



METRO

MEETING: Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC)

DATE: Wednesday, September 18, 1996

TIME: **8:30 - 10:45 a.m. (Extended Time)**

PLACE: Metro Regional Center, 600 NE Grand Avenue, Portland
Council Chamber Annex, 2nd Floor

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|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 10 min. | 1. Updates and Introductions
. Recruitment of SWAC Citizen Representative
. ORRS Facility Franchise Application | McFarland / Burton |
| 5 min. | 2. Approval of Minutes
Action Requested: Approval of Minutes of July 17, 1996 | McFarland |
| 15 min. | 3. Transfer Station RFP *
Rebid of Contract(s) to Operate Metro Central and
Metro South Transfer Stations
No Action Requested: Status Report and Discussion | Watkins / Geyer |
| 20 min. | 4. Rate Restructure Proposal
No Action Requested: Specific options presented. Project status
and schedule. Draft report distributed at meeting. | Anderson |
| 15 min. | 5. Facility Franchise Proposals - KB Recycling
No Action Requested: Status Report and Discussion | Sloop / Klag |
| 20 min. | 6. Facility Regulation Code Revision
Action Requested: Advice Regarding SWAC's Involvement
in the Code Revision Process | Sloop |
| 15 min. | 7. Yard Debris Compost Facility Regulation
No Action Requested: Status Report and Discussion Regarding
Proposed DEQ and Metro Roles to Regulate Yard Debris Compost Facilities | Metzler |
| 15 min. | 8. Disaster Debris Management Planning
No Action Requested: Status Report and Discussion | Hossaini |
| 5 min. | 9. Tentative Agenda for October 16 Meeting | McFarland / Hossaini |
| 5 min. | 10. Other Business / Citizen Communications | McFarland |
| | 11. Adjourn | |

*This agenda packet includes materials that are related to these items.

All times listed on this agenda are approximate. Items may not be considered in the exact order listed.
 Committee Chair: Councilor Ruth McFarland (797-1547)
 Staff: Marie Nelson (797-1670) Committee Clerk: Connie Kinney (797-1643)
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**SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
MEETING SUMMARY OF: July 17, 1996**

Voting Members Present

Committee Chair: Ruth McFarland, Metro Councilor
Hauling Industry: David White, Oregon Refuse & Recycling Assoc./Tri-County Council
Tom Miller, Miller's Sanitary Service, Inc.
Steve Schwab, Sunset Garbage Collection Company
Jim Cozzetto, Jr., Metropolitan Disposal & Recycling Corporation
Solid Waste Facilities: Steve Miesen, BFI/Trans Industries
Citizens: Jeanne Roy, Recycling Advocates
Government: Loreen Mills, Washington County Cities
Susan Keil, City of Portland

Alternate Members Present

Recycling Industry: Jeff Murray, Farwest Fibers
Solid Waste Facilities: Gary Penning, Waste Management of Oregon
Government: Lynda Kotta, Multnomah County Cities

Non-Voting Members Present

Government: Dave Kunz, DEQ
Carol Devenir, Clark County

Voting Members Absent

Recycling Industry: John Drew, Far West Fibers
Citizens: Merle Irvine
Government: Ken Spiegle, Clackamas County
Gary Hansen, Multnomah County Commissioner
Lynne Storz, Washington County
Bob Kincaid, Clackamas County Cities
Debra Noah, Multnomah County Cities

Metro and Guests

Marie Nelson	Andy Sloop
Kelly Shafer Hossaini	Jim Goddard
Connie Kinney	Diana Godwin
Chuck Geyer	Easton Cross
Leo Kenyon	Ray Phelps

1. Updates and Introductions

Marie Nelson, Planning Supervisor, called the meeting to order and announced that Councilor McFarland encountered car problems that morning and would attend the meeting as soon as possible.

2. Approval of Minutes

Merle Irvine was not able to attend the meeting but sent a letter to Councilor McFarland asking that the minutes be changed. He asked that his comment on the top of page 3 be changed to reflect that he supports staff's recommendation to lower the recovery rate from 45% to 35%, but is concerned about the imposition of penalties in that range. Sue Keil moved that the minutes be approved with the changes as stated, and the Committee unanimously approved.

3. Metro Transfer Stations - Operations Contracts

Chuck Geyer, Senior Planner, Engineering & Analysis, came before the Committee to continue the policy issue discussion, begun at the June SWAC meeting, regarding the Metro Transfer Station operations contracts. He reviewed the handout in the SWAC packet that summarized the related policy issues.

Mr. Geyer stated that Jeanne Roy had contacted him with some questions and comments about the policy on providing the same incentive for material recovery regardless of the end use of the recovered material. Ms. Roy said that Metro needs to consider, as a policy question, whether or not it should promote the burning of mixed waste in the first place. She said that she personally didn't agree with burning because of the heavy metals and other hazardous pollutants it produces. However, if a compromise has to be reached on the issue, then she asked that the hierarchy be adhered to and a differential in incentives be applied so that material would be recycled or composted before being used for fuel.

Jimmy Cozetto replied that the issue of what to do with material is market driven and at some points there may not be another cost-effective market besides the fuel market for the material.

Dave White asked that if policy decisions were going to be made on the issue, he would like to see more background and technical information on the subject. He said he would like to know, for example, the extent of the heavy metal problem in this type of burning. Mr. Geyer replied that Steve Diddy, BFI, Inc., was there at the SWAC meeting and asked that Mr. Diddy give the Committee some more background information.

Mr. Diddy explained that, first, the fuel for the fiber-based fuel process at Metro Central is not mixed waste but paper and plastic. No metal is used in the mix. He also explained that the emissions and the ash are regulated by DEQ and EPA. He said that he doesn't know if the contaminant level is increased through the process of burning, but if that is an issue for this Committee then it is something that needs a more rigorous investigation than just saying, "We don't want to burn." He also said that if the incentive for making the fuel cubes is too low, then it might be more economical for the operator to simply landfill the material.

Sue Keil said she is not aware of another process currently available for the material being used for fuel cubes, so it is certainly a better option than landfilling. She added that the

issue that was getting lost in the discussion was the cost to the ratepayer. Care needs to be taken not to add additional costs to the ratepayers, especially when it's not necessary.

The Committee then asked that a vote be taken on the issues as they discussed them. It was agreed and a vote was taken regarding the standardization of the incentives for materials recovery regardless of the end use of the recovered material. The Committee agreed that the incentives should be standardized, with Jeanne Roy dissenting.

The Committee then voted unanimously that materials recovery incentives should be standardized at both stations.

Regarding a mandatory recovery rate being stipulated for the transfer stations in the next contracts, there was agreement among some members of the Committee that there are too many unknowns for Metro to be able to set a realistic rate. With new MRFs coming on line, as well as other system changes that will alter the nature of the wastestreams going to the transfer stations, it will be almost impossible to predict what a reasonable rate will be at any point in the future.

Mr. Geyer explained that the way the proposals are currently written, the proposers will have to state the recovery level they think they can expect to reach and the materials they expect to recover. Points will be awarded based on their response and how realistic it is. Some members of the Committee expressed concern about how the recovery rate will be enforced. If a proposer commits to a recovery rate in their proposal and then doesn't meet it, there should be some penalty associated with it. There was concern that a proposer could set a high recovery rate, get the points for it, and have no realistic way of achieving it.

