



CTUIR

Integrated Waste Management Plan

2014

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Section 1 Background

This plan has been prepared by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) 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.

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 federal 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

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.

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 Oregon is included in Appendix B.

Tribal Codes

The following statement is the tribal health and safety policy that shall govern the interpretation and administration function of this plan.

Spiritually, we do not separate ourselves from the surrounding natural world. Therefore, the land, air, water and natural resources of the Umatilla Reservation must be maintained in a healthy and safe condition to sustain all forms of life using both traditional ways and modern technology. We recognize that the responsibility to intervene in human activities that create an

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

unhealthy imbalance in nature is essential to protecting all natural resources. It is stated in the statutes, volume one, under Environmental health Codes, section 1.045 Technical Review Committee, the Environmental Health Officer shall form a Technical Review Committee (TRC) to assist with implementation of this code. It is recommended that the solid waste ordinance/code be reviewed and amended every five years. The adoption of this ordinance by the code department repeals the 1975 sanitation code in its entirety.

Other Tribal programs that could have an impact on the Solid Waste program and how it is operated are the Board of Trustees, ECDC Commission, Indian Health Service and The Environmental Health Officer.

State and Federal programs that have had impacts in past and present years of operation of TERF are, the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) This administration enforces Regulations and requirements of disposal sites.

Office of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) offers many funding sources through Grant Applications.

Federal regulations that have had an impact on the Tribal Solid Waste program is the Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) in response to RCRA Subtitle D, The Umatilla Tribal Solid Waste Department in April 1994, closed it landfill. As a result the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) has undergone a fundamental change.

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.

- Increase the number of business customers; both commercial and construction. Future business ventures could include Coyote Industrial Park, businesses in the Pendleton area and future reservation growth.
- Self-Haul Opportunities: Residents and businesses choosing not to avail themselves of solid waste collection service can “self-haul”. The location of the TERF site provides for relatively convenient hauling of solid waste
- Illegal Dumpsites - Taking over the illegal dumpsite enforcement should be considered. It will generate revenue and keep up with small dumpsites before they become a problem. The enforcement at this time is minimal. We would be able to utilize community service workers to help with the clean ups to cut costs and use tribal police for the criminal end with no cost to TERF.
- All encompassing “one step” operation for wood and yard debris recycling and solid waste disposal. Lower overall waste management costs by increasing diversion through waste prevention, reuse, and recycling.
- All discounts will be advertised through the Confederated Umatilla Journal (CUJ). Earth day and National Recycle day will be recognized in the CUJ, posted at all tribal businesses, and throughout the project information boards. This will encourage waste removal, recycling, and introduce new customers to TERF.
- Adding additional drop-sites reservation wide in hopes of making recycling more convenient for residents, businesses, and country residence. (Seasonal)
- TERF collector of Electronic Waste in 2009. Covered building next to Transfer Station known as the Recycling and Recovery Center (RRC).
- 2013-14 compiling all information needed for a Tribal site for composting for landscaping materials, possible added revenue for TERF.

Section 3 Characteristics of Tribal Reservations

General Description (Land Use)

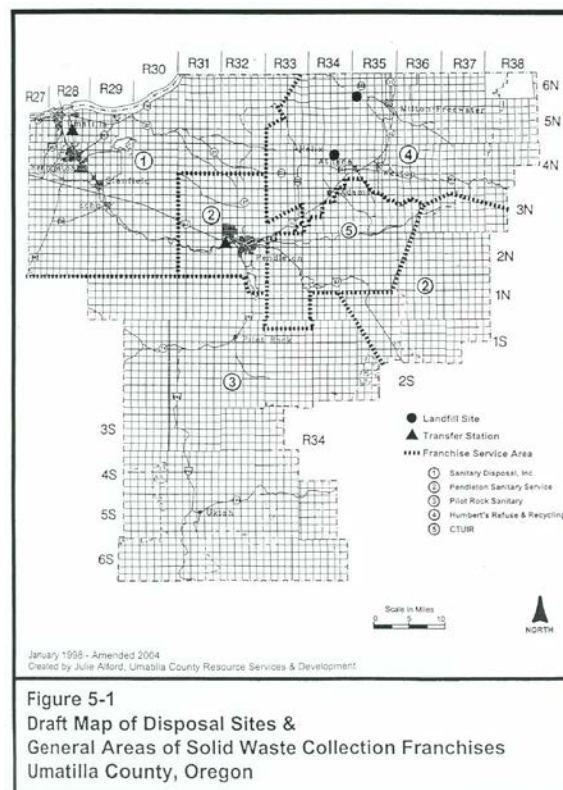
The Pacific Northwest Region is dominated by several mountain ranges, including the Coast Ranges, the Cascade Range, and the Rocky Mountains. The area remains relatively low in population density and contains some of North America's most extensive forests. The region contains a diversity of natural resources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

The people of the Cayuse, Umatilla and Walla Walla Tribes once had a homeland of 6.4 million acres in what is now northeastern Oregon and southeastern Washington. In 1855, the Tribes and the United States Government negotiated a treaty in which the Tribes "ceded," or surrendered possession of, much of the 6.4 million acres in exchange for a Reservation homeland of 500,000 acres.

As a result of surveying and federal legislation in the late 1800s that reduced its size, the Umatilla Reservation today consists of 172,000 acres (158,000 acres just east of Pendleton, Oregon plus 14,000 acres in the McKay, Johnson, and McCoy Creek areas southeast of Pilot Rock, Oregon).

Table 1-3 contains a breakdown of land use on the CTUIR Reservation.

Table 1-3: Land use in *CTUIR* Reservation



Description of CTUIR Tribes

Federally Recognized/Created

In the 1855 Treaty, our ancestors not only reserved land for our people to call home, but they reserved specific rights in the Treaty, which include the right to fish at "usual and accustomed" sites, and to hunt and gather traditional foods and medicines on public lands within the ceded areas. These rights are generally referred to as "Reserved Treaty Rights."

Our Tribal government works to protect the Treaty rights as well as the Treaty resources that lie within our 6.4 million acre ceded area. The Walla Walla, Umatilla, and Cayuse ("Tribes") have always exercised our sovereignty. We have governed and protected ourselves as well as regulated our commerce.

The Tribes entered into the Treaty of 1855 with the United States of America ("United States") but not as a conquered people. Both parties negotiated the Treaty and recognized the sovereign authority of all parties to the Treaty.

The Tribes ceded certain aspects of their aboriginal title to more than 6.4 million acres of land to the United States. Yet, we reserved an area as our homeland under full sovereign authority and retained extensive off-Reservation rights. The United States assumed certain trust responsibilities to protect the Reservation and all off-Reservation rights from outside forces. Both sovereigns agreed to honor the letter and intent of all obligations in the Treaty of 1855.

The Tribes declare our national and inherent sovereign authority. We have the absolute right to govern, determine our destiny, provide for tribal members, and manage our property, land, water, resources, rights, and activities throughout our homeland from all interference. We declare that the Treaty of 1855 only alters our sovereignty to the extent expressly stated in the Treaty and that all inherent sovereign rights and authority remain with the Tribes.

In 1949, the Tribes adopted a written Constitution and By-Laws. The Constitution created the Board of Trustees which is elected from the General Council membership. Since that time we have enacted tribal laws and ordinances, which include codes for water and land use, judicial enforcement, and economic development. We have also entered into agreements with the United States, other Indian Tribes, the State of Oregon, local governments, private business organizations, and other entities and individuals.

Natural Resources/Industries

The Tribal government is carried out by a staff of nearly 500 employees and includes departments such as Administration, Children and Family Services, Natural Resources, Economic and Community Development, Public Works, Education, Health, Fire, and Police, and several programs within each of those departments.

An additional 850 employees are employed at the Wildhorse Resort and Casino, which includes a casino, 300-room hotel, 100-space RV Park, championship golf course, and the Tamastslit Cultural Institute (visitor center and museum).



The CTUIR is the second largest employer in Umatilla County with over 1,000 employees. The State of Oregon is first. We have an annual payroll that exceeds \$31 million, and much of that money is circulated throughout the city of Pendleton and other local communities. This translates to an estimated economic impact of \$168 million.

Our annual operating budget is nearly \$90 million. About half of that budget is dedicated to operation of our many enterprises and businesses and the other half is dedicated to providing governmental services to tribal members and other residents of the Reservation. Please see appendix A for copy of our Labor Force Chart.

Population Data

The present enrollment of the Confederated Tribes is just over 2,400 members. About 1,500 American Indians live on the Reservation. Of those 1,500 American Indians, roughly 1,100 are enrolled members of the CTUIR; about 400 are members of other Tribes. Approximately 1,500 non-Indians live on the Reservation. For more detailed information concerning the CTUIR please visit our website at <http://www.umatilla.nsn.us>.

Description of CTUIR Tribes

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

TABLE 1-4: DESCRIPTION OF CTUIR TRIBE

TRIBE	FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED/ CREATED	ACREAGE	NATURAL RESOURCES/INDUSTRY	WEBSITE
CTUIR	Organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934	157,982 acres	Agriculture, food processing, wood products, tourism, manufacturing, and recreation.	http://www.umatilla.nsn.us/

Chapter 2

Waste Characterization

Section 1 Population

The total population of the CTUIR reservation in 2000 was estimated at 2,927 persons, based on data from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000. 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.

CTUIR Reservation Population, 2000

TOTAL ENROLLMENT	MEMBERS LIVING ON RESERVATION	NON-MEMBERS LIVING ON RESERVATION	TOTAL RESERVATION POPULATION
2,446	1,500	1,427	2,927

Housing

The existing number of households on the CTUIR reservation is 1,065. The table below indicates the types and numbers of existing housing units on the CTUIR reservation.

CTUIR Reservation Housing, 2000

ENTITY	BILLING		OWNERSHIP	
	# UNITS	% OF TOTAL	# UNITS	% OF TOTAL
	311	30.7	702	69.3

Tenants and Visitors

The year-round population of the CTUIR reservation is 2,927 persons. Seasonal visitors include resort/casino/other attractions. The CTUIR tribe operates the Wildhorse Resort and Casino that attracts visitors from outside the reservation. It is estimated that in 2008 – 976,130 and 2009 - 970,825, visit the Wildhorse Resort and Casino per year. This population inflow must be considered in the design and implementation of integrated solid waste management program for the CTUIR reservation.

Section 2 Waste Stream Generation

The majority of solid waste from the CTUIR is transported for disposal to the Finley Butte Landfill in Morrow County. In 2013, the amount of waste generated CTUIR was 3,910.36 tons.

Solid Waste Generation Rate

The generation rate for the year 2013 was 1.34 tons per person per year (t/pp/yr) and is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Generation Rate} = \frac{\text{Waste Generation (tons)}}{\text{Population (persons)}}$$

Projections

The table below utilizes the population projections from Section 1 and reflects the total waste generation over the 10-year planning period.

