

Waste Not:

How Washington State Residents Pay for Garbage, Recycling, and Organic Waste

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Waste Not: How Washington State Residents Pay for Garbage, Recycling, and Organic Waste

A Report for the Washington State Department of
Ecology

By: Tim Nickell

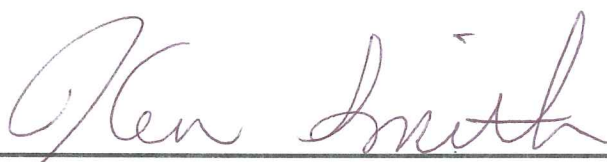
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University of Washington

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Approved by:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Ken Smith", written in dark ink.

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Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to inform the Washington State Department of Ecology (WDOE) how cities in Washington fund residential curbside recycling and organic waste programs, and to investigate how many cities are using a variable rate fee structure for residential trash to incentivize recycling and waste minimization efforts.

Recycling and waste diversion are strategies overlaid onto a preexisting framework of MSW laws, regulations, and infrastructure that historically support a status quo waste disposal in landfills. New services with added costs and a focus on decreasing waste generation creates the potential for less waste headed to landfills and more material headed into subsidized recycling and reuse streams. New programs have different economics and levels of public support that vary in each of Washington's cities.

WDOE would like to know the underlying financial structures of these programs. Using a state and city level records review, surveys, interviews with city-level solid waste personnel, and public records searches I collected information for 76 cities in Washington State that answered the following research questions:

1. **How are the Cities in Washington State charging for, and funding, residential curbside recycling services?**
2. **How are cities in Washington State charging for municipal solid waste collection?**
3. **How are cities in Washington State charging for, and funding, residential curbside organic waste services?**

I collected data for roughly 1.4 million households in Washington, 46% of the total residential households in Washington. Highlights of the results include:

- **86% of residential households in the cities that have curbside recycling programs do not see the full program costs because cities embed their costs into MSW fees.**
- Variable rate user fee models where a resident pays more to dispose of additional waste is universal in the cities reported on.
- Organic waste program costs come with visible fees more often than recycling, but roughly half of households in the cities embed the costs for organic waste.

Interviews with city solid personnel indicate that this arrangement is common because it allows the cities to make residential recycling compulsory, and allows cities to focus on changing the behavior of residents to support recycling and waste diversion activities over time.

The report concludes with a recommendation to improve the flow of data between WDOE, the Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC), cities, and MSW haulers in the private sector by making UTC reporting electronic and online to tie data into the WDOE's Solid Waste Information Clearinghouse. Additional research is also recommended.

Acknowledgements

I would like start by thanking Ken Smith for his guidance, thoughtful questions, input, and encouragement along this last five-plus months of “drinking from the fire hose” in order to complete this project.

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Lastly, definitely not least, thanks Mom. Thanks for stuffing my freezer full of food over the last year, telling me to stop working so hard and enjoy life, and just generally being there for me.

I really cannot say thank you enough to everyone.

Now, let’s talk trash (and recycling).

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Overview

Purpose

The intent of this report is to inform the Washington State Department of Ecology (WDOE) and other interested parties how cities in Washington fund residential curbside recycling programs (CR). Additionally, this report also investigates how many cities are using a variable rate pricing structure, also known as “pay-as-you-throw” (PAYT), for municipal solid waste (MSW) disposal as an incentive to promote waste reduction and recycling.

In determining how cities finance MSW and recycling services, this project will seek to answer the following basic research questions:

- 1. How are the Cities in Washington State charging for, and funding, recycling services?**
- 2. How are cities in Washington State charging for municipal solid waste collection?**

Answering the research questions involved employing the following methods to collect information regarding 79 cities in Washington:

- A comprehensive records review of MSW hauler reports and tariff rates provided by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC).
- Internet searches of city and MSW hauler websites for information related to MSW service levels, structures, and fees.
- Two rounds of surveys of city-level solid waste personnel.
- In-person, phone, and email interviews with WDOE, WUTC, city-level solid waste staff, and staff at private-sector MSW haulers.
- Data collection, consolidation, reconciliation of multiple data sources, and analysis of city MSW, recycling, and organic waste rate structures.

Why?

Since 1986, WDOE has worked with the counties and cities of Washington State to reduce the environmental impacts of increasing municipal solid waste (MSW) generated by Washington residents. One method of pursuing the goal of reduced waste generation is by promoting policies that encourage the diversion of MSW away from end disposal in landfills and towards recycling and reuse.

Over the last 25 years, waste reduction and recycling policies in Washington have steadily built on the implementation of CR in Washington's cities. Incorporating incremental advances in waste collection and separation methods in recycling operations has significantly increased the percentage of the total solid waste stream diverted from disposal in landfills.

WDOE's focus on diversion and recycling has been quite successful. According to statistics collected by WDOE and made available through the agency's Solid Waste Information Clearinghouse (SWIC), the amount of material recycled or diverted from landfills (54%) exceeded the amount of MSW sent to landfills by Washington state residents (46%) in 2009 (Ecology 2010; Kinnaman 2010).

But the reduction was not a result of a successful waste reduction strategy. WDOE attributed the drop in landfill disposal rates to a significant slowdown in Washington's economy in 2008 rather than waste reduction or recycling efforts (Ecology 2009). A corresponding decrease in revenues to city solid waste utilities raised the issue of maintaining sustainable funding in the current MSW system colliding with increased waste reduction and recycling. In light of Washington's past waste reduction and recycling mandate, the "Waste Not Washington Act" of 1989,¹ the *Financing Solid Waste for the Future* background report notes:

"Some urban counties achieved the diversion levels anticipated by the "Waste Not Washington Act." Smaller and rural governments never reached the fifty percent goal. In fact, the state as a whole never reached its goals.

*What success we have achieved came at a significant cost. **Counties that successfully achieved the state's goals saw disposal tonnages decrease, and with it revenues necessary to fund education and outreach programs. Local governments could not maintain the level of outreach needed to partner with the private sector's collection programs.***

Beyond Waste posits a future in which customer and consumer behaviors change to a point that waste tonnages may significantly decrease over time. Local governments with responsibility for maintaining solid waste education and outreach programs are fearful that Beyond Waste will be implemented without attention... to the connection between disposal volumes, disposal fees, and local government revenue. Likewise, all involved in the solid waste sector are concerned that implementing Beyond Waste initiatives may require expenditures and/or adversely affect revenues...

It is essential to support the existing successful system through transition toward a Beyond Waste future. The private and public solid waste infrastructure has shown various levels of its ability to expand and diversify in response to changing demands of the marketplace, changing technologies, and evolving policy requirements. Evidence of this flexibility is the range of materials collected for reuse and recycling that were previously sent to disposal. While not overlooking the ability of the present system to accommodate moving toward Beyond Waste, it is

¹ The Waste Not Washington Act set a goal of achieving 50% recycling rates for the state overall by the year 2005.

important to seek ways in which funding structures can reinforce rather than work against Beyond Waste goals” (Ecology 2004).

Essentially, recycling and diversion are strategies overlaid onto an already existing framework of solid waste management laws, regulations, and infrastructures that historically support the older status quo of landfill disposal. Today, there are more than 280 cities in Washington State with varying service levels, rate structures, and arrangements for providing MSW, CR, and increasingly organic (yard and food) waste (OW) services for Washington’s residents.²

Increasing services and a focus on decreasing waste generation creates the potential for less and less waste headed to landfills and more and more material headed into recycling and organic streams, with different economics and public support for each. This presents a difficult question:

Are Washington’s current waste frameworks and financing mechanisms sustainable into the future?

Background: Solid Waste and Recycling in Washington

Before 1961, the UTC regulated MSW haulers as trucking companies, and with this set of relaxed regulations, they could pick the most lucrative markets and leave some unincorporated counties without solid waste collection services, or they would charge significantly higher rates for county customers to receive garbage services (Commission 2009).

In response, the Washington State Legislature created exclusive solid waste territories so that all customers would receive basic solid waste services. There were two reasons for this decision: to create universal garbage service for all customers; and to enhance safety by limiting the number of garbage trucks driving in residential areas and on roads.

Today, MSW and curbside recycling collection in Washington cities involve a variety of service arrangements. Local governments in Washington (cities and counties) are responsible for providing solid waste services for their citizens. Counties use state-franchised solid waste haulers to provide garbage collection services, but cities may choose to provide this service themselves, to contract with private MSW haulers, or use the county-franchised MSW hauler.

Though counties technically have options for choosing recycling service providers, franchised haulers typically provide CR services for counties as well. Franchised haulers who provide

² A characterization study of Washington’s MSW streams from 2009-2010 found that organics make up 27.2% of the current state MSW stream, followed by wood debris (8.8%). Organics is a category comprised of food scraps (18.3% of the overall waste stream) as well as other biodegradable materials.

recycling services are required to list the cost for the recycling service on their bill, along with the recycling commodity credit, which the hauler returns to the customer.³ Cities are not required to list the cost of recycling on their bills.

MSW and CR Service Providers and State Agency Roles

The City

A city can provide the service themselves or could have another city provide MSW and CR services for them.⁴ City solid waste utilities operate as public enterprises, with rates determined by the mayor or city council depending on the arrangement of city governments.

City-Contracted MSW Haulers

By contracting individually with MSW haulers and/or recyclers, a city handles the contract negotiations, including the nature and extent of services and pricing. Since the city has some power in negotiation, they have added flexibility in making contract specifications. Countering the city's negotiating power is the amount of private/public competition available in the area, and the city's location.

Countywide UTC-Arranged MSW Services

Under chapter 81.77 of the Registered Code of Washington (RCW), the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC) regulates the collection of solid waste and residential recycling in unincorporated areas of the state, and within cities and towns that do not contract for or provide solid waste collection services themselves. Cities can also elect to participate in county-franchised MSW AND CR services. The UTC arranges and regulates county-franchised operations. Hauler profits from these contracts are capped at a specific percentage above projected operating costs. This helps avoid exorbitant fees being charged to small or difficult to access communities.

As of 2009, sixty-one companies hold certificates to collect solid waste in Washington.

The UTC regulates private-sector MSW haulers by oversight in the following areas:

³ The recycling commodity credit is based on the value of recycled materials, calculated annually.

⁴ This allows a small city adjacent to a large city with its own services to 'bandwagon' onto the larger city's services rather than join county services or contracting. A specific example would be the City of Ruston, which is served by the City of Tacoma.

Entry: A company must obtain a certificate from the UTC to provide solid waste collection services. Permanent certificates are property rights and generally authorize service for an exclusive territory. A company can purchase, sell, assign, lease, transfer, or inherit as other property a certificate, but only after authorization by the commission.

Rate setting: State law requires the UTC to set fair rates for service. A regulated company is entitled to recover reasonable expenses and to have an opportunity to earn a reasonable profit. The UTC sets rates using each company's specific cost structure without considering what customers in other service areas or jurisdictions might pay. Auditors review each company's financial and operating records to identify the appropriate costs of providing regulated services. Haulers must file tariffs with the UTC listing the services they provide, the terms under which customers may receive service, and rates for these services.

Safety: The UTC reviews operational and safety records to ensure regulated companies comply with safety requirements, driver qualification standards, and drug and alcohol testing program requirements. The agency inspects vehicles to ensure compliance with federal safety standards. It also sets minimum insurance levels for public liability and property damage insurance, and monitors compliance.

Consumer Protection: The UTC works with consumers, local governments, and regulated companies to resolve informal and formal complaints. The UTC investigates business practices, provides technical assistance, takes progressive compliance actions, and may assess penalties.

Operations: In partnership with the Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE), the UTC reviews county Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans to assess the cost impact of those plans on ratepayers of regulated companies. The UTC provides technical assistance to regulated solid waste collection companies, local governments, and the WDOE. The UTC works collaboratively with counties and the WDOE on solid waste management issues throughout the state. As a member of WDOE's Solid Waste Advisory Committee, the UTC participated in WDOE's state solid waste management planning process, *Beyond Waste* (Commission 2009).

Each of these providers operates as a monopoly industry in the city, or in specific areas within cities.⁵ This can vary when cities cross county lines, however. So presence or evidence of one service provision type excludes the others unless evidence points to more than one provider in an area.

Neither the UTC nor any local government has authority over the collection of commercial recycling. As part of a 1994 federal law that deregulated trucking, recyclables from drop boxes or commercial establishments are defined as property (the collection of which is subject to chapter 81.80 of the Registered Code of Washington (RCW)), not solid waste (subject to chapter

⁵ It is not uncommon to have multiple providers each serving one distinct part of a city.

81.77 RCW). This effectively preempts state and local governments from regulating commercial recycling services.⁶

Washington State Department of Ecology and *Beyond Waste*

WDOE has multiple roles and responsibilities in Washington's MSW AND CR sector. One of these roles is developing and updating statewide solid waste and recycling plans in accordance with 70.95 RCW. After a review in 2004, WDOE's Waste 2 Resources (W2R) Program updated the Washington State Solid Waste Management Plan, renaming the plan *Beyond Waste*, and redefining the goals WDOE has for the next 30 years regarding solid waste and recycling in Washington.⁷

The *Beyond Waste Plan* set out with a vision different from merely throwing trash into a can and having it "go away". Built on the ideal that with proper planning and foresight, Washington could move toward a "zero waste" society, *Beyond Waste* set a vision where "we can transition to a society where waste is viewed as inefficient, and where most wastes and toxic substances have been eliminated. This will contribute to economic, social and environmental vitality".

Identifying the end goals and intermediate steps necessary from how Washington gets to where it is to where WDOE wants it to be, *Beyond Waste* identified the following goals for MSW and CR to be completed by 2035:

- Local plans and programs prioritize waste and toxics reduction.
- The solid waste regulatory structure facilitates eliminating wastes and toxics.
- Manufactured materials in the "technical nutrient cycle" are continually recycled in closed-loop systems.⁸

⁶ Information provided via email conversation between Tim Nickell and UTC Regulatory Analyst Penny Ingram on January 25, 2011.

⁷ W2R was formerly known as the Solid Waste and Financial Assistance Program.

⁸ The technical nutrient cycle is a term coined by McDonough and Braungart referring to the elimination of waste and toxicity of manufactured materials through thoughtful product design. *McDonough, W. and M. Braungart (2002). Cradle to Cradle: Remaking the Way We Make Things. New York, North Point Press..*

The 2009 update also mentions another goal, one which is critical to achieving the operational goals stated:

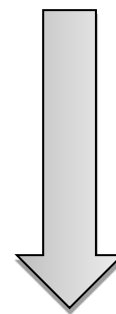
- **Ensure a stable and long-term solid waste financing system is in place that supports and enables the transition to *Beyond Waste*.**

In order to move toward a solid waste and recycling system, we need to know how to finance a system with a model and goals that appear to be at odds with the current model.

Why is Financing an Issue?

Collection fees, energy sales, and surcharges currently pay for most MSW AND CR services in Washington (Ecology 2004). Funding for much of Washington’s solid waste system is based on revenue generated from disposal charges (Figure 1), but if WDOE’s overall goal is to reduce the amount of waste disposed, this perceivably leads to a reduction in funding for the entire system as waste is diverted to materials streams with additional costs in recovery (Figure 2).

As we move towards a future of less waste and more intensive recovery, new funding mechanisms that ensure financial sustainability for MSW and recycling and diversion are necessary to bring the goals of WDOE and Washington’s cities in line with one another.



Municipal Solid Waste

Trash goes to a landfill.

Revenue is generated through disposal fees, surcharges, etc.

Figure 1: How Washington's MSW system has historically generated revenue.



Figure 2: Conceptual model of the problem. As more waste is diverted from the revenue generating MSW stream and recycled, composted, reused, etc., the revenue that would have been generated from the diverted waste disposal has now incurred additional costs. The top arrows represent good (green) or bad (environmental) outcomes. The arrows at bottom represent negative (red) and positive (green) revenue flows to cities.

Literature Review

Overview

WDOE believes that the costs for recycling are often buried, or embedded, in the fees charged for garbage service. Not including a charge for recycling on the bill can send the message that recycling is free, when in reality there are costs to provide CR services.

WDOE and cities also assume that user fees like PAYT fees can be an effective tool to help cope with increasing municipal solid waste management expenses, but the effect on revenue as cities recycle and divert continually greater materials from a revenue generator (trash) to subsidized recycling and reuse could jeopardize financial stability.

I conducted a review of literature focusing on the factors that affect individual, household, and municipality-level waste disposal and recycling behaviors and actions. MSW systems are a common focus of attention in academic literature. As a result, the literature review incorporates research ranging from economics, sociology, and psychology to integrated systems dynamics.

A limiting factor in researching the topic was the large amount of literature on MSW and recycling in the U.S. and Europe. To make the information presentable and relevant, I have therefore chosen to limit the discussion of MSW and recycling systems in this report mainly to economics, but also include a systems diagram to illustrate the complexity of the system.

The Economics of Trash

What do MSW Pricing Strategies Look Like?

In many parts of the United States, municipalities generate revenue for residential MSW operations using the following fee structures:

- **A percentage of property taxes:** MSW operations are supported through a municipality's general fund.
- **A flat-rate user fee:** The cost to a resident remains the same regardless of the amount of trash set out on the curb for disposal.

In both of these cases, the cost charged for waste disposal is independent of the amount of trash generated by the ratepayer, so there is no economic incentive for a

user to choose to divert or reduce the waste they generate (Skumatz 2008). In other terms, tax-base and flat fees send no economic signal to ratepayers that the disposal of more trash in landfills has a greater social/environmental cost than disposing less or recycling more.

- **A variable-rate user fee:** Also known as ‘pay as you throw’ (PAYT), the cost of variable rates operate under a principle similar to water and electricity pricing models: the more a resident throws in the trash, the higher their rates are. Therefore, “customers are provided an economic signal to reduce the waste they throw away, because garbage bills increase with the volume or weight of waste they dispose” (Skumatz 2008).

Although the general rule of paying more to throw out more is a hallmark of PAYT pricing, communities across the world implement programs in a variety of ways based on technology, local infrastructure, the preferences of ratepayers, and local politics. Skumatz (2008) summarizes these program types into the following categories:

- **Prices Dependent on Subscriber Container Sizes:** Fees are determined based on subscriber’s trash can size. Customers select their preferred quantity based on the volume of the container. A 30-gallon container would cost more than a 20-gallon container.

Some municipalities combine container size pricing with a larger recycling container to promote diversion from the MSW stream to recycling.

- **Pay-By-The-Bag or Tag:** Customers purchase bags or tags at local retail outlets imprinted with a particular city or hauler logo, or other identifiers like tags and stickers. Any waste they want collected must be put in these bags, so the price of the bag covers the cost of collection, transportation, and disposal of the waste in the bag. Some communities also include a separate customer charge to cover fixed system costs.
- **Hybrid Pricing Systems:** These systems fit PAYT principles onto the current MSW collection system. This involves limiting the quantity of trash a ratepayer’s base fee covers, then charging extra fees for additional wastes. This is akin to the common practice of charging extra to remove bulky items that do not fit in a trashcan.
- **Weight-Based Fees:** Charging fees based on the weight of the trash collected using a scale built into the collection vehicle.

(Theoretically) How MSW Disposal Fees Affect Recycling Participation Rates

When adding recyclable materials picked up at curbside, a key outcome is getting people to adopt recycling as an intrinsic habit. Recycling takes time to sort and put into a different container than trash, so there are certain transaction costs in terms of time spent sorting recycling vs. time spent doing other things that influence ratepayers to not separate the recycling from the trash (Halvorsen 2008; Ulli-Beer, Gassmann et al. 2010).

Individual moral and social norms also have an influence in the adoption of recycling (Halvorsen 2008). Transaction costs in time and attention usually work counter to social and moral norms. Norms can be both positive and negative; or as Bruvoll and Nyborg note: “When consumers accept responsibility for a certain contribution level, they may experience both a warm glow of giving and *a cold shiver of not giving enough*” (Bruvoll and Nyborg 2004).

Taking all of these factors into account, and coupling them with the fact that the costs of recycling systems exceed those of waste collection and disposal systems (Bohm, Folz et al. 2010), recycling, although environmentally and socially preferable to landfill disposal, has economic disadvantages which work against it. But over time it also appears to develop social aspects that can be leveraged or improved through education, community participation, and lowering transaction costs through technology improvements (like single-container recycling).

How Do Communities Pay for Curbside Recycling?

Recycling is not free. The cost of collecting, processing, and transporting recyclable materials exceed the budgetary benefits of reduced landfill fees combined with revenue from the sale of recycling materials by an estimated \$3 per municipality household per month (Kinnaman and Fullerton 2000; Kinnaman 2006). So how are the extra costs of curbside recycling financed?

The literature points to the dominant method as embedding the cost of service into the price users pay for trash services. Embedded rates can best be described as seeing one lump sum charge for the things we throw away that says ‘garbage fee’ on our invoice. A summary of the literature on financing recycling is below:

- **Subsidization by embedded recycling cost:** The most common practice in terms of subsidizing is embedding the costs of CR into the regular monthly charge for trash disposal. This is often done in tandem with providing compulsory CR – a ratepayer gets a recycling bin and pays the charge regardless of whether they use it or not (Skumatz 2008).

The drawback in embedding rates in the cost of garbage services is that it hides the economic signal of recycling communicated through the fee, failing to communicate to ratepayers that there are costs inherent in providing CR.⁹

- **Flat-rate Fees:** Similar to flat-rate fees for trash, flat rate fees for CR communicate the cost of providing those services to those that subscribe. The economic signal communicates to a person the cost of the program. The charge appears on the ratepayer's utility bill, but the acceptance of the charge may depend on outside factors: Is CR mandatory or optional in the community? What are neighbors doing? What are individual time/resource constraints?

All of these question marks create a significant amount of uncertainty when trying to ensure the viability of a CR program, so embedding costs makes sense from the perspective of most community MSW managers. There is less literature on the effects of openly communicating rates to ratepayers. Most of this literature focuses on whether CR is voluntary or mandatory (Jenkins, Martinez et al. 2003).

Semi-variable Rate Fees: These fees are similar to hybrid MSW fee structures. A flat rate covers regular CR quantities. When additional amounts in excess of the subscribed amount are recycled, users pay an additional cost. Most commonly, this is the cost of an additional recycling container.

Combining the Two Fee Structures

Some research has observed that combining PAYT trash fees and embedding recycling costs within those fees promotes curbside recycling participation rates within communities (Beede and Bloom 1995; Goddard 1995; Kinnaman and Fullerton 2000; Jenkins, Martinez et al. 2003; Callan and Thomas 2006; Harder, Woodard et al. 2006; Skumatz 2008; Allers and Hoebein 2010), but with varying rates of effectiveness. Others claim that this assertion is overestimated, even with all the research that has been conducted, and that it takes a specific type of person to respond in any significant way to additional user fees for additional trash, and that there is more 'at play' in recycling than just costs (Kinnaman 2006; Ulli-Beer, Andersen et al. 2007; Bilitewski 2008).

However, there is little literature on what to expect in terms of financial stability of the solid waste system, although Skumatz notes a concern among solid waste professionals regarding revenue stability and complexity under this model:

⁹ I found no literature regarding the effects of embedded rates on ratepayer perception, although I did ask a question about this in the survey and discussed it during interviews. See the Analysis chapter for further discussion.

“The interviews made it clear that revenue issues are a major concern for haulers, as well as a significant concern for municipalities considering implementing new PAYT systems. The evidence shows... cans of trash set out decreases dramatically with PAYT... Evidence from a sample of communities shows that average household set outs decline from on the order of 3 cans... to 1 or 1.5 cans per household. Similar results are seen in Seattle, Washington and other case studies. This is a 50–67% decrease in “revenue units”, which is considerably greater than the associated 17% reduction of tons. Certainly, rate setting for PAYT is more complex than traditional fixed-fee methods. Rather than simply dividing total revenue requirement by the number of households to get rates, the rate setter (community or hauler) must estimate the number of “revenue units” (bags, cans, tags, etc.) that will be used by households after their PAYT-induced increase in usage of recycling and diversion options, and enhanced rate analyses are required. Communities and haulers implementing PAYT have learned to adjust their expectations about the number of set outs in rate computations in order to assure they cover the fixed costs of collecting solid waste. In addition, rate structures that are very aggressive can exacerbate the revenue risk issue, so 100% rate differentials (sometimes called a “can is a can”) may make it riskier to recover costs. Statistical analyses of these effects based on data from communities across the US indicate most of the recycling incentive is maintained even if the full cost differentials are 80% more for double the service.”

Mixed Signals

Overall, within economics literature, there are two general themes: literature that borders on advocacy toward PAYT fees in the assumption they incentivize CR, and literature that sends mixed messages and points to a great amount of uncertainty based on the quality of MSW and recycling data in many municipalities across the U.S. and Western Europe. Between the “this has an environmental and societal benefit, and the theory is sound” crowd and the “we need more and better data to know what’s happening” crowd, the main takeaway of the economics literature is that the relationship is theoretically sound but not well-verified. Some authors make generalizations of PAYT types (bag/tag, charge by the pound, and subscription) without first separating by the method of collection, and instead report bundled sets of results. When collection types are broken out, multiple studies have found the least effective method - subscribed containers – is the one most commonly used (Kinnaman 2006). Subscriber containers are the method of choice in Washington as well.

I point this out to indicate that the jury is still out on PAYT’s effectiveness, and that better data is indeed necessary for a definitive answer (Beatty, Berck et al. 2007; Pickin 2008). One reason may be that while the literature has evaluated municipalities on whether or not the trash fee structure is PAYT, no research to date has examined the *extent to which fees are variable* – that is, are residents charged a little more for a bigger can or a lot more? Conceivably, rate increases could be linear or step-rates, the “can is a can” counting method, or it could be a logarithmic rate, where the second container of the same size costs more than the first (paying \$5 for the first can, \$10 for the second, \$20 for the third, and so on).

As much discussion of the effectiveness of fee structures on reducing solid waste streams in environmental and economics literature, there is far less discussion on the signal that a hidden fee for recycling sends to a consumer. Is recycling free? Does it pay for itself? Perhaps equally confusing is (as is the case in much of Washington) receiving credit back for the disposal of recycled materials. One could argue that the economic signal sent to residents in this type of fee structure is not 'use less, waste less, and conserve more' but 'use more, recycle more, and get more money back'.

Additional themes in the literature discussing waste and recycling include:

- PAYT is the individual level representation of the "polluter pays principle": The problem of waste accumulation is viewed as the joint result of household decision to let waste degrade by natural processes instead of recycling waste into production. Incentive must be applied to encourage recycling waste by lowering the cost of recycling or raising the cost of waste disposal. This is reflective of an economic situation known as a 'tragedy of the commons'. The environment is a commonly shared resource, with every user benefitting directly from its use through extraction for materials goods. Each user also shares the cost of environmental abuse, but with delayed effects, and with perceivably lower costs to the user. Therefore, the weak and delayed feedback of throwing out trash and depleting resources has little effect on the decisions of users. Variable rate pricing attempts to address this by applying a form of 'property rights' and levying a cost that directly ties waste generation to utility costs (Hardin 1968; Meadows and Wright 2008).
- The historical incentive structure has supported waste generation, and so most MSW collection systems are set up to derive funding from waste generation (Vernon 1972).
- Generation rates appear to be sensitive to income and pricing variables. There are natural incentives to over-use common property and the presence of intergenerational externalities both suggest that private economic behavior will not yield socially optimal outcomes (Beede and Bloom 1995).
- Recycling laws or mandates are generally dismissed (if not derided) by economists. There is a general assumption that they do not work, but no attention is given to measuring the effects of recycling mandates over extended periods of time, and using mandates as *part* of a strategy instead of all the *only* strategy.

What Is Missing?

Most of the literature has not paid much attention to three important factors:

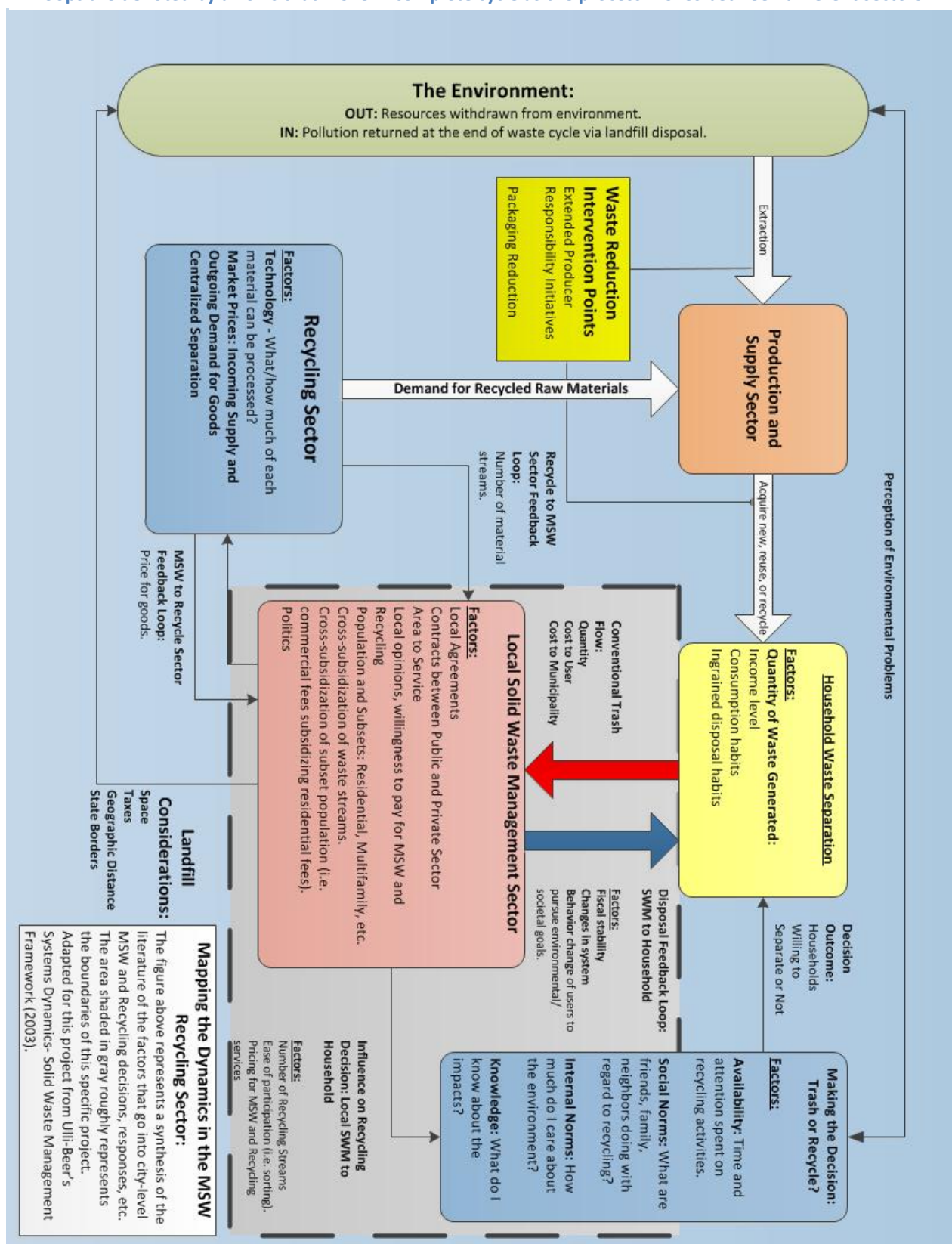
- What administrative costs are entailed in each method of revenue collection? There are multiple types of user fee pricing models for garbage that vary from the “pure” PAYT model. This may indicate local adaptation to new methods by “bolting” them on to existing arrangements to make implementation easier. Variations therefore indicate that city-level decisions are could be influenced by factors beyond economics like administrative costs in tracking, contract management, etc.
- If *where* the fees for recycling are applied matter: One recent argument is that a tax levied on waste as it enters the landfill (on top of current landfill fees) would allow the solid waste system to internalize costs more efficiently than in a residents’ utility bill. Most efficiencies of curbside collection taxes disappear when centralized recycling facilities are available. “In such economies, a curbside garbage tax not only fails to encourage the centralized recycler to internalize the external costs of waste disposal, but introduces inefficiencies to the cost-minimizing mix of household and centralized recycling efforts. The optimal waste policy is a tax assessed further downstream at the landfill rather than at the curb (Kinnaman 2010).
- Lastly, most of the focus is on affecting the household decision between disposing of trash and recycling: looking at the decision to dispose *after* the decision to waste has been made. This assumes that the ultimate goal is to still *throw stuff away* rather than prevent waste to begin with. Very little literature has attempted to measure what factor would affect a decision to not create the waste in the first place.

Beyond Economics

Focusing on only economics would be an incomplete analysis of the literature, however. A ‘tragedy of the commons’ situation is generally indicative of problems inherent within the greater system beyond prices. As a result, the literature review led to work that examined solid waste and recycling from the perspectives of systems dynamics, sociology, and psychology. Much of this literature is outside the direct scope of the project, but still adds to the project’s discussion.

There is interplay in the dynamics of recycling and trash disposal that involve a variety of different factors. Social norms, transaction costs in time and attention, education, income, and perception of environmental issues all play a part in the trash/recycling decision. In order to summarize the information, I chose to diagram the factors, actions, connections, and loops involved in influencing the success of CR and waste reduction systems in Figure 3.

Figure 3: A Visual Synthesis of the Literature Review: A number of factors play into each decision made at the household, city, market, and state levels. Key factors, as well as key loops are detailed in the figure above. Key loops are denoted by arrows that move in complete cycle as the process moves between different sectors.



Research Methodologies

Research Questions

My research for the project focused on answering the following ‘big’ questions:

- 1. How are the Cities in Washington State charging for, and funding, residential curbside recycling services?**
- 2. How are cities in Washington State charging for municipal solid waste collection?**

My attempt to answer these questions also led to smaller questions. WDOE asked me to determine the ‘what’, but along the way, I determined it would also be beneficial to understand the underlying influences and gain a better picture of ‘the why’.

Along the way, I also added a third research question at the suggestions of city solid waste and recycling personnel:

- 3. How are cities in Washington State charging for, and funding, residential curbside organic waste services?**

This chapter discusses the research methods employed in pursuing answers to the research questions, including:

- A review of federal, state, county, and city documents to obtain quantitative and qualitative data on fee structures and pricing.
- A review of private sector MSW hauler websites to obtain qualitative and quantitative data.
- A set of two online surveys sent to city solid waste staff to obtain qualitative information on local practices. Ten cities responded in the first survey, and 36 responses were received from representatives of 31 cities in the second survey.
- After the first survey, five city solid waste staff members voluntarily participated in a post-survey interview to offer their thoughts and opinions on the survey. I used the information they provided to me to revise the survey before sending it to a larger number of cities.

I then synthesized and reconciled the data by categorizing residential fee structures of MSW, recycling, and organic wastes in each city, and analyzed the data to arrive at the results discussed in the following chapter. While I will discuss each method individually, I note that the

methods did not take place in a discrete order, but instead were weaved together, influencing and informing the other methods along the way.

State and Local Records Review

Using internet search engines and contacting personnel at WDOE and UTC for information, I reviewed Washington state agency, city, and county records for pertinent information regarding MSW, recycling, and organic waste disposal pricing and fee structures.

Department of Ecology Publications and Records

I examined publicly available documents providing quantitative data and background information on Washington's MSW sector, including:

- *Solid Waste in Washington: 18th Annual Status Report* (Ecology 2009).
- *Financing Solid Waste for the Future: Background paper for Beyond Waste Summary Project* (Ecology 2004).
- *Beyond Waste Plan, 2009 Update: Summary of the Washington State Hazardous and Solid Waste Management Plan* (Ecology 2009).
- Statistics collected from Washington's online Solid Waste Information Clearinghouse (Ecology 2010).

Additionally, WDOE staff provided me with data tables - last updated in 2009 - containing information on the MSW services of cities and counties in Washington. This data was used to determine cities to focus research on when collecting data.

UTC Annual MSW Hauler Reports

UTC staff provided me with electronic versions of the 2009 MSW hauler annual reports, the most recent year for which data was available.¹⁰ Haulers are required to file the reports annually. The documents contain information regarding individual city contracts and services (Figure 4; see *Appendix C: Summary Table: List of Service Contracts by City, 2009 UTC Annual Reports*).

¹⁰ Haulers are required to submit annual reports for the previous year by May of the current year, however the reports are often not available until late in the current year (Conversation with Janine Bogar, WDOE, February 5, 2011).

Schedule 8 City Contracts

Instructions: List each city the respondent has had a contract with any time during the reporting year.
Place an "X" in each customer classification to which the contract applies. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Line No.	City	Residential Garbage	Residential Recycling	Residential Multi-Family Recycling	Residential Yardwaste	Commercial Garbage	Dropbox & Compactors Garbage	Total Contract Revenue
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
1	Lakewood	X	X	X	X	X	X	7,826,410
2	Steilacoom	X	X	X	X	X	X	710,350
3	Dupont	X	X	X	X	X	X	826,740
4	Roy	X	X			X	X	65,509
5	Eatonville	X	X			X	X	291,574
6	Centralia	X	X			X	X	1,980,635
7	Naapavine	X	X			X	X	26,109
8	Bucoda	X	X			X	X	44,516
9	Morton	X				X	X	151,749

Figure 4: UTC Sample Annual Hauler Report. Schedule 8 details the cities that contract with the MSW hauler and what services they are provided.

UTC Tariffs

Item 100 of MSW hauler tariff documents were used to determine the appropriate rate structures for cities using UTC regulated haulers. These reports, filed separately from the annual reports, contain information about container volumes and monthly fees charged to residents (Figure 5; see *Appendix J: UTC Hauler Tariff Documents*¹¹).

¹¹ I have only included the tariffs used to fill in information gaps to cut down on the size of appendices

Additionally, a number of annual hauler reports had inconsistencies, errors, and abnormalities including: handwritten reports, necessary information being left blank, cities entered twice on the list of individual contracts, and haulers listing municipalities other than cities (counties, Native American tribal nations) they contracted with on the Schedule 6 or 8 forms that denote individual city contracts.

RECEIVED NOV. 14, 2008 WA. UT. & TRANS. COMM. ORIGINAL TG-082051

Tariff No. 12

0 Revised Page No. 21

Company Name/Permit Number: Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc. G-98
Registered Trade Name: Harbor Disposal & Eastern Grays Harbor Disposal

Item 100 – Residential Service – Monthly Rates (continued from previous page)

Note 3: The charge for an occasional extra residential bag, can, unit, toter, mini-can, or micro-mini can on a regular pickup is:

Type of receptacle	Rate per receptacle, per pickup
32-gallon can or unit	\$ 3.99 (A)
60-gallon toter	\$ 7.95 (A)
90-gallon toter	\$ 11.92 (A)
Prepaid Bag	\$ 4.49 (A)

Note 4: Customers may request no more than one pickup per month, on an "on call" basis, at \$ 6.54 (A) per can/unit. Service will be rendered on the normal scheduled pickup day for the area in which the customer resides. Note: If customer requires service be provided on other than normal scheduled pickup day, rates for special pickups will apply.

Curbside recycling provisions shown on this page apply only in the following service area:

Grays Harbor County

Following is a description of the recycling program (type of containers, frequency, etc.).

Single automated 95 gallon cart. Materials to be collected are newspaper, mixed-paper, tin, aluminum and plastics.

Figure 5: Item 100 of WUTC Tariff Documents Displaying Residential Monthly Service Rates. Fess structure is determined by the rates in the table.

City Solid Waste Records

I found additional information on city-operated solid waste utilities that provide MSW AND CR services for their residents through an internet search engine (Google) and searching by a combination of city name and terms including 'solid waste', 'recycling', 'garbage', or 'trash'.

When a search returned insufficient information, I conducted a second search directly from the city's home page, or I would examine individual websites of the Finance and Public Works Department pages for information on utility billing, trash and recycling fees. Rate sheets or fees set in city code were found for 18 cities; although many cities had information posted that overlapped with information already collected from solid waste hauler websites. City sources are included in the attached *Appendix K: City Provided Rate Documentation*.

Solid Waste Hauler Record

Many MSW haulers post residential MSW AND CR fee information on their websites. (Figure 6). Fee structures were determined by examining the prices of different container sizes.

A list of information sources used for each city is available in the attached *Appendix B: Sources Table*.

City of Issaquah Curbside Collection Rates - Effective January 1, 2010		
		Price / Month
City of Issaquah - Curbside Garbage (includes weekly recycling and yard waste)		
Waste Management Cart (including cart repair and/or replacement)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	One 35-gal WM cart emptied once a month on last collection day of the month (includes weekly recycling and yard waste)	\$6.63*
<input type="checkbox"/>	One 35-gal WM cart with 20-gal insert (mini cart) emptied weekly	\$7.93*
<input type="checkbox"/>	One 35-gal WM cart emptied weekly	\$13.20*
<input type="checkbox"/>	One 64-gal WM cart emptied weekly	\$26.42*
<input type="checkbox"/>	One 96-gal WM cart emptied weekly	\$39.64*
* Includes cart repair and/or replacement at no extra charge		
Customer Provided Can with Handles and Lid		
<input type="checkbox"/>	One 20-gal. customer mini-garbage can weekly	\$7.93
<input type="checkbox"/>	One 32-gal. customer garbage can monthly	\$7.93
<input type="checkbox"/>	One 32-gal. customer garbage can weekly	\$13.20
<input type="checkbox"/>	Two 32-gal customer garbage cans weekly	\$26.42
<input type="checkbox"/>	Three 32-gal customer garbage cans weekly	\$39.64
	Extra garbage (one bag or 32-gallon can)	\$4.41 ea
City of Issaquah - Curbside Recycling		
<input type="checkbox"/>	One 64-gal Blue All-in-One Recycling Cart emptied weekly (35- or 96-gal carts available on request)	Included
<input type="checkbox"/>	Electronics placed 2 feet from recycling cart	Included
	Clean reusable clothing in clear plastic bags securely tied	Included
	Extra recyclables in bins or cardboard boxes (limit 2x2x2')	Included
City of Issaquah - Curbside Yard and Food Waste		
<input type="checkbox"/>	One 96-gal Green Yard & Food Waste Cart emptied weekly and up to 3 additional 32-gal. cans, paper yard waste bags or bundles (Smaller carts available on request)	Included
<input type="checkbox"/>	2nd 96-gal Green Yard & Food Waste Cart emptied weekly	\$1.52
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extra 96-gal Green Yard & Food Waste Cart(s) beyond first 192-gal. emptied weekly	\$4.87

Figure 6: Example of a City's Solid Waste Rates Posted Online by a Contracted MSW Hauler (Waste Management).

Surveys

Determination of Cities to Survey

While the data collection and document reviews gave me a 'what', and the literature review gave me a theoretical 'why', I determined a survey of city solid waste staff would help fill in a critical gap in knowledge left out by other research methods: a practical, real-world 'why' for each city.

Additionally, the cities where data was the easiest to collect were those regulated by the UTC. Some cities in Washington provide MSW AND CR services for their residents using city-owned equipment and facilities and city employees. Therefore, the research would not have captured information from cities that provide their own MSW AND CR services without a survey.

WDOE determined the list of cities to survey based on access to residential CR services in 2010. If a city did not have access to CR, WDOE determined them as not pertinent to the recycling funding question.

Therefore, the final list of cities consisted of those that have curbside recycling picked up by the county franchised hauler, those that cities directly contract with a hauler for service, and cities that provide their own curbside recycling.¹²

Preliminary Survey

Based on the literature and record reviews and WDOE's input, I developed a five question multiple-choice survey, which I then administered to 10 selected city solid waste staff members provided to me by WDOE or located through a public records search or by calling the city directly and asking for a solid waste financing specialist. Five cities in the initial survey were determined by WDOE, and the other five cities were selected randomly. I administered the survey online through surveymonkey.com and contacted respondents by email to ask for their participation. Survey questions included:

- 1. What Washington State city do you represent?**
- 2. Who provides the city's residential solid waste (garbage) disposal services?**
- 3. How are residents charged for municipal solid waste (garbage) services?**
- 4. Who provides the city's residential recycling services?**
- 5. How are residents charged for recycling services?**

A full version of this survey, with answer choices, is available in *Appendix D: Preliminary Survey*. After completion of the survey, respondents were also asked to provide any insights or opinions on the survey in an open comment field, and if they would be willing to participate in a post-survey structured phone interview.

¹² If a city contracts with one hauler for MSW services, they do not necessarily also contract with that hauler for CR. Recycling is regulated differently than MSW under the RCW 81.80, so small businesses can provide CR under more relaxed rules.

Post-Survey Phone Interviews

All ten respondents chose to participate in the survey and volunteered to be interviewed. Due to time constraints, I selected to interview five of the respondents of the preliminary survey. The interview protocol and summaries of phone conversations are included in *Appendix H: Post Survey Interview Protocol* and *Appendix I: Interview Notes*.

Revised Survey

Based on the feedback from the survey and interviews with respondents, I revised the survey to address the following:

- Adding questions focused on the Organic Waste category comprised of yard waste, food, and compostable material waste streams.
- I provided examples following many of the questions regarding fee structures, service providers, and waste materials to clarify the questions.
- I simplified the language regarding haulers to make the selection choice clearer to respondents.
- I added a question about residents' perception of the costs of recycling, and another requesting the location of rate information if they were publicly available online.

The revised survey, therefore, consisted of the following questions:

- 1. What Washington State city do you represent?**
- 2. Who provides the city's residential solid waste (garbage) disposal services?**
- 3. How are city residents charged for residential solid waste disposal services?**
- 4. Who provides the city's residential recycling services?**
- 5. How are residents charged for recycling services?**
- 6. Who provides the city's residential recycling services for technical materials including manufactured goods like plastic cartons, glass bottles, and cardboard?**
- 7. How are residents charged for residential recycling services for technical materials?**

- 8. Who provides the city's residential recycling services for organic materials including yard waste, food scraps, and other biodegradable or compostable waste?**
- 9. How are city residents charged for residential recycling services for organic products?**
- 10. Given the current rate structure for recycling services in your city, do you feel that a majority of residents have the impression that some or all of these recycling services are 'free', or that income received from recycling is enough to cover the costs of providing curbside recycling services?**
- 11. If your city's rate structures for residential solid waste and recycling are publicly available online, could you please cut and paste the web address?**
- 12. Is there anything you would like to add? For example, do you think the survey missing an important piece of information?**

I sent this version of the survey to the remaining 68 cities. A full version of this survey, with answer choices, is available in *Appendix F: Expanded Survey*.

Data Reconciliation and Coding

I identified distinct fee structure archetypes during the literature and record reviews. During the records review, I removed some categories of fee structures from the analysis because there is no evidence of current use in Washington.¹³ Using the definitions below, I examined each city's fee structures according to the following characteristics definitions. When data sources conflicted with one another, I used best judgment and basing the coding on either what the majority of data sources indicated, which source was more recent, or in the case of a city contracting with a UTC regulated hauler, what fee structures nearby cities with the same hauler used.

Categorical variable definitions are described in Tables 1-4. I used these definitions across research methods to keep answers from different sources comparable to one another.

¹³ This applies to per bag and garbage by the pound methods of determining trash fees.

Table 1: Categories of MSW and CR Service Providers		
MSW Service Provider	Explanation	Coding Values
The City	The city provides MSW and CR services using city-owned equipment, facilities, and staff.	CITY; 1
The UTC-regulated, county-franchised hauler.	The city uses the county MSW hauler.	COUNTY; 2
The UTC-regulated, county-franchised hauler, but the city has a specific contract with that hauler.	The city uses the county MSW AND CR contractor, but has an individual service contract with the hauler.	CONTRACT; 3
The city contracts with a different hauler.	The city contracts with a different hauler than the county. This occurs with recycling services.	CONTRACT; 4
Other	Another method (during surveys, an open field comment was available for respondents to explain).	OTHER; 5

Table 2: Categories of Municipal Solid Waste Fee Structures		
Fee Structure	Explanation	Coding Value
Variable Rate Pricing	Larger trash containers result in higher monthly costs.	PAYT
Hybrid Pricing	Limit to the quantity of trash that a base fee covers, with an additional fee charged for waste above the subscribed amount.	HYBR

Table 3: Categories of Recycling Fee Structures		
Fee Structure	Explanation	Coding Value
Embedded Costs	Costs are completely or partially embedded in MSW fees.	EMBD
Visible Flat Rate Pricing Fees	Unlimited disposal volumes, but the cost is communicated to the ratepayer.	FLAT
Visible Variable Fee	The user pays a fee per amount of material recycled, generally represented by a step rate based on the number of containers.	VARI
Undetermined	Fee structure could not be determined.	UND

Table 4: Categories of Organic Waste Fee Structures

Fee Structure	Explanation	Coding Value
Embedded Costs	Costs are completely or partially embedded in MSW fees.	EMBD
Visible Flat Rate Pricing Fees	Unlimited disposal volumes, but the cost is communicated to the ratepayer.	FLAT
Visible Variable Fee	The user pays a fee per amount of OW material disposed, generally represented by a step rate based on the number of containers.	VARI
Undetermined	Fee structure could not be determined.	UND

Data Analysis

After compiling fee structures for the cities in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, I transferred the data to Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software for quantitative analysis. Results of the analysis are discussed in the next chapter of this report.

Results

Using internet searches, surveys, UTC records, and residential household statistics published by the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM), I constructed a composite dataset with fee structure information in 76 cities in Washington State ranging in population from 225 people (Skykomish) to 612,000 people (Seattle). I excluded two cities from the original dataset provided to me by WDOE due to insufficient data and a lack of survey responses.¹⁴ Since the questions and research involve *residential* fee structures, I report the overall coverage rates in terms of residential household counts instead of populations.

The total dataset contains information for 1,319,675 households, 46% of the total number of households in Washington in 2010 as reported by OFM (Management 2011).¹⁵

Municipal Solid Waste and Recycling Service Providers

Due to issues with the UTC annual reports discussed earlier, I found it was difficult to determine when a city directly contracted with a hauler or participated in countywide services. In most cases, the cities in these counties were listed to have contracts in the reports. There are no specifics beyond checking a box if a city contracts for a general service like residential MSW collection, CR, multi-family waste collection services, etc. There is no additional information included in the reports that includes information on specific city contracts like dates, service agreements, fees, contract numbers, etc.

Additionally, the questions I devised in the surveys to answer who the service provider for cities may have had too many categories, as I included an ‘other’ and ‘another hauler, via contract’ options that in some cases respondents chose, and when adding more information, indicated the hauler that actually contracts with the county or with the city.

