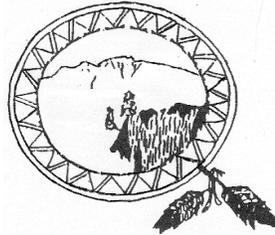




Snoqualmie Indian Tribe



Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan

2010

Environmental and Natural Resources Department



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Chapter 1 Introduction





Section 1 Background

Purpose of Integrated Waste Management Plan

This plan has been prepared by the **SnoqualmieTribe** as a road map to develop and implement an effective integrated solid waste management program specific to the tribes needs. This plan includes the identification of existing solid waste systems, needs assessments, program design, implementation, and monitoring. This Plan covers all aspects of solid waste planning, including collection, storage, and disposal, source reduction, recycling and composting, facilities, and budgeting and financing.

Tribal Solid Waste Advisory Network TSWAN

Established in 1997 as a means to address solid waste and environmental issues in Indian Country, TSWAN is made up of fourteen federally recognized Tribes throughout Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska. TSWAN's primary goal is to work towards sharing technical expertise, information, and opportunities with one another on solid waste management policies and principals. TSWAN has created a model program of inter-Tribal partnership by promoting the commonality of Tribal lands and the desire to protect and enhance natural resources. The SnoqualmieTribe is a member of TSWAN. Table 1-1 presents Tribal members participating in TSWAN.

TABLE 1-1: TSWAN PARTICIPATING TRIBAL MEMBERS

WASHINGTON	Colville Confederate Tribes
	Kalispel Tribe
	Makah Tribe
	Muckleshoot Tribe
	Quinault Indian Nation
	Snoqualmie Tribe
	Spokane Tribe of Indians
	Tulalip Tribe
	Yakima Nation
OREGON	Umatilla Tribe
	Confederate Tribes of Warm Springs Indians
IDAHO	Coeur d'Alene Tribe EH
	Kootenai Tribe
	Nez Perce Tribe
	Shoshone-Bannock
ALASKA	Cheesh-Na



	Newhalen
--	----------

Federal, State, and Other Agencies Involved

The United States has a unique legal relationship with Tribal governments based on specific constitution, treaties, statutes, executive orders, and court decisions. Under the American legal system, Indian tribes have sovereign powers separate and independent from the federal and state governments. This means that Tribal governments have the same powers as the federal and state governments to regulate their internal affairs, with a few exceptions. For instance, tribes have the power to form a government, to decide their own membership, the right to regulate property, the right to maintain law and order, the right to regulate commerce, and so on.

Because of the unique nature of Tribal sovereignty and specific federal legislation recognition, various governmental agencies are involved in assisting Indian tribes. Agencies assisting tribes with solid waste management needs and concerns are listed below.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The EPA is entrusted with the responsibility to protect human health and the environment. Working on a government-to-government basis with tribes, the EPA gives special considerations to Tribal interests in making Agency policy, and to insure the close involvement of Tribal Governments in making decisions and managing environmental programs affecting reservation lands. In 1984, EPA became the first federal agency to adopt a formal Indian Policy of working with federally recognized tribes on a government-to-government basis. This policy is intended to provide guidance to EPA staff and managers in dealing with Tribal governments and in responding to the problems of environmental management on Indian reservations in order to protect Tribal health and environments. For further information, go to the website: <http://www.epa.gov/indian/programs.htm>

American Indian Environmental Office (AIEO)

The AIEO coordinates an Agency-wide effort to strengthen public health and environmental protection in Indian Country. AIEO oversees development and implementation of the Agency's Indian Policy and ensures that the agency-wide implementation of its Indian Program is consistent with the Administration's policy to work with tribes on a government-to-government basis to protect Tribal health and environments. For further information, go to the website: <http://www.epa.gov/indian>

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

The BIA is responsible for the administration and management of 55.7 million acres of land held in trust by the United States for American Indians, Indian tribes, and Alaska Natives. There are



562 federally recognized¹ Tribal governments in the United States. Developing forestlands, leasing assets on these lands, directing agricultural programs, protecting water and land rights, developing and maintaining infrastructure and economic development are all part of the agency's responsibility. For further information, go to the website: <http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>.

Indian Health Services (IHS)

An agency within the Department of Health and Human Services, the IHS is responsible for providing federal health services to American Indians and Alaska Natives. The IHS is the principal federal health care provider and health advocate for Indian people, and its goal is to raise their health status to the highest possible level. The Sanitation Facilities Construction Program (SFC) within the IHS, provides assistance for the cooperative development and continued operation of safe water, wastewater, and solid waste systems, and related support facilities for American Indian and Alaska Native homes and communities. For further information, go to the website: <http://www.ihs.gov>.

Pertinent Laws & Regulations

The Washington Department of Ecology is the principal environmental management agency. Their mission is to protect, preserve and enhance Washington's environment, and promote the wise management of our air, land and water. The Department of Ecology's goals are to clean up and prevent pollution and support sustainable communities and natural resources.

Solid Waste and Financial Assistance Program

The Solid Waste and Financial Assistance Program is one of the ten major environmental management programs under the Department of Ecology. The Program's mission is to reduce the amount and the effects of wastes generated in Washington State.

A list of Washington laws and regulations concerning solid waste management issues is included in Appendix B-1. For further information go to: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov> .

Federal and State

Native American tribes play an increasingly critical role in regulating the environment on Indian lands. Although tribes are increasing their own regulatory authority, the EPA retains jurisdiction over all pollution sources until a program has been delegated to the tribe. Indian tribes must qualify for the "delegation" of a program under the various environmental protection laws administered by the EPA. A list of Federal laws and regulations concerning solid waste management issues is included in Appendix A.

¹ "Federal recognition" means these Tribes have a special legal relationship with the United States government--a government-to-government relationship.



State power over activities on Indian reservations generally is narrow. Although tribes are required to follow federal laws and regulations, tribes may incorporate state laws and regulations (when applicable) when addressing environmental issues. There is potential for overlap and conflict among tribal, state, and federal regulations. A list of State laws and regulations in **Washington** is included in Appendix B.

Tribal Codes

The **Snoqualmie** Tribe has established its own codes relative to solid waste management. A description of the **Snoqualmie** Tribe's solid waste management codes and regulations is included in Table 1-2.

TABLE 1-2: SNOQUALMIE TRIBE LAWS AND CODES REGARDING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

LAW AND CODE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
6.2	Solid Waste Code

Section 2 Goals of The integrated Waste Management Plan

General Goals Statement

This integrated waste management plan has been developed to provide the tribal decision makers and members with a set of goals and policies to implement, monitor and evaluate future solid waste activities. A problem statement was prepared and a list of issues was developed as a first step in describing the solid waste system. This overview helped to determine where goals and policies should be established. Based on the issues identified, the following goals and objectives for the Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan have been adopted:

- Solid waste disposal needs
- Solid waste hierarchy of waste reduction, recycling, composting, disposal and hazardous waste
- Composting and recycling education and outreach
- Cost effectiveness
- Environmental protection



-
- Establish a cost effective and efficient system for managing the integrated solid waste management system.
 - Provide additional solid waste management services and facilities as the need arises.
 - Obtain tribal support for funding, enforcement of solid waste management issues.
 - Provide (when possible) convenient recycling opportunities to maximize participation.
 - Increase public awareness of solid waste issues through educational and information opportunities.
 - Continue and enhance waste reduction/recycling programs in order to achieve a minimum of a 50% waste reduction and recycling goal.
 - Manage the system to protect public health and the environment.
 - Address and support strong enforcement of solid waste issues.
 - Manage waste in a manner that promotes the State's waste management priorities.
 - Encourage coordination and communication with other jurisdictions, governmental entities to carry out components of this solid waste plan.
 -
 - To reduce solid waste stream through waste reduction, recycling, and energy recovery.
 - To ensure reasonable access for all residents to some form of solid waste collection.
 - Ensure that special wastes are handled, recycled or disposed of in a safe manner.
 - Increase public awareness on solid waste issues and provide public education.
 - To remove any danger to the public health.
 - To improve efficiency, quality, and coverage of service by developing intermediate disposal sites (drop boxes).
 - Provide easily available and convenient recycling opportunities for residents and businesses.
 - Provide incentives to reduce or eliminate problem wastes.
 - Encourage source separation, especially of commercial and industrial waste.
 - Target wastes: problem wastes, marketable materials, and major waste stream components.
 - Educate and involve citizens in waste reduction and recycling efforts and in responsible waste management.
 - Educate citizens about the benefits of waste reduction and recycling.



