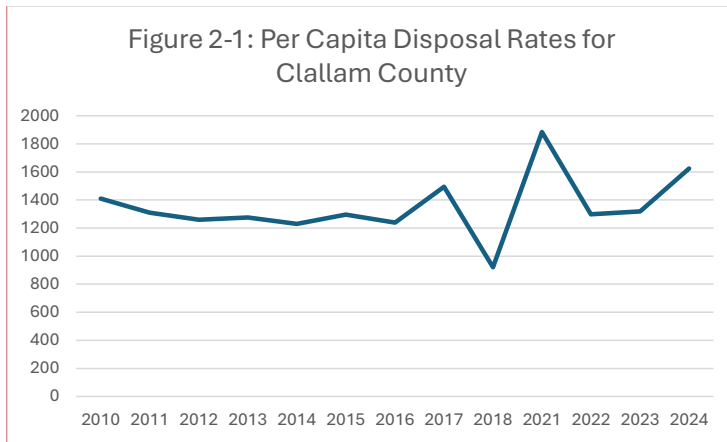
Table 2-4. Annual Disposal Tonnages		
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2012	41,358	-3.0%
2013	42,066	1.7%
2014	40,794	-3.0%
2015	43,222	6.0%
2016	41,671	-3.6%
2017	50,732	21.7%
2018	31,539	-37.8%
2019	--	--
2020	--	--
2021	66,439	-
2022	45,695	-31.2%
2023	46,676	2.1%
2024	57,887	24.0%

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Figure 2-1: Per Capita Disposal Rates for Clallam County

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Commented [RB21]: Note: no data for 2019 and 2020.

Sources: Population data from "Estimates of Total Population for Counties, Washington State Office of Financial Management, Small Area Estimate Program (SAEP)". Weight data (in tons) from Ecology's "Solid Waste Disposal Annual Summary, Recoverable and Non-Recoverable Wastes generated in Washington state, 1994-2024"

the case in nearby counties including Jefferson, Mason, Gray Harbor, Kitsap and Island County. Another factor could be packaging trends; for example, the weight of packaging may decrease as companies search for cost saving measures.

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The rate at which solid waste is generated varies throughout the year due to seasonal differences in residential and commercial activities. Data from the Port Angeles Regional Transfer Station shows that the average amount of solid waste disposed at that facility over the past six years (2013-2022) varied from a low of 3,151 tons in February to a high of 4,150 tons in July-August (see Figure 2-2). This is a typical pattern for many areas, with the lowest amounts of wastes

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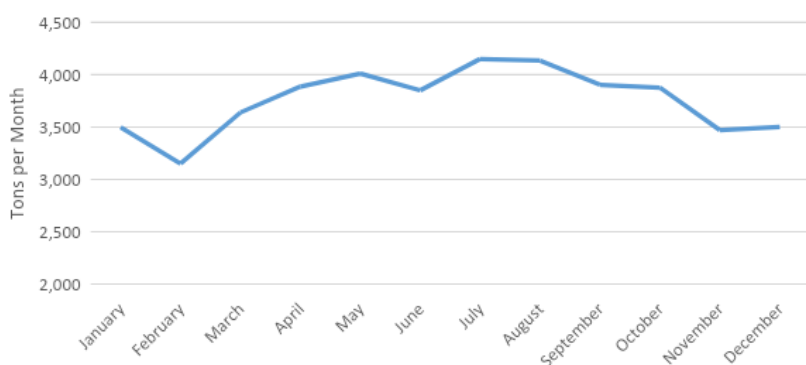
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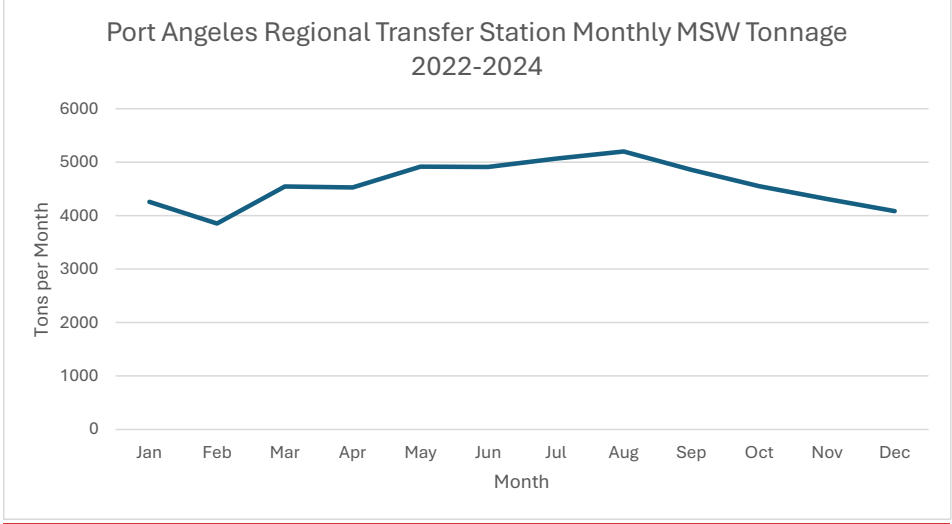
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Figure 2-2: Solid Waste, Tons per Month at RTS (6-Year Average)



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Commented [RB24R23]: Rec'd data from 2022-2025 from Bruce Dorcy. Do we need to have data from further back? Otherwise, graph completed with 2022-2025 and can be inserted.



Based on Port Angeles records for the Regional Transfer Station for the years ~~2013-2022~~ through ~~2018~~2024.

being disposed in the winter months (after the impact of the holiday season has been experienced) and then higher amounts in the summer (especially in areas with a significant amount of tourism).

Current Recycling Levels

The most recent recycling survey conducted by Ecology shows that 48,601 tons of materials were recycled in 2017 from Clallam County residences and businesses, which was higher than in 2016 but similar to 2015. Table 2-5 shows the tonnages of materials recycled for the past three years (2015-2017), and the average of those three years. These figures should be viewed with some caution, as the data is based on a survey that depends on voluntary self-reporting by the collectors and processors. The amount of cooperation and the quality of responses for this survey varies from year to year and from company to company.

Table 2-6 shows other materials that were diverted from the waste stream through activities such as energy recovery and reuse, which are not defined as recycling and so are not included in the calculation of the County's recycling rate. Although these materials are being used beneficially, these do not meet the State's definition of recycling.

The recycled and diverted figures shown in Tables 2-5 and 2-6 include an allocated portion of the "unknown tonnages" measured by Ecology's survey. In some cases, the tonnages reported by private companies for the annual recycling survey cannot be identified by source and so cannot be allocated to a specific county. Ferrous and non-ferrous metals make up the largest amount of the unallocated tonnages, and there are also significant amounts of tires, cardboard and other paper grades that were not identified by source. The "unknown tonnages" were about 11% of the total statewide amount in 2017. The generally recommended approach for dealing with the unallocated tonnages is to assign these tonnages to individual counties based on population, which is what has been done here (based on Clallam County's 1.0% share of the State's population).

The data in Table 2-5 can be combined with disposal data to calculate the recycling rate for Clallam County (see Table 2-7). Based on 48,601 tons of materials recycled in 2017 and a waste disposal amount of 50,732 tons in 2017, the recycling rate for Clallam County in 2017 was 48.9%. This figure is generally called a "recycling rate," although it also includes organics that are composted.

The data shown in Tables 2-5 and 2-6 can also be used to calculate a "recovery rate," which includes the diverted materials that are not counted as recycling. In this case, other types of waste that are not defined as MSW must also be included in the calculation (see "Other Wastes Disposed" in Table 2-7). The recovery rate for 2017 is not much different from the recycling rate (51.7% for the recovery rate versus 48.9% for the recycling rate), but the difference is much greater for the previous two years due to larger amounts of diverted materials and smaller amounts of other wastes.

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Commented [RB26R25]: Also, is this for us to update right now if the Recycling chapter isn't on us?

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Commented [RG28R25]: Update after recycling chapter is completed?

