

# Community Bear Hazard Assessment

## Initial funding recommendations

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Washington  
Department of  
**FISH &  
WILDLIFE**

December 31, 2024



State of Washington  
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

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January 7, 2025

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The Honorable Kristine Reeves  
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Dear Chairs,

I am writing to provide you with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's (WDFW, or Department) report on the Community Bear Hazard Assessment conducted in communities with historical high levels of human-bear conflict. In the 2024 legislative session, the Legislature directed the Department via a budget proviso to conduct up to four assessments and submit a report with initial funding recommendations to prioritize and implement bear hazard assessments. The target communities of this assessment were Northeast Washington, the south shore of Lake Chelan, the Leavenworth region, and North Bend.

The goal of this bear hazard assessment is to identify the primary causes of human-bear conflicts in Washington communities that have had historically high levels conflict. WDFW received over 8,000 calls for service related to bears from 2022-2024, with the majority due to bears accessing human-provided attractants like garbage cans, pet food, and bird feeders. Garbage management and removing attractants is the single best way to reduce human-bear interactions.

WDFW can use the data to develop human-wildlife conflict mitigation strategies to protect public safety and private property and reduce the need to lethally remove bears that cause a public safety risk due to habituation. In the future, WDFW and communities would partner to create conflict management plans for specific communities to identify agencies, groups, tribes, and individuals involved, engaging the community and setting priorities and estimating the cost of the proposed management actions. Future community conflict management plans should include education and outreach, improving waste management, and community planning.

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We are committed to helping landowners and communities with options and recommendations to reduce bear conflict, but funding is needed for local communities to support these efforts. The following report includes an estimate of costs associated with the most effective strategies for reducing human-bear conflict in the target communities.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact our Legislative Director Melena Thompson at (564) 791-2755.

Sincerely,



Kelly Susewind  
Director

# Community Bear Hazard Assessment

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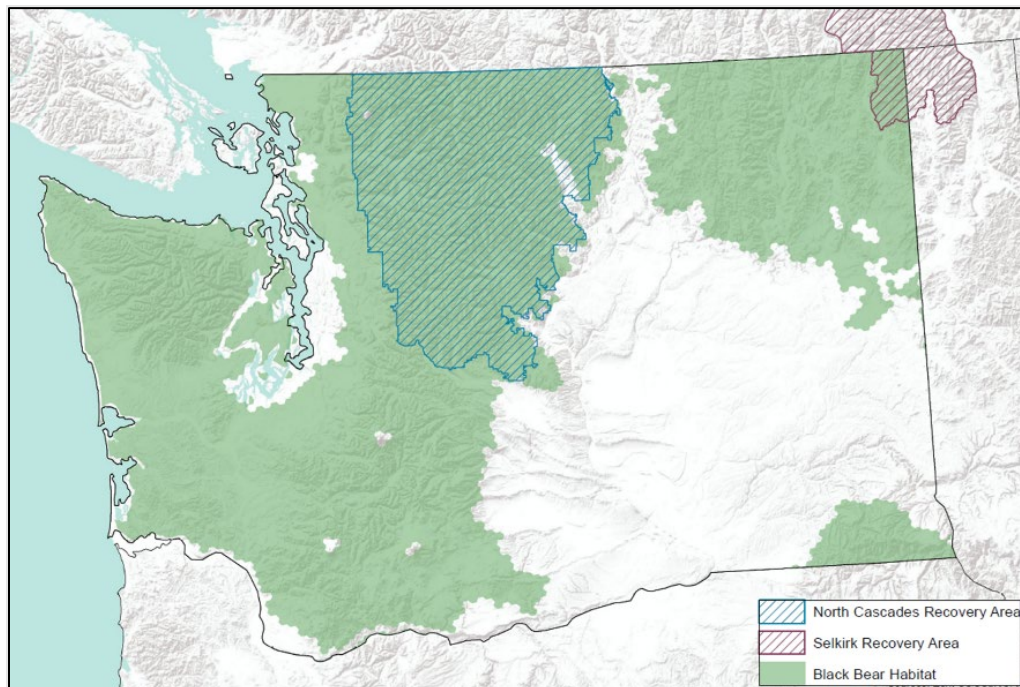
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## Proviso language

In the 2025 legislative session, \$224,000 of state appropriation general fund for fiscal year 2025 (starting July 1, 2024) was provided to conduct up to four Community Bear Hazard Assessments in communities with historical high levels of human-bear conflict. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW, the Department) must submit a report to the appropriate committees of the legislature with initial funding recommendations to prioritize and implement bear hazard assessments by December 31, 2024.

## Background

### Bears in Washington



**Figure 1. Black bear habitat and federal grizzly bear recovery areas in Washington.**

Three species of bear inhabit North America. From largest to smallest, they are the polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*), brown bear (*Ursus arctos*, also known as the grizzly bear) and the American black bear (*Ursus americanus*). Of the three, the black bear is by far the most wide-ranging, found from Canada to Mexico. Black bears and grizzly bears can both be found in Washington, with black bears found throughout the state (except for the Columbia Basin) and grizzly bears located in northeastern Washington.

Of the western states, Washington has the smallest land area and the second-highest human population (7.9 million people). Washington also has the least amount of black bear habitat compared to other western states, at 108,000 square kilometers (Scheick & McCown, 2014; Figure 1). Of this habitat, 93,000 square kilometers are within WDFW's management authority. Approximately 43 percent of occupied black bear habitat is under state or federal ownership, while 32 percent is owned by private industrial timber companies, resulting in variable land management practices. Although large tracts of forested habitat may provide security for black bears, habitats managed for timber production or those adjacent to human-populated areas may be lower quality due to higher human access and disturbance.

Black bears are generally solitary by nature but come together to mate and feed on abundant seasonal food sources. Adult female bears typically reproduce for the first time at five years old and give birth to up to three cubs every other year. Cubs will remain with their mother for up to a year and a half before dispersing. While weight can vary considerably, adult male black bears in Washington weigh approximately 220 to 275 pounds, and adult females weigh between 130 and 160 pounds. Black bears are active at all times of the day, though probably more active during daylight hours, so it is not uncommon for humans to see bears moving through the landscape.

Black bears provide many ecosystem services, such as nutrient deposition, soil enrichment, and plant distribution (Jacoby et al., 1999; Auger et al., 2002; Enders et al., 2012; Fox et al., 2015; Reimchen, 2017). In Washington, over two thirds of black bears' diets consist of plants, with the remaining third composed of insects, mammals, fish, and birds (Poelker & Hartwell, 1973; Bull et al., 2001; Partridge et al., 2001). Their scats, which contain remains from all these food sources, are dispersed throughout the forest, depositing nutrients within and between ecoregions. They also disperse seeds and play a vital role in plant distribution (Auger et al., 2002; Enders et al., 2012). Preying on mammals and fish contributes to healthy ecosystems by providing food for other wildlife and, eventually, insects, which deposit nutrients and enrich soils for future plant growth (Jacoby et al., 1999; Fox et al., 2015; Reimchen, 2017). Bears are also scavengers, which add to these benefits.

## **Human-bear conflict**

Bears have among the most well-developed senses of smell within the animal kingdom. Bears can smell the scent of a human in a footprint, ripe berries in the air, and a steak grilling a mile away. A bear can smell seven times better than a bloodhound! Bears use their excellent sense of smell to seek out food and can be relentless in their pursuit of their next meal. Bears prefer natural food sources, but are frequently rewarded by high-calorie, low-effort food sources found in proximity to humans. Garbage cans, pet food, and bird feeders are some of the most common "backyard" bear attractants.

For most people, watching a bear in its natural habitat can be a wonderful experience. Unfortunately, the chances of seeing and interacting with black bears in residential areas are rising because attractants are not being secured. This is especially true as Washington's growing human population moves into and begins to overlap with black bear habitat. Once accustomed to finding these human-provided food sources, some bears may lose their natural fear of humans, increasing the potential for human-wildlife conflict.



The key to preventing negative human-bear interactions is teaching people how not to attract bears to their homes, communities, and property. WDFW frequently reminds the public to secure birdseed, garbage cans, pet and livestock food, and other unnatural food sources to lessen the chance of having a negative encounter with a bear or other wildlife. Bears will normally instinctively avoid people, but when they have unrestricted access to garbage, backyard bird feeders, unprotected small livestock and their feed, and other attractants, hungry bears' behaviors change as they associate humans with food. Once bears learn to rely on neighborhoods and communities for easy, high-calorie meals, human-bear interactions and conflicts inevitably follow.

## Human-bear conflict in Washington

The WDFW dispatch center (WILDCOMM) receives the majority of public calls for service related to human-bear conflict. WILDCOMM collects information about a conflict report and provides this information to WDFW field staff for an appropriate response. This could be a site visit, phone call, distribution of educational materials, or technical assistance.

WILDCOMM received over 8,400 human-black bear conflict calls statewide from 2022 to 2024 (Table 1). Most of these conflicts that were reported had to do with unsecured, human-provided bear attractants.