Section 3 Characteristics of Tribal Reservations

General Description (Land Use)

The Pacific Northwest Region is dominated by several mountain ranges, including the Coast Ranges, the Cascade Range, and the Rocky Mountains. The area remains relatively low in population density and contains some of North America's most extensive forests. The region contains a diversity of natural resources for industries such as mining, logging, fishing, agriculture, and tourism.

This section contains a general description of the existing land use of the **Snoqualmie** Reservation. The **Snoqualmie** Reservation is largely rural in nature, with sparse population over the majority of its area. The Reservation is located in a rural area. The entire 63 acre parcel has been developed into the Snoqualmie Casino. Table 1-3 contains a breakdown of land use on the **Snoqualmie** Reservation.

Table 1-3: Land use in Snoqualmie Reservation

Land use	Acres
Forest lands	168
Pasture	0
Cultivated agriculture	0
Urban areas	0

Description of Snoqualmie Tribes

Table 1-4 presents a brief description of the characteristics of the **Snoqualmie** Tribe.

TABLE 1-4: DESCRIPTION OF SNOQUALMIE TRIBE

TRIBE	FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED/ CREATED	LOCATION	ACREAGE	NATURAL RESOURCES/ INDUSTRIES	POPULATION DATA	INCOME SOURCES	WEBSITE
Snoqualmie Tribe	Federally Re-Recognized in 1999	Located in King County Washington along the Snoqualmie River and the I-90 corridor in the City of Snoqualmie		168 acres	600	Casino	Snoqualmie nation.com

Chapter 2

Waste Characterization

Section 1 Population

The total population of the **Snoqualmie Reservation** in **2010** was **0**. At this point in time, there is only a Casino on the Reservation property. The table below indicates the breakdown of the current population of the reservation, including total tribal enrollment, numbers living on the reservation, and non-tribal members living on the reservation.

Snoqualmie Tribe Reservation Population, [2010]

TOTAL ENROLLMENT	MEMBERS LIVING ON RESERVATION	NON-MEMBERS LIVING ON RESERVATION	TOTAL RESERVATION POPULATION
600	0	0	0

Housing

The existing number of households on the **Snoqualmie Reservation** is **0**. The table below indicates the types and numbers of existing housing units on the **Snoqualmie Reservation**.

Snoqualmie Tribe Reservation Housing, [2010]

ENTITY	BILLING		OWNERSHIP	
	# UNITS	% OF TOTAL	# UNITS	% OF TOTAL
	0	0	0	0

Tenants and Visitors

The year-round population of the **Snoqualmie Tribe** reservation is **0** persons. Seasonal visitors include casino. The **Snoqualmie Tribe** operates the **Snoqualmie Casino** that attracts visitors from outside the reservation. It is estimated that **1.7 million** persons visit the **Snoqualmie Casino** per year. This population inflow must be considered in the design and implementation of integrated solid waste management program for the **Snoqualmie Tribe** reservation. The estimated annual growth rate for the Snoqualmie Casino is 0.01% annually.

Section 2 Waste Stream Generation

All of the solid waste from the **Snoqualmie Reservation** is transported by a contractor for disposal to the **Cedar Hills Regional Land Fill**. Because the Snoqualmie casino is the only entity on the reservation, data has only been collected since the Casino opening in November, 2008. The figure below indicates waste disposed from the **Snoqualmie Reservation** for **2009**.

Tons of Solid Waste Disposed, 2009

In 2009, the amount of waste generated on the Snoqualmie Reservation was 982.44 tons

Waste Generated, by Sector

SECTOR	TONS DISPOSED	TONS DIVERTED	TONS GENERATED (Disposed + Diverted)
Residential	0	0	0
Commercial (Casino)	982.44	0	982.44
Industrial	0	0	0
Total	982.44	0	982.44

CHAPTER 2 - WASTE CHARACTERIZATION

Solid Waste Generation Rate

The generation rate for the year **2009** was **0.0006** tons per person per year (**t/pp/yr**) and is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Generation Rate} = \frac{\text{Waste Generation (tons)}}{\text{Population (persons)}} = \frac{[\textit{insert number}]}{[\textit{insert number}]} = \frac{[\textit{insert number}]}{\text{t/pp/yr}}$$

Projections

The table below utilizes the population projections from Section 1 and reflects the total waste generation over the 50-year planning period.

Population and Solid Waste Generation Projections

YEAR	POPULATION	SOLID WASTE GENERATED (TONS)
2009	1.7 MM	982.44
2010	1,701,700	1021.02
2015	1,710,200	1026.12
2020	1,718,700	1031.22
2025	1,727,200	1036.32
2030	1,735,700	1041.42
2035	1,744,200	1046.52
2040	1,752,700	1051.62
2045	1,761,200	1056.72
2050	1,769,700	1061.82
2055	1,778,200	1066.92

The population projections for **Snoqualmie Tribe** reservation predict a growth of approximately **1,778,200** people between 2009 and 2055. In order to maintain current levels of service, the **Snoqualmie Tribe** reservation would need to provide waste management programs for an additional **79.38** tons per year generated by 2055.



Chapter 3

Existing Solid Waste System

Section 1 - Solid Waste Collection and Disposal

This chapter presents a description of the existing solid waste system for the **Snoqualmie Tribe**. A thorough evaluation of the existing collection and disposal system was conducted in order to determine the types of contracts, facilities, and infrastructure that will be needed over the planning period.

Existing Program

The existing solid waste collection system was evaluated for its ability to meet existing and projected needs within the framework of the following goals:

- Solid waste disposal needs
- Solid waste hierarchy of waste reduction, recycling, composting, disposal and hazardous waste
- Composting and recycling education and outreach
- Cost effectiveness
- Environmental protection

These goals were developed to address solid waste collection needs for **Snoqualmie** reservation and are derived from the overall ISWMP goals identified in **Chapter 1**.

Collection

Current Collection System

Curbside Collection Is Provided Through Contracted Services. Businesses are responsible for disposing of their waste in a waste collection container, typically located adjacent to their building. A contracted waste hauler collects and transports the waste to an appropriate disposal facility located off the reservation.

Available Inventory & Equipment

Do Not Have Solid Waste Collection Equipment. Currently, the reservation does not own any solid waste management equipment.

Section 2 - Existing Solid Waste Facilities

This section includes a description of the existing solid waste facilities utilized by the **Snoqualmie Tribe** for solid waste transfer, processing, composting and disposal.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Transfer Stations

No transfer station facility and no future plans. Due to lack of funding resources and the current method of waste collection, the reservation will not pursue the option of building a transfer station.

Landfills

No Landfill And No Future Plans. Due to lack of funding resources and the current method of waste collection, the reservation will not pursue the option of building a landfill.

Recycling Facility

No Recycling Facility, No Future Plans. Due to lack of funding resources and the current method of waste collection, the reservation will not pursue the option of building a landfill. Residents/businesses must either take their recycling to appropriate recycling centers outside the reservation or do not recycle materials.

Although there is no recycling facility on the reservation, educating residents/businesses that taking materials to recycling centers off the reservation will help to reduce cost for waste disposal. Tribes selecting this option should strive to set goals for waste collection services provided through **Option 3**.

Compost Facility

No Compost Facility, No Future Plans. Due to lack of funding resources and need for organic debris removal, the reservation will not pursue the option of building a compost facility.