Fourteen cities, however, offer their own solid waste services, and 12 cities offer their own recycling services. One city known to offer solid waste services (Raymond) is not included in this count.

Data tables and survey results are included in the attached *Appendix A: Data Table: Municipal Solid Waste, Curbside Recycling, and Organic Waste Disposal Fee Structures for Cities in Washington State*, *Appendix E: Preliminary Survey Results*, and *Appendix G: Expanded Survey Results*.

¹⁴ Raymond and Ryderwood were the cities removed.

¹⁵ [2010 population figures obtained from the Washington State Office of Financial Management \(OFM\).](#)

Municipal Solid Waste Fee Structures

Solid waste fee structures appear to follow the general rule of implementing some type of variable rate user fee as required by the Waste Not Washington Act of 1989. All cities use some form of variable rate pricing, with the majority using a PAYT model.

Table 5: Residential Solid Waste Fee Structures		
Fee Structure	Number of Cities	Percentage of Washington Households
Flat/Variable Hybrid	3	2%
PAYT	73	98%
Total	76	100%

Recycling

Most cities embed their recycling costs into MSW collection fees. Roughly, 10% of the households in the cities sampled see a visible fee for recycling.

Table 6: Residential Curbside Recycling Service Fee Structures		
Fee Structure	Number of Cities	Percentage of Washington Households
Embedded	51	86.7%
Visible Flat Fee	19	9.8%
Visible Variable Fee	4	0.3%
Undetermined	2	3.2%
Total	76	100%

Organic Waste Fee Structures

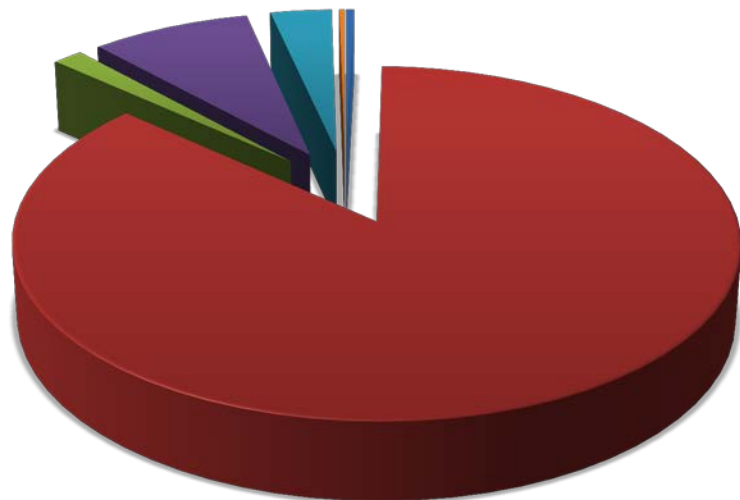
In the households for which organic waste fee structures could be determined, about half have embedded collection costs. The other half sees an OW fee of some type, but most of these households see variable fees instead of flat fees.

Table 7: Residential Organic Waste Service Fee Structures		
Fee Structure	Number of Cities	Percentage of Washington Households
Embedded	13	47.9%
Visible Flat Fee	9	10.5%
Visible Variable Fee	40	37.8%
Undetermined	14	3.9%
Total	76	100%

Solid Waste and Recycling Rate Structure Combinations

Figure 7 details the percentage of households in each combination of MSW and CR fee structures. Most cities combine PAYT pricing with embedded curbside recycling costs: 86.3% of residential households represented in the sample have CR costs embedded into MSW fees (Figure 8).

Combined Fee Structures: Residential Solid Waste and Recycling



** Reported in percentage of sample households.*

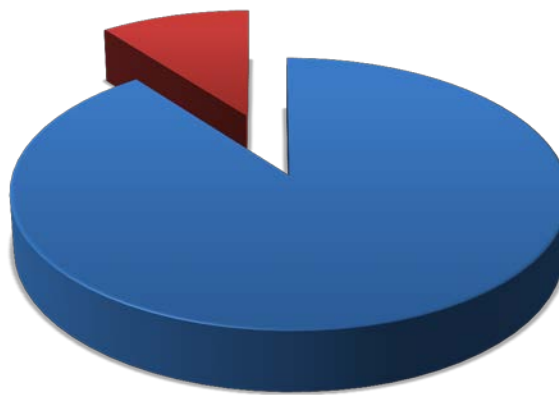
- Hybrid MSW Fee with Embedded Recycling Cost
- PAYT MSW Fee with Embedded Recycling Cost
- Hybrid MSW Fee with Visible Flat Recycling Fee
- PAYT MSW Fee with Visible Flat Recycling Fee
- PAYT MSW Fee with Visible Variable Recycling Fee
- Undetermined

Figure 7: Residential Fee Structure Combinations for MSW and CR.

Organic Waste Rate Structures

Figure 9 details the number of cities in each combination of MSW and OW fee structures. Approximately 48% of households in the sample have the costs of service embedded into the MSW rate, slightly more than the 47% who see some sort of visible rate for organic waste.

Are Recycling Fees Communicated Through Visible Fees?



** Reported in percentage of sample households.*

■ Hidden Recycling Fees ■ Visible Recycling Fees

Figure 8: Residential Curbside Recycling: Hidden or Visible Fees?

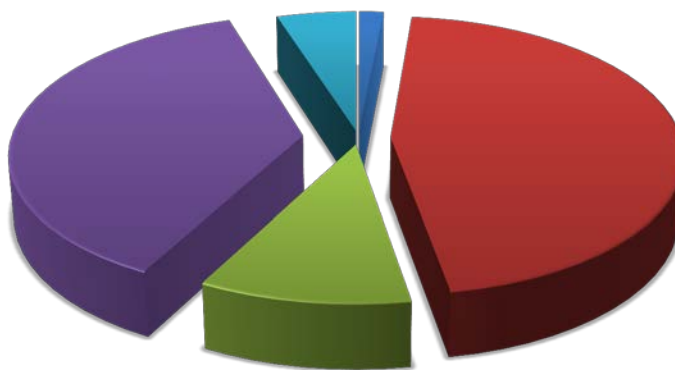
Survey Results for Questions Independent of Fee Structures

Resident Perception of Recycling

The second survey asked for the respondent's subjective opinion on how city residents perceive the costs of recycling. That is, how do they think CR operations are financed, and are they under the impression that the services are 'free'?

Out of 37 total respondents, 26 chose to answer this question. Twenty respondents said 'yes', while six said 'no' and an

Combined Fee Structures: Residential Solid Waste and Organic Waste



** Reported in percentage of sample households.*

■ Hybrid MSW Fee with Embedded Organic Waste Costs
 ■ PAYT MSW Fee with Embedded Organic Waste Cost
 ■ PAYT MSW Fee with Visible Flat Organic Waste Fee
 ■ PAYT MSW Fee with Visible Variable Organic Waste Fee
 ■ Undetermined Organic Waste Fee Structure

Figure 9: Residential Fee Structure Combinations for MSW and OW.

additional six were not sure or did not know. Since the survey went to multiple respondents at the same city, I chose to reconcile the data and remove multiple answers from three cities:

- Seattle: Four respondents answered yes.
- Federal Way: Two respondents answered yes.
- Vancouver: One 'No' and one 'Not Sure'; I revised Vancouver to 'No' for the single-answer dataset.

Therefore, from respondents in 22 cities, 16 chose 'Yes', 6 chose 'No', and 5 cities were uncertain (Figure 10).

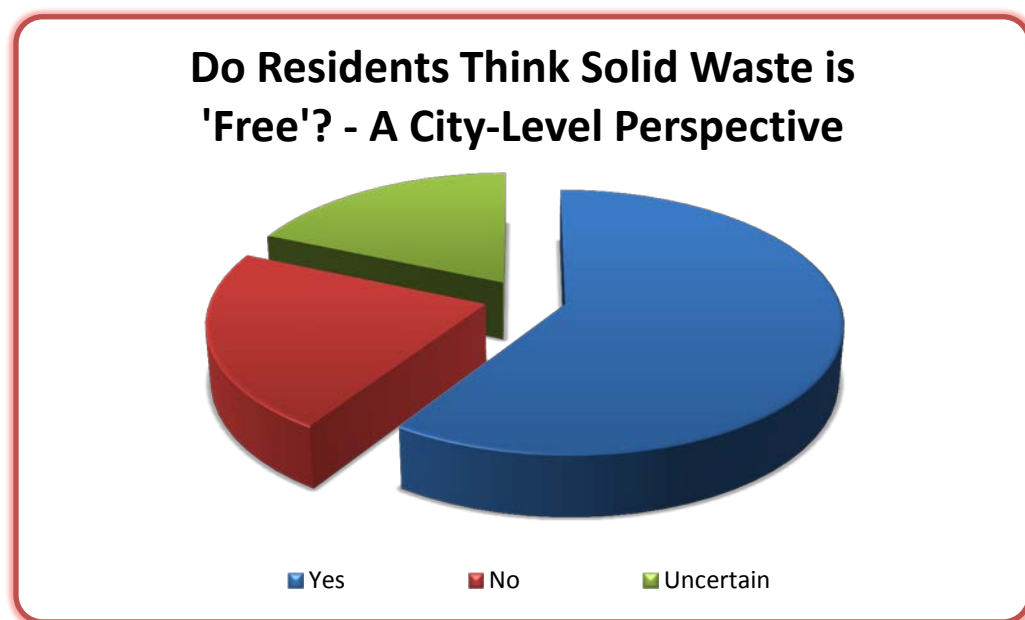


Figure 10: Respondent opinions on how residents view recycling program costs.

Additional Survey Results and Comments

In asking the respondents for their own opinions, they volunteered the following information, suggestions, and opinions:

- One respondent suggested I ask a question about how cities manage outreach education with regard to CR and OW. The same respondent also thought the extent to which cities have moved to paperless communication and/or electronic billing would be valuable information.
- Port Angeles noted that CR is optional, with participation among residential ratepayers at 73%.

- One respondent noted the wording I used in my questions was confusing, particularly the use of the word “technical” relating to commodity recyclables. This respondent later called me directly to discuss the survey with me, and elected not to complete the survey. The answers to the portion of the survey they did complete was recorded by the survey site and used with the respondent’s permission.
- One respondent noted that there are multiple sub-waste streams within the OW category that may have separate fees and/or costs. The respondent mentioned their city was developing food waste disposal services for the commercial sector, but not in the residential sector, and also mentioned that a limiting factor is a disposal site capable of handling mixed yard debris and food is not currently available or economically feasible. The respondent also noted that their city’s contractor is offering a commercial recycling pilot that is gaining ground, and noted the use of linear (PAYT) garbage rates for the last 15 years has worked well.
- One other respondent noted that the recycling fee used to be itemized on the utility bill, but the city discontinued it “to make clear that it was not an optional service”.
- One city noted that their contractor's invoice indicates the garbage rate includes recycling service and regularly indicates the amount of the benefit/reduced cost for this service due to revenues from material sales. The credit is updated annually based on changes in per ton payments to the contractor and on total tons collected.
- One respondent noted that customers are probably aware there is a fee, but think the recyclable materials collected are worth more than they actually are.
- One respondent noted the 'mandatory' recycling rate to be a ‘political hot button’. To quote their response: “most residents feel they are already charged too much for solid waste services so why charge additional for recycling”?

Analysis

The results indicate that the majority of households in the sample do not appear to see fees for curbside recycling programs. However, all cities implement variable rate MSW fees of some type. The combination of the two appears to allow most cities to cover the costs of curbside recycling programs by embedding them into MSW fees.

While conducting interviews with city solid waste and recycling personnel, it was common to hear personal opinions and estimations that support these findings. As many of the interviewees noted, it is easier to embed the recycling costs into MSW fees for a few reasons. One reason is that in many cities, embedding is the historical norm that residents accept. An additional reason is that it keeps residents from making the assumption recycling is optional (whether or not it is). Interviewees noted that the addition of a curbside recycling line item sends a message to residents that the recycling fees are separate, and therefore optional.

Embedding the recycling costs allows cities to make recycling compulsory for residents, and at the same time allows cities to support adding the capacity to divert more waste from landfills to other uses. Essentially, from the city perspective, recycling containers need to be present at a residence before a resident's behavior changes toward more recycling and waste diversion, and the easiest way to do that is to make participation 'silently mandatory'. This opinion fits in well with literature on the issue, as the access and cost barriers to recycling have to be reduced in order for a person to engage in the activity (Vlek 2000; Ulli-Beer, Andersen et al. 2007). A key step is less often about making CR economically attractive to a resident, instead, it's preferable to change the social norm over time (i.e. promote recycling) through education and subsidization. Embedding avoids the need for open recycling mandates, which are generally derided in much of the literature.¹⁶

Embedding the rate solves the problem in the short term, but may make moving toward the *Beyond Waste* vision difficult. City personnel are aware that "out of sight, out of mind" is not a likely solution for the long-term challenge of reducing waste, but it works in the interim.

Although there was mention of departmental discussions focused on separating out the fees as different line items on utility bills in a number of cities, these proposals have generally not moved past the solid waste department for varying reasons like resident resistance and political pressure from elected representatives who are in turn pressured by their constituents.

¹⁶ Although it should be noted that many mandates were implemented at the *same time* or very close to the implementation of CR programs. Mandating an activity that social norms do not support is difficult, but no literature asked what would happen if a mandate came long enough after CR program implementation to allow norms to change.

Solid waste personnel were aware that embedding costs is very likely at the heart of resident opinions that assume recycling to be ‘free’. While they saw a value in setting the recycling fee apart from solid waste fees to dispel this notion, particularly since the recycling fees are significantly smaller than solid waste fees in most cities, they also stressed the importance of viewing the MSW system as a whole instead of as its disparate parts.

For this reason, there appears to be little current discussion in cities about the possibility of declining finances or increased costs due to the movement of waste toward subsidized waste streams. Costs and rates appear to be set based on the system as a whole. In keeping with the systems approach, one interviewee noted that at least one city is involved in trying to reduce the amount of waste generated by Washingtonians through coordinating with producers to reduce packaging waste and promoting extended producer responsibility (EPR) measures that allow for product take back of obsolete equipment.

Organic waste and yard waste came with their own set of issues that also reflect a continuing but changing norm. Yard waste is historically one of the first waste streams diverted from the landfill to other uses. Some cities have added residential food waste to the yard waste stream in over the last few years, making what used to be just yard waste an organic waste category. I noted in the records review that some cities do not allow food in yard waste containers, so the category has uncertainty in the definition. However, most the cities in the preliminary survey round and interviews noted it was important I ask this question as well, which is reflective of the importance as viewing the system as dynamic and more than sum of its parts.

When I examined the rates for MSW and recycling in cities, it appeared that while there is a clear use of PAYT fee models, there is less logic to the rates beyond ‘paying more to dispose of more’. Surprisingly, no significant research has tried to quantify *how much is enough* anywhere. The literature generally takes a “the higher the cost the better for the environment” tone. While this may be economically correct, given competing aims of stakeholders, the theory often does not match up well with reality. Trash disposal has one competitor that cities worry about: illegal disposal. This keeps them from raising prices to a point that would maximize waste minimization and recycling efforts.

Looking deeper into the MSW prices by container, I noted that there is no overlying logic to fees beyond ‘more trash = higher fees’. Part of the reason for this could be that I did not observe any standardized metric encapsulating all (or most) of the variables in the pricing of MSW fees structures (fee amount, container size, pickup frequency, billing frequency, etc.). Relevant literature generally stops at pricing (Skumatz 2008), although some literature makes attempts at comparisons between technologies, but not *within* the same type of technology (i.e. subscriber containers) to examine if other variables have added effects (Kinnaman 2006).

For example, a ratio of weekly cost per gallon per container size could assist in making the inherent costs and benefits of each container size clearer to decision-makers. Although imperfect since the weight of material in disposal containers can vary based on what a resident throws away, each city could use average disposal weights for an estimate. A standardized metric would allow interested parties to measure and communicate the actual value of PAYT pricing, and could help determine how much more to charge for additional waste is actually effective at reducing waste. As discussed in the literature review, subscriber container size fees demonstrate the least effectiveness of all PAYT approaches. Since Washington's cities universally use container sizes to determine fees, a deeper metric may be a next step in enhancing the effectiveness of the PAYT model.

Limitations

Although I was able to control for some limitations in each research method by using additional methods, this also complicated the research in a few ways. As such, the research findings are subject to the following limitations:

- Some survey answers conflicted with the records review. The most common reason for this was a respondent misunderstanding a survey question. Feedback received on the second survey noted that the survey was complex and difficult to understand. Some respondents simply skipped questions that appeared to be difficult to understand.
- I delivered the survey request to multiple solid waste/recycling personnel in some cities. Some of the answers given by these personnel conflicted with one another. In these cases, I used information from other sources to determine the answer that was most likely to be correct.
- The wording of answers to some questions changed between the first and second surveys, their meanings were generally the same. Therefore, I assumed that these answers were comparable and could be combined for the purposes of analysis.
- Although determining the fee structures for organic waste is relatively straightforward, determining *what organic wastes* fall into this category for each city was anything but straightforward. Yard waste is the most common item included in the definition, but food waste and other compostable items are also known to be collected in some cities.
- UTC documents and city and hauler websites provided me with a substantial amount of qualitative and quantitative information, but presented an issue of temporal variability into the dataset. I attempted to account for this limitation by using the most recently dated source, but in some cities, this meant using some rates posted in 2008 and others from 2011.
- Item 100 of the UTC Tariffs are unclear as to whether the fees stated are the actual fees charged to ratepayers in the hauler's district, or if they are underlying fees. Additionally, while the reports state a per-residence cost for recycling, it is unclear if this cost is included on the ratepayer's invoice or if the cost is embedded. I have therefore not assumed that these fees are visible to users on their utility invoices.
- The UTC Annual Reports had varying degrees of quality that call into question the validity of using them as a source of data.

Conclusion

Contribution

This project contributes to the literature in a few ways. First, it answers WDOE's research questions by examining the types of fee structures and the combinations of MSW and curbside recycling financing structures in Washington State cities. Second, this project also adds to the literature by including an analysis of organic waste fee structures.¹⁷ Third, the project presents a set of conceptual models of the problem informed by a review of the situation and relevant literature (Figure 2; Figure 3). Lastly, this project points out information gaps and needs in Washington's current MSW and recycling framework, suggests improvements to improve the flow of information, and discusses opportunities for additional research.

Recommendation

Update the UTC's solid waste hauler reporting system

Although the specific aim of this project was to uncover and collect relevant information rather than to devise a solution, I feel the lessons learned from the project may be of some assistance in determining the next steps forward to making the *Beyond Waste* vision successful. Therefore, I have included one recommendation focused on modernizing the UTC's hauler reporting system.

Although the UTC's reporting arrangements are outside of the WDOE's direct influence, my intent is to add material to the discussion on increasing the effectiveness of the MSW system as a whole.

Critical data is kept in disparate locations across state agency, county, city, and private sector websites. Although with trial and error much information can be tracked down, the amount of time spent compiling data from all these sources, cross-referencing, and keeping track of where everything is located was significant in terms of both time and attention. Additionally, a critical piece of information – the UTC's Annual Solid Waste Hauler Reports – are not available online. When combining disparate data sources, the result was a more complete but less clear picture: the variation between the oldest documents and today is almost four years.

¹⁷ The literature review did not find any works which analyzed organic waste rate structures in the United States. Only one work involving organic waste pricing in Thailand was encountered in the research. (Suttibak, S. and V. Nitivattananon (2008). "Assessment of Factors Influencing the Performance of Solid Waste Recycling Programs." *Resources, Conservation and Recycling* 53(1-2): 45-56.

The importance of relevant and timely data is critical. As Sylvia Ulli-Beer noted in her analysis of Switzerland’s solid waste and recycling system:

*“The findings... suggest two information policies improving the overall performance of the two market-development policies: **An information policy offering timely and accurate information aimed to control the capacity development process in the recovery and recycling sectors, and an information policy providing a centralized data bank that gathers and distributes information across individual sectors.** Results illustrate that the implemented information policies reduced the amplitude of market instability and resulted in... increasing the efficiency. Those results emphasize the influence of information networks embedded in the multi-stage structure of waste recycling markets and give evidence on the role of the government as an important information-coordinator” (pp. 42).*

UTC’s solid waste hauler information is a critical source, but MSW haulers still submit reports manually in hard copy, even though they email the report electronically to the UTC. As discussed earlier, it appears that these reports vary in the consistency of quality. Standardizing the format through an online reporting system with built in safeguards for error checking may go a significant distance in making the yearly information available to the public and other state agencies in a timelier manner.

This is not unprecedented in our state; Washington already has a similar system of online waste generation reporting. WDOE tracks treatment and disposal information for hazardous waste generators in Washington State through Turbowaste.¹⁸ A similar system for MSW haulers to file reports online could be implemented to streamline the process and could make data collection and analysis timelier while standardizing the process and reducing errors and/or inconsistencies.

In addition to an update of the UTC’s reporting system, the effectiveness of the overhaul could be maximized by making full use of the SWIC’s central storage location for MSW and recycling data.

Additional Research

While the definitions as stated put fee structures into clear categories, what gets lost in the simplicity – specifically with PAYT fee structures – is the *degree of price variability*. A small difference between two container sizes would conceivably have less of an impact on recycling rates than a higher step-up in price would. The uncertainties discussed above prevented an adequate quantitative analysis of fee differentials, but such an analysis seems to the author to be a logical next step in the research, especially if combined with local (city-level) MSW AND CR figures.

¹⁸ <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/turbowaste/Login/Splash.aspx>

Additionally, the literature is still unclear as to *when* the best time to start communicating the costs of recycling, organic waste disposal and other diversion methods are best. Are the factors based on the health of the economy, general acceptance and length of time recycling programs have been in place in each city?

Summary

User fees are important in sending clear economic signals about the costs inherent in MSW, CR, and OW disposal, but it appears there are issues in our current system that prevents the clearest signals being sent to ratepayers. There are externalities which are regulatory frameworks do not account for, a political process that affects fees, and tradeoffs that keep people from throwing away less (time, income, knowledge levels, etc.). Moving forward, Washington may need to evaluate what limits there may be to the user fee system in regards to CR and other diverted materials. User fees are one way to intervene in the MSW system, but there are others.

The decisions we make to throw something out or recycle are both economic and social; information, values, and norms all have roles to play. The research indicates that over 86% of the households in the cities analyzed have chosen to affect norms first by making CR compulsory and embedding the costs of service into the trash fee. Cities have found this to be the best approach for a variety of reasons, but it has had the effect of making CR appear to be 'free'. What this means for the economic sustainability of our MSW system overall is still a question that needs to be answered.

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Appendix A Data Table: Municipal Solid Waste, Curbside Recycling, and Organic Waste Disposal Fee Structures for Cities in Washington State

City	County	Household Count	MSW	RCY	ORG
Aberdeen	Grays Harbor	7657	PAYT	EMBD	UND
Algona	King	1007	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Arlington	Snohomish	6717	PAYT	EMBD	FLAT
Auburn	King/Pierce	27553	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Bellevue	King	56262	PAYT	EMBD	EMBD
Bonney Lake	Pierce	6039	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Bothell	King/Snohomish	14030	PAYT	EMBD	EMBD
Bremerton	Kitsap	17044	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Burien	King	14002	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Carnation	King	659	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Chehalis	Lewis	3058	PAYT	UND	UND
Clyde Hill	King	1071	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Des Moines	King	12000	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
East Wenatchee	Douglas	5133	HYBR	EMBD	UND
Eatonville	Pierce	956	PAYT	FLAT	VARI
Enumclaw	King/Pierce	4656	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Everett	Snohomish	44628	PAYT	EMBD	FLAT
Everson	Whatcom	848	PAYT	FLAT	UND
Federal Way	King	35357	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Fircrest	Pierce	2824	PAYT	EMBD	FLAT
Friday Harbor	San Juan	1200	PAYT	EMBD	FLAT
Garfield	Whitman	300	HYBR	EMBD	UND
Gold Bar	Snohomish	840	PAYT	FLAT	VARI
Granite Falls	Snohomish	1258	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Hoquiam	Grays Harbor	3918	PAYT	EMBD	UND
Issaquah	King	12573	PAYT	EMBD	EMBD
Kent	King	36469	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Kirkland	King	24460	PAYT	EMBD	EMBD
Lake Forest Park	King	5241	PAYT	EMBD	EMBD
Lake Stevens	Snohomish	10206	PAYT	FLAT	VARI
Lakewood	Pierce	26016	PAYT	FLAT	VARI
Longview	Cowlitz	16000	PAYT	EMBD	UND
Lynden	Whatcom	4838	PAYT	FLAT	UND
Maple Valley	King	8021	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Marysville	Snohomish	22189	PAYT	EMBD	VARI

City	County	Household Count	MSW	RCY	ORG
McCleary	Grays Harbor	658	PAYT	FLAT	UND
Mercer Island	King	9446	PAYT	EMBD	EMBD
Milton	Pierce	2879	PAYT	FLAT	VARI
Monroe	Snohomish	5358	PAYT	VARI	VARI
Montesano	Grays Harbor	1620	PAYT	EMBD	UND
Moses Lake	Grant	8312	PAYT	EMBD	EMBD
Mount Vernon	Skagit	11788	PAYT	VARI	VARI
Napavine	Lewis	656	PAYT	UND	UND
North Bend	King	2304	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Oak Harbor	Island	9413	PAYT	VARI	VARI
Ocean Shores	Grays Harbor	4416	PAYT	EMBD	UND
Olympia	Thurston	21460	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Pacific	King	15424	PAYT	VARI	VARI
Port Angeles	Clallam	9235	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Poulsbo	Kitsap	3997	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Redmond	King	24227	PAYT	EMBD	EMBD
Renton	King	39146	PAYT	EMBD	EMBD
Richland	Benton	20426	HYBR	FLAT	EMBD
Ridgefield	Clark	1613	PAYT	FLAT	FLAT
Ruston	Pierce	370	PAYT	FLAT	VARI
Sammamish	King	14298	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
SeaTac	King	10448	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Seattle	King	308203	PAYT	EMBD	EMBD
Sedro-Woolley	Skagit	3962	PAYT	FLAT	VARI
Selah	Yakima	2787	PAYT	FLAT	VARI
Shelton	Mason	3635	PAYT	EMBD	FLAT
Shoreline	King	22534	PAYT	EMBD	EMBD
Skykomish	King	160	PAYT	FLAT	VARI
Snohomish	Snohomish	3918	PAYT	FLAT	VARI
Snoqualmie	King	3649	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Spokane	Spokane	94470	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Stanwood	Snohomish	2298	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Sultan	Snohomish	1754	PAYT	FLAT	FLAT
Sumas	Whatcom	541	PAYT	FLAT	UND
Tacoma	Pierce	86828	PAYT	EMBD	EMBD
Tukwila	King	7989	PAYT	EMBD	VARI
Vancouver	Clark	70181	PAYT	EMBD	FLAT
Walla Walla	Walla Walla	12536	PAYT	FLAT	VARI
Washougal	Clark	5622	PAYT	EMBD	FLAT

City	County	Household Count	MSW	RCY	ORG
Westport	Grays Harbor	1578	PAYT	EMBD	UND
Yakima	Yakima	34506	PAYT	FLAT	VARI

Household Coverage **1,319,675**

2010 WA OFM Household Estimate **2,865,547**

Total Percentage of Washington Households Represented **46%**

Appendix B Sources Table

CITY	COUNTY	RESIDENTIAL SERVICE		UTC Hauler Certificate Number	Company	Source
		MSW	RCY			
Aberdeen	Grays Harbor	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-98	LeMay	Aberdeen City Code
Algona	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste Management	Waste Management Website
Arlington	Snohomish	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste Management	Waste Management Website
Auburn	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-12	Rabanco	City of Auburn Website
Bellevue	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-12	Rabanco	City of Bellevue 2011 Rates
						Rabanco/Allied Waste Website
Bonney Lake	Pierce	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-98	LeMay	Bonney Lake Public Works Rate Sheet; Survey
Bothell	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste Management	Waste Management Website
Bremerton	Kitsap	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste Management	Waste Management Website
Burien	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste Management	Waste Management Website
Carnation	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste Management	Waste Management Website
Chehalis	Lewis	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-98	LeMay	2009 UTC Hauler Tariff Documents - Item 100
Clyde Hill	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-12	Rabanco	Rabanco/Allied Waste Website
Des Moines	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-12	Rabanco	Rabanco/Allied Waste Website
East Wenatchee	Douglas	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste Management	Waste Management - East Wenatchee
Eatonville	Pierce	CITY	CITY			City of Eatonville Website
Enumclaw	King	CITY	CITY			City of Enumclaw Website
Everett	Snohomish	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-58	Rubantino	Rubantino Website
Everson	Whatcom	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-166	Nooksack	2009 UTC Hauler Tariff Documents - Item 100
Federal Way	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste Management	Waste Management Website

CITY	COUNTY	RESIDENTIAL SERVICE		UTC Hauler Certificate Number	Company	Source
		MSW	RCY			
Fircrest	Pierce	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-64	University	City of Fircrest Ordinance 1433
Friday Harbor	San Juan	CITY	CITY			Friday Harbor 2011 Published Utility Rates
Garfield	Whitman	CITY	CITY			City of Garfield 2011 Utility Rates
Gold Bar	Snohomish	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-12	Rabanco	Rabanco/Allied Waste Website
Granite Falls	Snohomish	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste Management	Waste Management Website
Hoquiam	Grays Harbor	CONTRACT	CONTRACT		Hometown Sanitation	Hometown Sanitation Website
Issaquah	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste Management	Waste Management Website
Kent	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-60	Rabanco	Rabanco/Allied Waste Website
Kirkland	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste Management	Waste Management Website
Lake Forest Park	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-12	Rabanco	Rabanco/Allied Waste Website
Lake Stevens	Snohomish	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-12	Rabanco	Rabanco/Allied Waste Website
Lakewood	Pierce	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-98	LeMay	2009 UTC Hauler Tariff Documents - Item 100
Longview	Cowlitz	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-101	Waste Control	City of Longview Document
Lynden	Whatcom	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-166	Nooksack	2009 UTC Hauler Tariff Documents - Item 100
Maple Valley	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-238	Waste Management	Waste Management Website
Marysville	Snohomish	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste Management	City of Marysville Code
McCleary	Grays Harbor	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-98	LeMay	2009 UTC Hauler Tariff Documents - Item 100
Mercer Island	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-12	Rabanco	Rabanco/Allied Waste Website
Milton	Pierce	CONTRACT	CONTRACT		LeMay	2009 UTC Hauler Tariff Documents - Item 100
Monroe	Snohomish	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste Management	City of Monroe Finance Department
Montesano	Grays Harbor	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-98	LeMay	2009 UTC Hauler Tariff Documents - Item 100

CITY	COUNTY	RESIDENTIAL SERVICE		UTC Hauler Certificate Number	Company	Source
		MSW	RCY			
Moses Lake	Grant	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-190	CDS	City of Moses Lake
Mount Vernon	Skagit	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste Management	City of Mount Vernon
Napavine	Lewis	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-98	LeMay	2009 UTC Hauler Tariff Documents - Item 100
North Bend	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-12	Rabanco	Rabanco/Allied Waste Website
Oak Harbor	Island	CITY	CITY			City of Oak Harbor Website
Ocean Shores	Grays Harbor	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-98	LeMay	2009 UTC Hauler Tariff Documents - Item 100
Olympia	Thurston	CITY	CITY			City of Olympia Website
Pacific	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste Management	City of Pacific Website
Port Angeles	Clallam	CITY	CONTRACT	G-253	Waste Connections	City of Port Angeles Website
Poulsbo	Kitsap	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-143	Bainbridge Disposal	City of Poulsbo Website
Redmond	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste Management	Waste Managment Website
Renton	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste Management	City of Renton Website
Richland	Benton	CONTRACT		G-110	Ed's Disposal	Richland City Code
Ruston	Pierce	CITY	CITY			The Town of Ruston has its own collection system but has an interlocal agreement with Tacoma for disposal through the Tacoma management system. In this document it is referred to as the "Tacoma" system. - PCSWMP 2008 Update
Sammamish	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste Management	Waste Management Website
SeaTac	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-12	Rabanco	Rabanco/Allied Waste Website
Seattle	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-13	Rabanco	City of Seattle Website
Seattle	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste Management	
Sedro-Woolley	Skagit	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste	Waste Management Website

CITY	COUNTY	RESIDENTIAL SERVICE		UTC Hauler Certificate Number	Company	Source
		MSW	RCY			
					Management	
Selah	Yakima	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-45	Basin Disposal of Yakima	2009 UTC Hauler Tariff Documents - Item 100
Shelton	Mason	CITY	CONTRACT	G-88	Mason County Garbage	2009 UTC Hauler Tariff Documents - Item 100
Shoreline	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Cleanscapes	City of Seattle Website
Skykomish	King	CITY	CITY			Skykomish Public Works takes trash to local Snohomish County Transfer Station on US-2.
Snohomish	Snohomish	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-12	Rabanco	City of Snohomish Public Document
Snoqualmie	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-12	Rabanco	Rabanco/Allied Waste Website
Spokane	Spokane	CITY	CITY			City of Spokane Spokane Solid Waste Website
Stanwood	Snohomish	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-237	Waste Management	Waste Management Website
Sultan	Snohomish	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-12	Rabanco	City of Sultan 2011 Ratesheet
Sumas	Whatcom	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-166	Nooksack	2009 UTC Hauler Tariff Documents - Item 100
Tacoma	Pierce	CITY	CITY			City of Tacoma Website
Tukwila	King	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-12	Rabanco	Rabanco/Allied Waste Website
Vancouver	Clark	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-253	Waste Connections	Waste Connections Website
Walla Walla	Walla Walla	CITY	CITY			City of Walla Walla Website
Washougal	Clark	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-253	Waste Connections	Waste Connections Website
Westport	Grays Harbor	CONTRACT	CONTRACT	G-98	LeMay	2009 UTC Hauler Tariff Documents - Item 100
Yakima	Yakima	CITY	CITY			City of Yakima Utilities Webpage

Appendix C Summary Table: List of Service Contracts by City, 2009 UTC Annual Reports

Note: "1" indicates that a MSW hauler reported to have a contract for the specific service or set of services, "0" indicates they did not.

City	Residential Garbage	Residential Recycle	Recycle Other	Residential Organic/YW	Commercial Garbage	Dropbox/ Compactor Garbage	Hauler
Aberdeen	1	1	0	0	1	1	LeMay
Algona	1	1	0	1	1	1	Waste Management
Anacortes	0	0	0	1	0	0	Waste Management
Arlington	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Management
Auburn	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Management
Auburn	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rabanco
Battleground	0	1	1	1	0	0	Waste Connections Of Washington
Bellingham	1	1	0	1	0	0	Sanitary Service Company, Inc.
Benton	1	0	0	0	1	0	Ed's Disposal, Inc.
Bothell	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Management
Bremerton	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Management
Brewster	1	0	0	0	1	1	Sunrise Disposal, Inc.
Bridgeport	1	0	0	0	1	0	Zippy Disposal Service
Bucoda	1	1	0	0	1	1	LeMay
Burien	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Management
Burlington	1	1	0	1	1	1	Waste Management
Camas	0	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Connections Of Washington
Carnation	1	1	0	1	1	1	Waste Management
Centralia	1	1	0	0	1	1	LeMay
Chehalis	1	1	1	1	1	1	LeMay
Cle Elum	1	0	0	0	1	1	Waste Management
College Place	1	1	0	0	1	1	Basin Disposal of Washington

City	Residential Garbage	Residential Recycle	Recycle Other	Residential Organic/YW	Commercial Garbage	Dropbox/ Compactor Garbage	Hauler
Concrete	1	0	0	0	1	1	Waste Management
Connell	1	0	0	0	1	1	Basin Disposal, Inc.
Cosmopolis	1	1	0	0	1	1	LeMay
Coulee Dam	1	0	0	0	1	1	Sunrise Disposal, Inc.
Coupeville	1	0	0	0	1	1	Island Disposal, Inc.
Darrington	1	0	0	0	1	0	Waste Management
Dayton	1	0	0	0	1	1	Basin Disposal, Inc.
Deer Park	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Management
DuPont	1	1	1	1	1	1	LeMay
Duvall	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Management
East Wenatchee	1	1	0	0	1	1	Waste Management
Eatonville	1	1	0	0	1	1	LeMay
Electric City	1	0	0	0	1	1	Sunrise Disposal, Inc.
Ellensburg	1	1	0	1	1	1	Waste Management
Elma	1	1	0	0	1	1	LeMay
Elmer City	1	0	0	0	1	1	Sunrise Disposal, Inc.
Ephrata	1	0	0	0	1	1	Consolidated Disposal Services
Everson	1	1	1	1	1	1	Nooksack Valley Disposal
Federal Way	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Management
Ferndale	1	1	1	1	1	0	Sanitary Service Company, Inc.
Forks	1	0	0	0	1	1	West Waste and Recycling
George	1	0	0	0	1	1	Consolidated Disposal Services
Grand Coulee	1	0	0	0	1	1	Sunrise Disposal, Inc.
Granite Falls	1	1	0	1	1	1	Waste Management
Harrington	1	0	0	0	1	0	Empire Disposal, Inc.
Hatton	1	0	0	0	1	1	Basin Disposal, Inc.
Issaquah	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Management

City	Residential Garbage	Residential Recycle	Recycle Other	Residential Organic/YW	Commercial Garbage	Dropbox/ Compactor Garbage	Hauler
Kahlotus	1	0	0	0	1	1	Basin Disposal, Inc.
Kalama	1	0	0	0	1	0	Waste Control
Kennewick	1	1	0	1	1	1	Waste Management
Kennewick	1	0	0	0	1	1	Basin Disposal, Inc.
Kent	0	0	1	0	1	1	Waste Management
Kent	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rabanco
Kirkland	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Management
La Center	0	1	1	1	0	0	Waste Connections Of Washington
Lakewood	1	1	1	1	1	1	LeMay
Langley	1	0	0	0	1	1	Island Disposal, Inc.
Lind	1	0	0	0	1	1	Consolidated Disposal Services
Lynden	1	1	1	1	1	1	Nooksack Valley Disposal
Mabton	1	1	0	0	1	0	Yakima Waste Systems
Mansfield	1	0	0	0	1	1	Consolidated Disposal Services
Maple Valley	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Management
Marysville	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Management
Mattawa	1	0	0	0	1	1	Consolidated Disposal Services
Mesa	1	0	0	0	1	1	Basin Disposal, Inc.
Mill Creek	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Management
Monroe	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Management
Montesano	1	1	0	0	1	1	LeMay
Morton	1	0	0	0	1	1	LeMay
Mount Vernon	0	1	0	1	0	0	Waste Management
Mountlake Terrace	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Management
Moxee	1	0	0	0	1	1	Basin Disposal of Yakima
Naches	1	1	0	1	1	1	Yakima Waste Systems

City	Residential Garbage	Residential Recycle	Recycle Other	Residential Organic/YW	Commercial Garbage	Dropbox/ Compactor Garbage	Hauler
Napavine	1	1	0	0	1	1	LeMay
Nooksack	1	1	1	1	1	1	Nooksack Valley Disposal
Oakville	1	1	0	0	1	1	LeMay
Ocean Shores	1	1	0	0	1	1	LeMay
Odessa	1	0	0	0	1	1	Consolidated Disposal Services
Okanagan	1	0	0	0	1	1	Sunrise Disposal, Inc.
Omak	1	0	0	0	1	1	Sunrise Disposal, Inc.
Othello	1	0	0	0	1	1	Consolidated Disposal Services
Pacific	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Management
Pasco	1	0	0	0	1	1	Basin Disposal, Inc.
Pateros	1	0	0	0	1	0	Zippy Disposal Service
Port Orchard	1	1	0	0	1	1	Waste Management
Poulsbo	0	1	1	1	0	1	Bainbridge Disposal
Prosser	1	0	0	0	1	1	Basin Disposal, Inc.
Quincy	1	0	0	1	1	1	Consolidated Disposal Services
Rainier	1	1	0	0	1	1	LeMay
Redmond	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Management
Renton	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Management
Republic	1	0	0	0	1	0	Couse's Sanitation and Recycle
Richland	1	0	0	0	1	0	Ed's Disposal, Inc.
Ridgefield	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Connections Of Washington
Riverside	1	0	0	0	1	1	Sunrise Disposal, Inc.
Rock Island	1	1	0	0	1	1	Waste Management
Rockford	1	0	0	0	1	0	Empire Disposal, Inc.
Roy	1	1	0	0	1	1	LeMay
Royal City	1	0	0	0	1	1	Consolidated Disposal Services
Ryderwood	1	0	0	0	0	0	Cummins, Jeffery

City	Residential Garbage	Residential Recycle	Recycle Other	Residential Organic/YW	Commercial Garbage	Dropbox/ Compactor Garbage	Hauler
Sammamish	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Management
Seattle	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Management
Sedro Wooley	1	1	0	1	0	0	Waste Management
Selah	1	0	0	0	1	1	Basin Disposal of Yakima
Shelton	0	1	0	0	0	0	Mason County Garbage Co.
Spangle	1	0	0	0	1	0	Empire Disposal, Inc.
Stanwood	1	1	0	0	1	0	Waste Management
Starbuck	1	0	0	0	1	0	Empire Disposal, Inc.
Steilacoom	1	1	1	1	1	1	LeMay
Sumas	1	1	1	1	1	1	Nooksack Valley Disposal
Sunnyside	1	1	0	0	1	1	Yakima Waste Systems
Tekoa	1	0	0	0	1	0	Empire Disposal, Inc.
Tenino	1	1	0	0	1	1	LeMay
Tieton	1	1	0	0	1	0	Yakima Waste Systems
Union Gap	1	0	0	0	1	1	Basin Disposal of Yakima
University Place	1	1	0	1	1	1	LeMay
University Place	1	1	1	1	1	1	University Place Refuse Service Inc.
Vader	1	0	0	0	1	0	Cummins, Jeffery
Vancouver	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Connections Of Washington
Waitsburg	1	0	0	0	1	1	Basin Disposal, Inc.
Wapato	1	0	0	0	1	1	Basin Disposal of Yakima
Warden	1	0	0	0	1	1	Consolidated Disposal Services
Washougal	1	1	1	1	1	1	Waste Connections Of Washington
Waterville	1	0	0	0	1	1	Consolidated Disposal Services
Wenatchee	1	1	0	0	1	1	Waste Management
West Richland	1	0	0	0	1	0	Ed's Disposal, Inc.
Westport	1	1	0	0	1	1	LeMay

City	Residential Garbage	Residential Recycle	Recycle Other	Residential Organic/YW	Commercial Garbage	Dropbox/ Compactor Garbage	Hauler
Yacolt	0	1	1	1	0	0	Waste Connections Of Washington
Yakima IN	1	1	0	0	1	1	Yakima Waste Systems
Yelm	1	1	0	0	1	1	LeMay
Zillah	1	1	0	1	1	1	Yakima Waste Systems
<u>TOTALS</u>	124	78	41	54	123	106	

EXCLUDED	HAULER	REASON
Rural Clark County	Waste Connections Of Washington	County
Latah County	Empire Disposal, Inc.	County
Clark County	Waste Connections Of Washington	County

Appendix D Preliminary Survey

Municipal Solid Waste and Recycling in Washington 2011

1. Survey Landing Page

This survey is a short questionnaire regarding municipal solid waste and recycling in Washington cities. The survey will take approximately 5-10 minutes to complete. At the end of the survey you will also have the opportunity to leave any additional comments if you would like.

The Washington State Department of Ecology would like to know how local municipal solid waste and recycling programs in Washington are funded, and how the charges for solid waste and recycling disposal services appear on residential utility bills.

If you have any questions or problems, please contact the survey administrator Tim Nickell via email (nickellt@uw.edu).

2. Survey

* 1. What Washington State city do you represent?

* 2. Who provides the city's residential solid waste (garbage) disposal services?

- ☐ The city.
- ☐ The Utilities and Transportation Commission regulated hauler, via the county.
- ☐ The Utilities and Transportation Commission regulated hauler, via city contract.
- ☐ Another hauler, via contract.
- ☐ Other (please specify)

* 3. How are residents charged for municipal solid waste (garbage) services?

- ☐ By a flat-rate user fee, independent of the amount of waste disposed by residents.
- ☐ By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").
- ☐ By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee (for example, a flat fee based on garbage container size, plus additional charges if residents put out additional bags or containers).
- ☐ Paid through part of the tax base.
- ☐ Unknown/county or waste hauler handles task.
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Municipal Solid Waste and Recycling in Washington 2011

* 4. Who provides the city's residential recycling services?

- ☐ The city.
- ☐ The Utilities and Transportation Commission regulated hauler, via the county.
- ☐ The Utilities and Transportation Commission regulated hauler, via city contract.
- ☐ Another hauler, via contract.
- ☐ Other (please specify)

* 5. How are residents charged for recycling services?

- ☐ There is no visible fee to the customer.
- ☐ By a flat-rate user fee, independent of the amount recycled by residents.
- ☐ By a variable-rate user fee, dependent on the amount of material collected.
- ☐ By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee.
- ☐ Paid through part of the tax base.
- ☐ Don't know/county or hauler handles billing tasks.
- ☐ Other (please specify)

3. Survey Exit Page

Thank you for completing the survey.

1. Is there anything you would like to add? For example, do you think the survey missing an important piece of information?

2. Would you be willing to be contacted by the survey administrator to conduct a post-survey structured phone interview? The interview would take approximately 15-20 minutes.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Appendix E Preliminary Survey Results

City	Who provides the city's residential solid waste (garbage) disposal services?			How are residents charged for municipal solid waste (garbage) services?			Who provides the city's residential recycling services?			How are residents charged for recycling services?		
	Answer	Code	Other	Answer	Code	Other	Answer	Code	Other	Answer	Code	Other
Auburn	Another hauler, via contract.	4		By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee (for example, a flat fee based on garbage container size, plus additional charges if residents put out additional bags or containers).	3		Another hauler, via contract.	4		There is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Bonney Lake	The Utilities and Transportation Commission regulated hauler, via city contract.	3		By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").	2		The Utilities and Transportation Commission regulated hauler, via city contract.	3		By a flat-rate user fee, independent of the amount recycled by residents.	2	
Mount Vernon	The city.	1		By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").	2		The Utilities and Transportation Commission regulated hauler, via city contract.	3		By a flat-rate user fee, independent of the amount recycled by residents.	2	

City	Who provides the city's residential solid waste (garbage) disposal services?			How are residents charged for municipal solid waste (garbage) services?			Who provides the city's residential recycling services?			How are residents charged for recycling services?		
	Answer	Code	Other	Answer	Code	Other	Answer	Code	Other	Answer	Code	Other
Olympia	The city.	1		By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").	2		The city.	1		Other (please specify)	0	Embedded in garbage rate. Subscribing to recycling is a lower cost fee than the same size garbage cart without recycling.
Renton	Another hauler, via contract.	4		By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").	2		Another hauler, via contract.	4		There is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Spokane	The city.	1		By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").	2		The city.	1		There is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Tacoma	The city.	1		By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee (for example, a flat fee based on garbage container size, plus additional charges if residents put out additional bags or containers).	3		Other (please specify)	0	The City provides service for residential and some commercial customers. Other commercial customers are served by private	Other (please specify)	0	Residents pay a bundled rate where recycling is not visible as a separate charge. Commercial customers pay a separate charge based on container

City			Auburn		Olympia			Renton		Tacoma		Walla Walla	
City	Who provides the city's residential solid waste (garbage) disposal services?			How are residents charged for municipal solid waste (garbage) services?			Who provides the city's residential recycling services?			How are residents charged for recycling services?			
	Answer	Code	Other	Answer	Code	Other	Answer	Code	Other	Answer	Code	Other	
									sector companies.			size and frequency of service.	
Walla Walla	The city.	1		By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").	2		Another hauler, via contract.	4		By a flat-rate user fee, independent of the amount recycled by residents.	2		
Wenatchee	Other (please specify)	0	Waste Management	By a flat-rate user fee, independent of the amount of waste disposed by residents.	1		Other (please specify)	0	Waste Management	By a flat-rate user fee, independent of the amount recycled by residents.	2		

<p>Is there anything you would like to add? For example, do you think the survey missing an important piece of information?</p>	<p>You may want to ask about yard waste/organics collection. Some cities include this service with their basic collection fee and others offer it for an extra cost (subscription-based).</p>	<p>You have missed out on the fact there are three primary streams of waste for curbside residential;garbage, recycling, organics. Each community approaches these streams differently, both through rate structure and service offerings. Olympia has a garbage rate without recycling. When customers subscribe to recycling they pay less. Organics (yard waste, food waste, food-soiled paper) service is a separate user fee. Some haulers, cities embed their organics/yard waste along with recycling and garbage. I think your survey may need to be expanded for an accurate reflection of reality.</p>	<p>Who establishes the rates and how do you establish rates.</p>	<p>The survey should have separated residential and commercial service providers as there can be differences</p>	<p>The city also offers a green waste program with a flat monthly fee per container that runs from March 1st to October 31st each year.</p>
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Appendix F Expanded Survey

Washington State City Municipal Solid Waste and Recycling Survey

1. Welcome to the City Municipal Solid Waste and Recycling Survey

The Washington State Department of Ecology would like to know how local municipal solid waste and recycling programs in Washington are funded, and how the charges for solid waste and recycling disposal services appear on residential utility bills.

To answer these questions, we request your participation in completing a short questionnaire regarding your city's rate structures. The survey will take approximately 10 minutes to complete. At the end of the survey you will also have the opportunity to leave any additional comments if you would like.

If you have any questions or problems, please contact the survey administrator Tim Nickell at the University of Washington, Evans School of Public Affairs via email (nickellt@uw.edu).

Thank you for your participation.

2. Washington State City Municipal Solid Waste and Recycling Survey

* What Washington State city do you represent?

3. Washington State City Municipal Solid Waste and Recycling Survey

* Who provides the city's residential solid waste (garbage) disposal services?

- ☐ The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and dispose of solid waste.
- ☐ The city uses countywide franchised solid waste services.
- ☐ The city uses the franchised solid waste hauler, but has an individual service contract with this hauler.
- ☐ Another hauler via contract.
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Washington State City Municipal Solid Waste and Recycling Survey

* How are city residents charged for residential solid waste disposal services?