**Table 1. Black bear calls to WDFW dispatch from 2022-2024.**

County	2022	2023	2024	Total
No County ID	5	3	24	32
Adams	0	2	0	2
Asotin	10	1	0	11
Benton	3	1	1	5
Chelan	207	122	110	439
Clallam	51	19	44	114
Clark	104	44	46	194
Columbia	15	2	4	21
Cowlitz	29	16	19	64
Douglas	2	3	2	7
Ferry	17	17	46	80
Garfield	6	0	5	11
Grant	0	5	0	5
Grays Harbor	224	143	138	505
Island	2	5	1	8
Jefferson	32	17	8	57
King	782	833	629	2244
Kitsap	132	146	226	504
Kittitas	118	40	28	186
Klickitat	91	34	24	149

Lewis	79	42	31	152
Lincoln	8	7	8	23
Mason	81	46	41	168
Okanogan	123	43	89	255
Pacific	74	48	39	161
Pend Oreille	45	34	47	126
Pierce	180	142	272	594
San Juan	1	0	0	1
Skagit	95	42	45	182
Skamania	36	21	31	88
Snohomish	312	510	164	986
Spokane	63	59	36	158
Stevens	91	56	77	224
Thurston	95	48	132	275
Wahkiakum	1	6	6	13
Walla Walla	16	7	10	33
Whatcom	50	173	142	365
Whitman	0	1	3	4
Yakima	18	6	11	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>3198</b>	<b>2744</b>	<b>2539</b>	<b>8481</b>

## The BearWise® program

Conflicts between humans and bears are rising throughout Washington and North America (Lackey et. al 2018, Vieira et al 2019, WDFW 2024). As a result, many agencies struggle to stretch their limited resources to address ongoing human-bear conflicts and develop messaging that encourages the public to take proactive conflict prevention measures. To help address this challenge, BearWise provides practical solutions that have been shown to help people and communities reduce human-bear conflicts and coexist with black bears.

[BearWise®](#) is a nationwide education and outreach program supported by the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) focused on providing resources, support, and solutions to help people responsibly coexist with black bears. BearWise is managed by a national team of bear biologists and communications professionals working together to ensure that no matter where people live, play, or travel, they get the same [consistent, science-based information](#) about living responsibly with black bears. On the BearWise website, anyone can download free flyers, bulletins, and activity sheets, or order custom educational outreach products.

WDFW staff are following the BearWise model for educational messaging and conflict prevention.



Figure 2: WDFW educational materials created in partnership with BearWise currently being distributed to Washington communities.

## BearWise recommendations for preventing conflict

Science is very clear on what actions reduce human-bear conflict. Short- and long-term behavioral change, at the community and individual level, is needed to produce needed results that reduce and prevent conflict. WDFW promotes BearWise strategies that encourage this behavior change and lead to better coexistence with people and wildlife. Implementing these strategies can help individuals and communities protect themselves and their property, while keeping bears wild.

Individual BearWise actions that can be taken to prevent human-bear conflict include:

- 1) Never feeding or approaching bears
- 2) Securing food, garbage, recycling, and other solid waste
- 3) Removing bird feeders and pet foods when bears are active
- 4) Securing and/or creating deterrents for livestock, bees, crops, and orchards
- 5) Cleaning and securing grills
- 6) Alerting neighbors to bear activity

Community efforts are also needed and tend to have greater and longer-lasting positive effects.

Community-level actions include:

- 1) Updating waste management service contracts so that communities have access to bear-resistant trash containers

- 2) Implementing effective ordinances and bylaws that regulate human conduct that may increase risk of conflict with bears

## **Bear-resistant trash containers**

One of the most effective tools shown to reduce human-bear conflicts is a bear-resistant trash container (BRC). Numerous companies produce a range of containers, from residential polycarts to large commercial dumpsters, specifically designed, built, tested, and approved to resist the most persistent bears. BRCs prevent bears from accessing garbage, encouraging them to move on from potential human-provided food sources and not linger in human communities. These devices also make residents feel safer and contribute to the aesthetics of their community by preventing garbage from being torn through and scattered around the neighborhood.

In the past, waste removal companies were hesitant to offer BRCs to customers, because the containers were often not compatible with their garbage trucks and required more effort and time during pickup. Modern BRCs have improved designs that are compatible with waste removal equipment, making them no more cumbersome for waste removal companies to use than a traditional container.

For lists of products that have passed testing protocols and been approved as bear-resistant, visit the [Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee \(IGBC\)](#), [Wildlife Management Institute \(WMI\)](#), or [BearWise](#) websites.

## **Ordinances and bylaws**

Another proven method shown to reduce human-bear conflicts is for communities, homeowners' associations, etc. to implement simple ordinances or bylaws to influence human behavior. Examples include ordinances that outline minimum animal husbandry standards for small-scale backyard livestock (chickens, goats, sheep, etc.) to require roofed enclosures and/or electric fencing and securing livestock feed in bear proof devices or structures; or restricting wild bird feeding when and where bears are present, or where human-bear conflict risk is high. Ordinances can also restrict humans from feeding other wildlife, intentionally and unintentionally. Open compost piles, unharvested orchards and gardens, and outdoor pet feed are common black bear attractants that can be controlled through local ordinances.

The BearWise website includes example ordinances that local governments and homeowner associations can review and consider for implementation in their communities.

## **Other deterrence measures**

Some bear deterrence tools are readily available in the marketplace. Electric fencing has been shown to be an effective bear deterrent for gardens, beekeeping, compost piles, etc. When a bear touches an electric fence wire, an electric shock momentarily causes a negative stimulus to the bear and encourages it to leave the potential attractant for an easier target. Recommendations for effective fence design and materials can be found on the BearWise website.

Bears are highly intelligent and adaptable. If all attractants are not secured, one deterrence measure alone will simply displace the bear to an alternate food source that is easier to acquire. A comprehensive and consistent bear deterrence strategy, at an individual and community level, is most effective.

## Bear Hazard Assessment overview

Washington is an environmentally and socio-economically diverse state. While the root causes of human-bear conflict are typically consistent, the most effective mitigation strategies for any situation may vary depending on many factors unique to a particular community or location.

The goal of this bear hazard assessment is to identify the primary causes of human-bear conflicts in Washington communities that have had historically high levels of human-bear conflict. WDFW can use these data to develop human-wildlife conflict mitigation strategies to protect public safety and private property and reduce the need to lethally remove bears that cause a public safety risk due to habituation. This assessment also estimates costs to implement recommended conflict mitigation strategies.

This Bear Hazard Assessment includes the following steps:

- (1) **Conduct a bear hazard overview:** Review the history and pattern of bear conflicts in communities with historically high levels of human-bear conflict. Identify high-use bear habitat, human-use areas, and the types and locations of attractants that are resulting in human-bear conflict.
- (2) **Prepare a human-bear conflict management plan:** Develop strategies and actions that provide the greatest likelihood of resolving the hazards identified to reduce the potential for human-bear conflicts.
- (3) **Prioritize and estimate costs:** Identify the most effective strategies for reducing human-bear conflict in the target communities and estimate the costs associated with each.

