

## Appendix A

### Federal Guidance Documents Relating to Waste Management Issues for Tribes

## FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBES

### **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 recognized<sup>1</sup> 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>.

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

**FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBES**

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT	AFFECTS TO TRIBES
<b>Federal Laws</b>	<i>Federal Laws can be found on the following website: <a href="http://www.epa.gov">http://www.epa.gov</a>; click on Laws and Regulations; and click on Major Environmental Laws.</i>	
<b>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)</b>	<p>Enacted in 1976, RCRA is the primary federal law governing solid waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RCRA addresses the issue of managing and disposing of municipal and industrial waste nationwide.</li> <li>• RCRA establishes federal programs to regulate and manage treatment, storage, transport, and disposal of non-hazardous solid waste and hazardous waste.</li> <li>• Municipal solid waste (MSW) is regulated under Subtitle D of RCRA by technical standards for solid waste management facilities.</li> </ul>	<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>
<b>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)</b>	<p>Congress enacted CERCLA, also known as the Superfund Law, in 1980. CERCLA provides a broad federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<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>

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.

**FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBES**

<p><b>Clean Water Act (CWA)</b></p>	<p>The CWA establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<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><b>Clean Air Act (CAA)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<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><b>Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)</b></p>	<p>Congress originally passed the SDWA in 1974 to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amended in 1986 and 1996 and requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources: rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and ground water wells.</li> </ul>	<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>
<p><b>Federal Regulations</b></p>	<p>Federal Regulations can be found at: <a href="http://www.epa.gov">http://www.epa.gov</a>; select "Laws, Regulations &amp; Dockets" and then select "Code of Federal Regulations".</p>	
<p><b>40 CFR 243:</b> <i>Guidelines for the Storage &amp; Collection of Residential, Commercial, &amp; Institutional Solid Waste</i></p>	<p>Applicable to the collection of residential, commercial, and institutional solid wastes and street wastes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommended for state, interstate, regional, and local governments for use in their activities.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Tribes should follow guidelines for the storage of solid wastes to avoid health concerns created by animals and unsanitary conditions.</p>

**FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBES**

<p><b>40 CFR 257:</b> <i>Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices</i></p>	<p>Establishes regulatory standards to satisfy the minimum national performance criteria for sanitary landfills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishes standards for determining whether solid waste disposal facilities and practices may pose adverse effects on human health and the environment.</li> <li>• Governs only those solid waste disposal facilities that do not meet the definition of a MSWLF.</li> </ul>	<p>Tribal facilities failing to satisfy either the criteria in CFR 257 are considered “open dumps”, which are prohibited under Section 4005 of the RCRA.</p>
<p><b>40 CFR 258:</b> <i>Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills</i></p>	<p>Establishes minimum national criteria under RCRA for protecting human health and the environment, while allowing states/tribes to develop more flexible MSWLF criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applies to owners and operators of new MSWLF units, existing MSWLF units, and lateral expansions, except otherwise noted.</li> </ul>	<p>Indian tribes can maintain lead roles in implementing and enforcing the revised MSWLF criteria through approved state/Tribal permit programs.</p>
	<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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Have no evidence of ground-water contamination from the landfill.</li> <li>• Be considered an extremely remote community that has no ready access to other disposal sites for an extended period of time</li> </ul>	
<p><b>40 CFR Parts 260-271:</b> <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"> <li>• Defines criteria for identifying the characteristics of hazardous waste.</li> <li>• Provides a listing of hazardous wastes.</li> <li>• Establishes standards for generators and persons transporting hazardous wastes.</li> <li>• Establishes minimum national standards for acceptable management practices for owners and operators of all facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste.</li> </ul>	<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>

**FEDERAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR TRIBES**

<p><b>40 CFR Part 273:</b> <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"> <li>• Reduces the regulatory management requirements</li> <li>• Fosters environmentally sound recycling or disposal practices of these select wastes commonly generated as hazardous wastes.</li> </ul>	<p>Tribes generating universal wastes should comply with storage requirements, but may recycle the materials instead of disposing.</p>
<p><b>40 CFR Part 279:</b> <i>Standards for the Management of Used Oil</i></p>	<p>Establishes standards for the generation, transportation, reuse, recycling, and disposal of used oil.</p>	<p>Tribes generating used oil should comply with storage requirements, but may recycle the materials instead of disposing.</p>
<p><b>Other Legislation</b></p>		
<p><b>Public Law 103-399:</b> <i>(The Indian Lands Open Dump Clean Up Act) October 22, 1994</i></p>	<p>Identifies the location of open dumps on Indian lands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assesses the relative health and environment hazards posed by those sites</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>For further information, go to: <a href="http://www.ihs.gov">http://www.ihs.gov</a></p>	
<p><b>Executive Order 13175:</b> <i>Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments,</i> November 9, 2000</p>	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduces the burden of unfunded mandates upon Indian Tribal governments and simplifies the process for waivers to Indian Tribal governments.</li> </ul> <p>For further information, go to: <a href="http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/eo/eo13175.htm">http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/eo/eo13175.htm</a>.</p>	

## Appendix C

### Examples of Waste Prevention Practices



# Coos County Solid Waste Department

Mailing Address

## Coos County Courthouse

250 N. Baxter Street  
Coquille, Oregon 97423  
Phone (541)-396-5444 (recycling contact)

Delivery Address

## Beaver Hill Disposal Site

¼ mile south of MP 253 Highway 101  
15 miles south of  
Coos Bay

## Waste Reduction & Reuse

Reduce What You Use – Waste Reduction is the number one priority in the solid waste industry. It is better and less expensive to not generate the waste in the first place than to have to recycle or dispose of it afterwards. Following is information and some resources available to help you reduce the amount of waste you create.

Every year, the average American buys 440 pounds of packaging, and then just throws it away. Buy products with less packaging (like bulk items, larger sizes, and concentrated liquids) and fill smaller, reusable containers.

Stop Junk Mail – Almost half of all junk mail is never opened. The average household receives 675 pieces of junk mail a year. Even if you recycle it all, there are still enormous environmental costs in the terms of ink, energy to produce, and deliver and recycle the paper. If you want to stop your name from being sold to large mailing list companies, write to the following companies:

Mail Preference Service  
Direct Marketing Association  
PO Box 9008  
Farmingdale, NY 11735-9008

Hill-Donnelly Marketing  
PO Box 14417  
Tampa, FL 33690

MetroMail Corporation  
901 West Bond  
Lincoln, NE 78521

Reuse manila envelopes, shipping boxes, packaging “peanuts” and bubble wrap.

Borrow or Rent: Do you really need to own something you hardly ever use? Ask a friend or look in the Yellow Pages under Rentals. Also, contact your Coos County libraries for books, magazines, audio and video tapes.

Re-Bag: It is simply less wasteful to reuse grocery bags than to get a new one with each store you visit. Think about how many bags you use and how briefly each is actually in use. Save paper and plastic bags and bring with you to the market each time you go

shopping. Also you can invest in cloth or plastic shopping bags that are made specifically for reuse.