- ☐ By a flat-rate user fee, independent of the amount of waste disposed by residents. For example, if a resident places 2 or 5 cans on the curb for disposal, their solid waste charge is the same.
- ☐ By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw"). For example, a resident with a 30-gallon trash container pays less than a resident with a 90-gallon container.
- ☐ By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee (a flat fee based on garbage container size, plus additional charges if residents put out additional bags or containers). For example: a resident pays \$30 a month for service with one 60-gallon container. On a week they place out the container plus an extra trash can, they are charged an additional \$10 for disposal of the additional can.
- ☐ Municipal solid waste services are paid for through part of the tax base and are not supported by ratepayers in the city.
- ☐ Don't know/not sure: The county or the waste hauler handles billing city residents.
- ☐ Other (please specify)

4. Washington State City Municipal Solid Waste and Recycling Survey

* Who provides the city's residential recycling services for technical materials including manufactured goods like plastic cartons, glass bottles, and cardboard?

- ☐ The city currently does not offer curbside recycling to residents.
- ☐ The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and manage technical recycled materials.
- ☐ The city uses countywide recycling services.
- ☐ The city uses countywide recycling services, but has an individual contract with the county recycling hauler.
- ☐ Another hauler via contract.
- ☐ Other (please specify)

5. Washington State City Municipal Solid Waste and Recycling Survey

Washington State City Municipal Solid Waste and Recycling Survey

* How are residents charged for residential recycling services for technical materials?

- ☐ The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.
- ☐ By a flat-rate user fee, independent of the amount recycled by residents. This fee is included on a resident's utility bill as a separate line item.
- ☐ By a variable user fee, dependent on the amount of material set on the curbside for recycling. For example, a resident would be charged additional rates for recycling additional amounts of recyclable materials.
- ☐ By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee. For example, if a resident disposed of recyclable materials in excess of the recycling containers provided to them, they would be charged an additional amount for extra excess recycling.
- ☐ Technical recycling costs are paid for through part of the tax base and are not supported by ratepayers in the city.
- ☐ Don't know/not sure: The county or the hauler handles billing city residents for recycling.
- ☐ Other (please specify)

6. Washington State City Municipal Solid Waste and Recycling Survey

* Who provides the city's residential recycling services for organic materials including yard waste, food scraps, and other biodegradable or compostable waste.

- ☐ The city currently does not offer curbside organic recycling to residents.
- ☐ The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and manage organic materials.
- ☐ The city uses countywide recycling services.
- ☐ The city uses countywide recycling services, but has an individual contract with the county recycling hauler.
- ☐ Another hauler via contract.

7. Washington State City Municipal Solid Waste and Recycling Survey

Washington State City Municipal Solid Waste and Recycling Survey

How are city residents charged for residential recycling services for organic products?

- ☐ The city embeds organic recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.
- ☐ By a flat-rate user fee, independent of the amount recycled by residents. This fee is included on a resident's utility bill as a separate line item.
- ☐ By a variable user fee, dependent on the amount of material set on the curbside for recycling. For example, a resident would be charged additional rates for recycling additional amounts of organic materials.
- ☐ By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee. For example, if a resident disposed of recyclable goods that filled the recycling containers provided to them, but also set an additional box of organic materials on the curb for pick up, they would be charged an additional amount for the extra box.
- ☐ Organic recycling services are paid through part of the tax base and are not supported by ratepayers in the city.
- ☐ Don't know/not sure: The county or the hauler handles billing city residents for organics recycling.

8. Washington State City Municipal Solid Waste and Recycling Survey

Given the current rate structure for recycling services in your city, do you feel that a majority of residents have the impression that some or all of these recycling services are 'free', or that income received from recycling is enough to cover the costs of providing curbside recycling services?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No.
- ☐ Not sure.

Comments

9. Washington State City Municipal Solid Waste and Recycling Survey

If your city's rate structures for residential solid waste and recycling are publicly available online, could you please cut and paste the web address in the box below?

10. Thank you for completing the survey!

Thank you for completing the survey.

Washington State City Municipal Solid Waste and Recycling Survey

Is there anything you would like to add? For example, do you think the survey missing an important piece of information?

Appendix G Expanded Survey Results

<u>Entries Removed</u>	<u>Reason</u>
Bellevue	Did not finish survey
McCleary	Did not finish survey
McCleary	Did not finish survey
Seattle	Did not finish survey
Shoreline	Did not finish survey
Sultan	Did not finish survey
Sultan	Did not finish survey

Appendix G Expanded Survey Results

City	Who provides the city's residential solid waste (garbage) disposal services?			How are city residents charged for residential solid waste disposal services?		
	Answer	Code	Other	Answer	Code	Other
Aberdeen	The city uses the franchised solid waste hauler, but has an individual service contract with this hauler.	3		1	By a flat-rate user fee, independent of the amount of waste disposed by residents.	
Bothell	Another hauler via contract.	4		3	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee.	
Des Moines	Another hauler via contract.	4		2	By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").	
Federal Way	Another hauler via contract.	4		2	By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").	
Federal Way	The city uses the franchised solid waste hauler, but has an individual service contract with this hauler.	3		2	By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").	
Fircrest	Another hauler via contract.	4		3	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee.	
Hoquiam	The city uses the franchised solid waste hauler, but has an individual service contract with this hauler.	3		3	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee.	
Issaquah	Other (please specify)	0	The franchised hauler via individual service contract for an annexation area, and another hauler via contract.	3	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee.	
Kirkland	Another hauler via contract.	4		2	By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").	
Lake Forest Park	Other (please specify)	0	The City has a franchise agreement with a hauler	0	Other (please specify)	The City has a variable rate depending on the size of garbage. The yard waste up to 10 30 gallon containers and 96 gallons container for recycling is included in the parhaap rate.
Longview	The city uses the franchised solid waste hauler, but has an individual service contract with this hauler.	3		0	Other (please specify)	Flat-rate, but if two carts are used - the customer is charged for each.
Lynden	The city uses the franchised solid waste hauler, but has an individual service contract with this hauler.	3		2	By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").	
Moses Lake	Another hauler via contract.	4		2	By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").	
Oak Harbor	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and dispose of solid waste.	1		2	By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").	
Oak Harbor	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and dispose of solid waste.	1		2	By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").	
Ocean Shores	Other (please specify)	0	The city is in the process of setting up a franchise with local waste hailer to pick up residential solid waste. The city also has its own garbage collection department that maintains a number of garbage cans in the downtown business areas. We dump our solid waste at the same solid waste haulers facility	3	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee.	
Port Angeles	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and dispose of solid waste.	1		0	Other (please specify)	only one size (90 gallon) container, residents have an option of weekly or every other week service
Poulsbo	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and dispose of solid waste.	1		3	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee.	
Richland	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and dispose of solid waste.	1		3	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee.	

Appendix G Expanded Survey Results

City	Who provides the city's residential solid waste (garbage) disposal services?			How are city residents charged for residential solid waste disposal services?		
	Answer	Code	Other	Answer	Code	Other
Ruston	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and dispose of solid waste.	1		2	By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").	
Sammamish	The city uses the franchised solid waste hauler, but has an individual service contract with this hauler.	3		3	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee.	
SeaTac	Another hauler via contract.	4		3	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee.	
Seattle	Another hauler via contract.	4		3	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee.	
Seattle	The city uses the franchised solid waste hauler, but has an individual service contract with this hauler.	3		3	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee.	
Seattle	Other (please specify)	0	Seattle contracts with two separate haulers which each have specific geographic areas for both residential and commercial.	2	By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").	
Seattle	The city uses the franchised solid waste hauler, but has an individual service contract with this hauler.	3		3	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee.	
Sedro-Woolley	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and dispose of solid waste.	1		2	By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").	
Shelton	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and dispose of solid waste.	1		2	By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").	
Snoqualmie	Another hauler via contract.	4		3	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee.	
Sultan	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and dispose of solid waste.	1		3	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee.	
Tacoma	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and dispose of solid waste.	1		3	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee.	
Vancouver	Other (please specify)	0	As our own contract has developed over time, we have ended up with the same WUTC provider, but that was not the plan in the initial bidding. It's complicated and I'm happy to chat more about that.	2	By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").	
Vancouver	The city uses the franchised solid waste hauler, but has an individual service contract with this hauler.	3		3	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee.	
Walla Walla	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and dispose of solid waste.	1		3	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee.	
Yakima	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and dispose of solid waste.	1		2	By a variable user fee, dependent on the size or number of cans of waste (also called "Pay as You Throw").	

Appendix G Expanded Survey Results

City	Who provides the city's residential recycling services for technical materials including manufactured goods like plastic cartons, glass bottles, and cardboard?			How are residents charged for residential recycling services for technical materials?		
	Answer	Code	Other	Answer	Code	Other
Aberdeen	Another hauler via contract.	5		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Bothell	Another hauler via contract.	5		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Des Moines	Another hauler via contract.	5		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Federal Way	Another hauler via contract.	5		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Federal Way	Another hauler via contract.	5		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Fircrest	Another hauler via contract.	5		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Hoquiam	Another hauler via contract.	5		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Issaquah	Another hauler via contract.	5		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Kirkland	Another hauler via contract.	5		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Lake Forest Park	Another hauler via contract.	5		Technical recycling costs are paid for through part of the tax base and are not supported by ratepayers in the city.	5	
Longview	Another hauler via contract.	5		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Lynden	Another hauler via contract.	5		Don't know/not sure: The county or the hauler handles billing city residents for recycling.	6	
Moses Lake	Another hauler via contract.	5		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Oak Harbor	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and manage technical recycled materials.	2		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Oak Harbor	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and manage technical recycled materials.	2		Don't know/not sure: The county or the hauler handles billing city residents for recycling.	6	
Ocean Shores	Other (please specify)	0	The same solid waste service we have offers curbside recycling to residents and I think it is free. The city also uses the same company to take paper shreds from the offices. The city also recycles things on there own from convention center etc and hauls it to the same place.	Other (please specify)	0	Recycling is part of the regular garbage fee the franchisee charges
Port Angeles	Another hauler via contract.	5		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Poulsbo	Another hauler via contract.	5		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Richland	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and manage technical recycled materials.	2		By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee. For example, if a resident disposed of recyclable materials in excess of the recycling containers provided to them, they would be charged an additional amount for extra excess recycling.	4	

Appendix G Expanded Survey Results

City	Who provides the city's residential recycling services for technical materials including manufactured goods like plastic cartons, glass bottles, and cardboard?			How are residents charged for residential recycling services for technical materials?		
	Answer	Code	Other	Answer	Code	Other
Ruston	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and manage technical recycled materials.	2		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Sammamish	The city uses countywide recycling services, but has an individual contract with the county recycling hauler.	4		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
SeaTac	Another hauler via contract.	5		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Seattle	Another hauler via contract.	5		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Seattle	Other (please specify)	0	Same haulers contracted for garbage and food & yard waste collection	The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Seattle	Other (please specify)	0	The same haulers that have the garbage contracts also have the recycling contracts.	The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Seattle	The city uses countywide recycling services, but has an individual contract with the county recycling hauler.	4		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Sedro-Woolley	Another hauler via contract.	5		Other (please specify)	0	This question is not written correctly? Technical Materials?
Shelton	The city uses countywide recycling services, but has an individual contract with the county recycling hauler.	4		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Snoqualmie	Another hauler via contract.	5		Don't know/not sure: The county or the hauler handles billing city residents for recycling.	6	
Sultan	Another hauler via contract.	5		By a flat-rate user fee, independent of the amount recycled by residents. This fee is included on a resident's utility bill as a separate line item.	2	
Tacoma	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and manage technical recycled materials.	2		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Vancouver	Other (please specify)	0	The City contracts with the refuse contractor for recycling and yard debris -- happens to be the same as the County recycling hauler but our contract is independent of that agreement.	Other (please specify)	0	flat-rate user fee (\$2.72/mo) that is included on the contractors bi-monthly bill for garbage, recycling, yard debris.
Vancouver	The city uses countywide recycling services, but has an individual contract with the county recycling hauler.	4		The city embeds technical recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer.	1	
Walla Walla	Another hauler via contract.	5		By a flat-rate user fee, independent of the amount recycled by residents. This fee is included on a resident's utility bill as a separate line item.	2	
Yakima	Other (please specify)	0	Private hauler provides voluntary curbside recycling by subscription. No association with the City.	Don't know/not sure: The county or the hauler handles billing city residents for recycling.	6	

Appendix G Expanded Survey Results

City	Who provides the city's residential recycling services for organic materials including yard waste, food scraps, and other biodegradable or compostable waste.	How are city residents charged for residential recycling services for organic products?	Do residents have the impression that some or all recycling services are 'free', or that income received from recycling is enough to cover the costs of providing curbside recycling services?		
	Answer Code	Answer Code	Answer	Code	Comments
Aberdeen	The city currently does not offer curbside organic recycling to residents. 1		Yes.	1	
Bothell	Another hauler via contract. 5	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee. For example, if a resident disposed of recyclable goods that filled the recycling containers provided to them, but also set an additional box of organic materials on the curb for pick up, they would be charged an additional amount for the extra box. 4	Yes.	1	
Des Moines	Another hauler via contract. 5	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee. For example, if a resident disposed of recyclable goods that filled the recycling containers provided to them, but also set an additional box of organic materials on the curb for pick up, they would be charged an additional amount for the extra box. 4	Not sure.	3	
Federal Way	Another hauler via contract. 5	By a variable user fee, dependent on the amount of material set on the curbside for recycling. For example, a resident would be charged additional rates for recycling additional amounts of organic materials. 3	Yes.	1	
Federal Way	Another hauler via contract. 5	By a variable user fee, dependent on the amount of material set on the curbside for recycling. For example, a resident would be charged additional rates for recycling additional amounts of organic materials. 3	Yes.	1	
Fircrest	Another hauler via contract. 5				
Hoquiam	The city currently does not offer curbside organic recycling to residents. 1		No.	2	
Issaquah	Another hauler via contract. 5	The city embeds organic recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer. 1	Yes.	1	
Kirkland	Another hauler via contract. 5	The city embeds organic recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer. 1	Yes.	1	
Lake Forest Park					
Longview	The city currently does not offer curbside organic recycling to residents. 1		No.	2	
Lynden	Another hauler via contract. 5	Don't know/not sure: The county or the hauler handles billing city residents for organics recycling. 6	Not sure.	3	
Moses Lake	Another hauler via contract. 5	The city embeds organic recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer. 1	Yes.	1	
Oak Harbor	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and manage organic materials. 2	By a flat-rate user fee, independent of the amount recycled by residents. This fee is included on a resident's utility bill as a separate line item. 2	Yes.	1	
Oak Harbor	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and manage organic materials. 2	By a flat-rate user fee, independent of the amount recycled by residents. This fee is included on a resident's utility bill as a separate line item. 2			
Ocean Shores	The city currently does not offer curbside organic recycling to residents. 1		Yes.	1	
Port Angeles	Another hauler via contract. 5	By a flat-rate user fee, independent of the amount recycled by residents. This fee is included on a resident's utility bill as a separate line item. 2	Yes.	1	
Poulsbo	Another hauler via contract. 5	The city embeds organic recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer. 1	Yes.	1	
Richland	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and manage organic materials. 2	The city embeds organic recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer. 1	No.	2	

Appendix G Expanded Survey Results

City	Who provides the city's residential recycling services for organic materials including yard waste, food scraps, and other biodegradable or compostable waste.	How are city residents charged for residential recycling services for organic products?	Do residents have the impression that some or all recycling services are 'free', or that income received from recycling is enough to cover the costs of providing curbside recycling services?		
	Answer Code	Answer Code	Answer	Code	Comments
Ruston	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and manage organic materials. 2	The city embeds organic recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer. 1	Yes.	1	
Sammamish	The city uses countywide recycling services, but has an individual contract with the county recycling hauler. 4	The city embeds organic recycling service costs into the cost of municipal solid waste, so there is no visible fee to the customer. 1	Not sure.	3	
SeaTac	Another hauler via contract. 5	By a variable user fee, dependent on the amount of material set on the curbside for recycling. For example, a resident would be charged additional rates for recycling additional amounts of organic materials. 3	Not sure.	3	
Seattle	Another hauler via contract. 5	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee. For example, if a resident disposed of recyclable goods that filled the recycling containers provided to them, but also set an additional box of organic materials on the curb for pick up, they would be charged an additional amount for the extra box. 4	Yes.	1	
Seattle	Another hauler via contract. 5	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee. For example, if a resident disposed of recyclable goods that filled the recycling containers provided to them, but also set an additional box of organic materials on the curb for pick up, they would be charged an additional amount for the extra box. 4	Yes.	1	
Seattle	Another hauler via contract. 5	By a variable user fee, dependent on the amount of material set on the curbside for recycling. For example, a resident would be charged additional rates for recycling additional amounts of organic materials. 3	Yes.	1	
Seattle	The city uses countywide recycling services, but has an individual contract with the county recycling hauler. 4	By a variable user fee, dependent on the amount of material set on the curbside for recycling. For example, a resident would be charged additional rates for recycling additional amounts of organic materials. 3	Yes.	1	
Sedro-Woolley	Another hauler via contract. 5	By a variable user fee, dependent on the amount of material set on the curbside for recycling. For example, a resident would be charged additional rates for recycling additional amounts of organic materials. 3	Yes.	1	
Shelton	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and manage organic materials. 2	By a flat-rate user fee, independent of the amount recycled by residents. This fee is included on a resident's utility bill as a separate line item. 2	Yes.	1	
Snoqualmie	Another hauler via contract. 5	By a flat-rate user fee, independent of the amount recycled by residents. This fee is included on a resident's utility bill as a separate line item. 2	Not sure.	3	
Sultan	Another hauler via contract. 5	Don't know/not sure: The county or the hauler handles billing city residents for organics recycling. 6	Yes.	1	
Tacoma	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and manage organic materials. 2	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee. For example, if a resident disposed of recyclable goods that filled the recycling containers provided to them, but also set an additional box of organic materials on the curb for pick up, they would be charged an additional amount for the extra box. 4	Yes.	1	
Vancouver	Another hauler via contract. 5	By a variable user fee, dependent on the amount of material set on the curbside for recycling. For example, a resident would be charged additional rates for recycling additional amounts of organic materials. 3	No.	2	Our contractor's invoice indicates that the garbage rate includes recycling service and regularly indicates the amount of the benefit/reduced cost for this service due to revenues from material sales (this figure is updated annually based on changes in per ton payments to the contractor and on total tons collected). As well, yard debris collection is a variable fee for amounts in excess of 96-gallons
Vancouver	The city uses countywide recycling services, but has an individual contract with the county recycling hauler. 4	By a combined flat-rate fee and variable fee. For example, if a resident disposed of recyclable goods that filled the recycling containers provided to them, but also set an additional box of organic materials on the curb for pick up, they would be charged an additional amount for the extra box. 4	Not sure.	3	I believe that customers are aware there is a fee, but I think most think the materials collected are worth more than they are.
Walla Walla	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and manage organic materials. 2	By a flat-rate user fee, independent of the amount recycled by residents. This fee is included on a resident's utility bill as a separate line item. 2	No.	2	Our 'mandatory' recycling rate is a political hot button. Most residents feel they are already charged too much for solid waste services so why charge additional for recycling.
Yakima	The city, using its own equipment and employees to pick up and manage organic materials. 2	By a variable user fee, dependent on the amount of material set on the curbside for recycling. For example, a resident would be charged additional rates for recycling additional amounts of organic materials. 3	No.	2	

Appendix G Expanded Survey Results

City	If your city's rate structures for residential solid waste and recycling are publicly available online, could you please cut and paste the web address in the box below?	Is there anything you would like to add? For example, do you think the survey missing an important piece of information?
Aberdeen		
Bothell	http://wmnorthwest.com/bothell/service.html http://wmnorthwest.com/bothell/aptguidelines/rates.htm	There should have been a question about outreach education and how its handled. Also, how much paper communication is sent to customers? Or, how customers are signed up for electronic billing?
Des Moines	http://www.rabanco.com/collection/Des_Moines/residential/rates.aspx#debris	
Federal Way	http://www.wmnorthwest.com/federalway/service.html	
Federal Way	http://www.wmnorthwest.com/federalway/service.html	
Fircrest		
Hoquiam		
Issaquah	http://www.wmnorthwest.com/issaquah/service.html , http://www.rabanco.com/collection/south_cove/residential/rates.aspx	Because we have two different contracts, with two different billing structures with two haulers, I was not able to completely answer all of the questions accurately. For example, on contract embeds yard waste service while the other does not.
Kirkland	http://www.kirklandwa.gov/Assets/City+Council/Council+Packets/092110/10b_UnfinishedBusiness.pdf	
Lake Forest Park		
Longview		
Lynden	Nooksack Valley Disposal www.nvd-inc.com	
Moses Lake	www.ci.moses-lake.wa.us	
Oak Harbor	http://www.oakharbor.org/page.cfm?pageid=119	
Oak Harbor		
Ocean Shores	lemay inc is our solid waste provider	
Port Angeles	www.cityofpa.us	recycling is optional and 73% of residential rate payers have signed up for the service .
Poulsbo	http://www.cityofpoulsbo.com/finance/finance_utility.htm	
Richland	http://www.ci.richland.wa.us/index.aspx?nid=472 Web curently under construction	

Appendix G Expanded Survey Results

City	If your city's rate structures for residential solid waste and recycling are publicly available online, could you please cut and paste the web address in the box below?	Is there anything you would like to add? For example, do you think the survey missing an important piece of information?
Ruston	http://www.rustonwa.org/services/clerk-records/ordinances	
Sammamish		
SeaTac	http://www.alliedwastenorthwest.com/collection/seatac/default.aspx	
Seattle	http://seattle.gov/util/Services/Garbage/GarbageatYourHouse/GarbageCanRates/index.htm http://seattle.gov/util/Services/Yard/Yard_Waste_Collection/Rates/index.asp	
Seattle	http://www.seattle.gov/util/Services/Billing/Rates_Summary/index.asp	Seattle has a priority commitment to serving underserved communities: people of color, immigrants, etc.
Seattle	http://www.seattle.gov/util/	We also offer seperate services for motor oil and electronic waste.
Seattle	http://www.seattle.gov/util/Services/Billing/Rates_Summary/index.asp	
Sedro-Woolley	http://www.ci.sedro-woolley.wa.us/SolidWaste/documents/SW_Rates.pdf	The questions related to technical, were not explained, what do you mean technical?
Shelton	http://www.codepublishing.com/wa/shelton.html Go to "Title 8" and then look at Chapter 8.08 (Solid Waste Collection)	
Snoqualmie	http://www.rabanco.com/collection/snoqualmie/residential/rates.aspx	
Sultan	ci.sultan.wa.us	
Tacoma	http://www.cityoftacoma.org/Page.aspx?hid=1109	
Vancouver	http://www.cityofvancouver.us/solidwaste.asp?menuid=10465&submenuid=10531&itemid=20258 full code language here: http://www.cityofvancouver.us/MunicipalCode.asp?menuid=10462&submenuid=10478&title=title_6&chapter=12&VMC=208.html	To clarify on the yard debris/organics question. Again, this is the same contractor that provides service in the county areas, but under the City's own contract. Also, this service is for yard debris only -- not other organics or food waste. We have some developing commercial food waste services but nothing on the residential side yet. Have discussed residential food pilots, but at this point the disposal site to handle mixed yard debris and food is not available (or is too costly for long haul transport). City of Portland is doing pilots. Also, Vancouver's contractor is offering a commercial recycling pilot that is gaining ground. I'm happy to chat about how we got to our current service provider configuration - as I mentioned, it's complicated. We have had linear (PAYT) garbage rates for at least 15 years and have found that these are working pretty well. Rich McConaghy 360-619-4125
Vancouver	www.cityofvancouver.us/solidwaste	We used to itemize the recycling fee on the bills but discontinued that to make clear that it was not an optional service (it is mandatory).
Walla Walla	http://www.ci.walla-walla.wa.us/index.asp?Type=B_BASIC&SEC={7CB7C4D5-9CC4-496D-86F2-35B3EC369813}	
Yakima	www.ci.yakima.wa.us	

Appendix H Post Survey Interview Protocol

Estimated time to completion: Fifteen to twenty minutes.

1. Do you have any initial thoughts after taking the survey?
2. Is there a reason why the pricing system for garbage is ... (whatever the system is)?
3. Is there a reason why the pricing system for recycling is ... (whatever the system is)?
4. Do you think the pricing system influences behavior of households?
 - a. If yes, can you explain what those behaviors are?
5. Has the city considered alternate pricing schemes for solid waste and recycling?
6. Hypothetically, if the city wanted to price garbage and recycling disposal services differently:
 - a. Do you see advantages in doing so?
 - i. Could you please describe a few of the advantages?
 - b. Do you see barriers in doing so?
 - i. Could you please describe a few of the barriers?
7. Do you think there anything else I should be asking other cities about garbage and recycling pricing?

Appendix I Interview Notes

Bill Smith, City of Tacoma

April 18, 2011; 2:30 PM

1. Do you have any initial thoughts after taking the survey?

Bill mentioned recent involvement in dialog with national packagers about reduction of packaging volumes. Mentioned asking questions about the costs of service that he felt the survey was missing.

2. Is there a reason why the pricing system for garbage is ... (whatever the system is)?

Tacoma collects its own MSW using city resources. Did this before regulation of MSW haulers, infrastructure and market was there so the City never had a reason to stop.

3. Is there a reason why the pricing system for recycling is ... (whatever the system is)?

The rate is embedded into the solid waste cost at an amount that covers both recycling and organic waste .

4. Do you think the pricing system influences behavior of households?

Previously Tacoma used the resident- separated three-bin system for glass, aluminum, plastics, but went to single stream bins and doubled the number of customers who recycled and tripled the amount. On the back end, the stream of materials is not as clean as previously and takes more time separating. They generally inform residents that they are paying for recycling anyway whether they use it or not.

5. Has the city considered alternate pricing schemes for solid waste and recycling?

Tacoma is in the process of going to a straight per gallon disposal charge instead of 30, 60, 90 gallon... moving toward a flat cost per gallon. Still, the recycling and organics would be embedded in this pricing structure.

6. Hypothetically, if the city wanted to price garbage and recycling disposal services differently:

a. Do you see advantages in doing so?

i. Could you please describe a few of the advantages?

1. Itemizing rates: The main benefit would be putting the “recycling makes money/is free” misperception to rest.

b. Do you see barriers in doing so?

i. Could you please describe a few of the barriers?

1. People understand the way it is now and do not object to it.
2. It works right now, and if the city broke out line items, it would conceivably open up residents to opting out of recycling.

7. Do you think there anything else I should be asking other cities about garbage and recycling pricing?

It would be good to inquire how UTC-serviced cities price for MSW and recycling. Do other cities break out costs like organics, yard waste, etc.?

Joan Nelson
City of Auburn
4/15/2011; 2:00 PM

1. Do you have any initial thoughts after taking the survey?

The questions on how the city bills for services was slightly vague. Noted that some communities embed yard waste and organics into one fee.

2. Is there a reason why the pricing system for garbage is ... (whatever the system is)?

The structure precedes Joan's time at Auburn, but it has been this way for a long time, how it was initially set up way before she was there. The variable rate structure encourages recycling.

3. Is there a reason why the pricing system for recycling is ... (whatever the system is)?

Embedded in MSW fees. Promotes recycling and hides the fee.

4. Do you think the pricing system influences behavior of households?

Auburn's annexation areas are still under UTC. Behavior is hard to measure, but anecdotally, recycling has improved. However, this itself is hard to measure if it has to do with recycling or the economic downturn.

Multi-family complexes are focused on by the city to improve uptake, as well as commercial uptake campaigns.

5. Has the city considered alternate pricing schemes for solid waste and recycling?

City does own billing, certain rates that they pay hauler, and certain rates they charge residents. Not changed from embedded recycling.

No additional costs, residents probably under the impression that returns cover costs. Most the public probably doesn't know or care much.

6. Hypothetically, if the city wanted to price garbage and recycling disposal services differently:

- a. Discussion recently on why costs are lower on smaller containers.
- b. Cross-subsidies always a topic.

7. Do you think there anything else I should be asking other cities about garbage and recycling pricing?

Some cities do not see any credits back from the hauler, but some do (Seattle does, for example). This may affect the decisions that they make.

Linda Knight
City of Renton
4/18/2011; 10:00 AM

1. Do you have any initial thoughts after taking the survey?

The questions were not defined clearly or definitively, recommended tightening up the wording and meanings, i.e. "Variable rate is based on size of container".

In Renton, commercial fees subsidize residential at about \$1 million/year. So residents do not pay their full cost-share. Lower containers or higher residential sector not paying full board. There is some positive revenue coming off of the 96-gallon containers.

2. Is there a reason why the pricing system for garbage is ... (whatever the system is)?

Some subsidy predates Linda and is a historical "left-over". Rates follow the concept of keeping residential rates as low as possible to the voting public. Trying to change rates over time by persuading the council regarding increasing business costs has not made an impact yet. The solid waste department is trying to slice away at misdirected subsidies when going before council yearly with rate increases, but the council has not been very receptive to the message that there is an extra burden on commercial sector that they should not have to bear.

The variable can rate structure had been analyzed out of the gate to provide incentives to promote recycling, yard and food waste. The system looks to remain the same for next 5 years. Want to look at the system as a whole, don't want to refund for someone no recycling.

3. Is there a reason why the pricing system for recycling is ... (whatever the system is)?

See above. No city ordinance requires customers to recycle. In the residential sector, recycling and YW rates are embedded.

4. Do you think the pricing system influences behavior of households?

The financial structure with a variable rate MSW and recycling free (embedded) influenced the uptake of recycling. The rates have held fairly steady, but changed when new materials were added in 2009 (organics), and then added all-in-one single stream with plastics and metals and saw upward tick in recycling. There has been a need for a lot of education about how and what to recycle. Recycling rates increase whenever there is a marketing campaign also. Noted that once old 3-bin containers were filled, they would throw in trash even though there is unlimited recycling. Volume per person has gone up since moving to single stream and from weekly collection to every other week. Linda thinks this also has gotten people to look at how much waste they produce. Overall there are increases in recycling and YW, decreases in garbage.

5. Has the city considered alternate pricing schemes for solid waste and recycling?

No, definitely not thinking of charging for recycling. Still believe in the variable rate trash and not charging or providing rebates/credits at the back end. Utility supported only by rates.

6. **Hypothetically, if the city wanted to price garbage and recycling disposal services differently:**

Mandate recycling, but there would be problems enforcing that mandate.

Could also look at the materials impacting community, limiting things like polystyrene in takeout cartons.

a. **Do you see barriers in doing so?**

i. **Could you please describe a few of the barriers?**

1. Public perceives RCY and YW as free, expect a backlash if they start charging (or communicating that they are charging).
2. Effect rates would be to decrease the rates of recycling and YW.
3. Hard sell to elected officials and public. Would see the extra cost as an unnecessary negative that would work as a disincentive.

7. **Do you think there anything else I should be asking other cities about garbage and recycling pricing?**

The ways cities contract with private haulers may be a place to take a deeper look. Renton's contract was designed to embed cost of disposal for the container into contract rate. The city paid for a full container whether it was full or not, so it would pay more for disposal when a container was not "maxed out". In 2009 Renton changed that part of the contract, bidding only on service, container rental, and hauling, paying disposal fees direct to King County. There have been difficulties, but it gives the city more control and information on disposal costs. They are hoping the additional information changes the attitudes of the city council toward waste prevention measures aimed at changing resident's behaviors. The viewpoint has changed: before they looked at things from a can-size perspective, now more from a disposal cost perspective.

Ron Jones, City: Olympia

Date: 4/18/2011; 9:00 AM

After issuing this to the first 10 city government personnel and receiving their results, I'd like to call them and 1) thank them, and 2) ask for their input regarding the survey by asking a few follow up questions that include:

1. Do you have any initial thoughts after taking the survey?

Each community looks at rate structures and sets them differently. Three dominant curbside waste streams: garbage, organic (yard/soil/green), recycling. Embedded rates in some cities. Olympia embeds recycling.

Recycling and composting is reported as the recycling rate.

2. Is there a reason why the pricing system for garbage is ... (whatever the system is)?

Garbage: PAYT. The more garbage set out, the more you pay... by volume. There is a rate just for garbage, but it is equal to the highest rate, so residents pay more to not recycle. Rates are reduced if a resident recycles. This gets those that don't pay to contribute to recycling, essentially paying a penalty.

Olympia SW is a utility enterprise fund, meaning they look at expenditures more like a private sector business would: with concern for sustainable revenues. The charge for service has to cover cost of operations. No support is received from the general fund.

3. Is there a reason why the pricing system for recycling is ... (whatever the system is)?

Commodity credits – Thurston County and Waste Connections (recycler) decide the credit prices. Some credit offsets a portion of what they charge.

Olympia embeds the recycling costs into MSW to cover the cost of operation and to provide PAYT incentives. There is no rate differential for volume recycled.

4. Do you think the pricing system influences behavior of households?

Yes, but not sure if there is a way to analyze and compare this to other scenarios. The majority of customers subscribe to recycling. It works for them... 99+% subscribe to recycling.

5. Has the city considered alternate pricing schemes for solid waste and recycling?

It has been discussed at staff level and talked about in workgroups of recycling coordinators. People have the perception that recycling is "free" and/or money is being made off recycling. People generally seem to forget there are still costs: the driver, the truck, the fuel, etc. Recycling does not pay for itself completely, but still not sure what that a different way of charging for service would be, so there has been no serious movement to another method.

6. **Hypothetically, if the city wanted to price garbage and recycling disposal services differently:**

Rates are set by the City Council, but they do not have to justify the rates to anyone like the UTC haulers do. The check and balance is in GAPP principles and enterprise funds. There is also the public process through yearly hearings.

7. **Do you think there anything else I should be asking other cities about garbage and recycling pricing?**

What services do you provide to residents? – RCY, MSW, Organics

Do you embed the costs of all services or break out and communicate the costs?

Are commodity credits offered back to the resident based on the amount of materials recycled?

Notes that most cities doing their own service predated the WUTC county programs.

Sarah Humbert, Utility Billing Supervisor
City of Walla Walla
4/20/2011; 2:00 PM

1. **Do you have any initial thoughts after taking the survey?**
Thought it was straightforward. Green wastes in Walla Walla are subscription only services.
2. **Is there a reason why the pricing system for garbage is ... (whatever the system is)?**
There is a variable rate based on the number of cans that a property has. Sort of a flat rate system, based on a number of containers.
3. **Is there a reason why the pricing system for recycling is ... (whatever the system is)?**
Flat fee, one container size, priced at \$3.64/month. Pay the charge regardless of whether a residence fills the container or not. The cost is detailed on the utility bill, but recycling is mandatory per city code.
4. **Do you think the pricing system influences behavior of households?**
Not sure if it does anything. March of 2010 went to 90 gal totes and saw significant increase when moving from bins, but the city does not have a fully variable rate for trash. The city has looked at such a rate structure, but hasn't implemented one yet
5. **Has the city considered alternate pricing schemes for solid waste and recycling?**
Occasionally they get requests from customers to switch to a variable can rate. Green waste subscribers elect to subscribe. When they do subscribe to green waste, the city allows subscribers to downsize their trash bin size. But this is voluntary.
6. **Hypothetically, if the city wanted to price garbage and recycling disposal services differently:**
 - a. **Do you see advantages in doing so?**
 - i. **Could you please describe a few of the advantages?**
See above.
 - b. **Do you see barriers in doing so?**
 - i. **Could you please describe a few of the barriers?**
City council and the cost. Solid waste services are funded through the sanitation utility and supported by rate payers.
7. **Do you think there is anything else I should be asking other cities about garbage and recycling pricing?**
Politics drives the discussion in the area: Either people are environmentally concerned or concerned about paying for costs they are not using.

Appendix J UTC Hauler Tariff Documents

1 Revised Title Page

Tariff No. 9.3

Cancels

Tariff No. 9.2

of

Harold LeMay Enterprises Inc

(Name/Certificate Number of Solid Waste Collection Company)

City Sanitary Co., Joe's Refuse, White Pass Garbage

(Registered trade name of Solid Waste Collection Company)

Certificate Number G - 98

**NAMING RATES FOR THE COLLECTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND DISPOSAL OF
SOLID WASTE, AND IF NOTED, RECYCLING AND YARDWASTE
IN THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED TERRITORY:**

In Lewis County

In South Thurston County below 142nd (Appensix A)

In Southeastern Pierce County (Elbe/Ashford)

Name of person issuing tariff: Irmgard R WilcoxMailing address of issuer: PO Box 44459City, State/Zip Code Tacoma, WA 98448Telephone Number, including area code (253) 896-3278, (253) 377-4208 cellFAX number, if any (253) 582-9561E-mail address, if any: irmgardw@wcnx.org

Official UTC requests for information
regarding consumer questions and/or
complaints should be referred to the
following company representative:

Name: Dan SchoolerTitle: District ManagerPhone: (253) 579-9925E-mail: Dans@wasteconnections.comFax: (360) 326-1855 efaxIssued by: Irmgard R WilcoxIssue date: January 29, 2009Effective Date: March 1, 2009

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. _____ Date: _____ By: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**Docket No.: TG-090166****Agenda Date: February 26, 2009****Effective Date: March 1, 2009**

Tariff No. 9.3

2nd Revised Page No

21

Company Name/Permit Number: Harold LeMay Enterprises Inc. G-98

Registered Trade Name(s) City Sanitary, Joe's Refuse, White Pass Garbage

Item 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued on next page)

Rates in this item apply:

- (1) To solid waste collection, curbside recycling (where noted) and yard waste collection services (where noted) for residential property. This includes single family dwellings, duplexes, apartments, mobile homes, condominiums, etc., where service is billed directly to the occupant of each residential unit, and/or
- (2) When required by a local government service level ordinance, solid waste collection, curbside recycling, and yard waste service must be provided for single-family dwellings, duplexes, mobile homes, condominiums and apartment buildings of less than 2 residential units, where service is billed to the property owner or manager.

Rates below apply in the following service area:

Lewis County (except area designated RSA-1) and
southeastern Pierce County (Elbe, Ashford areas)

Number of Units or Type of Containers	Frequency of Service	Garbage With Recycling
1	MG	\$ 6.31 (A)
1	WG	\$ 13.70 (A)
2	WG	\$ 20.40 (A)
3	WG	\$ 26.61 (A)
4	WG	\$ 32.82 (A)
5	WG	\$ 39.02 (A)
6	WG	\$ 45.23 (A)

Number of Units or Type of Containers	Frequency of Service	Garbage With Recycling
Mini	WG	\$ 10.54 (A)
65 Gal **	MG	\$ 8.50
65 Gal **	EOWG	\$ 13.57 (A)
65 Gal **	WG	\$ 20.24 (A)
95 Gal **	MG	\$ 10.50
95 Gal **	EOWG	\$ 20.88 (A)
95 Gal **	WG	\$ 26.40 (A)
** Company Provided		

Frequency of Service Codes: WG=Weekly Garbage; EOWG=Every Other Week Garbage; MG=Monthly Garbage; WR=Weekly Recycling
EOWR=Every Other Week Recycling; MR=Monthly Recycling; List others used by company:

Note 1: Customers will be charged for service requested even if fewer units are picked up on a particular trip. No credit will be given for partially filled cans. No credit will be given if customers fail to set receptacles out for collection.

Note 2: For customers on automated service routes: The company will assess roll-out charges where due to circumstances outside the control of the driver, the driver is required to move an automated cart or toter more than 25 feet in order to reach the truck, see Item 205. (C)

Note 3: Customers may request no more than one pickup per month, on an "on call" basis, at \$6.20 per can/unit. Service will be rendered on the normal scheduled pickup day for the area in which the customer resides. Note: If customer requires service be provided on other than a normal scheduled pickup day, rates for special pickups will apply.

Issued By: Irmgard R Wilcox

Issue Date: September 14, 2010

Effective Date: November 1, 2010

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG-_____ Date: _____ By: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Docket No. TG-101536

Granting Tariff Revisions on LSN per Order 01 Docket TG-101536

Agenda Date: October 28, 2010

Effective Date: November 1, 2010 (LSN - Permanent)

Tariff No. 9.3

1st Revised Page No. 22

Company Name/Permit Number: Harold LeMay Enterprises Inc. G-98
Registered Trade Name(s) City Sanitary, Joe's Refuse, White Pass Garbage

Rates below apply in the following service area: Lewis County (except area designated RSA-1) and
southeastern Pierce County (Elbe, Ashford areas) C

Item 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued from previous page)

Note 4: The charge for an occasional extra residential bag, can, unit, toter, mini-can, or micro-mini-can
on a regular pickup is:

Type of receptacle	Rate per receptacle per pickup
32-gallon can or unit	\$ 4.38 (A)
Mini Can	\$ 4.38 (A)
65-gallon toter	\$ 8.68 (A)
90-gallon toter	\$ 13.03 (A)
Prepaid bag	\$ 4.38 (A)
Other:	

Issued By: Irmgard R Wilcox

Issue Date: September 14, 2010

Effective Date: November 1, 2010

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG-_____ Date: _____ By: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Docket No. TG-101536
Granting Tariff Revisions on LSN per Order 01 Docket TG-101536
Agenda Date: October 28, 2010
Effective Date: November 1, 2010 (LSN - Permanent)

Tariff No. 9.3

5th Revised Page No 23

Company Name/Permit Number: Harold LeMay Enterprises Inc. G-98
Registered Trade Name(s) City Sanitary, Joe's Refuse, White Pass Garbage

Item 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued on next page)

Rates in this item apply:

- (1) To solid waste collection, curbside recycling (where noted) and yard waste services (where noted) for residential property. This includes single family dwellings, duplexes, apartments, mobile homes, condominiums, etc., where service is billed directly to the occupant of each residential unit, and/or
- (2) When required by a local government service level ordinance, solid waste collection, curbside recycling, and yard waste service must be provided for single-family dwellings, where service is billed to the property owner or manager.

Rates below apply in the following service area:

Lewis County Designated RSA-1

Number of Units or Type of Containers	Frequency of Service	Garbage Service Rate
1	MG	\$ 6.31 (A)
1	WG	\$ 13.70 (A)
2	WG	\$ 20.40 (A)
3	WG	\$ 26.61 (A)
4	WG	\$ 32.82 (A)
5	WG	\$ 39.02 (A)
6	WG	\$ 45.23 (A)
Mini Can	WG	\$ 10.54 (A)

Number of Units or Type of Containers	Frequency of Service	Garbage Service Rate
45 Gal **	MG	\$ 8.37 (A)
45 Gal **	EOWG	\$ 12.71 (A)
45 Gal **	WG	\$ 18.40 (A)
65 Gal **	MG	\$ 8.50
65 Gal **	EOWG	\$ 13.57 (A)
65 Gal **	WG	\$ 20.24 (A)
95 Gal **	MG	\$ 10.50
95 Gal **	EOWG	\$ 20.88 (A)
95 Gal **	WG	\$ 26.40 (A)
** Company Provided		

Frequency of Service Codes: WG=Weekly Garbage; EOWG=Every Other Week Garbage; MG=Monthly Garbage; WR=Weekly Recycling
EOWR=Every Other Week Recycling; MR=Monthly Recycling; List others used by company:

Note 1: Customers will be charged for service requested even if fewer units are picked up on a particular trip. No credit will be given for partially filled cans. No credit will be given if customers fail to set receptacles out for collection.

Note 2: In addition to regular garbage charges, customers will pay \$6.49 (A) for recycling. Additionally, these customers will receive a commodity price adjustment (cpa) of (\$.92) credit per month. Recycling only service is \$7.49 (A) adjusted for the cpa. As the new co-mingled program is implemented, customers will not be charged for recycling until the first month in which they receive service.

Description/rules related to recycling program are shown on page 27.

Notes for this item are continued on next page

Recycling service rates on this page expire on: July 1, 2011

Issued By: Irmgard R Wilcox

Issue Date: September 14, 2010

Effective Date: November 1, 2010

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG-_____ Date: _____ By: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Docket No. TG-101536
Granting Tariff Revisions on LSN per Order 01 Docket TG-101536
Agenda Date: October 28, 2010
Effective Date: November 1, 2010 (LSN - Permanent)

Tariff No. <u>9.3</u>	2nd Revised Page No. <u>24</u>																											
Company Name/Permit Number: Harold LeMay Enterprises Inc. G-98 Registered Trade Name(s) City Sanitary, Joe's Refuse, White Pass Garbage																												
Rates below apply in the following service area: Lewis County Designated RSA-1 (C) <u>Item 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued from previous page)</u>																												
Note 3:	For customers on automated service routes: The company will assess roll-out charges where due to circumstances outside the control of the driver, the driver is required to move an automated cart or toter more than 25 feet in order to reach the truck, see Item 205. (C)																											
Note 4:	The charge for an occasional extra residential bag, can, unit, toter, mini-can, or micro-mini-can on a regular pickup is: <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"><thead><tr><th style="text-align: center;">Type of receptacle</th><th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Rate per receptacle per pickup</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>32-gallon can or unit</td><td style="text-align: center;">\$ 4.38</td><td style="text-align: center;">(A)</td></tr><tr><td>65-gallon toter</td><td style="text-align: center;">\$ 8.68</td><td style="text-align: center;">(A)</td></tr><tr><td>95-gallon toter</td><td style="text-align: center;">\$ 13.03</td><td style="text-align: center;">(A)</td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td>Prepaid bag</td><td style="text-align: center;">\$ 4.38</td><td style="text-align: center;">(A)</td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></tbody></table>	Type of receptacle	Rate per receptacle per pickup		32-gallon can or unit	\$ 4.38	(A)	65-gallon toter	\$ 8.68	(A)	95-gallon toter	\$ 13.03	(A)				Prepaid bag	\$ 4.38	(A)									
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95-gallon toter	\$ 13.03	(A)																										
Prepaid bag	\$ 4.38	(A)																										
Note 5:	Customers may request no more than one pickup per month, on an "on call" basis, at \$6.20 per can/unit. Service will be rendered on the normal scheduled pickup day for the area in which the customer resides. Note: If customer requires service be provided on other than a normal scheduled pickup day, rates for special pickups will apply.																											
Curbside recycling provisions shown on this page apply only in the following service area: Lewis County designated RSA-1 per Ordinance No. 1196 Co-mingled recycling collected every-other week in one 96 gallon wheeled cart. Materials to be collected are newspaper, cardboard, aluminum cans, cardboard milk and juice cartons, magazines, paperboard, tin cans, plastic bottles and jugs, and mixed waste paper.																												
Issued By: Irmgard R Wilcox																												
Issue Date: September 14, 2010	Effective Date: November 1, 2010																											
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Docket No. TG-_____ Date: _____ By: _____																												

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Docket No. TG-101536
Granting Tariff Revisions on LSN per Order 01 Docket TG-101536
Agenda Date: October 28, 2010
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Tariff No. 9.35th Revised Page No 25

Company Name/Permit Number: Harold LeMay Enterprises Inc. G-98

Registered Trade Name(s) City Sanitary, Joe's Refuse, White Pass Garbage

Item 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued on next page)

Rates in this item apply:

- (1) To solid waste collection, curbside recycling (where noted) and yard waste services (where noted) for residential property. This includes single family dwellings, duplexes, apartments, mobile homes, condominiums, etc., where service is billed directly to the occupant of each residential unit, and/or
- (2) When required by a local government service level ordinance, solid waste collection, curbside recycling, and yard waste service must be provided for single-family dwellings, where service is billed to the property owner or manager.

Rates below apply in the following service area:

Thurston County Below 142nd Ave

Number of Units or Type of Containers	Frequency of Service	Garbage Service Rate
1	MG	\$ 5.40 (A)
Mini Can	WG	\$ 11.85 (A)
1	WG	\$ 15.32 (A)
2	WG	\$ 21.80 (A)
3	WG	\$ 31.00 (A)

Number of Units or Type of Containers	Frequency of Service	Garbage Service Rate
65 Gal **	MG	\$ 5.82 (A)
65 Gal **	EOWG	\$ 14.91 (A)
65 Gal **	WG	\$ 22.31 (A)
95 Gal **	MG	\$ 9.12 (A)
95 Gal **	EOWG	\$ 21.83 (A)
95 Gal **	WG	\$ 31.55 (A)
** Company Provided		

Frequency of Service Codes: WG=Weekly Garbage; EOWG=Every Other Week Garbage; MG=Monthly Garbage; WR=Weekly Recycling
EOWR=Every Other Week Recycling; MR=Monthly Recycling; List others used by company:

Note 1: Customers will be charged for service requested even if fewer units are picked up on a particular trip. No credit will be given for partially filled cans. No credit will be given if customers fail to set receptacles out for collection.

Note 2: In addition to regular garbage charges, customers will pay \$8.14 (A) for recycling. Additionally, these customers will receive a commodity price adjustment (cpa) of (\$1.07) credit per month. Recycling only service is \$9.14 (A) adjusted for the cpa.

Description/rules related to recycling program are shown on page 27.

Recycling service rates on this page expire on: July 1, 2011

Issued By: Irmgard R Wilcox

Issue Date: October 18, 2010

Effective Date: November 1, 2010

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG-_____ Date: _____ By: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**Docket No. TG-091769****Granting Tariff Revisions per Secretary Letter dated 10/29/10 by Order 04, Docket TG-091769****Effective Date: November 1, 2010 (Permanent)**

Tariff No. 9.33rd Revised Page No. 26

Company Name/Permit Number: Harold LeMay Enterprises Inc. G-98

Registered Trade Name(s) City Sanitary, Joe's Refuse, White Pass Garbage

Item 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued from previous page)

Note 3: For customers on automated service routes: The company will assess roll-out charges where due to circumstances outside the control of the driver, the driver is required to move an automated cart or toter more than 25 feet in order to reach the truck. The charge for this roll-out service is: \$.90 per cart or toter, per pickup.

Note 4: The charge for an occasional extra residential bag, can, unit, toter, mini-can, or micro-mini-can on a regular pickup is:

Rates below apply in the following service area: Thurston County Below 142nd Ave (C)

Type of receptacle	Rate per receptacle per pickup
32-gallon can or unit	\$ 5.10 (A)
60-gallon toter	\$ 9.45 (A)
90-gallon toter	\$ 14.11 (A)
Prepaid bag	\$ 5.36 (A)

Note 5: Customers may request no more than one pickup per month, on an "on call" basis, at \$5.71 (A) per can/unit. Service will be rendered on the normal scheduled pickup day for the area in which the customer resides. Note: If customer requires service be provided on other than a normal scheduled pickup day, rates for special pickups will apply.