Mr. Cozzetto and Gary Penning reminded the Committee that the \$30 per ton avoided disposal credit is a built-in monetary incentive for the operator to recover as much as possible, so chances are the operator will recover as much as they can anyway.

A vote was taken and the Committee unanimously agreed that a mandatory minimum recovery rate should not be stipulated by Metro in the contracts. However, there was still concern about how to hold the operators accountable for the recovery rates stipulated in their proposals. Mr. Cozzetto suggested one solution might be to require that all proposers have a plan that outlines how they will reach their proposed recovery rate and have the award of points be based on that plan instead of the recovery rate. He said it may also help to set a threshold on the amount of potentially recoverable material allowed in any residual. Mr. Geyer stated that the award of points for the materials recovery criteria was based on the proposer's plan.

Regarding the separation of dry waste at the transfer stations, the Committee generally agreed that it was a good idea and should not be prohibited. However, Tom Miller expressed his concern that the added activity not disrupt or have adverse impacts on the other more primary activities at the transfer station, such as getting garbage trucks in and out quickly. Ms. Keil suggested asking the proposers to explain how they would ensure that the dry waste separation project would not interfere with other activities and would not increase wait times for haulers.

Regarding the evaluation criteria, Mr. Geyer explained that proposals are based primarily on cost, with 70 points being awarded to the low bidder and the remaining 30 points being distributed among the remaining criteria. Ms. Keil said that she thought that 70 points for price was too much as it basically negated the importance of the other criteria. She

suggested it be lowered to closer to 50%. Mr. Diddy agreed, and said that 30% of the points should be allocated for recovery activities. He also recommended splitting the plan of operation from maintenance and have those two elements dealt with separately. He then said that Metro needs to decide where its commitment to recycling is and that commitment needs to be reflected in the request for proposals.

Councilor McFarland asked the Committee if the consensus was that the 70% point allocation to cost is too much, and the Committee agreed it is. However, no vote was taken.

4. Franchise Applications for Materials Processing Facilities

Andy Sloop, Acting Franchise Administrator, gave the Committee an update on the status of the MRF franchise application process and asked for recommendations for changes to the franchise code. He said that staff is currently drafting agreements with Oregon Recycling Systems and K.B. 1 (K.B. Recycling's existing facility). The Metro Council approved Waste Management of Oregon's franchise and it is being circulated for final signatures. Oregon Recycling Systems is considering siting two source-separated processors at the same site as their MRF operation. These operations will fall under the scope of their franchise agreement, so they will have to provide data to the franchisee (Oregon Recycling Systems) and the franchisee will provide aggregated data to Metro to track the recovery rate. The other issue being considered is the amount of their tonnage authorization.

Sue Keil asked why they would be subject to a tonnage authorization. Mr. Sloop explained that all of the MRFs will operate under a tonnage authorization and the authorization will be used as a monitoring tool to determine whether or not the operation changes significantly from where it was when it began operating. The authorizations are not intended to be rigid but flexible.

Ms. Keil then asked if staff is monitoring land-use approval of the facilities in the jurisdictions in which they will be sited. Mr. Sloop replied that that is being monitored and is a condition for administrative completeness of the application. He said Metro will also be providing on-going information to the City of Portland regarding recovery rates for the Oregon Recycling Systems' facility as a whole, i.e, the MRF and the source-separated processors.

Regarding the code revision process, Mr. Sloop explained that Regional Environmental Management is about to embark on a revision of Metro's franchise code and would be interested in finding out from the Committee what some of the primary objectives for the revision should be and what the best process would be for accomplishing the revision. He distributed a handout that outlined the discussion.

Mr. Sloop then asked the Committee what they thought the primary objectives of the revision should be. Ms. Keil said that one of the things they have been careful to do in their administrative rules at the City is avoid monitoring what is actually someone else's responsibility. She said that public health and safety (an objective listed on the handout) is probably someone else's primary responsibility.

Ms. Roy said one objective should be to prevent the MRFs from detracting from source-separated recycling. Ms. Keil said the idea is to recycle the maximum amount economically possible. Mr. White said the bigger issue is how much can be recovered from the waste stream and at what cost.

Loreen Mills stated that she did not agree with the objective of allocating the waste stream across facilities. Facilities will take what they can get and the market will dictate where the material goes. She then said that she felt strongly that precise rules and guidelines should be drafted to help companies know when a franchise is needed so that it is clearer for them. Other Committee members agreed that the rules and guidelines should be clear and consistent, and that the franchise permitting process itself should also be clear and consistent.

Carol Devenir asked that the guidelines and process be reviewed by everyone in the watershed and even those outside of the watershed so they can see how it's being done. Councilor McFarland asked the Committee to think about how other people outside of the Committee could be reached.

Mr. Diddy asked if Metro had been challenged on its ability to deny a MRF franchise based on its assessment that there was no need. Mr. Sloop replied that to his knowledge no such denial has ever taken place. Councilor McFarland said that denial and approval is the role of the Metro Council and the Council does have the authority to deny an application if the MRF is being put in a place where it can put other franchises in jeopardy. To date it has not been done, and needs to be addressed thoughtfully. She said she will ask Metro's solid waste attorney, Dan Cooper, to come and talk to SWAC and bring copies of the Metro code.

Regarding the process for rewriting the Code, Mr. Sloop asked the Committee what they thought the best process would be. For example, should it be done on a broad base involving the public or on a narrower base? Ms. Keil replied that the public is not generally interested in an issue like this, however they are interested in siting and local impact issues. This is probably outside of the purview of Metro, but there will be a public process as facilities go through local land use processes. However, involving local land use officials in the code rewriting process would be worthwhile.

Dave Kunz said that he would like to see more emphasis on involving the land use people because oftentimes at the local level the land use planners are not aware of all of the issues and intricacies that go along with siting solid waste facilities.

Ms. Roy said that regarding how broad based the process should be, it probably should not involve the public per se, but should involve all interested parties. She said she would favor encouraging a broad base of interested persons to participate.

Mr. Diddy said that it is important to define roles first of all - what Metro does and what local governments do. This can be done before initiating a stakeholder involvement process. Cross-jurisdictional issues need to be clearly defined at the same time.

Mr. Cozzetto said he would like to see a task force put together to analyze existing policies and then bring the information back to the Committee. There should be a combination of staff and task force efforts in the process.

The Committee agreed that they would like to be involved throughout the process and get frequent updates. They also agreed they wanted to be involved in the policy-making side of the process.

Ms. Keil asked if the nuisance issue (odor, dust, noise, litter, etc.) was ever resolved through the yard debris licensing program. She said that in government there is a tendency

to pass nuisance issues around, with no one agency taking responsibility for solving these types of problems. Councilor McFarland agreed that such issues should be defined through the code revision process and brought back to SWAC.

5. Discuss Tentative Meeting Agenda for August 21

Due to lack of agenda items and vacation schedules, the Committee agreed to cancel the August meeting and meet again in September.

6. Other Business / Citizen Communications

None.