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As noted above, the recycled and recovered tonnages shown in Tables 2-5 and 2-6 are based primarily on voluntary reporting and participation in the annual survey can be sporadic. In some

Table 2-5. Recycled and Composted Quantities by Material

Material	Annual Tons			Three-Year Average
	2015	2016	2017	
Construction and Demolition (C&D) Mtl.				
Asphalt and Concrete	23,793	13,559	26,408	21,253
Gypsum	0	2	4	2
Wood	277	600	1,003	626
Other C&D	492	21	23	179
Glass				
Glass (Containers and Other)	1,153	626	733	837
Metals				
Aluminum Cans	189	72	86	116
Appliances/White Goods	0	0	387	129
Other Ferrous	6,645	6,398	8,450	7,164
Other Non-Ferrous	1,044	551	577	724
Steel (Tin) Cans	142	4	17	54
Moderate Risk Wastes				
Antifreeze	35	33	28	32
Batteries, Auto Lead Acid	252	276	239	256
Batteries, Household	3	6	3	4
Batteries (all other)	55	11	13	26
Electronics	54	25	10	30
Light Bulbs	6	4	3	5
Oil Filters	2	13	4	6
Used Oil	186	295	265	249
Organics				
Food Processing Wastes	0	0	12	4
Food Scraps	0	150	0	50
Meats, Fats, and Oils	242	221	172	212
Yard Waste	6,826	7,634	5,344	6,601
Other Organics	1,788	1,858	1,858	1,834
Paper				
Cardboard	3,964	3,015	1,466	2,815
High Grade	142	136	73	117
Mixed Paper	1,237	911	902	1,017
Newspaper	322	72	114	169
Plastic				
HDPE	57	16	11	28
LDPE	18	41	6	22
PET	76	6	21	34
Other Plastics	19	18	8	15
Other				
Tires (recycled, including baled tires)	245	204	358	269
Toner/Ink Cartridges	1	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	3	1
Total Recycled Materials	49,267	36,777	48,601	44,882

Note: All data is from the annual recycling survey conducted by Ecology.

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Commented [RG30R29]: Bruce Dorcy has this information

Commented [RB31R29]: Contacted Bruce Dorcy on April 14th

Table 2-6. Additional Recovered Materials				
Material	Annual Tons			Three-Year Average
	2015	2016	2017	
Materials used for Energy Recovery				
Landclearing Debris	49,737	23,636	0	24,458
Tires	56	77	34	56
Used Oil	43	36	3	28
Wood Waste	35,537	60,483	31,469	42,496
Reuse				
Food	0	128	0	43
Tires	41	26	24	30
Total Additional Diversion	85,413	84,385	31,530	67,109

Table 2-7. Recycling and Recovery Rates				
Material	Annual Tons			Three-Year Average
	2015	2016	2017	
MSW:				
Recycled Materials	49,267	36,777	48,601	44,882
MSW Disposed	43,222	43,637	50,732	45,864
Waste Generation (Recycled Amount + MSW Disposed)	92,489	80,414	99,333	90,745
Recycling Rate	53.3%	45.7%	48.9%	49.5%
All Wastes:				
Recycled Materials	49,267	36,777	48,601	44,882
Recovered Materials	85,413	84,385	31,530	67,109
All Diverted Materials	134,680	121,162	80,131	111,991
MSW Disposed	43,222	43,637	50,732	45,864
Other Wastes Disposed	13,120	13,935	24,202	17,086
All Wastes Disposed	56,342	57,572	74,934	62,949
Recovery Rate	70.5%	67.8%	51.7%	64.0%
Pounds per Capita:				
Population	72,650	73,410	74,240	73,433
MSW, Recycled, lb/person/yr	1,356	1,002	1,309	1,222
MSW, Disposed, lb/person/yr	1,190	1,189	1,367	1,249
MSW, Generated, lb/person/yr	2,546	2,191	2,676	2,472
All Wastes Recovered, lb/person/yr	3,708	3,301	2,159	3,050
All Wastes Disposed, lb/person/yr	1,551	1,569	2,019	1,714
All Wastes Generated, lb/person/yr	5,259	4,869	4,177	4,765

Note: All data is from annual surveys conducted by Ecology, except the population and per capita figures.
lb = pounds

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Commented [RG33R32]: Bruce Dorcy

Commented [RB34R32]: Contacted Bruce Dorcy on April 14th

cases the reports are required by solid waste facility permits and so cooperation is more assured, but much of the data is gathered from private companies, non-profit organizations and others that can simply choose not to take the time to respond to the survey. An example of this issue can be seen in the food scraps category in Table 2-5. A large amount of food scraps (150 tons) is shown for 2016 but none is shown for 2015 and 2017 because a large retailer in Clallam County only reported in 2016 and chose not to report in 2015 and 2017. This same company also recycled significant amounts of other materials. Altogether they recycled 1,445 tons in 2016, or almost 4% of the total amount of recycled materials for Clallam County in 2016. This same company reported the 128 tons of donated food shown in Table 2-6. The lack of reporting for the other two years is a problem, but it is also clearly a problem that the many tons of other food donated by other companies to local food banks is not being tracked by the survey. Another example of reporting issues can be seen in Table 2-6 for landclearing debris, which is shown as zero tons for 2017. Although this is largely the result of Nippon Paper (now McKinley Paper) temporarily shutting down their cogeneration plant, clearly landclearing debris in Clallam County was still being diverted to other uses in 2017.

There is little data available on the current levels of waste diverted by most forms of waste reduction, although a few categories of reuse are at least partially tracked (see the Reuse section in Table 2-6). If all waste reduction activities could be measured, the County's recovery rate would be significantly greater.

Data on the amounts of materials recycled (or recovered) and disposed can also be combined to determine the total amount of waste generated. Figures in Table 2-7 show the amounts of waste generated for each year, based on the amount of MSW recycled and disposed, as well as per capita waste generation figures for MSW and for all types of wastes. The use of waste generation figures is seen as a method to encourage waste reduction, by recognizing that all wastes generated must be managed in some way and so not generating wastes in the first place (through waste reduction activities) is a better approach. It should be noted, however, that this approach works better on a statewide basis, since data for smaller areas such as counties is subject to variations caused by reporting issues.

Solid Waste Composition

Data on the composition of the wastes being disposed is useful for designing solid waste handling and disposal programs. No waste composition studies have been conducted recently in Clallam County, however, as these studies are a relatively expensive endeavor. A statewide study was conducted for Ecology in 2016-2021 and this study divided the state into six Waste Generation Areas (WGA). Clallam County and Grays Harbor were the selected representatives of the West WGA; and samples of waste were taken at the Port Angeles Regional Transfer Station for this study. A breakdown of the West WGA composition is shown in Figure 2-3. The findings demonstrate that wood and other construction and demolition wastes make up the largest category of disposed waste (26.0%), followed closely by organics (22.3%) and other potentially recyclable or divertible materials (paper, 15.5%, and plastics, 10.0%).

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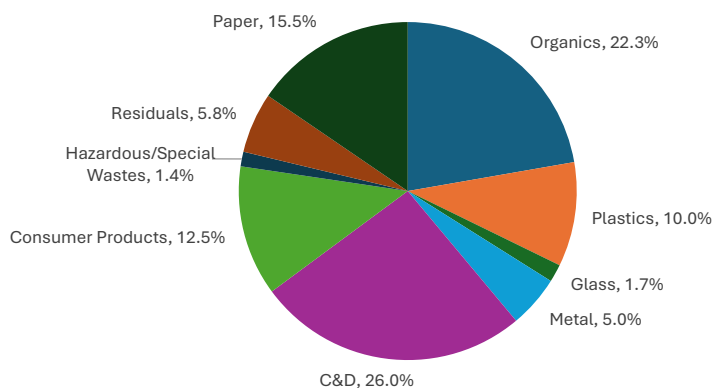
Commented [RB36]: Has there been one since this plan was published?

Commented [RG37R36]: Ask Meggan re: waste composition study

Commented [RB38R36]: Reached out April 15th

Waste composition can be expected to change in the future due to changes in consumption patterns, packaging methods, disposal habits, tourism, the economy, and other factors. These

Figure 2-3. Waste Composition for West WGA



Source: 2015 - 2016 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study, Ecology.

Commented [RG39]: 2020-2021?

changes are very difficult to predict in the long term. Furthermore, it is hoped that implementation of this Plan will affect waste composition in Clallam County by changing purchasing, consumption, and disposal practices.

Future Solid Waste Quantities

In Table 2-8, waste quantities have been projected using average per capita recycling and disposal rates (see Table 2-7) multiplied by population forecasts for the County. The amounts of diverted materials (such as wood waste burned for energy) are not included in these figures because those are not defined as recycling. Non-MSW types of solid waste are also not included

Table 2-8. Projected Solid Waste and Recycling Quantities for Clallam County					
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Population	74,707	76,847	78,683	80,123	80,928
At Average per Capita Rates					
Recycled Amounts, 1,222 pounds/person/year	45,646	46,954	48,075	48,955	49,447
Disposed Amounts, 1,124 pounds/person/year	46,692	48,029	49,177	50,077	50,580
Total Waste Generated, tons/year	92,338	94,983	97,252	99,032	100,027

Source: Based on the three-year average per capita figures shown in Table 2-7 and the population figures shown in Table 2-2.