Section 3 - Illegal Dumping

TYPES OF ILLEGAL DUMPING

Sources of illegal dumping on Tribal lands are thought to be caused by local residents living off-reservation.

Existing Conditions

Frequent Problems With Illegal Dumping. The Snoqualmie tribe experiences frequent illegal dumping occurring on individually owned trust land. Due to budget constraints, these illegal sites cannot be cleaned up as frequently as they happen.

People observing illegal dumping of solid waste (the action, the presence of improper materials in collection containers, or waste materials dumped in inappropriate locations) on the reservation's property are to notify The Snoqualmie Tribal Environmental and Natural Resources Department.

Actions for Cleanup

To successfully deal with illegal dumping problems, the **Snoqualmie Tribe** has implemented a comprehensive approach that includes:

- Site Cleanup and Monitoring
- Community Outreach

Site Cleanup and Monitoring

Site cleanup and monitoring includes planning, budgeting, and implementing cleanup projects at current sites and the monitoring of these sites to prevent future illegal dumping. Proper planning is a key element in the success of cleanup efforts. The **Snoqualmie Tribe** will make sure they have the proper equipment, labor, and arrangements in place for the transportation and disposal of the removed waste.

Monitoring of cleaned up sites is crucial to eliminating the occurrence of illegal dumping. Signs have been posted along with barriers to limit site access and discourage future dumping at the site.

Community Outreach

Educating tribal members, visitors, and the surrounding community members about proper waste disposal will help limit future illegal dumping incidents. Tribal members are more likely to support solid waste management programs if they understand the new waste disposal options and the dangers of open and illegal dumping.

The following measures will be implemented by the **Snoqualmie Tribe** to educate tribal members on new waste disposal options and the dangers of open and illegal dumping. Further information on education and outreach efforts are included in **Chapter 6**.

- To educate tribal members about proper waste disposal, the Snoqualmie Tribe developed an illegal dumping pamphlet that details the environmental problems associated with illegal dumping and directs residents to proper waste disposal

facilities. The tribe distributes the pamphlet in Tribal buildings and at public events such as the annual Earth Day Volunteer Event.

Surveillance & Control Program

Once policies are in place for actions addressing illegal dumping, program enforcement and measurement are needed for evaluation of how policies are working.

Enforcement

The establishment of solid waste tribal codes, ordinances, and regulations are the foundation for enforcement actions against illegal dumping and set the stage for strong support from tribal council members. Beyond that, support is needed to remind tribal members, visitors, and the local community that illegal dumping is prohibited.

The **Snoqualmie Tribe** will implement the following enforcement measures as deterrents for illegal dumping.

- The Department shall keep written records of the date and place of the informal conference, the persons in attendance, the subject matter discussed and any decisions reached with respect to further enforcement action. All written records shall be maintained in accordance with Tribal records and document retention laws and policies.
- An illegal dumper will be given the opportunity to clean up the mess before a citation is issued.
- If the alleged violator is unwilling to do the clean-up and the Environmental and Natural Resources (ENR) Department and the violator are unable to resolve the matter via an informal conference, the Department is authorized to initiate a hearing before the ENR Committee to determine if a violation of this Chapter has occurred. In such a hearing, the Waste Management Director shall present the case to the Committee establishing that the person(s) charged has (have) committed an illegal dumping violation. Any person so charged shall be entitled, at his or her own expense, to be represented by an attorney or other representative before the Committee.

Program Measurement

Integral to any program is measurement of effectiveness. The **Snoqualmie Tribe** will implement the following methods to measure the effectiveness of deterrents to illegal dumping.

- Establish a baseline of the quantities of recyclables collected before implementation of new programs; and
- Once the illegal dumping cleanup, monitoring, and enforcement has begun, monitor the number of sites before and after education and enforcement activities are conducted.

Section 4 - Solid Waste System Needs

Based on the review of the existing collection and disposal system, and the inventory of solid waste facilities, the **Snoqualmie Tribe** has identified solid waste management needs that are crucial in planning to alter, extend, modify, or add to the existing solid waste management systems and facilities. These needs incorporate data on the types of waste in its waste stream, and the activities taking place in the tribe. In addition, the needs are also based on the goals and objectives stated in **Chapter 1** of this Plan, and how best to achieve these goals.

Operation & Collection

A key component of a strong tribal solid waste management program is setting up a collection and disposal system that is compatible with the existing and future needs of the tribe. Currently the Snoqualmie Tribe uses a private hauler for its waste disposal and the operation cost for the hauler is rolled in with the monthly fee that is charged to the tribe.



Chapter 4

Recycling Programs



CHAPTER 4 - RECYCLING PROGRAMS

Section 1 Existing Recycling Program

CURRENT CONDITIONS

Determining Recycling Rate

The recycling rate is the ratio of recycled materials to the total waste stream. In **2009** the recycling rate for **Snoqualmie Tribe** Reservation was about 29%. Since this in the first year the recycling rate has been established, it will be used as a baseline.

Available Inventory

Below is a listing of the available equipment **Snoqualmie Tribe** Reservation currently owns or uses.

Currently, the reservation does not own any recycling equipment.

IDENTIFICATION OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS

Recyclable materials were identified and separated into three tiers using the following criteria:

Tier 1: Materials feasible (i.e., current market, ease of collection, size of waste stream) for current regular recycling programs.

Tier 2: Materials that can be recycled, but for which there are limitations in collecting or marketing on a regular basis. These materials may be collected for recycling on an irregular basis, seasonally, at special events, or at selected locations as feasible or necessary.

Tier 3: Materials for which recycling may become feasible in the future.

The identified list of materials by tier is presented below:

TIERED DESIGNATION OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS

TIER 1: ROUTINE COLLECTION	TIER 2: LIMITED COLLECTION	TIER 3: POTENTIALLY RECYCLABLE
Aluminum	#2 – HDPE Plastic (colored)	#4 – LDPE Film Plastic
Clear Glass Cullet	Brown Glass Cullet	#6 – Polystyrene
Corrugated Cardboard	High Grade Paper	Green Glass Containers/Cullet
Magazines	Mixed Waste Paper	Window Glass
Newspaper	Ferrous Metals	
Tinned Cans	Motor Oil	
Yard Debris	Vehicle Batteries	
#1 – PETE Plastic	Non-Ferrous Metals	
#2 – HDPE Plastic (clear)	Polyurethane Foam	



CHAPTER 4 - RECYCLING PROGRAMS

	Textiles	
	Tires	
	Wood Waste	
	Polycoated Paper	
	Construction/Demolition Debris	
	Non-Vehicle Batteries	

RESIDENTIAL RECYCLING COLLECTION FACILITIES

This section presents a description of how recyclable materials are collected from residents.

Curbside Collection Is Provided Through Contracted Services. Residents are responsible for placing their recyclables at curbside for waste collection on their assigned days. A contracted hauler(s) collects and transports the recyclables to appropriate area market(s).

COMMERCIAL RECYCLING COLLECTION FACILITIES

This section describes how recyclable materials are collected from commercial businesses on the Reservation.

Collection Is Provided Through Contracted Services. Businesses are responsible for placing their recyclables in a designated collection container, typically located adjacent to their building. A contracted hauler collects and transports the recyclables to an appropriate processing facility located off the reservation.

OTHER RECYCLING PROGRAMS

This section includes a description of other recycling programs presently by the Snoqualmie Tribe.

The Snoqualmie Tribe is a member of TSWAN. The Tribe is working together with TSWAN to develop an environmentally responsible e-waste recycling program. Additionally the Tribe has partnered with King County to hold an annual Household Hazardous Waste Collection event. The first event will be held in October, 2010.



CHAPTER 4 - RECYCLING PROGRAMS

Section 2 New Recycling Programs

Based on the evaluation included in Section 1, the **Snoqualmie Tribe** has determined that new or expanded recycling programs are necessary in order to increase the quantities and types of materials that are recycled on the Reservation.

Recycling Program Goals

The following goals have been adopted by the **Snoqualmie Tribe** to enhance recycling.