Population and Solid Waste Generation Projections

YEAR	POPULATION	SOLID WASTE GENERATED (TONS)
2013	2,927	3,910
2014	2,959	3,965
2015	2,995	4,013
2016	3,028	4,058
2017	3,061	4,102
2018	3,095	4,147
2019	3,129	4,193
2020	3,163	4,238
2021	3,198	4,285
2022	3,230	4,328
2023	3266	4,376

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 CTUIR. 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:

- Increase the number of business customers; both commercial and construction. Future business ventures could include, Wildhorse Resort and Casino expansion, Coyote Industrial Park (north and south), Cayuse Technologies, DaVita Dialysis Center, New Arrowhead Truck Plaza, McDonalds, CTUIR Governance Center, and businesses in the Pendleton area and future reservation growth.
- Self-Haul Opportunities: Residents and businesses choosing not to avail themselves of solid waste collection service can “self-haul”. The location of the TERF site provides for convenient hauling of solid waste.
- Illegal Dumpsites- Taking over the illegal dumpsite enforcement should be considered. It will generate revenue and keep up with small dumpsites before they become a major problem. The enforcement at this time is minimal. TERF would be able to utilize community service workers to help with the clean ups to cut costs and use Tribal Court and police for the criminal end with no cost to TERF. Current codes with-in the Tribal Statutes are in need of revision.
- All encompassing / “one step” operation for Recycling, and Solid Waste disposal. Lower overall waste management costs by increasing diversion through waste prevention, reuse, and recycling.
- Monthly coupons are advertised through the Confederated Umatilla Journal (CUJ), appliance coupons are also ran in CUJ for three months out of the year, and free disposal of batteries. Earth day newsletter posted at all tribal businesses, and throughout the Housing information boards. This will encourage waste removal and introduce new customers to TERF.
- Adding additional drop-sites reservation wide in hopes of making recycling more convenient for residents and businesses. Consistency with Education and Outreach to assure that residents are recycling correctly, it is vital that they do not “Contaminate” recycling materials if done incorrectly.

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



Current Collection System

Residents of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Housing (CTUIR Housing) are responsible for placing their trash at curbside for waste collection on their assigned waste collection days. Rural routes are required to place cans in a convenient obstruction free location as not to be a liability to TERF's large garbage trucks. If there are liability's (obstructions) residents' garbage will not be collected. Businesses are responsible for disposing of their waste in their assigned waste collection container, typically located adjacent to their building. TERF Equipment Operator collects and transports the waste to the Tribal Environmental Recovery Facility (TERF).



Available Inventory & Equipment

The TERF uses the following equipment that it owns to collection, transport, process, and store solid waste and recyclables. Examples of the type of solid waste collection equipment the reservation has is shown in **Table 3-1**.

TABLE 3-1: TYPES OF EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE FOR THE SOLID WASTE COLLECTION PROGRAM

Program Element	Bought/Leased	Year	Cost	Remaining Life (years)
Equipment:				
• 96-gallon waste containers	300/ 96 gallon	2004	15,000.00	Sold out
• 2,3 cubic yard waste containers	2007 will by 16 new ones	2007/2008	12,000.00	n/a Old units in poor shape
• 64-gallon waste containers	100	2013	7,750	Up to 10 years
Vehicles:				
• 25-Cubic Yard Automated Lift Garbage Truck	2009	2010 Peterbilt	221,395.00	Needs replaced 5 years w/good maintenance
• 20-Cubic Yard Rear-load Garbage Truck	2004	2004 Peterbilt	97,000.00	Needs replaced 5 years w/good maintenance
• 20-Cubic Yard Back-up/Rear-load Garbage Truck	1995	1995 Peterbilt	84,000.00	Needs replaced 5 years w/good maintenance
• Truck Equipped With Hook-Lift System	2001	1999 Freightliner	67,000.00	Needs Replaced
• Recycle Truck	1997	1996 Ford	3,495.00	Needs Replaced
• Semi-Truck	2000	1977 International	8,000.00	Needs Replaced
• Back-Hoe	2011	2011 John Deere	73,400.00	5 years w/good maintenance
• Back-Hoe	2000	2001 John Deere	61,750.00	5 years w/good maintenance
Structures:				
• Transfer Station	Loan USDA Rural	2001	564,000.00	40 years
• Office Building	Donated by CTUIR	2001	n/a	10 years
• Household	Grant EPA	2004	17,000.00	



Hazardous Waste				
• RRC Building	USDA Grant	2003	82,462	20 years

Section 2 - Existing Solid Waste Facilities

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

Transfer Stations

The reservation has an established transfer station facility designed to accommodate 50 tons per day capacity. The facility has been in operation since 2001. Waste accepted at the facility comes from CTUIR and surrounding communities. Waste is placed into 53-foot trailer and is then transported by Pendleton Sanitation to Finley Butte Landfill to be disposed of. The reservation charges \$60.00 per ton at the transfer station to cover the cost of disposal and operation and maintenance costs. These rates are subject to change.



Figure 3.1 Tribal Environmental Recovery Facility (TERF)



Recycling Facility

Drop-off facilities are located in centralized areas that members can easily access (i.e. mission market, longhouse, TERF site). Materials taken are:

- Cardboard
- Mixed office Paper
- Telephone Books
- Magazines
- Newspapers
- Aluminum cans
- Tin cans
- Plastic bottles: #1 through #7
- Oil
- Batteries
- Electronics

Electronic Waste is accepted at the TERF site.

The reservation has an established recycling facility designed and permitted to accommodate 50 tons per day capacity. The facility has been in operation since 2002. Materials accepted at the facility come from the entire reservation. Materials are sorted and placed into cardboard containers. All recyclables will be weighed prior to being removed from the premises. A hauler will be contacted to transport the material to the nearest market.





Figure 3.2 Cardboard Bailer



Figure 3.3 Baled Cardboard





Figure 3.4 Recycling Area

Compost:

The reservation/TERF is in the process of pursuing the necessary funding resource to compost on the reservation. All wood waste and yard debris will be used, and turned into a landscape material for all of CTUIR to purchase.

TERF is in the feasibility stages at this time, seeking all costs, benefits, and location for the compost materials to be stored, also a major cost is equipment.



Section 3 - Illegal Dumping

TYPES OF ILLEGAL DUMPING

The reservation experiences frequent illegal dumping. 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 environmental health code officer.

Actions for Cleanup

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

- Site Cleanup and Monitoring
- Community Outreach
- Community Service workers, work to pay off fines.
- Community Watch, alerts Tribal police and TERF office if illegal dumping is seen, take license plate number, color of vehicle, location of dump site.
- 541-276-4040 TERF / 541-278-0550 Tribal Police.

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 CTUIR 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 reoccurrence of illegal dumping. TERF route drivers inform the office of small sites, and they are cleaned up before they become major problem.

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 CTUIR educate tribal members on new waste disposal options, and the dangers of open and illegal dumping will implement the following measures. Further information on education and outreach efforts are included in **Chapter 6**.

- Develop the most current techniques on recycling
- Provide all the necessary tools to carry out waste reduction and recycling
- Elders, All CTUIR schools, CTUIR offices, and provide public outreach



Surveillance & Control Program

Once policies are in place for actions addressing illegal dumping, program enforcement, measurements 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 members. Beyond that, support is needed to remind tribal members, visitors, and the local community that illegal dumping is prohibited.

The CTUIR will implement the following enforcement illegal dumping fines and these measures as deterrents for illegal dumping.

- Revision TERF codes

Program Measurement

Integral to any program is measurement of effectiveness. The CTUIR 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 CTUIR 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. Ongoing

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.

Operation Costs

An evaluation of the estimated annual operating costs for solid waste operations was prepared, and is included in **Table 3-2**

TABLE 3-2: ESTIMATED ANNUAL OPERATING COSTS FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR THE CTUIR TRIBE *

Labor:	
Administration	\$_153.85_ per hour
Other (TERF)	\$_165.71_ per hour
Benefits	_ 63_% of salary
Operations:	
Maintenance	\$25,000 annual
Fuel (annual cost)	\$35,000 annual
Repairs & Maint.	\$9500 annual
Subcontractor	\$150,000 annual (Finley Butte)
* In addition, there will be annual capital costs for items such as household containers (5-year average life expectancy), roll-off containers (10-year life expectancy), buildings (25-year life expectancy), or collection trucks (150,000 miles life expectancy).	
Source: Tribal Decisions-Maker's Guide To Solid Waste Management	

Collection Costs

Decisions about what materials to collect, as well as the methods to collect, transport, and ultimately dispose of waste materials are all interrelated. **Table 3-3** includes the capital costs associated with the CTUIR collection systems.

TABLE 3-3: ESTIMATED WASTE COLLECTION CAPITAL COSTS*

	Waste Drop-Off Sites	Curbside Collection
Residential Pick-up	N/A	\$29.00/mo
2 cubic yard drop-off container	\$47.25 a dump	\$47.25 a dump
Private Haulers	\$7.50 min.	\$60.00+tax per ton
20 cubic yard roll-off container (for bulky items and C&D)	\$95 Haul Fee + tax \$60 a ton + tax	\$60.00 a ton +tax
3 cubic yard drop-off container	\$57.75 a dump	\$57.75 a dump
Transfer station recycling bin	N/A	N/A
Mission Market recycling bin	FREE	N/A
Long House recycling bin	FREE	N/A
Elders Curbside recycling program	N/A	40 +Home Sites

* Source: Tribal Decisions-Maker's Guide To Solid Waste Management



Chapter 4

Recycling Programs

Section 1 Existing Recycling Program

Competing interests, such as clean drinking water and sanitary living conditions, often influence tribal member acceptance of recycling programs. To gain program support, tribal members must understand why recycling is worthwhile and what are the environmental benefits associated with recycling.

Recycling turns materials that would otherwise become waste into valuable resources. Collection of recyclables is just the first step in the series of actions that generate a host of financial environmental and societal returns. Here are a few key benefits to recycling:

- Prevents emissions of many greenhouse gases and water pollutants.
- Conserves natural resources such as timber, water, and salmon.
- Helps sustain the environment for future generations
- Saves energy
- Creates jobs
- Stimulates the development of more environmentally friendly (greener) technologies

The Recycling Recovery Center (RRC) operates within the Tribal Environmental Recovery Facility (TERF), which is a program of the Department of Economic and Community Development. The Center is open to the general public and to other businesses. The Recycling Center collects recyclable material from Wildhorse Resort & Casino (WRC) properties and CTUIR programs. Recyclables are also collected at the Transfer Station, Mission Market and other satellite locations. Elders curbside pickup is scheduled every first and third Thursday, weather permitting, except holidays.