Commented [RB40]: Dependent on pending data referenced above.

in these figures because those materials are typically handled outside of the County solid waste system, so there will not be a need to build future system capacity to manage them.

2.4. EXISTING SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

The primary solid waste and recycling facility for Clallam County is the Port Angeles Regional Transfer Station (RTS). This facility includes a transfer station for MSW, a self-haul waste receiving site, an MRW facility, a recycling drop-off center, and a composting facility that processes yard waste and biosolids. Three other transfer stations serve other parts of Clallam County, including the Blue Mountain Transfer Station (located between Sequim and Port Angeles), the Makah Transfer Station (near Neah Bay) and the West Waste Transfer Station (near Forks). These facilities are shown in Figure 2-4.

Several private operations provide important additional opportunities for recycling and/or yard waste composting, including Johnston Farm in Agnew, Around Again in Carlsborg and All Metal Recycling in Port Angeles.

2.5. CONCLUSIONS

The primary solid waste facilities in Clallam County are transfer operations that consolidate and ship wastes to other sites outside of the county. As such, the capacities of these facilities are not limited to a fixed amount, but can be affected by open hours and other operational factors. In reviewing the projected solid waste tonnages anticipated to be generated in Clallam County over the next 20 years (see Table 2-8), these facilities appear to be adequate to handle these amounts. Significant expansions in the recycling of specific materials may require additional or expanded facilities in the future.

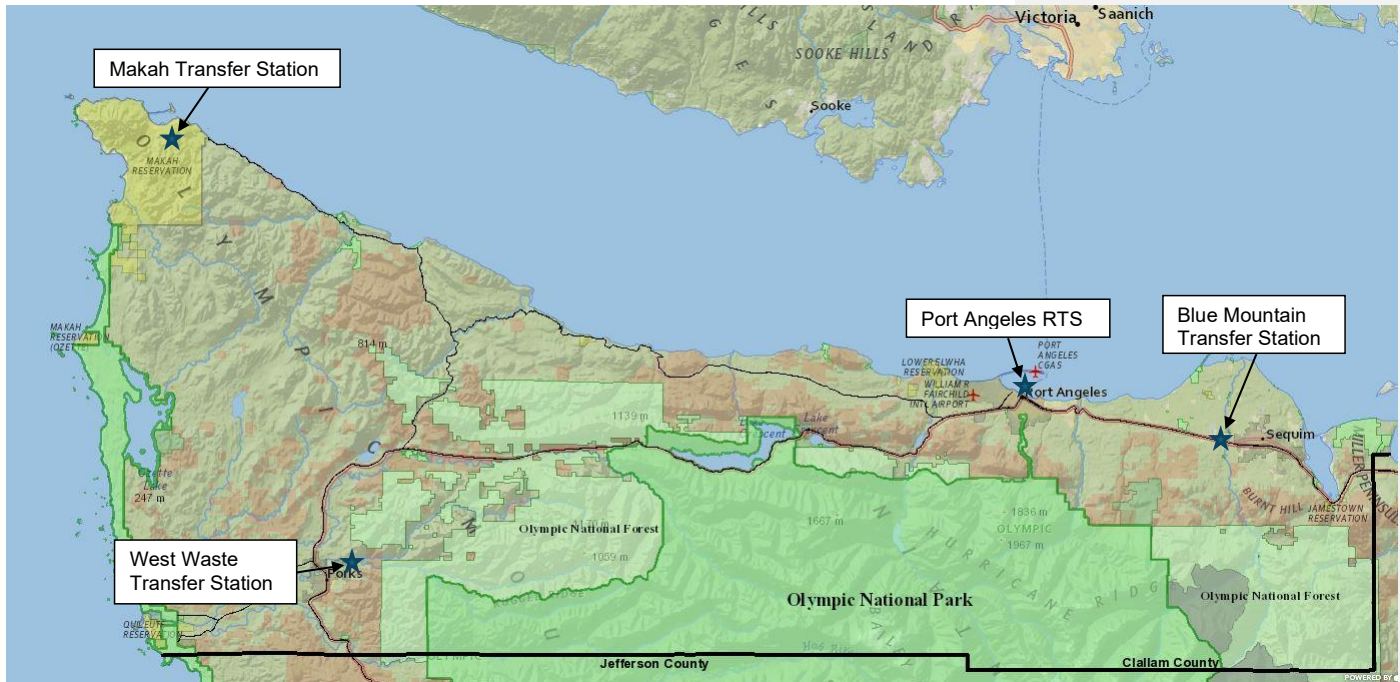
As noted previously in this chapter, Clallam County does not currently have up-to-date local waste composition data. Performing a waste composition study or similar analysis of Clallam County's waste stream would be helpful, especially if programs or facilities are proposed that depend on the composition of the waste stream. A detailed local study would cost a substantial amount (\$100,000 to \$200,000) and so is not being recommended at this time. A detailed study should be considered, however, prior to any substantial investments in Clallam County that depend on the composition of the waste stream. In addition, if grants or similar funding becomes available in the future for this type of study, Clallam County should consider using such funds to conduct a waste composition study.

A note about the 2020 pandemic and future waste quantities: The projections in Table 2-8 are based on recycling and waste quantities from 2015 to 2017. Although recycling markets were very challenging during this period, it was otherwise a relatively stable period economically and otherwise. The Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 has at least temporarily disrupted recycling and waste generation patterns, and it remains to be seen what long-term impacts it will have.

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**Figure 2-4
Location of Clallam County Solid Waste Facilities**



From Clallam County website, 2019

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

3.1. INTRODUCTION

Background for Solid Waste Collection

This chapter addresses the solid waste (garbage) collection system in Clallam County. The collection system currently consists of five entities; a municipal collection system (Port Angeles), two private collection companies (Waste Connections and West Waste), and two Tribal operations (for the Makah and Quileute Reservations, although strictly speaking the reservations are not part of the planning area for this plan).

State Regulations Concerning Waste Collection

The State authorities that govern collection activities are Ecology and the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (“UTC”). RCW 70A.205.010 also assigns responsibilities to local government for the management of solid waste handling while encouraging the use of private industry. The various laws that may apply to solid waste collection companies include:

- **Chapter 81.77 RCW, Solid Waste Collection Companies:** This law establishes the state regulatory authority for solid waste collection companies and the procedures and standards with which they must comply.
- **Chapter 35.21 RCW, Cities and Towns:** This law establishes the authority of towns and cities in regard to solid waste. Per RCW 35.21.120, “A city or town may by ordinance provide for the establishment of a system or systems of solid waste handling for the entire city or town or for portions thereof. A city or town may provide for solid waste handling by or under the direction of officials and employees of the city or town or may award contracts for any service related to solid waste handling.”
- **Chapter 36.58 RCW, Solid Waste Disposal, and 36.58A RCW, Solid Waste Collection Districts:** Chapter 36.58A RCW authorizes counties to form a collection district that would enable the adoption of mandatory waste collection. Chapter 36.58 RCW primarily addresses disposal activities, including the ability to form a solid waste disposal district, but one section (RCW 36.58.045) authorizes counties to “impose a fee upon ... a solid waste collection company” to fund compliance with a solid waste management plan.
- **Chapter 480-70 WAC, Rules for Solid Waste and/or Refuse Collection Companies:** This chapter establishes standards for public safety, fair practices, reasonable charges, nondiscriminatory application of rates, adequate and dependable service, consumer protection, and compliance for solid waste collection companies.

Commented [RB1]: These appear to be up to date

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

In 1961, State law established exclusive territories for solid waste collection in order to ensure that everyone has access to garbage collection service and to limit the number of

garbage trucks operating in each area. Solid waste collection companies must be issued a “certificate” that allows them to collect specific types of waste in specific areas. The UTC is responsible for issuing these certificates and further supervises and regulates waste collection companies by:

- Fixing and altering rates, charges, classifications, rules and regulations.
- Regulating the accounts, service, and safety of operations.
- Requiring the filing of annual reports and other reports and data.
- Supervising and regulating such persons or companies in all other matters affecting the relationship between them and the public which they serve.
- Requiring compliance with local solid waste management plans and related implementation ordinances.
- Requiring certificate holders to use rate structures and billing systems consistent with the solid waste management priorities and the minimum levels of solid waste collection and recycling services pursuant to local comprehensive solid waste management plans.