7. Adjourn

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**METRO**

DATE: September 11, 1996

TO: SWAC

FROM: Bill Metzler, Associate Solid Waste Planner

RE: Agenda Item 1 -- Yard Debris Compost Facility Regulation Update

- The DEQ has developed draft solid waste rules that apply to composting facilities in Oregon.
- These draft rules have, to date, excluded Metro area yard debris licensed compost facilities (Metro's licensing program standards meet or exceed the DEQ standards). The DEQ now believes that this is not a prudent approach, as their regulations would not apply equally to all compost facilities statewide.
- Metro and the DEQ have met to discuss this issue and are in agreement that the two agencies need to avoid duplication of regulation, fees and additional reporting requirements. Therefore, instead of the exclusion in the draft DEQ rules, Metro and the DEQ are considering a Memorandum of Agreement delineating responsibilities of the two agencies.
- I will provide a general update and additional details that came out of the September 12, 1996 DEQ Solid Waste Advisory Committee Meeting on this issue.

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CC:

**METRO**

DATE: September 10, 1996

TO: Solid Waste Advisory Committee Members

FROM: Chuck Geyer, Senior Planner *CG*

RE: SWAC Briefing on Transfer Station Operations RFP

Jim Watkins and I will be at the September 18th SWAC meeting to brief you, on the revised RFP for the Operation of the Metro South and/or Metro Central Transfer Stations. The draft of the RFP was presented at the committee's June 19th and July 17th meetings. This draft has been revised based on comments received from a variety of sources. The Executive Officer has recommended to the Metro Council that the revised RFP be released to vendors to initiate the procurement. The Metro Council's REM Committee will hold a hearing on September 18th to consider recommending such an action to the Metro Council.

Comments on the draft included those from SWAC, as well as over 20 pages of comments from the current operators and one environmental group. A copy of the comments and staff's responses are included in the staff report for the item in the REM Committee's full agenda packet, as is the revised RFP. I am assuming that most SWAC members have already received this packet. I will bring several packets to the SWAC meeting.

At the September 18th SWAC meeting, Jim and I will briefly review the comments and responses. We are not requesting any action for this item.

cc: Jim Watkins, Engineering & Analysis Manager
Tim Raphael, Executive Analyst

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**METRO**

DATE: September 13, 1996

TO: Solid Waste Advisory Committee

FROM: Andy Sloop, Franchise Administrator

RE: Agenda Items 5 and 6

Status Report and Discussion of Proposed KB Recycling Facilities

At the September 18 SWAC meeting, staff will present an overview of the proposed KB Recycling material recovery facilities for which franchise agreements are currently being developed. These agreements will be based on the "MRF Template." The overview will include key information and issues about the proposed franchises. It will cover topics such as conformance of the facilities with the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan, requested variances to the Metro Code, and how the proposed facilities would fit into the solid waste system.

Discussion of SWAC Involvement in Revising the Solid Waste Facility Regulation Chapter of the Metro Code

The REM Department has committed to submit to the Council, by June 30, 1997, proposed revisions to the Solid Waste Facility Regulation Chapter of the Metro Code. At the July SWAC meeting, staff initiated discussion about the goals and objectives of the Code revision process and SWAC's role in this process. This dialogue will be continued at the September 18 SWAC meeting. It will center on Metro's role in regulating solid waste facilities and SWAC representation on a Code revision task force.

**METRO**

DATE: September 11, 1996

TO: Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee

FROM: Kelly Shafer Hossaini, Associate Solid Waste Planner 797-1503

THROUGH: Marie Nelson, Supervisor, Planning Services

RE: Agenda Item # 8 -- Regional Disaster Debris Management Plan

Attached is a revised draft plan format and draft copies of several implementation strategies developed by the Disaster Debris Management Task Force for the Regional Disaster Debris Management Plan. Please review them and be prepared to discuss them at the September 18, 1996, SWAC meeting.

As you may recall, the Disaster Debris Management Task Force has been developing recommended practices and implementation strategies for the Regional Disaster Debris Management Plan since January 1996. Updates on the process and products have been presented to SWAC several times over the course of this development. To date, SWAC has reviewed the Plan goal and objectives (adopted by Metro Council 12/95) and the draft recommended practices.

In late September, copies of the entire draft Plan will be mailed to a number of interested groups and persons in the region, including Committee members, for review and comment.

Staff is recommending that SWAC review a final version of the draft Regional Disaster Debris Management Plan in early November and recommend that it be forwarded to REMCOM and the Metro Council for adoption, if the Committee decides to do so, at the November 20, 1996, SWAC meeting.

Thank you for your time and consideration of these implementation strategies. I look forward to hearing from you.

Attachments: Draft Regional Disaster Debris Management Plan format - 9/12/96
Guidelines for a Response Phase Strategy - 7/18/96
Guidelines for Creating Written Public Information for Disaster Debris Management - 7/18/96
Strategies for Immediate and Long-Term Information Dissemination - 7/18/96
Guidelines for the Removal of Debris from Residential, Commercial, and Government Properties - 7/17/96
Guidelines for the Management of Exempt Hazardous Waste - 5/96
Guidelines for Disaster Debris Disposal Contingencies - 7/17/96

Regional Disaster Debris Management Plan
Draft Plan Format

September 12, 1996

Cover Sheet
Acknowledgments
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- Response Phase
- Recovery Phase
- Fiscal/Financial Arrangements
- Coordination of Efforts

Part III Implementation

Chapter 1 - Response Phase Strategies

- Strategies Overview
- Guidelines for a Response Phase Strategy
- Guidelines for Creating Written Public Information for Disaster Debris Management
- Strategies for Immediate and Long-Term Information Dissemination

Chapter 2 - Recovery Phase Strategies

- Strategies Overview
- General Guidelines for Disaster Debris Management Efforts
 1. Guidelines for the Use of Burning as a Disposal Option
 2. Guidelines to Prevent and Control Illegal Dumping
 3. Guidelines for Personal Property Recovery
 4. Guidelines for the Process for Private Clean-up Efforts
 5. Guidelines for Multi-Jurisdictional Coordination of Civil Debris Clearing Efforts
- Guidelines for Disaster Debris Collection, Processing, and Disposal
 1. Guidelines for the Removal of Debris from Residential, Commercial, and Government Properties
 2. Guidelines for the Management and Operation of Temporary Disposal Sites
 3. Guidelines for the Management of Exempt Hazardous Waste
 4. Guidelines for Disaster Debris Disposal Contingencies

IV. Technical Appendices

- Appendix A Timeline for Information Gathering and Study Completion
- Appendix B Inventory of Regional Solid Waste Disposal, Recycling, and Processing Facilities
- Appendix C Inventory of Regional Debris Removal Resources
- Appendix D Regional Recyclables Market Capacity Assessment
- Appendix E Debris Tonnage Predictions
- Appendix F Inventory of Potential Temporary Debris Storage Sites
- Appendix G Prediction of Need for Metro Hazardous Waste Services
- Appendix H Waste Storage and Handling Capacity Analysis for Disaster Debris Management Planning
- Appendix I Documenting and Tracking Disaster Debris
- Appendix J Regional Mutual Aid Agreement

Guidelines for a Response Phase Strategy

Pre-Disaster Activities

A. Multi-Jurisdictional

1. Metro designate debris removal coordinator (MDRC) to liaison with local government debris removal coordinators (LDRC).
2. Local governments each designate a debris removal coordinator (LDRC) to liaison with their local government emergency operations center, their public information officer, their Regional Emergency Management Group representative, Metro, waste haulers, and facility operators.
3. LDRCs contact MDRC to identify:
 - themselves and their essential contact information, e.g., phone numbers including cell, fax, and home, name(s) of alternate(s), etc.
 - solid waste contact people in their jurisdiction and their essential contact information, as above
4. MDRC disseminates LDRC list to all LDRCs.
5. MDRC disseminates all information collected in Recommended Practice 1 to all LDRCs. Updates sent as available.