- Prevent recyclables from entering the disposal stream.
- Expand the current recycling program to include all types of paper or other materials.
- Obtain maximum participation and support in the recycling program from all tribal residents, businesses, and visitors.
- Generate revenues from the sale of recyclable materials.

New or Expanded Recycling Programs

The **Snoqualmie Tribe** has determined that existing recycling programs should be expanded to improve the effectiveness of the overall solid waste management system. The following changes will be implemented on the **Snoqualmie Tribe** Reservation.

Offices/Retail Establishments--

Place recycling containers in convenient locations as close as possible to areas where recyclables are generated. Containers should look distinctly different from trash containers, and they should be labeled clearly to show what material goes in them. Place regular trash cans nearby to avoid unwanted trash getting mixed in with the recyclables.

1. Place small bin containers next to each desk (i.e., 3-4 gallon sizes). Employees can then empty their desk-side containers into larger central collection containers (i.e., 35 gallon sizes) when full.
2. Copy machines are excellent locations for recycling containers. Also place containers in areas that generate large amounts of recyclables, such as data centers, printing facilities, behind the bar, and in receiving departments. Typically, recycling collection containers at copier sites are around 35 gallons in capacity.
3. Containers could be placed in lunchrooms, cafeterias, or near building exits.
4. If collecting cardboard boxes, a 2, 4, 6, or 8 cubic yard container is needed since cardboard is bulky. These containers are typically placed adjacent to the regular garbage containers outside buildings. Breaking down the boxes before placing them in the container will minimize the frequency of pickup and the chances of the container overflowing prior to pickup.



CHAPTER 4 - RECYCLING PROGRAMS

Snoqualmie Casinos--

Recycling containers could be placed in similar areas as specified in Offices/Retail Establishments. Containers could be placed in areas where hotel or casino patrons have access to them. Large hotels and casinos also generate a large amount of recyclables from their kitchens. Items may include cardboard, steel and aluminum cans, plastic, and/or glass bottles. Containers should be clearly labeled for each of the materials if collected.

Corrugated boxes can often represent 40 to 50% of the waste stream of a hotel or casino. Cardboard should be broken down and placed into large recycling containers (i.e., 2, 4, 6, or 8 cubic yards), baled on-site, or placed in a dedicated compactor for recycling. Recycling cardboard in a hotel or casino can help to reduce solid waste disposal costs.



CHAPTER 4 - RECYCLING PROGRAMS

Section 3 Outreach and Community Involvement

For a recycling program to remain successful, the recycling coordinator must ensure continued awareness of the program including types of materials collected and proper methods to be used for recycling the various materials. Resources to aid in this approach include techniques such as flyers and brochures, workshops, print ads, and presentations. Further information on outreach and education can be found in Chapter 6.

No existing education and outreach materials. No education or outreach is presently provided for recycling programs. The Tribe has plans to develop a recycling and composting education and outreach program.



CHAPTER 4 - RECYCLING PROGRAMS

Section 4 Program Monitoring and Incentives

The recycling coordinator (when hired) will continually monitor the recycling program to identify any needs or deficiencies and obtain tribal council support to address and manage these areas. Methods the tribe will use for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the recycling program are described below.

At this point the Tribe does not have funding to fund a recycling coordinator position. Once funding is obtained, the recycling coordinator will use the following methods to monitor the success of the program:

Step 1 Measuring Effectiveness

Integral to any recycling program is a measurement of its effectiveness. In order to establish whether or not a particular strategy should be used, revised, or eliminated, a means of measuring the effectiveness of the approach should be developed first.

- Establish a baseline of the quantities generated before implementation of a new recycling program.
- Monitor the quality of contaminants in recycling containers before and after educational activities are conducted.

Step 2 Monitoring

Monitoring and evaluating the program should be done on a regular basis. The Recycling Coordinator should maintain accurate and up-to-date statistics, such as the types, amounts, and percentages of materials collected, prices paid by vendors, and contaminant levels. This information, as well as feedback from tribal members, should be used to evaluate the program and make changes as needed. Measuring the effectiveness of a program will allow tribes to review other areas of the waste collection system, such as:

- Can trash collection frequencies be reduced now that waste is being diverted through the recycling program?
- Is the recycling program cost-effective?
- Are there improvements to be made to make the program more efficient?
- Should more materials be added to the collection program?



Chapter 5

Special Wastes



CHAPTER 5 - SPECIAL WASTES

Section 1 - Introduction

Special Waste

Wastes that require special handling or consideration when it enters the solid waste management system are labeled special waste. These wastes may include, but are not limited to:

- Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)
- Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris
- Electronic Wastes (E-Waste)
- Tires
- Asbestos Wastes
- Vehicle Fluids
- Petroleum Contaminated Soil
- Medical/Infectious Wastes
- Veterinary Wastes
- Liquid Wastes

For this plan, only C&D, HHW, and Tires will be discussed in this Chapter.



CHAPTER 5 - SPECIAL WASTES

Section 2 - Construction and Demolition Waste

Introduction

Construction and demolition (C&D) debris is generated by the construction, demolition, and renovation of existing structures, clearing of land, removal or construction of roads and utilities, and other activities that produce bulky wastes. General characteristics, regulatory requirements, landfilling options, and recycling opportunities for C&D debris differ from those for MSW, and therefore, should be managed differently.

Some C&D debris may be classified as hazardous waste because it contains hazardous materials, such as lead or chromium, or has been contaminated by other hazardous waste. Hazardous C&D debris must be disposed of in a hazardous waste landfill. Other toxic materials, such as asbestos and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), must also be managed in accordance with federal regulations, as spelled out by the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

C&D Existing Practices

Factors affecting quantities of debris generated, collected, and disposed of include the type of construction (i.e., office buildings, recreational facilities, and housing) and the type of project (i.e., new construction, remodeling, renovation, road repair).

Generation

C&D debris is generated from a variety of construction and demolition activities. Sources and representative composition are discussed in this subsection. Depending on the type and amount of activities occurring on a reservation, the amount of C&D debris generated can vary greatly.

C&D is not generated on the reservation. The reservation does not have any construction, demolition, or renovation projects to generate C&D debris.

Collection

There is no collection of C&D debris. No collection of C&D debris is provided because there is no C&D debris generated

Disposal

Managing construction and demolition (C&D) debris presents a major challenge for Native American Indian tribes.

Contractors are responsible for providing their own containers. In general, construction contractors generating C&D debris provide their own containers. The material is typically collected in open-top roll-off containers. Normally, roll-off containers are 20-, 30-, and 40-cubic yard units.

Many tribes choose to use private contractors for the disposal C&D debris due to the materials' size and weight. Other tribes having proper equipment and facilities often use their own tribal members for disposal services.

All C&D debris is taken off the reservation. Tribal members and contractors must transport all



CHAPTER 5 - SPECIAL WASTES

C&D debris off the reservation for disposal at area landfills.

Contract Surveillance

Contract surveillance is crucial to making sure the contractor is adhering to the contracts for services performed.

The tribe does not use outside contractors for C&D debris management services on the reservation therefore, there is no need for contract surveillance.

Diversion strategies vary depending on the method of recovery (manual or mechanized) and the level of sorting of the material.

Manual Recovery--

Manual recovery typically is accomplished at the source of generation (source separation). Once materials are mixed together, it normally is too labor-intensive to separate the materials manually. A major exception may be made for soil, concrete, asphalt and road base material, masonry, rock and other inert materials which are handled with heavy equipment, stored in piles, and then loaded into dump trucks to haul away for reuse or further processing (e.g., concrete crushing). Another exception may be chipping wood for use as mulch. A feasible approach may be to have a separate container only for the largest quantity material, with remaining materials mixed in another container.

On large or moderate size construction and renovation projects and on demolition projects, source separation typically is the most cost effective way to recycle or reuse material (although it might be bothersome for the contractors). To source separate, at least one container is needed for mixed waste, and one or more containers or piles are needed for the separated material(s). For smaller construction and renovation projects, source-separating materials typically is not feasible; i.e., all waste material is placed in one container for landfill disposal.