Computer & Office: Proof read documents on the computer screen before printing, recharge printer cartridges, print double sided and in draft mode whenever possible to reduce paper and ink usage

Landscaping: Choose a landscape design that needs low maintenance and little water. Grass cycling – use a mulching mower which leaves grass clippings to naturally decompose. Grass clippings no longer need to be bagged and hauled away. Compost grass clippings and leaves into a valuable soil amendment or make sure you landscape contractor composts. Use a worm bin to convert non-fatty food wastes into high quality potting soil.

Instead of paper, use cloth towels, tablecloths and napkins

Give old magazines to libraries, hospitals, clinics or nursing homes

Turn used lumber into birdhouses, mailboxes, compost bins and other woodworking projects

In addition to reducing the amount of materials in the solid waste stream, reducing waste toxicity is another important component of source reduction. Some jobs around the home may require the use of products containing hazardous components. Nevertheless, toxicity reduction can be achieved by following some simple guidelines. Take actions that use nonhazardous or less hazardous components to accomplish the task at hand. Instead of using pesticides, for example, plant marigolds in your garden to ward off certain pests. In some cases, you may be using less toxic chemicals to do a job and in others you may use some physical method, such as sandpaper, scouring pads, or just a little more elbow grease, to achieve the same results.

# Waste Prevention

Want to trash less?

It's as easy as **Reduce, Reuse and Recycle!**

## Reduce What You Use

### Don't Buy Trash

Every year, the average American buys 440 pounds of packaging...then just throws it away! Buy products with less packaging (like bulk items, larger sizes and concentrated liquids) and fill smaller, reusable containers.

### Think Local First

Buying local goods is almost always a waste saver.

### Stop Junk Mail

Almost half of all junk mail is never even opened! If you want to stop your name from being sold to large mailing list companies, contact to the following companies:



[Mail Preference Service](#) or [Direct Marketing Association](#)

### **MetroMail Corporation**

List Maintenance  
901 West Bond  
Lincoln, Nebraska 68521

**ADVO** A major direct mailer will remove your name from their lists. Fill out the [form](#) and mail it to them.

To stop receiving credit card offers in the mail; call **1-888-5 OPT OUT (1-888-567-8688)**

One call reaches these agencies: Equifax, Trans Union, Experian, and Innovis

To reduce unwanted catalog mailings; send full name, including middle initial, and your current address to:

### **Abacus**

PO Box 1478  
Broomfield, CO 80038

- or -

email: [optout@abacus-direct.com](mailto:optout@abacus-direct.com)

Businesses looking to reduce their unwanted mail can find helpful steps at the [National Waste Prevention Coalition](#) and [StopJunkMail.org](#).

## **Borrow Or Rent**

Do you really need to own something you hardly ever use? Ask a friend, or look in the Yellow Pages under Rentals. And don't forget Douglas County's great libraries for books, magazines, audio and video tapes.

## **Use Both Sides**

Why trash (or even recycle) a piece of paper if only one side's been used? The flip side is perfect for scrap paper.

## **Bag And Re-bag**

The best grocery bags are reusable ones you bring with you. Some stores even give you a discount of \$.02-.05 per reused bag.

## **Choose Recycled**

Products and packaging too. More post-consumer content means fewer raw materials were used and more energy was saved. But look closely. Products labeled as "recyclable" aren't necessarily recycled.

## **Get Into The Trash-less Habit**

Start small. (Every little bit helps and you can build from there.) Share handy hints with others. Think before you toss.

## **Reuse What You Can**

### **Pass It On**

Used doesn't mean useless. Call your Douglas County Waste Manager for a list of folks who can give your [old computer](#) or [plastic packaging & peanuts](#) new life.

Have something you think someone else can use? Check out our [Materials Exchange](#).

### **Use Your Imagination**

Before you recycle or trash something, think... "Can I use it again for the same thing or maybe for something else?"

### **Make It Last**

Maintain and repair products instead of replacing them. Newer isn't necessarily better.

### **Charge It**

Americans buy and trash 2 billion batteries a year. The solution? No, not pink bunnies. Rechargeables!

## Refill It

Choose reuseables over disposables. And reuse disposables if you can. Companies can reload single-use cameras and printer cartridges and they're cheaper.

## Stuff It

Used jars, tubs, buckets, cans and bags make great containers. And, used cardboard boxes and plastic peanuts are ready-made for your own shipments.

## Give It Away

Your "trash" could be someone else's treasure, Donate used books, clothing, furniture, house wares, hardware, bikes and appliances. Or, have a yard sale!

## Rip It Up

If your used clothes are too worn to give away, tear them up for rags. And use other scrap materials for crafts and kid's projects.

## Used Building Materials

The sites listed below will accept and sell used building materials

## Get Old

When a used product will do, why buy new? Buy USED and save money\$\$ at . .

### **HEARTWOOD ReSources**

3490 Highway 99 South,  
Roseburg  
541-679-1777  
Open Tuesdays through Saturdays

Accepts and sells most building materials in retail warehouse location. Donations of materials are tax-deductible. Proceeds go to **Umpqua Community Development Corporation's** first-time, low-income home buyer program. They also offer deconstruction services.

## Other Waste Prevention Links

[DEQ Waste Reduction Strategies](#)

[Yellow Pages Opt Out](#)

[Call 2 Recycle](#)

[Rechargeable Battery and Cellphone Recycling Locations](#)

[Wheels For Wishes](#)

[Materials Management in Oregon](#)

And when you've **Reduced and Reused** as much as you can, it's finally time to....  
**Use your RECYCLE POWER!**

# Less is Best— Reducing and Reusing

Recycling is great, but reducing and reusing saves more natural resources and avoids more pollution—better yet, it can save you money! Currently Lane County citizens are recycling 53% of all waste. That's great! But on average, each of us uses **DOUBLE** the resources we used just 15 years ago. Recycling makes a difference but reducing, reusing, and rethinking our need for convenience packaging will be necessary to build a healthy future for our children.

## Want to save money?

Just look in the garbage can! Disposable cleaning wipes, single serve packaging and other disposable products not only cost you two or three times more at the grocery store, they unnecessarily use up resources that our future children and grandchildren need.



**less  
is best**

You'll find tips on waste prevention as well as a full guide to disposal options in Lane County. Look up front in the DEX phone book

**Brown Pages.** Visit

[www.lanecounty.org/lessisbest](http://www.lanecounty.org/lessisbest) for great tips and resources for preventing waste and saving money.



Lane County Public Works  
Waste Management Division  
3100 East 17th Avenue  
Eugene, OR 97403

# Recycler's Guide to Waste Prevention



*Saving money with these waste prevention tips is good for you and your community*



Lane County Public Works  
Waste Management Division

# Waste Prevention Tips

## Before you buy a product, ask yourself:

- Do I really need this?
- Can I find this at a thrift store or second-hand store?
- Is this a durable and/or repairable item?
- Does this contain recycled materials?
- Is there an alternative that uses less packaging?