Site Description - The Recycling and Recovery Center (RRC) is co-located with the Transfer Station's, which is on approximately seven (7) acres of land south of I-84 at exit 216. The RRC - a covered receiving area – is comprised of a 75' x 50' x 20' metal building. Two large doors are located in front and there is one access door located on the rear right-hand side. You can also exit through the main transfer station tip pad. The RRC is where sorting, separation and preparation take place. Recycling is stored onsite until a bulk quantity is accumulated to transport to a local marketer. TERF is a collector of Electronic Waste; CTUIR holds a contract with Universal Recycling Technologies.

Site Access and Egress - Incoming solid waste and recyclable materials are tracked on a yardage basis. All incoming loads must check in with the site lead person or office before unloading. The general flow of traffic has been directed clockwise with the metal bin west of the office, office to the north, tipping pad to the east and exit to the west.

Parking and Storage – Visitors and handicapped parking is provided on the west side of the office building. Employee parking is provided along the property perimeter. Parking for the garbage trucks is provided on the east side of the office building and after clean-up of trucks they are stored inside the transfer station in the evenings, also on the east side of the office building is container storage.

Determining Recycling Rate

The recycling rate is the ratio of recycled materials to the total waste stream. In 2013 the recycling rate for CTUIR Reservation was 13.45%. Over the past six years, the recycling rate has increased at an annual rate of 1.5% percent.

Available Inventory

The types of equipment used in the recycling program operated by the CTUIR tribe for the collection, processing, and storage of materials is included in Table 4-2. Below is a listing of the available equipment CTUIR Reservation currently owns or uses.

Table 4-2 CTUIR Recycling Equipment

EQUIPMENT	PURCHASED	YEAR	COST
Recycle Truck	1996	2005	\$6,000.00
Containers (3)	2002	2002	\$5,000.00
Baler	2002	2002	\$15,000.00
Forklift	2002	2002	\$12,000.00

IDENTIFICATION OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS

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

Tier 1: Materials feasible cardboard, mixed paper, metal, oil, and electronic waste (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. Plastics, glass and wood is being accumulated for future composting. 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. Restaurant waste, glass, plastic, and yard debris. Shredding may be visible 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-Tin	#2 – HDPE Plastic (colored)	#4 – LDPE Film Plastic
Corrugated Cardboard	Brown Glass Cullet	#6 – Polystyrene
Mixed Paper	High Grade Paper	Green Glass Containers/Cullet
Metal	Mixed Waste Paper	Window Glass
Oil	Ferrous Metals	Yard Waste

Car Batteries	Non-Ferrous Metals	Restaurant Waste #1 – PETE Plastic #2 – HDPE Plastic (clear) E-Waste Paper Shredding
Tires	Textiles	
	Wood Waste	
	Construction/Demolition Debris	
	Non-Vehicle Batteries	

RESIDENTIAL RECYCLING COLLECTION FACILITIES

This section presents a description of how recyclable materials are collected from residents. There are centrally located areas with containers where the public can deposit their recyclables. There is also curbside recycling available to the elders on the reservation.

COMMERCIAL RECYCLING COLLECTION FACILITIES

This section describes how recyclable materials are collected from commercial businesses on the Reservation. Businesses are responsible for placing their recyclables in a designated collection container, typically located adjacent to their building. TERF employees collect and transport the recyclables to TERF.

ELECTRONIC WASTE:

Universal Recycling Technologies (“URT”) and its clients desire to establish a collection and consolidation initiative focused on Regulated and /or Covered Electronic Devices for the purpose of collecting and consolidating at **Tribal Environmental Recovery Facility** and transported to URT recycling centers for responsible recycling.

Annual Collection and Consolidation Agreement to take effect January 1, 2014, URT hereby engages Tribal Environmental Recovery Facility (TERF) and TERF hereby agrees to be so engaged to process (collect, handle, and separate) CED’s and other Electronic Waste for pick up by URT.

TERF recognizes that URT may be collecting CEDs on behalf of one or more manufacturers seeking to comply with federal and /or state E-Waste Law(s). TERF agrees that, upon request by URT, TERF will provide reasonable cooperation with URT and /or any such manufacturer(s) to respond to any requirement or request for information regarding shipments and activities under this Agreement

MATERIALS EXCHANGE:

Reusable materials that are brought into TERF, from I-84 Truck wrecks, or large Construction materials that are of no use, TERF informs the public using the internet, emails, CUJ, Tribal radio, etc.

This will allow the general public to reuse recoverable materials that would ordinarily go into the waste stream.

Section 2 New Recycling Programs

Based on the evaluation included in Section 1, the CTUIR Tribe has determined that 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 CTUIR Tribe to enhance recycling.

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

The CTUIR Tribe has determined that existing recycling programs should be expanded to improve the effectiveness of the overall solid waste management system.

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. The Tribe provides recycling education and outreach to residents and businesses. These include:

- After school programs for K-12 students
- Community Forum and public meetings
- Special recycling promotional events – Earth Day and National Recycling Week
- Current and Future Business on recycling procedures

Recycling Coordinator position is vacant at this time.



Section 4 Program Monitoring and Incentives

The recycling coordinator 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.

- 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.

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?

Currently TERF monitors all recycling materials on an annual basis, these numbers are turned into the Department of Environmental Quality.

TERF turns all recycling numbers in with Umatilla County franchise holders, all numbers are then turned into DEQ to give a final count of the percentage of recycling materials diverted from the waste stream for Oregon.



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) found on the tipping floor. TERF does not accept HHW brought in by the public. As of 2010.
- Vehicle Fluids
- Petroleum Contaminated Soil
- Liquid Wastes

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

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, land filling options, environmentally friendly construction buildings (LEAD) 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.

Small quantities of C&D debris are generated on the reservation. Large and Small quantity generators have project going county wide. The contractors dispose of all C&D waste at the

TERF. When TERF receives materials we sort and separate out these materials to recycle all that is reusable.

Projects that have occurred over the last few years, include Wildhorse Resort and Casino Expansion, Emergency Response Building, Davita Dialysis Center, Cayuse Tech, Several small CTUIR Projects, Roofing Projects from Pendleton, Wildhorse Maintenance Building, CTUIR Housing, siding project for homes, Future projects include Expansion on the north and south coyote industrial park, Wildhorse Hotel Expansion, Arrowhead total remodel, Cody restaurant demolition, Charter School building, CTUIR building expansion

Collection

A variety of practices exist for the collection of C&D debris. In general, TERF requires that all contractors cut demolition derbies into 3 foot links and the derbies is then brought to the transfer station and sorted.

Disposal

Managing construction and demolition (C&D) debris presents a major challenge for Native American Indian tribes. C&D debris is collected in 2, 3 and, 20 yard containers. These containers are rented to the public and construction companies to handle there C&D derbies. This debris is handled in several ways recycling being a major factor in how we handle this debris. All virgin wood is recycled, all usable wood is given away, and all usable miscellaneous construction debris is recycled.

Contracted Services

Many tribes choose to use private contractors for the disposal C&D debris due to the materials' size and weight. All C&D debris is transported to the tribal transfer station where it is stored until enough has accumulated for transport off the reservation to Finley Butte.

Diversion Strategies

Diversion strategies vary depending on the method of recovery (manual or mechanized) and the level of sorting of the material. Mechanized processing of mixed loads of construction and demolition waste requires a tipping floor or area, a wheeled or track-type bucket loader. The CTUIR facility requires large capital investments, and operating costs are substantial. C&D debris is abrasive and causes rapid wear on handling and processing equipment.

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 CTUIR reservation 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.”

3. Have a TERF 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.
4. Develop a standard technique for estimating quantities of C&D debris that are reused and recycled. This would aid in tracking tonnage in the event that weights from the contractor cannot be obtained.
5. All contractors will use the CTUIR Tribal Recycling Center containers such as cardboard or metals to recycle small or moderate quantities of recyclables (if applicable).

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. The CTUIR HHW collection programs consist of permanent community collection facility. CTUIR HHW facility is the only collection facility in three counties.

The reservation has established a permanent HHW facility located at TERF. Residents and businesses are encouraged to take their waste to this facility for proper disposal. The types of wastes accepted are household wastes, oil and latex based paints, thinners, relatively weak **acids, weed killers, pesticides, herbicides, antifreeze and some solvents, batteries, computers** and automobile. TERF will not accept hazardous materials not legally designated as HHW. All waste is handled by licensed hazardous waste contractors. The cost for the service varies on the type and amount of the waste disposed. Terms of the contracts are on an as needed basis.





Figure 5.1 TERF Household Hazardous Waste Facility

Contracted Services and Agreements

The Recycling Coordinator oversees and monitors the performance and adherence of the contractor to the HHW contract.

Program Development

The primary goal of the CTUIR 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.

Permanent HHW collection programs are increasing in number across the country as many communities have transitioned to providing more convenient collection options for their residents. Permanent programs are defined as having an established location with a permanent structure(s) dedicated for the collection of HHW. It is common for permanent programs to have a covered shelter area, cabinets for storage of flammable and reactive materials, drum storage pads, and office space for managing paperwork.



Hours of operation vary depending on the size and participation rates of the community. The CTUIR HHW is staffed by the recycling coordinator, and site staff if time allows. In the future the CTUIR HHW program may choose to host periodic community collection days.

ELECTRONIC WASTE AGREEMENT

Universal Recycling Technologies (“URT”) and its clients desire to establish a collection and consolidation initiative focused on Regulated and/or Covered Electronic Devices (“CED’s”) as defined by specific state, and /or other non-regulated electronic devices for the purpose of collecting and consolidating at **Tribal Environmental Recovery Facility** and transported to URT recycling centers for responsible recycling.

URT hereby engages Tribal Environmental Recovery Facility (TERF), and TERF hereby agrees to be so engaged, to process (collect, handle, and separate) CED’s and Other Electronic Waste for pick up by URT.



Section 4 - Scrap Tire

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.

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

TERF charges a fee for disposing of tires, our fees are \$6.92 with rim, and \$3.61 without rim. Large truck tires are \$21.07 with rim, and \$15.11 without rim. Tire fee will cover the cost of transportation and disposal.

Contracted Services and Agreements

CTUIR/TERF stockpiles all tires until one 20 yard container is filled, we then haul container to Finley Butte Landfill. Subject to change upon further review of Oregon Scrap Tire management programs, possibility of Umatilla County hosting a collection program/amnesty events. Depending on DEQ funding

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 in order to develop a program for the management of scrap tires, it is important to understand the uses of tires



Chapter 6

Public Education and Outreach



Section 1 - Waste Reduction

The Tribal Environmental Recovery Facility's (TERF) and Solid Waste's combined mission is to offer to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) and community residents' safe and sanitary collection and disposal services within the Reservation boundaries and communities bordering the reservation. The accomplishments of this mission includes providing elements such as education on proper disposal of waste and recycling recovery habits to provide the greater benefit of maintaining and improving our environment.