The UTC also regulates energy companies (electrical and natural gas utilities), private water companies, telecommunications, and other transportation companies (such as commercial ferries, pipelines, and railroads). More information can be found at UTC’s website (www.utc.wa.gov/).

Commented [RB2]: Confirmed that this is still current.

Waste Collection Options for Cities

Four forms of collection services are allowed by State law in the cities and towns:

- **Municipal:** This approach utilizes municipal employees and equipment to collect waste. Port Angeles uses this approach.
- **Contracted:** Incorporated cities and towns may elect to contract with private companies for waste and recycling collection. Services provided by the contractor and regulated by the jurisdiction need to comply with Chapter 70A.205 RCW (Washington State Solid Waste Management program). Forks and Sequim use this approach.
- **Certificated:** With this collection method, cities are not actively involved in garbage collection. Instead, it allows the UTC-certificated hauler to provide service under UTC regulation (and at rates approved by the UTC). None of the cities in Clallam County use this approach currently.
- **Licensed collection:** This method applies to municipalities that require private collectors to have both a city-issued license as well as a UTC certificate. This approach gives the municipality limited control over collection services, and allows cities to require that important services be provided. For instance, some cities in the past have used this method to require collection companies to pick up Christmas trees, provide a semiannual residential cleanup, or provide free service to public buildings and facilities.

Local Regulations Concerning Waste Collection

Garbage collection service is mandatory in Port Angeles and Sequim, as designated in their municipal codes. Residential recycling is included but participation is not mandatory. Additional provisions for garbage collection addressed in these codes include collection

rates, unlawful disposal of prohibited materials, container requirements and other related regulations. Garbage collection service is not mandatory in Forks or other parts of the county.

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Port Angeles: Port Angeles’s municipal code addresses the creation of the Solid Waste Utility for the purpose of implementing the solid waste regulations within the Public Works and Utilities (Chapter 13.52) and addresses the requirements for garbage collection, including rates (Chapter 13.54).

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Sequim: Chapter 8.08 of Sequim’s municipal code addresses solid waste collection. This chapter focuses on the maintenance of health and sanitation, and the removal and disposal of garbage.

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Local Utility Taxes: Cities and towns are allowed to assess a utility tax on waste collection services within their boundaries. Forks assesses a 6% tax on garbage collection services conducted in the city, Sequim assesses an 8% tax on garbage collection services, and Port Angeles assesses a 10% tax on private solid waste services conducted in their city.

Commented [RB3]: Are these still the same?

Federal Regulation: The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requires that federal facilities comply with substantive and procedural laws and regulations of state and local governments. Thus, military installations and federal agencies must operate in a manner consistent with local solid waste management activities and policies.

Goals for Waste Collection

Four of the goals for this plan are applicable to waste collection:

Commented [RB4]: Do we still have the same goals?

- Encourage public-private partnerships.
- Involve the expertise of private industry wherever those capabilities are available.
- Provide guidelines for an equitable balance between convenience, expense, climate impact, environmental quality, and public health and welfare.
- Encourage cooperative and coordinated efforts among government agencies, private companies and the public to achieve effective management of solid waste.

3.2. EXISTING SOLID WASTE COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

There are two private service providers, one municipal operation, and two Tribal operations in Clallam County. They provide residential and commercial waste collection activities under a variety of rate structures, regulatory ordinances, and collection contracts. These operations include the City of Port Angeles, Makah Tribal Solid Waste Collections, Waste Connections (under the names of DM Disposal and Murrey’s Olympic Disposal), the Quileute Tribal Council, and West Waste & Recycling. The City of Port Angeles, the Makah Tribal Solid Waste Collections, and the Quileute Tribal Council provide collection services within their respective jurisdictions. Waste Connections provides garbage collection services in the City of Sequim. West Waste & Recycling provides garbage collection services in the City of Forks. Waste Connections and West Waste have contracts to collect waste from various businesses and agencies and are certificated to collect waste in the unincorporated areas of Clallam County. The collection service providers, their mailing

addresses and the current population density for each service area are shown in Table 3-1, and the service areas for the two private haulers are shown in Figure 3-1.

Table 3-1. Waste Collection Service Providers in Clallam County

Service Provider	Address	Population Served (2019/2025) ¹	Land Area (square miles)	Density (people per square mile) ³
City of Port Angeles	321 East 5th Street, Port Angeles, WA, 98362	19,620 20,440	10.5	1,870 1,947
Waste Connections	970 Carlsborg Road, Sequim, WA, 98382	50,854 51,995	1,669	303 31.15
West Waste & Recycling	272 La Push Road, Forks, WA, 98331	NA	NA	NA
Makah Tribe	PO Box 115, Neah Bay, WA, 98357	1,437	46.9	31
Quileute Tribe	PO Box 279, La Push, WA, 98350	467	1.6	292
Totals		76,010 78,650	1,738	444 5.25

Commented [RB5]: I am assuming these land areas remain the same

Commented [RB6]: How do we want to round this?

Notes: All figures are estimates for the year ~~2019~~2025.

1. Population data is from the Office of Financial Management (OFM) April 1, 2019 Population of Cities, Towns and Counties and OFM Estimates of Total Population for American Indian Areas for the populations of the Makah and Quileute Tribes. Figures for Waste Connections are based on the difference between the county total (76,010 people) minus the population of Port Angeles, Forks, and the Makah and Quileute Reservations. Figures are not available for the West Waste service area.
2. From the Office of Financial Management. Figures for Waste Connections are based on the difference between the county total (1,738 square miles) minus the land area of Port Angeles, Forks, and the Makah and Quileute Reservations. Figures are not available for the West Waste service area.
3. Density figures are calculated from the population and land area figures.

Commented [RB7]: Currently assuming this is "Tribal Population Subtotal" of "Unincorporated Areas" in Table 2-1 in Chapter 2

Rate structures in the cities of Port Angeles and Sequim include recycling services in the residential garbage fees. Volume based incentives are present in the form of every-other week (EOW) and monthly collection options for some operations. Commercial collection fees also vary with frequency and container size; commercial recycling fees vary with collection operators. A sampling of current rates charged for collection and disposal services is shown in Table 3-2. Rates for non-residential service levels are for once-weekly service. Rates for temporary non-residential containers may differ from the rates shown in Table 3-2. Also not shown are rates for larger containers (roll-offs and stationary compactors). Charges for roll-offs and stationary compactors are based on rental fees for

the container plus a hauling fee and a disposal fee for the actual amount (by weight) of garbage in the container each time it is emptied.

Figure 3-1. Clallam County Solid Waste Collection Service Areas

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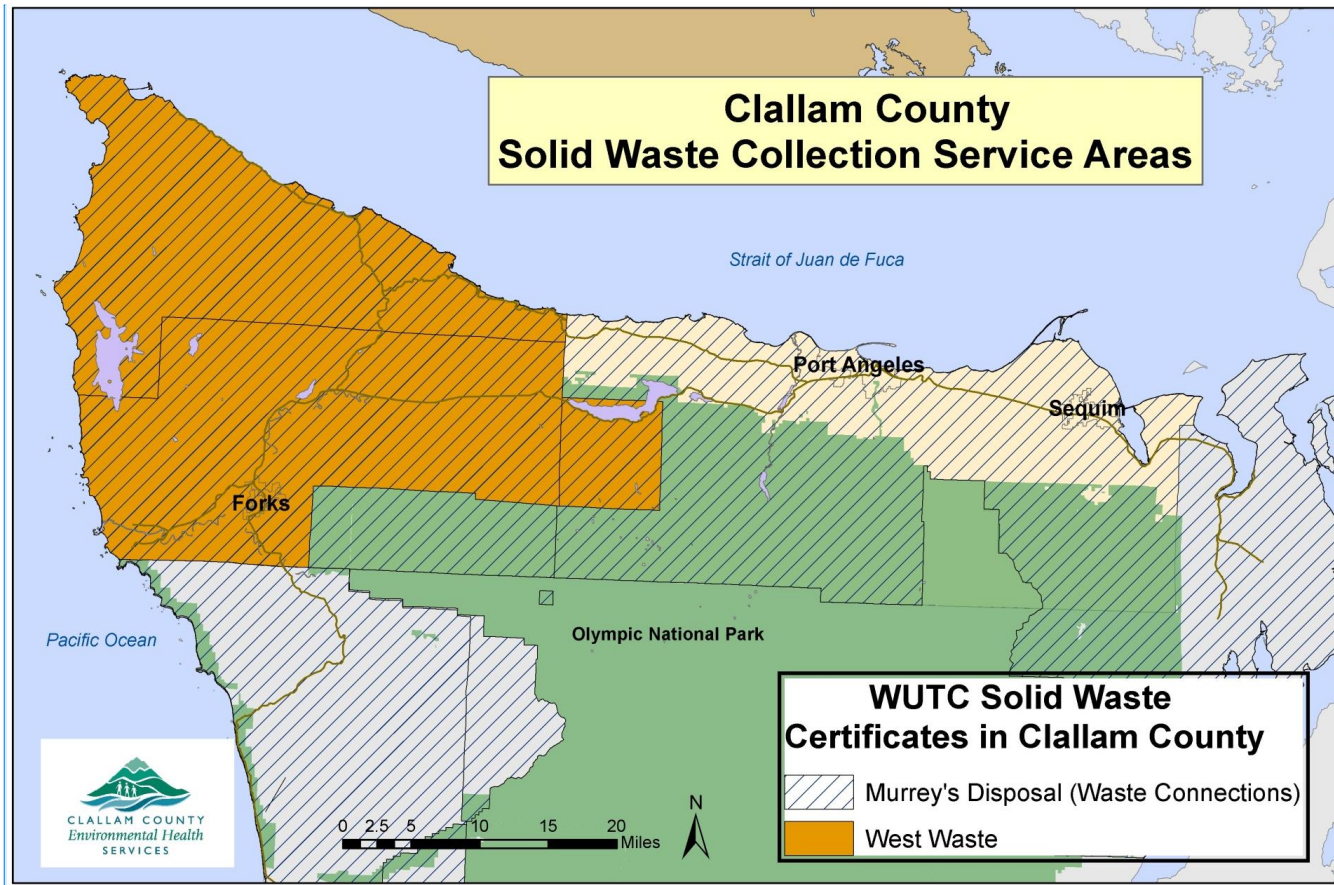