# Bear Hazard Assessment focus areas

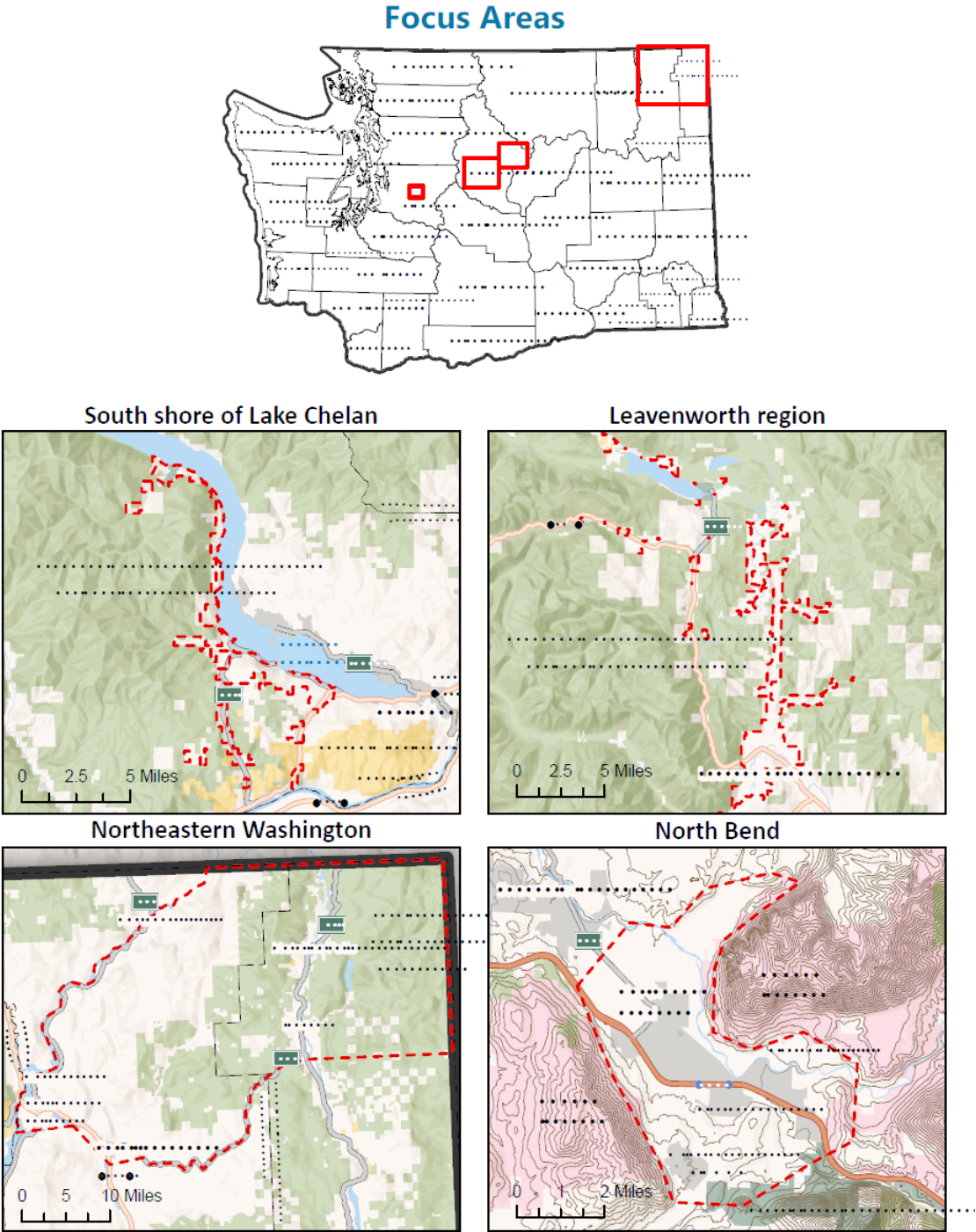
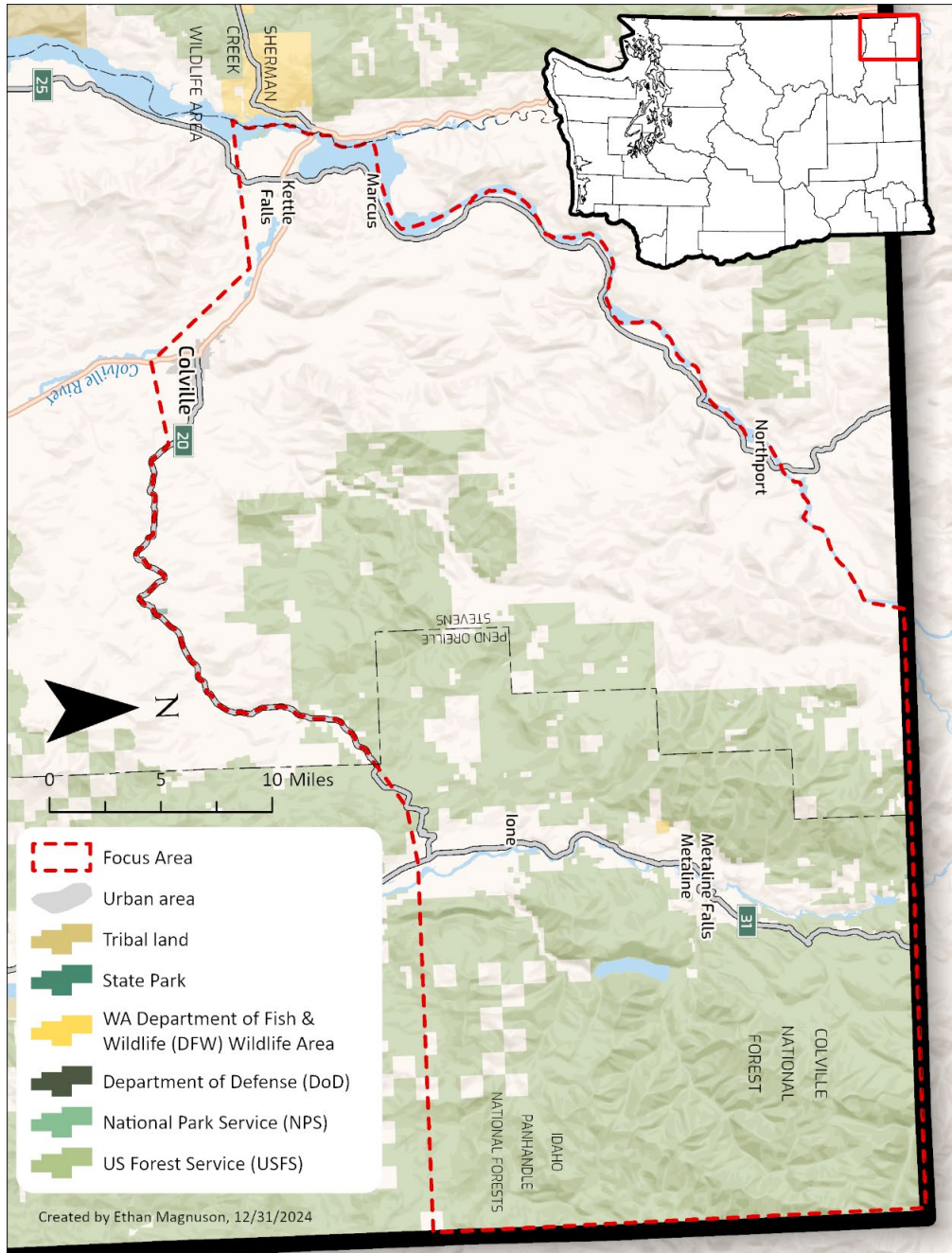


Figure 3: Locations of Bear Hazard Assessment (BHA) focus areas conducted by WDFW in 2024.

# Northeast Washington



**Figure 4: Map of Northeast Washington BHA focus area**

## Background

The Northeast Washington Bear Hazard Assessment (BHA) focus area includes all occupied lands south of the Canadian border to State Route 20 (Tiger Highway), west of the Idaho state border to the Columbia River (Figure 4). Several towns are located within the focus area, including Northport, Marcus, Evans, Kettle Falls, Colville, Tiger, Lone, Metaline, and Metaline Falls. Land ownership within this area is

diverse, including residential properties, state and federally managed lands, and private industrial timber lands, with most human settlements in the valley bottoms.

Stevens and Pend Oreille counties represent a more rural population and lifestyle compared to many other locations in Washington. 2024 estimates report Stevens County as having a population of 49,391 people and Pend Oreille County having a population of 14,584 people. These two counties' populations combined account for eight hundredths of a percent of Washington's population.

Both counties have continued to see annual population growth of around eight percent per year since 2000. This increased immigration does not account for the numerous vacation homes/rentals or for recreation in both counties. During the summer, many recreationists flock to these counties to enjoy boating, fishing, hiking, camping, and other outdoor activities. Hunters also visit these counties during fall seasons. With increased population growth and human presence comes additional risk of negative interaction with wildlife.

## **Grizzly bears**

Grizzly bears are listed in Washington as Threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act and classified as Endangered by WDFW. There is one federally identified grizzly bear recovery area in the Northeast Washington BHA focus area, east of the Pend Oreille River in the northeastern most corner of Washington. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service developed a recovery plan in 1993 for grizzlies in the Selkirks and has been conducting interagency research and monitoring on the population since 2012 (Kasworm et. al 2024). As of 2023, the population is shown to be stable or increasing in the Selkirk Recovery Zone at a growth rate of two and a half percent per year since 1983 (Kasworm et. al, 2024). Study efforts identified a minimum of 51 grizzlies in 2023 (Kasworm et. al, 2024), compared to the oldest available report from 2017, when a minimum of 30 bears were identified through the same study methods (Kasworm et. al, 2018).

As their population increases, grizzly bear home ranges and occupied areas in Northeast Washington will expand. Grizzly bears have been observed outside the recovery area in areas along the Canadian border, and grizzly bears from a healthy population in British Columbia are expected to eventually move south into Washington. A male grizzly bear born in Canada has spent time in northern Stevens County for the last two years and has been involved in human-wildlife conflict.

## **Waste management services**

As with other areas of the state, solid waste management is known to be a key factor in managing human-bear conflict in northeast Washington. As grizzly bears become more established in this range, it is imperative we adopt and implement techniques that will reduce unnatural attractants, which can lower the chances of conflict with people.

Two waste haulers operate within the Northeast Washington BHA focus area. There are many rural communities in northeast Washington with limited options for waste disposal. Trash services are available in town, but in many areas, individuals must haul their trash to a transfer facility for disposal.



There are also communities (e.g., Northport), that have a volunteer garbage disposal system where residents assist their neighbors in hauling trash to the local transfer station. Due to the nature of waste management in this focus area, having additional bear-resistant trash containers available to non-serviced landowners is important for program effectiveness. WDFW contacted two waste haulers in the BHS focus area and prioritizes the Pend Oreille County efforts (Table 2) due to its proximity to the grizzly bear recovery area and activity.