Issued By: Irmgard R Wilcox

Issue Date: October 18, 2010

Effective Date: November 1, 2010

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG-_____ Date: _____ By: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**Docket No. TG-091769**

Granting Tariff Revisions per Secretary Letter dated 10/29/10 by Order 04, Docket TG-091769
Effective Date: November 1, 2010 (Permanent)

Tariff No. 9.3

0 Revised Page No. 27

Company Name/Permit Number: Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc. G-98
Registered Trade Name: City Sanitary, Joe's Refuse, White Pass Garbage

Item 100 – Residential Service – Monthly Rates (continued)

Curbside recycling provisions shown on this page apply only in the following service area: Thurston County

(C) Following is a description of the recycling program (type of containers, frequency, etc.). Program provided in accordance with Ordinance No. 13696 of Thurston County.

Bi-Weekly curbside pickup in one wheeled approximately 96 gallon cart except glass which will be collected every four (4) weeks in a separate bin. Customers may request a 65 gallon cart if convenient. Materials to be collected are as follows:

Cardboard: corrugated cardboard and Kraft paper, including unbleached, unwaxed paper with a ruffled ("corrugated") inner liner.

Metal cans: tin-coated steel cans and aluminum cans, excluding aerosol spray cans.

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; chipboard, such as cereal and shoeboxes; juice boxes; and milk-style cartons of the refrigerated variety (non-refrigerated products contain aluminum linings).

Newspaper: printed groundwood newsprint, including glossy advertisements and supplemental magazines that are delivered with the newspaper.

Plastics: Round dairy containers, such as yogurt and margarine tubs. Bottles and jars #1-7: 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.

Glass: bottles and jars of all colors.

Issued By: John Lloyd

Issue Date: November 16, 2007

Effective Date: January 1, 2008

(For Official Use Only)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Docket: TG-072224

Agenda Date: Dec. 27, 2007

Effective Date: Jan. 1, 2008

Tariff No. 12

Cancels

Tariff No. 11.2

of

Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc.
(Name of Solid Waste Collection Company)

dba Harbor Disposal and Eastern Grays Harbor Disposal
(Registered trade name of Solid Waste Collection Company)
Certificate Number G- 98

**NAMING RATES FOR THE COLLECTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND DISPOSAL OF
SOLID WASTE, AND IF NOTED, RECYCLING AND YARDWASTE
IN THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED TERRITORY:**

(NOTE: If this tariff applies in only a portion of a company's certificate authority,
a map accurately depicting the area in which the tariff applies must be attached to the tariff)

In Grays Harbor County

Name of person issuing tariff: Irmgard R Wilcox (C)

Mailing address of issuing agent: P.O. Box 399 (C)

City, State/Zip Code: Puyallup WA 98371 (C)

Telephone number, including area code: 253-896-3278 (C)

FAX number, if any: 253-582-9561 (C)

E-mail address, if any: IrmgardW@wcnx.org (C)

Official UTC requests for information
regarding consumer questions and/or
complaints should be referred to the
following company representative:

Name: Dan Schooler (C)

Title: District Manager (C)

Phone: 360-901-7986 (C)

E-Mail: dans@wasteconnections.com (C)

Fax: 360-326-1855 efax (C)

Issued by: Irmgard R Wilcox

Issue Date: November 14, 2008

Effective Date: January 1, 2009

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG- _____ Date: _____ By: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Docket No.: TG-082059

Granting Tariff Revisions on LSN per Order 01 Docket TG-082059

Agenda Date: December 23, 2008

Effective Date: January 1, 2009

Company Name/Permit Number: Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc. G-98
 Registered Trade Name: Harbor Disposal & Eastern Grays Harbor Disposal

Item 100 – Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued on next page)

Rates in this item apply:

- (1) To solid waste collection, curbside recycling (where noted) and yard waste collection services (where noted) for residential property. This includes single family dwellings, duplexes, apartments, mobile homes, condominiums, etc., where service is billed directly to the occupant of each residential unit; and/or
- (2) When required by a local government service level ordinance solid waste collection, curbside recycling, and yard waste service must be provided for single-family dwellings, duplexes, mobile homes, condominiums and apartment buildings of less than five residential units, where service is billed to the property owner or manager.

Rates below apply in the following service area: Grays Harbor County

Number of Units or Type of Container	Frequency of Service	Garbage Service Rate for customers who do not recycle		Garbage Service rate for recycle participants		Number of Units or Type of Container	Frequency of Service	Garbage Service Rate for customers who do not recycle		Garbage Service rate for recycle participants	
Mini can	WG	\$ 11.79	(A)	\$ 9.79	(A)	65 Gallon**	MG	\$ 10.45	(A)	\$ 8.45	(A)
1	MG	\$ 7.64	(A)	\$ 5.64	(A)	65 Gallon**	EOWG	\$ 16.41	(A)	\$ 14.41	(A)
1	WG	\$ 15.96	(A)	\$ 13.96	(A)	65 Gallon**	WG	\$ 24.02	(A)	\$ 22.02	(A)
2	WG	\$ 23.48	(A)	\$ 21.48	(A)	95 Gallon**	MG	\$ 13.27	(A)	\$ 11.27	(A)
3	WG	\$ 30.85	(A)	\$ 28.85	(A)	95 Gallon**	EOWG	\$ 20.65	(A)	\$ 18.65	(A)
4	WG	\$ 38.05	(A)	\$ 36.05	(A)	95 Gallon**	WG	\$ 32.31	(A)	\$ 30.31	(A)
5	WG	\$ 45.25	(A)	\$ 43.25	(A)	**Company Provided					
1	EOWG	\$ 12.18	(A)	\$ 10.18	(A)						

Frequency of Service Codes: WG=Weekly Garbage; EOWG=Every Other Week Garbage; MG=Monthly Garbage; WR=Weekly Recycling; EOWR=Every Other Week Recycling; MR=Monthly Recycling
 List others used:

Description/rules related to recycling program are shown on page 21.

Note 1: Customers will be charged for service requested even if fewer units are picked up on a particular trip. No credit will be given for partially filled cans. No credit will be given if customer fails to set receptacles out for collection.

Note 2: Recycling program charge (in addition to residential garbage rates) is \$ 4.39

(A). Additionally, these customers will receive a commodity price adjustment (cpa) of (\$1.07) (credit) per month. Recycle only service is \$ 5.39 adjusted for the cpa.

Notes for this item are continued on next page. **Recycle service rates on this page expire: July 1, 2009**

Issued by: Irmgard R Wilcox

Issue Date: November 14, 2008

Effective Date: January 1, 2009

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG- _____

Date: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Docket No.: TG-082059

Granting Tariff Revisions on LSN per Order 01 Docket TG-082059

Agenda Date: December 23, 2008

Effective Date: January 1, 2009

Tariff No. 12

0 Revised Page No. 21

Company Name/Permit Number: Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc. G-98
 Registered Trade Name: Harbor Disposal & Eastern Grays Harbor Disposal

Item 100 – Residential Service – Monthly Rates (continued from previous page)

Note 3: The charge for an occasional extra residential bag, can, unit, toter, mini-can, or micro-mini can on a regular pickup is:

Type of receptacle	Rate per receptacle, per pickup
32-gallon can or unit	\$ 3.99 (A)
60-gallon toter	\$ 7.95 (A)
90-gallon toter	\$ 11.92 (A)
Prepaid Bag	\$ 4.49 (A)

Note 4: Customers may request no more than one pickup per month, on an "on call" basis, at \$ 6.54 (A) per can/unit. Service will be rendered on the normal scheduled pickup day for the area in which the customer resides. Note: If customer requires service be provided on other than normal scheduled pickup day, rates for special pickups will apply.

Curbside recycling provisions shown on this page apply only in the following service area:

Grays Harbor County

Following is a description of the recycling program (type of containers, frequency, etc.).

Single automated 95 gallon cart. Materials to be collected are newspaper, mixed-paper, tin, aluminum and plastics.

Issued by: Irmgard R Wilcox

Issue Date: November 14, 2008

Effective Date: January 1, 2009

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG- _____

Date: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Docket No.: TG-082059

Printing Tariff Revisions on LSN per Order 01 Docket TG-082059

Agenda Date: December 23, 2008

Effective Date: January 1, 2009

0 Revised Title Page

Tariff No. 9

Cancels

Tariff No. 8.6
of

Harold LeMay Enterprises Inc
(Name/Certificate Number of Solid Waste Collection Company)

Pierce County Refuse
(Registered trade name of Solid Waste Collection Company)

Certificate Number G - 98

**NAMING RATES FOR THE COLLECTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND DISPOSAL OF
SOLID WASTE, AND IF NOTED, RECYCLING AND YARDWASTE
IN THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED TERRITORY:**

In Pierce CountyName of person issuing tariff: Irmgard R WilcoxMailing address of issuer: PO Box 399City, State/Zip Code Puyallup, Wa 98371Telephone Number, including area code (253) 896-3278FAX number, if any (253) 582-9561E-mail address, if any: irmgardw@wcnx.org

Official UTC requests for information
regarding consumer questions and/or
complaints should be referred to the
following company representative:

Name: Dan SchoolerTitle: District ManagerPhone: (253) 579-9925E-mail: Dans@Wasteconnections.comFax: (360) 326-1855 efaxIssued by: Irmgard R WilcoxIssue date January 15, 2009Effective Date: March 2, 2009

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. _____ Date: _____ By: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Docket No. TG-090096
Agenda Date: February 26, 2009
Effective Date: March 2, 2009

Tariff No. 9 O Revised Page No 21

Company Name/Permit Number: Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc. G-98

Registered Trade Name(s) Pierce County Refuse

Item 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued on next page)

Rates in this item apply:

- (1) To solid waste collection, curbside recycling (where noted) and yard waste services (where noted) for residential property. This includes single family dwellings, duplexes, apartments, mobile homes, condominiums, etc., where service is billed directly to the occupant of each residential unit, and/or
- (2) When required by a local government service level ordinance, solid waste collection, curbside recycling, and yard waste service must be provided for single-family dwellings, where service is billed to the property owner or manager.

Rates below apply in the following service area: Pierce County

Number of Units or Type of Containers	Frequency of Service	Garbage With Recycling	Garbage Without Recycling	Number of Units or Type of Containers	Frequency of Service	Garbage With Recycling	Garbage Without Recycling
1	MG	\$ 6.40 (A)	\$ 7.40 (A)	65 Gal **	WG	\$ 20.61 (A)	\$ 22.61 (A)
Mini Can	WG	\$ 11.26 (A)	\$ 12.26 (A)	65 Gal **	EOWG	\$ 13.40 (A)	\$ 15.40 (A)
1	WG	\$ 14.64 (A)	\$ 15.64 (A)	65 Gal **	MG	\$ 7.84 (A)	\$ 9.84 (A)
2	WG	\$ 21.46 (A)	\$ 23.46 (A)	95 Gal **	WG	\$ 26.82 (A)	\$ 29.82 (A)
3	WG	\$ 28.20 (A)	\$ 31.20 (A)	95 Gal **	EOWG	\$ 17.33 (A)	\$ 20.33 (A)
4	WG	\$ 34.86 (A)	\$ 38.86 (A)	95 Gal **	MG	\$ 10.70 (A)	\$ 13.70 (A)
5	WG	\$ 41.52 (A)	\$ 46.52 (A)				
6	WG	\$ 48.17 (A)	\$ 54.17 (A)				
				** Company Provided			

Frequency of Service Codes: WG=Weekly Garbage; EOWG=Every Other Week Garbage; MG=Monthly Garbage; WR=Weekly Recycling
EOWR=Every Other Week Recycling; MR=Monthly Recycling; List others used by company:

Note 1: Customers will be charged for service requested even if fewer units are picked up on a particular trip.
No credit will be given for partially filled cans. No credit will be given if customers fail to set receptacles out for collection.

Note 2: Recycling program charge (in addition to garbage rate) is \$5.02. Additionally, these customers will receive a commodity price adjustment (cpa) of (\$1.59) (R) credit per month. Recycle only service is \$6.02 adjusted for cpa.

Note 3: Bi-weekly Yard Waste service is provided at an additional charge of \$5.10 per unit. Special pickup (not requiring dispatch) is \$3.50 per unit.

Description/rules related to recycling program are shown on page 23.
Description/rules related to yardwaste program are shown on page 23.

Recycling service rates on this page expire on: March 1, 2010

Issued By: Irmgard R Wilcox

Issue Date: January 15, 2009

Effective Date: March 2, 2009

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG-_____ Date: _____ By: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Docket No. TG-090096
Agenda Date: February 26, 2009
Effective Date: March 2, 2009

Tariff No. 9O Revised Page No. 22

Company Name/Permit Number: Harold LeMay Enterprises Inc. G-98

Registered Trade Name(s) Pierce County Refuse

Item 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued from previous page)

Note 4: For customers on automated service routes: The company will assess roll-out charges where, due to circumstances outside the control of the driver, the driver is required to move an automated cart or toter more than 20 feet in order to reach the truck. The charge for this roll-out service is: \$3.70 per cart or toter, per pickup.

Note 5: The charge for an occasional extra residential bag, can, unit, toter, mini-can, or micro-mini-can on a regular pickup is:

Type of receptacle	Rate per receptacle per pickup
32-gallon can or unit	\$ 3.40 (A)
65-gallon toter	\$ 6.74 (A)
95-gallon toter	\$ 10.10 (A)
Yard Waste (up to 40 lb in bag)	\$ 1.85
Prepaid Bag	\$ 4.05 (A)

Note 6: Customers may request no more than one pickup per month, on an "on call" basis, at \$5.75 (A) per can/unit. Service will be rendered on the normal scheduled pickup day for the area in which the customer resides. Note: If customer requires service to be provided on other than normal scheduled pickup day, rates for special pickups will apply.

Issued By: Irmgard R Wilcox

Issue Date: January 15, 2009

Effective Date: March 2, 2009

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG-_____ Date: _____ By: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Docket No. TG-090096
Agenda Date: February 26, 2009
Effective Date: March 2, 2009

Tariff No. 9O Revised Page No. 23

Company Name/Permit Number: Harold LeMay Enterprises Inc. G-98
 Registered Trade Name(s) Pierce County Refuse

Item 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued)

Curbside recycling provisions shown on this page apply only in the following service area:

Pierce County

Following is a description of the recycling program (type of containers, frequency, etc.). Program provided in accordance with Ordinance No. 2004-64 of Pierce County.

Bi-Weekly collection in either a 96 or 65 gallon container. All materials are commingled. Materials to be collected are newspaper, tin, aluminum. Mixed waste paper, #1 and #2 plastics and paper milk cartons.

Special rules related to recycling program:

Customers will be provided an initial 96 gallon container which will be replaced one-time with a 65 gallon container at the customer's request. Any further service change is subject to redelivery fees under Item 52.

Yard waste service provisions shown apply only in the following service area: Urban Pierce County.

Following is a description of the yard waste program (type of containers, frequency, etc.). Program provided in accordance with Ordinance No. 92-22 of Pierce County.

Voluntary curbside bi-weekly service in company provided 90-gallon container. Yard waste shall be understood to mean materials that consist of leaves, brush, tree trimmings, grass clippings, weeds, shrubs, garden waste from vegetable gardens, and other compostable organic materials resulting from landscape pruning and maintenance as generated from residences. Branches or roots must be smaller than 4 inches in diameter. Branches and brush must be of a length to fit within the closed container. Yard waste does not include stumps, demolition wood, large amounts of dirt, rocks, glass, plastic, metal, concrete, sheetrock, asphalt, or any other non-organic land clearing debris nor any food or kitchen waste. Hauler will refuse service of any bin that contains non-complying substances.

Service is bi-weekly and on the same day as regular garbage service.

Redelivery fees in item 52 apply.

Issued By: Irmgard R Wilcox

Issue Date: January 15, 2009

Effective Date: March 2, 2009

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG-_____ Date: _____ By: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Docket No. TG-090096
Agenda Date: February 26, 2009
Effective Date: March 2, 2009

Tariff No. 13

Cancels

Tariff No. 12.2

of

Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc.
(Name of Solid Waste Collection Company)

Rural Garbage Service
(Registered trade name of Solid Waste Collection Company)
Certificate Number G- 98

**NAMING RATES FOR THE COLLECTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND DISPOSAL OF
SOLID WASTE, AND IF NOTED, RECYCLING AND YARDWASTE**
IN THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED TERRITORY:

(NOTE: If this tariff applies in only a portion of a company's certificate authority,
a map accurately depicting the area in which the tariff applies must be attached to the tariff)

See Appendix A

Name of person issuing tariff Irmgard R Wilcox (C)Mailing address of issuing agent: P.O. Box 399 (C)City, State/Zip Code: Puyallup WA, 98371 (C)Telephone number, including area code: 253-896-3278 (C)FAX number, if any: 253-582-9561 (C)E-mail address, if any: irmgardw@wcnx.org

Official UTC requests for information regarding
consumer questions and/or complaints should be
referred to the following company representative:

Name: Dan Schooler (C)Title: District Manager (C)Phone: 360-901-7986 (C)E-Mail: dans@wasteconnections.com (C)Fax: 360-326-1855 efax (C)

Issue Date: November 14, 2008

Effective Date: January 1, 2009

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG- _____

Date: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Docket No.: TG-082058

Granting Tariff Revisions on LSN per Order 01 Docket TG-082058

Agenda Date: December 23, 2008

Effective Date: January 1, 2009

Tariff No. 134th Revised Page No 20

Company Name/Permit Number: Harold LeMay Enterprises Inc. G-98

Registered Trade Name(s) Rural Garbage Service

Item 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued on next page)

Rates in this item apply:

- (1) To solid waste collection, curbside recycling (where noted) and yard waste services (where noted) for residential property. This includes single family dwellings, duplexes, apartments, mobile homes, condominiums, etc., where service is billed directly to the occupant of each residential unit, and/or
- (2) When required by a local government service level ordinance, solid waste collection, curbside recycling, and yard waste service must be provided for single-family dwellings, duplexes, mobile homes, condominiums and apartment buildings of less than ____ residential units, where service is billed to the property owner or manager.

Rates below apply in the following service area:

See Appendix A

Number of Units or Type of Containers	Frequency of Service	Garbage With Recycling	Garbage Without Recycling
1	MG	\$ 6.48 (R)	\$ 6.48 (R)
Mini Can	WG	\$ 9.47 (R)	\$ 9.47 (R)
1	WG	\$12.61 (R)	\$ 12.61 (R)
2	WG	\$19.65 (R)	\$ 19.65 (R)
3	WG	\$27.25 (R)	\$ 27.25 (R)
4	WG	\$34.40 (R)	\$ 34.40 (R)
5	WG	\$41.55 (R)	\$ 41.55 (R)

Number of Units or Type of Containers	Frequency of Service	Garbage With Recycling	Garbage Without Recycling
20 Gal **	WG	\$ 9.47 (R)	\$ 9.47 (R)
35 Gal **	MG	\$ 6.48 (R)	\$ 6.48 (R)
35 Gal **	WG	\$ 12.61 (R)	\$ 12.61 (R)
65 Gal **	MG	\$ 7.59 (R)	\$ 7.59 (R)
65 Gal **	WG	\$ 19.41 (R)	\$ 19.41 (R)
95 Gal **	MG	\$ 8.75 (R)	\$ 8.75 (R)
95 Gal **	WG	\$ 26.66 (R)	\$ 26.66 (R)
** Company Provided			

Frequency of Service Codes: WG=Weekly Garbage; EOWG=Every Other Week Garbage; MG=Monthly Garbage; WR=Weekly Recycling
EOWR=Every Other Week Recycling; MR=Monthly Recycling; List others used by company:

Note 1: Customers will be charged for service requested even if fewer units are picked up on a particular trip.
No credit will be given for partially filled cans. No credit will be given if customers fail to set receptacles out for collection.

Note 2: Recycling program charge (in addition to garbage rate) is \$7.49 (A). Additionally, these customers will receive a commodity price adjustment (cpa) of (\$.94) credit per month. Recycling only service is \$8.49 (A) adjusted for cpa.

Notes for this item are continued on next page

Recycling service rates on this page expire on: July 1, 2011

Issued By: Irmgard R Wilcox

Issue Date: October 18, 2010

Effective Date: November 1, 2010

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG-_____ Date: _____ By: _____ **FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**
Docket No. TG-091774

Granting Tariff Revisions per Secretary Letter dated 10/28/10 by Order 05, Docket TG-091774
Effective Date: November 1, 2010 (Permanent)

Tariff No. 132nd Revised Page No. 21

Company Name/Permit Number: Harold LeMay Enterprises Inc. G-98

Registered Trade Name(s) Rural Garbage Service

Item 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued from previous page)

Note 3: The charge for an occasional extra residential bag, can, unit, toter, mini-can, or micro-mini-can on a regular pickup is:

Type of receptacle	Rate per receptacle per pickup
32-gallon can or unit	\$ 3.67 (R)
Mini Can	\$ 3.67 (R)
Prepaid Bag	\$ 3.96

Note 4: Customers may request no more than one pickup per month, on an "on call" basis, at \$6.48 (A) per can/unit. Service will be rendered on the normal scheduled pickup day for the area in which the customer resides. Note: If customer requires service to be provided on other than normal scheduled pickup day, rates for special pickups will apply.

Note 5: "On Call" basis accounts in addition to the charge in note 4 a recycling fee of \$7.49 will be assessed. (N) Additionally, these customers will receive a commodity price adjustment (cpa) of (\$.94) credit per month. (N)

Recycling service rates on this page expire on: July 1, 2011

Issued By: Irmgard R Wilcox

Issue Date: October 18, 2010

Effective Date: November 1, 2010

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG-_____ Date: _____ By: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**Docket No. TG-091774**

Granting Tariff Revisions per Secretary Letter dated 10/28/10 by Order 05, Docket TG-091774
Effective Date: November 1, 2010 (Permanent)

Tariff No. 13

0 Revised Page No. 22

Company Name/Permit Number: Harold LeMay Enterprises, Inc. G-98

Registered Trade Name: Rural Garbage Service

Item 100 – Residential Service – Monthly Rates (continued)**Curbside recycling** provisions shown on this page apply only in the following service area: Thurston County

(C) Following is a description of the recycling program (type of containers, frequency, etc.). Program provided in accordance with Ordinance No. 13696 of Thurston County.

Bi-Weekly curbside pickup in one wheeled approximately 96 gallon cart except glass which will be collected every four (4) weeks in a separate bin. Customers may request a 65 gallon cart if convenient. Materials to be collected are as follows:

Cardboard: corrugated cardboard and Kraft paper, including unbleached, unwaxed paper with a ruffled (“corrugated”) inner liner.Metal cans: tin-coated steel cans and aluminum cans, excluding aerosol spray cans.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; chipboard, such as cereal and shoeboxes; juice boxes; and milk-style cartons of the refrigerated variety (non-refrigerated products contain aluminum linings).Newspaper: printed groundwood newsprint, including glossy advertisements and supplemental magazines that are delivered with the newspaper.Plastics: Round dairy containers, such as yogurt and margarine tubs. Bottles and jars #1-7: 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.Glass: bottles and jars of all colors.

Issued by: Irmgard R Wilcox

Issue Date: November 14, 2008

Effective Date: January 1, 2009

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG- _____

Date: _____

*FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**Docket No.: TG-082058**Granting Tariff Revisions on LSN per Order 01 Docket TG-082058**Agenda Date: December 23, 2008**Effective Date: January 1, 2009*

Tariff No. 131st Revised Page No. 22A

Company Name/Permit Number: Harold LeMay Enterprises Inc. G-98

Registered Trade Name(s) Rural Garbage Service

Item 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued)**Yard waste service** provisions shown apply only in the following service area: Thurston County

Following is a description of the yard waste program (type of containers, frequency, etc.). Program provided in accordance with Ordinance No. 13696 of Thurston County.

Voluntary curbside yard waste service provided in areas defined by Thurston County as Urban Growth Areas and major housing developments. Regular scheduled service every other week.

Yard waste shall be understood to mean material which consists of leaves, brush, tree trimmings, grass clippings, garden waste from vegetable gardens, and other compostable organic materials resulting from landscape pruning and maintenance as generated from residences. Branches and roots must be smaller than 4 inches in diameter. Branches and brush must be of a length to fit within the closed container.

Yardmaster does not include stumps, demolition wood, large amounts of dirt, rocks, glass, plastic, metal, concrete, sheetrock, asphalt or any other non-organic land clearing debris nor any food waste except as noted above.

If yard waste container is found to be contaminated with disallowed materials, the container will not be accepted as yard waste and may be collected and charged for at solid waste rates.

Redelivery: Any customer who stops and resumes service within a 12 month period will be charged a redelivery fee.

Extra: Any material not entirely contained within the closed container, charged in 32 gallon units.

RATES FOR YARD WASTE SERVICE:

90 gallon EOW	\$11.01 (A) per month
Extra Unit	\$3.10 (A) per unit
1 Yard EOW	\$34.68 (A) per month
1.5 Yard EOW	\$47.45 (A) per month
Redelivery	\$24.00 (A)

Issued By: Irmgard R Wilcox

Issue Date: October 18, 2010

Effective Date: November 1, 2010

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG-_____ Date: _____ By: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**Docket No. TG-091774****Granting Tariff Revisions per Secretary Letter dated 10/28/10 by Order 05, Docket TG-091774****Effective Date: November 1, 2010 (Permanent)**

Tariff No. 4

Cancels

Tariff No. 3
ofNooksack Valley Disposal, Inc.

G-166

(Name/Certificate Number of Solid Waste Collection Company)

Nooksack Valley Disposal, Inc.

(Registered trade name of Solid Waste Collection Company)

**NAMING RATES FOR THE COLLECTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND DISPOSAL OF
SOLID WASTE, AND IF NOTED, RECYCLING AND YARDWASTE**

IN THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED TERRITORY:

*See Description and Map in Appendix A*Name of person issuing tariff: Calvin Den HartogMailing address of issuer: P.O. Box 267City, State/Zip Code Lynden, WA 98264Telephone Number (including area code) (360) 354-3400FAX number, if any (360) 354-3288

E-mail address, if any: _____

Official UTC requests for information
regarding consumer questions and/or
complaints should be referred to the
following company representative:Name: Calvin Den HartogTitle: General ManagerPhone: (360)354-3400

E-mail: _____

Fax: (360)354-3288

Issued By: Calvin Den Hartog

Issue Date: November 7, 2002

Effective Date: 12-1-02 *zhl*
~~December 24, 2002~~

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG-021439 Date: 12-1-02 By: *zhl*

Tariff No. 4 11th Revised Page 22

Company Name/Permit Number: Nooksack Valley Disposal, Inc. G-166
Registered Trade Name(s) Nooksack Valley Disposal, Inc.

Item 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued on next page)

Rates in this item apply:

- (1) To solid waste collection, curbside recycling (where noted) and yardwaste services (where noted) for residential property. This includes single family dwellings, duplexes, apartments, mobile homes, condominiums, etc., where service is billed directly to the occupant of each residential unit, and/or
- (2) When required by a local government service level ordinance, solid waste collection, curbside recycling, and yardwaste service must be provided for single-family dwellings, duplexes, mobile homes, condominiums, and apartment buildings of less than 5 residential units, where service is billed to the property owner or manager.

Rates below apply in the following service area: Areas of Whatcom County - Certificate of Authority G-166 per Universal Solid Waste Recycling and Collection Ordinance as Attached Appendix A to this tariff.

Number of Units or Type of Containers	Frequency of Service	Garbage Service Rate*	Recycle Service Rate	Garbage & Recycle Rate*	Number of Units or Type of Containers	Frequency of Service	Garbage Service Rate*	Recycle Service Rate	Garbage & Recycle Rate*
Recy Only	2r		\$6.19						
1 32 gal	W/2r	\$15.86	\$6.19	\$22.05	1 68 gal	W/2r	\$22.59	\$6.19	\$28.78
1 32 gal	EOW/2r	\$9.28	\$6.19	\$15.47	1 68 gal	EOW/2r	\$14.92	\$6.19	\$21.11
1 32 gal	M/2r	\$5.92	\$6.19	\$12.11	1 68 gal	M/2r	\$9.10	\$6.19	\$15.29
2 32 gal	W/2r	\$22.48	\$6.19	\$28.67	2 68 gal	W/2r	\$41.00	\$6.19	\$47.19
2 32 gal	EOW/2r	\$15.74	\$6.19	\$21.93					
1 20 gal	M/2r	\$4.66	\$6.19	\$10.85					

Frequency of Service Codes: W=Weekly Garbage; EOW-Every Other Week Garbage; M=Monthly Garbage; 2r=EOW Recycling

*Per Whatcom County Ordinance Garbage Service Only is not available

Note 1: Description/rules related to recycling program are shown on page 24.

Note 2: Description/rules related to yardwaste program are shown on page n/a.

Note 3: In addition to the recycling rates shown above, a recycling credit of \$(.46)(A) applies.

Recycling service rates on this page expire on: 12-1-11

Issued By: Calvin Den Hartog

Issue Date: October 26, 2010

Effective Date: December 1, 2010

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG-_____ Date: _____ By: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Docket No. TG-101743

Agenda Date: November 24, 2010

Effective Date: December 1, 2010

Tariff No. 4 _____ 4th Revised Page No 23

Company Name/Permit Number: Nooksack Valley Disposal, Inc. G-166
Registered Trade Name(s) Nooksack Valley Disposal, Inc.

Item 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued from previous page)

Note 4: Customers will be charged for service requested even if fewer units are picked up on a particular trip. No credit will be given for partially filled cans. No credit will be given if customer fails to set receptacles out for collection.

Note 5: For customers on automated service routes: The company will assess roll-out charges where, due to circumstances outside the control of the driver, the driver is required to move an automated cart or toter more than n/a feet in order to reach the truck. The charge for this roll-out service is: \$ n/a per cart or toter, per pickup.

Note 6: The charge for an occasional extra residential bag, can, unit, toter, mini-can, or micro-mini-can on a regular pickup is:

Type of receptacle	Rate per receptacle per pickup
32-gallon can or unit	\$5.39 (A)
Mini-can	\$4.45
68-gallon toter	\$7.05 (A)
	\$
Bag	\$5.39 (A)
	\$
	\$

Note 7: Customers may request no more than one pickup per month, on an "on call" basis, at \$12.11 (A) per 32 gal. can/unit, \$10.85(A) per 20 gal can/unit, and \$15.29(A) per 68 gal can/unit. Service will be rendered on the normal scheduled pickup day for the area in which the customer resides. Note: If customer requires service to be provided on other than normal scheduled pickup day, rates for special pickups will apply.

Note 8: A cart return fee of \$5.00 will be assessed to all cart customers who discontinue service and do not return the cart to the Hauler's office within 1 week of discontinuing service, or ask the Hauler to retrieve the cart.

Issued By: Calvin Den Hartog

Issue Date: October 16, 2009

Effective Date: December 1, 2009

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG-_____ Date: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Docket No. TG-091646
Agenda Date: November 25, 2009
Effective Date: December 1, 2009

Tariff No. 4

Original Page No. 24

Company Name/Permit Number: Nooksack Valley Disposal, Inc. G-166

Registered Trade Name(s) Nooksack Valley Disposal, Inc.

Item 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued)

Curbside recycling provisions shown on this page apply only in the following service area:

Areas of Whatcom County - Certificate of Authority G-166, per Universal Solid Waste Recycling and Collection Ordinance of Whatcom County

Following is a description of the recycling program (type of containers, frequency, etc.). Program provided in accordance with Ordinance No. 90-96 of Whatcom (name of County or City).

Three-Bin Every Other Week Pickup

Special rules related to recycling program:

Mandatory Service required by Whatcom County Ordinance 90-96.

Recycling Service charge is line item on billing.

Recycling Customers receive a "Recycling Commodity Price" adjustment on their bill.

Customers who stop service are responsible for returning bins to the Company office within one week of discontinuing service. If the Hauler retrieves the recycling bins either for non-return or request, a \$2.00 return charge per set will be applied.

Customers who stop service will be charged a replacement cost of \$6.00 per unit if recycling bins are not returned to, or collected by, the Company.

If a recycling bin, toter or box contains more than 5% contamination the item will not be picked up. The customer then will be given the option of removing the contamination or having the item picked up as garbage.

Issued By: Calvin Den Hartog

Issue Date: November 7, 2002

Effective Date: ~~December 24, 2002~~

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG- 021439 Date: 12-1-02 By: ml

TARIFF ADOPTION NOTICE

Tariff No. 13

Mason County Garbage Co., Inc. G-00088

(Name/Certificate Number of Solid Waste Collection Company)

Mason County Garbage, Inc.

(Registered trade name of Solid Waste Collection Company)

**NAMING RATES FOR THE COLLECTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND DISPOSAL OF
SOLID WASTE, AND IF NOTED, RECYCLING AND YARDWASTE**

IN THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED TERRITORY:

*(Note: If this tariff applies in only a portion of a company's
certificate authority, a map accurately depicting the area
in which the tariff applies must be attached to this tariff.)*

See Attached Permit

See Attached Map

Notice Issued By:

Name: Irmgard R Wilcox

Title: Controller

Telephone Number: (253) 896-3278, (253) 377-4208, (360) 832-8749

FAX Number: (360) 427-0319

E-mail Address: irmgardw@wcnx.org

Date filed with Commission

June 12, 2009

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

SUSPENDED

Granted Temporary Rates Subject to Refund per Order 01 TG-090899

Docket No. TG-090899

Agenda Date: August 13, 2009

Effective Date: August 14, 2009 (Temp)

4th Revised Title Page

Tariff No. 13

Cancels

Tariff No. 12
ofMason County Garbage Co., Inc. G-88

(Name/Certificate Number of Solid Waste Collection Company)

Mason County Garbage, Inc.

(Registered trade name of Solid Waste Collection Company)

**NAMING RATES FOR THE COLLECTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND DISPOSAL OF
SOLID WASTE, AND IF NOTED, RECYCLING AND YARDWASTE**

IN THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED TERRITORY:

*(Note: If this tariff applies in only a portion of a company's
certificate authority, a map accurately depicting the area
in which the tariff applies must be attached to this tariff.)***See Attached Permit**Name of person issuing tariff: Irmgard R WilcoxMailing address of issuer: PO Box 399City, State/Zip Code Puyallup WA 98371Telephone Number (including area code) (253) 896-3278 (C)FAX number, if any (253) 582-9561(C)E-mail address, if any: IrmgardW@WCNX.ORGOfficial UTC requests for information
regarding consumer questions and/or
complaints should be referred to the
following company representative:Name: Irmgard R WilcoxTitle: ControllerPhone: (253) 896-3278 (C)E-mail: IrmgardW@WCNX.ORGFax: (253) 582-9561(C)Issued by: Irmgard R WilcoxIssue date: January 12, 2007Effective Date: March 1, 2007

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. _____ Date: _____ By: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Docket: TG-070106
Agenda Date: Feb. 28, 2007
Effective Date: March 1, 2007

Tariff No. <u>13</u>	<u>8</u>	Revised Page No. <u>21</u>											
Company Name/Permit Number: <u>Mason County Garbage Co., Inc G-88</u> Registered Trade Name(s) <u>Mason County Garbage, Inc</u>													
Item 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued on next page)													
Rates in this item apply: (1) To solid waste collection, curbside recycling (where noted) and yard waste services (where noted) for residential property. This includes single family dwellings, duplexes, apartments, mobile homes, condominiums, etc., where service is billed directly to the occupant of each residential unit, and/or (2) When required by a local government service level ordinance, solid waste collection, curbside recycling, and yard waste service must be provided for single-family dwellings, duplexes, mobile homes, condominiums, and apartment buildings of less than <u>N/A</u> residential units, where service is billed to the property owner or manager.													
Rates below apply in the following service area: <u>Mason County</u>													
Number of Units or Type of Containers	Frequency of Service	Garbage Service Rate	(A)	Recycle Service Rate	Garbage + Recycle Rate	(A)	Number of Units or Type of Containers	Frequency of Service	Garbage Service Rate	(A)	Recycle Service Rate	Garbage + Recycle Rate	***
1	WG	\$ 14.73	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$23.55	(A)	Automated Carts:						
2	WG	\$ 22.10	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$30.92	(A)	1-35 Gallon	WG	\$16.95	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$25.77	(A)
3	WG	\$ 29.65	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$38.47	(A)	1-48 Gallon	WG	\$21.59	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$30.41	(A)
4	WG	\$ 38.04	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$46.86	(A)	1-64 Gallon	WG	\$26.07	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$34.89	(A)
5	WG	\$ 45.44	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$54.26	(A)	1-96 Gallon	WG	\$32.88	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$41.70	(A)
6	WG	\$ 52.57	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$61.39	(A)	1-35 Gallon	EOWG	\$10.21	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$19.03	(A)
1-45 Gallon	WG	\$ 19.78	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$28.60	(A)	1-48 Gallon	EOWG	\$13.51	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$22.33	(A)
1	EOWG	\$ 8.52	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$17.34	(A)	1-64 Gallon	EOWG	\$16.22	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$25.04	(A)
2	EOWG	\$ 13.71	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$22.53	(A)	1-96 Gallon	EOWG	\$20.18	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$29.00	(A)
1	MG	\$ 4.74	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$13.56	(A)	1-35 Gallon	MG	\$6.14	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$14.96	(A)
Mini can	WG	\$ 12.64	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$21.46	(A)	1-48 Gallon	MG	\$7.67	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$16.49	(A)
Recycling	EOWR			\$9.82(A)			1-64 Gallon	MG	\$9.09	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$17.91	(A)
							1-96 Gallon	MG	\$11.14	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$19.96	(A)
Frequency of Service Codes: WG=Weekly Garbage; EOWG=Every Other Week Garbage; MG=Monthly Garbage; WR=Weekly Recycling EOWR=Every Other Week Recycling; MR=Monthly Recycling; List others used by company:													
Note 1: Description/rules related to recycling program are shown on page 23 Note 2: Description/rules related to yard waste program are shown on page <u>N/A</u> . Note 3: Notes for this item are continued on next page.													
Customers receiving service will receive a commodity price adjustment of \$1.75 credit per month. The commodity price adjustment will be adjusted annually using the deferred accounting method.													
Recycling service rates on this page expire on: October 31, 2011													
Issued By: <u>Irmgard R Wilcox</u>													
Issue Date: <u>December 16, 2010</u>							Effective Date: <u>February 1, 2011</u>						
<i>(For Official Use Only)</i>													
Docket No. TG-_____ Date: _____ By: _____													

Tariff No. <u>13</u>	<u>5</u>	Revised Page No. <u>21A</u>											
Company Name/Permit Number: Mason County Garbage Co., Inc G-88 Registered Trade Name(s) Mason County Garbage, Inc													
Item 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued on next page)													
Rates in this item apply: (1) To solid waste collection, curbside recycling (where noted) and yard waste services (where noted) for residential property. This includes single family dwellings, duplexes, apartments, mobile homes, condominiums, etc., where service is billed directly to the occupant of each residential unit, and/or (2) When required by a local government service level ordinance, solid waste collection, curbside recycling, and yard waste service must be provided for single-family dwellings, duplexes, mobile homes, condominiums, and apartment buildings of less than <u>N/A</u> residential units, where service is billed to the property owner or manager.													
Rates below apply in the following service area: <u>Mason County Customers Whose Garbage is Disposed in Kitsap County</u>													
Number of Units or Type of Containers	Frequency of Service	Garbage Service Rate	(A)	Recycle Service Rate	Garbage + Recycle Rate	(A)	Number of Units or Type of Containers	Frequency of Service	Garbage Service Rate	(A)	Recycle Service Rate	Recycle Service Rate	***
1	WG	\$13.73	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$22.55	(A)	Automated Carts:						
2	WG	\$20.33	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$29.15	(A)	1-35 Gallon	WG	\$ 15.73	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$24.55	(A)
3	WG	\$26.88	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$35.70	(A)	1-48 Gallon	WG	\$ 19.74	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$28.56	(A)
4	WG	\$34.26	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$43.08	(A)	1-64 Gallon	WG	\$ 23.73	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$32.55	(A)
5	WG	\$40.65	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$49.47	(A)	1-96 Gallon	WG	\$ 29.72	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$38.54	(A)
6	WG	\$46.78	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$55.60	(A)	1-35 Gallon	EOWG	\$ 9.59	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$18.41	(A)
1-45 Gallon	WG	\$18.02	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$26.84	(A)	1-48 Gallon	EOWG	\$ 12.65	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$21.47	(A)
1	EOWG	\$8.02	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$16.84	(A)	1-64 Gallon	EOWG	\$ 15.11	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$23.93	(A)
2	EOWG	\$12.84	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$21.66	(A)	1-96 Gallon	EOWG	\$ 18.69	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$27.51	(A)
1	MG	\$4.51	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$13.33	(A)	1-35 Gallon	MG	\$ 5.85	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$14.67	(A)
Mini can	WG	\$11.89	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$20.71	(A)	1-48 Gallon	MG	\$ 7.30	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$16.12	(A)
Recycling	EOWR			\$9.82(A)			1-64 Gallon	MG	\$ 8.62	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$17.44	(A)
							1-96 Gallon	MG	\$ 10.49	(A)	\$8.82(A)	\$19.31	(A)
Frequency of Service Codes: WG=Weekly Garbage; EOWG=Every Other Week Garbage; MG=Monthly Garbage; WR=Weekly Recycling EOWR=Every Other Week Recycling; MR=Monthly Recycling; List others used by company:													
Note 1: Description/rules related to recycling program are shown on page 23 Note 2: Description/rules related to yard waste program are shown on page <u>N/A</u> . Note 3: Notes for this item are continued on next page.													
Customers receiving service will receive a commodity price adjustment of \$1.75 credit per month. The commodity price adjustment will be adjusted annually using the deferred accounting method.													
Recycling service rates on this page expire on: October 31, 2011													
Issued By: Irmgard R Wilcox													
Issue Date: December 16, 2010													
Effective Date: February 1, 2011													
(For Official Use Only)													
Docket No. TG-_____ Date: _____ By: _____													

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Docket No. TG-102023
Agenda Date: January 27, 2011
Effective Date: February 1, 2011

Tariff No. 13

6 Revised Page No. 22

Company Name/Permit Number: Mason County Garbage Co., Inc G-88
Registered Trade Name(s) Mason County Garbage, Inc

Item 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued from previous page)

Note 4: Customers will be charged for service requested even if fewer units are picked up on a particular trip. No credit will be given for partially filled cans. No credit will be given if customer fails to set receptacles out for collection.

Note 5: For customers on automated service routes: The company will assess roll-out charges where, due to circumstances outside the control of the driver, the driver is required to move an automated cart or toter more than N/A feet in order to reach the truck. The charge for this roll-out service is: \$N/A per cart or toter, per pickup.

Note 6: The charge for an occasional extra residential bag, can, unit, toter, mini-can, or micro-mini-can on a regular pickup is:

Rates below apply in the following service area: Mason County

Type of receptacle	Rate per receptacle per pickup
32-gallon can or unit	\$4.22 (A)
Mini-can	\$4.22 (A)
Micro-minican	
35-gal cart	\$4.22 (A)
48-gal cart	\$4.22 (A)
64-gal cart	\$4.22 (A)
96-gal cart	\$4.22 (A)
Bag	\$4.22 (A)
Other	

Note 7: Customers may request no more than one pickup per month, on an "on call" basis, at \$4.74(A) per can/unit. Service will be rendered on the normal scheduled pickup day for the area in which the customer resides. Note: If customer requires service to be provided on other than normal scheduled pickup day, rates for special pickups will apply.

Note 8: Automated carts:
Customers may request no more than one pickup per month, on an "on call" basis, at
35-gal cart \$6.14(A) per unit
48-gal cart \$7.67(A) per unit
64-gal cart \$9.09(A) per unit
96-gal cart \$11.14(A) per unit
Service will be rendered on the normal scheduled pickup day for the area in which the customer resides. Note: If customer requires service to be provided on other than normal scheduled pickup day, rates for special pickups will apply.

Note 9: On Call basis accounts in addition to the charge in note 7 and/or note 8 a recycling fee of \$8.82(A) will be assessed.

Issued By: Irmgard R Wilcox

Issue Date: December 16, 2010

Effective Date: February 1, 2011

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG-_____ Date: _____ By: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Docket No. TG-102023
Agenda Date: January 27, 2011
Effective Date: February 1, 2011

Tariff No. 13

3 Revised Page No. 22A

Company Name/Permit Number: Mason County Garbage Co., Inc G-88
Registered Trade Name(s) Mason County Garbage, Inc

Item 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued from previous page)

Note 4: Customers will be charged for service requested even if fewer units are picked up on a particular trip. No credit will be given for partially filled cans. No credit will be given if customer fails to set receptacles out for collection.

Note 5: For customers on automated service routes: The company will assess roll-out charges where, due to circumstances outside the control of the driver, the driver is required to move an automated cart or toter more than N/A feet in order to reach the truck. The charge for this roll-out service is: \$N/A per cart or toter, per pickup.

Note 6: The charge for an occasional extra residential bag, can, unit, toter, mini-can, or micro-mini-can on a regular pickup is:

Rates below apply in the following service area: Mason County Customers Whose Garbage is Disposed in Kitsap County(C)

Type of receptacle	Rate per receptacle per pickup
32-gallon can or unit	\$3.98 (A)
Mini-can	\$3.98 (A)
Micro-minican	
35-gal cart	\$3.98 (A)
48-gal cart	\$3.98 (A)
64-gal cart	\$3.98 (A)
96-gal cart	\$3.98 (A)
Bag	\$3.98 (A)
Other	

Note 7: Customers may request no more than one pickup per month, on an "on call" basis, at \$4.51(A) per can/unit. Service will be rendered on the normal scheduled pickup day for the area in which the customer resides. Note: If customer requires service to be provided on other than normal scheduled pickup day, rates for special pickups will apply.

Note 8: Automated carts:
Customers may request no more than one pickup per month, on an "on call" basis, at
35-gal cart \$5.85(A) per unit
48-gal cart \$7.30(A) per unit
64-gal cart \$8.62(A) per unit
96-gal cart \$10.49(A) per unit
Service will be rendered on the normal scheduled pickup day for the area in which the customer resides. Note: If customer requires service to be provided on other than normal scheduled pickup day, rates for special pickups will apply.

Note 9: On Call basis accounts in addition to the charge in note 7 and/or note 8 a recycling fee of \$8.82(A) will be assessed.

Issued By: Irmgard R Wilcox

Issue Date: December 16, 2010

Effective Date: February 1, 2011

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG-_____ Date: _____ By: _____

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Docket No. TG-102023
Agenda Date: January 27, 2011
Effective Date: February 1, 2011

Tariff No. 132nd Revised Page No. 23Company Name/Permit Number: Mason County Garbage Co., Inc G-88Registered Trade Name(s) Mason County Garbage, IncItem 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued)~~Curbside recycling~~ provisions shown on this page apply only in the following service area:

~~Lake Limerick community, North of Mason Lake Rd.~~
~~Oak Park Community, East of Brockdale Rd and South of Mc Ewan Prairie Rd~~
~~Island Lake, North of Island Lake Rd~~
~~Lakeland Village community, West and South of State Rt 3 in Allyn.~~

Curbside recycling provisions shown on this page apply in Mason County. (N)

Following is a description of the recycling program (type of containers, frequency, etc.). Program provided in accordance with Ordinance No. 1047-08 of Mason County. (N)

Residential curbside recycling will be picked up bi-weekly on a year round basis. Service rendered on the same day as solid waste collection.

Customers will receive a wheeled 96 gallon cart. Customers may request a 65 gallon cart if convenient. Materials to be collected are as follows:

Newspaper:	Includes only newspaper and catalogs made out of newsprint.
Mixed Paper:	All other paper products, including magazines and catalogs. Corrugated containers (Must be free of all food contaminates).
Paper Cartons:	Cartons as type used for milk and juice. Juice boxes are not accepted. (N)
Aluminum:	Aluminum cans and containers only. Cans must be flattened and placed in bin.
Metal Containers:	Food quality tin cans only.
Plastics:	All grades of plastic will be accepted if the neck of the container is smaller than the base of the container. Plastic containers that are contaminated with motor oil or other hazardous materials, such as pesticides, will not be accepted. (C)
Glass:	Food grade glass only. No broken, ceramic or tempered glass will be accepted.

If recyclable material is found to contain contaminates by inclusion of material not allowed or by contamination of materials the container will not be accepted as recyclable material and will be tagged for the customer to sort the material. If the contaminates or contaminated materials are not removed by the next scheduled pick-up day they will be transported to the landfill at applicable solid waste collection rates as stated in carriers' tariff. (C)

Issued By: Irmgard R WilcoxIssue Date: June 12, 2009

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
 Effective Date: August 1, 2009
~~Docket No. TG-090899~~

(For Official Use Only)

Granting Tariff Revisions per Order 03 Docket TG-090899Agenda Date: February 25, 2010

Docket No. TG-_____ Date: _____

By: _____

Effective Date: February 26, 2010 (Permanent)

Tariff No. Tariff No. 13

O Revised Page No. 24

Company Name/Permit Number: Mason County Garbage Co., Inc. G-88
Registered Trade Name(s) Mason County Garbage, Inc.

Item 100 -- Residential Service -- Monthly Rates (continued)

Yardwaste provisions shown on this page apply only in the following service area:

Following is a description of the Yardwaste program (type of containers, frequency, etc.). Program provided in accordance with Ordinance No. _____ of _____ (name of County or City).

Special rules related for yardwaste program:

Issued By: John Olnick

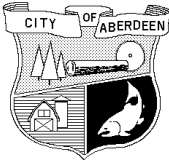
Issue Date September 25, 2002

Effective Date: October 31, 2002

(For Official Use Only)

Docket No. TG- 021233 Date: 10-31-02 By: NP

Appendix K City Provided Rate Documentation



City of Aberdeen Notice of Utility Bill Changes

Effective January 1, 2011, City of Aberdeen utility customers will notice the following changes to their utility bill:

- The Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Utility Fee will increase to \$18.52. This is an increase of \$ 3.57 per month.