Program Development

The major potential benefits of C&D debris recycling are to reduce the cost of materials used in construction and to reduce the volume and cost of disposal of waste materials. Other benefits that can be gained through waste management include a more accurate prediction of waste generation rates for building projects, increased revenue from the sale of the recovered materials, and the conservation of valuable natural resources.

The **Snoqualmie Tribe** has selected the following options for implementation:

1. Strive to separate types of C&D debris (i.e., concrete, asphalt, wood, soil, etc.) for reuse or recycling.
2. Incorporation of recycling clauses into contracts that requires tribal members/contractors to separate out and recycle or reuse much of the C&D debris generated on various projects. Reservations can develop specific criteria for minimum levels of salvage or recycling, in lieu of generalizations such as “to the maximum possible.”



CHAPTER 5 - SPECIAL WASTES

3. Have a tribal representative attend pre-construction meetings for projects. This representative should provide information and guidance regarding the reservation's requirements for disposal, recycling, or reuse of C&D debris.



CHAPTER 5 - SPECIAL WASTES

Section 3 - Household Hazardous Waste

Existing Programs

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) collection programs ensure the materials are properly handled and sent to facilities designed to treat or dispose of hazardous waste. HHW collection programs include one-day periodic events throughout the year, curbside programs, or permanent community collection facilities. More than 3,000 HHW collection programs exist in the United States.

The Snoqualmie Tribe will begin this year to participate in a HHW event held annually. Residents are encouraged to take their waste to these events for proper disposal. Types of waste accepted during these events include: **Batteries, Compact Florecent Lights, Electronics and paints.** All waste is handled by **the Snoqualmie Tribe's ENR Department and Total Reclaim.**

Contracted Services and Agreements

Many tribes choose to use private contractors for HHW disposal. Contractors hired to manage an HHW collection program are trained in hazardous waste handling and manifesting requirements, and can be available on an as-needed basis. This can be an ideal solution for reservations with periodic collection events which do not require full time staff to manage the program on a year round basis.

The tribe does not use services by outside contractors for HHW management services on the reservation at this time. But the ENR Department hopes to hire an outside contractor for future events. Inquiries are being made at this time.

Program Development

The primary goal of the **Snoqualmie Tribe** is to minimize environmental and health impacts associated with HHW. Efforts will be directed at educating the public about the potential hazards of household products, as well as proper handling and disposal methods.

Because the Snoqualmie Tribe is at the beginning of it's solid waste program, no HHW collection program has been in place before now. October 2010 will be the Tribes first HHW collection event. The Tribe will start with a periodic Collection program using a small amount of grant funding from King County. The ultimate goal for this program is to have a permanent collection site managed by ENR staff. Permanent collection drop-off sites generally promote higher rates of participation in communities.

Section 4 - Scrap Tires

INTRODUCTION

Scrap tires are generated from passenger cars, trucks, or farm equipment when tires are changed because they are worn or damaged. Often scrap tires are accumulated by commercial businesses that sell or change tires. Scrap tire piles are not treated as hazardous waste.



CHAPTER 5 - SPECIAL WASTES

A tire's physical structure, durability, and heat-retaining characteristics make tire stockpiles a potential threat to human health and the environment. The curved shape of a tire allows rainwater to collect and creates an ideal habitat for disease carrying pests such as rodents and mosquitoes.

Prone to heat retention, tires in stockpiles also can ignite, creating fires that are difficult to extinguish and can burn for months, generating unhealthy smoke and toxic oils. Illegal tire dumping pollutes ravines, woods, deserts, and empty lots. However, once a tire fire occurs, tires break down into hazardous compounds including gases, heavy metals, and oil, which may then trigger other cleanup requirements.

Existing Program

Some organizations encourage proper tire disposal by allowing citizens to drop off limited numbers of tires at recycling centers, or conduct tire amnesty days where any citizen can bring a limited number of tires to a drop-off site free of charge. State or federal scrap tire programs may provide financial help to fund such events.

The reservation does not provide a scrap tire collection program nor does it partner with the local community for scrap tire collection events. It is left to the discretion of residents to properly dispose of their tires.

Contracted Services and Agreements

Many tribes choose to use private contractors for scrap tire disposal. Contractors hired to manage scrap tires collection and disposals are trained in hazardous waste handling and manifesting requirements, and can be available on an as needed basis.

The tribe does not use services by outside contractors for scrap tire management services on the reservation.

Program Development

Programs designed for scrap tire management may include permanent drop-off collection sites, fees for collection and disposal and other options. In order to develop a program that meets the needs of the reservation, a number of factors were considered, including the types and quantities of tires generated on the reservation, availability of collection, hauling, and processing operations, and available markets or permitted disposal sites

The ENR Department is working to include a scrap tire recycling program in the future HHW collection program. The search for funding is on-going.



Chapter 6

Public Education and Outreach

Section 1 - Waste Reduction

Current Practices

Source Reduction

A small amount of source reduction techniques are practiced by businesses and tribal buildings. More techniques will be added as the solid waste program progresses. The practices currently used include:

- The tribe's ENR Department calls or writes to companies requesting removal of duplicate or multiple staff members from mailing lists.
- the duplex printer feature, and tribal council members and office staff copy meeting minutes and other documents on both sides of the paper.
- Composting
- Recycling

Reuse

There is currently no means of reuse. Although there is no reuse program at this time, the Tribes Environmental and Natural Resources Department hopes to implement a program as soon a collection space can be made available for the department.

Waste Reduction Strategies

The Environmental and Natural Resources Department is coordinating with tribal departments and businesses to assist in implementing and providing training for source reduction and reuse initiatives. Developing a set of standard operating procedures (SOP) will help in reinforcing the importance of source reduction. Examples of strategies the ENR Department is working toward achieving are listed below:

CHAPTER 6 - PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Administration & Offices	Establish a double-sided copying policy. Print only the number of copies necessary.
	Minimize the number of documents that are printed – use electronic versions when practical.
	Circulate documents and memoranda rather than making multiple copies.
	Reuse packaging from incoming materials for outgoing shipments.
	Use electronic media for document and data archival rather than paper (hard-drives, Portable Document Files (PDF), floppy disks).
	Use central bulletin boards and e-mail for broadcast communications.
	Use removable stick-on labels instead of cover sheets when sending faxes.
	Reuse products and supplies; e.g.: 1) Use reusable office supplies such as refillable pencils and rechargeable printer cartridges; 2) Encourage employees to reuse common items such as file folders, interoffice envelopes, and report binders; and 3) Use ceramic mugs rather than disposable cups.
	Reuse cardboard boxes.
	Work with suppliers to minimize the amount of packaging used. Return shipping materials such as crates, cartons, and pallets for reuse; alternatively, save the packaging and reuse it for outgoing shipments.
	Promote the purchase of items in bulk to reduce packaging.
	Purchase durable equipment and supplies. High quality, long-lasting supplies and equipment that can be repaired easily result in fewer discards. These items will stay out of the waste stream longer. In addition, the higher initial costs are often off-set by lower maintenance and disposal costs. Since these items are replaced less frequently, cost savings can be realized.
	Rent equipment for limited or short-term uses.
	Encourage acceptance of reused materials on construction contracts where the material will serve the intended purpose; e.g., using crushed concrete or asphalt as road base or chipped wood as mulch.
Businesses	Use low-maintenance landscape designs and techniques that will generate less brush and wood waste. Leave grass clippings from mowing on the ground.
	Use canvas bags in place of plastic or paper shopping bags.
Tribal Members	Purchase household items in bulk to reduce packaging waste.
	Rent or borrow items that are only used occasionally.
	Have a yard sale before throwing away old items.
	Take unwanted clothing and furniture to a swap shop, materials exchange program, or donation shop.
	Share your magazines with a friend, community group, doctor's office, or medical facility.
	Call direct mailers to remove your name from their mailing lists.
Reuse scrap paper as message pads or sketchpads for children.	