[Kodiak brand](#) bear resistant containers are certified by the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee and are tested and proven to be grizzly bear resistant. This can is used by other garbage disposal companies, with positive reviews for durability. They come with lid opening devices that may be serviced or replaced, reducing the need to replace the entire can if the lid is damaged. These cans range in price up to \$480 each, with a discount if purchased in bulk. Kodiak and similar BRCs come in 65- and 95-gallon sizes, with the 95-gallon option being more popular with waste haulers and residents.

**Table 2. Cost estimates for waste haulers need 95-gallon residential trash cans, trucks, and dumpsters in Pend Oreille County in Northeast Washington.**

Cost Type	No. Units	Per Unit Cost	Total Est. Cost
Automated truck	1	\$500,000	\$500,000
Residential cans	282	\$480	\$135,360
Dumpster - 1 yd	48	\$5,000	\$240,000
Dumpster - 2 yd	31	\$5,000	\$155,000
Dumpster - 3 yd	11	\$6,500	\$71,500
Dumpster - 4 yd	11	\$6,500	\$71,500
Dumpster - 6 yd	7	\$6,500	\$45,500
Dumpster - 8 yd	4	\$6,500	\$26,000
Dumpster - 10 yd	1	\$10,000	\$10,000
Dumpster - 30 yd	3	\$25,000	\$75,000
Est. total	n/a	n/a	\$1,328,360

Within the focus area, two privately owned RV parks were contacted regarding their needs to exclude bears from attractants. Both RV parks were located within Pend Oreille County, in Mt. Linton and Riverview. Only one food storage locker was identified for Mt. Linton, but Riverview needs 24 bear-resistant garbage cans and two dumpsters. Between the two RV parks, several hundred people attend the businesses weekly.

## Waste management on public lands

Other areas where unnatural bear attractants are common are within campgrounds and at trailheads. Forest Service trails and campgrounds are prominent within this BHA focus area. The Colville National Forest Newport-Sullivan Lake Ranger District has installed bear boxes and bear-proof trash cans at sites

that are closest to or fall within the grizzly bear recovery zone, with more installations planned in additional locations. Consistent messaging is placed at trailhead and campground signboards to remind visitors about food storage orders and educate on proper food storage.

## Securing livestock and agriculture

Electric fencing is an affordable and effective way to reduce bears’ access to chickens, fruit trees/orchards, and apiaries (honey bee hives). Electric fencing can be permanent or temporary/portable. Portable electric fencing can be used for short term or temporary applications, such as the short-term placement of bee hives in an area or temporary, rotating livestock pastures. With sufficient resources, WDFW could obtain portable electric fence kits that could be loaned to the landowner and returned to WDFW when not needed. They could also be provided on a cost share basis by agreement, as is already done for commercial deer and elk damage prevention. Permanent electric fencing is suitable for use around orchards, chicken coops, or other long-term applications.

The Washington State Department of Agriculture lists several private and commercial apiaries in northeast Washington. In the Northeast Washington BHA focus area, the number of active hives can range from 1,200 to more than 5,200. Part of the annual variation is due to commercial apiarists deploying hives every other year. However, there are still hundreds of private apiaries that are resident in the area. Apiaries can be a huge draw for bears in late summer and early fall when food resources are limited, as honey provides a high number of calories for bears preparing for hyperphagia.

**Table 3. Cost to address bear attractants in northeast Washington.**

Cost Type	Estimated Costs	Notes
Dumpsters	\$97,500	15 dumpsters (\$6,500/each, varies)
Green space management	\$6,500	Thinning and clearing brush
Abandoned home cleanup	\$2,500	Removal and disposal from two homesites
Garbage cans	\$22,500	Downtown and park receptacles (15)
Outreach	\$6,800	Pamphlets, signage, and school materials
Mt. Linton RV food storage	\$1,750	One food storage locker
Riverview RV cans	\$11,520	24 Kodiak cans, may need permanent cans
Riverview RV dumpsters	\$13,000	Two dumpsters
Electric fencing, portable	\$50,000	100 kits (25 for loaning, 75 to give away)
Electric fencing, permanent	\$50,000	100 setups (variable cost, \$500/each)

Estimated Total	\$262,070	n/a
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## Outreach and education

Some effective public outreach efforts in northeast Washington have included BearWise training, presentations, mailers, and educational advertisements/articles. Table 4 provides general cost breakdowns for each proposed type of outreach.

People in northeast Washington show high interest in bear-related training, including those that inform the public about bear ecology and identification. Bear spray training is also very popular. At these trainings, professionals demonstrate the use of bear spray and then participants are able to practice deploying bear spray. At the end of each training session, participants can also take home their own can of bear spray. Having 250 cans of bear spray on hand at WDFW offices to provide to trainees would continue to incentivize outreach and participation.

Educational materials like skulls, tracks, and hides are an effective and interactive tool that could be used in future presentations. Grizzly bear and black bear skulls, artificial tracks from both bears, and real hides are valuable teaching materials. Due to their federal listing status, WDFW would have to acquire a grizzly bear hide in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

In northeast Washington, reaching residents for bear specific messaging can be challenging due to the demographics and the variety of how residents access information. Most residents still receive notifications via postal mail, newspapers, and radio. Mailers and radio advertisements have been effective in the past to remind residents to secure attractants. Newspaper articles are another avenue to reach a varied demographic. Both newspaper and radio placements can be expensive, and cost can vary depending on length and timing of release. In the past, social media advertisements were targeted at specific areas within the state and have been well received. Stickers and magnets are popular outreach materials for events and presentations that remind participants of how to be BearWise. With varied approaches to messaging, information on reducing human-bear conflicts can be very impactful.

**Table 4. Cost breakdown for outreach and education for northeast Washington.**

Cost Type	Est. Cost	Notes
Bear spray	\$12,500	250 cans of bear spray
Bear presentation materials	\$3,500	Skulls, tracks, hide
Mailers	\$10,000	5,000 postcards/mailers
Newspaper articles	\$5,000	10 articles (\$500/article)
Radio advertisements	\$5,000	10 advertisements (\$500 each)
Magnets	\$10,000	Outreach materials
Stickers	\$2,500	Outreach materials
Estimated total	\$48,500	n/a

## **Partnerships and capacity**

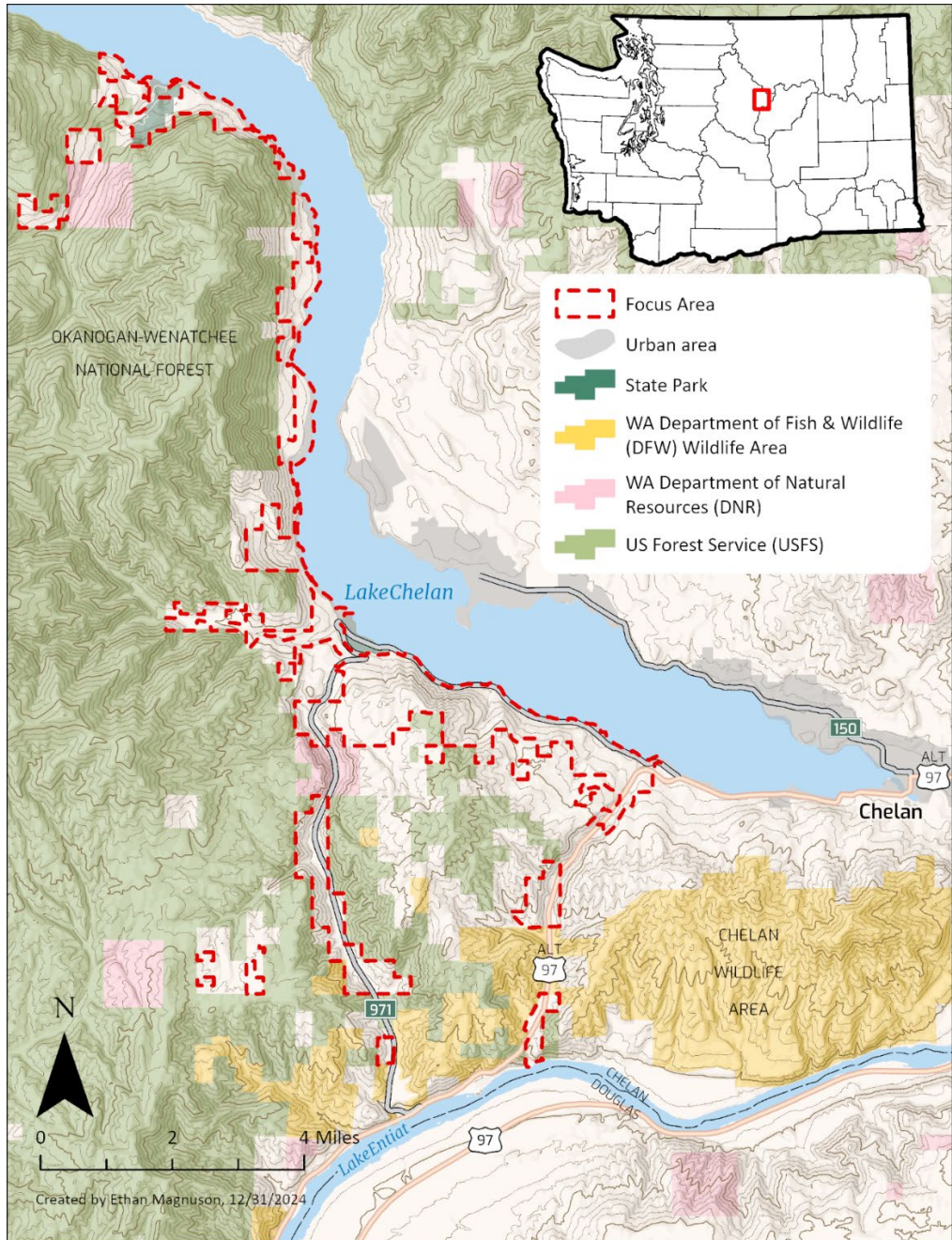
Currently, staff coordinate and partner with multiple governments and non-governmental organizations to address bear conflict and conduct outreach. Some partners include the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee, USDA Forest Service, Kalispel Tribe, Washington State University extension office, Pend Oreille County libraries, county commissioners, county sheriffs, and three town councils. Recently, coordination efforts also included Defenders of Wildlife. WDFW will continue collaborating and coordinating with partners in this area.