B. Cities and Counties

1. Establish a human resource list for bilingual skills and other special skills.
2. Develop basic flyers, brochures, and other printed materials for disaster debris disposal, recycling, and processing options for general public. (See Guidelines for Creating Written Public Information for Disaster Debris Management.) Coordinate with Metro Recycling Information Center. Plan for translation capability for targeted non-English speaking groups.
3. Develop a system for establishing an informational phone bank in the event Metro Recycling Information Center is disabled by the disaster.

C. Metro

1. Establish a human resource list for bilingual skills and other special skills.
2. Develop basic flyers, brochures, and other printed materials for disaster debris disposal, recycling, and processing options for general public. (See Guidelines for Creating Written Public Information for Disaster Debris Management.) Coordinate with local governments. Plan for translation capability for targeted non-English speaking groups.

Post-Disaster Activities

A. Multi-Jurisdictional

1. Meeting of, or an alternate form of communication between, all debris removal coordinators and Regional Mutual Aid Agreement administrator as soon as possible/practical.
 - a. Each debris removal coordinator provides information, as collected under B.2 below, and an assessment is made of the following:
 - multi-jurisdictional effect
 - severity
 - affected jurisdictions' ability to respond
 - b. Using assessment from "a" above, determine:
 - extent and scope of need for regional effort; and
 - need to execute Regional Mutual Aid Agreement, or parts thereof;
 - need for a Regional Information Coordinator (REIC)
 - c. Appoint (REIC), if warranted (See A.2)
2. Regional Information Coordinator (REIC) - appointment and responsibilities
 - a. Appointment criteria:
 - MDRC, if possible
 - If not possible, choose another from the designated LDRCs using the following criteria:
 1. Relative damage to their area
 2. Availability of adequate resources at their disposal
 3. Personnel availability to commit
 - b. Responsibilities of REIC:
 - Round-the-clock availability of information and coordination using appropriate communication devices. Suggested: REIC shift of 10 - 12 hours per day, with assistant(s) covering balance. No more than two assistants to mitigate confusion.
 - Designation of assistant(s) also equipped with appropriate communication devices. At all times at least one person is available. Assistants should have complete and current knowledge of applicable information.
 - Ensuring information of regional importance is updated, disseminated, and available on an on-going basis. Includes:
 1. local damage assessments
 2. mutual aid needs

- 3. resource availability and needs
- 4. any updates to information collected as a part of Recommended Practice 1 requirements
- 5. status of regional disposal and recycling facilities
- Coordinate public information efforts, as needed.
- Any additional responsibilities, as needed.

B. Cities and Counties

1. Prioritize clean-up areas. According to FEMA, the following areas should receive top priority in the following order: (Consult any local government disaster guidelines applicable)
 - a. Debris removal from public roads and streets, i.e., arterial and collector streets, to provide access for vehicles and facilities involved in emergency operations.
 - b. Access routes to essential public facilities.
 - First priority - hospitals, police and fire stations
 - Second priority - other critical community facilities, e.g., municipal buildings, water treatment plants, sewerage treatment plants, power generation units and substations, airports.
 - c. Eliminate debris-related threat to public health and safety.
2. LDRCs gather information, keep current, and give updates to REIC:
 - damage assessment from EOC
 - possible mutual aid debris removal needs
 - debris removal resources to offer
 - additional information, as applicable
3. Determine status of local debris collection resources.
4. Determine status of local debris recycling/disposal facilities, if Metro disabled. Coordinate with REIC.
5. Establish informational phone bank, if Metro Recycling Information Center disabled.
6. Prepare to disseminate public information regarding disaster debris management. Coordinate with Metro and local PIO. See "Strategies for Immediate and Long-Term Information Dissemination" and Figure X.
7. Prepare to disseminate procedures for personal property recovery. See "Strategies for Immediate and Long-Term Information Dissemination."
8. Make contact with and execute contracts with haulers and contractors responsible for initial work, if necessary. Contracts should be consistent with the Regional Mutual Aid Agreement, if applicable.

9. Execute intergovernmental and mutual aid agreements, if necessary. Should include contingency agreements for employee sharing when the disaster results in geographic restrictions on employee's ability to report to regular work site. Agreements should be consistent with the Regional Mutual Aid Agreement, if applicable.
10. Execute usual disaster/emergency operations procedures particular to the jurisdiction for expense tracking, etc.
11. Prepare to implement strategies for putrescible surge abatement.