Table 3-2. Waste Collection Rates in Clallam County

Commented [RG9]: CoPA - Bruce Dorey

Service Level	City of Port Angeles	City of Sequim	Waste Conn, Clallam Co.	City of Forks	West Waste, Clallam Co.
Residential					
Weekly collection					
Mini-can (20 gallon)	NA	\$25.36	\$17.36	NA	\$15.07
One 32-gallon can	NA	NA	\$22.66	\$19.40	\$18.34
Two 32-gallon cans	NA	NA	\$34.70	\$29.49	\$27.87
Three 32-gallon cans	NA	NA	\$47.70	\$39.02	\$36.89
One 35-gallon cart	NA	\$34.49	\$25.15	NA	NA
One 64 gallon cart	NA	\$39.18	\$32.80	NA	NA
One 90- or 96-gallon cart	\$39.97	\$48.58	\$42.68	NA	NA
Two 90- or 96-gallon carts	\$79.94	NA	NA	NA	NA
Biweekly collection					
One 32-gallon can	NA	NA	\$13.09	\$10.72	\$10.14
One 35-gallon cart	NA	\$21.53	\$14.51	NA	NA
One 64-gallon cart or 2 cans	NA	\$30.09	\$18.79	NA	\$14.30
One 90- or 96-gallon cart	\$26.74	\$36.47	\$24.42	NA	NA
Monthly collection (one can)	NA	NA	\$7.75	NA	\$6.46
Biweekly recycling	Included	Included	\$11.23	NA	NA
Biweekly yard waste	\$8.85	\$11.18	NA	NA	NA
Non-Residential (Commercial)					
Weekly collection					
One 96-gallon cart	\$37.88	NA	NA	NA	NA
One 300-gallon container	\$97.61	NA	NA	NA	NA
One yard dumpster	NA	NA	\$97.01	\$76.17	\$72.00
One and ½ yard dumpster	NA	\$147.50	\$138.67	\$106.60	\$100.77
Two yard dumpster	NA	\$188.16	\$191.54	\$150.67	\$142.43
Three yard dumpster	NA	\$275.51	NA	NA	NA

Notes: 1. Biweekly means every-other week.

NA = not applicable, service level is not provided.

Rates are effective as of January 1, 2020, and include the State 3.6% Refuse Tax and local utility taxes.

Many residents and businesses haul their own waste (“self-haul”) to waste facilities. In Clallam County, self-haul customers can bring wastes to the facilities located in Port Angeles, near Sequim Blue Mountain, Forks, and the Makah Reservation (see next chapter 4 for more details). Almost three-quarters of the waste generated within the planning area is collected by the three haulers (74.5%) and the rest is self-hauled (25.5%).

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City of Port Angeles Solid Waste Utility

The City of Port Angeles Solid Waste Utility collects garbage from over 7,400 residential customers and 1,500 commercial customers using semi-automated trucks. Residential customers have a choice of weekly or every-other week garbage, collected in 90-gallon

containers. Additional containers can be provided for a fee equal to the charge for the first container. Residential containers are labeled to show the materials that are not acceptable in the city's waste collection system (such as yard waste, sod, etc.).

An every-other week curbside recycling service is provided to residential customers at no extra charge in Port Angeles, but residents must request the service. [This service is provided by Waste Connections through a contract with the City of Port Angeles.](#) The curbside recycling service uses a 90-gallon container, and no extra containers are provided. In 2019, 84% of residential customers requested the recycling service. Every-other week yard waste service is provided for an extra fee, and 40% of the residents subscribe to this service. Residents can request additional yard waste containers for a fee.

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Commercial customers may receive collection service one to six days per week. Cardboard recycling service is provided to commercial customers and is included in the solid waste fee. Additional recycling (for bottles, cans, paper, etc.) can be contracted directly with [Waste Connections the City of Port Angeles](#) for an extra fee. Upon approval, commercial customers may self-haul directly to the transfer station, or contract with [Waste Connections the City of Port Angeles](#) if their waste volume and/or weight exceeds the capacity of the city's mechanized garbage collection system.

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City of Sequim

Garbage collection is mandatory for residents in the City of Sequim. The city currently contracts with Waste Connections ([dba Murrey's Disposal Company](#)) for these services. Sequim residents receive weekly or every-other week garbage service and every-other week curbside recycling service. Residents can use 20, 35, 64, or 96-gallon garbage containers, with the collection fee varying accordingly, and recycling is included in the collection fee. Yard waste service is provided for an extra fee upon request.

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Commercial customers can use 1-1/2, 2, 3, 4 or 6 cubic yard dumpsters, with the collection fee varying accordingly. Commercial collection varies from 1 to 5 times per week, depending on customer need. Commercial recycling is an optional service. Waste Connections transports solid waste collected in Sequim to the Regional Transfer Station as specified in the 2007 ILA (see Appendix A).

City of Forks

Garbage collection is optional for residents in the City of Forks. The city currently contracts with West Waste for these services. Recycling and yard waste services are not available. West Waste brings the solid waste collected in Forks to their transfer station.

Makah Tribal Solid Waste Collections

Makah Tribal Solid Waste Collections provides collection service in Neah Bay and other parts of the Makah Nation's Reservation, located on the northwest tip of the county. This tribal entity replaced Gary's Disposal, which provided service to this area until 2011.

Garbage collection service is provided for Tribal members and institutions at no charge. Non-tribal members and businesses can opt in to this service for a fee of \$28.00 per pickup for a two-yard container. Residential service is provided with a 2.5 ton rear-loading truck. Garbage is hauled to the Makah Transfer Station.

Tribal members can choose to participate in a voluntary curbside recycling service. In addition, tribal and non-tribal members, commercial businesses and visitors can bring commingled recyclables to two drop-off locations. The garbage and recyclables are taken by Waste Connections to the RTS or a recycling transfer operation near RTS.

Other Tribal Nation Collections

The Quileute Tribal Council provides garbage collection services for the residents of the Quileute Nation Reservation, located on the Pacific Coast, through the Quileute Nation Public Works Department. The garbage is brought to West Waste’s Transfer Station and then exported to the Roosevelt Landfill for disposal.

The other two reservations are the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe Reservation (located on the Strait of Juan de Fuca west of Port Angeles), and the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe Reservation (located along the south end of Sequim Bay). Solid waste collection and disposal services for these reservations are provided as part of the regular solid waste management system in Clallam County.

Waste Connections, Inc.

Waste Connections has a fleet of trucks with various capacities and capabilities that are used in Clallam County. The fleet includes rear packer trucks and front-end loaders, trucks that can handle dumpsters that are one to six cubic yards, and tilt frame (roll-off) trucks for hauling drop boxes with capacities of 10, 20, 25, 30, 40 and 53 cubic yards.