## Before you toss it out, ask yourself:

- Can this be repaired, reused, or recycled? For a list of local resources, visit [Repair2ReUse.org](http://Repair2ReUse.org)
- Do I know anybody who can use this?
- What about listing this on [www.freecycle.org](http://www.freecycle.org) or one of the other many community sharing sites?



## More Waste Prevention Tips:

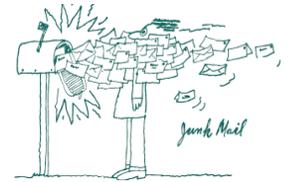
- Use rechargeable batteries.
- Use refillable pens, water bottles, lighters, and razors, not disposables.
- Purchase products with post-consumer recycled content.
- Buy in bulk whenever possible.
- Bring your own reusable bag to the store and cup to the coffee shop.
- Request “no bag please,” if buying only a few items.
- Donate used items to thrift organizations.
- Shop at garage sales and thrift stores.



Information updated 6/2012

## Stop Unwanted Junk Mail

- Register with Direct Marketing Association’s Mail Preferences Service at [www.dmchoice.org](http://www.dmchoice.org), or Direct Mail at [www.directmail.com/directory/mail-preference](http://www.directmail.com/directory/mail-preference).
- Catalog Choice at [www.catalogchoice.org](http://www.catalogchoice.org), is a free and easy way to remove yourself from unwanted catalog lists.
- Call the catalog’s toll-free customer service number and ask that your name be removed from their mailing list.
- Stop receiving pre-screened credit card offers, visit [www.optoutprescreen.com](http://www.optoutprescreen.com) or call **1-888-5OPTOUT (1-888-567-8688)**.
- Don’t fill out product warranty cards. They are often used to collect personal information. *Manufacturers should honor warranties even if you don’t fill out and return the registration cards. Be sure to save your sales receipt.*
- Request that your name not be sold, rented, or given away when you make a donation, order a product or service, or subscribe to a publication.
- Avoid Sweepstakes and contests if you don’t want the mail. Entry forms are usually “fishing expeditions” for names to add to direct mail lists.



**Repair2ReUse.org**  
ReUse is Going Strong in Lane County

Home

- Repair Directory
- Appliances, Large
- Appliances, Small
- Books
- Carrying Gear, sleeping
- Boys, girls, backpacks, & more!
- Childs
- Clothing/Accessories
- Computer Equipment
- Books
- Books, TV, Phones
- Flooring, Carpets & Tiles
- Tools
- Furniture
- Outdoor Tools & Equipment
- General Repair focus on
- wooden and metal
- electronics
- Landscaping
- Leather Repair
- Lighting fixtures, mirrors, etc.
- Luggage
- Office Equipment
- Outdoors, tent registers, ovens, tea machines
- Photography Equipment

Every corner of our community has at least one thrift store and the urban core sports many! Whether they are nonprofit or for-profit, they all always have things you need and things that you don't need. They also always have things you need and things that you don't need. They also always have things you need and things that you don't need.

In addition to the traditional clothing and household items, there are also second-hand shops for building materials and house parts. In fact, there is a repair shop that specializes in home repairs. In fact, there is a repair shop that specializes in home repairs. In fact, there is a repair shop that specializes in home repairs.

1-888-567-8688

## Appendix D

### Composting Guides

# Composting

Do something good for the earth. Put yard and food waste back where it belongs.

## **How Does Composting Work?**

Thanks to simple decomposition, nature "recycles" plant wastes into a rich soil additive called compost. It is a dark, crumbly soil-like material that can be used as a mulch, top dressing or soil amendment. Like good cooking, composting is part science, part art. Even the first-time composter can make good quality compost. Without getting too technical, here's a review of what's involved.

## **Materials**

Anything that was once alive will naturally decompose. However, some organic wastes should not be composted at home:

### **DO Compost These Items:**

Grass clippings  
Leaves  
Flowers  
Old plants  
Old potting soil  
Twigs  
Annual weeds  
Vegetable scraps  
Coffee filters  
Tea bags

### **DO NOT Compost These Items:**

Diseased plants  
Weeds with seeds  
Invasive weeds (like quack grass & morning glory)  
Bread and grains  
Meat or fish parts  
Dairy products  
Grease, oil, or oily foods

## **Biology**

Bacteria start the process of decaying organic matter. They are the first to break down plant tissue and also the most numerous and effective composters. Fungi and protozoans soon join the bacteria and, somewhat later in the cycle, centipedes, millipedes, beetles, and worms finish what the bacteria started.

## **Surface Area**

If the microbes have more surface areas to feed on, the materials will break down faster. It's like a block of ice in the sun...slow to break down when it's large, but break into smaller pieces and it melts quickly. Chopping your garden debris with a machete, or using a chipper/shredder or lawnmower to shred materials will help them decompose faster.

## **Time & Temperature**

The most efficient decomposing bacteria thrive in temperatures between 110 and 160 degrees F. Thus, the hotter the pile, the faster the decomposing. If you achieve a good balance of carbon and nitrogen, provide lots of surface area within a large volume of material, and maintain adequate moisture and aeration, the temperature will rise over several days.

# Composting

## **Volume**

A large compost pile will insulate itself, trapping the heat generated by microbial activity. A 3' by 3' by 3' pile (1 cubic yard) is considered minimum size for hot, fast composting. Piles wider or taller than 5 feet don't allow enough air to reach the microbes at the center.

## **Moisture & Aeration**

Most life on earth needs a certain amount of water and air to survive. The microbes in the compost pile function best where the materials are as damp as a wrung out sponge and have many air passages. Extremes of sun or rain can adversely affect the balance of air and moisture in your pile. The air in the pile is usually used up faster than the moisture, so the materials must be "turned" or mixed up occasionally to add air that will sustain high temperatures and control odor.

All organic materials contain carbon and nitrogen in varying ratios (C:N). Carbon in brown leaves and woody wastes provides energy, while nitrogen in green grass and vegetable scraps provides protein for cell development. A C:N ration of 30:1 is considered ideal for composting. This balance can be achieved by mixing roughly two parts grass clippings (C:N=2:1) with one part brown leaves (C:N=60:1). Making layers of green and brown materials can be useful in arriving at these proportions, but a complete mixing of ingredients is preferable for composting. Though a C:N ration of 30:1 is ideal for hot, fast composting, higher ratios (with more carbon materials) will work adequately for slower composting.



Lane County Public Works  
Waste Management Division  
3100 East 17th Avenue  
Eugene, OR 97403

# Recycler's Guide to Basic Composting



Turn your  
garbage into  
gardener's gold!  
It's easy, it's smart,  
it's recycling.



Lane County Public Works  
Waste Management Division

## Why Compost?

Composting is nature's way of recycling. It is a satisfying way to turn your fruit, vegetable and yard trimmings into a dark, crumbly, sweet-smelling soil conditioner.

### Composting:

- Saves you money by lowering garbage bills and replacing store-bought soil conditioners.
- Helps garden and house plants by improving the fertility and health of your soil.
- Saves water by helping the soil hold moisture and reducing water runoff.
- Benefits the environment by recycling valuable organic resources and extending the life of our landfill.