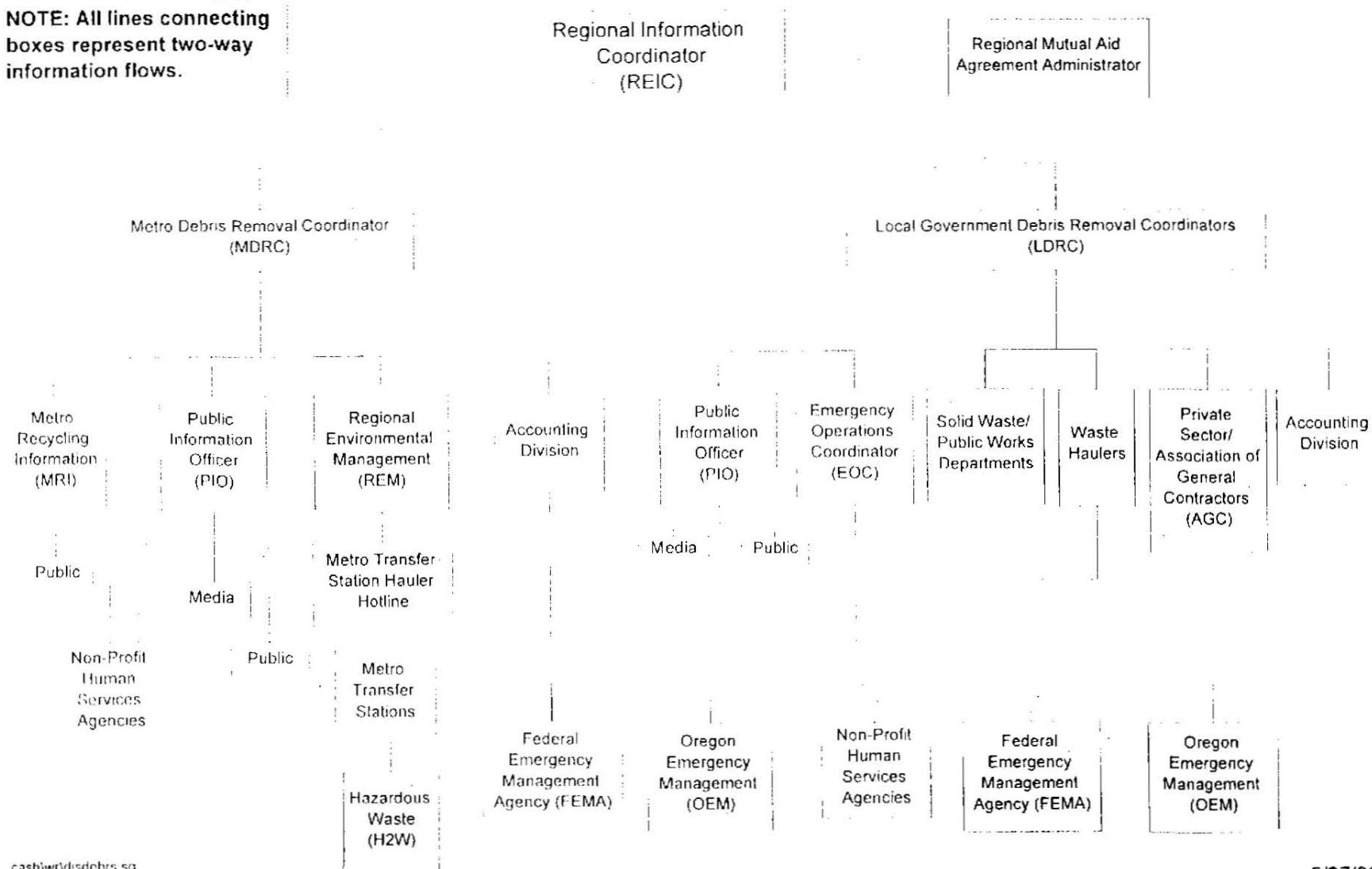
C. Metro

1. Organize and prepare any updates to information, as collected in Recommended Practice 1, for dissemination. Coordinate with REIC.
2. Begin research of disposal/recycling options for disaster-generated materials. Coordinate with REIC.
3. Determine status of disposal/recycling facilities as identified in Recommended Practice 1 inventories. Coordinate with REIC.
4. Determine status of transfer stations and routes to Arlington landfill. Authorize contingencies, if necessary. Coordinate with REIC.
5. Metro Recycling Information Center begin staffing up for increased call load.
6. Prepare to disseminate public information regarding disaster debris management. Coordinate with local governments. See "Strategies for Immediate and Long-Term Information Dissemination" and Figure X.
7. Implement tracking system for disaster debris management expenses.
8. Implement tracking system for disaster debris tons processed and/or disposed, by facility, on a regional basis.
9. Assess implementation of contingencies for financial arrangements and tipping fees at Metro transfer stations. Coordinate with REIC.
10. Hazardous waste team begin implementing disaster strategies for household hazardous waste. Coordinate with REIC.

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Communication Network for Disaster Debris Management

NOTE: All lines connecting boxes represent two-way information flows.



Guidelines for Creating Written Public Information for Disaster Debris Management

Confusion is the universal common denominator of disasters. The havoc and destruction caused by a major disaster creates conditions which make confusion inevitable. Basic necessities of life - water, food and shelter - may be difficult or impossible to obtain; utility services may be disrupted or destroyed; streets may be filled with debris, making travel slow and hazardous; and emotions of citizens and officials may be taxed to the breaking point.

Government agencies should be prepared to tell the community when, where, and how garbage collection will resume, as well as provide special instructions for reporting and sorting disaster debris. Preparing templates for flyers and other informational materials in advance will help ensure the usefulness, completeness, and accuracy of these materials after a disaster occurs. Public information experts may need to assemble an emergency kit ahead of time to expedite a response in a disaster situation.

- Have on hand a portable, manual computer or typewriter
- Pre-pasted labels for mailings to the affected area and to the media
- Road maps to answer public inquiries about getting to disposal facilities
- Camera/film/flash/batteries to document disaster for future evaluation

When preparing templates for written information, consider the following guidelines:

- Be sure to include the following as a part of any written information:
 1. Telephone number the public can call for more information on solid waste concerns. Consider including alternate phone numbers for related relief agencies (FEMA, etc.) to avoid tying up solid waste phone lines.
 2. Jurisdiction's logo and address.
 3. Simple map showing locations of recycling and/or disposal facilities.
- Translations, as necessary, for any large populations of non-English speaking people residing within the jurisdiction.
- Putting information out on agency's home page on Internet.
- Written information for homeowners' management of residential waste should include all of the following, when applicable:
 1. Options for garbage disposal, including a list/locations of disposal facilities and types of waste accepted.
 2. Options for recycling materials, including a list of recyclable materials, location of recycling facilities and materials that will be accepted.
 3. Proper sorting and preparation of recyclable materials.
 4. Schedule of curbside pickups or sweeps for recyclables, if any.
 5. Schedule of household hazardous waste curbside pickups or sweeps, if any.

Please see Attachment X for a sample of a public informational flyer, in the form of a door hanger, outlining how the citizens of Los Angeles were asked to manage their earthquake debris. It is imperative that Public Information personnel are kept updated on the latest emergency planning actions, problems and situations to brief the media and relay information to the public.

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RECICLAMIENTO DE DESCOMBROS DEL TERREMOTO

La ciudad de Los Angeles tiene un programa de reciclamiento de escombros de propiedades particulares.

Por favor, sigue estos pasos sencillos.

Separe estos tipos de materiales y colóquelos en la banqueta:

1. Asfalto, cemento, cemento con hierro, bloques de cemento.
2. Madera y vegetación positivamente relacionada con los escombros. No se va a remover ninguna otra vegetación. Tampoco se puede incluir hiedra, ramas de palma o yuca.
3. Ladrillo colorado.
4. Tierra
5. Todos los demás materiales, tales como techos, paredes, stucco, y otros escombros mixtos.

Coloque sus escombros en montones separados en la banqueta en la vía pública, no sobre propiedad privada.

Para pedir servicio de recojimiento, llame al 1-800-498-CITY.

Si usted tiene una cantidad muy grande de escombros que puede causar problemas con el tráfico vehicular, por favor llámenos al 1-800-498-CITY.



Impreso en papel reciclado.

지진 피해 건물 쓰레기 수거

LA 시는 지진으로 파손된 쓰레기를 수거합니다. 다음의 수칙들과 건물파손 쓰레기를 아래와 같이 분류하여 쌓아주시요.

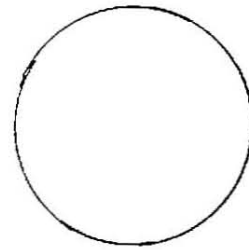
1. 아스팔트, 콘크리트, 철근콘크리트, 콘크리트벽돌
2. 목재 및 녹색 생나무는 반드시 지진으로 인한 건물파손 쓰레기여야만 수거합니다. 잡초, 야자수, 덩굴나무와 YUCCA는 안됨.
3. 빨간벽돌
4. 흙
5. 그외 지붕자재, 벽자재 그외의 건물파손 잡쓰레기

이상의 분류된 쓰레기들을 개인소유지가 아닌 공공도로변 차도에 쌓아주시요.

수거요청시 1-800-498-CITY(2489)로 전화하십시오. 그리고 쌓아놓은 쓰레기가 교통에 위험을 준때에도 1-800-498-CITY(2489)로 전화하십시오.



리사이클종이로 인쇄되었습니다.



RECYCLE EARTHQUAKE DEBRIS

The City of Los Angeles is recycling your earthquake debris. Just follow these easy steps:

Separate your debris as follows, and place it in piles

1. Asphalt, concrete, concrete with metal reinforcement and cinder blocks.
2. Wood and green material positively related to earthquake debris removal. No other vegetation will be picked up. No ivy, palm or yucca.
3. Red clay brick.
4. Dirt.
5. All other materials including roofing, wallboard and other mixed debris.