Section 2 - Public Education and Outreach Program

Goals

The following goals and objectives have been adopted by the **Snoqualmie Tribe** to enhance the public education and outreach program.

- Increase public awareness of solid waste issues through educational and information opportunities.

Objectives

1. Instruct tribal members regarding the appropriate use of the solid waste and recycling collection system and facilities.
2. Communicate the value and importance of the solid waste management and recycling programs.
3. Serve as an information resource for tribal members regarding waste management and recycling.
4. Promote recycling, reuse, and source reduction.

Existing Program

Some public education and outreach program. No formally established program, but we use some outreach methods to educate residents, businesses, and visitors.

1. The ENR Department works directly with the Casino to provide information on recycling and source reduction methods available.
2. The ENR Department provides information to Tribal Members through reports to the General Membership semi-annually.
3. The ENR Department will hold its first Household Hazardous Waste collection and Recycling event this October, 2010. Education and outreach on source reduction and recycling will be included in this event. The HHW event will occur annually beginning this year.
4. The ENR Department has placed signs in the location of illegal dump sites on Tribal lands in an attempt to deter illegal dumping. Additionally, recycling signs and decals have been placed on or near recycling containers at the Tribal Administration building to direct staff in proper recycling.

Measuring Effectiveness

The Tribe is just beginning a Solid Waste and Recycling Program. The first step in measuring the effectiveness of an education and outreach program is to first establish a baseline of waste and recycling before establishing an Education and Outreach Program. Baseline data has been collected for Tribal buildings and businesses. Once a formal Education and Outreach Program is established, we will begin to measure its effectiveness.

Current Budget

There is currently no annual budget in place. The Snoqualmie Tribe does not have an established budget in place for public education and outreach programs on issues such as solid waste management, recycling, or waste reduction.

Section 3 - Recommendations

Required Practices

Once funding for Education and Outreach is obtained, to improve solid waste management and to increase recycling, reuse, and source reduction, the ENR Department will work toward implementing a public education and outreach program that includes techniques and strategies from this chapter, including the following:

1. Goals and objectives for public education and outreach programs should be designed to address the needs of the tribe and used in long-term planning.
2. Training for waste reduction should be performed at a minimum in tribal offices and businesses.
3. Waste reduction/diversion quantities should be estimated in a straightforward manner to show waste reduction quantities.
4. Methods of communication should be used to convey information to various audiences throughout the reservation. Low-cost alternatives should be considered if budgets cannot support a full-scale outreach program.

Optional Alternatives

Alternatives exist for implementing public education and outreach programs. Depending on the ability of tribes, the following are examples of alternatives that could be used, but are not necessarily always part of recommended practices. The alternatives can provide additional benefits for informing tribal residents along with budget planning purposes. Alternatives include:

1. Develop a way to measure the success of implementing “new” information and education initiatives.
2. Obtain alternative funding by applying for grants from local municipalities, states, and government agencies.
3. Create a web page or link on the reservation’s website for solid waste management and/or recycling information, including point of contact to obtain additional information.



Chapter 7

Implementation



CHAPTER 7 - IMPLEMENTATION

Section 1 - Administration

Administration includes the planning, development, contracting, legal, technical, record keeping, staffing, and public education responsibilities that are involved in the management of the tribal solid waste system. The tribal council should assign the primary solid waste administrative function to the solid waste manager and/or recycling coordinator.

Tribal Personnel & Responsibilities

The Snoqualmie Tribe does not have staff for a Solid Waste and Recycling Program at this time. The ENR Director and ENR staff have worked on source reduction, open dump clean-up and education and outreach through a small amount of funding through the EPAs GAP Program. The department works together on these issues and no official program or staffing has been identified at this time.

Needs

There is a need for funding for a Solid Waste and Recycling program. At this point the small amount of funding that is available to the Snoqualmie Tribe for Household Hazardous Waste and open dump monitoring is not enough to fund staff of other pieces of a potential program.



CHAPTER 7 - IMPLEMENTATION

Section 2 - Contractual Services & Agreements

Contracted Services & Agreements

This section describes any contracted services or agreements between a private hauler and the reservation.

Allied Waste performs **solid waste and co-mingled recycling collection** for the reservation. The cost for the service is \$100 per ton. **Cedar Grove hauls compost for casino** at a cost of \$50 per ton.

Contract Surveillance

Contract surveillance is crucial to making sure the contractor is adhering to the contracts for services performed. This section describes how contract surveillance is performed on the reservation.

The Casino Facilities Department oversees and monitors the performance of both the Compost and waste/recycling contract. The contract surveillance representative monitors collection. If the contractor is not completing the required services, the representative will notify the contractor of the problem.



CHAPTER 7 - IMPLEMENTATION

Section 3 - Financial Obligations & Funding

Funding Assistance

The Snoqualmie Tribe has been successful in acquiring funding from the EPA To assist with writing the initial Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan. The Tribe will continue to seek out funding to build capacity and manage the evolving Snoqualmie Tribal Solid Waste Program

Funding Opportunities

The Tribe intends to pursue funding through the EPA for Characterization of Open Dumps in Fiscal Year 2011.





CHAPTER 7 - IMPLEMENTATION

Section 4 - Monitoring & Reporting Practices

Program Measurement Reports

The **Casino Facilities Department** monitors and measures the cost of the contracted waste removal and recycling service. The ENR Department has begun to monitor this, as well as the other tribal buildings service to determine the most cost effective service

Needs

Funding is needed to implement an official Monitoring and Reporting system for Tribal Businesses and Buildings. ENR staff will continue to look for and pursue funding opportunities.



APPENDIX A - FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

**APPENDIX A
FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBAL RESERVATIONS**

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT	AFFECTS TO TRIBES
Federal Laws	<i>Federal Laws can be found on the following website: http://www.epa.gov; click on Laws and Regulations; and click on Major Environmental Laws.</i>	
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	<p>Enacted in 1976, RCRA is the primary federal law governing solid waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCRA addresses the issue of managing and disposing of municipal and industrial waste nationwide. • RCRA establishes federal programs to regulate and manage treatment, storage, transport, and disposal of non-hazardous solid waste and hazardous waste. • Municipal solid waste (MSW) is regulated under Subtitle D of RCRA by technical standards for solid waste management facilities. 	RCRA applies to all Tribal reservations, including ones with established landfills on-site. Tribes may also be held liable for RCRA violations for hazardous waste sites on reservation lands.
	Under Sections 2002, 4004, and 4010 of RCRA, the EPA has the authority to promulgate site-specific rules concerning municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) criteria, including small landfill exemptions.	Owners/operators of landfills on Tribal reservations can request design and operating flexibility in states with EPA-approved MSWLF permitting programs.