Waste Connections has contracts to provide garbage collection services for Olympic National Park and Sequim Bay State Park, and is certificated by the UTC to collect solid waste throughout Clallam County. The UTC certificate (Certificate G-9) grants Waste Connections the authority to offer waste collection services to residents and businesses in the unincorporated areas of the county. Waste Connections also offers every-other week curbside recycling service in this area, and the cost for that is discounted for residents who are also garbage customers (with taxes, the cost for curbside recycling for garbage customers was \$9.85 per month in 2020 versus \$11.23 for recycling alone). This certificate overlaps with West Waste’s service area, which also has a certificate to collect garbage in the unincorporated areas west of Lake Crescent.

West Waste & Recycling

West Waste & Recycling has a contract with the City of Forks to collect garbage on a non-mandatory basis from homes and businesses in that city (i.e., homes and businesses choose whether to subscribe to the collection service). West Waste & Recycling also has contracts with Clallam County Parks and the Coast Guard Station at Neah Bay, and has a UTC certificate (Certificate G-251) to collect garbage from homes and businesses in the

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unincorporated areas of Clallam County west of Lake Crescent. This certificated area overlaps with the certificated area for Waste Connections.

3.3. SOLID WASTE COLLECTION PLANNING ISSUES

This section discusses management issues associated with collection of municipal solid waste.

Current and Future Capacity

The current collection system does a good job of collecting and removing solid wastes generated by the residents and businesses in Clallam County. Future waste quantities have been estimated (see Table 2-8), and the existing collection system is anticipated to be able to handle the projected increase. There is, however, a significant problem with illegal dumping in the national parks and other areas of Clallam County (illegal dumping is addressed in greater detail in Chapter 10).

Commented [RG11]: Eli Owens?

Education and Outreach

Clallam County residents and businesses are lacking easy access to information about rates for various services and different service levels. Better access to such information would help inform appropriate decisions about garbage and recycling services.

Commented [RG12]: Is this still accurate?

Incentive Rates

Some areas use incentive rates, where residential garbage collection fees are reduced for customers that agree to recycle. An additional incentive for recycling could be provided in Clallam County through the wider use of these rates.

3.4. ALTERNATIVE METHODS FOR SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

The following alternatives were considered for new or expanded waste collection activities. The listing of an alternative in this section does not mean that it is considered feasible or desirable, nor that it is recommended (see Section 3.5 for waste collection recommendations). In addition, the alternatives are not listed in order of priority.

Service Level Ordinance

The adoption of a service level ordinance by the County could be a method to implement specific programs or services in the unincorporated areas, areas that normally the County would have little control over (barring a collection district or another special mechanism). Collection rates and services in the cities (Forks, Port Angeles and Sequim) are determined by city ordinances and contracts. Collection rates and services in the unincorporated areas are set by the UTC based on financial and other data submitted by the waste collection companies. The County could not dictate specific rates, but could require (through a service level ordinance) that single-family and multi-family customers receive services such as:

- Bundling curbside recycling or yard waste collection services with garbage collection service.
- Implementing rate structures in the unincorporated areas of the county, such as incentive

rates where garbage collection fees are reduced if a customer commits to recycle.

- Providing every-other week waste collection service (although most areas already have this available as an option).

Any service level ordinance would only apply in the cities if the cities agreed to that, in which case a service level ordinance could establish different levels of service for incorporated and unincorporated areas, and could also separately address services in unincorporated areas that are in urban growth areas.

Mandatory Garbage Collection

Another alternative for waste collection in Clallam County is mandatory collection. Currently about 36% of the county's population resides in areas where collection service is mandatory (Port Angeles and Sequim), and the remainder is in areas where it is voluntary.

Instituting mandatory or "universal" garbage collection throughout all of Clallam County could provide benefits such as a reduction in illegal dumping; a reduced need for enforcement of illegal dumping, littering, and other laws; a greater ability to provide curbside recycling programs (assuming a combination of recycling services with garbage removal); and increasing recycling rates. Drawbacks for this approach could include providing a disincentive for those who are actively trying to reduce wastes and the general unpopularity of mandatory programs, especially during the initial implementation. The cost of garbage collection is sometimes viewed as a problem for low-income households, leading to consideration of discounts for low-income households. This approach leads to even higher costs for other customers, however, as the other customers would then need to make up for the resulting loss of revenue created by the low-income discount.

Mandatory collection in unincorporated areas could be provided through a solid waste collection district. State law (Chapter 36.58A RCW) enables a county to establish such a district. The concept of a solid waste district is discussed in greater detail in Chapter 10.

Better Information for Collection Service Requirements

A limited amount of information is currently being distributed to residents and businesses as to which materials should be recycled and which materials should be brought to disposal sites. While more information in these areas would be helpful, one of the largest gaps at this point is information about materials that should not be placed into garbage containers. Subscribers to garbage services cannot be expected to participate correctly in a system if they do not have the knowledge on how to do that. A variety of methods could be used to inform garbage subscribers, but one of the more effective methods would be labels placed on the garbage containers for both residential and commercial customers. These labels could be imprinted into containers (for plastic carts) or could be in the form of a large sticker that is placed on the container. This sticker could potentially be placed on the lid, on the underside of the lid, or on the side of a dumpster or roll-off. This type of sticker would fade after a few years and so would need to be replaced periodically, but this would also allow the opportunity to update the information. New containers that are distributed could be labeled immediately, and existing containers could be labeled over

the period of a year or two. There would be about 9,000 containers that would need labels in the City of Port Angeles, 4,500 in the City of Sequim, 1,500 in the City of Forks, and an additional 11,500 containers in the unincorporated areas.

3.5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

The following recommendations are made for changes in the solid waste collection system:

- WC1) Consider a service level ordinance for Clallam County that requires that curbside recycling services be provided for garbage collection customers.
- WC2) Clallam County should further investigate the impacts of instituting universal collection service throughout the county.
- WC3) All residential and commercial garbage containers should be labeled to list unacceptable materials.

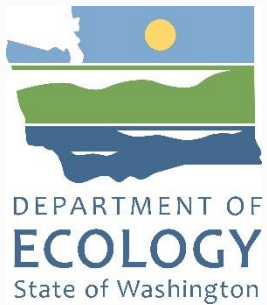
Table 11-1 identifies the responsible implementing agency and the preliminary implementation schedule for each of these recommendations.

Commented [RB13]: 26 July 2023—interesting ideas for incentivizing recycling, such as a punchcard when people bring recycling to center. Also discussed was that recycling is effectively already paid for, the issue is just getting people to participate. Discussion around whether we remind people they already pay for it? Or more focus on creative incentivizing?

Commented [RB14]: Deemed unfeasible in 26 July 2023 mtg as there are a lot of rural constituents and it would be more expensive to come out to them. This has a lot of overlap with WC1 because of geographic constraints. Related to these two, suggestion to have collection for recycling and compost at larger waste producers such as business and restaurants. My question is how does quality control compare between individuals bringing recycling to collection facility and bringing to businesses that then have their stuff collected? What if we further hybridize between business serving as collection points and transport to main collection point?

Commented [RB15]: Labels already on waste bins, though they do need to be replaced occasionally. Bins are also color-coded depending on what they are for (ex brown for yard waste, blue for recycling)

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Clallam County Plan Update Guidance

Lacy Kooiman, Department of Ecology

October 29, 2025

Clallam County's Current Plan

- Combined Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.
- Need to update both plans. It was decided that for a combined plan to be current, both plans must be updated.
- Began January 1, 2021, and ends December 31, 2026.
- The goal is to have the plan updated by January 1, 2027.