Current Practices

All incoming waste at the CTUIR is sorted on the tipping floor:

- Metal
- Wood
- Electronics
- Cardboard

Source Reduction

To have a successful source reduction program, tribal members need to be trained and the messages reinforced through promotional efforts such as:

Satellite depot, elder's residential curbside program, commercial accounts and general public are encouraged to participate in the CTUIR recycling program. The information on the program is presented to these communities through public Radio station, Tribal Radio, CUJ newspaper, email, brochures and educational materials.

CTUIR/TERF has been practicing source reduction and has achieved cost savings through reduced purchasing costs and lower waste collection, transportation, processing, and disposal costs.

Section 2 - Public Education and Outreach Program

OBJECTIVES AND Goals

The following goals have been adopted by the CTUIR to enhance the public education and outreach program

- Instruct Reservation Community regarding the appropriate use of the solid waste and recycling collection system and facilities.
- Communicate the value and importance of the solid waste management and recycling programs.
- Serve as an information resource for Reservation Community regarding waste management and recycling.

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- Promote recycling, reuse, and source reduction.
 - Host 1 Community clean-up for – Earth Day and National Recycling Week-Annually
 - Purchase additional containers as needed.
 - Expand recycling services to include composting- Feasibility stages.
 - Build yard waste collection area.
 - TERF collector of Electronic Waste Reservation boundaries, annual revisions.
 - Revise Business Plan (ISWMP) Template, every five (5) years to include added regulations.
 - Waste Reduction strategies as required from State and Federal Agencies, training. To include, CTUIR Administration & Offices, Businesses, Tribal Members.

Existing Program

The CTUIR/TERF has a formally established program that includes adopted practices with education and outreach by verbal communication, signage, written materials, and community involvement.

The TERF staff will strive to increase public awareness of solid waste issues by:

- Explaining the services available at the Transfer Station and the appropriate use of the solid waste and recycling collection system and facilities. Brochure to be revised annually, distributed to all offices (CTUIR)
- Communicating the value and importance of the solid waste management and recycling programs.
- Serving as an information resource for tribal members and the general public regarding waste management and recycling. Information distributed to promote recycling, reuse, and source reduction.
- Revise all program plans, policies, and Codes as new regulations and enforcement come into effect.

Measuring Effectiveness

Annual monitoring of the recycle numbers to estimate the amount of recycled materials coming into the transfer station and recycling program. Cost of CTUIR solid waste disposal at Finley Butte. A survey that will be sent out to program participants will be soon developed.

Current Budget

Prior to implementing changes or expansions to the solid waste management and/or recycling, program(s), operations manager should ensure that material, personnel, and budgetary resources are in place. For example, additional aluminum can or paper receptacles may need to be purchased prior to promoting the creation or expansion of the aluminum can or paper recycling programs. Examples of low cost options for creating program specific education and outreach tools include:

1. Sponsor a poster contests, and give presentations at Tribal Schools on the benefits of Recycling, reduce, reuse.
2. Utilize Tribal CUJ newspaper, Tips on Recycling every month.
3. Survey Community, learn how Education and Outreach is benefiting Community, and give incentives (ie: Big screen Television, Kindle tablet, etc.)
4. Distribute materials electronically to offices and residents with e-mail addresses.

The CTUIR does not have an established budget in place for public education and outreach programs on issues such as, recycling, or waste reduction, there are many on- line Education and Outreach programs that provide materials free of charge, continued ongoing Grant applications.

DETERRENTS to help discourage illegal activities.

Deterrents can include:

- Publicizing new laws and associated penalties or successful convictions of illegal dumpers.
- Publicizing levied fines for illegal actions.
- Publicizing a person's name for improper actions dealing in illegal dumping.

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 roles and responsibilities involved in the administration of solid waste management is diverse and complex, and have grown more so within the past ten years. In addition, roles and responsibilities will grow as programs develop. Below are some examples of responsibilities and duties of key positions in the administration of the solid waste management program

Governing Body (BOT): Executive Director, Director DECD, ECDC Committee.

Budgeting – Prepares an annual budget of anticipated capital and operating expenditures, projects anticipated revenues/losses from disposal fees and grant funds.

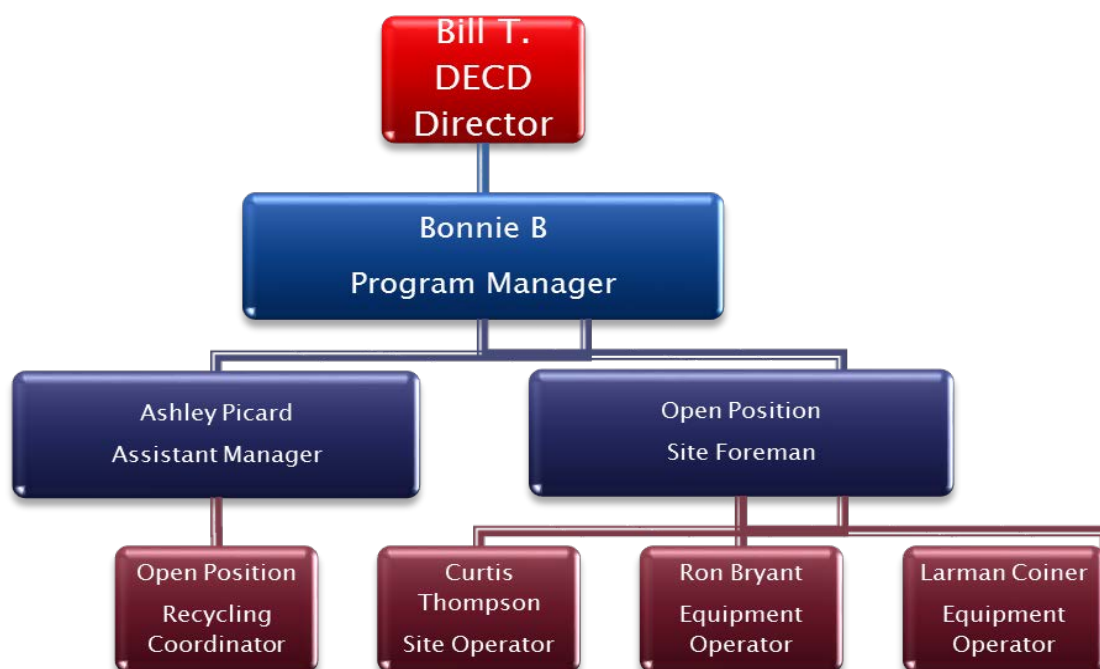
Planning - Arranges for studies and plan development, obtains grants to support planning, contracts for outside services (if needed). Represents the tribe to the public, presents planning documents and recommendations to the tribe.

Financing – Performs monthly billings to all Solid Waste customers, collections for delinquent accounts, purchase requisitions for program vendors, funding source and CTUIR cost codes for program budget.

Board of Trustees (BOT) approval of (3 year) Rate increases

BOT approval of program operations plans, policies, Codes amendments.

Integrated solid waste management plan should be revised as needed or every five years.



OPERATIONS MANAGER

OPERATIONS MANAGER

Oversees solid waste and recycling operations. Collection, transport and disposal preparation of all solid waste generated on the CTUIR, negotiates key solid waste utility rates including tipping fees at the transfer station. Responsible for maintaining effective billing and accounting system in support of the Tribes solid waste collection system.

Implementation/Development – Arranges solid waste development of new facilities and programs by developing contracts, and plans specifications, provides contract management.

Liaison – Coordinates with CTUIR Air, Water, land and cultural resources on ordinances related to solid waste regulations as necessary to implement the solid waste program. Functions as the clearinghouse for all solid waste, recycling issues. Holds a seat on the Umatilla County Solid Waste Commission, keeping the CTUIR and Umatilla County informed on one another's solid waste issues. State and Federal agencies.

Operations – Develops, manages, and monitors the contract for the transfer station by private enterprise contractors (as applicable).

Record Keeping – Tracks the contractor's operating reports, maintains waste reporting and other databases and reports, and maintains the overall expenditure records, and tracks expenditures and revenues. Annual budget concerns and numbers.

ASSISTANT MANAGER

Accounting and financial requirements are necessary in this position; other functions include cash receipts reconciliation, accounts receivable, and purchasing. Daily functions are, reconcile cash and keep accurate transaction records, daily reports. Assist office of Finance with collection of delinquent account information, mailing past due letters to route subscribers, and is the liaison between TERF and the office of finance.

Assists with annual budget numbers for overall program needs. With all grant awards monitors all purchases and keeps records. Is responsible for the safe and accurate operation of the scales and their equipment, maintains current software upgrades as funding becomes available and keeps all scale calibration records annually. Other duties as assigned by supervisor.

FOREMAN (VACANT)

- Routine preventative maintenance on all TERF vehicles
- Inventory of tools, supplies and equipment on an annual basis
- Inform the TERF office manager of homes which are in violation of sanitation codes.
- Report illegal dumping to Environmental Health officer. Provide evidence and documentation.
- Work with main office to assure Recycling materials are hauled to market on assigned days. Same with wood waste and lawn clippings.
- Visitation to homes that are in violation to the sanitation codes to provide education and outreach, before enforcement is utilized.
- Quarterly inspections with all CTUIR programs, justification of all containers issued to programs, correct number of pick-ups weekly, contact person for that program, these

-
- numbers are important to the annual budget numbers.
 - Work with main office to organize and implement containers to special events with-in the CTUIR, arrange placement and pick-up information to office manager for billing purposes.
 - Collection and disposal of all cars with-in the boundaries of the reservation. Accurate files of disposal forms are to be maintained.
 - Other duties as assigned by supervisor.

Needs

With program growth, needs arise for additional funding, staff, and facilities. This section describes any needs the tribe has for the solid waste and recycling programs.

TERF has two vacant positions that are beneficial to the operation of TERF, they are Recycling Coordinator and Foreman

Recycling Coordinator: provides Education and Outreach and recycling techniques to all programs and staff within the CTUIR. Manages and monitors the contract(s) for services provided by TERF, including marketing of recyclable numbers required by DEQ on an annual basis. Tracks program operating reports, container needs for all programs, Elders Recycling education, tracks all expenditures and revenue numbers for annual Budget numbers.

Works with state and federal agencies in implementing new regulations that benefit CTUIR, with solid waste and recycling diversions from the waste stream.

Foreman: See job duties above.

Section 2 - Contractual Services & Agreements

Contracted Services & Agreements

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

Finley Butte performs hauling of solid waste for the reservation. The contract is renewed annually. Details concerning the contracted services are located in Appendix F.

Electronic Waste agreement between CTUIR and MRM, CRT processing, LLC out of Portland Oregon. All Electronic Waste picked up and delivered.