## Compost Works For You

### In Yard and Garden

Compost adds nutrients and beneficial microbes, holds water, and improves plant growth. Mix compost into annual garden beds at least once a year, Spread a 1" to 6" layer of compost over the soil as a mulch, or spread sifted, weed-seed free compost on turfgrass as a top dressing.

### On House Plants

Sprinkle over house-plant soil to provide nutrients or make a great potting soil by mixing one part compost with two parts sand and/or soil.

### Don't Have A Garden?

You can still make compost. Use it on a house plant, give it to a friend, sprinkle it around a street tree, or use it in a community garden.

## The 4 "R's" Of The Yard

**REDUCE** the amount of yard trimmings you make by planting slow-growing, drought tolerant plants.

**REUSE** yard trimmings by grasscycling (mowing more often, and leaving the clippings on the lawn) and by mulching fallen leaves and chipped prunings (spread them 6" deep on paths and around trees and shrubs).

**RECYCLE** remaining yard trimmings by composting. This brochure shows you how.

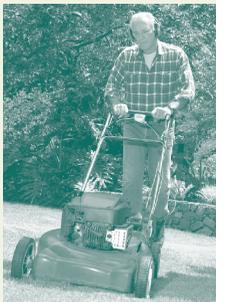
**RESTORE** the environment with thriving gardens. It all starts at home!

## Grasscycling

**Go Bagless!** Leaving grass clippings where they lie contributes enough organic matter and nitrogen to your lawn that fertilization needs are reduced by about 25% per year.

### Keys to effective grasscycling:

- Remove only one third of the grass height each time you mow, this not only reduces the size of the clippings, it is also less stressful on the grass.
- Consistent, regular mowing reduces the chances of weeds going to seed and being disbursed naturally in your yard. Never let the grass get over 3" tall.
- Using a sharp blade makes clean cuts, thus reducing the chance for lawn diseases and pests.
- Only mow when the grass is dry.



## Choose A System

- Open Piles & Simple Bins are ideal for yard trimmings ONLY.



- Food waste additions require “Active” composting with weekly turning to keep animals out.
- Or use a rodent-proof container with lid; and a floor made of hardware cloth — holes no bigger than 1/4”.



### The Earth Machine from BRING Recycling

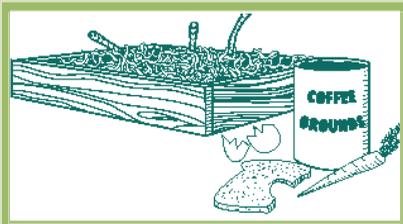
A local low cost example of commercially available composters. Visit or call BRING: [www.bringrecycling.org](http://www.bringrecycling.org)

Remember: Don't compost meat, bones, fish, dairy products or grease.

## Systems For Just Food Waste

### Worm Bins

- Produces excellent fertilizer
- For indoors or outdoors
- Most fun! Takes some time and effort to separate worms from finished fertilizer if using simple bins.



## Follow The Basics

Thanks to friendly bugs and worms, composting is as easy as “1-2-3”—no matter which compost system you use!

- CHOP materials into 6” pieces or smaller if you want them to break down more quickly.
- MIX enough “browns” (dry, woody materials) with “greens” (moist, green materials) to create a good balance, water as needed. Add materials as often as you like.
- MAINTAIN air and water balance by keeping compost as moist as a wrung-out sponge. Browns, Greens, Air and Water are the “big four” that will keep every compost pile happy. “Active” maintenance, turning once per week prevents animal nesting and feeding.

Harvest rich, brown, finished compost by sifting out coarse, unfinished materials after 3 to 8 months



**The Worm Box** — A self-harvesting system Only \$42 (plus shipping) with Lane County Discount! Let nature turn your food scraps and yard trimmings into great garden soil.

The Worm Box is perfect for garage, kitchen or outside use. To order visit: [www.CreateCompost.com](http://www.CreateCompost.com) and enter your zip code. Select the purchase option without worms and go to: [www.lanecounty.org/compost](http://www.lanecounty.org/compost) for a list of local worm retailers and information on how to keep the worms working for you.



**Hot Compost Happens** when you follow the basic “1-2-3” carefully, and the pile is about a cubic yard (3’x3’x3’) or more.

Placing your bin in the sun **does not** create hot composting, biological activity does. Biological activity produces heat, this accelerates composting and kills weed seeds and plant diseases but is not necessary. Cold, slow piles are fine but will not kill weed seeds or pathogens. If your pile is large enough, moist, and well chopped, but not heating up, you can turn it and mix in some greens like grass clippings or an organic nitrogen fertilizer. For faster hot composting and better weed-seed kill, turn or mix your hot pile about once a week or so.

**REMEMBER...** Composting fruit and vegetable wastes should be done in a rodent-resistant system. Use a container with a secure lid, a solid or mesh floor, and no holes bigger than 1/4 inch.

### DO COMPOST:

- Most sawdusts
- Chopped, woody prunings
- Pine needles
- Fallen leaves
- Tea bags
- Citrus rinds
- Coffee grounds & filters
- Lawn clippings & young weeds
- Fruit & vegetable trimmings
- Herbivore manures

### DON'T COMPOST:

- Meat, bones or fish
- Dairy products or grease
- Grains, beans or breads
- Dog, cat or bird feces
- Plywood/treated wood & its sawdust
- Diseased plants (in cold piles)
- Fruit & vegetable trimmings (in open piles/ simple bins)



## Compost Bin Troubleshooting

SYMPTOMS	PROBLEMS	SOLUTIONS
Pile not composting	Too dry or the center of the pile is dry	Add water until slightly damp & turn (mix) add fresh green wastes
	Too much brown matter	Add fresh green matter or organic nitrogen fertilizer & turn
Pile smells rotten/attracts flies	Too wet/too many food scraps or lawn clippings, not enough air	Turn & add browns (dry, woody materials) or dry soil
	Food scraps exposed	Bury & mix food scraps into pile
	Rodents in pile/ holes larger than 1/4- inch/ non-compostables	Use traps or baits, rodent proof bin, remove meat, grease, etc., & turn
The pile is damp and warm in the middle but nowhere else	Compost pile is too small	Collect more material and mix the old ingredients into a new pile

## For More Information on Composting Visit:

[www.lanecounty.org/compost](http://www.lanecounty.org/compost)

[www.eugenerecycles.org](http://www.eugenerecycles.org)

City of Eugene maintains compost demonstration gardens and offers other workshops.

**OSU The Master Gardener Program** offers compost education demonstrations and printed information from their office at 783 Grant Street in Eugene and can answer compost questions on their hotline: 541-344-0265.