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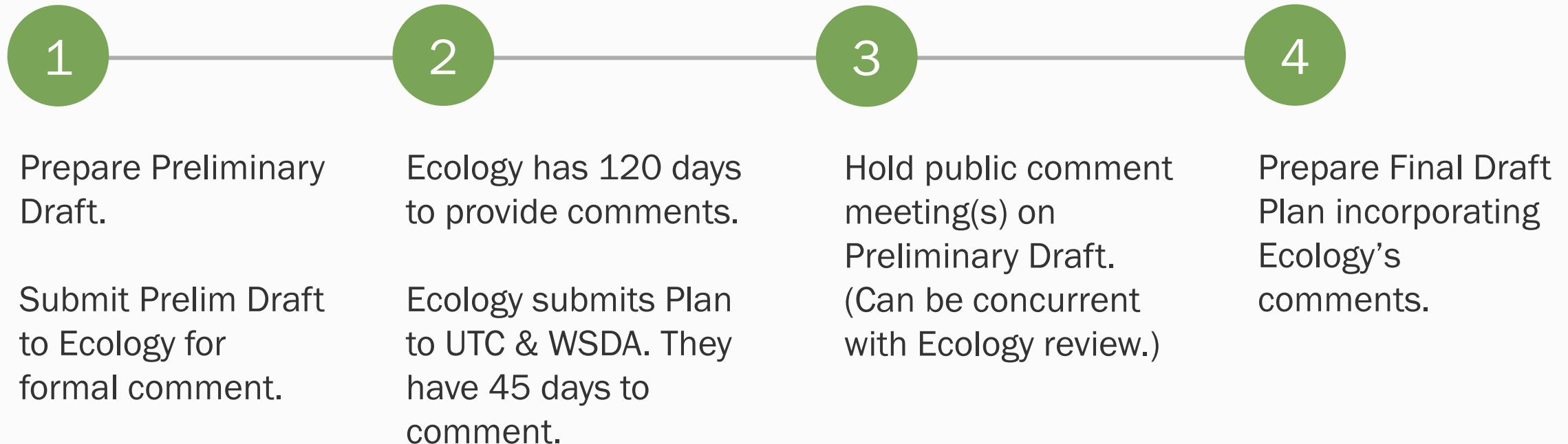
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Starting the Plan Update

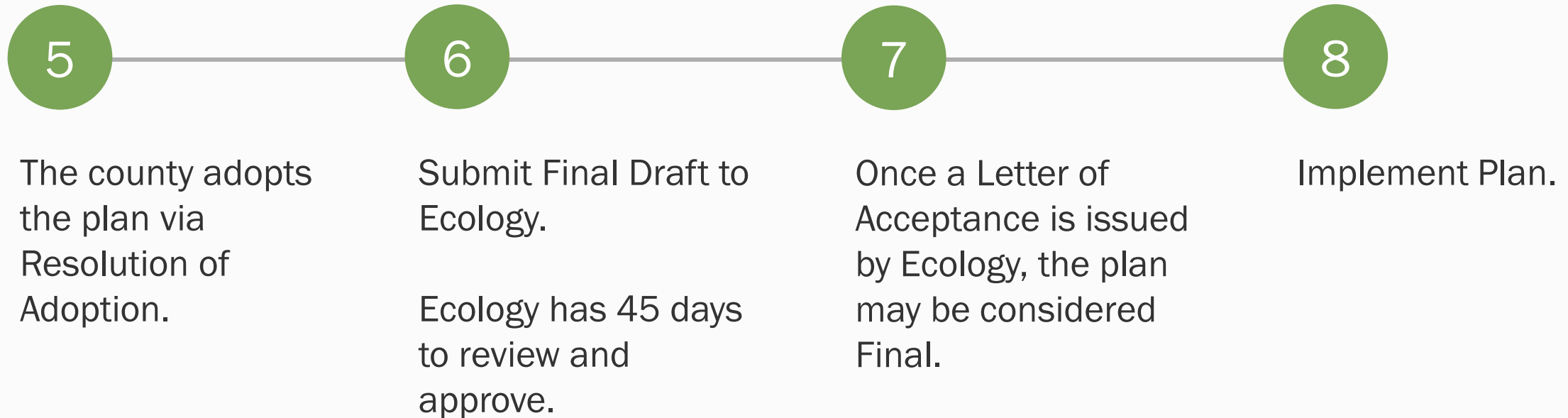
- Coordinate with the local SWAC, Ecology, elected officials, and other interested parties, such as haulers, tribes, recyclers, and various other businesses and individuals not on the SWAC
- Define the planning area
- Develop interlocal agreements
- Clearly identify responsibilities (or lack thereof) of participating municipalities



General Planning Timeline



General Planning Timeline cont'd.



Appendix K: Checklist of Required Planning Elements

- RCW 70A.205.045
- Found in [Appendix K](#) of current 2010 Planning Guidelines
- Checklist includes items, such as:
 - Six year capital and acquisition projection
 - List of designated recyclables
 - Description of markets for recyclables
 - Waste reduction and source separation strategies
 - 20-year solid waste handling projection (facility needs)

CROP

- In 2021, jurisdictions with a population of more than 25,000 were required to include a Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP) in their Solid Waste Management Plan. Most were done separately to meet the 2021 deadline but now CROP needs to be integrated into their plan. The key is that it's updated and truly a part of the new Plan.
- CROP requirements are listed in [RCW 70A.205.045](#).
- Here is [Ecology's CROP Guide](#).

Organics Management Law Requirements

ALL counties amending or revising their SWMPs must do these aspects of RCW 70A.205.040(3):

- Identify priority areas to locate new organic management facilities.
- Identify the capacity needed to meet statewide goals (and communicate it to your planning dept.)
- Consider the transition to RCW 70A.205.540 (ORCAs). For this, even if you have no Organics Recycling Collection Areas (ORCAs), you'll need to reflect on that.

Organics Management Law Requirements

- Clallam County is not subject to the Organics Recycling Collection Areas (ORCA) requirements, though when Port Angeles (PA) population reaches 25,000, PA will be required to comply with [ORCA](#).
- Clallam County doesn't have a Business Organics Management Areas (BOMA), so businesses are not subject to the BOMA requirements. The map changes July 1st based on facility capacity and service provision. We suggest checking in annually with the [BOMA map](#).
- Compost Procurement Ordinances (CPOs) are required for Port Angeles, Sequim, and Clallam County. Forks is exempt and unincorporated isn't required.
- OM Laws Guidelines and template language are available on BOX.
- For specific organics questions, reach out to organics@ecy.wa.gov.

General Recommendations from Ecology

- Executive Summary
- Glossary of Terms
- Acronyms and Abbreviations
- Relationship to other Plans
- Periodic Plan check-up in your Implementation Plan
 - Annual SWAC review
 - [Plan Check-Up Guidance/Checklist available](#)



General Recommendations from Ecology

Vision and Goals

- Climate
- Sustainability
- Equity

Regional Approach

- Aligning programs within the same region to cut costs and help the public.



EJ-Specific Recommendations

- Equity and environmental justice considerations
 - Accessibility / Plain Talk
 - WA Health Disparities Map
- Early collaboration and inclusion of tribes in Clallam County – ([Guidance and example language](#) available from Ecology)

Ecology Data Resources

- 2023 Waste Generation Data
- 2020-2021 WA State Waste Characterization Study
- 2021 State Solid & Hazardous Waste Plan
- Use Food Well Washington Plan
- Local Recycling Program Survey (on BOX)
- Haz Waste Inventory data



Role of the SWAC

Chapter 70A.205 RCW

Section Authorizing SWACs: [70A.205.110](#)

“(3) Each county shall establish a local solid waste advisory committee to assist in the development of programs and policies concerning solid waste handling and disposal and to review and comment upon proposed rules, policies, or ordinances prior to their adoption. Such committees shall consist of a minimum of nine members and shall represent a balance of interests including, but not limited to, citizens, public interest groups, business, the waste management industry, agriculture, and local elected public officials. The members shall be appointed by the county legislative authority. A county or city shall not apply for funds from the state and local improvements revolving account, Waste Disposal Facilities, 1980, under RCW [43.83.350](#), for the preparation, update, or major amendment of a comprehensive solid waste management plan unless the plan or revision has been prepared with the active assistance and participation of a local solid waste advisory committee.”

Hazardous Waste Management Plan

Hazardous Waste Guidelines and Checklist (new July 2025)

We have the final draft of both the [HW Guidelines](#) and the [HW Checklist](#) available for use. These will be included in the full Solid and Hazardous Waste Guidelines when published but can be used now as we develop the remainder of the guidelines.

“Hazardous Waste Inventory” Data from Ecology

The inventory of existing generators of hazardous waste and facilities managing hazardous waste within a jurisdiction is to be provided by Ecology, per [RCW 70A.300.350\(1\)\(c\)](#). That data is now available in this folder of [Hazardous Waste Data](#) and updated every September to reflect the prior year's data.