In northeast Washington, the number of human-bear conflicts have been on the rise since 2020, which include grizzly bear conflicts. It takes significant staff time to respond to a human-bear conflict situation. Current WDFW staff have little time for extended follow-ups after a conflict, or to focus on preventative outreach or implement preventative measures. Northeast Washington would benefit from a full-time year-round biologist to work solely on bear response, prevention, and outreach. This model has been applied in other states as grizzly bears continue to recover throughout their range. Currently, Washington is the only western state with grizzly bears to not have a specific grizzly bear biologist addressing these concerns.

## **Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee Bear Smart Community funding proposals**

The [Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee \(IGBC\)'s Bear Smart Community](#) program provides support and resources for communities that are voluntarily interested in establishing their own Bear Smart Committees, completing a Bear Smart Community Assessment, and developing and implementing a Bear Smart Community Plan. WDFW has identified two towns (Metaline and Metaline Falls) in the Northeast Washington BHA focus area for potential Bear Smart Community funding. There is potential for other northeast Washington communities to become Bear Smart Communities. Some aspects of these BearWise Plans require financial investment, which is a limiting factor in northeast Washington communities. For example, Northport has already replaced four townsite garbage receptacles, but additional dumpsters are cost prohibitive.

# Chelan County



**Figure 5. Map of Chelan County BHA focus area**

Chelan County is the third largest county (by area) in Washington and is home to approximately 79,000 residents (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020). Public land makes up about 80 percent of the county. Due to the geographic nature of the county, private properties are defined by three major drainages (Wenatchee, Entiat, and Chelan watersheds), which are concentrated in the valley bottoms near the Columbia River.

Chelan and Leavenworth are the two largest tourist destinations in Chelan County. Chelan hosts two million visitors per year (Lake Chelan Chamber of Commerce, 2024), and Leavenworth hosts approximately three million visitors per year (Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce, 2023). The transitory nature of most visitors to these areas leads to increased potential for human-wildlife conflict.

Leavenworth is nestled within some of the most geographically unique and picturesque areas in the Cascade Mountains. This geography, combined with its location at the confluence of four river corridors, places Leavenworth at a biologically unique location as well. When river corridors converge and steep geography restricts where wildlife species can traverse, “greenways” or “travel corridors” emerge that allow wildlife to move from one area to another. These wildlife travel corridors run directly through the Leavenworth area and are a contributing factor to the south shore of Lake Chelan’s current human-wildlife interface, as wildlife moves up and down the shoreline.

### South shore of Lake Chelan

Zippy Disposal Service, Inc., provides garbage disposal service to all residential customers on the south shore of Lake Chelan (Figure 5). As of August 11, 2024, there were 267 customers with 64-gallon totes and 212 customers with 95-gallon totes. There are an additional 215 residential customers that utilize dumpsters ranging in size from one to six yards. To address residential growth and periodic failures, WDFW recommends that Zippy Disposal Service, Inc., increase their inventory by an additional 25%.

WDFW has partnered with Northland Products Inc. to provide an estimate (Table 5) for Kodiak brand bear-resistant, IGBC-certified 95- and 64-gallon totes. This estimate includes the costs for 265 95-gallon totes, 334 64-gallon totes, and estimated shipping.

**Table 5. Northland Product estimates for Kodiak brand bear cans (2024) for the south shore of Lake Chelan.**

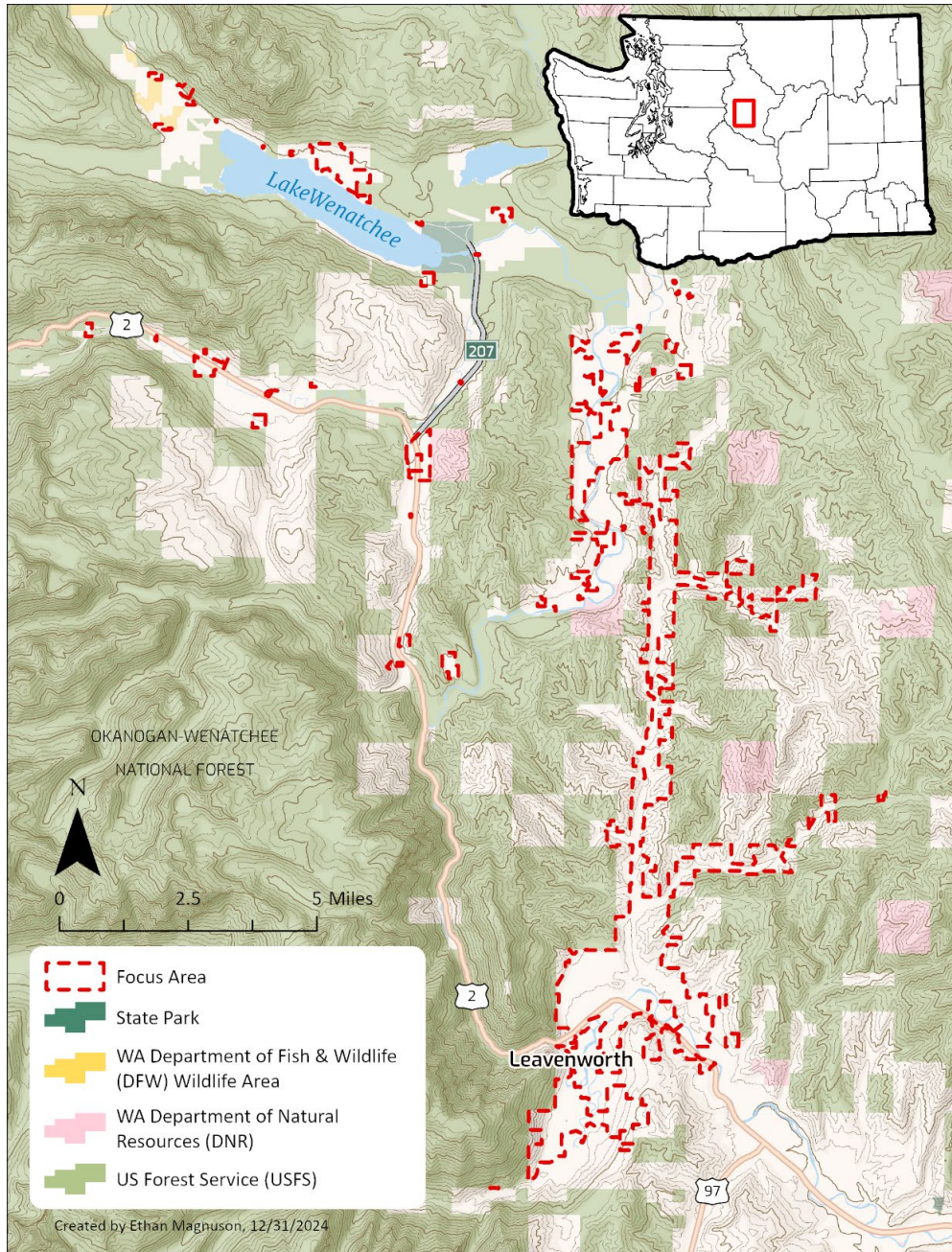
Cost Type	No. Units	Per Unit Cost	Estimated Costs
Kodiak Cans (95 gallon)	265	\$315	\$83,475
Kodiak Cans (65 gallon)	334	\$307	\$102,538
Serial numbers	559	\$1	\$559
Lid sticker	559	\$1	\$559
Shipping	2	\$5,200	\$10,400
Estimated Total	1719	n/a	\$197,531

WDFW has also partnered with Wastequip to provide an estimate (Table 6) for dumpsters/containers with a bear resistant metal lid. Wastequip provided an estimate in September 2024 for a total of \$365,324. This estimate includes the costs for 134 one-yard dumpsters, 70 two-yard dumpsters, 20 four-yard dumpsters, 22 six-yard dumpsters, all with the appropriate Level 3 bear-resistant metal locking lids; and shipping.