CITY OF ABERDEEN 2011 MINIMUM MONTHLY UTILITY BILL

<u>VARIOUS GARBAGE OPTIONS</u>	<u>WATER</u>	<u>SEWER</u>	<u>GARBAGE</u>	<u>STORM DRAIN</u>	<u>EMS</u>	<u>UTILITY TAX (2% W/S)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
65 Gal Tote w/insert - monthly	\$ 29.49	\$ 30.16	\$ 8.54	\$ 6.08	\$ 18.52	\$ 1.19	\$ 93.98
65 Gal Tote monthly	\$ 29.49	\$30.16	\$ 12.36	\$ 6.08	\$ 18.52	\$ 1.19	\$ 97.80
65 Gal Tote bi-weekly	\$ 29.49	\$30.16	\$ 18.90	\$ 6.08	\$ 18.52	\$ 1.19	\$104.34
65 Gal Tote weekly	\$ 29.49	\$30.16	\$ 30.33	\$ 6.08	\$ 18.52	\$ 1.19	\$115.77
95 Gal Tote monthly	\$ 29.49	\$30.16	\$ 13.84	\$ 6.08	\$ 18.52	\$ 1.19	\$ 99.28
95 Gal Tote bi-weekly	\$ 29.49	\$30.16	\$ 26.84	\$ 6.08	\$ 18.52	\$ 1.19	\$112.28
95 Gal Tote weekly	\$ 29.49	\$30.16	\$ 41.70	\$ 6.08	\$ 18.52	\$ 1.19	\$127.14

The charges shown above are for an **average** monthly utility customer using between 400 and 1,299 cubic feet of water. Your monthly bill will vary depending upon water consumption and garbage service option.

For more information about the utility billing changes contact our office at 537-3210.
For all garbage changes and questions call 533-1251.

Auburn

WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICE AREA RATES

Updated 4-13-11

	Current City of Auburn Rates	Proposed City of Auburn Rates	Proposed Rate Increase
RESIDENTIAL			
1 10 Gallon Microcan	\$ 4.38	\$ 4.94	\$ 0.56
1 20 Gallon Minican	\$ 8.90	\$ 10.04	\$ 1.14
1 32 Gallon Can	\$ 11.30	\$ 12.75	\$ 1.45
2 32 Gallon Cans	\$ 24.97	\$ 28.17	\$ 3.20
3 32 Gallon Cans	\$ 37.50	\$ 42.31	\$ 4.81
1 35 Gallon Contractor Cart	\$ 13.89	\$ 15.67	\$ 1.78
1 64 Gallon Contractor Cart	\$ 24.97	\$ 28.17	\$ 3.20
1 96 Gallon Contractor Cart	\$ 34.80	\$ 39.27	\$ 4.47
1 32 Gallon Extra	\$ 10.83	\$ 10.83	\$ -
<u>Yard Debris Service</u>			
Basic Yard Debris Service	\$ 7.45	\$ 8.41	\$ 0.96
Extra Can/Bag, each pickup	\$ 2.41	\$ 2.72	\$ 0.31
Extra Cart, each pickup	\$ 3.84	\$ 4.33	\$ 0.49
COMMERCIAL			
1 10 Gallon Microcan	\$ 4.60	\$ 9.81	\$ 5.21
1 20 Gallon Minican	\$ 9.35	\$ 11.33	\$ 1.98
1 32 Gallon Can	\$ 14.07	\$ 15.85	\$ 1.78
Extra Commercial Cans	\$ 10.83	\$ 10.83	\$ -
64 Gallon Contractor Cart	\$ 22.69	\$ 25.56	\$ 2.87
96 Gallon Contractor Cart	\$ 31.32	\$ 35.28	\$ 3.96
1 Yard Container, 1 pickup/week	\$ 98.14	\$ 110.54	\$ 12.40
1 Yard Container, 2 pickups/week	\$ 184.44	\$ 207.74	\$ 23.30
1 Yard Container, 3 pickups/week	\$ 270.75	\$ 304.95	\$ 34.20
1 Yard Container, 4 pickups/week	\$ 357.07	\$ 402.18	\$ 45.11
1 Yard Container, 5 pickups/week	\$ 443.39	\$ 499.40	\$ 56.01
1.5 Yard Container, 1 pickup/week	\$ 130.03	\$ 146.46	\$ 16.43
1.5 Yard Container, 2 pickups/week	\$ 231.73	\$ 261.00	\$ 29.27
1.5 Yard Container, 3 pickups/week	\$ 340.08	\$ 383.04	\$ 42.96
1.5 Yard Container, 4 pickups/week	\$ 448.40	\$ 505.04	\$ 56.64
1.5 Yard Container, 5 pickups/week	\$ 556.73	\$ 627.06	\$ 70.33
2 Yard Container, 1 pickup/week	\$ 148.67	\$ 167.45	\$ 18.78
2 Yard Container, 2 pickups/week	\$ 279.01	\$ 314.25	\$ 35.24
2 Yard Container, 3 pickups/week	\$ 409.37	\$ 461.08	\$ 51.71
2 Yard Container, 4 pickups/week	\$ 539.72	\$ 607.90	\$ 68.18
2 Yard Container, 5 pickups/week	\$ 670.09	\$ 754.74	\$ 84.65
3 Yard Container, 1 pickup/week	\$ 206.85	\$ 232.98	\$ 26.13
3 Yard Container, 2 pickups/week	\$ 391.59	\$ 441.06	\$ 49.47
3 Yard Container, 3 pickups/week	\$ 576.34	\$ 649.14	\$ 72.80
3 Yard Container, 4 pickups/week	\$ 761.08	\$ 857.22	\$ 96.14
3 Yard Container, 5 pickups/week	\$ 945.80	\$ 1,065.27	\$ 119.47
4 Yard Container, 1 pickup/week	\$ 259.00	\$ 291.72	\$ 32.72
4 Yard Container, 2 pickups/week	\$ 492.08	\$ 554.24	\$ 62.16
4 Yard Container, 3 pickups/week	\$ 725.17	\$ 816.77	\$ 91.60
4 Yard Container, 4 pickups/week	\$ 958.26	\$ 1,079.31	\$ 121.05
4 Yard Container, 5 pickups/week	\$ 1,191.34	\$ 1,341.83	\$ 150.49

	Current City of Auburn Rates	Proposed City of Auburn Rates	Proposed Rate Increase
COMMERCIAL			
6 Yard Container, 1 pickup/week	\$ 367.07	\$ 413.44	\$ 46.37
6 Yard Container, 2 pickups/week	\$ 700.31	\$ 788.77	\$ 88.46
6 Yard Container, 3 pickups/week	\$ 1,033.51	\$ 1,164.06	\$ 130.55
6 Yard Container, 4 pickups/week	\$ 1,366.74	\$ 1,539.39	\$ 172.65
6 Yard Container, 5 pickups/week	\$ 1,699.96	\$ 1,914.70	\$ 214.74
8 Yard Container, 1 pickup/week	\$ 461.97	\$ 520.33	\$ 58.36
8 Yard Container, 2 pickups/week	\$ 885.82	\$ 997.72	\$ 111.90
8 Yard Container, 3 pickups/week	\$ 1,309.69	\$ 1,475.13	\$ 165.44
8 Yard Container, 4 pickups/week	\$ 1,733.55	\$ 1,952.53	\$ 218.98
8 Yard Container, 5 pickups/week	\$ 2,157.42	\$ 2,429.94	\$ 272.52
Boeing Special Container Pickups	\$ 12.11	\$ 13.64	\$ 1.53
Extra Commercial Yards	\$ 24.53	\$ 27.63	\$ 3.10
1 Yard Compactor, one pickup per week	\$ 198.71	\$ 223.81	\$ 25.10
1 Yard Compactor, two pickups per week	\$ 397.42	\$ 447.62	\$ 50.20
1.5 Yard Compactor, one pickup per week	\$ 276.60	\$ 311.54	\$ 34.94
1.5 Yard Compactor, two pickups per week	\$ 553.20	\$ 623.08	\$ 69.88
2 Yard Compactor, one pickup per week	\$ 337.92	\$ 380.61	\$ 42.69
2 Yard Compactor, two pickups per week	\$ 675.83	\$ 761.20	\$ 85.37
3 Yard Compactor, one pickup per week	\$ 486.68	\$ 548.16	\$ 61.48
3 Yard Compactor, two pickups per week	\$ 973.37	\$ 1,096.33	\$ 122.96
4 Yard Compactor, one pickup per week	\$ 627.89	\$ 707.20	\$ 79.31
4 Yard Compactor, two pickups per week	\$ 1,255.78	\$ 1,414.41	\$ 158.63
5 Yard Compactor, one pickup per week	\$ 915.10	\$ 1,030.70	\$ 115.60
5 Yard Compactor, two pickups per week	\$ 1,830.21	\$ 2,061.40	\$ 231.19
6 Yard Compactor, one pickup per week	\$ 1,089.82	\$ 1,227.49	\$ 137.67
6 Yard Compactor, two pickups per week	\$ 2,179.64	\$ 2,454.97	\$ 275.33
<u>Special Pickups</u>			
1 Yard Special Pickup	\$ 51.80	\$ 89.98	\$ 38.18
1.5 Yard Special Pickup	\$ 54.54	\$ 93.08	\$ 38.54
2 Yard Special Pickup	\$ 57.27	\$ 96.17	\$ 38.90
3 Yard Special Pickup	\$ 62.73	\$ 102.34	\$ 39.61
4 Yard Special Pickup	\$ 68.19	\$ 108.50	\$ 40.31
6 Yard Special Pickup	\$ 79.11	\$ 120.86	\$ 41.75
8 Yard Special Pickup	\$ 90.03	\$ 133.19	\$ 43.16
1 Yard Compactor Special Pickup	\$ 67.03	\$ 107.74	\$ 40.71
1.5 Yard Compactor Special Pickup	\$ 77.94	\$ 120.08	\$ 42.14
2 Yard Compactor Special Pickup	\$ 95.21	\$ 132.42	\$ 37.21
3 Yard Compactor Special Pickup	\$ 137.13	\$ 154.45	\$ 17.32
4 Yard Compactor Special Pickup	\$ 176.91	\$ 199.26	\$ 22.35
5 Yard Compactor Special Pickup	\$ 257.83	\$ 290.32	\$ 32.49
6 Yard Compactor Special Pickup	\$ 307.06	\$ 345.85	\$ 38.79
<u>Commercial Yard Debris Service</u>			
1 90 Gallon Contractor Cart (Weekly)	\$ 10.78	\$ 12.14	\$ 1.36
1 Yard Container (Weekly)	\$ 76.50	\$ 86.16	\$ 9.66
2 Yard Container (Weekly)	\$ 100.56	\$ 113.26	\$ 12.70
Extra Yards	\$ 5.98	\$ 34.77	\$ 28.79
<u>Temporary Container Service</u>			
2 Yard Container	\$ 31.43	\$ 66.49	\$ 35.06
4 Yard Container	\$ 42.94	\$ 98.37	\$ 55.43
6 Yard Container	\$ 54.44	\$ 130.26	\$ 75.82
Delivery Fee	\$ 35.64	\$ 40.14	\$ 4.50
Daily Rent	\$ 1.26	\$ 1.42	\$ 0.16

	Current City of Auburn Rates	Proposed City of Auburn Rates	Proposed Rate Increase
ROLLOFF			
<u>Permanent Drop Box Haul Fees</u>			
20 Yard Drop Box	\$ 120.23	\$ 135.38	\$ 15.15
30 Yard Drop Box	\$ 120.23	\$ 135.38	\$ 15.15
40 Yard Drop Box	\$ 120.23	\$ 135.38	\$ 15.15
<u>Compactor Haul Fees</u>			
8-25 Yard Compactor	\$ 145.87	\$ 164.25	\$ 18.38
30 Yard Compactor	\$ 145.87	\$ 164.25	\$ 18.38
40 Yard Compactor	\$ 145.87	\$ 164.25	\$ 18.38
<u>Permanent Drop-box Monthly Rental Fees</u>			
20 Yard Drop Box	\$ 56.10	\$ 63.17	\$ 7.07
30 Yard Drop Box	\$ 72.13	\$ 81.22	\$ 9.09
40 Yard Drop Box	\$ 88.17	\$ 99.28	\$ 11.11
<u>Temporary Drop-box Haul Fees</u>			
20 Yard Drop Box	\$ 144.27	\$ 162.45	\$ 18.18
30 Yard Drop Box	\$ 144.27	\$ 162.45	\$ 18.18
40 Yard Drop Box	\$ 144.27	\$ 162.45	\$ 18.18
<u>Temporary Drop-box Daily Rental Fees</u>			
20 Yard Drop Box	\$ 2.79	\$ 3.14	\$ 0.35
30 Yard Drop Box	\$ 3.61	\$ 4.06	\$ 0.45
40 Yard Drop Box	\$ 4.01	\$ 4.52	\$ 0.51
MISCELLANEOUS - OTHER			
Appliances (non-refrigerant)	\$ 59.31	\$ 66.92	\$ 7.61
Refrigerators/Freezers	\$ 85.11	\$ 96.03	\$ 10.92
Sofas	\$ 59.31	\$ 66.92	\$ 7.61
Chairs	\$ 39.94	\$ 45.07	\$ 5.13
Mattress or Box Spring	\$ 29.04	\$ 32.77	\$ 3.73
Tires: Auto/Light Truck	\$ 19.84	\$ 22.39	\$ 2.55
Bus/Heavy Truck	\$ 21.59	\$ 24.36	\$ 2.77
Add'l for Rims or Wheels	\$ 14.03	\$ 15.83	\$ 1.80
Miscellaneous refuse, per cubic yard	\$ 90.09	\$ 101.65	\$ 11.56
Carry-out Surcharge	\$ 5.98	\$ 6.75	\$ 0.77
Carry-Out (per can)	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.46	\$ 0.16
Roll-Out Container	\$ 16.73	\$ 18.84	\$ 2.11
Mileage Charge over 15 miles	\$ 2.55	\$ 2.87	\$ 0.32
Return Trip-Roll off	\$ 44.47	\$ 50.07	\$ 5.60
Return trip - SF & Commercial	\$ 15.28	\$ 17.21	\$ 1.93
Solid Drop-box Lid Charge (per month)	\$ 17.79	\$ 20.03	\$ 2.24
Pressure Washing (per yard)	\$ 2.56	\$ 2.88	\$ 0.32
Stand-By Time (per minute)	\$ 3.56	\$ 4.01	\$ 0.45
Truck & Driver (per hour)	\$ 84.70	\$ 134.21	\$ 49.51
Additional Labor (per person)	\$ 34.61	\$ 78.13	\$ 43.52

2011 Residential

Bellevue

New Rate
Effective
1/1/2011
Incl. Fuel
Surcharge

Residential Service	
19 gal can	9.73
1 can	17.44
2 cans	24.00
3 cans	29.62
Additional 32 gal cans	8.90
1 32 gal toter	17.37
1 60 gal toter	23.94
1 90 gal toter	27.57
Sunken Cans	24.91
Extras	4.18
Extra yard debris service:	
Extra Can/Bag Bundle > 6 units	4.11
Extra 90/96 Gal YW Cart Rental	2.36
Recycle Only (No garbage svc):	
Monthly fee for weekly service	4.19
Yard Debris Only (No garbage svc):	
Monthly fee for weekly service	6.34
Compost Credit	(3.41)
Miscellaneous Fees:	
Return trips	4.01
Drive-ins	5.48
Carryouts (Each 25')	1.29
Overhead obstructions	1.29
Redelivery Fee (Carts)	15.10
On-Call Bulky Waste Collection per pick-up:	
Appliances (non-refrigerant)	57.12
Refrigerator/Freezer	85.73
Sofa	57.20
Chair	57.04
Mattress or Box Springs	57.04
Tires: Auto/Light Truck	22.79
Tires: Bus/Heavy Truck	28.54
Add'l for Rims or Wheels	17.09
Computer CPU and Monitor 22" or larger)	28.44
Miscellaneous, per cubic yard	62.73

2011 Commercial

Commercial Service Weekly

1 32 Gal Carl (first can)	12.16
Each additional can	12.16
1 32/35 Gal Cart (first cart)	12.02

Each additional cart	12.02
1 60/64 Gal Cart (first cart)	22.48
Each additional cart	22.48
1 90/96 Gal Cart (first cart)	26.68
Each additional cart	26.68
Extra 32 Gal Can/Bag unit (each)	4.53
Extra Uncompacted Cu Yard/Pickup	8.71
Miscellaneous Services:	
Return Trip	18.64
Carry-Out Service (per can)	1.23
Redelivery	44.19
Roll-Out Container	4.36
Disconnect Hydraulics	8.34
Unlock Container	2.07
Steam Cleaning (per yard)	3.54
Comm. Uncompacted Containers:	
1 Yard	
1 yard (on call, per pickup)	29.04
1 pickup weekly (per container)	92.38
2 pickups weekly (per container)	173.62
3 pickups weekly (per container)	256.99
4 pickups weekly (per container)	342.00
5 pickups weekly (per container)	425.80
6 pickups weekly (per container)	514.17
1.25 Yard	
1.25 yard (on call, per pickup)	30.61
1 pickup weekly (per container)	97.87
2 pickups weekly (per container)	170.96
3 pickups weekly (per container)	244.05
4 pickups weekly (per container)	344.87
5 pickups weekly (per container)	390.23
6 pickups weekly (per container)	511.23
2 Yard	
2 yard (on call, per pickup)	41.32
1 pickup weekly (per container)	125.83
2 pickups weekly (per container)	225.82
3 pickups weekly (per container)	331.81
4 pickups weekly (per container)	474.33
5 pickups weekly (per container)	595.79
6 pickups weekly (per container)	637.78
3 Yard	
3 yard (on call, per pickup)	57.10
1 pickup weekly (per container)	188.62
2 pickups weekly (per container)	337.23
3 pickups weekly (per container)	487.27
4 pickups weekly (per container)	695.69

5 pickups weekly (per container)	869.09
6 pickups weekly (per container)	937.42
4 Yard	
4 yard (on call, per pickup)	71.06
1 pickup weekly (per container)	239.80
2 pickups weekly (per container)	442.46
3 pickups weekly (per container)	645.13
4 pickups weekly (per container)	847.80
5 pickups weekly (per container)	1,050.47
6 pickups weekly (per container)	1,253.15
6 Yard	
6 yard (on call, per pickup)	83.32
1 pickup weekly (per container)	277.19
2 pickups weekly (per container)	511.42
3 pickups weekly per container)	739.82
4 pickups weekly (per container)	998.07
5 pickups weekly (per container)	1,384.22
6 pickups weekly (per container)	1,671.14
8 Yard	
8 yard (on call, per pickup)	106.13
1 pickup weekly (per container)	333.52
2 pickups weekly (per container)	651.97
3 pickups weekly (per container)	939.29
4 pickups weekly (per container)	1,232.59
5 pickups weekly (per container)	1,533.71
6 pickups weekly (per container)	1,964.21
Compacted Containers:	
1 Cu Yard Container (1xweek)	231.21
1.5 Cu Yard Container (1xweek)	310.54
2 Cu Yard Container (1xweek)	394.95
3 Cu Yard Container(1xweek)	545.04
4 Cu Yard Container(1xweek)	646.42
6 Cu Yard Container (1xweek)	999.46
1-96 Gal Cart, weekly collection	10.21
1-2 Cu Yard container, weekly	90.10
1 extra cu yard	22.72
Additional Services:	
Additional Mileage Charge for hauls to other sites	4.88
Return trip	18.64
Solid Drop-box Lid Charge (per month)	40.14
Pressure Washing (per yard)	3.54
Stand-By time (per minute)	2.40
Hourly Rates:	
Rear/Side Load Packer & Driver	108.29
Front Load Packer and Driver	120.30
Drop Box Truck and Driver	120.30
Emergency: Load and Operator	129.70
Emergency: Transfer Trailer and Driver	118.82
Additional Labor (per person)	56.14

Litter Collection	27.52
Noncompacted Service:	
Monthly Rental Fees	
1-10 Cu Yd Container	66.05
1-12 Cu Yd Container	66.05
1-15 Cu Yd Container	66.05
1-20 Cu Yd Container	66.05
1-25 Cu Yd Container	66.05
1-30 Cu Yd Container	66.05
1-35 Cu Yd Container	66.05
1-40 Cu Yd Container	66.05
Haul Fee (per haul)	
1-10 Cu Yd Container	127.51
1-12 Cu Yd Container	128.64
1-15 Cu Yd Container	130.33
1-20 Cu Yd Container	133.16
1-25 Cu Yd Container	135.98
1-30 Cu Yd Container	138.80
1-35 Cu Yd Container	141.62
1-40 Cu Yd Container	144.46
Compacted Service:	
1-10 Cu Yd Haul	171.88
1-15 Cu Yd Haul	183.16
1-20 Cu Yd Haul	194.45
1-25 Cu Yd Haul	205.74
1-30 Cu Yd Haul	269.43
1-40 Cu Yd Haul	291.99
Drop Box Temp:	
1-10 Cu Yd Daily Rental	2.61
1-12 Cu Yd Daily Rental	2.61
1-15 Cu Yd Daily Rental	2.61
1-20 Cu Yd Daily Rental	2.61
1-25 Cu Yd Daily Rental	2.61
1-30 Cu Yd Daily Rental	2.61
1-40 Cu Yd Daily Rental	2.61
1-10 Cu Yd Monthly Rental	74.55
1-12 Cu Yd Monthly Rental	74.55
1-15 Cu Yd Monthly Rental	74.55
1-20 Cu Yd Monthly Rental	74.55
1-25 Cu re Monthly Rental	74.55
1-30 Cu Yd Monthly Rental	74.55
1-40 Cu Yd Monthly Rental	74.55
1-10 Cu Yd Haul Fee	130.96
1-12 Cu Yd Haul Fee	132.07
1-15 Cu Yd Haul Fee	133.78
1-20 Cu Yd Haul Fee	136.60
1-25 Cu Yd Haul Fee	139.41
1-30 Cu Yd Haul Fee	142.23
1-40 Cu Yd Haul Fee	147.88

Delivery All Sizes	86.02
Temporary FL Container Collection:	
Temp 2 Yard Container (daily rental)	1.37
Temp 4 Yard Container (daily rental)	1.74
Temp 6 Yard Container (daily rental)	1.82
Temp 2 Yard Container (monthly rental)	36.81
Temp 4 Yard Container (monthly rental)	55.69
Temp 6 Yard Container (monthly rental)	55.69
Temp 2 Yard Container (haul fee)	66.60
Temp 4 Yard Container (haul fee)	82.15
Temp 6 Yard Container (haul fee)	91.90
Delivery Charge (all sizes)	86.02
Additional Service Costs:	
City Maintenance Yard Debris Recycling:	53.07
City Maintenance Solid Waste:	46.99
Street-side Receptacle Collection	1,813.24

City of Bonney Lake
D.M. Disposal Solid Waste Rates

City of Bonney Lake

Page 1 of 2

EXHIBIT - A

Type of Service:	Rate per Unit per Month
Can Service:	
Micro can	12.00
Mini can	16.27
One can curb collection	19.65
Two cans curb collection	27.00
Three cans curb collection	36.80
Each additional curb can	11.43
One can 50' maximum walk-in	21.91
Two cans 50' maximum walk-in	31.49
Three cans 50' maximum walk-in	43.54
Each additional 50' max walk-in	13.44
Container Service:	
1 yard once a week	75.87
1 yard twice a week	151.80
1-1/4 yard once a week	93.09
1-1/4 yard twice a week	186.23
1-1/2 yard once a week	103.61
1-1/2 yard twice a week	207.29
2 yard once a week	135.47
2 yard twice a week	271.04
2 yard three times a week	403.69
4 yard once a week	260.93
4 yard twice a week	521.88
4 yard three times a week	782.83
6 yard once a week	373.33
6 yard twice a week	746.68
6 yard three times a week	1,120.01
Compactor Service:	
4 yard compactor once a week	1,123.01
customer owned	
Connect/reconnect fee	53.07

City of Bonney Lake
D.M. Disposal Solid Waste Rates

Bonney Lake - Continued

Page 2 of 2

Occasional Refuse Pick-up:	Per Unit
Occasional extra can(s) at curb	3.99
distance from curb of 50 feet	4.30
 Extra Pickup Container Service:	
1 yard extra pickup on regular route	20.33
1.25 yard extra pickup on regular route	24.64
1.5 yard extra pickup on regular route	26.16
2 yard extra pickup on regular route	35.45
4 yard extra pickup on regular route	66.23
6 yard extra pickup on regular route	95.33
4 yard extra compactor on regular route	259.20
Connect/reconnect fee	12.24
 Miscellaneous:	
Return trip charge, can (per unit)	9.21
Return trip charge, container (per container)	17.22
 Loose and bulky extra on regular route per yard	34.07
 Special hauls per hour plus dump fee of \$112.94 per ton	60.94
 Other Services:	
 Yard Waste:	
Bi-weekly curbside yard waste 90-gal toter per month	5.73
Occasional extra per unit	1.33
Stop and Restart within 12-month per unit, per re-delivery	17.97

**City of Bonney Lake
D.M. Disposal Solid Waste Rates**

City of Bonney Lake

Page 1 of 1

Exhibit - A1

**Commercial/Multi-Family
Recycling Container Service:**

Mixed Paper & OCC

**Rate
per Unit
per Month**

90-gallon cart	12.40
2 yard once a week	82.61
4 yard once a week	118.00
6 yard once a week	177.01

Each additional pick-up is 25% of monthly rate

Rates are based on a routed once a week
pick-up

Uncontaminated flattened OCC

2 yard cage	64.94
4 yard cage	70.85
6 yard cage	70.85

Rates are based on a routed once or twice
a week pick-up.

Each additional pick-up	24.05
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Effective 3/1/10



Notice Released: January 10, 2011

PUBLIC NOTICE

PROPOSED SOLID WASTE COLLECTION RATE INCREASE

In accordance with RCW 35A.21.152, the City of Bonney Lake hereby gives notice of its intent to increase solid waste collection rates on March 1, 2011, and to incorporate an aggregate 4.5% rate increase on associated services. Contact Gary Leaf, Community Services Director at (253) 447-4334 for further information.

(Do not publish below this line)

cc. Mayor Neil Johnson & Members of the City Council
Department Heads
Tacoma News Tribune
Puyallup Herald
Courier-Herald

Posted: City Hall & Annex
Front Desk
Library
Post Office

Chehalis

AGREEMENT FOR COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 1st day of May, 2003, by and between the **CITY OF CHEHALIS, WASHINGTON**, a municipal corporation, herein called "City", and **WASTE CONNECTIONS OF WASHINGTON, INC.**, a Washington corporation, herein called "Contractor",

W I T N E S S E T H:

For and in consideration of the mutual covenants and promises herein contained, and other valuable consideration, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. The term of this Agreement shall begin upon approval by the Chehalis City Council and terminate on the 30th day of April, 2008.

2. The Contractor does hereby agree to collect all solid waste within the corporate limits of the City of Chehalis, Washington, and to remove the same to an approved solid waste disposal site acceptable to City.

The Contractor does hereby agree to collect all solid waste within those areas annexed to the City of Chehalis, Washington, within the preceding eight (8) years at such time as these annexed areas become eligible for solid waste collection by Contractor.

3. The Contractor agrees to furnish all labor, equipment, tools, and services required and necessary for the collection and disposal of said solid waste within the corporate limits of the City of Chehalis and provide qualified supervisory personnel to direct the activities of Contractor under this Agreement and to have sufficient standby trucks and equipment and personnel to guarantee collection of said solid waste.

4. All trucks for the collection of solid waste used and operated by Contractor shall be packer-type enclosed trucks, and shall be designed to be watertight and drip-proof, so that no garbage or waste water may at any time spill or drip upon the streets of the City. All equipment used by the Contractor shall be kept and maintained in a clean and inoffensive manner and shall be thoroughly washed, at least once a week or as often as directed by City personnel.

The Contractor further agrees to comply with all of the terms and conditions expressed in Ordinance No. 511-B of the City of Chehalis, Washington, codified in the Chehalis Municipal Code as Chapter 8.04, as now in force or as hereafter amended.

5. Contractor agrees to remove and dispose of all solid waste from all existing City buildings, facilities, and sites, at no cost to City. Contractor shall provide solid waste and disposal service for apartments and businesses at a level requested by the apartment or business customer.

6. Contractor shall have residential account billing for disposal service provided by City.

For that service the City will retain twelve percent (12%) of all collected revenues less state excise taxes. Disbursement to the Contractor of fee collection shall be made on or before the tenth (10th) day of each month next succeeding said fee collections during the term of this Agreement. Contractor shall authorize the City access to Contractor's business records at any reasonable time to insure compliance with this Agreement.

7. Contractor shall pay to City a contract fee of five percent (5%) of gross receipts on all accounts within the City including both commercial and residential accounts. Payments shall be made to the City not less than thirty (30) days following the close of each calendar quarter.

8. The rate the Contractor shall charge for solid waste collection service shall be as set forth in Attachment "A", attached hereto, and incorporated herein by this reference.

Contractor further agrees that said rates shall not be increased for the term of this Agreement or extensions hereof, excepting, however, for increases due to increased tipping fees charged by Lewis County, Washington, or any other entity, for solid waste disposal at the solid waste disposal site in Centralia, Washington, or such other site used by Contractor during the term of this Agreement.

Contractor will be responsible for the first four percent (4%) of any increases in tipping fees charged for solid waste disposal at any solid waste disposal site.

9. Contractor agrees that should any person deem the additional charge for collection of excess solid waste on collection day to be unreasonable, such person shall have the right to appeal to the City Manager of the City of Chehalis within thirty (30) days of the date of the mailing of the notice of said charge, and the City Manager, after hearing, shall have the exclusive right to determine whether or not the charge is reasonable.

10. Contractor shall furnish a bond in the sum of Thirty Thousand and no/100 Dollars (\$30,000.00) for the faithful performance of this Agreement, which bond shall be furnished contemporaneously with the execution of this Agreement.

11. Contractor agrees, during the term of this Agreement, to keep in force, with an insurance company acceptable to City and with a Best Rating of no less than A:VII, an "occurrence basis" insurance policy or policies indemnifying and saving harmless City from all damages which may be occasioned to any person, firm, or corporation, whether damages are by reason of any willful or negligent act or acts on part of Contractor, its agents or employees, with limits no less than:

a. General Liability: Two Million and no/100 Dollars (\$2,000,000.00) combined single limit per occurrence for bodily injury, personal injury, and property damage.

b. Automobile Liability: Two Million and no/100 Dollars (\$2,000,000.00) combined single limit per accident for bodily injury and property damage.

c. Worker's Compensation/Industrial Insurance: Limits as required by the State of

Washington.

The general liability provisions in automobile liability policies are to contain, or be endorsed to contain, the following provisions:

i. The City, its officers, officials, employees, and volunteers are to be covered as insureds as respects: liability arising out of activities performed by or on behalf of the Contractor; products and completed operations of the Contractor; premises owned, occupied, or used by the Contractor; or automobiles owned, leased, hired, or borrowed by the Contractor. The coverage shall contain no special limitations on the scope of protection afforded to the City, its officers, officials, employees, or volunteers.

ii. The Contractor's insurance coverage shall be primary insurance as the City, its officers, officials, employees, and volunteers. Any insurance or self-insurance maintained by the City, its officers, officials, employees, or volunteers shall be in excess of Contractor's insurance and shall not contribute with it.

iii. Any failure to comply with reporting provisions of the policy shall not affect coverage provided to the City, its officers, officials, employees, or volunteers.

iv. The Contractor's insurance shall apply separate to each insured against whom claim is made or suit is brought, except with respect to the limits of the insurer's liability.

v. Each insurance policy required by this clause shall be endorsed to state that coverage shall not be suspended, voided, canceled by either party, nor reduced in coverage or in limits except after forty-five (45) days' prior written notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, has been given to the City.

12. Contractor shall save, keep, and hold harmless the City, its officers, agents, employees, and volunteers from all damages, costs, or expenses in law or equity that may at any time arise or be set up because of damages to property or personal injury received by reason of or in the course of performing work which may be occasioned by any willful or negligent act or omissions of the Contractor, any of the Contractor's employees, or any subcontractor.

Should a court of competent jurisdiction determine that this Agreement is subject to RCW 4.24.115, then, in the event of liability for damages arising out of bodily injury to persons or damages to property caused by or resulting from the concurrent negligence of Contractor and the city, its members, officers, employees, and agents, the Contractor's liability hereunder shall be only to the extent of the Contractor's negligence. It is further specifically and expressly understood that the indemnification provided herein constitutes Contractor's waiver of immunity under Industrial Insurance, Title 51 RCW, solely for the purposes of this indemnification. This waiver has been mutually negotiated by the parties.

The provisions of this section shall survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement.

13. Contractor agrees to comply with all ordinances, laws, rules, and regulations, together with amendments thereto, of the State of Washington, the United States of America, or any political subdivision pertaining to the services to be performed hereunder.

14. Contractor agrees to save City harmless from any and all taxes or assessments of any kind or nature levied by any political subdivision upon Contractor by reason of services rendered for solid waste and disposal for City.

15. Contractor shall keep all employees covered by Industrial Insurance as provided by the laws of the State of Washington and the regulations of the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries and make all payments required therefor when the same shall become due.

16. Contractor agrees to provide service to school, business, and shopping mall sites during times of low traffic congestion.

17. This Agreement, or any interest herein, shall not be transferred, sold, nor assigned by Contractor to any person, firm, or corporation, without the prior written consent of City being first had and obtained.

18. In the event of a default by either party hereunder, the non-defaulting party may elect to terminate this Agreement upon providing the defaulting party with a written notice of such default, and allowing the defaulting party a period of thirty (30) days from and after the date of such notice to cure the default complained of. In the event said default is not cured within said thirty (30) day period, this Agreement shall be terminated as of the last day of said period. In the event the City is the non-defaulting party, Contractor agrees to furnish services under this Agreement until such time as another solid waste collection and disposal contractor can be selected by City.

Notwithstanding the above Agreement, Contractor agrees that whenever the City determines that the failure of service or threatened failure of service would result in the creation of an immediate and serious health hazard, the City may, after a minimum of twenty-four (24) hours written notice to Contractor, in a public hearing if requested by Contractor, authorize City personnel or other persons to temporarily provide the service or to use and operate the land facilities and/or equipment of Contractor. The City may authorize expenses which are necessary to provide the service which Contractor is required to provide under this Agreement. The City shall return any seized property and the business of Contractor upon abatement of the actual or threatened interruption of service.

If the City is required to perform the services pursuant to this paragraph, City may bill Contractor for the costs of providing the same and Contractor shall reimburse the City for the actual cost of providing the services within ten (10) days after receipt of the City's bill. In the event Contractor fails to reimburse the City within ten (10) days after receipt of the City's cost

bill, City may employ all rights and remedies to which it may be entitled under law to secure payment of the cost bill.

Contractor shall be entitled to all customer account income arising from the provision of the service by the City or other persons pursuant to this section, except as otherwise allocated herein.

19. Recyclables Collection Service.

a. Collection Frequency. Contractor shall provide collection of recyclables two times per month, on the same day as regular refuse collection, to all eligible households. Eligible households include all single-family through four-unit dwellings. Establishment of refuse collection days shall be given priority; therefore, recyclable collection days must correspond with established refuse collection days.

b. Recycling Bins. Contractor shall provide all recycling bins. The bins shall be approved by City, and shall be manufactured of durable material, preferably of recycled plastic if possible. Bins shall be imprinted with a promotional logo as determined by City.

c. Bin Ownership, Distribution, and Replacement. Contractor shall provide procurement and distribution services for all recycling bins to all households in the service area. The bins shall be initially provided to all households, and throughout the terms of the contract to all new eligible households, and on a Replacement basis, within seven days to existing households.

Bins must be initially distributed Monday through Friday between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. and delivered to the households' front doors or as nearby as reasonable.

As part of the Contractor's distribution services, Contractor shall use all reasonable efforts to minimize bin loss. Contractor shall own the bins. Strict inventory control shall be implemented by Contractor. At the end of the contract terms all bins, both distributed and undistributed, shall remain the property of Contractor.

City reserves the right to purchase the recycling bins from Contractor at any time, at a price representing the initial purchase price, less depreciation. No contractor markup on bin costs shall be allowed.

Should City require additional bins beyond the number stated above, City agrees to purchase these additional bins at Contractor's purchase price without markup.

Replacement of bins shall be made on the following basis:

- Replacement necessitated by bin damage due to Contractor negligence

shall be at Contractor's expense. Such replacement shall be noted and included in Contractor's reports to City.

- Replacement necessitated by bin damage due to customer negligence shall be at the customer's expense.

- Replacement necessitated by bin loss or theft shall be at Contractor's or customer's expense, depending on the circumstances. Any disputes arising over replacement charges may be appealed to the City Manager or his or her representative.

City may make exceptions to these conditions and approve any replacements to be at City's expense.

d. Materials. Contractor shall initially provide the collection of the following household separated materials: newspapers; cardboard and paperboard; magazines; glass, aluminum, and other metal food and beverage containers; narrow-neck HPDE and PET hard plastics; and mixed waste paper. Contractor shall also collect other materials that City and Contractor determine to be recyclable based upon a negotiated price between City and Contractor to provide the additional service.

e. Marketing. Contractor shall be responsible for the marketing and sale of recyclable materials collected from residential households and shall receive proceeds or expenses therefrom, subject to all profits being donated to the Chehalis Foundation.

f. Materials Transport. Contractor shall transport all collected recyclable materials to market. Contractor shall not, under any circumstances, be allowed to dispose of uncontaminated collected recyclable materials by land filling. If City determines that Contractor has land filled uncontaminated recyclable materials collected through this program, a penalty fee will be assessed at the rate of \$100.00 per ton with no maximum, with a minimum of \$100.00 per incident.

g. Public Awareness and Education. Contractor shall provide formal public awareness and education services by assisting and fully cooperating with City's efforts on an as-requested basis which are expected to include: a) a requirement that all personnel in potential contact with customers be knowledgeable about the program and able to answer questions from the general public; b) the distribution of brochures by Contractor concurrent with the distribution of containers; and c) promotional meetings.

h. Reporting Requirements. Contractor agrees and covenants to keep at all times accurate and complete records and accounts in writing, including route books indicating collections from residential customers as well as those commercial and industrial customers who request service, and to allow City, or its duly authorized representative or agent, reasonable and adequate access to any and all of said records, data, and/or

accounts. Contractor will furnish unto City, upon its request, accurate copies or duplicates thereof, without charge.

Contractor will be required to keep records and submit reports to City as specified below. Contractor will also be required to provide weight receipts for all materials collected and brokered by Contractor. The minimum reporting requirements, which are subject to modification, are described below:

1. Quarterly Program Reports: Contractor shall submit quarterly program reports, in a format acceptable to City, for the length of the contract period commencing upon the initial day of the contract. These reports shall be due within twenty (20) business days from the end of the period being reported. At a minimum, the reports shall include:

- Tonnages of all recyclable materials collected pursuant to this contract, by individual material type (e.g., green glass, brown glass, clear glass, newspaper, etc.).
- Summaries of gross revenues from the sale of materials and net revenues following processing and transporting of materials.
- Listing of the date, name, address, and nature of all customer complaints, accompanied by the date action taken, the resolution, and/or any unusual problems related to each complaint.
- Material market prices, by material.
- Number of collection containers replaced and why; addresses where containers reported lost.
- Number of households setting out recyclables at least once in the reporting period.
- Description of any problems encountered and how they were resolved.

2. Annual Reports: Contractor shall also provide year-end annual reports for each year the program is in operation. These reports will be due within thirty (30) days of the end of the reporting year. At a minimum, the report shall include:

- Yearly totals and a summary of the quarterly reports.

- A discussion of highlights, problems, and measures taken to resolve problems and increase efficiency and household participation. Contractor's recommendations for program improvements should also be included.

i. Additional Provisions. Contractor agrees and covenants to abide by the following additional conditions for provision of recycling services:

- Contractor shall comply with minimum state standards on recycling as now in existence or hereafter amended during the term of this Agreement, or extensions hereof.
- All revenues less reasonable transportation costs from the sale of recyclable material shall go to the Chehalis Foundation.

20. Yard Waste Disposal Program.

a. Contractor shall provide all the necessary manpower, equipment, and materials necessary to provide containers at the Stan Hedwall Park location to be determined by City for the setup of a municipal yard waste disposal site. City shall develop the site and Contractor shall provide the containers necessary to collect the yard waste from citizen participants.

b. Contractor shall be responsible for the hauling of all yard waste on an as-needed basis from the collection site at Stan Hedwall Park to the nearest available yard waste disposal site either in Lewis or Thurston County.

c. Contractor shall haul all yard waste at Contractor's sole expense. City shall be responsible for payment of tipping fees incurred at the designated disposal site in accordance with the terms of this agreement. Billing by Contractor to City for tipping fees under this portion of the Contract shall be in accordance with the current billing practices between Contractor and City.

21. Contractor agrees to comply with and support all recycling requirements of the Solid Waste Management Plan for Lewis County, Washington, at such time as it is enacted.

22. Contractor will assist at no expense to City in the collection of solid waste materials including recyclable materials, during the annual "Spring Rally" community clean-up project, provided, however, that the City agrees to continue to be responsible for landfill tipping fees for all additional solid wastes collected as a result of the "Spring Rally."

23. Contractor shall submit not later than January 31 of the following year during the term of this Agreement to the City an annual report regarding Contractor's operation which shall include the following:

- a. Activities in compliance and furtherance of the opportunity to recycle;
- b. Number of customers and changes in number of customers from previous report;
- c. Number of delinquent accounts and methods for collection;
- d. Number of complaints received regarding service and the resolution of those complaints;
- e. Any changes in equipment or disposal and dumping facility or sites;
- f. Summary of assistance to community clean-up efforts;
- g. Accidents or problems encountered in providing the service; and
- h. Tonnages of materials collected and disposed of at all sites.

24. In the event it is necessary for either party hereto to employ the services of an attorney to enforce the terms and provisions of this Agreement, the prevailing party in any dispute shall be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees, together with any costs and disbursements incurred by reason of litigation.

EXECUTED IN DUPLICATE on the date and year first above written.

**CITY OF CHEHALIS, WASHINGTON,
a municipal corporation**

By _____
Its City Manager

Attest _____
Its City Clerk

Approved as to form and content:

City Attorney

CITY

WASTE CONNECTIONS OF WASHINGTON, INC.
a Washington corporation

By _____
Its General Manager

CONTRACTOR

**CITY OF FIRCREST
ORDINANCE NO. 1433**

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FIRCREST, WASHINGTON, AMENDING SECTION 1 OF ORDINANCE NO. 1358 AND FMC 6.08.010, SECTION 2 OF ORDINANCE NO. 1197 AND FMC 6.08.050, SECTION 2(F) OF ORDINANCE NO. 1007 AND FMC 6.08.070, SECTION 2(I) OF ORDINANCE NO. 1007 AND FMC 6.08.080, SECTION 3 OF ORDINANCE NO. 1197 AND FMC 6.08.090, SECTION 2 OF ORDINANCE NO. 1220 AND FMC 6.08.110, SECTION 1 OF ORDINANCE NO. 1407 AND FMC 6.08.130, AND SECTION 5 OF ORDINANCE NO. 1197 AND FMC 6.08.140 relating to the schedule of rates and charges for solid waste collection.

WHEREAS, the City of Fircrest has executed the third amendment to the contract with Westside Disposal, Inc., and several provisions have been revised; and

WHEREAS, the Fircrest Municipal Code needs to be amended to comply with the contract with Westside Disposal, Inc.; Now, Therefore,

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FIRCREST DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Section 1 of Ordinance No. 1358 and Chapter 6.08.010 FMC are hereby amended to read as follows:

6.08.010 Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply under this chapter:

(c)"Can" means a 32-gallon receptacle, not to exceed 45 pounds at time of pickup, provided by the customer, made of durable, corrosion-resistant, nonabsorbent material, watertight with close-fitting cover and two graspable handles. No can shall weigh more than 12 pounds empty. A can may only be used for occasional extra garbage and must have an "extra tag" affixed to it for pickup.

(d)"Bag" shall mean a 32-gallon plastic bag durable enough to be lifted without breaking, not to exceed 40 pounds at time of pickup, provided by the customer. A bag may only be used for occasional extra garbage and must have an "extra tag" affixed to it for pickup.

(f)"Curbside" shall mean at the curb or up to five feet from the edge of the drivable portion of the road or alley, or as required by Contractor for service. "Curbside" may also be referred to as "curb".

(g)"Packout" shall mean a carry-out service per can from a distance greater than five feet from the edge of the drivable portion of the road or alley. "Packout" may also be referred to as "off curb".

1 (h)"Drive-in" shall mean the action of the vehicle leaving the public road to provide
2 service. "Drive-in" may also be referred to as "off curb".

3 (i)"Medical infectious waste" shall include, but not be limited to, contaminated sharps,
4 human blood and blood products, cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated
5 biological matter.

6 (j)"Recyclables" for curbside collection shall include newspapers, mixed waste paper,
7 cardboard, aluminum cans, tin cans, plastic bottles, and such other material from time to
8 time as shall be mutually agreeable to both parties to add to or remove from the
9 program. Glass shall be taken by the customer to a drop-off recycling center at the
10 contractor's office or such other appropriate recycling center.

11 (k)"Toter" shall mean a wheeled plastic cart that has a capacity of 12, 24, 48, 64, and 96
12 gallons. The maximum weight capacity is equal to two pounds per gallon. Toters are
13 provided by the contractor, dumped mechanically, and are used for garbage collection
14 (12- through 96-gallon), curbside recycling (64- and 96-gallon), multifamily recycling
15 and yard waste recycling (64- and 96-gallon). Customer shall place toter where directed
16 for automated collection. A toter may also be referred to as a cart or a roll cart.

17 (l)"Rear-load container" shall mean a detachable metal container with the size of one,
18 one and one-half or two cubic yards used for the collection and disposal of solid
19 waste/garbage attached by hand at the rear of the truck and dumped mechanically. This
20 container is intended to be placed on a hard, level surface. Such container whose
21 contents weigh more than 250 lbs. per cubic yard of volume, at the time of pickup shall
22 be considered overweight and subject to the overweight pickup fee.

23 (m)"Front-load container" shall mean a detachable metal container of various cubic yard
24 sizes which is loaded directly by the truck by driving straight into the unit with the front-
25 loading forks. Such container whose contents weigh more than 250 lbs. per cubic yard
26 of volume, at the time of pickup shall be considered overweight and subject to the
27 overweight pickup fee.

28 (n)"Drop box" means a large volume (13 cubic yards or greater) detachable container
29 that can be pulled onto a collection vehicle mechanically and transported to a disposal
30 site.

31 (o)"Solid waste/garbage" shall mean all putrescible and nonputrescible solid and semi-
solid wastes, including, but not limited to, rubbish, ashes, demolition and construction
waste, animal and vegetable waste. Solid waste/garbage does not include: sludge and
septic matter; dangerous, hazardous or medical infectious waste; automobile batteries;
abandoned vehicles or large auto parts; large appliances; and rubber tires.

(p)"Glass" shall mean all jars and bottles of any color. Plate glass, window glass,
mirrors, light bulbs, ceramics, or glass kitchen cookware are not included.

(q)"Aluminum cans" shall mean used beverage and food containers free of contents.

(r)"Tin cans" shall mean cans and containers composed of tin-plated steel, or bi-metals.
Aerosol cans, coat hangers or other scrap metals are not included.

(s)"Mixed paper" shall mean magazines, junk mail, cereal boxes and cardboard. Mixed
paper shall not include tissue, paper towels, paper plates, plastics, and any other food-
contaminated paper products.

(t)"Newspaper" shall include only newspaper and catalogs made of newsprint. All other
paper is mixed paper.

1 (u)"Yard waste" shall mean grass and vegetative material which occurs naturally and is
2 grown on residential or commercial property or is included in the landscaping of such
3 property. The term also includes Christmas trees that are free of any decoration and
flocking. The term does not include rocks, sod, gravel, dirt and sand. In addition,
branches larger than four inches in diameter and stumps are not included.

4 (v)"Subcontractor" shall mean any entity with whom the contractor has an agreement to
perform medical infectious waste and drop box service, as provided for in this contract.

5 (w)"Extra tag" shall mean a tag that shall be affixed to any occasional extra solid
waste/garbage "can" or "bag", in addition to the customer's subscribed garbage service.

6 (x)"Contractor" shall mean any person, firm, partnership, association, institution or
7 corporation who has contracted with the city for the collection, handling and
8 transportation of all or part of Fircrest's solid waste, which includes garbage, recyclables
and yard waste within the city.

9 (y)"Person" shall mean every person, firm, partnership, association, institution or
10 corporation in the city accumulating garbage, yard waste or recyclables requiring
collection; the term also means the occupant and/or the owner of each residential or
commercial unit.

11 (z)"Multifamily recycling charge" listed in FMC 6.08.130 applies to each dwelling unit
12 per apartment complex. The charge is assessed even if the property owner/manager
requests no service.

13 **Section 2.** Section 2 of Ordinance No. 1197 and Chapter 6.08.050 FMC are hereby
14 amended to read as follows:

15 **6.08.050 Containers – Responsibilities of customer, Contractor.**

16 Persons accumulating garbage, recycling and yard waste shall arrange with Contractor to
17 provide, maintain and replace when needed totes and other approved containers
sufficient to accumulate garbage, recycling and yard waste. The city manager or designee
18 shall make the final decision in disputes regarding the type, number, condition or
suitability of totes or other containers. Customer shall place totes at curbside no earlier
19 than 5:00 p.m. the day before pickup, and retrieve them from curbside no later than 10:00
20 p.m. the day of pickup. The customer is responsible for the safe custody of totes and
other containers provided by the Contractor. If a customer's tote or other container,
21 through no fault of the Contractor, becomes damaged, lost or stolen, the Contractor may,
upon approval of the City Manager, assess a charge to the customer for repair or
22 replacement. All regular scheduled collection of garbage, recycling and yard waste
require the use of totes and other containers provided by the Contractor. Such totes and
23 containers remain the property of the Contractor whose duty it is to maintain them in
good repair.