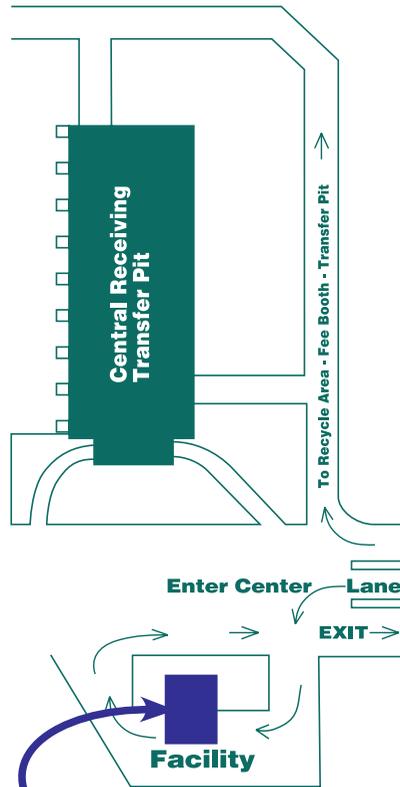
Visit your local Library or book store. They are full of resources on composting.

## Appendix E

### Examples of Special Waste Disposal and Guides

## Schedule for Hazardous Waste Collection

Hazardous waste collection is by appointment only and the facility is located at the Glenwood Central Receiving Station. Call 541-682-4120 Monday - Friday 8am - 5pm to make an appointment.



**Glenwood**  
Household Hazardous Waste  
Collection Center  
3100 E 17th Ave., Eugene  
541-682-4120



Lane County Public Works  
Waste Management Division  
3100 East 17th Avenue  
Eugene, OR 97403

## Recycler's Guide to The Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center



*Many common household products contain hazardous ingredients. They can pollute ground water and streams if not properly handled.*



Lane County Public Works  
Waste Management Division

## What is Household Hazardous Waste?

Many common household products contain hazardous ingredients that can be dangerous to children, pets and others. When they become wastes, these products can pollute ground water and streams if they aren't properly handled.

Common household hazardous wastes include oil-based paints, stains, thinners and strippers, solvents, fuels and other automotive fluids, corrosive cleaners, lawn and garden chemicals, pool chemicals, fluorescent lights, ballasts and car care products. Look at labels for words like Caution, Danger, Flammable, Combustible, Corrosive, Caustic, Warning, Toxic, and Poison.

Empty containers and dried latex paint should be thrown into the trash.

### Not Accepted

- Containers over 5 gallons
- Asbestos
- Commercially generated waste
- Explosives (Old road flares okay)
- Infectious waste
- Radioactive waste (Includes old smoke detectors)
- Empty containers

### Accepted

- Acids and bases
- Fluorescent lamps/PCB ballasts
- Fuels/Solvents
- Household batteries
- Household cleaners
- Pesticides/Herbicides
- Paint/Stains/Strippers/Thinners
- Poisons
- Pool chemicals
- Containers (5 gal. max.)



## Using the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center is easy!

1. Call 541-682-4120 to make an appointment to drop off hazardous waste. Collections are scheduled on Thursdays and two Saturdays a month.
2. Keep wastes in their original labeled containers if possible, or label known items. Secure containers in a box to keep them from tipping over in transit. Bring up to 35 gallons of waste total and no empty containers.
3. Enter the Glenwood Disposal site through the center lane and follow signs to the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center. Please stay inside your vehicle. Our staff will unload the waste for you. There is no charge for this service.



### What About Business Hazardous Waste?

Businesses, agencies and organizations that generate small quantities of hazardous waste are called "Conditionally Exempt Generators" (CEGs) and may be eligible to participate in Lane County's CEG collection program. Participating businesses must pre-register and pay disposal fees for their waste. Call 541-682-4120 for an information packet.

### Business Collection

Businesses drop off material by appointment on the 2nd Wednesday of every month and pay disposal fees for hazardous materials collected.

### Resident Collection

LCWMD collects hazardous waste from residents free of charge by appointment only, every Thursday and two Saturdays a month.

### Rural Collection

Lane County conducts 5-6 rural Hazardous Waste Collections each year. Call 541-682-4120 or click services tab at [www.lanecounty.org](http://www.lanecounty.org) to find out the schedule of locations for Rural HHW collections.

# Five Steps to Protect Your Family's Health and the Environment

1. Avoid Household products marked "Danger". Look for the word "danger" on cleaners, polishes, paint strippers, and pesticides. "Danger" means the product could poison you, cause serious damage to your skin or eyes, or easily cause a fire.
  - Choose products marked "caution" or "warning", or better yet, products that don't need warnings.
  - Choose water-based products, such as latex paint, white glue and water-based paint stripper.
2. Reduce your need for yard and garden pesticides. Pesticides are poisons. Besides killing bugs and weeds, they may also poison children, irritate eyes or skin, cause cancer or kill birds and fish.
  - Build healthy soil by adding compost or aged manure and using slow-release organic fertilizers.
  - Buy plants that will grow well in this climate and in your yard—they use less water and pesticides.
  - Try alternative products to control pests, such as Teflon tape for foot weevils or soap and water solution for aphids.
3. Recycle used motor oil, oil filters and antifreeze. Used motor oil and antifreeze should never be placed in storm drains. Water from storm drains is not treated and oil could end up in our streams and lakes, threatening fish and birds. Used motor oil, oil filters and antifreeze are accepted at most Lane County transfer stations.
4. Use less-toxic cleaners. Some cleaners contain very hazardous ingredients that can burn your eyes, skin or lungs. Look for safer name-brand substitutes at your local grocery store, or use simple alternatives. There are many everyday household products we all keep on hand that can be used for cleaning without doing damage to the environment, such as; water, vinegar, baking soda, borax, mineral oil, newspapers, and rags.
5. Dispose of leftover hazardous products properly. Careless disposal of hazardous household products can pollute the environment. See disposal methods listed in this brochure or call Lane County Waste Management Division 541-684-4120.

## Got Old Paint?

Latex paint is not a hazardous waste. Reduce leftover paint by buying only what you need, and using what you buy. If applying a second coat doesn't use up leftover paint, see if friends and neighbors can use it. If your latex paint can is less than a quarter full, solidify it by adding saw dust, cat litter, or other dry material, then throw it in the trash. Otherwise, if the latex paint can is more than a quarter full we will recycle the material.



## PaintCare Program Collection Program for House Paint

PaintCare is a new statewide collection program that collects household paint only. Latex and oil base containers must be 5 gallons or less. House paint only. Cans must have labels and lids, no rusty containers. No aerosol spray cans.

Participating retail locations:(refer to [www.paintcare.org](http://www.paintcare.org) for easy access to most current list):

### Eugene

Forrest Paint, 990 McKinley St, 541-868-1222

Jerry's Home Improvement, 2600 HWY 99 N, 541-689-1911

Sherwin-Williams, 1054 Green Acres Rd, 541-485-7080

Tommy's Paint Pot, 1000 Conger St, 541-683-5851

### Cottage Grove

Cascade Home Centers, 49 S 6th St, 541-942-1301

### Creswell

Cascade Home Centers, 104 S Mill St, 541-895-4166

### Springfield

Jerry's Home Improvement, 2525 Olympic St, 541-736-7000

Collection sites will be added often as the program gets up and running.

Call 541-682-4120 or visit [www.paintcare.org](http://www.paintcare.org) for current info.