Place your debris in separated piles at the curb in the public right-of-way, not on private property.

For pickup call 1-800-498-CITY.

If placing your materials at the curb will cause a traffic hazard, please call us at 1-800-498-CITY



Printed on Post-Consumer recycled paper

Strategies for Immediate and Long-Term Information Dissemination

Depending upon the type and severity of the disaster, utility services such as electrical, phone, natural gas, and drinking water may be affected. Radio and television broadcasting, possibly even newspaper production, may be unavailable for a brief time. Prepare for more than one method of communication. Some possible avenues for disseminating information to the public include:

A. Target Group: Public (Citizens)

- Public service announcements on television and radio
- Television news coverage
- Cable television shows
- Newspaper announcements, articles
- Publish in newspapers forms that residents might need to request services, e.g., demolition services, cleanup services
- Bulk mailings to households/businesses in targeted areas
- Doorhangers in targeted areas
- Post/leave information at public places - libraries, grocery stores, Red Cross centers, FEMA public outreach offices, government offices, e.g., permit centers, police and fire departments, schools, banks, etc.
- Central phone bank to provide information about how to manage disaster debris
- Local phone bank/hotline to receive calls from residents requesting services, reporting needs, etc.

B. Target Group: Waste Haulers

- Solid waste and recycling facilities establish hotline numbers for waste haulers to call and receive the latest information about hours, rates, materials taken, material specifications, etc.
- Local governments develop a means to quickly get information updates to haulers.

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Guidelines for the Removal of Debris from Residential, Commercial, and Government Properties

To the greatest extent practicable, debris should be handled according to the solid waste management hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover, Landfill). Local governments should add language to all debris removal contracts and agreements for disaster debris removal that includes a recycling component.

1. Debris likely to be generated after a disaster can be classified in the following five categories:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>Category 1</u> | Putrescible Waste <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food• Regular Household waste• Contaminated waste¹ |
| <u>Category 2</u> | Woody Recyclable Material <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yard waste• Wood waste |
| <u>Category 3</u> | Miscellaneous Dry Waste <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Furniture• Insulation• Clothing• Toys• Fixtures |
| <u>Category 4</u> | Non-Woody Recyclable Material <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scrap metal (including white goods)• Bricks• Regularly collected recyclable materials• Film plastic• Drywall• Rubble²• Tires |
| <u>Category 5</u> | Household Hazardous Waste |

¹ Contaminated wastes refer to those wastes that do not qualify as hazardous wastes, e.g., asbestos, solvents, etc., but may be contaminated with such things as sewage-contaminated flood waters.

² Defined as inert material such as concrete with and without rebar, asphalt, gravel, and bricks.

2. Priority for removal and disposition:

First priority	Category 1 Category 5 ³
Second priority	Category 2
Third priority	Category 3
	Category 4
Fourth priority	Category 5 ⁴

3. Proper disposition of materials in waste categories:

- a. Transfer Stations Category 1
Category 5
- b. Limited Purpose Category 2
Landfills Category 3
- c. Temporary Disposal/
Processing Sites Category 2
Category 3
Category 4
Category 5
- d. Recycling Yards Category 2
Category 4
- e. Social Service Agencies Category 3⁵

Cities, counties, and Metro will work with private debris processing and disposal facilities to ensure that debris management is facilitated through extended hours, increased capacities, and reasonable rates.

In order to facilitate smooth and efficient traffic flow, some facilities may be designated as commercial-load dropsites only. Self-haul loads may be directed to particular disposal and processing sites to ensure they do not interfere with the disposal activities of large, commercial vehicles.

4. **Residential Properties:** Debris Removal and Disposition

Residents should be educated about the five categories of disaster debris and the proper disposition of each debris category, as defined above in Section 1. This should include a clear identification of the materials included in each category, and the specific options for disposition of those materials, including names and locations of processing facilities, locations of temporary disposal/processing sites, etc.

³ Refers to household hazardous wastes posing an immediate threat.

⁴ Refers to household hazardous wastes that are contained and not posing any immediate threat.

⁵ Materials that are salvageable/usable take to Goodwill, St. Vincent DePaul, etc.

Residents have three options for removal:

1. Self-Haul
2. Construction/Demolition Contractor
3. Garbage Hauler

Residents that self-haul and/or hire contractors to remove their debris are responsible for taking that debris to the appropriate facilities, as defined above in Section 3. Residents should be encouraged to handle their waste in the most environmentally responsible manner practicable.

If residents have a manageable amount of debris and choose to use their garbage hauler for collection and removal debris, they should be educated as to how to prepare and sort the material, and how to set it out. It is recommended that residents be told to leave materials at the curb for collection in source-separated piles, uncontaminated by other materials. For example, metal should be put in a pile separate from yard debris. Likewise, putrescibles should be kept separate from plastic sheeting and/or rubble.

Residents who choose to have their material collected curbside should also be notified about the general collection priorities and timetable, as described above (more specific). For residential curbside service, collection of the material categories may look as follows:

Category 1	Weekly
Category 2	Bi-weekly
Category 3	Monthly
Category 4	Monthly
Category 5	Periodic Removal, as needed

Resumption of regular garbage and recycling service is a priority and should occur as quickly as possible in the recovery phase of a disaster.

Putrescibles

Residents should be educated about ensuring that putrescibles are set out in a timely manner, well-sealed in plastic bags, with the plastic bags placed in a container with a tight-fitting lid. This will help to ensure pests do not become a problem.

If conditions permit, residents can be encouraged to do any or all of the following to help contain their putrescibles, decrease vector problems, and avoid overloading the solid waste collection system early on:

- Open freezers and refrigerators as little as possible.
- Store putrescibles awaiting collection in a freezer until they are ready to be set out.
- Set out only an extra bag of putrescibles a week for pickup, if possible, instead of putting everything out at once.

5. Commercial Properties: Debris Removal and Disposition

a. *Small Businesses*

Small businesses and those businesses with a relatively small amount of damage can have the same debris management options as described above for residential properties.

b. *Large Businesses*

Large businesses and those with extensive damage will likely hire contractors to manage debris removal efforts. Both contractors and business owners should be encouraged to dispose of project waste in the most environmentally responsible manner practicable. Local governments should make available written information outlining the five categories of disaster debris and the proper disposition of each debris category, as defined above in Sections 1 and 3. This should include a clear identification of the materials included in each category, and the specific options for disposition of those materials, including names and locations of processing facilities, locations of temporary disposal/processing sites, etc.

Resumption of regular garbage and recycling service is a priority and should occur as quickly as possible in the recovery phase of a disaster.

6. Government Properties: Debris Removal and Disposition

Include in any government contracts with private construction/demolition contractors and with franchised garbage haulers that the category system for disaster debris disposition, as defined in Sections 1 and 3 above, must be adhered to. Contractors and franchised haulers should be required to salvage, recycle, and recover as much material as is practicable.

To facilitate this recycling in private construction/demolition contract situations, the following can be considered:

- Monetary incentives for recycling versus disposing of loads.
- Requiring a recycling plan.
- Employing field inspectors to monitor contractor's work.
- Performance criteria applied to contractor's work to rate them on their good faith efforts to recycle and their actual recycling rates. A point system can be implemented that gives contractor's points for dedicating trucks for recycling, training their field supervisor's on recycling requirements, and daily sweeps by contractor over their assigned area to scout for concentrations of recyclables. Recycling rates in the form of percentage of loads to recycling facilities can be tabulated through contractor's records and records kept at disposal and recycling facilities.