APPENDIX A - FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

APPENDIX A FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBAL RESERVATIONS

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT	AFFECTS TO TRIBES
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)	<p>Congress enacted CERCLA, also known as the Superfund Law, in 1980. CERCLA provides a broad federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CERCLA establishes a ban on and select requirements concerning closed and abandoned hazardous waste sites, provides for liability of persons responsible for releases of hazardous waste at these sites, and establishes a trust fund to provide for cleanup when no responsible party can be identified. 	<p>Tribal lands that have illegal dumping and hazardous materials disposed of in their municipal solid waste stream can be subject to potential CERCLA risks.</p>
<p>Waste management practices that directly or indirectly impact groundwater, surface water, and air resources on Tribal lands also can be subject to federal regulatory requirements. In addition to a tribe's inherent regulatory authority, certain federal regulatory programs, including the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Safe Drinking Water Act also are applicable to tribes.</p>		
Clean Water Act (CWA)	<p>The CWA establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It gives EPA the authority to implement pollution control programs such as setting wastewater standards for industry, and has requirements to set water quality standards for all contaminants in surface waters. • The CWA makes it unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained under its provisions. 	<p>To obtain "treatment as state" (TAS) status under the CWA, a tribe must meet criteria reflecting its ability to effectively implement the program.</p>





APPENDIX A - FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

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FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBAL RESERVATIONS**

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT	AFFECTS TO TRIBES
Clean Air Act (CAA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CAA gives authority to the EPA for setting limits on how much of a pollutant can be in the air anywhere in the United States. This ensures that all Americans have the same basic health and environmental protections. The law allows individual states to have stronger pollution controls, and take the lead in carrying out the CAA, because pollution control problems often require special understanding of local industries, geography, housing patterns, etc. 	Tribes had limited powers under the CAA. The EPA allows tribes to regulate indirect emissions from sources near the reservation. Tribes having landfills should be concerned with methane emissions.
Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)	<p>Congress originally passed the SDWA in 1974 to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended in 1986 and 1996 and requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources: rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and ground water wells. 	Tribes may be treated as states by the EPA to delegate certain program authority if a tribe demonstrates its ability to administer a program effectively.
Federal Regulations	Federal Regulations can be found at: http://www.epa.gov ; select "Laws, Regulations & Dockets" and then select "Code of Federal Regulations".	
40 CFR 243: <i>Guidelines for the Storage & Collection of Residential, Commercial, & Institutional Solid Waste</i>	<p>Applicable to the collection of residential, commercial, and institutional solid wastes and street wastes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended for state, interstate, regional, and local governments for use in their activities. Outline minimum levels of performance required of solid waste collection operations, including solid waste collection containers, types of collection vehicles and associated safety precautions, and 	Tribes should follow guidelines for the storage of solid wastes to avoid health concerns created by animals and unsanitary conditions.





APPENDIX A - FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

**APPENDIX A
FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBAL RESERVATIONS**

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT	AFFECTS TO TRIBES
	frequency of collection to inhibit the propagation or attraction of vectors and the creation of nuisances.	
40 CFR 257: <i>Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices</i>	Establishes regulatory standards to satisfy the minimum national performance criteria for sanitary landfills. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes standards for determining whether solid waste disposal facilities and practices may pose adverse effects on human health and the environment. • Governs only those solid waste disposal facilities that do not meet the definition of a MSWLF. 	Tribal facilities failing to satisfy either the criteria in CFR 257 are considered “open dumps”, which are prohibited under Section 4005 of the RCRA.
40 CFR 258: <i>Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills</i>	Establishes minimum national criteria under RCRA for protecting human health and the environment, while allowing states/tribes to develop more flexible MSWLF criteria. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies to owners and operators of new MSWLF units, existing MSWLF units, and lateral expansions, except otherwise noted. 	Indian tribes can maintain lead roles in implementing and enforcing the revised MSWLF criteria through approved state/Tribal permit programs.





APPENDIX A - FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

**APPENDIX A
FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBAL RESERVATIONS**

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT	AFFECTS TO TRIBES
	<p>Subparts D and E exempt certain landfills (Exemptions for Small Landfills) if they meet the following criteria. To qualify, a landfill must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receives less than 20 tons of waste per day (averaged yearly), receive less than 25 inches of rainfall per year, and have no other practical waste disposal alternative. • Have no evidence of ground-water contamination from the landfill. • Be considered an extremely remote community that has no ready access to other disposal sites for an extended period of time 	
<p>40 CFR Parts 260-271: <i>Hazardous Waste Management Guidelines</i></p>	<p>Sets forth rules and identifies solid wastes which are subject to regulation as hazardous wastes and which are subject to the notification requirements in RCRA. Parts 260-271 sets guidelines for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines criteria for identifying the characteristics of hazardous waste. • Provides a listing of hazardous wastes. • Establishes standards for generators and persons transporting hazardous wastes. • Establishes minimum national standards for acceptable management practices for owners and operators of all facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. 	<p>In addition to RCRA violations, tribes may also be held liable for 40 CFR Parts 260-271 violations for hazardous waste sites and storage on reservation lands.</p>





APPENDIX A - FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

APPENDIX A FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBAL RESERVATIONS

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT	AFFECTS TO TRIBES
40 CFR Part 273: <i>Standards for Universal Waste Management</i>	Establishes standards for the management of universal wastes (batteries, pesticides, thermostats, and lamps). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces the regulatory management requirements • Fosters environmentally sound recycling or disposal practices of these select wastes commonly generated as hazardous wastes. 	Tribes generating universal wastes should comply with storage requirements, but may recycle the materials instead of disposing.
40 CFR Part 279: <i>Standards for the Management of Used Oil</i>	Establishes standards for the generation, transportation, reuse, recycling, and disposal of used oil.	Tribes generating used oil should comply with storage requirements, but may recycle the materials instead of disposing.
<i>Other Legislation</i>		
Public Law 103-399: <i>(The Indian Lands Open Dump Clean Up Act)</i> October 22, 1994	Identifies the location of open dumps on Indian lands. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assesses the relative health and environment hazards posed by those sites • Provides financial and technical assistance to Indian Tribal governments to close such dumps in compliance with Federal standards and regulations or standards promulgated by Indian Tribal governments or Alaska Native entities. For further information, go to: http://www.ihs.gov	





APPENDIX A - FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

APPENDIX A FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBAL RESERVATIONS

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT	AFFECTS TO TRIBES
Executive Order 13175: <i>Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments, November 9, 2000</i>	Executive Order (EO) 13175 establishes a working relationship with Indian Tribal governments for the development of regulatory practices on Federal matters that have great impact on their communities. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduces the burden of unfunded mandates upon Indian Tribal governments and simplifies the process for waivers to Indian Tribal governments. For further information, go to: http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/eo/eo13175.htm .	



APPENDIX B-1 - WASHINGTON STATE GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

**APPENDIX B-1
WASHINGTON STATE GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS
RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBAL RESERVATIONS**

STATE OF WASHINGTON	
GUIDANCE DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION
<i>Revised Code of Washington (RCW)</i>	To access the State of Washington's Revised Code administered by the Department of Ecology, go to: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/laws-rules/ecyrcw.html
Chapter 36.58 RCW: <i>Solid Waste Disposal</i>	Establishment of regulations for obtaining authorization to locate solid waste disposal sites (including transfer stations), funding mechanisms on solid waste disposal fees, and the establishment of solid waste disposal districts.
Chapter 70.93 RCW: <i>Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Model Litter Control Act</i>	Establishment of the Department of Ecology as the authority to regulate litter control, increasing waste reduction, and motivation of all recycling components throughout the state. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a violation of this section to abandon a junk vehicle upon any property. • It is a violation of this section for anyone to throw, drop, deposit, discard, or otherwise dispose of litter upon any public/private property and in the waters of the state. • Requires the operator of a vehicle transporting solid waste to a staffed transfer station or landfill to secure or cover the vehicle's waste in a manner that will prevent spillage.
Chapter 70.95C RCW: <i>Waste Reduction</i>	Implementation of the highest waste management priority for the most cost-effective and environmentally sound manner of reducing the generation of waste.
Chapter 70.95I RCW: <i>Used Oil Recycling</i>	Establishment of used oil recycling regulations and guidelines, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goals for household used oil recycling • Violations against anyone disposing of used oil improperly.
Chapter 70.105 RCW: <i>Hazardous Waste Management</i>	Establishes a comprehensive statewide framework for the planning, regulation, control, and management of hazardous waste.