If you have oil-based paint and stain that is not accepted at PaintCare locations, please note that it is hazardous waste and is accepted at the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center at the Glenwood Transfer Station.

## Chemical Cleaning & Gardening Products Can be Dangerous...And Expensive!

Many everyday household products contain hazardous chemicals. When you dispose of these products in the storm drain, sink or garbage, the chemicals can end up in local water bodies or groundwater.

This list of alternatives is provided to help you make responsible decisions about the safe use and disposal of household products. By trying some or all of the alternatives, you will help Lane County move toward a goal of hazard-less waste.

### Make your own Greener Cleaner Kit with these few supplies:

- baking soda
- borax
- toothpaste
- liquid soap
- club soda
- baby oil
- margarine
- warm water
- lemon juice
- white vinegar
- salt
- flour
- olive or almond oil
- rubbing alcohol

### Try these simple greener cleaners:

#### Window cleaner:

1/2 cup vinegar in 1 quart warm water, wipe with crumpled newspaper or clean cloth.

#### All purpose spray:

2 cups water  
2 tablespoon white vinegar  
1 teaspoon liquid soap  
1 teaspoon borax

#### Pot and surface scrub:

Sprinkle with baking soda, spray with white vinegar, let bubble and sit, wipe up and rinse well.



#### Tub and tile cleaner:

Use vinegar (full strength) on a sponge, then use baking soda as a scouring powder. Rinse well.

### Make your own organic pesticides with these unique bug-buster recipes.

#### Soap Spray:

Stop the slugs with soapy water. Use your old, dirty dishwater by pouring it over the plants. This works really well on hostas and mums, but also can be used on other hardy plants. For a stronger solution, mix 3 tablespoons of liquid detergent into a gallon of water. Use this weekly.

#### Garlic Spray:

Slugs must not like eating Italian.

- 1 garlic bulb
- 1 quart of water
- 1 medium onion
- 1 tablespoon of cayenne pepper
- 1 tablespoon liquid dish soap

Crush the garlic, mincing it fine. Add finely chopped onion to the mixture, while adding the rest of the ingredients except the soap. Wait an hour before adding the soap to the mixture. The spicy ingredients must sort of stew or steep, almost like tea. After an hour, add the soap and your non-toxic spray is ready to use! This can be stored in the fridge for a week.

#### Spearmint-Hot Pepper-Horseradish Spray:

This works on many different kinds of bugs.

- 1/2 cup of red peppers (hot)
- fresh water
- 1/2 cup of fresh spearmint
- 1/2 cup horseradish (root and leaves)
- 1/2 cup green onion tops
- 2 tablespoons of liquid detergent

Mix all of the spearmint leaves, horseradish, onion tops and peppers together with enough water to cover everything. Strain and save the infused water. Add a half-gallon of fresh water and the detergent to the infused water. To use this solution, mix 1/2 gallon of this solution with 1/2 gallon of water. You can use this to spray almost any plant safely. Store this mixture for a few days in a cool environment.



# Coos County Solid Waste Department

*Mailing Address*

## **Coos County Courthouse**

250 N. Baxter Street  
Coquille, Oregon 97423

Business Office Phone Number: (541) 396-7623 or (541) 396-7624

Monday thru Friday

Traffic Booth Phone Number (541) 396-7620 (Tuesday thru Saturday)

Fax Number (541)-396-1026

*Delivery Address*

## **Beaver Hill Disposal Site**

55722 Highway 101  
Coos Bay, Oregon 97420

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## Press Release

Effective August 30, 2013 the Joe Ney Landfill will no longer be open to the public for disposal of construction and demolition debris. Coos County will accept the debris at the Beaver Hill Transfer Station on Highway 101 and then have it transported to a landfill out of county for disposal.

The Beaver Hill site is open Tuesday through Saturday from 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

In April of 2013 the fee for Construction/Demolition debris was set by the Coos County Board of Commissioners as follows: \$20.50 @ LCY (loose cubic yard) or \$87.27 @ ton if charged by the weight. The Construction/Demolition Debris will be charged for by the loose cubic yard or on its weight, whichever results in the higher gross revenue to the County.

Please remember that the County still has a disposal fee for clean wood and brush at \$6.00 LCY so it may be advantageous for you to take the time to separate your materials.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call us at the phone numbers listed above.



# Coos County Solid Waste Department

Mailing Address

## Coos County Courthouse

250 N. Baxter Street  
Coquille, Oregon 97423  
Phone (541)-396-7310 or (541)-396-5444  
Fax (541)-396-5897

Delivery Address

## Beaver Hill Disposal Site

55722 Highway 101  
Coos Bay, Oregon 97420  
¼ mile south of milepost 253  
of Highway 101

## Public Service Announcement

The Beaver Hill Disposal Site is now a collection site for the Oregon Paint Recycling Program. There is no charge for the drop off of cans of leftover paint (latex or oil-based).

Please drop off your paint at the Beaver Hill Disposal Site with the traffic booth attendant. (Maximum container size of 5 gallon)

The paint products that are **accepted** at no cost at Beaver Hill are:

- Interior and Exterior Paints: Latex, Acrylic, Water-based, Alkyd, Oil-based and Enamel (all types of finishes & sheens, including textured coatings)
- Deck Coatings and Floor Paints (including elastomeric)
- Lacquers, Lacquer Sanding Sealers and Lacquer Stains
- Melamine, Metal and Rust Preventative
- Primers, Undercoating's and Sealers
- Stains and Shellacs
- Swimming Pool Paints (single component)
- Varnishes and Urethanes (single component)
- Waterproofing , Sealers and Repellents: Concrete, Masonry, and Wood (no tar-based or bitumen-based products)
- Wood Coatings (containing no pesticides)

### Not accepted:

- Aerosol Paints
- Automotive Paints
- Caulking Compounds, Epoxies, Glues or Adhesives
- Colorants and Tints
- Craft Paints
- Deck Cleaners
- Industrial Maintenance Coatings
- Marine Paints
- OEM and Industrial Surface Coatings, Paints and Finishes (shop application)
- Paint Additives
- Paint Thinners, Mineral Spirits or Solvents
- Pesticide Containing Products
- Resins
- Roof Patch or Repair
- Tar or Bitumen-based Products
- 2-component Coatings

Last year, the Oregon Legislature enacted a law requiring paint manufacturers to safely manage leftover latex and oil-based paint from consumer and contractor painting jobs. The state's paint "take-back" program is funded by the recovery fee that retailers will add onto the sale of new paint and stain. There will be no fee for containers of a half pint or less. The fee is 35 cents per container between a half pint and one gallon, and 75 cents for a one-gallon container and \$1.60 for containers of more than one gallon and up to five gallons.

PaintCare, a nonprofit organization created by the American Coatings Association, a paint industry group, will run the collection program for the state. For more information on PaintCare, please visit their website: [www.paintcare.org](http://www.paintcare.org)

Coos County Solid Waste Department thanks you for keeping paint and paint products out of the Beaver Hill waste incinerator and the Joe Ney construction and demolition landfill.