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 Office manager oversees and monitors the performance of the waste hauling service contract. The contract surveillance representative monitors monthly statements versus tonnage totals for the month. If the contractor is not completing the required services, the representative will notify the contractor of the problem.

Section 3 - Financial Obligations & Funding

The major costs associated with managing solid waste include:

- Program planning for additional services, equipment, training, also allowing for future Economic development with-in the Tribe.
- Insurance costs have increased tremendously.
- Equipment purchases
- Cleanup small illegal dumpsites.
- Operation and maintenance
- Personnel training and administration
- **HHW disposal costs.**

Program Planning

Improving on current solid waste management system, should consider institutional, cultural, social, financial, economic, technical, and environmental factors. Based on these factors, the CTUIR has the challenge of selecting the combination of waste management activities that best suits community needs.

Objectives:

- *Citing current solid waste regulations, codes, and policies.
- *Anticipating future needs for growing population.
- *Extending solid waste management planning to 2050
- *Reviewing existing facilities and solid waste handling practices and identify additional needs.
- *Developing capital cost estimates and implementation schedules for new infrastructure.
- *Determining an equitable balance between convenience, expense, environmental quality, and public health and welfare.
- *Investigating a sustainable solid waste management infrastructure that fits both the needs for CTUIR while being economical with a limited budget for services.

Facility Design and Construction

Solid waste management facilities can include recycling centers, convenience centers, transfer stations, and landfills. Tribes need funds to hire engineers and architects to design the facility, as well as for new road construction, improvements, and repairs; utility installation (i.e., water, electricity, natural gas); and other construction costs.

Equipment

Solid waste management programs and facilities require various types of equipment, such as collection vehicles, roll-off bins, waste compactors, and front-end loaders or bull dozers. Some programs also pay for the individual trashcans and recycling bins that are distributed to residents.

Personnel Training and Administration

Collection vehicle drivers and facility staff need technical training to operate and maintain equipment. Enforcement officials will need training on proper implementation of tribal codes and ordinances. Environmental staffing might require legal, environmental health, technical, communication and education, grant writing, or financial training.

Cleanup

Open dump cleanups require a significant amount of funds to plan and complete. Costs include the purchase or rental of roll-off bins or other waste containers, hauling fees, tipping fees at the transfer station or landfill, and labor costs.

Funding Assistance

There are two primary sources of solid waste funding. Most tribes require a combination of both sources to support their solid waste programs.

- Internal – Types of internal sources may include allocations from the tribal general fund, 7% solid waste tax, solid waste service user fees, revenue generated from the sale of recyclable materials, and tipping fees from accepting waste at a transfer station or landfill.
- External – Types of external sources may include grants or loans from state or federal agencies. There are also a number of private organizations that provide grants to Indian tribes for solid waste and other environmental programs. A complete listing of the grant resources and information on how to apply, is contained in the document: [Grant Resources for Solid Waste Activity in Indian Country](#), put out by the USEPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

External Funding

State Financial Assistance--

Each state has many options for seeking financial assistance for solid waste and recycling program uses. Tribes must research their state to find contacts and options that exist.

State of Oregon

The Oregon DEQ awards grants each year to local governments for recycling and solid waste prevention or reduction projects. The Solid Waste Grants Program was started in 1991. Any local government responsible for solid waste management is eligible to apply, including cities, counties, metropolitan service districts, tribes, sanitary districts, and county service districts. Local governments may receive grant funds to conduct their own projects or may pass through money to community groups, private individuals, non-profit organizations, schools, businesses, or Chambers of Commerce, who will work under contract with the local government.

The grant application period generally runs from June through early September. The Oregon DEQ mails an announcement of each grant round to cities, counties, and other local government jurisdictions and interested persons. The Oregon DEQ also sends information about the application period to news media outlets around the state.

Application materials are available through the solid waste technical assistance staff in the Oregon DEQ regional offices or on the Internet at www.deq.state.or.us/wmc/solwaste/grants/grants.html. Applicants are encouraged to work with the Oregon DEQ solid waste technical assistance staff to develop their grant proposals. They also must find a local government sponsor, if they are not a local government entity.

Federal Financial Assistance --

There are a number of federal agencies that provide funding for tribal solid waste programs. The primary sources include:

- Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

Some federal agencies offer financial assistance to tribes for waste management projects. Most of the grants and loans available provide money for planning, outreach and education, construction, or equipment purchase. A few grant programs allow funds to be used for program or facility operation and maintenance.

Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) – Database of all federal assistance programs including grants and loan programs. Available to state, local, and tribal governments. After identifying potential sources of funding through CFDA, tribes should then go directly to the funding agencies for application information. For further information, go to www.cfda.gov.

USDA Rural Development Solid Waste Management Grants – Helps applicants to reduce or eliminate pollution of water resources and improve planning of management of their solid waste sites. For further information, go to <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov>. Interested tribes may submit a pre-application using form SF 424.1, “Application for Federal Assistance (non-construction), between October 1 and December 31, to the USDA Office in your state or the USDA, Rural Development National Office in Washington, D.C.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Guarantee Loans - The program was established by the Indian Financing Act of 1974 to stimulate and increase Indian entrepreneurship and employment through establishment, acquisition or expansion of Indian-owned economic enterprises. Loans may be made to finance Indian-owned businesses organized for profit, provided that eligible Indian ownership constitutes not less than 51 percent of the business. For further information, go to <http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>.

Indian Health Services, Tribal Management Grant Program – Assist federally-recognized tribes and tribally-sanctioned Tribal organizations in assuming all or part of existing IHS programs, services, functions, and activities through a Title I contract and to assist established Title I contractors and Title V compactors to further develop and improve their management capability. For further information, go to: <http://www.ihs.gov/NonMedicalPrograms/tmg/index.asp>.

EPA American Indian Environmental Office Grants - Find information on the grant tutorial, headquarters grant application requirements and forms for environmental programs. For further information, go to <http://www.epa.gov/indian/tgrant.htm>.

Section 4 - Monitoring & Reporting Practices

Program Measurement Reports

Waste Quantities Disposed and Recycled

Tribes should strive to obtain accurate waste disposed quantities for several reasons. With actual disposed data, useful comparisons can be made to quantities recycled. Also, recycled and disposed quantities can be added together to develop overall waste generation rates. Another value of obtaining accurate data is to measure source reduction efforts or the effects of any other waste generation trend.

Unit Cost Information

Being about to develop unit costs for solid waste and recycling services contributes to assessing the cost-effectiveness of a program or contract (if used) from one time period to another. Since the number of tribal residents and visitors can fluctuate, waste services should expect to fluctuate. Developing unit costs (i.e., dollars per person per year) can help budgeting and comparisons to prior years of service.

Collection Container Inventory

Although service frequency or container location can change, it is helpful to semi-annually conduct an inventory of collection containers for both solid waste and recyclables, including quantity, capacity, frequency of service, condition, and location. Part of this activity should be to spot the containers on a map of the reservation to confirm that the service desired is being provided.

APPENDIX A

**Federal Guidance Documents Relating to Solid Waste
Management Issues for Tribal Reservations**

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

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT	AFFECTS TO TRIBES
<i>Federal Laws</i>	<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. RCRA addresses the issue of managing and disposing of municipal and industrial waste nationwide.</p> <p>RCRA establishes federal programs to regulate and manage treatment, storage, transport, and disposal of non-hazardous solid waste and hazardous waste.</p> <p>Municipal solid waste (MSW) is regulated under Subtitle D of RCRA by technical standards for solid waste management facilities.</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>Owners/operators of landfills on Tribal reservations can request design and operating flexibility in states with EPA-approved MSWLF permitting programs.</p>
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> <p>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>	<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>

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

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT	AFFECTS TO TRIBES
<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>		
<p>Clean Water Act (CWA)</p>	<p>The CWA establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>	<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>
<p>Clean Air Act (CAA)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)</p>	<p>Congress originally passed the SDWA in 1974 to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply.</p> <p>Amended in 1986 and 1996 and requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources: rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and ground water wells.</p>	<p>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.</p>

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

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT	AFFECTS TO TRIBES
<i>Federal Regulations</i>	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>	Applicable to the collection of residential, commercial, and institutional solid wastes and street wastes. 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 frequency of collection to inhibit the propagation or attraction of vectors and the creation of nuisances.	Tribes should follow guidelines for the storage of solid wastes to avoid health concerns created by animals and unsanitary conditions.
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. 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. 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 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>
<p>40 CFR Part 273: <i>Standards for Universal Waste Management</i></p>	<p>Establishes standards for the management of universal wastes (batteries, pesticides, thermostats, and lamps).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces the regulatory management requirements Fosters environmentally sound recycling or 	<p>Tribes generating universal wastes should comply with storage requirements, but may recycle the materials instead of disposing.</p>

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

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT	AFFECTS TO TRIBES
	disposal practices of these select wastes commonly generated as hazardous wastes.	
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.
Other Legislation		
Public Law 103-399: <i>(The Indian Lands Open Dump Clean Up Act) October 22, 1994</i>	<p>Identifies the location of open dumps on Indian lands.</p> <p>Assesses the relative health and environment hazards posed by those sites</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For further information, go to: http://www.ihs.gov</p>	
Executive Order 13175: <i>Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments, November 9, 2000</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Reduces the burden of unfunded mandates upon Indian Tribal governments and simplifies the process for waivers to Indian Tribal governments.</p> <p>For further information, go to: http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/eo/eo13175.htm.</p>	

APPENDIX B

**Oregon State Guidance Documents Relating to Solid Waste
Management Issues for Tribal Reservations**

APPENDIX B
OREGON STATE GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBAL RESERVATIONS

STATE OF OREGON	
GUIDANCE DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION
<i>Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR)</i>	Oregon's Administrative Rules for the DEQ can be found at: http://www.deq.state.or.us/about/rules.htm , select the appropriate title
340-64-0005: <i>Waste Tire Program: Storage Sites and Carrier Permits</i>	Prescribes requirements, limitations and procedures for storage, collection, transportation, and disposal of waste tires. Prescribes procedures for using the Waste Tire Recycling Account to reimburse users of waste tires, and to clean up tire piles.
<u>OAR 340-83-0010:</u> <i>Solid Waste and Recycling Grants</i>	Planning grants program, provides funds to local governments in Oregon that are in need of financial assistance to plan for solid waste management options and to improve their recycling and waste reduction capabilities.
<u>OAR 340-90-0005:</u> <i>Recycling and Waste Reduction</i>	Establishes minimum requirements for providing the opportunity to recycle. Describes standards for local recycling programs, to assure measurable recovery rates, and for used oil recycling signs. State solid waste diversion goal is 50 percent reduction.
<u>OAR 340-93-0005:</u> <i>Solid Waste: General Provisions</i>	Prescribes requirements, limitations, and procedures for storage, collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of solid waste. All persons storing, collecting, transporting, treating and disposing of solid waste in this state are subject to the provisions.
<u>OAR 340-94-0001:</u> <i>Solid Waste: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills</i>	Establishment of solid waste disposal standards and procedures to assist the development and operation of solid waste disposal sites. State has 40 CFR Part 258 flexibility provisions on specify alternative schedules, procedures or designs for MSWLF.
<u>OAR 340-95-0001:</u> <i>Solid Waste: Other Landfills</i>	Standards and procedures for operations of any non-municipal land disposal site must do so in conformance with the operating requirements of this rule (illegal dumping).
OAR 340-100-0001: <i>Hazardous Waste</i>	Standards and requirements to control hazardous waste from the time of generation through transportation, storage, treatment and disposal.