**Table 6. Wastequip estimate for dumpster/containers, materials, and shipping. Please see Appendix 2 for details.**

Cost Type	No. Units	Per Unit Cost	Estimated Costs
Container	134	\$580	\$77,720
Rear load	134	\$125	\$16,750
Containers	134	\$48	\$6,432
Container	70	\$701	\$49,070
Rear load	70	\$750	\$52,500
Containers	70	\$48	\$3,360
Container	20	\$1,219	\$24,380
Rear load	20	\$925	\$18,500
Container	22	\$1,728	\$38,016
Read load	22	\$925	\$20,350
Shipping	1	\$29,938	\$29,938
Estimated Total	697	n/a	\$337,016

## Lake Wenatchee and rural Leavenworth



**Figure 6. Map of Lake Wenatchee and rural Leavenworth BHA focus area**

Waste Management services all county residences with a mailing address associated with the City of Leavenworth. Most calls to WDFW due to wildlife conflict in this area are due to bears in trash cans. WDFW responded to 88 of these calls between May and early November 2024.

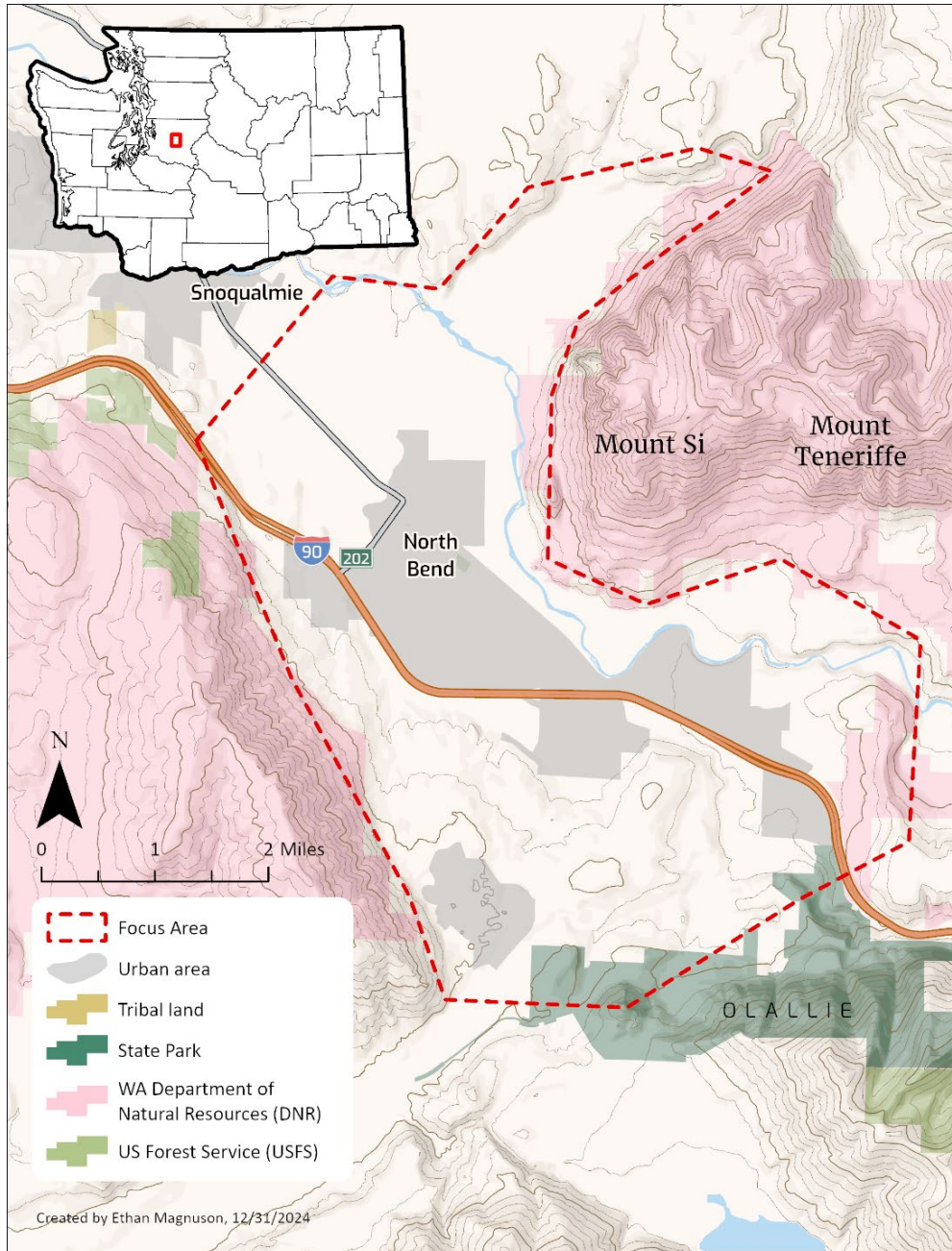
In December 2024, WDFW and Waste Management worked together to provide an estimate for what it would cost to provide bear-resistant 95- and 64-gallon totes to all customers in the Lake Wenatchee and



rural Leavenworth BHA focus area. As of December 2024, there are 678 customers with 64-gallon totes, and 502 with 95-gallon totes. There are an additional 679 customers that utilize 35-gallon totes. Since there are no 35-gallon bear-resistant totes available, these customers would need to transition to the 64-gallon tote size. Waste Management requires 15% in additional inventory to address residential growth and periodic failures.

Each 64-gallon bear-resistant tote costs \$317, and each 96-gallon bear-resistant tote costs \$339. The community needs 1,600 64-gallon totes and 650 96-gallon totes for a total of \$728,000 plus shipping and taxes. This includes distribution of the new totes and storage of additional inventory. Shipping is usually estimated at 30% of the total cost of materials.

# North Bend



**Figure 7. Map of North Bend BHA focus area**

## Background

North Bend is a small town located in the foothills of the North Cascade Mountain Range along the I-90 corridor in King County (Figure 7). North Bend is best known for its iconic Mt. Si and prominent elk herd. Its location makes it popular with King County recreationalists, offering easy access to hiking, mountain biking, and ski resorts. At an elevation of 443 feet, North Bend is bordered by public and private lands,

including the Snoqualmie National Forest, the City of Seattle Cedar River Municipal Watershed, and the Campbell Global Snoqualmie Tree Farm to the east, north, and south, respectively. It lies within the Western Hemlock/Pacific Fir vegetation zone (WDFW 2020), providing excellent habitat and movement corridors for black bears. Additionally, North Bend is located within the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), where human-black bear conflict is a common occurrence for residents. As such, this area is a hotspot for bear-related calls to service by WDFW Enforcement and Conflict staff.

North Bend has a population of 8,268 living within approximately four and a half square miles of city limits, with an estimated population growth of nearly 11 percent over the next decade (U.S. Census Bureau, 2024). Adjacent to North Bend's municipal boundaries are unincorporated King County residential communities that WDFW considers part of the North Bend area for agency response. These areas include the densely populated neighborhoods of Riverbend, Wilderness Rim, and Forester Woods (King County Department of Assessment, 2014). The unincorporated areas have an approximate population of 11,016 residents (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023). The county's demographics are a mix of dense residential Homeowner Associations (HOAs), county designated farm and agricultural parcels, and Public Benefits Rating System (PBRs) land parcels. PBRs incentivize the conservation of natural resources in King County, such as critical wildlife habitat, wetlands, streams, working forests, and farmlands. King County's farm and agricultural parcels and PBRs provide both critical habitat for fish and wildlife species and significant attractants for resident and dispersing black bears.

## **Human-wildlife conflict**

The diversity of landownership and the availability of human-sourced attractants lead to frequent calls to WDFW for assistance in human-black bear conflict situations (calls for service, CFS) in the greater North Bend area. Common CFS include bear sightings, access to human garbage, bird seed, hummingbird feeders, residential and commercial fruit orchards, unsecured chickens, and chicken feed; and depredations on domestic livestock.

Bears occasionally enter garages and break into vehicles and hard-sided structures or outbuildings to access garbage or stored food items. Property damage varies but can include broken shed doors and vehicle damage. However, the typical CFS related to property damage involves damage to chicken coops (without electric fencing) and residential fencing.

It is not uncommon to receive multiple CFS per week from the North Bend area, seasonally. WDFW's response to these calls varies and depends on the source of the attractant (e.g., garbage vs. depredation on domestic livestock) and the bear's behavior. WDFW provides all callers with "Living with Wildlife" and BearWise educational resources including guidance for removing and securing attractants and information on black bear ecology, behavior, and safety. WDFW staff perform door-to-door education and outreach efforts and presentations for HOAs in areas with high call volumes, with North Bend being the most visited location for door-to-door outreach in both King and Snohomish counties.