Ecology Resources

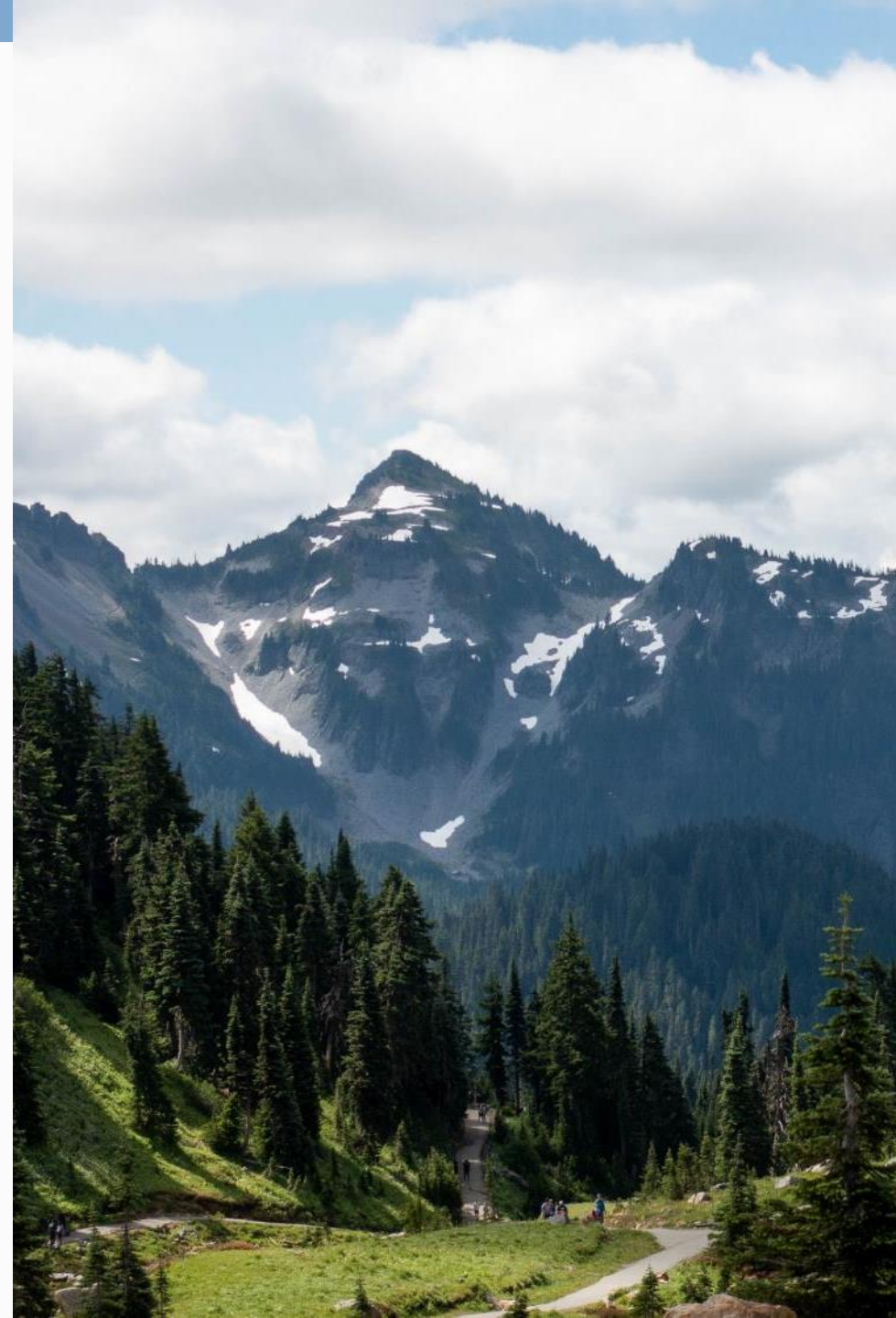
Box Library has a ton of resources:

- Sample Designated Recyclables Lists
- Interlocal Agreement Examples
- Education and Outreach Program Examples
- Resolutions of Adoption Examples
- Planning for Sea Level Rise
- Environmental Justice Language Examples
- All approved Plans in one central location
- Organics Management related guidance



Role of Ecology Planner

- Provide technical assistance.
- Ensure Plan meets requirements of the Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Guidelines, and RCW.
- Comment on Plan as developed through informal review.





Thank you!

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Appendix K: Checklist of Required Planning Elements for a SW Plan

- Detailed inventory of all solid waste handling facilities
- Description of any deficiencies in the handling of solid waste
- 20-year solid waste handling projection (facility needs)
- Meets the minimum functional standards for solid waste handling in Washington State
- Relationship to other plans is addressed
- Six-year capital and acquisition projection
- Financing plan for capital and operational costs for the proposed programs
- A permitting and enforcement program is clearly defined
- Current inventory of all solid waste collection programs (G-certificated and City- operated) including population densities served, address and name of all G-certificated haulers and projected solid waste collection needs for the next six years
- Waste Reduction Strategies
- Source Separation Strategies
- Inventory of recycling programs
- Current and projected recovery rates through the current and proposed recycling programs
- Programs to monitor commercial and industrial recycling where there is sufficient density to sustain a program
- A waste reduction and recycling outreach and education program.
- Recycling strategies, a discussion on existing markets, characterization of the waste stream and a description of existing programs and deficiencies
- Programs to assist the public and private with recycling and an implementation schedule for those programs.
- A list of designated recyclables
- A WUTC cost assessment questionnaire
- SEPA checklist and necessary SEPA documents
- Evidence of SWAC participation (SWAC meeting minutes, signed roster, etc.) Interlocal agreement(s)
- Resolution(s) of adoption (*final draft only*) Recommended items: A locally-defined amendment process
- A contingency plan for the list of designated recyclables in the case markets collapse, and a process to easily modify the list of designated recyclables.
- A discussion of how the plan supports the state's solid waste management plan and solid waste priorities.
- SWAC bylaws included as an appendix.

Solid Waste Management Plan Revision Resources from the [Starting an Update Presentation](#)

General Plan Update Timeline

1. Prepare Preliminary Draft and submit to Ecology for formal comment. Review Preliminary Draft Plan with SWAC.
2. Ecology has 120 days to comment. Ecology submits Plan to UTC and WSDA, and they have 45 days to comment.
3. Hold public comment meeting(s) on Preliminary Draft (can be concurrent with Ecology review).
4. Prepare Final Draft Plan. Review Final Draft Plan with SWAC.
5. Local jurisdictions adopt Final Draft via Resolution of Adoption from all participating cities, other entities (if required), and County Council.
6. Submit Final Draft to Ecology. Ecology has 45 days to review and approve.
7. Once a Letter of Acceptance is issued by Ecology, the plan may be considered Final.
8. Implement Plan. Conduct periodic Plan check-ups with SWAC.

Role of SWAC

See [RCW 70A.205.110](#)

- Communicate with your community.
- Provide the public with adequate notice of SWAC meetings and post meeting minutes.
- Provide informed advice to the county (or city).

Role of Ecology Planner

- Comment on Plan as developed through informal review.
- Assist in researching alternatives/provide technical assistance.
- Ensure Plan meets requirements of the Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Guidelines, and RCW.
- Liaison to UTC and WSDA.

Checklist of Required Planning Elements

See [RCW 70A.205.045](#) and [Appendix K of Planning Guidelines](#) for most required elements:

- Six-year capital and acquisition projection
- List of designated recyclables
- Description of markets for recyclables
- Waste reduction and source separation strategies
- 20-year solid waste handling projection (facility needs)
- [Organics Management](#)
 - Organics Materials Management Facility Siting and Volumetric Need
 - Organic Recovery Collection Areas (ORCAs; if applicable to planning area)
 - Strategies to inform residents about the value of compost and how your planning area uses compost in its operations. ([CPOs](#); if 25,000 or more residents)

General Recommendations from Ecology:

- Include:
 - Executive Summary
 - Glossary of Terms
 - Acronyms and Abbreviations List
 - Vision and Goals (based on planning area goals, WA State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan, and Ecology's sustainability, equity and climate goals)
- Describe the plan's relationship to other related plans
- Conduct periodic plan check-ups (include a description of these in the Implementation Plan, could include an Annual SWAC Review)
- Take a regional approach (in the CROP, align recycling programs within the same region since they share the same MRF)

Recommended data sources:

- [2023 Waste Generation Data](#)
- [2020-2021 WA State Waste Characterization Study](#)
- [2021 State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan](#)
- [Use Food Well Washington Plan](#)
- [Local Recycling Program Survey](#)
- [Ecology provides Hazardous Waste data](#)

Environmental Justice Recommendations

- Include equity and environmental justice considerations
 - [WA Health Disparities Map](#)
 - Translation
 - Accessibility and Plain Language
- Include tribes in planning area early on during plan development
 - [Inclusion of Tribes in Planning Efforts](#)

[BOX Library Resources](#)

- Planning Area Box Folder (ask your Planner for access)
- [Sample Designated Recyclables Lists](#)
- [ILA Examples](#)
- [Education and Outreach Program Examples](#)
- [Resolutions of Adoption Examples](#)
- [Planning for Sea Level Rise](#) (areas near shorelines)
- [Environmental Justice Language Examples](#)
- All approved Plans in [one central location](#)
- [Organics Management](#) related guidance