APPENDIX B
OREGON STATE GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBAL RESERVATIONS

STATE OF OREGON	
GUIDANCE DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION
<i>Management System: General</i>	Toxics use reduction, hazardous waste reduction, hazardous waste minimization, beneficial use, recycling and treatment are given preference to land disposal.
OAR 340-111-0000: <i>Used Oil Management</i>	Establishes used oil management standards for generators, transporters, transfer facilities, processors and re-refiners, burners and marketers of used oil. Containers and tanks used to store used oil shall be closed, covered or located under cover to prevent rainwater from coming in contact with the used oil.
340-113-0000: <i>Universal Waste Management</i>	Establishes universal waste management standards for handlers, transporters and destination facilities of universal wastes.
340-264-0010: <i>Rules for Open Burning</i>	Establishes regulations applicable to one of seven classes of open burning (Agricultural; Commercial; Construction; Demolition (which includes land clearing); Domestic (which includes burning commonly called "backyard burning" and burning of yard debris); Industrial; or Slash).
<i>Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS)</i>	Oregon's Revised Statutes for solid waste and recycling can be found at: http://www.deq.state.or.us/about/statutes.htm , select the appropriate topic.
<u>ORS Chapter 459:</u> General Solid Waste Management	Rules governing the accumulation, storage, collection, transportation and disposal of solid wastes to prevent vector production and sustenance, transmission of diseases to humans or animals, air pollution, pollution of surface or ground waters, and hazards to service or disposal workers or to the public.
<u>ORS Chapter 459a:</u> <i>Reuse, Recycling, and Waste Reduction</i>	Establishment of public and private recycling programs that collect source separated recyclable materials from residences and from commercial and institutional establishments. Provides for effective and efficient methods of recovering recyclable material in the ongoing effort to achieve the solid waste recovery goals of the State of Oregon. Supports the efforts of local government units responsible for implementing solid waste programs directed at achieving solid waste recovery goals by using existing state resources to support local recycling programs through grants.

APPENDIX C
Information Checklist

APPENDIX C

INFORMATION CHECKLIST

CHAPTER/ SECTION	DATA	SOURCE
CHAPTER 2	POPULATION AND HOUSING	
Section 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Existing and projected population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal planning office <input type="checkbox"/> BIA <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> State Dept of Finance
Section 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Existing and projected residential units and commercial businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Quantities of wastes disposed by sector 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Residential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Hauler <input type="checkbox"/> Landfill <input type="checkbox"/> State average for per capita waste disposal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Hauler <input type="checkbox"/> Landfill <input type="checkbox"/> State average for per capita waste disposal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Quantities of wastes recycled 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Residential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Hauler <input type="checkbox"/> County solid waste management plan <input type="checkbox"/> State solid waste management reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Hauler <input type="checkbox"/> County solid waste management plan

CHAPTER/ SECTION	DATA	SOURCE
		<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;

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

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"/> Tribal solid waste office
	<input type="checkbox"/> Waste quantities	<input type="checkbox"/> Contracted haulers
	<input type="checkbox"/> Container inventory	<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal solid waste office

APPENDIX D
Recycling Management Plan

Appendix D

Mission Statement

The Tribal Environmental Recovery Facility (TERF) and Solid Waste's combined mission is to offer to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) and community resident's safe and sanitary collection and disposal services within the Reservation boundaries and communities bordering the reservation. The accomplishments of this mission includes providing elements such as education on proper disposal of waste and recycling recovery habits to provide the greater benefit of maintaining and improving our environment.

Background Information

The Recycling Recovery Center (RRC) operates within the Tribal Environmental Recovery Facility (TERF), which is a program of the Department of Economic and Community Development. The Center is open to the general public and to other businesses. The Recycling Center collects recyclable material from Wildhorse Resort & Casino (WRC) properties and CTUIR programs. Recyclables are also collected at the Transfer Station, Mission Market and other satellite locations. Elders curbside pickup is scheduled every Thursday, weather permitting, except holidays.

The Recycling Center processed 187 tons of recycled materials in 2013. The RRC will collect and store larger volumes as the multi-use bins are placed in different locations to accommodate people residing on the Reservation. As additional collection bins are obtained, they will be used for collection of cardboard, paper, plastics, and aluminum/tin.

Facility

Site Description - The Recycling and Recovery Center (RRC) is located next to the Transfer Station, which is built on approximately seven (7) acres of land south of I-84 at exit 216. The RRC - a covered receiving area – is comprised of a 75' x 50' x 20' metal building. Two large doors are located in front and there is one access door located on the west end of building. The RRC is where sorting, separation and preparation take place. Recycling is stored onsite until a bulk quantity is accumulated for transport.

Site Access and Egress - Incoming solid waste and recyclable materials are tracked on a yardage basis. All incoming loads must weigh in on scales at the office before unloading. The general flow of traffic has been directed clockwise with the metal bin located east of the office, office to the north, tipping pad to the south and exit to the west.

Parking and Storage - Visitors' parking is provided on the west side of the office building. Employee parking is provided along the property perimeter. Parking for the garbage trucks is provided on the south side of the office building. At the end of the day the trucks are cleaned and stored inside the transfer station. On the east side of the office building is container

storage.

Staff

The Recycling Coordinator (**vacant**) has the responsibility of providing a safe and efficient program. Maintenance and operation personnel are on-site, as needed, to accommodate the work load. Cross training is provided for position substitution when individuals are sick or on vacation. Staffing during weekday hours includes the Operations Manager, Assistant Manager, Foreman (vacant) Scale Operator/Office, Equipment Operators, and site attendant.

Recycling Services:

Marketing recyclables requires knowledge of the material itself. Knowing the markets will provide invaluable information about what types of materials are recyclable in the area and will indicate specifications for collecting, processing, and transporting of material. Marketing recyclables, to reduce costs of garbage and supplement a recycling effort, is an important key to managing a recycling/waste reduction program.

Be aware that recycling markets are not consistent across the country and that markets fluctuate. Due to market fluctuations, TERF cannot rely on material purchase for funding general operating costs. Funding from selling more valuable materials will certainly benefit the program and should be included in the budget, but are not consistent enough to be able to fully cover expenses such as salaries, utilities, transportation and other ongoing necessities.

Recycled Glass is not accepted at TERF at this time, no economically viable recycling market exists for glass in our area, until this situation changes TERF will continue to seek a viable local market.

Recycled plastic has been accepted at TERF, we continue to bale and store until the Oregon DEQ informs sites of a continued market.

Recycled Tires: Currently TERF loads containers on site and transports to Finley Butte Landfill where they are chipped for reuse. TERF is charged at the Finley Butte scales to unload these tires, this is why at the TERF site we charge for taking tires to offset cost for transport and operations budget. Once a Market and transport operation has been established TERF will discontinue hauling to Finley Butte.

In general, the total volume of waste for disposal generated by CTUIR is relatively small. Establishing conventional, economically viable enterprises to recycle waste generated may be viable but also challenging due to small volumes of materials.

Umatilla County recovery rate is currently 31.7%, these numbers include the CTUIR/TERF recycling numbers. These numbers are then turned in at the end of the year to DEQ for

recovery rates for Oregon.

The Recycling Recovery Center is open Monday through Friday from 7:30 AM to 4:00 PM. RRC accepts the following recyclables:

- Cardboard
- Mixed office Paper
- Newspapers
- Aluminum cans
- Plastic bottles: #1 through #7

As Materials are defined by DEQ, TERF will keep the CTUIR informed and educated how to prepare acceptable recycling materials on site.

Education and Outreach is a very important component, consistent rules and procedures are a must to every person, program, and business, in order to prepare materials to be shipped to a market to be re-used.

CTUIR RECYCLING ACTIVITIES:

Collection and processing: Collection method for paper recovery.

Sorted Stream Collection: Sorted-stream collection requires that participants (employees, janitorial staff) place each recyclable material in the correct collection bin when they first discard the item. Recovered paper can be collected separately by (e.g., white office paper, newspapers, magazines, and corrugated cardboard boxes) or more commonly, collected as ***mixed paper*** separated from other recycled materials.

Some benefits of sorted stream collection include:

- Lower levels of contamination at the source;
- Higher quality and more valuable recovered material;
- Lower costs to process the recovered paper.

Corrugated cardboard: Shipping boxes, paperboard, packaging (please make sure you empty, flatten and cut down the boxes before placing in containers).

NO dirty, greasy, painted, or food-contaminated cardboard, no waxed cardboard.

Mixed paper: Mixed paper is a broad category that often includes items such as discarded mail, telephone books, paperboard, magazines, catalogs, letterhead, copier paper, and envelopes.

Newspaper: (Including comics, advertising and other inserts)

Do **NOT** include string, twine, or rubber bands.

PLASTIC CONTAINERS AND LIDS (Necks=opening smaller than base)

Must be empty, clean and flattened. Take lids off, can be thrown in same container.

Sample: juice, water, Soda pop, salad dressing, milk jugs. Glass bottles and Jars, currently there is no economically viable recycling market that exist for glass containers in our area.

Aluminum cans: must be empty, and flattened, aluminum foil is acceptable must be clean foil and flattened not in a ball.

ELECTRONIC WASTE (e'waste) is collected on site in the TERF recycling and recovery center.

Items accepted:

Blender	Fax Machine	Printers
Bug Zapper	Freon Containing Devices	Radios/Stereos
Cable Boxes	Game Consoles	Receiver
Calculator	GPS Navigator	Remote Control
Camcorder	Home/Office/Cell Phones	Satelite Receiver
Camera	Keyboards	Scanners
Coffee Maker	Kitchen Electronics	Small Server
Consumer Electronics	Laptops	Speakers
Copiers	Major Appliances	Tablet
CPU's	Mice	Televisions (Complete)
CRT Tubes	Microwaves	Toaster Ovens
Digital Converter	Monitors (CRT/LCD)	Vacuum
Docking Stations	MP3	VCR's/DVD/CD Players
DVR	Pager	Walkie-Talkie
Electronic Toys	PC's Whole Units	Wire/Cable/Power Supplies
Fans	Pressure Washer	

BATTERIES

Please note that Lead acid batteries **CANNOT** be disposed of in the garbage. Lead acid batteries of all shapes and sizes are accepted for recycling at the TERF site. Batteries are to be placed neatly onto the pallets just inside the middle bay doors inside the transfer station.