7. Contingency Procedures for Debris Removal:

In the event that a jurisdiction's debris removal needs outstrip that jurisdiction's resources, contingency procedures should be developed in advance. Army Corps of Engineer resources will be available in the event the disaster is declared as a major disaster by the President of the United States. However, mutual aid agreements between jurisdictions (see Recommended Practice 5, Key Element "c") and on a regional level (see Appendix X "Regional Mutual Aid Agreement") should also be negotiated in advance. Local governments, haulers, materials processors and disposal facilities can also enter into mutual aid agreements as they see fit in order to facilitate the efficient and coordinated disposition of disaster debris.

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Guidelines for Management of Disaster-Generated Exempt Hazardous Waste

Exempt hazardous waste is defined as any unwanted hazardous products that are not subject to full regulation under Oregon and federal hazardous waste laws. This includes hazardous products disposed of by households and CEG's (Conditionally Exempt Generators), and Universal Wastes

The following guidelines should be followed in the management of disaster-generated exempt hazardous waste.

1. **Utilize the Resources of Metro's Hazardous Waste Program.** Metro is the agency responsible for household hazardous waste management in the region. Metro also conducts a CEG collection program in cooperation with DEQ, and will probably collect Universal Wastes with DEQ approval. Metro's program includes two permanent facilities, located adjacent to Metro's transfer stations, and operates satellite collection events around the region. Disaster-related exempt hazardous waste collection should utilize the program's facilities, equipment, trained staff, and standing disposal contracts. If necessary, program staff can quickly acquire additional vehicles, equipment, and trained workers to mount a larger-scale effort.
2. **Coordinate with other agencies.** In the initial phases of a disaster response, Metro hazardous waste staff should confirm contacts and coordinate efforts with local, state and federal agencies involved with hazardous waste management. This may include fire departments and hazmat teams, DEQ, EPA, and the Coast Guard, as well as city and county health, water and solid waste agencies. Communication should be maintained throughout the recovery phase with local government debris removal coordinators and the REIC.
3. **Work closely with solid waste debris collection efforts.** Hazardous waste program staff should be involved with the development of solid waste collection options for each disaster. Exempt hazardous waste collection is most practically provided alongside solid waste collection, although it may not be practical or necessary to provide hazardous waste collection at all solid waste collection points. Data from solid waste debris collection sites should be monitored as the recovery progresses, and adjustments made with consultation from local government debris removal coordinators.

* Universal Wastes are a new category of hazardous waste, formerly fully regulated, but now subject to less stringent disposal regulations promulgated by EPA in May 1995. As of this writing Oregon has not adopted the Universal Waste Rule, but is expected to do so by Summer of 1996. The Oregon rule will probably include all batteries, fluorescent light tubes and mercury thermostats, as well as pesticides collected in state-sponsored programs.

4. **Determine type of services to offer.** A variety of service options may be developed in response to a disaster. Services can range from simply promoting the availability of the permanent facilities, to door-to-door hazardous waste collection. Intermediate options include providing staffing at collection sites near affected areas, and doing "milk runs" as needed to collect materials at approved locations. The most appropriate type of service to provide will vary depending on the nature and severity of the disaster. As recovery needs evolve, it will be prudent to monitor the demand for collection services and adjust as necessary. It is probably safer to mobilize resources to handle the maximum expected demand and adjust downward, rather than to get overwhelmed with waste and have potentially very hazardous situations.
5. **Determine whether waste is exempt.** Whatever collection services are offered, it is important to ensure that all wastes collected are properly classified as exempt. Some sort of screening criteria should be provided to the staff receiving wastes, in order to ensure that loads are household, CEG or Universal Waste.
6. **Determine whether waste is disaster-generated.** When hazardous waste collection services are provided in response to a disaster, it is likely that inquiries will be received from residents or businesses that have hazardous waste that is not a result of the disaster. In order to receive disaster relief funds, it is important to ensure that wastes are disaster-related. Publicity about collection services should specify that only disaster-related waste is to be accepted. Prior to mobilizing collection services, collection staff should have a plan for handling non disaster-generated waste that is received in spite of the publicity. This may include referring the generator to other services, or accepting the material and tracking it separately.
7. **Load checking.** After a disaster, it is possible that some generators may improperly throw hazardous wastes into the trash, even if separate hazardous waste services are available. It may be useful to provide enhanced load checking of incoming trash loads at transfer stations, MRFs, and landfills in the region.
8. **Be prepared to collect detailed data from the beginning.** Hazardous waste collection services may be mobilized very quickly in a disaster. It is important for a variety of reasons to track all expenditures, participation levels and waste volumes from the start. Forms and documentation procedures should be developed prior to a disaster. Please see standard form for this purpose, Attachment X.

Debris Collection Site: Daily Hazardous Waste Inventory

Site Location _____

Date _____

Technician Name _____

<u>Waste type</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Latex paint	
"G-waste" (water-based glues, etc.)	
Oil-based paint and other flammables	
Pesticides, Acids, Bases, Oxidizers	
Aerosols	
Cleaners	
Oil	
Antifreeze	
Other:	

Total flood-related HHW customers: _____

Total non-flood HHW customers: _____

CEG customers: _____

Guidelines for Disaster Debris Disposal Contingencies

After a disaster, there is the likelihood that some of the regional disposal facilities will be affected such that they become temporarily or permanently damaged or inoperable. It may be necessary under these circumstances to investigate the use of other facilities outside of the region, or use regional facilities differently.

In general, the following guide should be used for determining disposal options after a disaster in which regional disposal facilities are affected:

Level 1: Redirect waste to existing licensed and/or franchised system facilities that are permitted to accept the type of waste being redirected. It is important for health and safety reasons that facilities permitted and equipped to handle certain kinds and volumes of waste are the first choice for redirection of waste.

Example - If Metro Central Transfer Station is inoperable, customers who would normally use that facility may be re-routed to Metro South Transfer Station or the Forest Grove Transfer Station.

Level 2: Redirect waste to non-system facilities that are permitted to accept the type of waste being redirected. These facilities should be prioritized for use. Prior to a disaster, Metro should negotiate post-disaster agreements with these non-system facilities.

Example - If the Forest Grove Transfer Station and Metro Central Transfer Station are both inoperable, customers who would normally use those facilities may be re-routed to the Newberg Transfer Station or to Riverbend Landfill.

Level 3: Redirect putrescible waste (Category 1 waste) to system facilities not permitted to take putrescible waste.

Example - Materials recovery facilities can be allowed to act as transfer stations and reload putrescible waste.

At every level, Metro will be responsible for providing a prioritized list of preferred disposal options. Local jurisdictions will direct their haulers based upon these preferred disposal options, as well as local conditions and route availability.

In deciding when to move to a higher level there are two important criteria: 1) the anticipated duration of facility down-times; and 2) capacity of operable facilities. If only a couple of facilities are damaged, if they are thought to be operable within a short time, and if operable facilities have the capacity to take the redirected waste, then the system should not move from Level 1 to Level 2.