Site visits and depredation investigations are conducted for all incidents involving property damage or when livestock are attacked or killed. Each event is unique and WDFW provides informational resources, including about best animal husbandry practices, and assists with carcass sanitation.

Historically, authorities have lethally removed black bears in the North Bend BHA focus area that are heavily habituated to people or cause chronic property damage. In almost all cases, this action could have been prevented by limiting access to human food resources. The biggest challenge WDFW staff face is providing infrastructure and information to reduce human-black bear conflict on a community scale. Resource needs include bear-resistant trash containers for residential and commercial use, BearWise education material for distribution by WDFW, non-governmental organizations, and other partners; and additional WDFW staff for education, outreach, and conflict response.

Many North Bend area residents are familiar with human-black bear conflict. However, some residents lack the resources to remove and secure attractants or are hesitant or unable to work with waste management services for bear resistant containers. Some would rather see the bear removed, citing human safety concerns.

## **Waste management services**

WDFW has reached out to Recology (services North Bend Municipal) and Republic Services (services unincorporated King County) and have learned that building a sustainable, working relationship will take time, patience, and mutual respect. These companies are aware of the human-black bear conflict in the area and are hesitant to share customer data. We approached these discussions with the intent to: 1) reduce call volume for both WDFW and the servicing companies, 2) build tolerance and coexistence for black bears in our communities, 3) discuss potential changes that would make our communities safer for both residents and black bears on an individual and population scale, and 4) provide BearWise and WDFW resources via customer communication and public outreach events.

Residents often complain about how early garbage is picked up, leading them to bring their trash out the night before, increasing the likelihood of bears gaining access. Changing the pickup time has been recommended and successfully implemented in areas of Montana (Ordinance No. 820, city of Columbia Falls, MT, 2022). Republic Services has been receptive to changing their service route to a later pickup time for residents in high bear activity neighborhoods such as Wilderness Rim and Riverbend. Republic Services provides educational resources to residents, including sending annual guides with details on bear-resistant carts, and have recently offered to support WDFW with BearWise email blasts and adding inserts to quarterly invoices.

While Recology and Republic Services offer bear-resistant container (BRC) options, several factors may make these BRCs less ideal for residents, including added costs, limited options, and difficulty obtaining BRCs. These bins are not always seen as a priority and many residents in the area are not using them. Currently, BRCs are only being utilized at residential properties, and they are not available for commercial properties or public areas. Recology currently provides containers to ~1,700 residential properties and ~3,400 commercial dumpsters. WDFW is gathering data on how many public containers are in North Bend to build a cost assessment for making North Bend a BearWise community.

Recology offers bear-resistant trash cans with a surcharge of \$3.20 per cart per month. Service times are from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. and they only serve the municipality of North Bend.

Republic Services offers bear-resistant carts for trash only, which raises concerns regarding recycling bins. Republic Services charges \$19 more per quarter (~\$6.33/month) for a 32-gallon bear-resistant can and \$30.96 more per quarter (~\$10.2/month) for a 64-gallon can. In addition to these quarterly fees, there is an unlocking fee of between \$2 and \$4 per month, plus an \$18 delivery fee. Cold weather can cause Toter brand canisters to freeze shut, which can be frustrating for the Republic pick-up team.

It is not uncommon to see bungee cords on garbage containers in communities around North Bend. Some residents use these as a workaround to BRCs, but they are ineffective at deterring black bears and can be dangerous for waste management drivers. A few residents WDFW spoke with have broken Toter cans, and many relayed that they are unable to get a BRC from Republic due to lack of availability. Kodiak carts are preferred over Toter cans as they are certified by the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee (IGBC). Republic relayed that Toter cans were more cost effective at ~\$300 compared to Kodiak at ~\$480. It will take time to build a relationship with these companies to gather residential data and cost estimates for securing entire neighborhoods with BRCs.

**Table 7. Estimated cost to replace residential containers with Kodiak containers for both Recology (Municipal) and Republic (King County) waste service providers. Includes estimated costs to retrofit Recology commercial service dumpsters from plastic lids to locking metal lids.**

Cost Type	Number of Units	Cost per unit	Cost Est.	Notes
Kodiak Model no. KP95-HDLL Fully automated Bear-resistant container.	1,700	\$480	\$816,000	For Recology Waste Services – North Bend Municipal
Recology - Commercial Dumpster Retrofit	3,400	Unknown	Unkown	Retrofit commercial dumpsters For Recology in Municipal North Bend from plastic floppy lid to metal locking lid.
Kodiak Model no. KP95-HDLL Fully automated Bear-resistant container.	2,400	\$480	\$1,152,000	For Republic Waste Services – King County Residents
16 Selway Series S124 Food Storage Lockers	100	\$1,384.84	\$138,484	For City of North Bend Municipal Use in Town Center
Total	7,600	\$2,344.84 (not accounting for unknown retrofitting costs)	\$2,106,484(not accounting for unknown retrofitting costs)	n/a

## **Waste management on public lands**

WDFW has partnered with the USDA Forest Service (USFS) to identify key infrastructure and educational gaps to meet BearWise standards for a well-prepared community. The Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest provides easy access to the North Cascades for Seattle-area residents and recreationalists along the I-90 corridor. The USFS Snoqualmie Ranger District Office in North Bend tracks visitor data for several popular local trails. For instance, the Snow Lake Trail had 16,893 visitors in July, 10,471 in August, and 12,651 in September 2024 (David Martinez et al., USFS, personal communication, 2024). Additionally, three campgrounds along the I-90 corridor recorded 28,702 visitor nights and 7,576 campsite nights (David Martinez et al., USFS, personal communication, 2024). These high-traffic areas require additional BRCs; specifically, six Bitterroot Series B200 Bear-Proof Trash Cans (\$2,168.48 each) and 16 Selway Series S124 Food Storage Lockers (\$1,384.84 each) for trailhead visitors. Furthermore, the North Bend office requires two Teton Series T800 Bear-Proof Dumpsters (\$6,836.53 each). Outreach and education efforts can significantly improve public awareness about and proper use of these critical resources.

## **Outreach and education**

USFS, WDFW, and Conservation Northwest (CNW) recently held a BearWise coordination meeting to address the growing need for educational outreach and materials aimed at reducing human-wildlife conflict. As part of this collaboration, CNW's volunteer-based Western Wildlife Outreach program has been actively involved in providing large carnivore education at several trailheads surveyed by the USFS in 2024. However, during the meeting, we identified significant gaps in black bear and grizzly bear educational resources, particularly for campers and trailhead visitors. While CNW's outreach program is an asset, additional staff and resources are required to meet the increasing demand for education in these high-traffic areas.

The classroom education initiative CNW and WDFW began in October 2024 presents a significant opportunity to reach local communities, school groups, and other stakeholders. This program will require additional staff time to manage and expand its reach.

WDFW Conflict staff consistently engage in door-to-door education and outreach in high human-black bear conflict areas. These efforts have fostered valuable partnerships with residents but have also highlighted significant gaps in bear preparedness. In 2023, WDFW initiated a community ambassador program, where residents volunteered to help distribute BearWise educational materials through door-to-door outreach, HOA communications, and advocacy for BRC ordinances for entire communities. However, due to staffing shortages, time constraints, and insufficient materials, the program has struggled to gain traction. There is strong interest in the community ambassador program from community leaders in three densely populated neighborhoods in North Bend. With the right investment in personnel and resources, this program could significantly improve community preparedness and reduce human-bear conflicts.

**Table 8. USFS Bear-resistant container (BRC) infrastructure needs and BearWise material for education and outreach efforts on USFS trailheads in the North Bend area.**

Cost Type	Number of Units	Cost per unit	Cost Estimate	Notes
Bitterroot Series B200 Bear-Proof Trash Cans	6	\$2,168.48	\$13,009	For recreational use at USFS trailheads.
Selway Series S124 Food Storage Lockers	8	\$1,384.84	\$11,078.72	For recreational use at USFS trailheads and campgrounds.
Teton Series T800 Bear-Proof Dumpsters	2	\$6,836.53	\$13,673.06	For USFS North Bend Office
School Outreach and Education Materials	1	\$4,500	\$4,500	Includes Bearwise Bulletins, Stickers, and magnets for Conservation Northwest School Outreach and Education efforts.
HOA Outreach and Community Ambassador Program	1	\$5,000	\$5,000	Includes Bearwise Bulletins, Stickers, and Signs for community education and outreach.
Estimated Total Cost	n/a	n/a	\$47,263.78	n/a

To effectively address human-black bear conflict in the North Bend BHA focus area, WDFW, partners, and communities need more resources and a strategic approach to bear conservation and wildlife coexistence. Infrastructure, educational materials, and staffing needs are a barrier to North Bend becoming a IGBC Bear Smart community. Increased bear-resistant container use (especially in high-traffic residential neighborhoods in the King County Residential area) and expanded educational programs (including BearWise materials for HOA and classroom initiatives) will enable WDFW and partners to make significant progress. There is also a clear need for continued collaboration with waste management companies and municipal governments to ensure broader adoption of BearWise principles. By securing funding to support these initiatives, the community can reduce human-bear conflicts and create a safer environment for both residents and bears.