Goals

- Protect tribal environment and its resources
- Provide comprehensive education and outreach of the importance of reuse and

conservation of its waste stream.

- Engage tribal government, business and residents in comprehensive training of natural resources conservation.
- Acquire efficient vehicles and equipment for cost affective operations.
- Train and develop staff to be efficient, safe and aware of up to date solid waste and recycling practices.
- Train tribal government staff in proactive recycling activities. This training will include recognizing acceptable recycling materials to be placed in the recycling bins.
- Operate a clean, safe and efficient facility by adhering to (RRC) policies and procedures.
- Provide events and activities to encourage recycling.

1.) Earth day event

2.) National Recycling Day

Long Term Goals:

- Explore the development of upcoming recycling opportunities to integrate into the Tribal Recycling Program while utilizing grant and user fee revenue.

1.) Develop a composting program for recycling and diversion of landscape material.

2.) Enhance composting activities to include solid waste and other wood waste materials.

3.) Purchase additional containers for collection of recyclables;

1.) As the CTUIR economic development increases and regulations for recycling materials are added, the need for on-going Grant applications will be needed for purchase of recycling containers of various sizes and types of containers for different recycling materials.

MATERIALS EXCHANGE

A material exchange area will be located inside the RRC; the exchange area will include reusable materials that can be re-used by the public. This will allow the general public to reuse recoverable materials that would ordinarily go into the waste stream.

Metal holding racks will be set up inside the RRC when funding permits. These holding racks will house reusable materials that can be distributed to the public. TERF office staff will send out emails to CTUIR offices, KCUW radio station, and the CUJ when there is an abundance of materials on site. TERF staff will accompany the public and assist in loading; this is for safety to our customers.

Operation Procedures:

TERF personnel sort and remove items from the waste stream that can be recycled or re-used. Waste recovery will begin typically on the tippage floor every day. Any recoverable materials coming into the Transfer Station will be separated and moved directly into the RRC for sorting and preparation.

A programs ability to maximize revenue from recyclables is dependent on the resources at hand. Many operations are fortunate to have large warehouses to accommodate balers and storage of recycled materials for bulk sale as well as storage of low market recyclables to wait out the market. Identify program priorities and resources. Collecting and processing is a number one priority, but becoming a recycling processor to maximize marketability might not always be feasible. The better job a team does in preparing non-contaminated recyclables for market, the more recycling markets will work to accommodate maximum revenue.

A bailing schedule will be determined by the types and volumes of materials coming in. Paper, aluminum/tin and plastics will be stored until enough materials can be made into a marketable size bail (1000lb.)

Operation Procedures:

- Open all bay doors and open the two main front doors in RRC, if windy, do not open all doors. Make sure all obstacles are out of the way for safety reasons, equipment will be moved outside.
- Remove cones if baler is not in operation , Staff operating the baler will be the only person at the baler, safety glasses and gloves are required.

Closing Procedures:

- Prior to closing, isolate materials that are lying on the floor, at the end of each day, bales should be stacked in the RRC, ready for transport, report forms filled with material data.
- Make sure all doors are closed and locked.
- Turn off power to baler, move vehicles and equipment inside building.

TRANSPORTING

All recyclables will be weighed prior to being removed from the premises, label identifying load, scale operator will place weight and material in scale reporting system for tonnage and recycling numbers required. A hauler will be contacted to transport the material to the nearest marketer.

Training & Safety

All TERF Staff are required to participate in on-going training programs with an emphasis on health and safety. Monthly meetings are conducted to discuss safety issues. Other training includes: update on allowable recycling materials and hazards associated with operation of the RRC. This program also educates employees about the location and use of safety equipment, personal protective gear, emergency directories, and the response procedures to follow in the event of an emergency. As required, selected employees will receive on-site specialized training directly related to their work responsibilities. First aid and CPR class when available with-in the CTUIR/HR department.

- ❖ Site sort and separation training (recyclable materials)
- ❖ Safety training - monthly
- ❖ RRC operation training (bailing, recycling, marketing)
- ❖ Maintenance on all equipment used for recycling process.

Accident Reporting Requirements

In the event of a personal injury accident, the TERF foreman (**Vacant**), or lead site operator assumes immediate responsibility at the scene. This person is in charge of making necessary phone calls, administers first aid, fills out an accident report (see appendix for report forms), and obtains the phone number and address of witnesses. These documents are then turned over to the CTUIR Environmental Safety Officer and HR Director for processing.

Safety Program

Avoiding accidents requires a thorough knowledge of safety procedures of the daily operations of the Transfer Station. Violations of Safety rules and regulations will not be tolerated; failure to comply with these rules will result in disciplinary actions. Monthly safety meetings are required; TERF uses some of the OSHA guidelines to ensure the proper methods are being used.

Safety Clothing and Equipment

All employees must wear work clothing that offers protection from possible injuries (e.g. work boots, coveralls, gloves, safety glasses, hearing protection, safety vests, dust masks and hard hats, when applicable, protective gear will be provided by the TERF budget). Hearing protection is required in designated areas and eye protection is required at all times in the main receiving and recycling areas. If an employee wears prescription eyeglasses, they must be worn under the safety glasses. Office personnel are exempt from these requirements except when entering the operations area.

Employees receive training so they know the location of fire extinguishers and other types of firefighting equipment and their proper use.

Accident prevention

Mandatory staff meetings for all TERF employees are held monthly. These meetings are to discuss safety issues, review any hazards identified during site inspections, and evaluate corrective measures for any unsafe conditions.

Equipment

Vehicles - A 1985 Flatbed truck was purchased in 1996 at a cost of \$6,000.00. The mileage on the truck is 175,488. It has had minor repairs. It is recommended that this vehicle be replaced in five years; this vehicle is still operating and collecting materials today. (2014)

Forklift- Toyota 2003, still operable, is being used to load electronic waste, operates on propane, and needs to be replaced.

Baler- Cram-a lot purchased in 2006, in good working order, continued daily bailing is done on site, will last five more years with proper maintenance.

To a great extent, a well operated transfer station and recycling station depends on a consistent preventive maintenance program. Except for specific repairs, all maintenance is preventive. The preventive maintenance program outlined in this section has the following objectives:

1. Ensure maximum safety for all individuals
2. Ensure reliability of operation
3. Minimize or eliminate adverse effects on the surrounding community
4. Preventative maintenance is completed every Friday. Ensure that all supplies, materials, and equipment remain available to continue effective station operation.
5. Instructions on equipment operation, maintenance, and repair are provided in specific equipment manuals. These instructions consist primarily of manuals provided by manufacturers, which describe in detail how a piece of equipment is to be operated, lubricated and maintained for the best results. In addition, most describe such repair procedures as changing belts, seals, etc. These references must be used. In many cases warranties will be defaulted unless manufacturer's procedures are followed. Manuals are kept in the office.

Maintenance Schedules

TERF waste hauling equipment is inspected before and after each route (trip reports books). Friday, preventative maintenance is done on all vehicles. Checklists for the trucks and backhoe are used to document the condition of the equipment. Complete checklists are maintained in the TERF office. The Baler will be inspected every day before and after usage to ensure safe operation and high quality performance is being projected.

The Operations Manager has the responsibility of providing a safe program. Maintenance and key operating personnel are on-site as required to accommodate the work load. Cross training

is provided for position substitution when individuals are sick or on vacation. Staffing during weekday hours includes the Operations Manager, Assistant Manager, Scale Operator, Equipment Operators, and site attendant.

Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats, (SWOT Analysis)

Strengths

Location - The RRC is housed within the TERF property, which is seven miles east of Pendleton. TERF is located south of Interstate 84 at exit 216. TERF's visibility and accessibility from the freeway makes it convenient for customers coming from Pendleton and surrounding areas. This location is also central to the reservation community and in close proximity of the main commercial accounts that the Solid Waste program serves.

Convenient Service - TERF picks up office paper and cardboard from all Wildhorse Resort and Casino entities, Tribal offices, and other properties on a weekly basis. During the summer months, the casino, golf course, and Tamástsiikt are very busy and require regular delivery of larger dumpsters.

Satellite Recycling Stations - In the past two years, TERF purchased six recycling bins and placed them at convenient and high traffic locations within the community, which benefits all residents living on the Umatilla Indian Reservation. Additional collection bins will be placed for cardboard and paper collection as funding allows.

Garbage Reduction – The RRC program is reducing the amount of recycling materials going into the waste stream. **Tons recycled in 2014**

Education - Fostering "green" or more environmentally conscious and sustainable practices through public education. This is done through Tribal radio, Tribal school programs, CUJ Tribal newspaper, e'mails and CTUIR website, TERF has an information page on face book.

Reducing Costs - TERF has cut its supply costs by over 35%. We continue to operate within the budget guidelines even with high cost of fuel, electricity, repairs and other operational costs. Long distance and cell phone use will be monitored on a monthly basis. Minor vehicle repairs such as weekly servicing and oil changes are now completed at TERF. Routes are also analyzed to reduce gas/diesel usage.

Weaknesses

Small Service Area - RRC serves a small population in a rural area. The local tribal population is approximately 3000.

Restrictions on satellite bins - We cannot take our recycling bins off the Reservation, as the Reservation boundaries are the CTUIR franchise area. The same is required of all other

franchise operations in Umatilla county; they must have authorization from the CTUIR/TERF before coming onto our franchise.

Solid Waste Codes and Ordinance: Purpose, Policy and Scope of the Umatilla Indian Reservations Solid Waste management Plan (SWMP). As the SWMP is being revised so must the Environmental Health Code.

Aging Vehicles and Equipment - The only recycling transportation is a 1985 flatbed that was purchased in 1996. It has had minor repairs but should be replaced as funding becomes available. It has no resale value and has 175,488+ miles.

Containers- Current containers are in need of replacement with new sizes, color coded for each material. As the economy grows the need for additional containers is also needed.

Signage - TERF's location off Interstate 84 is ideal for advertising to every passerby. A large sign that can be seen from I-84 has been placed on a large 53' trailer. It's location near the ODOT gravel shed leads some to believe that it is part of that facility. A large sign has been placed at the property entrance off exit 216, turn right onto South Market road. TERF currently advertises in the phone book, Confederated Umatilla Journal and East Oregonian newspaper, Chamber of Commerce, Brochures, TERF face book page and the CTUIR website.