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25 **Section 3.** Section 2(F) of Ordinance No. 1007 and Chapter 6.08.070 FMC are hereby
26 amended to read as follows:
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1 **6.08.070 Collection – Placement of containers.**

2 It shall be the duty of each customer to place garbage, recycling and yard waste toters, or
3 other approved waste containers in an accessible place abutting the subject property by
4 6:00 a.m., or as other wise required by Contractor, on the day of collection. The
5 containers shall be situated at the curb if such exists or at the edge of the public right-of-
6 way, or as required by Contractor for service, unless the customer subscribes for walk-in
7 or drive-in collection as otherwise prescribed under this chapter. In all cases, garbage,
8 recyclables and yard waste must be located in approved containers.

9 **Section 4.** Section 2(I) of Ordinance No. 1007 and Chapter 6.08.080 FMC are hereby
10 amended to read as follows:

11 **6.08.080 Collection – Tagging of materials not picked up.**

12 Any toter, can, receptacle or container not picked up because of excessive weight,
13 unapproved contents or other just cause shall be tagged by the collector. The tag shall
14 state the reason(s) the materials were not collected and the phone number of the collector.

15 **Section 5.** Section 3 of Ordinance No. 1197 and Chapter 6.08.090 FMC are hereby
16 amended to read as follows:

17 **6.08.090 Multifamily units – Special requirements.**

18 All multifamily structures of five or more units shall be required to dispose of their
19 garbage in detachable containers. Multifamily structures of five or more units are not
20 authorized to use garbage toters except when authorized by the city manager after
21 determining a proper location for container service is not available at the site. Multifamily
22 complexes of five or more units using container service shall be charged a separate
23 charge for universal recycling services. Multifamily structures or complexes of four or
24 fewer units may use either garbage toters or detachable containers, and shall be charged
25 as provided in FMC 6.08.130.

26 **Section 6.** Section 2 of Ordinance No. 1220 and Chapter 6.08.110 FMC are hereby
27 amended to read as follows:

28 **6.08.110 Solid waste charge mandatory and exception to the requirement.**

29 (a)A monthly solid waste base charge is declared to be mandatory. Every single-family
30 residence, multiple-family unit or business within the city shall be billed and the owner of
31 the property shall be required to pay a monthly fee in accordance with the schedule of
32 payments set forth in FMC 6.08.130.

33 (b)Where no solid waste pickup is required or rendered, the customer will be charged the
34 lowest available rate (24 gal. garbage toter, at curb, picked up every-other week).
35 Regardless of the type of garbage toter service chosen, recycling and yard waste
36 collection are included at no additional charge. A recycling charge is added for those
37 using container service.

(c)The city manager, in his/her discretion, and upon a showing of exceptional circumstances regarding the vacancy or absence of a business or resident for a minimum of 30 days and not more than four months, may allow for an exception to the mandatory service requirement upon written application of any business or resident. The customer stop and restart service fee shall be pursuant to FMC 6.08.130 as amended and shall be charged and paid prior to the interruption of service. The resident or business owner must state the dates of vacancy and return date which shall be the date service is reinstated. Such exemption shall be limited to 4 months per calendar year.

Section 7. Section 1 of Ordinance No. 1407 and Chapter 6.08.130 FMC are hereby amended to read as follows:

6.08.130 Schedule of rates and charges.

Charges shall be made in accordance with the following schedule, which is adopted as the schedule of rates and charges for solid waste collection, as billed on a monthly basis for weekly, or as otherwise specified, pickup. Rates are shown below both with and without taxes. Taxes shall be listed separately on billing statement and shall be applied to all rates. It shall be understood that the rates without taxes shall be shown on billing statement and that some rounding may occur when taxes are added.

Garbage, Recycling and Yard Waste Collection

<u>Type of Service</u>	<u>Pickup Frequency</u>	<u>MONTHLY RATE</u>	
		<u>with/Taxes</u>	<u>without/Taxes</u>
1 – 12 gal. garbage toter, curb	Weekly	\$15.29	\$13.64
1 – 24 gal. garbage toter, curb	Every-other week	\$14.17	\$12.64
1 – 24 gal. garbage toter, curb	Weekly	\$22.02	\$19.64
1 – 48 gal. garbage toter, curb	Every-other week	\$19.91	\$17.76
1 – 48 gal. garbage toter, curb	Weekly	\$29.95	\$26.72
1 – 64 gal. garbage toter, curb	Every-other week	\$25.28	\$22.55
1 – 64 gal. garbage toter, curb	Weekly	\$35.78	\$31.92
1 – 96 gal. garbage toter, curb	Weekly	\$46.24	\$41.25

Off curb Garbage Toter Service (add to toter curb rate above, per toter)

Up to 50' off curb	\$7.85	\$7.00
Up to 100' off curb	\$11.21	\$10.00
Over 100' off curb	\$15.69	\$14.00

Occasional Extra Garbage Tags, per item, per pickup	\$6.31	\$5.63
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Customer stop and restart service fee	\$12.79	\$11.41
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Return trip/overweight toter, per pickup	\$12.79	\$11.41
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	<u>With/Taxes</u>	<u>Without/Taxes</u>
<u>Special pickups (requiring a special trip), per pickup</u>		
12 gal. garbage toter	\$14.25	\$12.71
24 gal. garbage toter	\$15.75	\$14.05
48 gal. garbage toter	\$17.98	\$16.04
64 gal. garbage toter	\$22.53	\$20.10
96 gal. garbage toter	\$28.79	\$25.68
64 or 96 gal. yard waste toter	\$15.34	\$13.68
<u>Extra on-route, off-week pickups (not requiring a special trip), per pickup</u> (applies only to every-other week garbage customers)		
24 gal. garbage toter	\$4.00	\$3.57
48 gal. garbage toter	\$7.43	\$6.63
64 gal. garbage toter	\$9.77	\$8.72
<u>Commercial Container Service</u>		
Monthly charges for regular weekly service – multiply rate times number of pickups per week (limited to 5 pickups per week)		
1 cubic yard	\$83.72	\$74.68
1.5 cubic yard	\$110.71	\$98.76
2 cubic yard	\$136.27	
\$121.56		
3 cubic yard	\$205.00	
\$182.87		
4 cubic yard	\$250.00	
\$223.02		
6 cubic yard	\$385.00	
\$343.44		
<u>Special, Occasional, Return Trip or Overweight Pickups, per pickup</u>		
1 cubic yard	\$26.07	\$23.25
1.5 cubic yard	\$32.84	\$29.29
2 cubic yard	\$39.74	\$35.45
3 cubic yard	\$53.42	\$47.65
4 cubic yard	\$67.10	\$59.85
6 cubic yard	\$94.45	\$84.25
<u>Multi-family recycling charge, per unit</u> (charged on all multi-family units)	\$5.67	\$5.06

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APPROVED AS TO FORM:

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Michael B. Smith, City Attorney

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Friday Harbor

MONTHLY UTILITY RATES - January 2011 through December 2011

WATER - Ord. #1410

Base Charges

Customer Class	Meter Size	InTown Charge	OutofTown Charge	Customer Class	Meter Size	InTown Charge	OutofTown Charge
SFR	5/8"	\$ 39.17	\$ 58.76	COM	5/8"	\$ 39.62	\$ 59.43
	1"	\$ 88.71	\$ 133.06		1"	\$ 89.87	\$ 134.80
	1.5"	\$ 171.37	\$ 257.04		1.5"	\$ 173.65	\$ 260.47
	2"	\$ 270.50	\$ 405.74		2"	\$ 274.18	\$ 411.27
	3"	N/A	N/A		3"	\$ 542.30	\$ 813.44
	4"	N/A	N/A		4"	\$ 843.87	\$ 1,265.81
MFR	5/8"	\$ 39.62	\$ 59.43	IND/LMF	5/8"	\$ 44.59	\$ 66.86
	1"	\$ 89.87	\$ 134.80		1"	\$ 102.35	\$ 153.51
	1.5"	\$ 173.65	\$ 260.47		1.5"	\$ 198.58	\$ 297.88
	2"	\$ 274.18	\$ 411.27		2"	\$ 314.12	\$ 471.16
	3"	\$ 542.30	\$ 813.44		3"	\$ 622.07	\$ 933.12
	4"	\$ 843.87	\$ 1,265.81		4"	\$ 968.57	\$ 1,452.84
				PA	5/8"	\$ 39.62	\$ 59.43
					1"	\$ 89.87	\$ 134.80
					1.5"	\$ 173.65	\$ 260.47
					2"	\$ 274.18	\$ 411.27
					3"	\$ 542.30	\$ 813.44
					4"	\$ 843.87	\$ 1,265.81

Volume Charges

Single Family Residential (in 1,000's of gallons)					All Others (in 1,000's of gallons)		
	Block 1	Block 2	Block 3	Block 4	Winter	Summer	
	0 - 3.5	3.5 - 7	7-10.5	10.5 +	Oct. - May	June - Sept.	
All meters \$	6.83	\$ 8.57	\$ 11.37	\$ 13.64	All meters \$	6.83	\$ 8.58

Low income elderly/disabled: 1/2 BASE + Consumption - Ord.#988

Volume charges for All Others is for all consumption.

SEWER - Ord. #1411

SFR	MFR / COM /LMF/ IND / P.A - Low Strength
InTown Base \$ 92.64	InTown Base \$ 92.64 BASE+.02057 / gallon over 4,100 gal.
OutofTown Base \$ 139.01	OutofTown Base \$ 139.01 BASE+.02057 / gallon over 4,100 gal.
Low income elderly/disabled: 1/2 BASE - Ord.#988	COM /LMF/ IND / P.A - High Strength
	InTown Base \$ 92.64 BASE+.02678 / gallon over 4,100 gal.
	OutofTown Base \$ 139.01 BASE+.02678 / gallon over 4,100 gal.

REFUSE - Ord.#1432

BASE \$	4.00
includes 3.6% tax	InTown (per pick-up)
Ea. 32 Gallon Can \$	8.00
Sm. Dumpster \$	50.00
Md. Dumpster \$	75.00
Lg. Dumpster \$	100.00
Cardboard \$	7.50 per cubic yard
Yardwaste \$	1.00 per 32 gal can
Recycle Bins \$	10.00 purchase per bin

STORMWATER - Ord.#1412

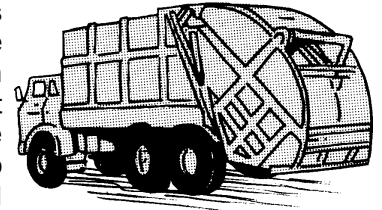
\$12.20 per Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU)

Low income elderly/disabled: 1/2 BASE - Ord.#988

TOWN OF GARFIELD

2011 GARBAGE SERVICE UPGRADE

After much consideration of both employee safety and operating efficiency, and in an effort to lower our ever increasing L&I expense, the town council has chosen to upgrade from a manual only pick-up system for garbage, to a semi-automatic system. As part of that retrofit and upgrade, 65 gallon roller carts will now be the standard. The town will be issuing each residence and business an initial roller cart, unless you currently use a dumpster. These carts will remain the property of the town. A one-time \$15 fee will be charged for the initial carts, with payment spread out over 3 months. Additional carts can be requested by a customer for an at-cost deposit, paid in advance. The current at-cost estimate is \$53.35. If you no longer need the additional cart or are moving, the roller cart at-cost deposit you paid at the time will be refunded to you, if the roller cart has not been damaged. Damaged carts will be replaced at-cost to the customer, paid in advance.



As we take possession of the new cans we will be placing them where they need to be for weekly garbage pick up. Please leave have them in that location or return them to that location for scheduled weekly pick-up.

Please remember private garbage cans will no longer be used on the route, so please do not leave them out for garbage pick-up once you receive the new roller cart. After you receive your new roller cart, if you would like your old cans thrown away, leave them out with a note to be thrown away. If you have extra garbage beyond what fits in the new 65 gallon roller carts, you will need to get an additional roller cart from the town. The rate to dump for the 2nd roller cart, when used, will be \$6.00 a week. Garbage and/or bags outside of the cart will not be dumped. If you would like to rent an extra roller cart on a short term basis, you can do so for a fee of \$6.00 each time it's dumped. Remember, for larger quantities, we offer this same rental service with a dumpster, except the cost for the dumpster is \$37 each time dumped.

If you currently have a dumpster and would like to switch to a roller cart, please call Town Hall and indicate your preference.

We are very pleased to offer this improved service and appreciate your patience and understand as we implement this upgraded service. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us at (509) 635-1604 or email garfield-town@completebbs.com.

(Clip art from Wisconsin DNR)

Spring Clean-Up Tuesday, April 12th



Please keep metal, wood, TVs and computers separate from other items.

No compostable items. Please take to the compost facility. Thanks!

Any questions, please call 635-1604
or email garfield-town@completebbs.com

January 2011 Water/Sewer/Garbage Rates

After much consideration by the town council, input from the community, and a utilities rate study by Rural Communities Assistance Corporation in 2008, the town council implemented new rates for water, sewer and garbage in 2009. Recognizing the need to balance a self-sustaining utility operation with needed maintenance, repairs and upgrades to the system, while also taking into account citizens' household budgets, the town council decided to establish a planned rate increase that would take effect every two years. This eliminates the unexpected larger rate increases that can plague a town and its citizens. The last rate increase was January 2009. The next planned increase will take effect January 2011. The increase is 4% for sewer and 6% for water and garbage. The average household bill (with no extra water or garbage cans) will go up \$4.44 a month to \$90.83 from the current bill of \$86.39.

The following rate table gives a summary:

	2010 Rate	January 2011 Rate
<u>Water</u>		
Base		
5,000 gallons	\$22.50	\$23.85
Overage per 1,000 gallons		
5,001 to 30,000	\$.75	\$.75
30,001 to 70,000	\$1.00	\$1.00
70,001 and over	\$1.25	\$1.25
<u>Sewer</u>	\$35	\$36.40
<u>Garbage</u>		
2 - 32 gallon cans	\$24	\$25.44
Extra can	\$3.00	\$3.18
Utility Tax 6% (no increase in %)	\$4.89	\$5.14
Average Household Bill		
With no overage	\$86.39	\$90.83

Your comments and input are welcome any time. Please feel free to call us at 635-1604 or email us at garfield-town@completebbs.com.

City of Issaquah Garbage, Recycling and Yard Debris Service Fees	
Current Rates Effective 7/1/2009	
SERVICE CLASS	Total Service Fee
Residential Services - Curb Service	
Monthly Service:	
1 32 Gal. Can/Cart	\$ 6.63
Weekly Service:	
1 20 Gal. Minican/Cart	\$ 7.93
1 32 Gal. Can/Cart	\$ 13.20
2 32 Gal. Cans/1 64 Gal. Cart	\$ 26.42
3 32 Gal. Cans/1 96 Gal. Cart	\$ 39.64
1 "extra" 32 gallon can or equivalent *	\$ 4.41
Yard Debris Service:	
Extra YD Cans/Bags (EA.)	\$ 1.43
2nd YW Cart Rent	\$ 1.52
Extra 96 Gal. YD Cart: rent+collection	\$ 4.87
YW Opt-Out	\$ 2.18
Miscellaneous Fees:	
Return Trip	\$ 13.47
Drive-in Charge	\$ 6.12
Redelivery Fee (Carts)	\$ 18.38
Overweight Fee	\$ 4.37
Res. Services-Carry-out Surcharge	
All Residential Can/Cart Service Levels	\$ 3.67
On-Call Bulky Waste Collection:	
Appliances (non-refrigerant)	\$ 54.16
Refrigerator/Freezer	\$ 81.16
Sofa	\$ 55.24
Chair	\$ 55.02
Mattress or Box Springs	\$ 55.02
Tires: Auto/Light Truck	\$ 24.44
Bus/Heavy Truck	\$ 30.31
Add'l for Rims or Wheels	\$ 18.31
Miscellaneous, per cubic yard	\$ 55.02
Temporary Container Service:	
Temp. 1.5 Yard Container	\$ 37.61
Daily Rent	\$ 1.11
Delivery Fee	\$ 27.37
Temp. 2 Yard Container	\$ 43.58
Daily Rent	\$ 1.11
Delivery Fee	\$ 27.37
Temp. 3 Yard Container	\$ 53.55
Daily Rent	\$ 1.24
Delivery Fee	\$ 27.37
Temp. 4 Yard Container	\$ 59.87
Daily Rent	\$ 1.38
Delivery Fee	\$ 43.80
Temp. 6 Yard Container	\$ 85.87
Daily Rent	\$ 1.67
Delivery Fee	\$ 43.80

City of Issaquah Garbage, Recycling and Yard Debris Service Fees	
Current Rates Effective 7/1/2009 SERVICE CLASS	Total Service Fee
Commercial/Multifamily Cans & Carts	
Weekly Service	
1 20 Gal. Minican/Cart	\$ 6.10
1 32 Gal. Can/Cart (equivalent per week)	\$ 10.17
2 32 Gal. Cans/1 64 Gal. Cart (equiv. per week)	\$ 20.35
3 32 Gal. Cans/1 96 Gal. Cart (equiv. per week)	\$ 30.54
1 "extra" 32 gallon can or equivalent	\$ 5.51
Miscellaneous Services	
Return Trip	\$ 45.14
Carry-Out Service (per can)	\$ 3.33
Redelivery – Detachable Container	\$ 43.80
Overweight Fee	\$ 4.37
Roll-Out Container (>25 feet), per 10 feet additional	\$ 5.56
Disconnect Hydraulics	\$ 8.75
Pressure Washing (per yd.)	\$ 20.06
Commercial/Multifamily Uncompacted Containers	
1 Cu. Yd. Uncompacted	
1 Pickup/Week/Container	\$ 71.45
2 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 159.33
3 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 247.22
4 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 335.09
5 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 422.98
1.5 Cu. Yd. Uncompacted	
1 Pickup/Week/Container	\$ 107.13
2 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 230.68
3 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 354.24
4 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 477.80
5 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 601.35
2 Cu. Yd. Uncompacted	
1 Pickup/Week/Container	\$ 142.81
2 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 302.03
3 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 461.28
4 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 620.51
5 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 779.74
3 Cu. Yd. Uncompacted	
1 Pickup/Week/Container	\$ 214.25
2 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 444.94
3 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 675.62
4 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 906.32
5 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 1,137.00
4 Cu. Yd. Uncompacted	
1 Pickup/Week/Container	\$ 285.59
2 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 587.62
3 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 889.65
4 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 1,191.69
5 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 1,493.72
6 Cu. Yd. Uncompacted	
1 Pickup/Week/Container	\$ 428.40
2 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 873.21
3 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 1,318.04
4 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 1,762.86
5 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 2,207.69
8 Cu. Yd. Uncompacted	
1 Pickup/Week/Container	\$ 571.20
2 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 1,158.85
3 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 1,746.49
4 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 2,334.15
5 Pickups/Week/Container	\$ 2,921.78

City of Issaquah Garbage, Recycling and Yard Debris Service Fees	
Commercial Compacted Containers	
1 Cu. Yd. Container	\$ 138.33
1.5 Cu. Yd. Container	\$ 207.42
2 Cu. Yd. Container	\$ 276.54
3 Cu. Yd. Container	\$ 414.86
4 Cu. Yd. Container	\$ 553.08
6 Cu. Yd. Container	\$ 829.62
Extra Uncompacted Cubic Yard/Pickup	\$ 21.09
Commercial/MF Yard Debris	
1 96gal cart, weekly	\$ 10.11
1 1 cubic yard container, weekly	\$ 39.48
1 2 cubic yard container, weekly	\$ 78.97
1 4 cubic yard container, weekly	\$ 157.92
1 8 cubic yard container, weekly	\$ 315.87
1 96 gal cart, twice weekly	\$ 18.61
1 1 cubic yard container, twice weekly	\$ 71.51
1 2 cubic yard container, twice weekly	\$ 149.49
1 4 cubic yard container, twice weekly	\$ 304.04
1 8 cubic yard container, twice weekly	\$ 613.03
1 32 gallon extra	\$ 4.25
1 extra cubic yard	\$ 11.45

Current Rates Effective 7/1/2009	
SERVICE CLASS	Charge per Haul
Commercial / Multi-family Drop-box Collection	
Drop-Box Service	
1 10-40 Cu. Yd. Container	\$ 106.27
Drop-box Rental (per month)	
	Monthly Rent
1 10 Cu. Yd. Container	\$ 41.79
1 15 Cu. Yd. Container	\$ 48.77
1 20 Cu. Yd. Container	\$ 62.70
1 25 Cu. Yd. Container	\$ 69.67
1 30 Cu. Yd. Container	\$ 76.63
1 40 Cu. Yd. Container	\$ 83.60

Current Rates Effective 7/1/2009 SERVICE CLASS	Current Fee
Additional Services – Drop-box	
Additional Mileage Charge For Hauls to Other Sites Charge Per Mile	\$ 4.45
Delivery Fee (temporary and initial delivery)	\$ 98.57
Compactor Surcharge	\$ 29.56
Return Trip	\$ 39.00
Solid Drop-box Lid Charge (per month)	\$ 39.00
Pressure Washing (per yd.)	\$ 8.91
Stand-By Time (per minute)	\$ 2.23
Hourly Rates	
City Administration Fee	
Rear/Side Load Packer & Driver	\$ 117.04
Front Load Packer & Driver	\$ 117.04
Drop Box Truck & Driver	\$ 117.04
Additional Labor (per person)	\$ 55.73

City of Issaquah

Garbage, Recycling and Yard Debris Service Fees

Current Rates Effective 7/1/2009	
	Total Service Fee (Monthly)
Commercial / Multifamily Foodwaste	
1 64 gal cart, weekly	\$ 13.69
1 96 gal cart, weekly	\$ 18.12
1 1 cubic yard container, weekly	\$ 54.90
1 1.5 cubic yard container, weekly	\$ 82.36
1 2 cubic yard container, weekly	\$ 109.82
1 3 cubic yard container, weekly	\$ 164.71
1 4 cubic yard container, weekly	\$ 219.61
1 6 cubic yard container, weekly	\$ 329.43
1 8 cubic yard container, weekly	\$ 439.26
1 64 gal cart, twice weekly	\$ 25.77
1 96 gal cart, twice weekly	\$ 33.97
1 1 cubic yard container, twice weekly	\$ 102.36
1 1.5 cubic yard container, twice weekly	\$ 155.46
1 2 cubic yard container, twice weekly	\$ 211.18
1 3 cubic yard container, twice weekly	\$ 318.31
1 4 cubic yard container, twice weekly	\$ 427.43
1 6 cubic yard container, twice weekly	\$ 642.63
1 8 cubic yard container, twice weekly	\$ 859.80
1 32 gallon extra	\$ 6.24
Additional 64 gal cart, weekly	\$ 8.25
Additional 96 gal cart, weekly	\$ 11.21
Reline cart with an approved biodegradable bag (weekly service per cart per month)	\$ 3.83
Temporary Foodwaste Container Service	
Temp 96 gal cart	\$ 5.27
Daily Rent	\$ 0.26
Delivery Fee	\$ 27.37
Temp. 2 cubic yard container	\$ 15.49
Daily Rent	\$ 1.11
Delivery Fee	\$ 27.37
Temp. 3 cubic yard container	\$ 23.24
Daily Rent	\$ 1.24
Delivery Fee	\$ 27.37
Temp. 4 cubic yard container	\$ 30.98
Daily Rent	\$ 1.38
Delivery Fee	\$ 27.37
Commercial Foodwaste Drop-box Collection	
Total Service Fee	
Drop Box Service	
1 10-40 Cu. Yd. Container	\$ 106.27
Drop Box Rental (Monthly)	
Monthly Rent	
1 10 Cu. Yd. Container	\$ 41.79
1 15 Cu. Yd. Container	\$ 48.77
1 20 Cu. Yd. Container	\$ 62.70
1 25 Cu. Yd. Container	\$ 69.67
1 30 Cu. Yd. Container	\$ 76.63
1 40 Cu. Yd. Container	\$ 83.60

Will Call Service Rates

Current Rates Effective 7/1/2009

City of Issaquah Garbage, Recycling and Yard Debris Service Fees	
SERVICE CLASS	Will-Call Rate (Per Pick-Up)
Commercial / Multi-family Uncompacted Containers - Will Call	
1 1 cubic yard container	\$ 19.73
1 1.5 cubic yard container	\$ 29.57
1 2 cubic yard container	\$ 39.42
1 3 cubic yard container	\$ 59.15
1 4 cubic yard container	\$ 78.85
1 6 cubic yard container	\$ 118.29
1 8 cubic yard container	\$ 157.73
Commercial / Multi-family Yard Debris - Will Call	
1 96 gallon cart	\$ 2.81
1 1 cubic yard container	\$ 10.95
1 2 cubic yard container	\$ 21.91
1 4 cubic yard container	\$ 43.82
1 8 cubic yard container	\$ 87.64

A resolution fixing the rates to be charged for furnishing garbage collection and recycling service within the City of Longview, and repealing Resolution No. 1942.

BE IT RESOLVED that residential and multi-family customers receiving automated garbage and recycling collection service shall utilize the curbside roll-out container (90-gallon cart) or stationary container (300-gallon tub) provided to them by the City's garbage and recycling collection contractor.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that pursuant to Section 7.16.020 of the Longview Municipal Code, the rates to be charged for garbage collection and recycling service shall be as follows:

1. RESIDENTIAL:

(a) Single Family Dwellings: The rate for once per week garbage collection and recycling service for a single family dwelling shall be \$15.84 per month; an additional \$12.75 per month shall be charged for each additional roll-out container.

(b) Single Family Deluxe Service: Deluxe Service requires the driver to get out of the collection truck, walk to the customer's cart, wheel the cart into position for collection, dump the cart, and return the cart to its original position. Rates for Deluxe Service include the fees charged above for residential service.

Less than 75 feet from collection vehicle:	\$31.03 per month per cart
More than 75 feet from collection vehicle:	\$35.63 per month per cart

(c) Multiple Family Dwellings: Multiple family dwellings shall include, but not be limited to, apartment buildings, condominiums, duplexes, tri-plexes, mobile homes and trailer parks, and selected retirement complexes (i.e. those that do not provide an eating commons and/or provide meals).

The rate for once per week garbage collection and recycling service shall be \$11.51 per dwelling unit; an additional \$9.27 per month shall be charged for each additional cart from the same dwelling unit.

(d) Multiple Family Dwelling Deluxe Service: Deluxe Service requires the driver to get out of the collection truck, walk to the customer's container, wheel the container into position for collection, dump the container, and return the container to its original position. Rates for Deluxe Service include the fees charged above for multiple family service.

Cart:	Less than 75 feet from collection vehicle:	\$31.03 per month per cart
	More than 75 feet from collection vehicle:	\$35.63 per month per cart

Tub:	Less than 75 feet from collection vehicle:	\$31.03 per month per tub
	More than 75 feet from collection vehicle:	\$35.63 per month per tub

(e) Additional Services/Charges

Special Pickup of cart/tub while collection vehicle is still on its route:	\$17.04
Special Pickup of cart/tub while collection vehicle is off its route:	\$25.55
Overstuffed cart/tub – First container:	\$17.04
Overstuffed cart/tub – Each additional container:	\$10.21

2. COMMERCIAL:

Commercial shall include, but not be limited to, places of business, industrial establishments, institutions and public buildings, nursing homes, retirement complexes (i.e. those which provide an eating commons and/or provide meals) and schools. Churches receiving service of more than two 90-gallon containers picked up once per week shall be considered commercial units for solid waste purposes. All commercial accounts shall be charged as follows:

(a) Monthly commercial rate table for 300-gallon containers (tub):

Number of Tubs	Number of times that the container is dumped per week					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 tub	\$49.64	\$99.29	\$148.93	\$198.58	\$248.23	\$297.88
2 tubs	\$99.29	\$198.58	\$297.88	\$397.17	\$496.46	\$595.75
3 tubs	\$148.93	\$297.88	\$446.81	\$595.75	\$744.68	\$893.62
4 tubs	\$198.58	\$397.17	\$595.75	\$794.33	\$992.92	\$1,191.50
5 tubs	\$248.23	\$496.46	\$744.68	\$992.92	\$1,241.14	\$1,489.38
6 tubs	\$297.88	\$595.75	\$893.62	\$1,191.50	\$1,489.38	\$1,787.25

Any commercial account that shares a 300-gallon container with another active commercial account shall pay fifty percent (50%) of the rate shown in the above table.

For service in excess of six tubs, multiply the number of tubs times \$49.64 times the number of times the tubs are dumped within one week.

(b) Monthly commercial rate table for 90-gallon containers (cart):

Number of Carts	Number of times that the container is dumped per week					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 cart	\$33.17	\$66.34	\$99.51	\$132.68	\$165.83	\$199.00
2 carts	\$66.34	\$132.68	\$199.00	\$265.33	\$331.67	\$398.01
3 carts	\$99.51	\$199.00	\$298.50	\$398.01	\$497.50	\$597.01
4 carts	\$132.68	\$265.33	\$398.01	\$530.67	\$663.34	\$796.00
5 carts	\$165.83	\$331.67	\$497.50	\$663.34	\$829.17	\$995.01
6 carts	\$199.00	\$398.01	\$597.01	\$796.00	\$995.01	\$1,194.01

For service in excess of six 90-gallon containers, multiply the number of carts times \$33.17 times the number of times the carts are dumped within one week.

(c) Commercial Deluxe Service:

Deluxe Service requires the driver to get out of the collection truck, walk to the customer's container, wheel the container into position for collection, dump the container, and return the container to its original position. Rates for Deluxe Service are in addition to the fees charged above for commercial service.

Cart: \$2.21 per cart per pickup

Tub: \$6.25 per tub per pickup

(d) Additional Services/Charges

Special Pickup of cart/tub while collection vehicle is still on its route: \$17.04

Special Pickup of cart/tub while collection vehicle is off its route: \$25.55

Overstuffed cart/tub – First container: \$17.04

Overstuffed cart/tub – Each additional container: \$10.21

Gate Fee - Fee assessed 1x per service per gate \$ 1.08
not per pick or per container.

3. **SPECIAL CONTAINER SERVICE:**

Charges for special container service shall be as provided in this section.

A. Front Loader Containers

All front loader collection fees and tipping fees will be assessed a 25% administration fee along with applicable city and state taxes.

1. Longview School District:

- (a) A solid waste tipping fee for the Longview School District shall be assessed according to the actual weight tickets for the Longview School District's containers dumped on their regular schedule.

(b) Regular Monthly Collection Service - Front Loader

<u>Service Code</u>	<u>Type of Service</u>	<u>Amount (per pick-up)</u>
LSD2YD	2 yd Front Loader	\$15.30
LSD3YD	3 yd Front Loader	\$19.86
LSD4YD	4 yd Front Loader	\$21.02
LSD5YD	5 yd Front Loader	\$22.86
LSD6YD	6 yd Front Loader	\$24.17

(c) Special Pick-Up - Front Loader

This fee will be assessed when the Longview School District requests special pick-ups outside of their regularly scheduled service. This fee includes

tipping costs at the disposal site, and no additional tipping fee will be charged.

<u>Service Code</u>	<u>Type of Service</u>	<u>Amount (per pick-up)</u>
SPLSD2YD	2 yd Front Loader	\$31.51
SPLSD3YD	3 yd Front Loader	\$44.12
SPLSD4YD	4 yd Front Loader	\$52.45
SPLSD5YD	5 yd Front Loader	\$60.38
SPLSD6YD	6 yd Front Loader	\$68.11

2. Commercial and All Others:

(a) Regular Monthly Collection Service - Front Loader

This fee includes tipping costs at the disposal site, and no additional tipping fee will be charged.

<u>Service Code</u>	<u>Type of Service</u>	<u>Amount (per pick-up)</u>
COM2YD	2 yd Front Loader	\$32.34
COM3YD	3 yd Front Loader	\$44.12
COM4YD	4 yd Front Loader	\$52.45
COM5YD	5 yd Front Loader	\$61.48
COM6YD	6 yd Front Loader	\$68.84

(b) Special Pick-Up - Front Loader

This rate will be assessed when the customer requests special pick-ups outside of their regularly subscribed service. This fee includes tipping costs at the disposal site, and no additional tipping fee will be charged.

<u>Service Code</u>	<u>Type of Service</u>	<u>Amount (per pick-up)</u>
SPCOM2YD	2 yd Front Loader	\$34.12
SPCOM3YD	3 yd Front Loader	\$45.94
SPCOM4YD	4 yd Front Loader	\$53.82
SPCOM5YD	5 yd Front Loader	\$63.01
SPCOM6YD	6 yd Front Loader	\$70.32

(c) Regular - Front Loader Compactor (non-restaurant)

This fee includes tipping costs at the disposal site, and no additional tipping fee will be charged. Minimum service required is one collection per week.

<u>Service Code</u>	<u>Type of Service</u>	<u>Amount (per pick-up)</u>
CPCOM2YD	2 yd Front Loader	\$52.62
CPCOM3YD	3 yd Front Loader	\$68.83
CPCOM4YD	4 yd Front Loader	\$88.61
CPCOM5YD	5 yd Front Loader	\$102.93

(d) Special Pick-Up - Front Loader Compactor (non-restaurant)

This rate will be assessed when the customer requests special pick-ups outside of their regularly subscribed service. This fee includes tipping costs at the disposal site, and no additional tipping fee will be charged.

<u>Service Code</u>	<u>Type of Service</u>	<u>Amount (per pick-up)</u>
SPCPCOM2YD	2 yd Front Loader	\$100.37
SPCPCOM3YD	3 yd Front Loader	\$117.68
SPCPCOM4YD	4 yd Front Loader	\$122.06
SPCPCOM5YD	5 yd Front Loader	\$129.02

Services 3A2(c) and 3A2(d) are new services to be implemented during 2007, and the rates for such services shall be determined in accordance with Section 4(b) of this resolution.

B. Drop Boxes

All drop box collection fees and tipping fees will be assessed a 25% administration fee along with applicable city and state taxes. All drop box accounts will be charged tipping fees by actual weight as recorded by Cowlitz County Landfill weight records.

1. Permanent Drop Box Service

<u>Service Code</u>	<u>Type of Service</u>	<u>Amount</u>
20YD	Permanent DB Haul	\$63.94
25YD	Permanent DB Haul	\$65.55
30YD	Permanent DB Haul	\$67.13
40YD	Permanent DB Haul	\$70.33
MDR	Monthly DB Rent	\$79.91
Respot	Relocate DB	\$40.31
DEL	Delivery of Drop Box	\$40.31
DBCUC	DB Clean Up per Minute	\$ 1.35

2. Solid Lid Drop Box Service

<u>Service Code</u>	<u>Type of Service</u>	<u>Amount</u>
SLMDR	Solid Lid Mo. Rent	\$182.96
Respot	Relocate DB	\$40.31
DEL	Delivery of Drop box	\$40.31
DBCUC	DB Clean Up per Minute	\$1.35

Solid lid drop box haul service shall be charged at the rates established above for permanent drop box haul service.

3. Stationary Packer Box Service

<u>Service Code</u>	<u>Type of Service</u>	<u>Amount</u>
COM	Stationary Packer Haul Fee	\$78.82
DBCUC	DB Clean Up per Minute	\$1.35

4. **OTHER SERVICES**

- (a) Youth Athletic Leagues: Solid waste services received by Youth athletic leagues utilizing City park facilities under a Longview Parks and Recreation Department Facility Use Agreement shall be charged at twenty-five (25%) of the commercial rates set forth in this Resolution. In order to qualify for this reduced rate, the youth athletic league must be the customer, and this reduced rate applies only to the additional service requested by the league beyond the basic solid waste service provided to the Parks and Recreation Department for each facility.
- (b) Commercial-Residential Mixed-Use Accounts: Solid waste services received by commercial accounts that also provide for residential units within the same structure shall be considered as “commercial only” accounts and such residential units shall not be required to pay the per-unit fee as defined in Section 1 (c) of this Resolution. The calculated charges for these “commercial only” accounts will be based on the number of containers placed at the business and the number of picks per week as defined in Section 2 (a) and (b) of this Resolution.. A recycling rate of \$4.23 shall be applied to the commercial rate for each residential unit within each of these designated commercial-residential accounts.
- (c) Additional Services: The Solid Waste and Recycling Manager shall determine charges for additional services not provided for in this resolution. The provision of such additional services, and the charges for such additional services, are subject to review and approval by the Director of Community Development.
- (d) Recycling Inspection Services: All recycling roll-out containers placed out for collection from single family residences, up to and including fourplexes, shall be inspected periodically for non-recyclable solid waste. Whenever a recycling container has been removed pursuant to LMC 7.12.130, the rate for a garbage-only account shall be \$25.84 per month and shall be for a period of six (6) months, after which the recycling service may be reinstated, subject to LMC 7.12.130. In addition, all large recycling containers placed at participating multifamily-apartment complexes shall also be inspected periodically for non-recyclable solid waste. Whenever a recycling container has been removed and replaced by an equal number of solid waste containers pursuant to LMC 7.12.130, the rate for solid waste shall be based on the number of containers assigned for the multifamily-apartment complex and the number of picks per week for collection and shall be for a period of six (6) months, after which the recycling service may be reinstated, subject to LMC 7.12.130.
- (e) Extended Distance Service: Extended service shall be provided by the City for disabled citizens. A disabled person for purposes of receiving this service is one, that because of his/her disability (as certified by his/her physician or caregiver), cannot wheel his/her garbage and/or recycling cart to the point of collection. In particular a customer must meet the following guidelines in order to receive the extended distance service:
- be disabled where said person cannot wheel a full or partially full garbage and/or recycling cart to the point of collection because of his/her disability as certified by his/her physician or caregiver; and

- no person residing with the qualified applicant can wheel a full or partially full garbage and/or recycling cart to the point of collection.

The rules and regulations for implementation of this service shall be promulgated by the Director of Community Development, or his/her designee. For those that have submitted an application to the City to receive the extended distance service and that such application has been reviewed and approved by the City, the applicant shall receive said service at no cost for a period not to exceed one year. The application shall be renewed on an annual basis to determine whether the person qualifies for continuing the extended distance service, and that it shall be the responsibility of the applicant to notify the City if they move from the property in which the extended distance service is being provided.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Resolution No. 1942 adopted by the City Council on December 10, 2009 is hereby repealed in its entirety on the date that this Resolution No. 1973 becomes effective.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Resolution shall take effect on January 1, 2011.

Passed by the City Council of the City of Longview, Washington, and approved by its Mayor at a regular meeting of said Council held on the 14th day of October, 2010.

M A Y O R

ATTEST:

City Clerk

Marysville

Garbage Bimonthly Rates Residential

Container	Can	Pickup		Rates effective
	Size			<u>January 1, 2011</u>
Low-income senior	36 gallon	weekly		\$ 29.54
Single Can	36 gallon	monthly		\$ 22.80
Mini-can	20 gallon	weekly		\$ 37.82
Single Can	36 gallon	weekly		\$ 46.88
2 cans (equivalent)	64 gallon	weekly		\$ 78.22
3 cans (equivalent)	96 gallon	weekly		\$ 109.56
Yard Debris (optional)		weekly		\$ 19.44
2nd Yard Toter		weekly		\$ 5.18
Excess garbage tag				\$ 6.34

	Effective September 1, 2010	
Residential Recycling		
RCW	Recycling weekly per toter	\$4.28
RCM	Recycling Monthly per toter	\$3.65
RCWS	Recycling Weekly per toter Discounted	\$3.00
RCMS	Recycling Monthly per toter Discounted	\$2.55
Residential Yardwaste		
YW1	Yardwaste 1 toter weekly	\$7.83
YW2	Yardwaste 2 toters weekly	\$13.87
YW3	Yardwaste 3 toters weekly	\$20.80
YWA3	Yardwaste weekly each toter after 3	\$5.18
YM	Yardwaste monthly per toter	\$6.67
YWS	Yardwaste weekly per toter Discounted	\$5.48
YMS	Yardwaste monthly per toter Discounted	\$4.67
Residential Garbage		
20WR	Residential Garbage per 20 gal can weekly	\$8.82
20WS	Residential Garbage per 20 gal can weekly Discounted	\$6.18
32WR	Residential Garbage 1 32 gal can weekly	\$14.04
32WS	Residential Garbage 1 32 gal can weekly Discounted	\$9.83
32WA	Residential Garbage per 32 gal can weekly after first	\$7.54
32AS	Residential Garbage per 32 gal can weekly after first Discounted	\$5.28
32MR	Residential Garbage 1 32 gal can per month	\$5.74
32MS	Residential Garbage 1 32 gal can per month Discounted	\$4.02
64WR	Residential Garbage per 64 gal toter weekly	\$23.26
64WS	Residential Garbage per 64 gal toter weekly Discounted	\$16.28
96WR	Residential Garbage per 96 gal toter weekly	\$30.74
RML	Residential Garbage Distance Drive In Flat	\$4.86
REX	Residential Garbage Extra Bag, Box, or Can	\$5.31
ROV	Residential Garbage Overweight Can	\$5.31
RRT	Residential Garbage Return Trip Fee	\$12.50
RYD	Residential Garbage Yardage	\$17.26

Commercial Garbage		
132	Commercial Garbage 1 32 gal can weekly	\$21.07
232	Commercial Garbage 2 32 gal cans weekly	\$27.69
232A	Commercial Garbage weekly each 32 gal can after 2	\$13.80
164	Commercial Garbage per 64 gal toter weekly	\$29.27
196	Commercial Garbage per 96 gal toter weekly	\$43.42
101	Commercial Garbage per 1 yard container weekly	\$81.32
102	Commercial Garbage per 1 yard container 2xweekly	\$162.64
107	Commercial Garbage 1 yard container monthly	\$20.29
106	Commercial Garbage 1 yard container 2xmonthly	\$41.54
931	Commercial Garbage rental per 1 yard container	\$6.74
108	Commercial Garbage 1 yard container special pickup	\$23.71
151	Commercial Garbage per 1.5 yard container weekly	\$111.35
152	Commercial Garbage per 1.5 yard container 2xweekly	\$214.20
153	Commercial Garbage per 1.5 yard container 3xweekly	\$334.26
935	Commercial Garbage rental per 1.5 yard container rental	\$7.51
115	Commercial Garbage 1.5 yard container special pickup	\$29.65
201	Commercial Garbage per 2 yard container weekly	\$141.54
202	Commercial Garbage per 2 yard container 2xweekly	\$271.71
932	Commercial Garbage rental per 2 yard container	\$9.05
208	Commercial Garbage 2 yard container special pickup	\$35.77
301	Commercial Garbage per 3 yard container weekly	\$198.40
302	Commercial Garbage per 3 yard container 2xweekly	\$380.75
303	Commercial Garbage per 3 yard container 3xweekly	\$568.65
933	Commercial Garbage rental per 3 yard container	\$12.82
308	Commercial Garbage 3 yard container special pickup	\$50.73
401	Commercial Garbage per 4 yard container weekly	\$244.03
402	Commercial Garbage per 4 yard container 2xweekly	\$469.88
403	Commercial Garbage per 4 yard container 3x weekly	\$704.82
914	Commercial Garbage per 4 yard compactor weekly	\$1,130.37
934	Commercial Garbage rental per 4 yard container	\$14.56
408	Commercial Garbage 4 yard container special pickup	\$56.29
601	Commercial Garbage per 6 yard container weekly	\$318.70
602	Commercial Garbage per 6 yard container 2xweekly	\$615.94
603	Commercial Garbage per 6 yard container 3xweekly	\$913.35
611	Commercial Garbage per 6 yard compactor weekly	\$1,476.98
612	Commercial Garbage per 6 yard compactor 2xweekly	\$2,953.96
613	Commercial Garbage per 6 yard compactor 3xweekly	\$4,430.94
936	Commercial Garbage rental per 6 yard container	\$16.91
608	Commercial Garbage 6 yard container special pickup	\$74.70
610	Commercial Garbage 6 yard compactor special pickup	\$525.22

Commercial Garbage		
801	Commercial Garbage per 8 yard container weekly	\$406.85
802	Commercial Garbage per 8 yard container 2xweekly	\$788.59
803	Commercial Garbage per 8 yard container 3xweekly	\$1,170.49
938	Commercial Garbage rental 8 yard container	\$19.87
808	Commercial Garbage 8 yard container special pickup	\$94.21
710	Commercial Garbage 10 - 40 yard container service	\$104.89
730	Commercial Garbage rental 30 yard container	\$57.62
740	Commercial Garbage rental 40 yard container	\$67.95
706	Commercial Garbage compactor haul	\$126.93
700	Commercial Garbage disposal charges	\$120.75
CEX	Commercial Garbage extra bag, box, or can	\$4.89
CYD	Commercial Garbage extra yard	\$20.84
CLK	Commercial Garbage lock	\$15.66
CML	Commercial Garbage mileage charge	\$4.60
CRT	Commercial Garbage return trip charge	\$11.50

City of Mountlake Terrace Rates

Service Level			
	Monthly Disposal Fee	Monthly Collection Fee	Total Service Fee
Residential Services - Curb Svc			
Monthly Service:			
One 32 gallon Contractor Cart	\$ 1.46	\$ 11.52	\$ 12.98
Weekly Service:			
One Mini-Cart	\$ 2.64	\$ 14.86	\$ 17.50
One 32 gallon Contractor Cart	\$ 4.23	\$ 20.31	\$ 24.54
One 45 gallon Contractor Cart	\$ 5.95	\$ 22.87	\$ 28.82
One 64 Gallon Contractor Cart	\$ 8.46	\$ 26.62	\$ 35.08
One 96 Gallon Contractor Cart	\$ 12.69	\$ 32.91	\$ 45.60
Extras (32 gallon equivalent)	\$ 0.98	\$ 5.49	\$ 6.47
Extra Yard Debris Service:			
Extra YW Cans/Bags (EA.)		\$ 2.56	\$ 2.56
Extra 96 Gallon YW Cart: Rent + Coll.		\$ 7.41	\$ 7.41
Miscellaneous Fees:			
Return Trip		\$ 3.75	\$ 3.75
Drive-in Charge		\$ 2.64	\$ 2.64
Redelivery Fee (Carts)		\$ 16.08	\$ 16.08
Res. Services-Carry-out Surcharge			
All Residential Can/Cart Service Levels		\$ 1.33	\$ 1.33
On-Call Bulky Waste Collection:			
Appliances (non-refrigerant)	\$ 4.45	\$ 58.91	\$ 63.36
Refrigerators/Freezers	\$ 25.50	\$ 58.91	\$ 84.41
Sofa	\$ 4.45	\$ 58.91	\$ 63.36
Chair	\$ 3.34	\$ 39.27	\$ 42.61
Matress or Box Springs	\$ 2.23	\$ 28.80	\$ 31.03
Tires: Auto/Light Truck	\$ 1.56	\$ 19.66	\$ 21.22
Bus/Heavy Truck	\$ 3.12	\$ 19.66	\$ 22.78
Add'l for Rims or Wheels	\$ 0.67	\$ 14.41	\$ 15.08
Miscellaneous, per cubic yard	\$ 22.25	\$ 70.67	\$ 92.92
Temporary Container Service(per pick up):			
Temp. 2 Yard Container	\$ 14.02	\$ 37.61	\$ 51.63
Daily Rent		\$ 1.48	\$ 1.48
Delivery Fee		\$ 33.94	\$ 33.94
Temp. 4 Yard Container	\$ 24.92	\$ 56.11	\$ 81.03
Daily Rent		\$ 1.48	\$ 1.48
Delivery Fee		\$ 33.94	\$ 33.94
Temp. 6 Yard Container	\$ 35.04	\$ 64.24	\$ 99.28
Daily Rent		\$ 1.48	\$ 1.48
Delivery Fee		\$ 33.94	\$ 33.94
Temp. 8 Yard Container	43.61	\$ 79.53	\$ 123.14
Daily Rent		\$ 1.48	\$ 1.48
Return Trip to Collect		\$ 33.94	\$ 33.94

Sections:

- 15.04.010 Definitions.**
- 15.04.020 Solid waste utility.**
- 15.04.030 Mandatory accounts.**
- 15.04.040 Designation of premises for billing purposes.**
- 15.04.045 Billing and collection procedures.**
- 15.04.080 Stopping service.**
- 15.04.090 Joint use agreements.**
- 15.04.100 Abatement of public nuisance.**
- 15.04.110 General collection requirements.**
- 15.04.120 Additional provisions concerning disposal of solid waste.**
- 15.04.125 Street sweepings.**
- 15.04.130 Special permits.**
- 15.04.140 Assistance to elderly and/or disabled individuals.**
- 15.04.150 Solid waste collection rates.**
- 15.04.160 Dumpster and compactor rates – Responsibility for loss.**
- 15.04.165 Yard waste rates and collection practices.**
- 15.04.170 Temporary service.**
- 15.04.180 Residential collection provisions and special charges.**
- 15.04.190 Nonresidential collection provisions and special charges.**
- 15.04.220 General applicable rates.**
- 15.04.230 Recycling – General.**
- 15.04.240 Enforcement.**
- 15.04.250 Violations – Penalties.**
- 15.04.260 Violations – Civil penalties.**

15.04.010 Definitions.

- (1) "Apartment customer" means an individual who physically occupies subject dwelling unit.
- (2) "Asbestos-containing material" means any material containing at least one percent asbestos determined by polarized light microscopy using the Interim Method of the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Samples contained in Appendix A of Subpart F in 40 CFR Part 763. This term does not include asbestos-containing flooring and roofing materials, regardless of asbestos content, when the following conditions are met:
 - (a) The asbestos-containing flooring or roofing material is in good condition and is not peeling, cracking, or crumbling; and
 - (b) The binder is petroleum based, the asbestos fibers are suspended in that base, and individual fibers are still encapsulated; and
 - (c) The asbestos-containing flooring or roofing material does not have a friable asbestos backing or friable asbestos layers in between layers of petroleum-based binder; and
 - (d) The building, vessel, or structure containing the asbestos-containing flooring or roofing material, regardless of the condition of the material, will not be demolished by burning.
- (3) "Ash" means the residue, including any flue dusts, from combustion or incineration of material, including solid waste.
- (4) "Automated collection" means the method of collecting waste through the use of mechanical collection equipment and special containers to accommodate the collection. These include roll carts and dumpsters.