If you have any questions, please call 396-5444. Please leave a short message and a phone number as booth attendant may be outside with customers.

## Beaver Hill Disposal Site Hours

541-396-5444

Open: Tuesday – Saturday: 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Closed: Sunday, Monday & Holidays

Location: ¼ mile south of milepost 253 on Highway 101  
Between Coos Bay and Bandon

## Appendix F

### Collection Sites for Unwanted and Unused Drugs

## COLLECTION LOCATIONS FOR UNWANTED AND UNUSED DRUGS

### OREGON LAW ENFORCEMENT COLLECTION SITES

Under federal law, only law enforcement agencies can collect all types of unwanted and unused drugs. Law enforcement agencies providing collection drop off sites in Oregon include:

Location	Drop Off Site	Hours of Operation
<b>Albany</b>	Albany Police Department 1117 Jackson St. SE Albany, OR 97322  ☎ 541/917-7680	24/7
<b>Ashland</b>	Ashland Police Department 1155 East Main Ashland, OR 97520 ☎ 541/482-5211	24/7
<b>Astoria</b>	Astoria Police Department 555 30 <sup>th</sup> Street  Astoria, OR 97103  ☎ 503/338-6411	
<b>Beaverton</b>	Beaverton Police Department - City Hall  4755 SW Griffith Drive  Beaverton, OR 97005  ☎ 503/526-2261	Monday – Thursday 7:00 am – 9:00 pm  Friday 7:00 am – 5:00 pm
<b>Bend</b>	Bend Police Department  555 NE 15 <sup>th</sup>  Bend, OR 97701  ☎ 541/322-2960	Lobby Drop Box 8:30 am – 5:00 pm Monday – Friday  Household Medicine only No inhalers, liquids or needles
<b>Canby</b>	Canby Police Department  1175 NW 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue  Canby, OR 97013  ☎ 503/266-1104	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm Except holidays
<b>Cannon Beach</b>	Cannon Beach Police Department  163 E Gower St Cannon Beach, OR 97110  ☎ 503/436-2811	Monday – Friday  8:00 am - 5:30 pm

Location	Drop Off Site	Hours of Operation
<b>Central Point</b>	Central Point Police Department 155 S. Second Street Central Point, OR 97502	Lobby Drop Box 24/7
<b>Coburg</b>	Coburg Police Department 91069 N. Willamette Coburg, OR 97408 ☎541/682-7853	Monday – Friday 9:00 am – 5:00 pm
<b>Cottage Grove</b>	Cottage Grove Police Department 400 E. Main St. Cottage Grove, Oregon 97424 ☎541/942-9145 x.135	Lobby at City Hall Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
<b>Culver</b>	Culver City Hall/Jefferson County Sheriff's Office 200 First Street Culver, OR 97734 ☎541/546-6494	24/7
<b>Dallas</b>	Dallas Police Department 187 SE Court Street Dallas, OR 97338 ☎503/831-3516	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
<b>Eugene</b>	Eugene Police Department 300 Country Club Road Eugene, OR 97401 ☎541/682-5111	Lobby drop box 24/7
<b>Eugene</b>	Lane County Sheriff's Office 125 E. Eighth Avenue Eugene, OR 97401 ☎541/682-4150	Lobby drop box 9:00 am – 5:00 pm Monday – Friday Holidays excluded

<b>Location</b>	<b>Drop Off Site</b>	<b>Hours of Operation</b>
<b>Fairview</b>	Fairview Police Department 1300 NE Village Street Fairview, OR 97024 ☎ 503/674-6200	Lobby drop box Monday - Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
<b>Florence</b>	Florence Justice Center 900 Greenwood Street Florence, OR 97439 ☎ 541/997-3515	Lobby Drop Box 24/7
<b>Garibaldi</b>	107 Sixth Street Garibaldi, OR 97118	Monday Noon – 5:00 pm  Tuesday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
<b>Gervais</b>	Gervais Police Department 592 4 <sup>th</sup> Street Gervais, OR 97026 ☎ 503/792-4575	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm  Excluding weekend and holidays
<b>Gladstone</b>	Gladstone Police Department 535 Portland Avenue Gladstone, OR 97027 ☎ 503/557-2760	Lobby drop box 8:00 am – 5:00 pm Monday – Friday Holidays excluded
<b>Grants Pass</b>	Grants Pass Department of Public Safety 601 NW 5 <sup>th</sup> Street Grants Pass, OR 97526 ☎ 541/450-6260	Lobby Drop Box 24/7
<b>Gresham</b>	Gresham Police Department 1333 NW Eastman Parkway Gresham, OR 97030 ☎ 503/618-2318	Lobby Drop Monday – Friday 7:00 am – 6:00 pm
<b>Hermiston</b>	Hermiston Police Department 330 S. First Hermiston, OR 97838 ☎ 541/567-5519	Lobby Drop Box 24/7
<b>Hillsboro</b>	Washington County Sheriff's Office 215 SW Adams Hillsboro, OR 97123 ☎ 503/629-0111	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
<b>Jacksonville</b>	City of Jacksonville Police Department 225 S. Third Street Jacksonville, OR 97530	Police Dept. Lobby Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
<b>John Day</b>	John Day Police Department 450 E. Main Street John Day, Oregon 97845	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

<b>Location</b>	<b>Drop Off Site</b>	<b>Hours of Operation</b>
<b>Keizer</b>	Keizer Police Department 930 Chemawa Rd NE. Keizer, OR 97307 ☎ 503/390-3713	Monday - Friday 8:00 am - 5:00 pm
<b>Lincoln City</b>	Lincoln City Police Department 1503 SE East Devils Lake Road Lincoln City, OR 97367 ☎ 541/994-3636	Lobby Drop Box 24/7
<b>Madras</b>	Jefferson County Sheriff's Office 675 Cherry Lane Madras, OR 97741 ☎ 541/475-6520	24/7 Push button for Dispatch to be buzzed in
<b>Manzanita</b>	Manzanita Police Department 165 S. Fifth Street Manzanita, OR 97130 ☎ 503/368-7229	7 days a week 8:00 am – 4:00 pm Call before bringing in unwanted drugs
<b>McMinnville</b>	McMinnville Police Department 121 SW Adams Street McMinnville OR 97128 ☎ 503/434-7307	Monday - Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
<b>McMinnville</b>	Yamhill County Sheriff's Office County Courthouse 535 NE 5 <sup>th</sup> Street McMinnville, OR 97128 ☎ 503/434-7506	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
<b>Medford</b>	Medford Police Department 411 West 8th St. Medford, OR 97501 ☎ 541/774-2200	Lobby drop box
<b>Milwaukie</b>	Milwaukie Police Department Public Safety Building 3200 SE Harrison St. Milwaukie, OR 97222 ☎ 503/786-7400	Lobby Drop Box 8:00 am – 5:00 pm Monday - Friday
<b>Myrtle Creek</b>	Myrtle Creek Police Department City Hall 207 Pleasant Street Myrtle Creek, OR 97457	City Hall Lobby Drop Box Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Location	Drop Off Site	Hours of Operation
<b>Newberg – Dundee</b>	Newberg – Dundee Police Department  401 E. Third Street  Newberg, OR 97132  ☎ 503/538-8321	Lobby drop box  Monday – Friday  8:30 am – 4:30 pm
<b>Newport</b>	Newport Police Department  169 SW Coast Hwy  Newport, OR 97365  ☎ 541/574-3348	Monday – Friday  9:00 am – 5:00 pm
<b>North Bend</b>	North Bend Police Department  835 California Street  North Bend, OR 9745  ☎ 541/756-3161	Police Lobby  24/7
<b>Oakridge</b>	Oakridge Police Department  76435 Ash Street  Oakridge, OR 97463  ☎ 541/782-4232	In front of Police Department 24/7
<b>Oregon City</b>	Oregon City Police Department  320 Warner Milne Rd  Oregon City, OR 97045  ☎ 503/655-8211	Lobby Drop Box (buzz for entry) 8:00 am – 4:00 pm Monday - Friday
<b>Pendleton</b>	Pendleton Police Department  622 Airport Road  Pendleton, OR 97801  ☎ 541/276-4411	Lobby Drop Box  8:00 am – 5:00 pm  Monday - Friday