Recycling Middle Man - TERF and Pendleton Sanitation have formed a partnership as both operations are local waste generators, we collect and recycle materials that can be recycled in larger quantities than an individual operation can generate or store. If TERF does not have enough materials to make a bale, we send the materials to Pendleton Sanitation to bale and make a complete truck load, also depending on the weight and market cost at the time, TERF will receive small revenue and also keep materials out of the waste stream. In future operations TERF strives to be self-sufficient and not have to rely on other operations to complete the hauling of recyclable materials.

Recycling Coordinator position is vacant at this time. (2012-14)

Opportunities

Development - As development occurs it will increase the volume of recyclable materials to the RRC. The RRC can attract commercial/industrial, construction and residential customers. Future business development will include Coyote Business Park North and South, Highway 331 corridor businesses, and businesses outside the Pendleton city limits.

Promotion/Advertising - Special discounts for Earth Day and other events have drawn more users to TERF. Special events will be advertised through the CUJ, flyers posted on government and public bulletin boards, and Chamber of Commerce in Pendleton and Pilot Rock.

Expansion of Service Area – At this time, TERF is making sure that the Reservation boundaries and all businesses within are taken care of (Recycling efforts) and continued Education and Outreach is available.

Threats

Limited Capital Equipment Funding - There are limited reserves for replacement of old equipment. When TERF was established, a small reserve fund was created for replacement of equipment from a 7% solid waste tax imposed on all loads dumped at the transfer station, this tax is then placed into a TERF account and each year is rolled over onto the next budget year, this occurs until there are enough funds to replace equipment or repair items within the transfer station building.

Most Grant applications are for Education and Outreach, TERF is in need of Equipment replacement funding and these Grants do not allow funding for equipment. Many Tribes are in competition for Grant funding to purchase equipment.

State and Federal agencies introduce additional regulations for recycling, materials, and preparation and transport instructions that most programs have difficulty keeping within these guidelines. Many of the recycling materials that programs are preparing for market, will not have any value and are discontinued until a market becomes available; these materials then have to be stored on site. This makes it hard for all programs to expect Tribal communities to recycle if there is no place to take materials, or revenue.

Regulations/Codes

Environmental Health Codes, section 1.045 -Technical Review Committee: The Environmental Health Officer shall form a Technical Review Committee (TRC) to assist with implementation of this code. It is recommended that the solid waste ordinance/code be reviewed and amended every five years. The adoption of this ordinance by the code department repeals the 1975 sanitation code in its entirety.

Other Tribal programs that could have an impact on the Solid Waste program and how it is operated are the Board of Trustees, ECDC Commission, Indian Health Service and the Environmental Health Officer.

State and Federal programs that have had an impact in the past and the current year of operation are the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This agency enforces regulations and requirements of disposal sites.

Federal regulations that have had an impact on the Tribal Solid Waste program are Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). In response to RCRA Subtitle D, The Umatilla Tribal Solid Waste Department closed its landfill in April 1994. As a result, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) has undergone a fundamental change in business practices. This change requires the transition from on-site disposal to recycling, packaging, and transfer of solid waste to other EPA approved landfills or recycling and disposal of material for sale or reuse.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is a funding source for grants.

APPENDIX E
TERF Waste Stream Analysis

CTUIR WASTE STREAM ANALYSIS

ROUTE: **Projects 1- 6**

DATE: **April 30, 2007**

1.0 ITEM	2.0 WEIGHT (LBS.)
Cardboard	60
Newspaper	20
High Grade Paper	20
Low Grade Paper	<10
Non-recyclables	None
Aluminum (cans/foil)	<10
Tin	<10
Miscellaneous Metal	40
Brown Glass	<10
Clear Glass	20
Green Glass	<10
PET Plastic	20
HDPE Plastic	<10
Miscellaneous Plastic	<10
Wood	<10
Miscellaneous Textiles	20
Disposable Diapers	20
Hazardous Waste/Special Waste	20
Concrete	None
Drywall	None
Miscellaneous C&D	40
Organics	80
Yard Debris	60
Furniture	20
Tires	None

Forklift Empty Weight: 18960
Backhoe Empty Weight: 9020
Larry Truck Weight: 25080
Virgil Truck Weight: 22740

CTUIR WASTE STREAM ANALYSIS

ROUTE: **Projects 1- 6**

DATE: **April 30, 2007**

3.0 ITEM	4.0 WEIGHT (LBS.)
Cardboard	60
Newspaper	20
High Grade Paper	20
Low Grade Paper	<10
Non-recyclables	None
Aluminum (cans/foil)	<10
Tin	<10
Miscellaneous Metal	40
Brown Glass	<10
Clear Glass	20
Green Glass	<10
PET Plastic	20
HDPE Plastic	<10
Miscellaneous Plastic	<10
Wood	<10
Miscellaneous Textiles	20
Disposable Diapers	20
Hazardous Waste/Special Waste	20
Concrete	None
Drywall	None
Miscellaneous C&D	40
Organics	80
Yard Debris	60
Furniture	20
Tires	None

Forklift Empty Weight: 18960
Backhoe Empty Weight: 9020
Larry Truck Weight: 25080
Virgil Truck Weight: 22740

CTUIR WASTE STREAM ANALYSIS

ROUTE: **Wildhorse & Paper Recycle**

DATE: **May 1, 2007**

5.0 ITEM	6.0 WEIGHT (LBS.)
Cardboard	<20
Newspaper	40
High Grade Paper	20
Low Grade Paper	<20
Non-recyclables	20
Aluminum (cans/foil)	<20
Tin	20
Miscellaneous Metal	20
Brown Glass	<20
Clear Glass	20
Green Glass	None
PET Plastic	20
HDPE Plastic	<20
Miscellaneous Plastic	20
Wood	None
Miscellaneous Textiles	<20
Disposable Diapers	20
Hazardous Waste/Special Waste	20
Concrete	20
Drywall	None
Miscellaneous C&D	<20
Organics	60
Yard Debris	20
Furniture	75
Tires	80

Forklift Empty Weight: 18960
Backhoe Empty Weight: 9020
Larry Truck Weight: 25080
Virgil Truck Weight: 22740

CTUIR WASTE STREAM ANALYSIS

ROUTE: **Tuesday (Larry's Truck)**

DATE: **May 1, 2007**

7.0 ITEM	8.0 WEIGHT (LBS.)
Cardboard	60
Newspaper	80
High Grade Paper	60
Low Grade Paper	40
Non-recyclables	60
Aluminum (cans/foil)	60
Tin	40
Miscellaneous Metal	20
Brown Glass	<20
Clear Glass	20
Green Glass	40
PET Plastic	20
HDPE Plastic	20
Miscellaneous Plastic	<20
Wood	40
Miscellaneous Textiles	<20
Disposable Diapers	<20
Hazardous Waste/Special Waste	60
Concrete	None
Drywall	None
Miscellaneous C&D	40
Organics	20
Yard Debris	60
Furniture	20
Tires	None

Forklift Empty Weight: 18960
Backhoe Empty Weight: 9020
Larry Truck Weight: 25080
Virgil Truck Weight: 22740

CTUIR WASTE STREAM ANALYSIS

ROUTE: Elder's Recyclables

DATE: May 1, 2007

9.0 ITEM	10.0 WEIGHT (LBS.)
Cardboard	100
Newspaper	100
High Grade Paper	20
Low Grade Paper	100 – includes 60 lbs of magazines
Non-recyclables	40
Aluminum (cans/foil)	<20
Tin	60
Miscellaneous Metal	None
Brown Glass	None
Clear Glass	<20
Green Glass	None
PET Plastic	<20
HDPE Plastic	<20
Miscellaneous Plastic	<20
Wood	None
Miscellaneous Textiles	None
Disposable Diapers	None
Hazardous Waste/Special Waste	None
Concrete	None
Drywall	None
Miscellaneous C&D	None
Organics	None
Yard Debris	None
Furniture	None
Tires	None

Forklift Empty Weight: 18960
Backhoe Empty Weight: 9020
Larry Truck Weight: 25080
Virgil Truck Weight: 22740

CTUIR WASTE STREAM ANALYSIS

ROUTE: **Wednesday Route**

DATE: **May 2, 2007**

11.0 ITEM	12.0 WEIGHT (LBS.)
Cardboard	<20
Newspaper	20
High Grade Paper	None
Low Grade Paper	20
Non-recyclables	40
Aluminum (cans/foil)	20
Tin	20
Miscellaneous Metal	40
Brown Glass	40
Clear Glass	20
Green Glass	<20
PET Plastic	<20
HDPE Plastic	20
Miscellaneous Plastic	40
Wood	40
Miscellaneous Textiles	40
Disposable Diapers	20
Hazardous Waste/Special Waste	<20
Concrete	None
Drywall	None
Miscellaneous C&D	20
Organics	20
Yard Debris	20
Furniture	None
Tires	None

Forklift Empty Weight: 18960
Backhoe Empty Weight: 9020
Larry Truck Weight: 25080
Virgil Truck Weight: 22740

CTUIR WASTE STREAM ANALYSIS

ROUTE: **Thursday Route**

DATE: **May 3, 2007**

13.0 ITEM	14.0 WEIGHT (LBS.)
Cardboard	60
Newspaper	40
High Grade Paper	40
Low Grade Paper	40
Non-recyclables	20
Aluminum (cans/foil)	40
Tin	40
Miscellaneous Metal	20
Brown Glass	None
Clear Glass	40
Green Glass	None
PET Plastic	40
HDPE Plastic	<20
Miscellaneous Plastic	40
Wood	20
Miscellaneous Textiles	20
Disposable Diapers	40
Hazardous Waste/Special Waste	60
Concrete	None
Drywall	None
Miscellaneous C&D	40
Organics	20
Yard Debris	<20
Furniture	None
Tires	20

Forklift Empty Weight: 18960
Backhoe Empty Weight: 9020
Larry Truck Weight: 25080
Virgil Truck Weight: 22740

CTUIR WASTE STREAM ANALYSIS

ROUTE: **Friday Route**

DATE: **May 4, 2007**

15.0 ITEM	16.0 WEIGHT (LBS.)
Cardboard	40
Newspaper	20
High Grade Paper	20
Low Grade Paper	40
Non-recyclables	20
Aluminum (cans/foil)	40
Tin	40
Miscellaneous Metal	60
Brown Glass	20
Clear Glass	None
Green Glass	40
PET Plastic	20
HDPE Plastic	40
Miscellaneous Plastic	20
Wood	20
Miscellaneous Textiles	40
Disposable Diapers	20
Hazardous Waste/Special Waste	40
Concrete	40
Drywall	40
Miscellaneous C&D	40
Organics	None
Yard Debris	None
Furniture	None
Tires	None

Forklift Empty Weight: 18960
Backhoe Empty Weight: 9020
Larry Truck Weight: 25080
Virgil Truck Weight: 22740

APPENDIX F
Waste Hauler Service Contract