- (5) "Automated collection container or roll cart" means a specially designed container approved by the solid waste utility to accommodate the automated collection operation to be used for the deposit of acceptable solid waste therein.
- (6) "Bulk waste" means large items of solid waste, including but not limited to appliances, furniture, trees, and stumps, and other oversized waste.
- (7) "City" means the city of Oak Harbor.
- (8) "Collection vehicle" means a vehicle used for the collection and/or transportation of commercial or residential solid waste.
- (9) "Commercial customer" means any business premises, industry, and mobile home park; organization, either private or public, profit or nonprofit; multifamily dwellings (triplex and larger); and dwelling units with one or more utilities paid for by a single entity and located on contiguous property.
- (10) "Construction and demolition waste" means solid waste that is largely inert waste, resulting from the demolition or razing of buildings, roads, and other manmade structures. Demolition waste consists of, but is not limited to, concrete, brick, gypsum board, bituminous concrete, wood and masonry, composition roofing and roofing paper, steel, and minor amounts of other metals such as copper. Regulated asbestos-containing material is not considered to be demolition waste for the purposes of this chapter.
- (11) "Container" means an approved solid waste utility or customer-owned portable container; e.g., can, recycling container, fork box, roll cart, compactor, and drop-off box to be used for the deposit of solid waste therein.
- (12) "Curbside container" means an approved solid waste or recycling container that is to be placed on the curb in such a way as to allow for safe automated or semi-automated collection or an approved container that is to be placed on the curb for manual pick-up.
- (13) "Customer" means any person or entity receiving service from the solid waste utility.
- (14) "Dangerous/hazardous waste" means solid waste presently defined in Chapter 173-303 WAC or as hereafter amended.
- (15) "Director" means the superintendent of public works or his/her duly authorized designee.
- (16) "Disposal site" means the location where any treatment, utilization, processing, or final deposition of solid waste occurs.
- (17) "Drop-off box (DOB)" means a large-volume (10 cubic yards or greater), detachable, city-, private business- or customer-owned container that can be pulled onto a collection vehicle mechanically and transported to a disposal site.
- (18) "Dwelling" means any building or portion thereof which contains not more than two dwelling units.
- (19) "Dwelling unit" means any building or portion thereof that contains living facilities (which provide for sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation as required by this code) for not more than one household.
- (20) "Extra solid waste" means any solid waste placed on, in, around or in the vicinity of the collection container in excess of the capacity of the container.
- (21) "Front-load container" means a city- or customer-owned container, from one yard to eight yards in capacity, designed to be emptied by an automated front-loading truck.
- (22) "Garbage" means unwanted animal and vegetable wastes, swill, and carcasses of dead animals, and animal and vegetable wastes resulting from the handling, preparing, cooking, and consumption of food, and of such a character and proportion as to be capable of attracting or providing food for vectors, except sewage and sewage sludge.
- (23) "Health department" means the Island County health department.
- (24) "Household hazardous waste" means a waste product derived from households which has the characteristic of dangerous waste presently defined under Chapter 173-303 WAC or as hereafter amended. This waste includes, but is not limited to, household cleaners, automotive products, pesticides, and herbicides.
- (25) "Incineration" means the controlled combustion of solid waste that yields nonputrescible residues and air effluents in compliance with applicable air pollution regulations.
- (26) "Infectious waste" means waste from medical, dental, and intermediate care facilities, research centers, veterinary clinics, and other similar facilities, that has the potential to cause an infectious disease via

exposure to a pathogenic organism of sufficient virulence and dosage, through a portal of entry in a susceptible host.

(27) "Landfill" means a disposal facility, or part of a facility, at which solid waste is permanently placed in or on land; and which is not a "land spreading" disposal facility.

(28) "Liquid waste" means any material which would produce measurable liquids when the Paint Filter Liquids Test Method 9095 of EPA Publication Number SW-846 is used.

(29) "Mandatory service" means that city collection, removal, and disposal of garbage and solid waste is compulsory and universal within the city at applicable rates established herein.

(30) "Minimum service" means the minimum level of service established by the solid waste utility for residential and commercial customers.

(31) "Multibusiness building or complex" means buildings or premises that contain three or more commercial customers served by one water meter.

(32) "Multifamily dwelling" means any building or portion thereof that contains three or more dwelling units.

(33) "Nonautomated container" means a container no larger than 34 gallons that must be manually lifted into a solid waste collection vehicle.

(34) "Nuisance" means an unreasonable or unlawful act, or omission from performing a duty, which act or omission either injures or endangers the comfort, health, or safety of others, obstructs or tends to obstruct any lake or navigable river, bay, stream, canal, or basin, or any public park, square, street, or highway, or in any way renders other persons insecure in life or in the use of property and produces such material annoyance, inconvenience, or discomfort that the law will presume resulting damage. (35) "Overloaded" means that the container is so full of solid waste that its lid is not completely closed, thereby exceeding the container's rated capacity.

(36) "Person" means an individual, firm, lessor, association, co-partnership, political subdivision, government agency, municipality, industry, public or private corporation, or any other entity whatsoever.

(37) "Public disposal area" means the landfill and/or public tipping area.

(38) "Prepaid garbage bag" means a 34-gallon plastic bag purchased through the city for the purpose of disposing of extra garbage. Bags shall be placed behind roll cart. Bags must be securely tied at the top allowing for a four- to six-inch handhold to allow collectors to pick up the bag. Bags will be available for purchase at City Hall, or designated distribution centers.

(39) "Premises" means a continuous tract of land, building, portion thereof, or group of adjacent buildings under a single control and responsibility. Multiple use or responsibility shall constitute a division of property into separate premises. Premises shall include, but are not limited to, dwelling unit, dwelling, multifamily dwelling, apartment house, mobile home park, club, restaurant, eating place, hotel, hospital, school, church, manufacturing establishment, and other places of business, either public or private.

(40) "Putrescible waste" means solid waste that contains material capable of being decomposed by microorganisms.

(41) "Recyclable material" means any material that can be removed and/or diverted from the waste stream for the purpose of recovering and reusing the resources contained therein.

(42) "Recycling" means transforming or remanufacturing waste materials into usable or marketable material for use other than landfill disposal.

(43) "Recycling container" means a stationary or portable container under city or customer ownership utilized for the collection of recyclable material and serviced mechanically or manually.

(44) "Recycling drop-off box" means a stationary container under public or private ownership utilized for the collection of recyclable material and serviced either mechanically or manually.

(45) "Refuse" means garbage and rubbish combined.

(46) "Reload" means additional material placed in a container after initial pick-up.

(47) "Residential customer" means an individual who physically occupies the subject dwelling unit and is directly responsible for payment of all public utilities serving the unit to which solid waste service is provided.

- (48) "Rubbish" means all solid waste to be discarded, excluding garbage, animal wastes, sewage sludge, asbestos-containing material, construction and demolition waste, infectious waste, and bulk waste. Rubbish includes, but is not limited to, paper, plastic, ash, and yard and garden waste.
- (49) "Scavenging" means the unauthorized removal of materials from a public disposal area, solid waste collection container, recycling drop-off box, or any container used for the collection of recyclable material.
- (50) "Sludge" means a semi-solid substance consisting of settled sewage solids and/or other solids combined with varying amounts of water and dissolved materials generated from a wastewater treatment plant or other source.
- (51) "Small quantity generator (SQG) waste" means a waste as defined in Chapter 173-303 WAC that exhibits the characteristics of a dangerous or extremely hazardous waste as defined by Chapter 173-303 WAC, but is generated by a commercial entity in quantities of less than 220 pounds for dangerous waste, or 2.2 pounds for extremely hazardous waste.
- (52) "Solid waste" means all putrescible and nonputrescible solid or semi-solid waste, including but not limited to garbage, rubbish, ash, industrial waste, swill, demolition and construction waste, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, bulk waste, and recyclable material.
- (53) "Solid waste utility" means the solid waste utility division of the public works department of the city of Oak Harbor.
- (54) "Source separation" means the separation of different kinds of solid waste at the place where the waste originates.
- (55) "Special permit" means a permit issued by the solid waste utility as provided for under provisions set forth herein.
- (56) "Swill" means all accumulation of animal, fruit, or vegetable matter, liquid or otherwise, intended to be used as feed for livestock including but not limited to garbage waste from food service establishments or waste from wholesale/retail food processing facilities.
- (57) "Treated wastes" means the collection, removal, or disposal of infectious waste or infectious waste which has been rendered noninfectious.
- (58) "Vector" means a living animal, insect, or arthropod that may transmit an infectious disease from one organism to another.
- (59) "Yard waste" means an organic material generated as a result of normal maintenance of residential yards. These wastes include grass clippings, pruning wastes, small limbs, and other organic wastes. Not included in yard waste is sod or vegetation with trapped rocks/dirt, stumps, rocks, food wastes, and animal wastes. (Ord. 1442 § 2, 2005; Ord. 1269 § 1, 2001; Ord. 1034 § 1, 1996; Ord. 808 § 1, 1988).

15.04.020 Solid waste utility.

(1) Findings. The city council finds:

- (a) Continuing technological changes in methods of manufacture, packaging, and marketing of consumer products, together with the economic and population growth of this state, the rising affluence of its citizens, and its expanding industrial activity have created new and ever-mounting problems involving disposal of garbage, refuse, and solid waste materials resulting from domestic, agricultural, and industrial activities.
- (b) Traditional methods of disposing of solid wastes in this state are no longer adequate to meet the ever-increasing problem. Improper methods and practices of handling and disposal of solid wastes pollute our land, air and water resources, blight our countryside, adversely affect land values, and damage the overall quality of our environment.
- (c) Considerations of natural resource limitations, energy shortages, economics and the environment make necessary the development and implementation of solid waste recovery and/or recycling plans and programs.
- (d) Waste reduction must become a fundamental strategy of solid waste management. It is therefore necessary to change manufacturing and purchasing practices and waste generation behaviors to reduce the amount of waste that becomes a governmental responsibility.

(e) Source separation of waste must become a fundamental strategy of solid waste management. Collection and handling strategies should have, as an ultimate goal, the source separation of all materials with resource value or environmental hazard.

(f) (i) It is the responsibility of every person to minimize his or her production of wastes and to separate recyclable or hazardous materials from mixed waste.

(ii) It is the responsibility of state, county, and city governments to provide for a waste management infrastructure to fully implement waste reduction and source separation strategies and to process and dispose of remaining wastes in a manner that is environmentally safe and economically sound. It is further the responsibility of state, county, and city governments to monitor the cost-effectiveness and environmental safety of combusting separated waste, processing mixed waste, and recycling programs.

(iii) It is the responsibility of county and city governments to assume primary responsibility for solid waste management and to develop and implement aggressive and effective waste reduction and source separation strategies.

(g) The state has found that it is necessary to provide adequate funding so that successful waste reduction and recycling programs can be implemented.

(2) Establishment of a Solid Waste Utility. The city of Oak Harbor in order to maintain the public health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Oak Harbor and the findings and goals set out in subsection (1) of this section, hereby establishes a solid waste utility to carry out the work of collecting and transporting solid waste to assure universal mandatory solid waste collection.

(3) Administration of Solid Waste Utility. The solid waste utility shall be under the administrative control of the director who shall have all necessary administrative powers to carry out the work of the utility including those provided to a department head in the personnel policies of the city. In addition, the director may:

(a) Make interpretation of ordinances, resolutions and contracts involving the solid waste utility;

(b) Promulgate rules and regulations for the operation of the utility, solid waste collection practices and other matters related to this chapter;

(c) Issue orders authorized under this chapter including directing the abatement of property not being served by solid waste utility, changing customer designation, closing of accounts for nonpayment, and filing liens;

(d) Develop plans, policies and reports budget proposals to carry out the work of the utility;

(e) Control expenditures to remain within budget;

(f) Set rates for services not identified in this chapter at an amount sufficient to cover costs of the services involved including a proportionate share for administrative and capital costs; and

(g) Designate others to carry out duties of the director. (Ord. 1442 § 3, 2005; Ord. 1269 § 2, 2001; Ord. 1034 § 1, 1996; Ord. 808 § 1, 1988).

15.04.030 Mandatory accounts.

(1) Mandatory Accounts for all Generators of Solid Waste. All generators of solid waste within the city, except those properties within areas franchised to a licensed solid waste disposal company, shall have accounts with the city for collection of solid waste acceptance and shall arrange for and pay for solid waste collection and disposal services established by the city. Mandatory services include the collection of solid wastes as well as payment for residential curbside recycling collection program.

(2) Mandatory Account within Franchise Area. All generators of solid waste within the city which are on properties within areas franchised to a licensed solid waste disposal company as required by law shall have accounts for collection of solid waste and shall arrange, and pay for solid waste collection and disposal service from the designated franchisee. Mandatory services include the collection of solid wastes as well as payment for residential curbside recycling collection. (Ord. 1442 § 4, 2005; Ord. 1269 § 3, 2001; Ord. 1034 § 1, 1996; Ord. 808 § 1, 1988).

15.04.040 Designation of premises for billing purposes.

(1) Combined Utilities Bill. Solid waste collection service, including recyclable materials, must be billed on a combined city utilities bill. (2) Director's Discretion in Designation of Customer. The director may designate any area where solid waste is generated or persists as a discrete "premises" for administrative convenience, for purposes of presenting a bill or establishing an area subject to lien, to accomplish any enforcement actions, or whenever deemed necessary in the interest of the public health and safety. Such designation may include several lots or properties, where such areas are served as a group, as in premises with multi-unit dwellings or pursuant to any other combined billing arrangement.

(3) Change in Billing Description. When a designation of premises to be billed results in administrative inconvenience, failure to pay accounts or for other good cause, the director may change the responsible person designated to pay the account or re-delineate or change the premises coverage for the account.

(4) Billing for Multifamily Residential Accounts. No dwelling unit of a multifamily dwelling (triplex or larger) may receive individual residential solid waste service unless the subject unit is directly billed by the city for payment of all other public utilities servicing that unit, including storm drain, water, solid waste, and sewer. (Ord. 1442 § 5, 2005; Ord. 1269 § 4, 2001; Ord. 1034 § 1, 1996; Ord. 808 § 1, 1988).

15.04.045 Billing and collection procedures.

Billing and collection procedures for the utility shall be as provided in this title and OHMC Title 3 and under state law as now in effect or hereafter amended. (Ord. 1442 § 6, 2005; Ord. 1348 § 24, 2003).

15.04.080 Stopping service.

(1) Change in Service Allowed. Where the director deems necessary, for administrative convenience, in case of emergency, adverse weather, natural disaster, equipment failure, labor dispute, inaccessibility, as a corrective measure, in conservation of public monies, or to protect the public health and safety, or the health and safety of departmental employees, any department service may be stopped, suspended, limited, or specially conditioned, with or without notice, to any premises, area, customer or group.

(2) Stoppage of Accounts When Vacant. Upon approval by the director, service may be stopped during temporary vacancy of the premises. Service shall not be discontinued for less than two months. (Ord. 1442 § 7, 2005; Ord. 1269 § 8, 2001; Ord. 1261 § 1, 2001; Ord. 1132 § 1, 1998; Ord. 1079 § 1, 1997; Ord. 1034 § 1, 1996; Ord. 994 § 1, 1994; Ord. 955 § 4, 1993; Ord. 908 § 1, 1991; Ord. 808 § 1, 1988).

15.04.090 Joint use agreements.

(1) Joint Use Agreements Authorized. With approval of the director or his or her designee, adjacent property owners in commercial areas may enter into agreements to share solid waste collection containers.

(2) Limitations on Joint Use Agreements. Each participant shall pay a separate bill for collection services at the rate for a separate container sized for that occupancy.

(3) When Authorized. The joint use containers will be authorized only when one or more of the following apply:

- (a) Joint use improves efficiency of collection for the city;
- (b) Joint use improves the aesthetic consideration for the property;
- (c) Joint use provides convenient access to the solid waste collection containers for property users;
- (d) Public safety, health and welfare are not compromised; and
- (e) Each user is jointly and severally liable for garbage billings.

The agreements shall be in writing and are terminable by the city. The property owners in the agreement shall provide that one of the owners will be responsible to pay the excess garbage charges associated with collection from the joint use site. The participants may set up their own procedures for rebilling by the payer to collect from the party responsible for the excess garbage charges.

(4) Conditions for Continued Use. Joint uses shall continue only so long as:

- (a) The conditions for service are met;

- (b) The joint use facility is properly maintained and operated;
- (c) Billings for all parties to an agreement are promptly paid; and
- (d) Prohibited materials are not found in the solid waste collection container.

Upon notice of termination, each property owner or generator of solid waste shall arrange for a separate account. (Ord. 1442 § 8, 2005; Ord. 1269 § 9, 2001; Ord. 1034 § 1, 1996; Ord. 1014 § 11, 1995; Ord. 808 § 1, 1988).

15.04.100 Abatement of public nuisance.

- (1) Lack of Service Is a Nuisance. Failure of an owner or occupant of any occupied premises to receive adequate weekly solid waste collection service is declared to be a public nuisance, as a condition tending to promote the breeding of vermin and spread of disease.
- (2) Conditions Causing Nuisance. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, and in addition thereto, the maintenance of any condition upon premises creating or tending to create a risk to the public health or safety, specifically including but not limited to the accumulation of solid waste, including garbage, refuse, or any malodorous, unhealthful, flammable, or putrescent materials on premises shall constitute a public nuisance and, in the discretion of the fire inspector, building official, code enforcement official, health officer, or director, shall be susceptible to abatement by the city, with or without prior notice, at the expense and liability of the premises owner and/or the person causing or maintaining the same.
- (3) Costs of Abatement May Be Billed to an Account. Costs of abatement of any nuisance as above defined are declared to be part of municipal solid waste collection and disposal service, which may be billed as a utility service to the premises where the condition arose or exists. This section shall not limit the city's or premises owners' rights to seek recovery against other responsible persons. (Ord. 1442 § 9, 2005; Ord. 1269 § 10, 2001; Ord. 1034 § 1, 1996; Ord. 808 § 1, 1988).

15.04.110 General collection requirements.

- (1) Minimum Schedule for Pick-Up of Solid Waste. The solid waste utility shall provide for the collection and disposal of all solid waste from all occupied residential premises within the city a minimum of once a week, and from all other occupied premises as often as required by the solid waste utility. The solid waste utility reserves the right to establish the appropriate level of service.
- (2) Location for Containers. It shall be the customer's responsibility to assure that solid waste containers are placed in the appropriate location designated by the solid waste utility prior to the arrival of the collection vehicle. Collectors shall not be required to negotiate steep ramps, stairs, or hazards, or to remove containers from wells or storage bins in the performance of their duties.
- (3) Times for Collection. Automated collection containers shall be placed in a solid waste utility designated location no later than 7:00 a.m. on the scheduled collection day. Such location shall be easily accessible to the solid waste collection vehicle. All containers must face in the proper direction with the lids completely closed, and containers must be unobstructed with a minimum of two feet of clearance around the container for the automated truck to pick it up.
- (4) Removal of Container. It shall be the duty of each customer to remove the container from street-side on the same day as collection. Containers left out at the curb longer than two business days may be removed by the utility. A delivery fee will be assessed to redeliver container.
- (5) Unobstructed Way to Container. It shall be the property owner's responsibility to assure that rights-of-way are unobstructed by overgrown vegetation that hinders the operation of the collection vehicle. The solid waste utility shall notify the property owner in writing to remove the obstruction within 14 days. If notification or arrangements have not been made, the solid waste utility shall remove the obstruction and charge the property owner for the actual cost of the removal. This cost will be billed to the property owner.
- (6) No Collection of Extra Solid Waste Unless in Approved Extra Garbage Bags or by Agreement. The solid waste utility will collect extra solid waste either:

- (a) When contained in the city-approved garbage bag and placed near automated containers;
- (b) When done pursuant to an approved special pick-up request; or
- (c) When placed in or in the vicinity of the dumpster enclosure, an uncontained cleanup fee will be assessed. Charges will depend upon the amount of garbage and the time it takes to pick it up.

"Extra refuse" is any material placed for collection in addition to the regular collection service, which is within acceptable weight limits, is able to be reasonably handled by one person, and is placed within a five-foot radius of the container. For roll cart customers a prepurchased, city-approved garbage bag shall be the only acceptable container for extra garbage. Bags must be securely tied at the top allowing for a four-inch to six-inch handhold to allow collectors to pick up the bag. Bags will be available for purchase at City Hall, or designated distribution centers.

(7) **Pick-Up Not Required Under Certain Conditions.** The solid waste utility need not collect solid waste from a container if there is a violation of any part of this section or circumstances are beyond the control of the solid waste utility. Circumstances or violations include, but are not limited to, container overload, improperly loaded container, blocked access, container inaccessibility, or dangerous situations.

(8) **Charges for Excess Amounts.** Any waste exceeding the rated capacity of the container shall be subject to an extra charge at applicable rates established herein. It is prohibited to overload containers in a manner which is likely to cause damage to the collection vehicle, container, create a litter condition, or impede collection.

(9) **Deposit on Another's Property.** It shall be a violation hereof to place or deposit any solid waste whatsoever in or around a solid waste container owned or provided for the use of another customer without that customer's approval.

(10) **Inspection of Solid Waste.** The solid waste utility may inspect any or all solid waste prior to and/or during disposal for compliance with local, state, or federal laws or regulations.

(11) **Improperly Contained Refuse.** For refuse and/or solid waste found in the following circumstances, the solid waste utility shall give notice to the property owner and/or current utility customer that unless the property owner and/or current utility customer legally disposes or arranges to legally dispose of the refuse and/or solid waste within 48 hours, the solid waste utility shall return to dispose of the refuse and/or solid waste and charge the property owner and/or current utility customer at the then-current rate:

- (a) Refuse and/or solid waste found outside of the five-foot radius of the solid waste container but within the city right-of-way adjacent to the property;
- (b) Uncontained refuse and/or solid waste found inside of the five-foot radius of the solid waste container and within the city right-of-way adjacent to the property; and
- (c) Refuse and/or solid waste which cannot be reasonably handled by one person or is found inside of a five-foot radius of the solid waste container or is within the city right-of-way adjacent to the property.

(12) **Repair of Containers, Costs For.** Any residential customer in possession of any city-owned container shall pay the cost of repair or replacement of any damaged container, if it is the determination of the solid waste utility that such damage is the result of the negligence of, or abuse by, the customer. The charge shall be the actual cost of repair or replacement as determined by the city, and shall be added to the customer's utility bill.

(13) **Revocation of Permits for Enclosures.** Use of an enclosure built for a container is subject to prior approval by the solid waste utility, and may be revoked upon inspection if not built as per originally approved.

(14) **Enclosures for Containers.** An enclosure provided for a solid waste container shall be used only for the solid waste container. All other items, such as recyclables and grease rendering tanks, shall have their own area. If items other than a solid waste container are placed in an enclosure, the solid waste utility shall not be responsible for any and all loss or damage to such items, whether occasioned by the solid waste utility's negligence or otherwise. The customer shall keep the enclosure in an acceptable sanitary condition,

including the area in the vicinity of the enclosure. The solid waste utility reserves the right to have anything in the enclosure removed if it is impeding them from emptying the dumpster or is causing a dangerous situation.

(15) When Gating Enclosures. If an enclosure is gated, the gates shall have the ability to be pinned in the open position. If gated, the gates shall have at least 180-degree swing. When gates are in the open position, they shall not block or infringe on any traffic aisles.

(16) Fork Box Enclosures Requirements. Fork box enclosures shall have a minimum opening width of 12 feet, zero inches, and a minimum depth of 10 feet, zero inches. If gated, the gates shall have at least 180-degree swing. It is the customer's responsibility to open gates by 6:00 a.m. on the day of scheduled pick-up. All dumpster and recycling container pads shall be enclosed by a minimum of a six-foot sight-obscuring fence to screen and retain the dumpster/container on the pad site as well as contain and control blowing debris. A 50-foot unobstructed area in front of enclosures is required in order to maneuver garbage trucks.

(17) Approval for Enclosure. Construction of an enclosure for disposal containers shall not commence prior to the approval of the plans by the solid waste utility. Failure to obtain plan approval prior to construction may require alterations, relocation, or complete reconstruction of the enclosure at the owner's expense. The solid waste utility may refuse to provide service to a customer who has enclosed a disposal container improperly.

(18) Compactor Container Requirements. All compactors, which may contain liquids, are to be equipped with a drain and a connection to the sanitary sewer. The connection to the sanitary sewer must meet the requirements of both the solid waste utility and the sanitary sewer utility.

(19) Dumpsters Obstruction Prohibited. No items are to be placed on top of the dumpster or container, or placed in front of the dumpster or container at time of scheduled pick-up or placed adjacent to the side of the dumpster or container in such a way as to interfere with the solid waste utility's ability to empty the dumpster or container. Pick-up may not occur if either of these conditions exists. Excess garbage in vicinity of dumpster will be the account holder's responsibility to place garbage into the dumpster.

(20) Enclosures That Do Not Meet City Standards. The solid waste utility shall be held harmless for any and all loss or damage to the enclosure, whether occasioned by the solid waste utility's negligence or otherwise. (Ord. 1442 § 10, 2005; Ord. 1341 § 1, 2003; Ord. 1269 § 11, 2001).

15.04.120 Additional provisions concerning disposal of solid waste.

(1) Prohibition Against Burning – Exception to Disposal Through the City Solid Waste Utility. Burning, disposal, collection, dumping, depositing or otherwise storing of solid waste inside the city limits of Oak Harbor which has been generated, stored or transported outside the city limits of Oak Harbor is prohibited. Nothing in this provision shall be construed as preventing people from recycling items which might be classified as solid waste when such items are brought to a lawful recycling activity. Only the classes of items designated for recycling may be brought to such a designated recycling activity or business.

(2) Use of Containers. All solid waste generated in the city of Oak Harbor, except as specifically excepted in this chapter, must be placed in containers for collection.

(3) Noxious Materials. Any manure, offal or other noxious material that, in the discretion of the solid waste utility, has not been securely wrapped shall not be collected.

(4) Garbage – Drain Liquids to Extent Possible. All garbage, before being placed in containers for collection, shall have drained from it all free liquids to the extent possible.

(5) Infectious, Toxic and Hazardous Wastes. It is unlawful for any home occupation, government or business use, whether retail, manufacturing, wholesale, or service industry, to dispose of any infectious waste, toxic, hazardous or dangerous materials in containers for solid waste to be picked up by the city. Such wastes must be disposed of in accordance with state and federal law. Special permits are required by generators of infectious waste.

(6) Scrap or Junk. Automobiles, automobile hulks, tires, used appliances, scrap metal and concrete need not be picked up by the city for collection. It is the duty of the owner to remove these items to a lawful disposal or recycling activity.

(7) Recyclable Materials. Recyclable materials may be transported to a lawful recycling activity.

(8) **Yard Waste.** Yard waste, leaves, lawn clippings, branches and other yard waste may be transported directly to the Island County landfill or a substation thereof or other lawful recycling activity equipped to handle these items or into the voluntary yard waste collection program as referenced in OHMC 15.04.165. Yard wastes as described in OHMC 15.04.165 shall not be placed in regular solid waste collection containers and dumpsters.

(9) **Construction Waste.** Solid waste, when generated as a result of repair or construction of buildings and structures within the city of Oak Harbor in excess of the usual containers for the property, shall be disposed of by the contractor, owner or developer by bringing the same to a licensed disposer or transporting directly to the Island County landfill unless a specific agreement is made with the city for disposal by the city or other licensed handler of such waste.

(10) **Soil, sod, dirt, gravel and rocks,** except for small amounts, shall not be placed in solid waste containers or dumpsters.

(11) **Restraint.** Persons shall restrain dogs and cats beyond the reach of containers and their interference with collection crews.

(12) **Disposal in Public Places Prohibited.** No person shall place any solid waste in any street, alley or other public place, or upon any private property, whether owned by such person or not, within the city except if it is in proper containers for collection and under express approval granted by the city administrator, or his or her designee. Nor shall any person throw or deposit any solid waste in any stream, other body of water or storm drain, ditch or storm water retention pond.

(13) **Indirect Deposit on Public Places Prohibited.** No person shall cast, place, sweep or deposit anywhere within the city any solid waste in such a manner that it may be carried or deposited by the elements upon any street, sidewalk, alley, sewer, parkway or other public place, or into any occupied premises within the city. (Ord. 1442 § 11, 2005; Ord. 1341 § 2, 2003; Ord. 1269 § 12, 2001).

15.04.125 Street sweepings.

Street sweepings such as dirt, refuse, debris and other items picked up in the process of sweeping streets, parking lots, alleys, sidewalks, and other paved or hard surfaces, except for small amounts (two pounds or less) shall not be deposited in dumpsters or other solid waste containers used by the city solid waste program. (Ord. 1442 § 12, 2005; Ord. 1341 § 3, 2003).

15.04.130 Special permits.

A special permit from the solid waste utility shall be required for the collection, removal, and disposal of hazardous and infectious waste, including recyclable materials from within the city limits, by anyone other than city personnel or by anything other than city equipment. Such collection, removal, or disposal without a special permit is unlawful and, upon conviction, an individual shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The director is vested with the duty of administering the provisions of this section and is vested with the sole authority and discretion to approve or disapprove proposed special permits. The director may prepare and require the use of such forms as deemed essential for administering the requirements of this section. The purpose of these permits is to identify special wastes needing extra protection in contaminant and disposal. (Ord. 1442 § 13, 2005; Ord. 1269 § 13, 2001).

15.04.140 Assistance to elderly and/or disabled individuals.

Elderly and/or disabled residents who cannot place their containers and have no other alternative for complying with the requirements of this chapter may notify the solid waste utility for assistance in providing "courtesy can" service to such individuals. (Ord. 1442 § 14, 2005; Ord. 1269 § 14, 2001).

15.04.150 Solid waste collection rates.

(1) **Residential Roll Cart Service – Bimonthly Charges.** The bimonthly charge for each residential roll cart service shall be as set out in the following table:

Residential Bimonthly Charges for Roll Carts

Roll Cart Size	Charge
20-gallon	\$29.06
35-gallon	\$39.79
65-gallon	\$66.71
95-gallon	\$88.73

(2) Nonresidential Roll Cart Service – Bimonthly Charges. The bimonthly charge for each roll cart service to commercial and other nonresidential uses shall be as set out in the following table:

Nonresidential Bimonthly Charges for Roll Carts

Roll Cart Size	# of Pick-Ups per Week				
	1	2	3	4	5
20-gallon	\$29.06	-	-	-	-
35-gallon	\$39.79	-	-	-	-
65-gallon	\$66.71	\$133.42	\$200.13	\$266.85	\$400.27
95-gallon	\$88.73	\$177.47	\$266.20	\$443.66	\$621.13

(3) Dumpster Service – Monthly Charges. The monthly charge for front-load dumpster service shall be the sum of the monthly rental charge for front-load dumpster and the monthly service charge. Both rates are set out in the following table:

Monthly Charges for Front-Load Dumpsters (Residential and Nonresidential)

Container Size	Rental Charge	Plus	# of Pick-Ups per Week				
			1	2	3	4	5
1 cu yard	\$19.59	+	\$83.11	\$166.20	\$249.31	\$332.41	\$415.51
2 cu yards	\$22.65	+	\$152.56	\$305.11	\$457.67	\$610.22	\$762.78
3 cu yards	\$25.70	+	\$220.55	\$441.09	\$661.64	\$882.19	\$1,102.73
4 cu yards	\$28.76	+	\$285.48	\$570.95	\$856.44	\$1,141.92	\$1,427.39
5 cu yards	\$31.83	+	\$335.11	\$670.24	1,005.35	\$1,340.47	\$1,675.59
6 cu yards	\$34.88	+	\$384.67	\$769.35	\$1,154.02	\$1,538.70	\$1,923.38

(4) Compactor Service – Monthly Charges. The monthly charge for compactor dumpster service shall be as set out in the following table:

Monthly Charges for Compactors (Residential and Nonresidential)

Container Size	# of Pick-Ups per Week				
	1	2	3	4	5
1 cu yard	\$214.00	\$427.99	\$642.00	\$855.99	\$1,069.99
2 cu yards	\$415.39	\$830.78	\$1,246.17	\$1,661.56	\$2,076.96
3 cu yards	\$616.71	\$1,233.44	\$1,850.15	\$2,466.86	\$3,083.57

4 cu yards	\$818.11	\$1,636.22	\$2,454.32	\$3,272.43	\$4,090.54
5 cu yards	\$1,019.50	\$2,039.01	\$3,058.51	\$4,078.00	\$5,097.51
6 cu yards	\$1,220.90	\$2,441.79	\$3,662.68	\$4,883.58	\$6,104.48

(Ord. 1442 § 15, 2005; Ord. 1290 § 1, 2001; Ord. 1269 § 15, 2001).

15.04.160 Dumpster and compactor rates – Responsibility for loss.

City may, upon application, authorize the use of a dumpster or compactor to be picked up on a schedule assigned by the city when the city does not have available service. The rate shall be at cost for that service provided plus 18.5 percent surcharge to be used to finance the utility and fund the landfill contingency costs and a portion of the applicable general and administrative costs. Billing will be by the city of Oak Harbor. In addition, if required, the customer shall enter into direct agreement with the private contractor to reimburse costs and indemnify against loss. When service is available by the city, the city may terminate such alternative. (Ord. 1442 § 16, 2005; Ord. 1290 § 2, 2001; Ord. 1269 § 16, 2001).

15.04.165 Yard waste rates and collection practices.

(1) The city establishes a yard waste collection program to collect and dispose of certain yard wastes. Participation is voluntary.

(2) Any customer may apply to the city for collection of certain plant material type yard wastes.

(3) To be accepted for collection under the yard waste program, the yard waste must be vegetative yard waste such as grass, thatch, leaves, pine needles, boughs, vines, branches, weeds, and other plant materials commonly found in urban gardens. Woody material must be no greater than three inches in diameter. Material must all fit within the container. Maximum weight for the container shall be no more than 300 pounds. Approved yard waste paper bags purchased from the city or an approved vendor may also be put out for collection.

(4) Excluded Materials. The following materials shall not be placed in a yard waste collection program container: sod (beyond small amounts), rocks, dirt, gravel, concrete, glass, metal, plastic, kitchen waste, animal feces, paint residue, Christmas or holiday decorations, paper, flocking, dimensional lumber, stumps or roots. Loads submitted not acceptable under this subsection for the yard waste program will be left by the yard waste collection area and handled as solid waste at the rate for 95-gallon noted waste rate containers.

(5) The collection day for the yard waste shall be on a weekly basis on the same day as the customer's regular solid waste collection. Services are provided only in 95-gallon carts supplied by the city.

(6) Services are billed bimonthly along with other solid waste billings.

(7) Rates shall be as follows:

(a) Services. From March through November, service shall be weekly and charges shall be \$19.44 per bimonthly period.

(b) From December through February, service shall be monthly during the first full week of the month and charges shall be \$6.50 per bimonthly period.

(c) There is no container delivery charge for the first container; thereafter, the delivery charge is \$25.70 per delivery. The customer is responsible for the cost of replacement.

(d) Brown paper yard waste bags shall be charged at a rate set by the public works superintendent sufficient to cover costs of paper bags and services provided.

(e) Special Pick-Up. For each additional nonscheduled pick-up requested by the customer, a trip fee of \$25.70 will be assessed on the regular bill.

(f) Timing and Fee for Change in Service. After original signup for services, any customer wishing to cancel and then later restart service of the yard waste program must wait until the beginning of their billing cycle date and shall be charged a delivery fee of \$25.70. (Ord. 1442 § 17, 2005; Ord. 1341 § 4, 2003).

15.04.170 Temporary service.

Temporary services may be supplied by the utility. The following conditions and restrictions shall apply to such services:

- (1) Primary Uses. The primary uses for temporary services shall be for construction, demolition, renovation, remodeling, special cleanup, and events.
- (2) Type of Service. Services shall be by dumpster or front load dumpster as determined by the utility. Roll carts shall not be available for temporary service.
- (3) No Substitute for Regular Service. In no event shall temporary service substitute for regular services. Thus, temporary service for an occupied premises shall be in addition to and in lieu of regular service and service charges.
- (4) Method of Establishing Use. The rates for such service shall cover costs for such services and shall in no event be at rates below the amount for similar services when charged to regular accounts.
- (5) Set-Up Fee. The fee for setting up a temporary service account shall be \$28.62.
- (6) Timing of Service. Services shall be provided at locations and times specified by the utility.
- (7) Rate for Rental of Solid Waste Collection Container. The weekly rental rate for solid waste collection container shall be 30 percent of the monthly charge for such container service.
- (8) Pick-Up Fees. The pick-up fee on temporary service accounts shall be 30 percent of the monthly charge for similar-sized containers (once a week service) plus a special trip fee of \$25.70 per pick-up. (Ord. 1442 § 18, 2005; Ord. 1290 § 3, 2001; Ord. 1269 § 17, 2001).

15.04.180 Residential collection provisions and special charges.

The following charges and practices apply to residential collection for roll cart service:

- (1) Location for Roll Carts. Collection personnel shall not be required to negotiate steep ramps or stairs or remove 20-, 35-, 65- and 95-gallon containers from storage bins in the performance of their duties. Where 20-, 35-, 65- and 95-gallon residential containers are accessible on ground level in the location designed by the solid waste utility on the street or alley within three feet of the curb, street, or alley where a solid waste utility collection vehicle can stop legally for collection and loading, the rate shall be as set out in subsection (5) of this section.
- (2) Special Pick-Up Request. A request for an additional pick-up for solid waste other than the normally scheduled day will apply for acceptable items that will not fit into a roll cart or a City of Oak Harbor approved extra garbage bag. For each additional nonscheduled pick-up requested by the customer, a trip fee of \$25.70 plus an additional fee shall be assessed determined on the cubic yards of garbage. Garbage shall be required to be contained to prevent migration.
- (3) Time for Collection and Fee. If a residential automated collection container is not in place by 7:00 a.m. or is otherwise inaccessible the day of the regularly scheduled pick-up, and the customer requests that the collection vehicle return to the premises to collect the contents of the container, a return trip charge of \$25.70 will be assessed to the customer. Such charge shall be applied on a per-trip basis without consideration of the size or number of containers collected from the customer. For each additional nonscheduled pick-up requested by the customer, a return fee of \$25.70 plus an additional container fee shall be assessed.
- (4) Recycling Container Use Requirements. Recycling containers that are contaminated with garbage will be charged a \$62.32 return trip charge to empty the container. Recycling containers may be removed at the discretion of the solid waste utility.
- (5) Extra Garbage Bag Fee. Extra garbage bags shall be available for a charge of \$4.85; this bag is to be used any time extra garbage needs to be discarded in lieu of regular store-bought bags.
- (6) Service Charges and Trip Fees. Service charges and trip fees for dumpsters, front-load dumpsters and compactor dumpsters to residential customers shall be the same as those for nonresidential customers. (Ord. 1442 § 19, 2005; Ord. 1290 § 4, 2001; Ord. 1269 § 18, 2001).

15.04.190 Nonresidential collection provisions and special charges.

- (1) Rates for Commercial Containers, Calculations. Commercial container rates for noncompacted solid waste shall consist of a minimum monthly charge, which includes all scheduled weekly pick-ups within any given month. Additional pick-ups shall be at the request of the customer and shall be subject to the applicable service charge.
- (2) Charges for Inconvenient Location. If a nonresidential 20-, 35-, 65- or 95-gallon roll cart is not in place or is otherwise inaccessible at the time the collection vehicle arrives for regularly scheduled pick-up, and it is necessary for the collection vehicle to return to the premises at a later time to collect and load the contents of the container, a return trip charge of \$25.70 will be assessed to the customer. Such charge shall be applied on a per-trip basis, without consideration for the size or number of containers collected from the customer. For each additional nonscheduled pick-up requested by the customer, a return fee of \$25.70 plus an additional container fee shall be assessed.
- (3) Time for Pick-Up. It shall be the customer's responsibility to make sure that solid waste dumpsters or roll carts are available for pick-up no later than 6:00 a.m. on their scheduled pick-up day.
- (4) Responsibility for Charges. The party contracting for solid waste pick-up by dumpster, large solid waste collection boxes or compactor dumpsters shall be responsible for paying for all damages occurring to dumpsters, large solid waste collection boxes and compactor dumpsters.
- (5) Responsibility for Services. It is the responsibility of the owner of a customer-owned container to keep the container maintained and serviceable, including all doors, lids, fork pockets, wheels, bail hooks, bottom rails or any part of the container needed for dumping or hauling of the container.
- (6) Privately Owned Containers – Responsibility. The solid waste utility shall not be held liable for damage to privately owned containers. The solid waste utility is not obligated to service improperly maintained containers.
- (7) Repair of Containers, Dumpsters – Costs For. Any nonresidential customer in possession of any city-owned container/dumpster shall pay the cost of repair or replacement of any damaged dumpster, front-load dumpster or compactor dumpster that occurs on customers' property. The charge shall be the actual cost of repair or replacement as determined by the city, and shall be added to the customer's utility bill.
- (8) Any overloaded dumpster containers, as well as surrounding solid waste, will be picked up and charged by time and amount of solid waste, estimated in one-yard increments.
- (9) Any commercial customer that occupies six units or more must use dumpsters unless special circumstances prohibit them, or by permission from the solid waste utility. (Ord. 1442 § 20, 2005; Ord. 1290 § 5, 2001; Ord. 1269 § 19, 2001).

15.04.220 General applicable rates.

- (1) Uncontained Cleanup. The rate for uncontained cleanup of solid waste shall be \$114.50 per hour.
- (2) Stoppage of Service. Fee for temporarily stopping service while property is vacant shall be \$16.25. Service shall not be discontinued for less than two months.
- (3) Timing and Fee for Change in Service. After original signup for services any customer wishing to change the size of their container must wait until the beginning of their billing cycle date and shall be charged a \$25.70 fee.
- (4) Responsibility During Change of Tenancy. Any premises managed by owner or representative shall be responsible for container left at residence while vacant or during change of tenant. The size of container will remain the same until new tenants sign up for services and request a different size container.
- (5) Service or Repair Not Otherwise Established. The director may set a reasonable fee or assess a reasonable charge for a service or repair not otherwise established by this chapter. (Ord. 1442 § 21, 2005; Ord. 1290 § 6, 2001; Ord. 1269 § 20, 2001).

15.04.230 Recycling – General.

Unless specifically otherwise indicated, all requirements applicable to service according to OHMC 15.04.110, General collection requirements, apply to recyclable materials collection operations. The integrity and efficiency of the city's recyclable collection program depends upon customer cooperation. Materials are to be clean and free of all food residues, organic or foreign substances. All containers are to be

placed in the recycling bin. Recycling bins containing materials prepared incorrectly may result in all of the materials being left. An overload, cleanup or extra work fee may also be assessed for overloaded or improperly loaded containers.

(1) Separation of Recyclables. The city reserves the right to, and may at its discretion, require the separation of recyclable material or food and yard waste or other component parts of solid waste, or may require the deposit thereof in separate cans or receptacles, and may prescribe the method of collection and reuse.

(2) Promotion of Recycling. It is the intent of the city to promote and encourage the recycling of materials and to achieve and maintain a 50 percent recycling goal.

(3) Recyclables Are Solid Waste. Recyclable material is considered to be solid waste in the city for the purposes of this chapter. It shall be unlawful for any person other than the solid waste utility, or permitted agency, to engage in the business or activity of removing, collecting, salvaging, or destroying any recyclable material, as defined elsewhere in this chapter, that has been set out for collection by the solid waste utility or has been deposited into a permitted recycling drop-off container or center, either private or public.

(4) Diversion of Recyclables. No person may divert to personal use any recyclable material placed in a container as part of a recycling program without the consent of the generator of such recyclable material or the solid waste utility, and no person may divert to commercial use any recyclable material placed in a container as part of a recycling program without the consent of the person owning or operating such container.

(5) Ownership. Recyclable material becomes the property of the city at the moment the material is set out at the curb for collection by the solid waste utility and deposited into solid waste recycle vehicles, or at the moment it is deposited into solid waste utility-owned recycling containers.

(6) Types of Recyclable Materials.

(a) The following materials can be recycled through the city of Oak Harbor curbside recycling program. All material shall be placed inside the recycle container:

- (i) Aluminum beverage and food cans;
- (ii) Tin food and beverage cans;
- (iii) No. 1 PETE plastic food and beverage containers;
- (iv) No. 2 natural plastic bottles and jugs;
- (v) Cardboard;
- (vi) Newspaper;
- (vii) Paper;
- (viii) Noncontaminated pizza boxes.

(b) Exceptions. Continue to place these items next to bin:

- (i) Motor oil;
- (ii) Car batteries;
- (iii) Small amounts of scrap metal.

c) The following materials do not go in the recycling cart:

- (i) No food or other organic waste;
- (ii) No foam, packing peanuts;
- (iii) No glass;
- (iv) No food-contaminated items. This includes food-contaminated cardboard, paper or boxes (such as pizza boxes), aluminum foil, paper plates, paper towels, TV dinner trays, or used tissues.
- (v) No soiled or wet newspaper, rubber bands or string;
- (vi) No scrap metal;
- (vii) Household hazardous waste;
- (viii) No plastic bags, wide-mouth plastic tubs (such as margarine, yogurt or cottage cheese), plastic trays, plastic toys, automotive product containers, poison or pesticide bottles. No plastic lids;

(ix) No filled or partially filled containers containing household hazardous wastes, such as motor oil, paint, poison, cleaning fluids, insecticides, solvents, acids, gasoline, pool chemicals, highly flammable liquids, radioactive materials, or toxic chemicals. Discard empty household hazardous waste containers in your regular trash;

(x) Do not place trash, greenery, lawn and garden waste or hazardous materials in your recycling cart.

(7) Unlawful to Recycle Under Certain Conditions. It shall be unlawful for any person to place any material in or around a recycling container other than the recycling material intended for that container. A violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor.

(8) Regulations Authorized. The director is authorized and directed to establish and promulgate reasonable regulations including, but not limited to, regulations governing the permitting of recycling activities and the establishment of standards and conditions for recycling containers and centers. The solid waste utility shall designate the manner, day, location, and time for the collection of recyclable material and yard and garden waste.

(9) Other Recycling Operations Allowed. Nothing in this chapter shall abridge the right of any person to give or sell their recyclable material and/or yard and garden waste to any recycling and composting program lawfully operated for profit, nonprofit or charitable purposes.

(10) Permit Required. It is unlawful to collect, haul, or convey recyclables or yard and garden waste from any premises in the city, other than from one's own premises or place of business, without a valid permit or in accordance with OHMC 15.04.130. A violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor.

(11) Separation of Recycling and Other Solid Waste. It shall be the responsibility of the customer to separate and keep separated from other solid waste any yard and garden waste placed at the curb for pick-up by the solid waste utility. The solid waste utility shall not be held responsible for failure to collect the yard and garden waste if there is a violation of any part of this chapter or if circumstances are beyond the control of the solid waste utility.

(12) Location for Recycling Material. All new multifamily residences and new commercial developments shall provide adequate and conveniently located space to store and dispose of recyclable materials and solid waste. These spaces must be in compliance with the building code as adopted by the city of Oak Harbor and any applicable zoning codes. (Ord. 1442 § 22, 2005; Ord. 1269 § 21, 2001).

15.04.240 Enforcement.

Officers or employees of the solid waste utility designated by the director are authorized to enforce the provisions. (Ord. 1442 § 23, 2005; Ord. 1269 § 22, 2001).

15.04.250 Violations – Penalties.

Any person, firm, or corporation willfully violating any of the following provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in any sum not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment in the city of Oak Harbor Jail for a period not exceeding 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day's violation of the provisions of this chapter may be deemed a separate offense:

(1) For Failure to Pay a Fine. Failure to pay a fine imposed by this chapter, after the period for appeal has elapsed; and

(2) Misdemeanors Under This Chapter. Any other violation specified in this chapter as a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000 or 90 days in jail or both such fine and jail time. Each day of violation is a separate offense. (Ord. 1442 § 24, 2005; Ord. 1269 § 23, 2001).

15.04.260 Violations – Civil penalties.

For any mandated obligation or responsibility imposed by this chapter, other than those set forth in OHMC 15.04.120, the city may impose civil penalties. Civil penalties shall be in an amount not to exceed \$500.00

for each violation and \$500.00 for each day during which the violation continues. Such penalties shall be assessed and enforced as hereinafter described.

(1) Amounts for Offenses – Amount of Civil Penalty. The amount of civil penalty shall be as follows:

- (a) First violation: \$100.00;
- (b) Second violation: \$200.00;
- (c) Third violation: \$300.00;
- (d) Additional violations in excess of three: \$500.00.

(2) Notice of Violation. Upon the director's determination that a chargeable violation has occurred, he/she is authorized to issue and serve upon the person a notice of violation(s), which notice shall describe the time, date, place, and circumstances of each violation charged, the amount of penalty for each violation, and corrective measures which the person is required to undertake.

(3) Payment. Person(s) shall pay the penalty and take the corrective action described in the notice of violation, or shall make arrangements to pay and take corrective actions, which arrangements and plan of corrective actions shall be approved by the director. Payment shall be made, or a plan for payment and corrective action satisfactory to the director shall be made and completed not later than 30 days after service upon the person of the notice of violation.

(4) Appeal. A person may, in the alternative, within 30 days of service of a notice of violation, file a notice of appeal with the city of Oak Harbor hearing examiner, appointed by the mayor, which notice of appeal shall stay all further action on the notice of violation and accumulation of interest upon penalties therein pending final decision by the hearing examiner on the appeal; provided, however, that nothing herein shall be taken to limit the authority of the director to take such action or to make such directives as are reasonable in the circumstances to stop or prevent an ongoing or threatened violation.

(5) Revocation of Service. In the event a person shall fail to make arrangements for corrective actions or to pay penalties, as required herein, and shall not have appealed as herein provided within the time allowed, then the director shall order such person's service immediately suspended and take such action as is necessary to ensure that the person complies with the provisions of this section including, but not limited to, denying access of the person to the refuse facilities. All such measures shall remain in effect until the violator has complied with the provisions of this section.

(6) Hearing Examiner's Authority. Upon an appeal brought to the hearing examiner by a notice of appeal of a person charged with a violation, the examiner shall set the matter for hearing and shall determine whether the violation has occurred. The examiner shall conduct a hearing of the civil violation pursuant to the rules of procedure of the examiner. The person to whom the notice of civil violation was directed shall have the right to file a written answer to the charge and have the right to appear at the hearing represented by legal counsel, and may participate as a party. The director may appear in proceedings under this chapter, and may, but need not, be represented by the hearing examiner. Each party may call and cross-examine witnesses and be fully heard. The city shall have the burden of proof to demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that a violation has occurred and that the required corrective action is reasonable. The determination of the director as to the need for the required corrective action shall be accorded substantial weight by the hearing examiner in determining the reasonableness of the required corrective action. The hearing examiner may call witnesses on the examiner's own motion, and compel the production of books, records, papers, and such other evidence needed by the parties. To that end, the hearing examiner may issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum at the request of any party. All testimony shall be given under oath administered by the hearing examiner.