Location	Drop Off Site	Hours of Operation
<b>Philomath</b>	Philomath Police Department  1010 Applegate Street  Philomath, OR 97370  ☎ 541/929-6911	Lobby Drop Box  8:00 am - noon 1:00 pm – 4:30 pm  Monday – Friday Excluding major holidays
<b>Portland</b>	East Precinct Lobby  737 SE 106 <sup>th</sup> Avenue  Portland, OR 97216  ☎ 503/823-4800  Central Precinct Lobby  1111 SW Second Avenue  Portland, OR 97204  ☎ 503/823-0097  North Precinct Lobby  449 NE Emerson Street  Portland, OR 97211  ☎ 503/823-5700  Southwest Precinct Lobby  4735 E. Burnside Street  Portland, OR 97215  ☎ 503/823-2143	Lobby Drop Box  Monday – Friday  8:00 am – 6:00 pm  Lobby Drop Box 24/7  Lobby Drop Box Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 6:00 pm  Lobby Drop Box Monday – Friday 9:30 am – 6:00 pm
<b>Portland</b>	Multnomah County Sheriff’s Office  12240 NE Glisan Street  Portland, OR 97230  ☎ 503/261-2810	Lobby Drop Box 24/7

Location	Drop Off Site	Hours of Operation
<b>Prineville</b>	Prineville Police Department  400 NE 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street  Prineville, OR 97754  Mosaic Medical Clinic  375 NW Beaver Street  Prineville, OR 97754  Clinic Pharmacy  1103 NE Elm Street  Prineville, OR 97754	Lobby Drop Box 24/7  Lobby Drop Box Monday – Friday 9:00 am – 4:00 pm  In-Store Drop Box Monday – Friday 9:00 am – 4:00 pm
<b>Redmond</b>	Redmond Police Department  777 SW Deschutes Avenue  Redmond, OR 97756  ☎ 541/504-3400	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – noon 1:00 pm – 5:00 pm
<b>Roseburg</b>	Douglas County Sheriff's Office  1036 SE Douglas Avenue  Roseburg OR 97470  ☎ 541/440-4463	Daily 6:00 am - Midnight
<b>Salem</b>	Salem Police Department  555 Liberty Street, SE - Room 130  Salem, OR 97301	Lobby drop box  24/7
<b>Seaside</b>	Seaside Police Department  1091 S. Holladay  Seaside, OR 97138  ☎ 503/738-6311	Lobby drop box

<b>Location</b>	<b>Drop Off Site</b>	<b>Hours of Operation</b>
<b>Sheridan</b>	Yamhill County Sheriff's Office  120 SW Mill Street  Sheridan, OR 97368  ☎ 503/843-2431	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
<b>Sherwood</b>	Sherwood Police Department  20495 SW Borchers Drive  Sherwood, OR 97140  ☎ 503/625-5523	Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
<b>Springfield</b>	Springfield Police Department  230 Fourth Street  Springfield, OR 97477  ☎ 541/726-3714	Justice Center Lobby
<b>Stayton</b>	Stayton Police Department  386 N. 3 <sup>rd</sup>  Stayton, Oregon 97383	Lobby Drop Box 24/7
<b>Talent</b>	Talent Police Department  604 Talent Avenue  Talent, OR 97540  ☎ 541/535-1253	Monday - Friday  8:00 am - noon  1:00 pm - 4:00 pm
<b>The Dalles</b>	The Dalles Police Department  401 Court Street  The Dalles, OR 97058  ☎ 541/296-2613	Lobby Drop Box Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm
<b>Tigard</b>	Tigard Police Department  13125 SW Hall Blvd.  Tigard, OR 97223  ☎ 503/718-2561	Daily  8:00 am – 11:00 pm

<b>Location</b>	<b>Drop Off Site</b>	<b>Hours of Operation</b>
<b>Tillamook</b>	Tillamook County Sheriff's Office  5995 Long Prairie Road  Tillamook, OR 97141  ☎ 503/842-2561	7 days a week  8:00 am – 5:00 pm
<b>Tillamook</b>	Tillamook Police Department  207 Madrona Avenue  Tillamook, OR 97141	Monday – Friday  8:00 am – 4:00 pm
<b>Toledo</b>	Toledo Police Department  250 W. Hwy. 20 Toledo, Oregon 97391  ☎ 541/336-5555	Lobby Drop Box 24/7
<b>Troutdale</b>	234 SW Kendall Court  Troutdale, OR 97060  ☎ 503/665-5175	Monday – Friday  8:00 am – 5:00 pm
<b>Warrenton</b>	Warrenton Police Department  225 S. Main Avenue  Warrenton, OR 97146  ☎ 503/861-2235	Monday – Friday  8:00 am – 5:00 pm
<b>White City</b>	Jackson County Sheriff's Office 3131 Avenue C White City, OR 97503	Seven days a week 9:00 am – 4:00 pm
<b>Wilsonville</b>	Wilsonville Police Department Clackamas County Sheriffs Office 30000 SW Town Center Loop E Wilsonville, OR 97070  ☎ 503/682-1012	8:00 am – 4:00 pm  Excludes weekends and holidays
<b>Winston</b>	Winston Police Department 201 NW Douglas Blvd. Winston, OR 97496  ☎ 541/ 679-8706	
<b>Deschutes County</b>	Citizens can bring unwanted and unused prescription medications and/or over-the-counter drugs to the Sheriff's Office substations or main office during regular business hours.  Sheriff's offices are located in Bend, Terrebonne, Sisters, & La Pine	Monday - Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm  Call ahead for Deputy availability ☎ 541/ 388-6655

If you have additional drop off sites to add to the inventory, please e-mail that information to: [gillaspie@oracwa.org](mailto:gillaspie@oracwa.org)

## Appendix G

### Funding Resources for Waste Management

## Funding Opportunities

Federal agencies that may provide funding for tribal solid waste programs.

- 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](http://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>.