**Table 9. Total estimated infrastructure costs for making North Bend Washington a BearWise community.**

Cost Type	Number of Units	Cost per unit	Cost Estimate	Notes
Bearwise Material	5.5	\$4,500	\$25,500	Education material for approx. 23K residents, school outreach, and public engagement annually
Kodiak Bear-resistant Containers. KP95SDLL Fully Automated	4,100	\$480	\$1,968,000	For Municipal and King County Residence in the North Bend Area
Bitterroot Series B200 Bear-Proof Trash Cans	108	\$1384.84	\$149,562.72	Utilized by North Bend Municipal and USFS.
Bear-resistant Dumpsters and Retrofits	2	\$6,836.53	\$13,673.06	2 Teton Series T800 Bear-Proof Dumpsters. ** Cost does not include Retrofit of Approx. 3,400 dumpster lids.
Est. Total Cost	n/a	n/a	\$2,185,175.78	n/a

## Management recommendations

WDFW received over 8,000 calls for service related to bears from 2022-2024, with the majority (2,030) due to bears accessing human-provided attractants. Communities and landowners need improved infrastructure to deal with these issues. WDFW is committed to helping landowners and communities with options and recommendations to reduce bear conflict, but funding is needed for local communities to support these efforts. Costs vary by waste management company due to current infrastructure (trucks, availability of cans, dumpsters, etc.). Garbage management and removing attractants is the single best way to reduce human-bear interactions.

Human-bear conflict management has traditionally been reactive—bears and human-bear conflicts are dealt with after they happen. With additional funding, WDFW could provide increased education materials including training, handouts, stickers, and signs that could be distributed statewide. Additional funding to WDFW would support a dedicated Communication Consultant to provide BearWise education and outreach to communities, local governments, and external partners.



WDFW works closely with landowners to create Cooperative Agreements that provide materials and tools (electric fencing, trash hauling, technical guidance) to address human-bear conflict. WDFW and communities would partner to create conflict management plans for specific communities to identify agencies, groups, tribes, and individuals involved, engaging the community and setting priorities and estimating the cost of the proposed management actions. Future community conflict management plans should include education and outreach, improving waste management, and community planning. The community plan would be designed to be adaptive. New management options or improvements could be incorporated during each phase. If adapted, communities would have fewer human-bear conflicts and greater public safety. Increased public awareness and involvement would reduce the actions and attractants that create human-bear conflicts.

An additional potential partner program is the Defenders of Wildlife’s Electric Fence Program. This program is designed to proactively prevent conflicts, with priority given to landowners with past bear problems. This program has a longstanding track record of success while providing direct support to landowners.

## WDFW budget estimates

**Table 10. Cost estimates per biennium for WDFW funding.**

Topic	Biennium funding	Notes
Educational Materials	\$60,000	Costs per WDFW Region
Cooperative Agreements	\$100,000	Electric fencing, trash hauling, materials, etc
Communication Consultant 4	\$192,500	FTE for coordination with external groups, education and outreach
Fish and Wildlife Biologist 3	\$240,000	Training, distribution of equipment, technical assistance, landowner outreach
Indirect	\$191,792	Indirect costs – 32.37%
Total	\$784,292	n/a

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# Appendices

## Appendix 1

Cost estimates from Northland Products for upgrading to bear resistant trash management in Chelan County, WA, 2024.



Northland Products Inc.  
2608 Spitfire Lane  
Prescott, AZ. 86301  
Phone: 928-636-9298  
Fax: 928-636-1070



Estimate	
Date	Estimate No.
8/8/2024	NPI-2684

Name / Address
Washington Dept of Fish and Wildlife Joe Bridges Ship to: Zippy Disposal Service 60 Chelan Falls Rd Chelan, WA 98816

Description	Qty	Cost	Total
KP95-HDLL 95 Gallon, Kodiak-Fully Automated Bear Resistant Container, with lever latch, plain black, partial assembly required. (IGBC certification # 5397, WMI Black Bear certification #BB0002)	265	\$ 314.79	\$ 83,419.35
KP65-HDLL 65 Gallon, Kodiak-Fully Automated Bear Resistant Container, with lever latch, plain black, partial assembly required. (IGBC certification # 5396, WMI Black Bear Certification #BB0001)	334	\$ 306.70	\$ 102,437.80
Molded in Graphic- 9 Digit Barcode serial number (front center of container)	599	\$ 1.25	\$ 748.75
Lid open instruction sticker (front center of container)	599	\$ 1.25	\$ 748.75
Freight/Shipping-Estimate (Business to business with no extra services)	2	\$ 5,200.00	\$ 10,400.00
<b>Shipping estimate provided as of today's rates only and may vary at the time of shipment. Shipping rates are not guaranteed.</b>			
Estimates valid for <b>7 days</b>			
Estimated Lead time: <b>8-10 weeks</b>			
(Orders are processed as first come first serve, lead times may vary)			
Ship to: <b>98816</b>			
Payment terms: 50% due at time of order, balance due prior to shipping			
<b>Thank you for your business!</b>			<b>Subtotal</b>
			\$ 197,754.65 USD
			<b>Tax to be determined at time of order</b>
			<b>Total</b>
			\$ 197,754.65 USD

## Appendix 2

Cost estimates from WASTEQUIP for upgrading to bear resistant trash cans in Chelan County, WA, 2024.



33710 Oakville Road, Albany, OR, 97321  
 PHONE: 800-645-7106 FAX: 541-926-7558  
 WQ-10320714

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**Sell To:**

<b>Contact Name</b>	Joseph Bridges	<b>Ship To Name</b>	Zippy Disposal
<b>Bill To Name</b>	Washington Dept of Fish & Wildlife	<b>Ship To</b>	60 Chelan Falls Hwy
<b>Bill To</b>	3515 State Hwy 97A Wenatchee, WA 98801 USA	<b>Quick Ship</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Email</b>	joseph.bridges@dfw.wa.gov		
<b>Phone</b>	(509) 679-3858		
<b>Mobile</b>	(509) 237-9465		

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**Quote Information**

<b>Salesperson</b>	Tina Rainwater	<b>Expiration Date</b>	10/19/2024
<b>Salesperson Email</b>	<a href="mailto:trainwater@wastequip.com">trainwater@wastequip.com</a>	<b>Quote Number</b>	WQ-10320714
Please Reference Quote Number on all Purchase Orders			

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Product	Product Description	Description	Quantity	Sales Price	Total Price
Container - OR - 160461	1 YD REAR LOAD CONTAINER "LEACH"		134.00	\$580.00	\$77,720.00
Special Rear Load - OR (See Details for Product Information)	Special Rear Load - OR (See Details for Product Information)	steel bear lids (no hatches)	134.00	\$125.00	\$16,750.00
Containers - OR - REL401	Rear Load Container Option - Special Requirement	Manual Lock Bar Side Mount Release, Installed	134.00	\$48.00	\$6,432.00
Container - OR - 160710	2 YD REAR LOAD CONTAINER "LEACH"		70.00	\$701.00	\$49,070.00
Special Rear Load - OR (See Details for Product Information)	Special Rear Load - OR (See Details for Product Information)	steel bear lids (hatches) 227864	70.00	\$750.00	\$52,500.00
Containers - OR - REL401	Rear Load Container Option - Special Requirement	Manual Lock Bar Side Mount Release, Installed	70.00	\$48.00	\$3,360.00
Container - OR - 160422	4 YD REL SLP 14G 1.5 BAR		20.00	\$1,219.00	\$24,380.00
Special Rear Load - OR (See Details for Product Information)	Special Rear Load - OR (See Details for Product Information)	steel bear lids (hatches) 277598	20.00	\$925.00	\$18,500.00
Container - OR - 211307	6 YD REL SLP 14G 1.5 BAR M-69		22.00	\$1,728.00	\$38,016.00
Special Rear Load - OR (See Details for Product Information)	Special Rear Load - OR (See Details for Product Information)	steel bear lids (hatches) 277598	22.00	\$925.00	\$20,350.00

<b>Payment Terms</b>	Net 30 Days if credit has been established	<b>Subtotal</b>	\$307,078.00
<b>Shipping Terms</b>	FOB Origin	<b>Shipping</b>	\$29,937.32
		<b>Tax</b>	\$28,309.29
		<b>Grand Total</b>	\$365,324.61

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**Additional Information**

**Additional Terms** Our Quote serves as an offer to provide Products and/or services at the quantities and prices shown and is a good faith estimate, based on our understanding of your needs. By signing below, you indicate your acceptance of our offer which is expressly subject to the Wastequip Terms & Conditions of Sale ("Wastequip's Terms") located at: <https://www.wastequip.com/terms-conditions-sale>, as of the date set forth in Section 1(b) of the WQ T&C, which are made a part of this Quote. Wastequip's Terms may be updated from time to time and are available by hard copy upon request.