(a) Findings and Conclusions. The hearing examiner shall make and fully record in the hearing examiner's permanent records, findings of fact, conclusions of law, and an order of disposition. The hearing examiner shall determine whether the city has established that a violation has occurred and whether the required corrective action is reasonable. The hearing examiner order shall affirm, vacate, or modify the city's decisions regarding the alleged violation and/or the required corrective action, with or without written conditions. The hearing examiner shall issue an order to the person responsible for the notice of civil violation which contains the following information:

- (i) The decision regarding the alleged violation including findings of fact and conclusions of law based thereon in support of the decision;
- (ii) The required corrective action;
- (iii) The date and time by which the corrective action must be completed; and
- (iv) The monetary penalties assessed.

(b) Assessment of Monetary Penalties. Monetary penalties assessed by the director shall be in accordance with the provisions of this section. In accordance with state and federal law, civil penalties shall be restitutionary in nature.

In reviewing the monetary penalty assessment of the director, the hearing examiner shall consider the following factors:

- (i) Whether the person against whom the notice of civil violation was issued responded to staff attempts to contact that person, and whether the person against whom the notice of civil violation was issued cooperated with efforts to correct the violation;
- (ii) Whether the person against whom the notice of civil violation was issued failed to appear at the hearing;
- (iii) Whether the violation was a repeat violation;
- (iv) Whether the person against whom the notice of civil violation was issued showed due diligence and/or substantial progress in correcting the violation;
- (v) Whether a genuine code interpretation issue exists; and
- (vi) Any other relevant factors.

(c) Notice of Decision. The hearing examiner shall mail a copy of the decision to the appellant and to the director within 10 days of the hearing examiner's decision.

(d) Failure to Appear. Failure to appear on the part of the person to whom the notice of civil violation was issued constitutes an admission to the violations alleged. If the person to whom the notice of civil violation was issued fails to appear at the scheduled hearing, the hearing examiner will enter an order finding that the violation occurred, and assessing the appropriate monetary penalty. The city will carry out the hearing examiner's order, and recover all related expenses. Failure of a person to comply with the hearing examiner's decision, or make arrangements for compliance satisfactory to the director, within 15 days of the date of the hearing examiner's decision shall result in termination of violator's permit, and the director shall thereupon order physical termination of service forthwith, which service shall not be resumed until the hearing examiner order has been complied with.

(e) Appeal to Municipal Court. If the hearing examiner orders any person to pay a monetary penalty, that person may appeal, in the form of a trial de novo, to the Oak Harbor municipal court.

(i) The Oak Harbor municipal court shall hear the case according to the Civil Rules for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, and applicable local rules of the court.

(ii) Appeal shall be taken by filing in the Oak Harbor municipal court a notice of appeal within 14 days of the hearing examiner's order. The person filing the appeal shall also, within the same 14 days, serve a copy of the notice of appeal on the hearing examiner, the director, and shall file an acknowledgment or affidavit of service in the Oak Harbor municipal court.

(Ord. 1442 § 25, 2005; Ord. 1269 § 24, 2001).

Chapter 3 Legal and Policy Framework

A portion of the 75,000 shipping containers arriving in US ports every day.



Detail.



Click on thumbnail to view larger image.
Click on larger image to close.

CHRIS JORDAN

Running the Numbers

An American Self-Portrait

Shipping Containers, 2007

60"x100"

This chapter describes the legal and policy framework within which Waste ReSources functions. This includes several federal and State laws, and City ordinances and policies related to solid waste handling and disposition, planning, collection and transportation, and a new State electronics recycling law. Several challenges and opportunities arising from the legal framework are highlighted.

SOLID WASTE HANDLING AND DISPOSITION

The two primary laws governing solid waste handling and disposition are the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and Washington's Solid Waste Management Act. The State solid waste handling standards are administered locally by the Thurston County Board of Health.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

The RCRA is the basic federal law governing solid waste management, including hazardous and non-hazardous waste. Enacted in 1976 and amended in 1984, it establishes a regulatory structure for managing solid and hazardous wastes. This includes "cradle-to-grave" requirements for hazardous waste, from the point of generation to disposal, and less restrictive requirements for non-hazardous solid waste.

Subtitle C of the Act describes how to determine if a waste is hazardous, and specifies handling and disposal requirements for designated hazardous wastes. Household hazardous wastes (HHW) and small quantity generator wastes (SQGW) are not designated as hazardous wastes under RCRA.

Subtitle D of the Act addresses non-hazardous solid waste management. Under RCRA, state and local governments are identified as the primary planning, regulating and implementing entities for the management of non-hazardous solid waste. Subtitle D establishes minimum national criteria for all municipal solid waste landfills, including location restrictions; and requirements for operating and design, groundwater monitoring and corrective action, and closure and post-closure care.

State Solid Waste Management Act

Washington's primary solid waste management law is the Solid Waste Management Act (Chapter 70.95 RCW). In part, this law requires the Department of Ecology (Ecology) to adopt rules establishing minimum functional standards for solid waste handling. These minimum functional standards must at least meet RCRA national requirements.

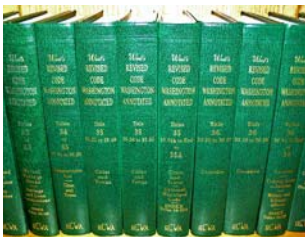
In 1985, Ecology adopted Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling (Chapter 173-304 WAC) to regulate solid waste disposal and recycling. In response to new federal requirements enacted into law in 1991, mixed municipal solid waste landfill requirements have been rewritten under a separate rule, Chapter 173-351 WAC.

In addition, a new solid waste management rule, Solid Waste Handling Standards (Chapter 173-350 WAC), went into effect on February 10, 2003. This rule establishes standards for solid waste handling facilities other than municipal solid waste landfills; these include recycling and composting facilities, transfer stations and materials recycling facilities (MRFs).

Rules for hazardous (dangerous) wastes are covered in Chapter 173-303 WAC.

Thurston County Board of Health Rules

Responsibility for enforcing the State's Minimum Functional Standards (Chapter 173-304 WAC) has been further delegated to local health departments. Thurston County's solid waste handling requirements are included in Article V – Rules and Regulations of the Thurston County Board of Health. The purpose of these regulations is to set standards for solid waste handling in Thurston County and to implement the County's comprehensive solid waste management plan. The Solid Waste Program of the Thurston County Public Health and Social Services Department implements the regulations.



State law governs solid waste planning, handling and disposal.

SOLID WASTE PLANNING

The Solid Waste Management Act also establishes the roles of local governments and the State in solid waste planning and management (70.95.020 RCW). The purpose of this part of the Act is "to establish a comprehensive statewide program for solid waste handling, and solid waste recovery and/or recycling which will prevent land, air, and water pollution and conserve the natural, economic, and energy resources of this state."

Each county is required to prepare a coordinated, comprehensive solid waste management plan looking ahead 20 years. Plans must include these elements:

- Inventory of current facilities and future facility needs.
- Program for developing needed facilities.
- Inventory and description of existing collection and operations systems, and needs for the future.
- Comprehensive waste reduction and recycling program.
- Cost assessment.

The Act also establishes waste management priorities, and requires that comprehensive plans provide programs to address the priorities (RCW 70.95.010 (8)). They are, in order of priority:

1. Waste reduction.
2. Recycling with source separation of recyclable materials as the preferred method.
3. Energy recovery, landfill and incineration of separated wastes.
4. Energy recovery, landfill and incineration of mixed municipal solid wastes.

Cities like Olympia have several options. They may choose to:

- Prepare a separate comprehensive plan and manage their solid waste separately from the county.
- Enter into an agreement with the county and participate in a joint city-county plan.
- Authorize the county to prepare a plan for the city's solid waste.

Olympia has chosen the second option, and is working with Thurston County to prepare a revision to the current comprehensive plan that meets the requirements of RCW 70.95. The City is represented on the County's Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC), which includes an elected official from each jurisdiction, citizens, and waste and recycling industry representatives. Through the SWAC, Olympia is working to ensure that the Thurston County plan offers services and infrastructure that help optimize the City's Zero Waste goals.

The City has developed this Zero Waste Plan in order to provide a clear direction for its waste reduction, recycling and waste management policy and services. This Plan incorporates the County's plan, which meets State requirements for a coordinated, comprehensive plan, as a minimum standard. Because the City operates collection services directly, it has chosen to go further in some areas than the countywide plan.

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION

State law gives cities and towns the sole authority to provide solid waste collection service (RCW 35.21.120). Service may be offered directly by the city or by contract with private companies. This authority extends to all residential solid waste, including garbage, recyclables and organic materials, and to commercial garbage. However, it excludes authority over source-separated recyclables from commercial establishments.

Rules governing transportation of solid waste in Washington are addressed in Chapter 81.77 RCW. Entities collecting and hauling solid waste are required to obtain a certificate of convenience or necessity from the Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC). However, the rules do not apply in two cases:

1. Operation of any solid waste collection company under a contract of solid waste disposal with any city or town, nor to any city or town which itself undertakes the disposal of solid waste.” (RCW 81.77.020)
2. Collection and transportation of recyclables from industries and commercial establishments to processors. (RCW 81.77.010 (9))

In other words, RCW 81.77 does not currently apply to any part of Olympia’s solid waste collection system. The collection of commercial recyclables, provided by private companies, is exempt under (2) above, and the other services are provided by the City and are exempt under (1). (See [Chapter 4](#) for details about services provided by the City, County and private companies.)



A new e-waste law requires manufacturers to pay for recycling of electronic products.

SPECIAL SOLID WASTE LAWS

The Washington State Electronics Recycling Act was enacted in 2005. It establishes a system for recycling computer monitors, computers and TVs. By January 2009, manufacturers must establish and finance convenient collection and recycling programs in urban and rural areas in each county in Washington. The recycling system must be available to all households, charities, small businesses, small governments and schools. The City may potentially have a role in implementing this system.

OLYMPIA LAWS AND POLICIES

The City of Olympia’s solid waste laws and policies are set forth in the Olympia Municipal Code (OMC) and in Comprehensive Plan policies.

Municipal Code

Garbage collection and disposal is mandatory within the City of Olympia. Olympia Municipal Code Title 13, Chapter 12 (OMC 13.12) provides that the collection, removal and disposal of garbage and refuse within the City is universal and compulsory, and may be performed by the Public Works Department or other agency designated by the City. Regulations in the OMC 13.12 include disposal requirements, collection frequency, container specifications, rates and recycling incentives.

Waste Management Policy

Olympia's *Comprehensive Plan* (1994) states that: "Olympia no longer simply collects trash from households and businesses and hauls it to the landfill for disposal. Rather, Olympia manages waste as a resource; a resource that creates jobs, diversifies the local economy, protects the environment, and creates a sustainable future for our citizens." The *Comprehensive Plan* established three goals for solid waste management:

- **PF 17:** To manage waste to realize its full potential for environmental, economic, and social benefits.
- **PF 18:** To manage waste in a responsible and cost effective manner.
- **PF 19:** To minimize the environmental impacts of solid waste management.

After adoption of *Toward Zero Waste: Olympia's Waste ReSources Plan*, the *Comprehensive Plan* will be amended to reflect the new or revised goals and policies.

Policies established for waste management within City government are discussed in [Chapter 5](#).

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Current laws and policies provide both challenges and opportunities for Olympia in moving toward Zero Waste.

New Product Stewardship Legislation

The e-waste bill passed by the State legislature in 2006 represents an opportunity to coordinate with manufacturers to ensure that Olympia develops a satisfactory take-back network. It is also a model for developing future product stewardship programs for other products.

City Authority for Waste Management

The City has considerable leeway for implementing its mandate to manage solid waste. While State law prohibits the City from offering exclusive collection service for commercial recycling, there are many opportunities to influence participation. For example, Olympia could follow Seattle and Portland's lead and require a certain degree of recycling or the recycling of certain materials.

Private Sector Challenges and Opportunities

Most traditional waste haulers see garbage as "their business," while diversion is not. If recycling is required in some fashion, they would need to think about their businesses differently.

CITY OF PORT ANGELES

RESIDENTIAL GARBAGE, RECYCLING & YARD WASTE SERVICES

Updated: January 1, 2010



Let's work together to reduce waste, reuse as much as possible, and recycle what is left.

GARBAGE SERVICE

Residents may choose either Weekly or Every-Other-Week garbage service. Your service will remain on the Weekly schedule, unless you sign up for the Every-Other-Week option. A calendar is available on the city website or at City Hall.

Rates: **Weekly Garbage Collection** with 90-gallon container for \$27.20 per month.
 Every-Other-Week Garbage Collection with 90-gallon container for \$19.75 per month.

Materials Accepted: General household waste.

NOTE: Cold ashes, cat box filler and animal waste must be bagged and tied.

Materials NOT Accepted: Rock, concrete, liquids, yard waste, hazardous waste. (Hazardous waste accepted at the Moderate Risk Waste Facility at the Regional Transfer Station)

A container with materials not acceptable will **not** be emptied.

Any garbage located outside the container will not be collected. Your container lid must close completely or the container may be considered as overloaded and additional charges may apply. Additional charges may also occur for repeatedly overloaded containers.

A fee of \$30.00 is charged each time your level of service changes. A \$15.00 fee is charged for return pick-ups.

RECYCLING SERVICE

The City of Port Angeles encourages all residents to reduce their garbage and recycle. A 96-gallon cart is emptied every-other-week. Keep your cart on your property. Alley residents: please place your cart on your side of the alley for collection. Lid must be closed.

Rates: No additional charge.

Recyclables are mixed together in the one cart.

Glass bottles are not collected with mixed recyclables. Residents may choose to self-haul glass (bottles and jars only) to drop-off locations within the City or to the Regional Transfer Station or Blue Mountain Transfer Station.

Glass drop-off sites: Swain's, Albertson's, Port Angeles Plaza East and the Port Angeles Regional Transfer Station.

(Continued next page)

Recycling Service (continued)

Materials Accepted: Aluminum cans, tin /steel cans, phone books, plastic bottles or jugs, catalogs, newspaper, corrugated cardboard, junk mail, magazines, paper bags, chipboard (cereal boxes).

Materials NOT Accepted: General household waste, glass, ceramic dishes, plastic bags, aerosol spray cans, metal/plastic hangers, Styrofoam, plastic toys, aluminum foil, paper drink cartons, plastic cups, juice boxes, hazardous materials containers (motor oil, antifreeze).

If a recycling cart contains unacceptable materials, the customer will be notified. The lid must be closed. The customer will have the option of cleaning the cart or will be charged \$15.00 for the cart to be emptied as garbage by the City. Materials outside the cart will not be collected. If your cart is not set out for two consecutive months, your cart may be removed. A \$15.00 fee is charged for return pick-ups. Only one recycle cart per customer.

YARD WASTE SERVICE

Yard waste is collected in a 96 gallon cart on alternate weeks from recycling. For three months, December through February, yard waste collection is reduced to once per month. Keep your cart on your property. Alley residents: please place your cart on your side of the alley for collection. Lids must be closed.

Rates: \$7.40 per month and each additional cart is an extra \$7.40 each per month

Materials Accepted: Leaves, grass clippings, plant trimmings, weeds, branches (maximum of 4 feet in length and 4 inches in diameter.)

Materials NOT Accepted: General household waste, rock, concrete, plastic bags, sod, dirt.

If a yard waste cart contains unacceptable materials, the customer will be notified. The lid must be closed. The customer will have the option of cleaning the cart or will be charged \$15.00 for the cart to be emptied as garbage by the City. Materials outside the cart will not be collected, with the exception of Christmas trees cut to a maximum of four-foot lengths. A fee of \$30 is charged each time you start your service after stopping it. This penalty fee does not apply to re-starting any additional yard waste containers as long as the containers were previously used for at least 120 days. A \$15.00 fee is charged for return pick-ups.

Consider backyard composting and using a mulching mower to reduce your yard waste. You can self-haul to the composting facility at the transfer station site. The minimum fee is \$5.00 for up to 220 pounds. Additional weight is charged at \$44.10 per ton.

This general information is being provided to you courtesy of the Solid Waste Division.
If you have questions, please contact:

Helen Freilich
Recycling & Yard Waste
Email: recycling@cityofpa.us
Phone: 360-417-4874

Jason Paynter
Solid Waste Collections Supervisor
Email: garbagecollections@cityofpa.us
Phone: 360-417-4876

City of Port Angeles
Website: www.cityofpa.us/pwSolidW.htm

WASTEWATER UTILITY



The city's wastewater utility collects and transmits Renton's wastewater to the King County Wastewater Treatment Plant for disposal.

2011 Monthly Wastewater Utility Rates

	<u>Renton</u>	<u>King County</u>
Single-Family	\$23.88	\$37.26
Other Users:		
Base Charge	\$3.61	N/A
Per 100 cf	\$2.70	N/A
Per 750 cf	N/A	\$37.26
Minimum charge	\$23.88	\$37.26

Outside City Limits - Rates for customers outside city limits are 1.5 times the above, for the Renton portion of the rate only.

Wastewater Utility Services:

- Operates and maintains a sanitary sewer system consisting of approximately 215 miles of gravity sewer, and 24 sewage lift stations and force mains.
- Provides routine inspection, cleaning, and maintenance to ensure that the system operates properly.
- Designs, permits, and builds new public sanitary sewer system infrastructure.
- Reviews new projects for compliance with city codes.
- Assures compliance with state and federal regulations relating to the operation of a sanitary sewer system.
- Participates in regional wastewater coordination and management forums.

Wastewater is sent to King County's South Plant where it is treated and discharged to Puget Sound. For more information regarding treatment, call **King County at 206-684-1280**.

For questions on the Capacity Charge, call **King County at 206-296-1450**.

SURFACE WATER UTILITY



The city's surface water utility manages the quantity and quality of the city's storm and surface water runoff to protect people, property and environmental resources.

2011 Monthly Surface Water Utility Rates

Single-Family		\$ 10.37
Commercial Minimums:	.5 Acre or less	>.5 Acre or more
Low Intensity.....	\$25.68	\$51.37/AC
Medium Intensity.....	\$37.14	\$74.26/AC
High Intensity.....	\$47.89	\$95.77/AC

Surface Water Utility Services:

- Maintains and operates approximately 274 miles of storm pipe, associated catch basins and other public storm systems within the city.
- Maintains and operates 100 flow control and water quality treatment facilities.
- Provides emergency response during storm events.
- Plans, designs, permits, builds and inspects new public storm system infrastructure.
- Reviews new projects for compliance with city codes.
- Responds to drainage complaints and utility billing concerns.
- Creates and maintains utility billing accounts.
- Assures compliance with state and federal regulations relating to surface water runoff and water quality.
- Participates in the development of city standards relating to surface water management, flood hazard reduction, and critical area resource protection.
- Participates in regional surface water management coordination regarding flood hazard reduction compliance with federal Clean Water and Endangered Species Acts and watershed management.

WATER UTILITY



The city's water utility provides a clean, safe and reliable water supply and distribution system.

2011 Monthly Water Utility Rates

Size of Service	Basic Charge	Charge for Irrigation	Fire Meter
3/4"	\$13.76	\$8.28	
1"	\$28.50	\$14.79	\$4.91
1-1/2"	\$52.65	\$25.25	\$5.48
2"	\$82.51	\$38.67	\$7.04
3"	\$169.53	\$81.84	\$18.60
4"	\$258.70	\$121.71	\$22.89
6"	\$504.52	\$230.51	\$32.89
8"	\$987.59	\$504.44	\$44.29
10"	\$1,472.07	\$648.65	\$57.15
12"	\$2,142.35	\$936.66	

Commodity Rates (100 cf = 748 gallons)

Single-Family:	
Less than 500 cf/month	\$1.98/100 cf
500-1,000 cf/month	\$2.67/100 cf
Over 1000 cf/month	\$3.36/100 cf
Multi-family	\$2.57/100 cf
Non-residential	\$2.73/100 cf
Private irrigation	\$4.37/100 cf
City irrigation	\$3.07/100 cf

Outside City Limits - Rates for customers outside City limits are 1.5 times the above.

Water Utility Services:

- Operates and maintains the water system that provides a reliable, high quality water supply to over 64,000 residents. The water system consists of eight wells, one spring, 305 miles of water mains, 18 pumping stations, ten reservoirs and elevated tanks, two treatment facilities and 17,295 metered connections.
- Designs, constructs and inspects new infrastructure.
- Reviews projects for compliance with city codes.
- Assures compliance with state and federal regulations.
- Implements aquifer protection, water conservation and cross-connection control program.

City of Renton

UTILITY RATE INFORMATION

January 2011

Water

Wastewater

Surface Water

Solid Waste



Renton City Hall
Utility Billing Customer Service
1055 S. Grady Way, 1st Floor
Renton • WA • 98057
425-430-6852
Office hours: Monday - Friday
8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
rentonwa.gov



SOLID WASTE UTILITY



The City of Renton provides a responsible comprehensive solid waste management program.

2011 Solid Waste Utility Rates

Residential Services:(per month)

Mini Cart (20 Gal.)	\$ 11.65
35 Gallon Contractor Cart.....	\$ 19.15
45 Gallon Contractor Cart.....	\$ 24.14
64 Gallon Contractor Cart.....	\$ 33.61
96 Gallon Contractor Cart.....	\$ 49.61

Extra Garbage, up to 15 gallons per unit/per pickup	3.56
Extra Yard Waste cart rental	\$ 1.98
Return Trip charge per pickup	\$ 5.17

Residential service includes every other week garbage & recycling, and weekly yard waste & food scraps collection.

Multi-Family Cart Service Level:(per month)

One 20 Gallon Mini Cart	\$ 20.80
One 35 Gallon Garbage Cart.....	\$ 27.04
One 64 Gallon Contractor Cart	\$ 40.04
One 96 Gallon Contractor Cart	\$ 53.04
Extra cans or units (per pickup).....	\$ 5.87

Commercial Services:(per month)

One 20 Gallon Mini Cart	\$ 32.85
One 35 Gallon Garbage Cart.....	\$ 36.52
One 64 Gallon Contractor Cart	\$ 46.93
One 96 Gallon Contractor Cart	\$ 57.64
Extra cans or units (per pickup).....	\$ 5.64

Containers:(per month)

1 Cubic Yard, 1 pickup/week.....	\$ 98.57
1 Cubic Yard, 2 pickups/week.....	\$185.12
1 Cubic Yard, 3 pickups/week.....	\$271.68
1 Cubic Yard, 4 pickups/week.....	\$358.23
1 Cubic Yard, 5 pickups/week.....	\$444.78
1.5 Cubic Yard, 1 pickup/week.....	\$135.12
1.5 Cubic Yard, 2 pickups/week.....	\$258.23
1.5 Cubic Yard, 3 pickups/week.....	\$381.34
1.5 Cubic Yard, 4 pickups/week.....	\$504.45
1.5 Cubic Yard, 5 pickups/week.....	\$627.55
2 Cubic Yard, 1 pickup/week.....	\$170.35
2 Cubic Yard, 2 pickups/week.....	\$328.68
2 Cubic Yard, 3 pickups/week.....	\$487.01
2 Cubic Yard, 4 pickups/week.....	\$645.34
2 Cubic Yard, 5 pickups/week.....	\$803.67

Commercial Services: (continued, per month)

3 Cubic Yard, 1 pickup/week.....	\$242.38
3 Cubic Yard, 2 pickups/week.....	\$472.75
3 Cubic Yard, 3 pickups/week.....	\$703.12
3 Cubic Yard, 4 pickups/week.....	\$933.49
3 Cubic Yard, 5 pickups/week	\$1,163.86
4 Cubic Yard, 1 pickup/week.....	\$314.29
4 Cubic Yard, 2 pickups/week	\$616.57
4 Cubic Yard, 3 pickups/week	\$918.86
4 Cubic Yard, 4 pickups/week	\$1,221.13
4 Cubic Yard, 5 pickups, week	\$1,523.41
6 Cubic Yard, 1 pickup/week.....	\$456.00
6 Cubic Yard, 2 pickups/week	\$899.99
6 Cubic Yard, 3 pickups/week	\$1,343.98
6 Cubic Yard, 4 pickups/week	\$1,787.97
6 Cubic Yard, 5 pickups/week	\$2,231.96
8 Cubic Yard, 1 pickup/week.....	\$596.87
8 Cubic Yard, 2 pickups/week	\$1,181.73
8 Cubic Yard, 3 pickups/week	\$1,766.58
8 Cubic Yard, 4 pickups/week	\$2,351.44
8 Cubic Yard, 5 pickups/week	\$2,936.30
Extra loose cubic yard, per pickup.....	\$19.97
1 Cubic Yard Compactor	\$235.09
1.5 Cubic Yard Compactor.....	\$339.73
2 Cubic Yard Compactor.....	\$436.62
3 Cubic Yard Compactor.....	\$643.03
4 Cubic Yard Compactor.....	\$849.71
6 Cubic Yard Compactor.....	\$1,262.47

Commercial Roll Off Rates.....(per pickup)

10 Yard Containers.....	\$182.97
15 Yard Containers.....	\$196.39
20 Yard Containers.....	\$201.78
30 Yard Containers.....	\$218.76
40 Yard Containers.....	\$234.13
10 Yard Compactor	\$208.23
20 Yard Compactor	\$225.00
30 Yard Compactor	\$241.82
40 Yard Compactor	\$256.86

Container Rental Rates.....(per month)

10 Yard Container	\$41.75
15 Yard Container	\$59.59
20 Yard Container	\$77.41
30 Yard Container	\$95.26
40 Yard Container	\$117.39

Rates do not include dump fees for containers or compactors 10 yards or larger.
In addition to the Base Charge per pick up and the monthly rental fee, the customer must pay weight based disposal fees plus applicable tax.

General Solid Waste Service Information:

- For residential service changes, you MUST notify Waste Management at 1-800-592-9995.
- For missed pickups, delivery of containers and questions regarding extra garbage charges, call Waste Management at 1-800-592-9995.
- For commercial service changes, please contact Waste Management at 1-800-592-9995.
- For additional information regarding solid waste collection schedules, available cart sizes and recycling, please visit Waste Management’s website at www.wmnorthwest.com.
- Residential service: place all containers at the curb by 7 a.m.
- Please remove all collection containers from the curbside and return them to their proper storage area on your property within 24 hours of collection.
- The 96-gallon yard waste cart has a weight limit of 200 pounds. No sod or rocks will be accepted.
- The city provides one recycling cart and one yard waste cart to each household. Garbage carts are based on subscription. All carts remain the property of the City of Renton.
- Customer will be charged for service requested even if fewer units are serviced on a particular trip.
- Keep items not intended for collection separate from garbage and recycling containers.
- No credit will be given for a skip in scheduled service due to weather or road conditions. Collection missed will be taken on the following Saturday.
- Pickup days are Monday through Friday including all holidays except Thanksgiving, Christmas Day, and New Year’s Day. If your pickup day falls on or after any of the above holidays, collection will be one day late that week.
- Recycling and yard waste service is available for multi-family residences.
- For recycling program information, call 425-430-7396 or 425-430-7397.

Solid Waste Utility Services:

- Manages the commercial and residential garbage and recycling contract to provide efficient and affordable waste collection and disposal.
- Provides Resource Conservation Education that heightens awareness of connections between personal choices and the impact to human health and our environment.
- Education emphasis areas include:
Waste Reduction & Recycling; Backyard Composting & Natural Yard Care Strategies; Household Hazardous Waste Disposal and Reduction Strategies.
- Education efforts target residents, businesses, and school-age children.

Did you know...?

- The city offers reduced rates for low-income senior citizens (61 and over) and low-income disabled citizens.
- Direct debit applications and on-line payment services are available on the city’s website, rentonwa.gov.
- Phone payment is available by calling 1-800-430-1669.
- Our office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. We are located on the first floor of City Hall. Phone: 425-430-6852.
- A 24-hour utility bill payment drop box is available at the southwest corner of the City Hall upper parking lot.



Printed on recycled paper, 30% post-consumer waste

RESOLUTION NO. 325

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF RIDGEFIELD, WASHINGTON AMENDING AND SUPERSEDING RESOLUTION NO. 299 AND RESOLUTION NO. 313 (MASTER FEE SCHEDULE)

WHEREAS, it is the general policy of the City to establish fees that are reflective of the cost of services provided by the City; and

WHEREAS, the Ridgefield City Council wants City fees for services to provide adequate cost recovery relative to the cost of providing these services by establishing classes of fees that are to be paid at time service initiation and fees that are to be billed as costs are incurred; and,

WHEREAS, the Ridgefield City Council approved Resolution No. 299 on August 2, 2005 establishing a Master Fee Schedule to provide cost recovery for the provision of different municipal services; and,

WHEREAS, the Ridgefield City Council approved Resolution No. 313 on April 13, 2006 to reduce uncertainty and vagueness and to be consistent with the City Manager's rate established in Resolution No. 289 and to accommodate requests for expedited plan review and inspection services, and

WHEREAS, the Ridgefield City Council desires to have annual adjustments made to the Master Fee Schedule to insure that fees for services reflect on-going increases in the City's costs of providing these services;

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Ridgefield, Washington, as follows:

Section 1. Public Interest. The City Council for the City of Ridgefield, Washington finds that it is in the public interest to amend and supersede the previously approved Master Fee Schedule to address issues of cost recovery for withdrawn applications and the processing of school impact fees.

Section 2. Supersede of Previous Resolutions. This Resolution inclusive of Exhibit "A" attached hereto shall supersede in its entirety Resolution No. 299 and Resolution No. 313 previously passed by the Ridgefield City Council.

Section 3. Annual Adjustments. The Ridgefield City Council may at its discretion consider annual adjustments to all or portions of the fees established in Schedules A-G to insure that the is adequately covering the City's costs in providing services. The City Council may its discretion consider changes in fee amounts or

adjustments intended to reflect the current rate of inflation or the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), whichever is greater.

Section 4. Effective Date. This Resolution shall be in full force and effect on September 15, 2006.

ADOPTED AT A REGULAR SESSION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RIDGEFIELD, WASHINGTON THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2006.

THE CITY OF RIDGEFIELD

Gladys Doriot, Mayor

Attest:

Kay Kammer, City Clerk

University Place Refuse Service, Inc.

Tariff Worksheet - effective 3-1-11

Final
Base Rates
3/1/2011

EXHIBIT A - Rates

11/25/2010

Miscellaneous Service

Item	Rate Ceiling Schedule	Garbage ave. Lbs. Per Mo.	Rate Qualifier	
Late Charge on delinquent balances				
Rate	1	N.A.	Per Month	1.50%
Minimum	1	N.A.	Per Month	\$ 1.58
Restart Fee (after stoppage due to delinquency)	1	N.A.	Each time	\$ 16.95
Can over size/weight	1	N.A.	Each time	\$ 9.94
Overtime Charges				
Per Hour	1	N.A.	Per Hour	\$ 39.33
Minimum	1	N.A.	Minimum	\$ 39.33
Assessed in addition to regular charges shown when customer requests service during Overtime and Holiday periods.				

Return Trip Charges

Residential 32 Gal or Less	1	N.A.	Each Time	\$ 12.86
Recycling, Yard Waste, or Garbage Toler (all sizes)	1	N.A.	Each Time	\$ 18.02
Drop Box	2	N.A.	Each Time	\$ 36.41
Container	2	N.A.	Each Time	\$ 36.72

Gate charge

Per Occurrence	2	N.A.	Each Time	\$ 5.96
Monthly Minimum	2	N.A.	Minimum	\$ 25.83

Unlocking Charge

Per Occurrence	2	N.A.	Each Time	\$ 2.98
Monthly Minimum	2	N.A.	Minimum	\$ 12.89

Disposal Fees

Land Recovery - MSW (per ton)	4	N.A.	Per Ton	\$ 134.86
Demolition (per ton)	4	N.A.	Per Ton	\$ 134.86
Car Tires (each)	4	N.A.	Each	\$ 9.27
Truck Tires (each)	4	N.A.	Each	\$ 15.46
Appliances (each)	4	N.A.	Each	\$ 46.36
Ash (per yard)	4	N.A.	Per Yard	\$ 42.50
Asbestos (per yard)	4	N.A.	Per Yard	\$ 231.88
Intermodal Containers - cost plus 10% (plus time rates shown below when applicable)				

Rate per Hour

Single Rear-Drive Axle Truck				
Non-Packer Truck and Driver	2	N.A.	Per Hour	\$ 44.72
Packer Truck and Driver	2	N.A.	Per Hour	\$ 71.54
Drop Box Truck and Driver	2	N.A.	Per Hour	\$ 45.53
Each Extra Person	2	N.A.	Per Hour	\$ 35.77
Tandem Rear-Drive Axle Truck				
Packer Truck and Driver	2	N.A.	Per Hour	\$ 89.45
Tractor or Drop Box Truck and Driver	2	N.A.	Per Hour	\$ 91.08
Each Extra Person or axle	2	N.A.	Per Hour	\$ 35.77

Refunds

Residential Service

Residential Garbage and Recycling

Quantity	Size	Rate Ceiling Schedule	Garbage ave. Lbs. Per Mo.	Frequency	Description	Rate Qualifier	
1	24 gal. Toter	1		54 Every-other Wk	Garbage service only	\$	18.32
1	24 gal. Toter	1		54 Every-other Wk	Garbage and recycling service	\$	16.76
1	48 gal. Toter	1		88 Every-other Wk	Garbage service only	\$	21.30
1	48 gal. Toter	1		88 Every-other Wk	Garbage and recycling service	\$	19.74
1	48 gal. Toter	1		166 Weekly	Garbage service only	\$	29.08
1	48 gal. Toter	1		166 Weekly	Garbage and recycling service	\$	27.50
1st 1	64 gal. Toter	1		132 Every-other Wk	Garbage service only	Per Month	\$ 23.79
1st 1	64 gal. Toter	1		132 Every-other Wk	Garbage and recycling service	Per Month	\$ 22.19
1st 1	64 gal. Toter	1		199 Weekly	Garbage service only	Per Month	\$ 34.62
1st 1	64 gal. Toter	1		199 Weekly	Garbage and recycling service	Per Month	\$ 31.47
1st 1	96 gal. Toter	1		266 Weekly	Garbage service only	Per Month	\$ 45.46
1st 1	96 gal. Toter	1		266 Weekly	Garbage and recycling service	Per Month	\$ 40.76
Each Add'l	64 gal. Toter	1		132 Every-other Wk	Garbage service only	Per Month	\$ 12.13
Each Add'l	64 gal. Toter	1		132 Every-other Wk	Garbage and recycling service	Per Month	\$ 10.55
Each Add'l	64 gal. Toter	1		199 Weekly	Garbage service only	Per Month	\$ 22.98
Each Add'l	64 gal. Toter	1		199 Weekly	Garbage and recycling service	Per Month	\$ 19.81
Each Add'l	96 gal. Toter	1		266 Weekly	Garbage service only	Per Month	\$ 33.63
Each Add'l	96 gal. Toter	1		266 Weekly	Garbage and recycling service	Per Month	\$ 28.90
	24 gal. Toter	1		25 Occasional	Extra on-route pickup	\$	3.85
	48 gal. Toter	1		41 Occasional	Extra on-route pickup	\$	6.97
	64 gal. Toter	1		61 Occasional	Extra on-route pickup	\$	9.19
Each Can, Bag or Bundle		1		34 Occasional	Extra garbage	Per Pickup	\$ 5.58
Recycle only service		1	N.A.	Every-other Wk		Per Month	\$ 6.34

Note: Pickup frequency for recycling noted above is every-other week.

Residential Service - continued

Additional Carryout Charges

<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Rate Ceiling</u> <u>Schedule</u>	<u>Garbage ave.</u> <u>Lbs. Per Mo.</u>	<u>Rate</u> <u>Qualifier</u>		
Weekly	Over 5 feet but not over 25 feet	1	N.A.	Per Month	\$	3.08
	For each additional 25 feet or fraction thereof	1	N.A.	Per Month	\$	2.33
	Drive-ins on driveways over 125 ft	1	N.A.	Per Month	\$	10.90
	For each step up or down	1	N.A.	Per Month	\$	0.80
	For each overhead obstruction less than 8 feet from ground	1	N.A.	Per Month	\$	1.98
	Sunken cans, or raised cans 4 feet and over	1	N.A.	Per Month	\$	2.33

Yardwaste Collection

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Rate Ceiling</u> <u>Schedule</u>	<u>Garbage ave.</u> <u>Lbs. Per Mo.</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Rate</u> <u>Qualifier</u>		
1	60 gal. Toter	1	N.A.	Every-other Wk	Yardwaste service only	Per Month	\$	5.75
1	60 gal. Toter	1	N.A.	Special Pickup	Yardwaste service only	Per Pickup	\$	12.86
1	90 gal. Toter	1	N.A.	Every-other Wk	Yardwaste service only	Per Month	\$	7.50
1	90 gal. Toter	1	N.A.	Special Pickup	Yardwaste service only	Per Pickup	\$	12.86
	Each Can, Bag or Bundle	1	N.A.	Occasional	Extra Yardwaste	Per Pickup	\$	2.30
	Redelivery Charge (for service cancelled and restarted within 1 month)	1	N.A.			Each Time	\$	20.58

Multi-Family Recycling

<u>Description</u>	<u>Rate Ceiling</u> <u>Schedule</u>	<u>Garbage ave.</u> <u>Lbs. Per Mo.</u>	<u>Rate</u> <u>Qualifier</u>		
Recycling Customers	3	N.A.	Per Month	\$	5.30
Non-recycling Customers	3	N.A.	Per Month	\$	6.29

Loose and Bulky Material

<u>Description</u>	<u>Rate Ceiling</u> <u>Schedule</u>	<u>Garbage ave.</u> <u>Lbs. Per Mo.</u>	<u>Rate</u> <u>Qualifier</u>		
Regular Route					
Bulky Materials	2	134	Per Yard	\$	15.68
Carry Charge (per each 5 feet over 8 feet)	2	N.A.	Per Yard	\$	3.05
Loose Material	2	134	Per Yard	\$	16.91
Carry Charge (per each 5 feet over 8 feet)	2	N.A.	Per Yard	\$	7.33
Special Pickups - Add Time Charges To Rates Shown Above					

Commercial Service**Commercial Garbage Toters**

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Rate Ceiling</u> <u>Schedule</u>	<u>Garbage ave.</u> <u>Lbs. Per Mo.</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Rate</u> <u>Qualifier</u>		
1st 1	60 gal. Toter	1	132	Every-other Wk	Garbage service only	Per Month	\$	22.19
Each Add'l	60 gal. Toter	1	132	Every-other Wk	Garbage service only	Per Month	\$	10.54
1	60 gal. Toter	1	60	Special pickup	Garbage service only	Per Pickup	\$	18.72
1st 1	60 gal. Toter	1	199	Weekly	Garbage service only	Per Month	\$	31.47
Each Add'l	60 gal. Toter	1	199	Weekly	Garbage service only	Per Month	\$	19.81
1st 1	90 gal. Toter	1	266	Weekly	Garbage service only	Per Month	\$	40.76
Each Add'l	90 gal. Toter	1	266	Weekly	Garbage service only	Per Month	\$	29.10
1	90 gal. Toter	1	90	Special pickup	Garbage service only	Per Pickup	\$	25.68
Each Can, Bag or Bundle		1	30	Occasional	Extra garbage		\$	5.91

Additional Toter Charges

<u>Description</u>	<u>Rate Ceiling</u> <u>Schedule</u>	<u>Garbage ave.</u> <u>Lbs. Per Mo.</u>	<u>Rate</u> <u>Qualifier</u>		
Over 5 feet but not over 25 feet	1	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	0.70
For additional 25 feet or fraction thereof, add:	1	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	0.52
Drive-ins on driveways over 125 ft	1	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	2.50
For each step up or down	1	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	0.18
For each overhead obstruction less than 8 feet from ground	1	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	0.52
For cans or units underground or over 4 feet above ground, but not involving	1	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	0.52

Container Service - Permanent Accounts (non-compacted)

<u>Container Size</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Rate Ceiling</u> <u>Schedule</u>	<u>Garbage ave.</u> <u>Lbs. Per Mo.</u>	<u>Rate</u> <u>Qualifier</u>		
1 Yd	Special pickups	2	134	Per Pickup	\$	29.63
	1 X Per Wk. Pickup (multiply Rate by # of pickups)	2	581	Per Month	\$	96.17
	Special pickups	2	192	Per Pickup	\$	39.11
1.5 Yd	Special pickups	2	832	Per Month	\$	127.28
	1 X Per Wk. Pickup (multiply Rate by # of pickups)	2	249	Per Pickup	\$	48.56
	Special pickups	2	1079	Per Month	\$	158.32
2 Yd	Special pickups	2	363	Per Pickup	\$	67.49
	1 X Per Wk. Pickup (multiply Rate by # of pickups)	2	1573	Per Month	\$	220.35
	Special pickups	2	470	Per Pickup	\$	86.28
3 Yd	Special pickups	2	2037	Per Month	\$	281.82
	1 X Per Wk. Pickup (multiply Rate by # of pickups)	2	558	Per Pickup	\$	121.40
	Special pickups	2	2418	Per Month	\$	394.21

Commercial Service - continued**Container Service - Temporary Accounts (non-compacted)**

<u>Container Size</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Rate Ceiling</u> <u>Schedule</u>	<u>Garbage ave.</u> <u>Lbs. Per P/U</u>	<u>Rate</u> <u>Qualifier</u>		
All Sizes	Initial Delivery	2	N.A.	Per Delivery	\$	40.49
	Pickup Rate	2	134	Per Pickup	\$	22.19
	Daily Rate	2	N.A.	Per Day	\$	3.75
1 Yd	Monthly Rate	2	N.A.	Per Month	\$	75.13
	Pickup Rate	2	192	Per Pickup	\$	29.37
	Daily Rate	2	N.A.	Per Day	\$	3.75
1.5 Yd	Monthly Rate	2	N.A.	Per Month	\$	86.68
	Pickup Rate	2	249	Per Pickup	\$	36.51
	Daily Rate	2	N.A.	Per Day	\$	3.75
2 Yd	Monthly Rate	2	N.A.	Per Month	\$	98.23
	Pickup Rate	2	363	Per Pickup	\$	50.85
	Daily Rate	2	N.A.	Per Day	\$	4.91
3 Yd	Monthly Rate	2	N.A.	Per Month	\$	109.80
	Pickup Rate	2	470	Per Pickup	\$	65.07
	Daily Rate	2	N.A.	Per Day	\$	6.06

6 yd	Monthly Rate	2	N.A.	558	Per Month	\$	121.36
	Pickup Rate	2			Per Pickup	\$	90.99
	Daily Rate	2	N.A.		Per Day	\$	7.22
	Monthly Rate	2	N.A.		Per Month	\$	132.90

Container Service - Customer Owned (compacted)

Container Size	Description	Rate Ceiling Schedule	Garbage ave. Lbs. Per P/U	Rate Qualifier		
3 Yd	Special pickups	2	970	Per Pickup	\$	91.73
	1 X Per Wk. Pickup (multiply Rate by # c	2	4203	Per Month	\$	397.22
4 Yd	Special pickups	2	1294	Per Pickup	\$	112.19
	1 X Per Wk. Pickup (multiply Rate by # c	2	5607	Per Month	\$	485.82
5 Yd	Special pickups	2	1617	Per Pickup	\$	139.81
	1 X Per Wk. Pickup (multiply Rate by # c	2	7006	Per Month	\$	605.37
6 Yd	Special pickups	2	1773	Per Pickup	\$	162.95
	1 X Per Wk. Pickup (multiply Rate by # c	2	7682	Per Month	\$	705.60

Container Service - Miscellaneous

Description	Rate Ceiling Schedule	Garbage ave. Lbs. Per Mo.	Rate Qualifier		
Roll-out Charge (moving container more than 5, but less than 2	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	4.90
Roll-out Charge (moving container each additional 20 feet)	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	4.90
Excess Weight Charge	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	32.41
Washing and Sanitizing Containers and Drop Boxes					
Washing	2	N.A.	Per Yard	\$	4.18
	2	N.A.	Minimum	\$	27.85
Steam Cleaning	2	N.A.	Per Yard	\$	5.83
	2	N.A.	Minimum	\$	43.48
Pickup and redelivery charge	2	N.A.	Round Trip	\$	42.55

Drop Box Service - Permanent Accounts (non-compacted), To Disposal Site and Return

Drop Box Size	Description	Schedule	Lbs. Per Mo.	Qualifier		
12 Yd	First Pickup	2	N.A.	Per Month	\$	148.80
	Additional Pickups (each)	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	66.47
13 Yd	First Pickup	2	N.A.	Per Month	\$	148.48
	Additional Pickups (each)	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	66.47
17 Yd	First Pickup	2	N.A.	Per Month	\$	158.40
	Additional Pickups (each)	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	69.75
20 Yd	First Pickup	2	N.A.	Per Month	\$	157.88
	Additional Pickups (each)	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	69.55
25 Yd	First Pickup	2	N.A.	Per Month	\$	176.78
	Additional Pickups (each)	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	79.70
30 Yd	First Pickup	2	N.A.	Per Month	\$	195.25
	Additional Pickups (each)	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	87.16
40 Yd	First Pickup	2	N.A.	Per Month	\$	239.07
	Additional Pickups (each)	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	113.15
All Sizes	Excess Mileage Beyond 7 miles	2	N.A.	Per Mile	\$	2.76
	Lid Charge	2	N.A.	Per Month	\$	12.10

Commercial Service - continued

Drop Box Service - Temporary Accounts (non-compacted), To Disposal Site and Return

Drop Box Size	Description	Rate Ceiling Schedule	Garbage ave. Lbs. Per Mo.	Rate Qualifier		
12 Yd	Pickup Rate	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	80.17
	Daily Rate	2	N.A.	Per Day	\$	4.81
	Monthly Rate	2	N.A.	Per Month	\$	139.79
13 Yd	Pickup Rate	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	80.17
	Daily Rate	2	N.A.	Per Day	\$	4.78
	Monthly Rate	2	N.A.	Per Month	\$	139.20
17 Yd	Pickup Rate	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	83.76
	Daily Rate	2	N.A.	Per Day	\$	5.01
	Monthly Rate	2	N.A.	Per Month	\$	146.59
20 Yd	Pickup Rate	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	83.57
	Daily Rate	2	N.A.	Per Day	\$	4.99
	Monthly Rate	2	N.A.	Per Month	\$	146.00
25 Yd	Pickup Rate	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	92.43
	Daily Rate	2	N.A.	Per Day	\$	5.26
	Monthly Rate	2	N.A.	Per Month	\$	155.08
30 Yd	Pickup Rate	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	101.43
	Daily Rate	2	N.A.	Per Day	\$	5.63
	Monthly Rate	2	N.A.	Per Month	\$	166.36
40 Yd	Pickup Rate	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	132.17
	Daily Rate	2	N.A.	Per Day	\$	7.56
	Monthly Rate	2	N.A.	Per Month	\$	226.26
All Sizes	Initial Delivery	2	N.A.	One Time	\$	61.96
	Excess Mileage Beyond 7 miles	2	N.A.	Per Mile	\$	2.76
	Lid Charge	2	N.A.	Per Month	\$	12.10

Drop Box Service - Customer Owned (compacted), To Disposal Site and Return

Drop Box Size	Description	Rate Ceiling Schedule	Garbage ave. Lbs. Per Mo.	Rate Qualifier		
8 Yd	Pickup Rate	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	142.11
10 Yd	Pickup Rate	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	141.46
12 Yd	Pickup Rate	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	144.80
15 Yd	Pickup Rate	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	145.14
18 Yd	Pickup Rate	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	148.00
20 Yd	Pickup Rate	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	148.95
25 Yd	Pickup Rate	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	156.79
30 Yd	Pickup Rate	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	174.32
35 Yd	Pickup Rate	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	199.41
40 Yd	Pickup Rate	2	N.A.	Per Pickup	\$	207.85
All Sizes	Excess Mileage Beyond 7 miles	2	N.A.	Per Mile	\$	2.76

Infectious Waste

Gallons Total	Rate Ceiling Schedule	Garbage ave. Lbs. Per Mo.	Rate Qualifier		
Per Pickup					
0-10	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	2.88
11-20	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	2.49

21-30	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	2.48
31-40	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	2.45
41-50	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	2.43
51-60	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	2.34
61-70	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	2.23
71-80	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	2.13
81-90	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	2.00
91-100	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.88
101-110	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.79
111-120	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.75
121-130	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.68
131-140	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.59
141-150	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.51
151-160	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.49
161-170	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.46
171-180	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.44
181-190	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.39
191-200	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.36
201-210	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.34
211-220	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.30
221-230	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.25
231-240	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.22
241-250	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.20
251-260	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.19
261-270	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.15
271-280	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.13
281-290	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.11
291-300	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.11
301-310	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.10
311-320	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.08
321-330	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.06
331-340	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.04
341-350	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.04
351-360	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.03
361-370	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	1.00
371-380	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	0.99
381-390	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	0.98
391-400	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	0.98
401-410	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	0.96
411-420	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	0.96
421-430	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	0.95
431-440	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	0.95
441-450	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	0.94
451-460	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	0.94
461-470	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	0.93
471-480	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	0.93
481-490	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	0.90
491-500	2	N.A.	Per Gallon	\$	0.90

Infectious Waste - Miscellaneous

Description
On-call Service, Add
Special Pick-up, Add
Minimum Charge

Rate Ceiling	Garbage ave.
Schedule	Lbs. Per Mo.
2	N.A.
2	N.A.
2	N.A.

Rate	
Qualifier	
Per Pickup	\$ 7.55
Per Pickup	\$ 7.55
Per Month	\$ 28.78

Appendix A: Data Table: Municipal Solid Waste, Curbside Recycling, and Organic Waste Disposal Fee Structures for Cities in Washington State

Appendix B: Sources Table

Appendix C: Summary Table: List of Service Contracts by City, 2009 UTC Annual Reports

Appendix D: Preliminary Survey

Appendix E: Preliminary Survey Results

Appendix F: Expanded Survey

Appendix G: Expanded Survey Results

Appendix H: Post Survey Interview Protocol

Appendix I: Interview Notes

Appendix J: 2009 UTC MSW Hauler Annual Reports

Appendix K: UTC Hauler Tariff Documents

Appendix L: City Provided Rate Documentation