APPENDIX B-1 - WASHINGTON STATE GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

**APPENDIX B-1
WASHINGTON STATE GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS
RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBAL RESERVATIONS**

STATE OF WASHINGTON	
GUIDANCE DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes provisions for household hazardous waste (HHW) guidelines
<i>Washington Administrative Code (WAC)</i>	To access the State of Washington's Rules administered by the Department of Ecology, go to: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/laws-rules/ecyrcw.html
Chapter 173-425 WAC: <i>Outdoor Burning</i>	Establishes a program to implement a limited burning policy to reduce outdoor burning to the greatest extent practical, establish a permit program for limited burning, and foster and encourage development of reasonable alternatives to burning.
Chapter 173-300 WAC: <i>Certification Of Operators Of Solid Waste Incinerator And Landfill Facilities</i>	Guidelines for certification of solid waste landfill operators and in the operation and maintenance of the facility.
Chapter 173-304 WAC: <i>Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling</i>	Regulations to protect public health, to prevent land, air, and water pollution, and conserve the state's natural, economic, and energy resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets minimum functional performance standards for the proper handling of all solid waste materials originating from residences, commercial, agricultural and industrial operations and other sources.
Chapter 173-331 WAC: <i>Vehicle Battery Recycling</i>	Establishes procedures for implementation and enforcement of the waste reduction law. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses recycling of used vehicle batteries through a system of exchanging batteries at the point of sale.
Chapter 173-351 WAC: <i>Criteria For Municipal Solid Waste Landfills</i>	Establishes minimum statewide standards for all municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) units.



APPENDIX B-1 - WASHINGTON STATE GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

APPENDIX B-1 WASHINGTON STATE GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBAL RESERVATIONS

STATE OF WASHINGTON	
GUIDANCE DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Chapter 173-350 WAC: <i>Solid Waste Handling Standards</i>	Sets minimum functional performance standards for the proper handling, on-site storage, collection and transportation, and disposal of solid waste originating from residences, commercial, agricultural and industrial operations and other sources. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Includes operational standards for composting facilities.

APPENDIX C - INFORMATION CHECKLIST



**APPENDIX C
INFORMATION CHECKLIST**

CHAPTER/ SECTION	DATA	SOURCE
CHAPTER 2	POPULATION AND HOUSING	
Section 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing and projected population	<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal planning office <input type="checkbox"/> BIA <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> State Dept of Finance
Section 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing and projected residential units and commercial businesses	<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal planning office <input type="checkbox"/> BIA <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> State Dept of Finance
Section 2	SOLID WASTE GENERATION	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Quantities of wastes disposed by sector	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Residential	<input type="checkbox"/> Hauler <input type="checkbox"/> Landfill <input type="checkbox"/> State average for per capita waste disposal
	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Hauler <input type="checkbox"/> Landfill <input type="checkbox"/> State average for per capita waste disposal
	<input type="checkbox"/> Quantities of wastes recycled	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Residential	<input type="checkbox"/> Hauler <input type="checkbox"/> County solid waste management plan <input type="checkbox"/> State solid waste management reports
	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Hauler



APPENDIX C - INFORMATION CHECKLIST

CHAPTER/ SECTION	DATA	SOURCE
		<input type="checkbox"/> County solid waste management plan <input type="checkbox"/> State solid waste management reports
	<input type="checkbox"/> Composition of wastes by sector	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Residential	<input type="checkbox"/> County waste characterization study <input type="checkbox"/> State waste characterization study
	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> County waste characterization study <input type="checkbox"/> State waste characterization study
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> County waste characterization study <input type="checkbox"/> State waste characterization study
CHAPTER 3	SOLID WASTE FACILITIES	
Section 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing solid waste service providers names, locations, contracts	<input type="checkbox"/> Contracts/Administration office
Section 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing public and private sector solid waste facilities and capacities	<input type="checkbox"/> County solid waste management plan <input type="checkbox"/> State solid waste facility database
Section 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal dumping	<input type="checkbox"/> IHS <input type="checkbox"/> BIA <input type="checkbox"/> USEPA (For Illegal Dumping Economic Assessment model).
Section 4	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid Waste System Needs	<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal solid waste office for costs <input type="checkbox"/> Local haulers <input type="checkbox"/> Tables 3-5; 3-6 of Instructions
CHAPTER 4	RECYCLING PROGRAMS	
Section 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing recycling program	<input type="checkbox"/> Recycling Data: Tribal solid waste office or local hauler or recycler <input type="checkbox"/> Disposal Data: Tribal solid waste office; contracted hauler <input type="checkbox"/> Historic recycling data: Tribal solid waste



APPENDIX C - INFORMATION CHECKLIST

CHAPTER/ SECTION	DATA	SOURCE
		<p>office; contracted hauler or recycler</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment data: Tribal solid waste office (as applicable) <input type="checkbox"/> Recycling material types: Tribal solid waste office; contracted hauler or recycler
Section 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Future programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone books: Local and regional recyclers; <input type="checkbox"/> Professional organizations: Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA); Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries; county recycling coordinators; National Recycling Coalition (MRC) <input type="checkbox"/> Global Recycling Network <input type="checkbox"/> The Official Board Market - http://www.packaging-online.com/paperboardpackaging/ <input type="checkbox"/> Waste News - http://www.wastenews.com/headlines.html <input type="checkbox"/> American Metals Market - http://www.amm.com/ <input type="checkbox"/> Containers: www.epa.gov/cpg/products/office.htm
CHAPTER 5	Special Wastes	
Section 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction and Demolition Debris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Local contractors <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal solid waste office <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal planning office <input type="checkbox"/> Contracted haulers
Section 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Household Hazardous Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal solid waste office <input type="checkbox"/> County recycling coordinators <input type="checkbox"/> State HHW/Moderate Risk Waste coordinators
Section 4	<input type="checkbox"/> Tires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal solid waste office <input type="checkbox"/> County recycling coordinator

APPENDIX C - INFORMATION CHECKLIST



CHAPTER/ SECTION	DATA	SOURCE
CHAPTER 6	Public Education and Outreach	
Section 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Waste Reduction	<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal solid waste office US EPA: http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/sourcred.htm . <input type="checkbox"/> County recycling coordinator <input type="checkbox"/> Thrift stores; donation centers
Section 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Education and Outreach	<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal solid waste office <input type="checkbox"/> Schools <input type="checkbox"/> Libraries
CHAPTER 7	Implementation	
Section 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Administration	<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal council
Section 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Contracts	<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal solid waste office or tribal administrator
Section 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Funding	<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal solid waste office <input type="checkbox"/> State environmental or solid waste agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Department of Agriculture (USDA) <input type="checkbox"/> Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) <input type="checkbox"/> Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
Section 4	Monitoring and Reporting <input type="checkbox"/> Waste quantities	<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal solid waste office <input type="checkbox"/> Contracted haulers
	<input type="checkbox"/> Container inventory	<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal solid waste office



Appendix D

Recycling Management Plan

Table # - Recycling for Building # (# of square feet)			
Material	Weight (Pounds)	Disposition Recycled or Disposed	Recycle/Disposal Facility
Concrete			Concrete Co.
Blocks and Bricks			Rubble Landfill
Metal Debris			Metal Recycling Co.
Freon			
Bulbs			Bulb Recycling Co.
Ballasts			Bulb Recycling Co.
Smoke Detectors			
Asbestos Floor Tile			Landfill
Demolition Debris			Landfill

Total Debris Generated = _____ pounds
 Amount Recycled = _____ pounds
 Amount Disposed = _____ pounds
 Percentage Recycled = _____ %

- Cites removal of salvageable materials, but does not provide list of buyers or any evidence of markets for such material.

[Name of company] has been identified as a buyer for the salvageable equipment from the building demolitions. Based on previous experience, purchase of the salvageable equipment will be dependent upon market need at the time of the demolition and the condition of the equipment upon removal. However, the intent is to sell the equipment.



APPENDIX E

EXAMPLES OF PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH MATERIALS

Come out for Earth Day!

The ENR Department will be holding an Earth Day clean up event at the Moses property on Earth day, April 22nd from 10:00 to 2:00. Tribal staff will have the option of coming out to help save the planet! Please prepare for muddy conditions. Bring boots, gloves and anyone else who wants to help! Lunch will be provided. Please RSVP to Cindy Spiry 425-292-0249 so we can get a head count.



NO DUMPING

**VIOLATORS WILL BE
PROSECUTED**

425-888-6551

STC.6.2