The decision to move to a higher level should also take into consideration any alternative interim measures that can be utilized to curb the need to move up. Some examples of short-term alternative interim measures are as follows:

- Delay pick-up of waste for non-essential customers, especially non-putrescible waste.
- Garbage trucks can store the waste they have collected until there is a suitable place to dump.
- Operable facilities can store waste.

If facility down-times and capacity shortages are expected to be of a longer duration, then suitable alternative interim measures such as the following should be considered:

- Temporarily suspend cash customers from transfer stations.
- Set up temporary disposal sites for dry waste and re-route waste to those sites. Some may be restricted to commercial haulers only. Others may be available for the public.

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SWAC Membership List at 8/96 - Page 1 of 3

Notations in italics describe the procedure to appoint members under the current SWAC Bylaws (January 1995)

Committee Members (and Alternates)	Affiliation (Current Position)	Membership Information * (Years of Service)	Telephone
<p>Committee Chair (1): <i>The permanent Chairperson is appointed by the Council Presiding Officer; In the absence of the Chairperson, the committee shall be chaired by the Vice-Chairperson which shall be a Councilor appointed by the Presiding Officer</i></p>			
Ruth McFarland	Metro Council, District 1 (REMCOM Chair)	SWAC (1/96-now)	797-1547
<p>Recycling Industry Representative (1): <i>The representative and alternate is solicited from the industry and appointed by the Executive Officer</i></p>			
John Drew	Far West Fibers	SWAC (4/93-now) SWTC (1/88-3/93)	643-9944
Jeff Murray (Alternate)	Far West Fibers		255-2299
<p>Hauling Industry Representatives (4): <i>The representatives and alternates are solicited from the industry and appointed by the Executive Officer Hauling industry representatives shall include one from each of the three counties</i></p>			
Jim Cozzetto, Jr.	Metropolitan Disp. & Recyc. Corp.	SWAC (4/93-now) SWTC (1/88-3/93)	285-0571
Dean Kampfer (Alternate)	Alpine Disposal & Recycling		253-5403
Steve Schwab	Sunset Garbage Collection Co.	SWAC (4/93-now) SWTC (1/88-3/93)	774-4122
Jack Deines (Alternate)	Deines Brothers Sanitary Service		654-1449
David White	ORRA / Tri-County Council (Regional Representative)	SWAC (?/95-now)	690-3143
Brian Heiberg (Alternate)	Heiberg Garbage & Recycling		231-9949
Tom Miller	Miller's Sanitary Service, Inc.	SWAC (4/93-now) SWTC (1/88-3/93)	644-6161
Mike Leichner (Alternate)	Pride Disposal		625-6177
<p>Solid Waste Facility Representatives (3): <i>The representatives and alternates are solicited from the industry and appointed by the Executive Officer</i></p>			
VACANT POSITION (formerly held by Doug Coenen)	Oregon Waste Systems (President, General Manager)	SWAC (4/93-now)	1-454-2030
Gary Penning (Alternate)	Waste Mgt. of Oregon (Division President)		249-8078
Ralph Gilbert	East County Recycling (President)	SWAC (4/93-now)	253-0867
Steven Miesen	BFI / Trans Industries (District Manager)	SWAC (?/95-now)	226-6161

* See page 3 for key to committee membership information

Committee Members (and Alternates)	Affiliation (Current Position)	Membership Information * (Years of Service)	Telephone
<p>Citizen Representatives (3): <i>A pool of candidates shall be nominated by the participating jurisdictions The Metro Executive Officer shall appoint one citizen member from each county as available In practice, no alternate representatives have been named</i></p>			
Jeanne Roy	Recycling Advocates (Resides in Multnomah County)	SWAC (4/93-now)	244-0026
Merle Irvine	United Disposal (Works in Washington County)	SWAC (4/93-now) SWTC (1/88-3/93)	222-6565
VACANT POSITION (formerly held by B. Broussard)	Cad Tek (Resides in Multnomah County)	SWAC (4/93-now)	240-8565
<p>Government Representatives (7): <i>Representatives and alternates from the Counties shall be appointed by the Chairperson of the County Board; The City of Portland representative shall be appointed by the Mayor of Portland; Representatives of Cities within a County shall be appointed by consensus of those Cities</i></p>			
Ken Spiegle	Clackamas County (Senior Environmental Spec.)	SWAC (4/93-now) SWTC (1/88-3/93)	650-3374
Susan Ziolko (Alternate)	Clackamas County (Staff)		655-8521
Gary Hansen	Multnomah County (Commissioner)	SWAC (4/93-now)	248-5219
Lynne Storz	Washington County (SW & Recycling Coord.)	SWAC (???-now)	648-8609
Bob Kincaid	Clackamas County Cities (Oregon City, Asst. City Mgr.)	SWAC (4/93-now) SWTC (1/88-3/93)	635-0220
Debra ("Debbie") Noah	Multnomah County Cities (Gresham, City Councilor)	SWAC (?/96-now)	684-7829
Lynda Kotta (Alternate)	Multnomah County Cities (Gresahm, Recycling Coord.)	SWAC (4/93-now) SWTC (1/88-3/93)	661-3000
Loreen Mills	Washington County Cities (Tigard, Staff)	SWAC (?/96-now)	639-4171
Dave Kanner (Alternate)	Washington County Cities (Wilsonville, Staff)		648-8611
Susan Keil	City of Portland (Industrial & SW Manager)	SWAC (4/93-now) SWPC (1/88-3/93)	823-7763
Bruce Walker (Alternate)	City of Portland (Staff)		

* See page 3 for key to committee membership information

Committee Members (and Alternates)	Affiliation (Current Position)	Membership Information * (Years of Service)	Telephone
Non-Voting Members (6): <i>The current bylaws are silent about the process for appointing the non-voting members; The current practice is for these members to name themselves</i>			
Judy Ashley	Yamhill County (Solid Waste Coordinator)	SWAC (4/93-now)	1-434-7516
Ed Drubeck	DEQ, Northwest Region (Projects Mgr.)	SWAC (5/96-now)	229-5151
David Kunz (Alternate)	DEQ, Northwest Region (Technical Assistant)		229-5061
Carol Devenir	Clark County (Solid Waste Program Mgr.)	SWAC (1/96-now)	(360)699-2375
Renee Dowlin BRIAN CAMPBELL	Port of Portland (Senior Planner)	SWAC (4/93-now)	231-5000
Jim Sears	Marion County (Environmental Services Mgr.)	SWAC (4/93-now)	(541)588-5056
Mike Burton	Metro (Acting Director, Regional Environmental Manager)	SWAC	797-1502
Ad-Hoc Members: <i>Additional associate members without a vote may serve at the pleasure of the Committee</i>			
Lex Johnson	Oregon Hydrocarbon		735-9525
Jeff Grimm	Grimm's Fuel		636-3623

* Membership Information:

1-SWAC-The current **Solid Waste Advisory Committee** first met on 4/22/93)

2-SWTC-The **Solid Waste Technical Committee** started in 1/88 and ended in 3/93

3-SWPC-The **Solid Waste Policy Committee** which started in 1/88 and ended in 3/93

Note: The Solid Waste Policy and Technical Committees (2 and 3 above) met together from 1/93-3/93

Terms of Office: Under the current bylaws, the Executive Officer may review the status of the Committee membership every 4 years and appoint new members as needed. The current SWAC was established in April 1993.

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