STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
4601 N Monroe Street • Spokane, Washington 99205-1295 • (509)329-3400

August 14, 2007

Ms. Carole Washburn, Secretary
WA Utilities and Transportation Commission
1300 South Evergreen Park Drive SW
MS FY-11
Olympia, WA 98504-8002

Re: *Preliminary Review of the Garfield County Solid Waste Management Plan Update of August 2007*

Dear Ms. Washburn:

Ecology is forwarding the formal submission of the *Garfield County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan Update of August 2007* for preliminary review under RCW 70.95.090 and 70.95.094. Enclosed are two copies of the plan which include the cost assessment and SEPA Declaration as unattached enclosures. They were submitted unbound with the plan and should be considered part of the plan for review purposes.

Ecology received this plan on August 14, 2007. Under the Interagency Agreement, comments from WUTC plan reviewers should be sent within 45 days from the date the plan is received by the WUTC.

Please forward copies of your correspondence with the Garfield County Engineer to me, and also please inform me of the date when this item will be presented at the WUTC public meeting.

Thank you for your continued cooperation and assistance in plan review.

Sincerely,

Jim Wavada

Jim Wavada
Environmental Planner
SWFAP-ERO
Department of Ecology

Enclosures

cc: Penny Hansen, WUTC
Walter Grant Morgan, Garfield County Engineer

Garfield County Solid Waste Management Plan Update

KELTIC ENGINEERING, INC.
315 Adams Lane
Lewiston, Idaho 83501

August 2007

DETERMINATION OF NONSIGNIFICANCE

AUG 14 2007

WAC 197-11-970 Determination of Nonsignificance (DNS).

Description of proposal: Update of Garfield County Solid Waste Management Plan: The Solid Waste management Plan has been updated to reflect the changes in solid waste handling and management practices in Garfield County. The updated plan readdresses various problems encountered and presents several viable alternatives for the future.

Proponent: Garfield County Public Works

Location of proposal: The updated Solid Waste Management Plan will be available for public access at: Garfield County Public Works
19th and Arlington St. (PO Box 160)
Pomeroy, WA 99347

Lead agency: Garfield County Public Works

Garfield County Public Works, acting as the lead agency for this proposal, has determined that it does not have a probable significant adverse impact on the environment. An environmenttal impact statement (EIS) is not required under RCW 43.21C.030 (2)(c). This decision was made after review of a completed environmental checklist and other information on file with the lead agency. This information is available to the public on request.

X There is no comment period for this DNS.

Responsible official: Walter G. Morgan, P.E.

Position/Title: Garfield County Engineer Phone: (509) 843-1301

Address: PO Box 160 – Pomeroy, WA 99347

Date: August 14, 2007 Signature: Walter G Morgan

WAC 197-11-960 Environmental checklist.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Purpose of checklist:

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), chapter 43.21C RCW, requires all governmental agencies to consider the environmental impacts of a proposal before making decisions. An environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared for all proposals with probable significant adverse impacts on the quality of the environment. The purpose of this checklist is to provide information to help you and the agency identify impacts from your proposal (and to reduce or avoid impacts from the proposal, if it can be done) and to help the agency decide whether an EIS is required.

Instructions for applicants:

This environmental checklist asks you to describe some basic information about your proposal. Governmental agencies use this checklist to determine whether the environmental impacts of your proposal are significant, requiring preparation of an EIS. Answer the questions briefly, with the most precise information known, or give the best description you can.

You must answer each question accurately and carefully, to the best of your knowledge. In most cases, you should be able to answer the questions from your own observations or project plans without the need to hire experts. If you really do not know the answer, or if a question does not apply to your proposal, write "do not know" or "does not apply." Complete answers to the questions now may avoid unnecessary delays later.

Some questions ask about governmental regulations, such as zoning, shoreline, and landmark designations. Answer these questions if you can. If you have problems, the governmental agencies can assist you.

The checklist questions apply to all parts of your proposal, even if you plan to do them over a period of time or on different parcels of land. Attach any additional information that will help describe your proposal or its environmental effects. The agency to which you submit this checklist may ask you to explain your answers or provide additional information reasonably related to determining if there may be significant adverse impact.

Use of checklist for nonproject proposals:

Complete this checklist for nonproject proposals, even though questions may be answered "does not apply." IN ADDITION, complete the SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NONPROJECT ACTIONS (part D).

For nonproject actions, the references in the checklist to the words "project," "applicant," and "property or site" should be read as "proposal," "proposer," and "affected geographic area," respectively.

A. BACKGROUND

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable: **Garfield County Solid Waste Management Plan**

2. Name of applicant: Garfield County Public Works
3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:

Walter G. Morgan, P.E.
PO Box 160 **Pomeroy, WA, 99347**

4. Date checklist prepared: **8/6/07**
5. Agency requesting checklist: **Garfield County Public Works**
6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):
7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain. **Yes. The Solid Waste Management Plan will be updated as needed. When changes in solid waste and handling practices change, the plan will be readdressed.**

8. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal.

Projects and suggestions listed in the plan will be evaluated on a project by project basis. The Solid Waste Management Plan is used as a guideline only and involves a public hearing and subsequent adoption by resolution by the Garfield County Commissioners.

9. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain. **NO**

10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known. **NONE**

11. Give brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site. There are several questions later in this checklist that ask you to describe certain aspects of your proposal. You do not need to repeat those answers on this page. (Lead agencies may modify this form to include additional specific information on project description.)
The review and subsequent approval of Garfield County's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. This plan is used for tracking volumes, progress, budgeting and project planning purposes.

12. Location of the proposal. Give sufficient information for a person to understand the precise location of your proposed project, including a street address, if any, and section, township, and range, if known. If a proposal would occur over a range of area, provide the range or boundaries of the site(s). Provide a legal description, site plan, vicinity map, and topographic map, if reasonably available. While you should submit any plans required by the agency, you are not required to duplicate maps or detailed plans submitted with any permit applications related to this checklist.

The Solid Waste Management Plan refers only to Garfield County.

TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT

EVALUATION FOR AGENCY USE ONLY

B. ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS N/A THIS IS A NON-PROJECT PROPOSAL AND THIS SECTION DOES NOT APPLY; HOWEVER, INDIVDUAL PROJECTS LISTED ON THE PLAN WILL BE EVALUATED ON A PROJECT BY PROJECT BASIS AND APPLICABLE EVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES AND RULES WILL BE FOLLOWED.

1. **Earth**

a. General description of the site (circle one): Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other . . . . . .

b. What is the steepest slope on the site (approximate percent slope)?

c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them and note any prime farmland.

d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe.

e. Describe the purpose, type, and approximate quantities of any filling or grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.

f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.

g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)?

h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any: Standard BMP as necessary including seeding, fertilizing and mulch. Only minor quantities under 1 ACRE anticipated on entire program except for Project Item 1 which has gone through the NEPA/SEPA process.

a. **Air**

a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal (i.e., dust, automobile, odors, industrial wood smoke) during construction and when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.

b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any:

TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT

EVALUATION FOR AGENCY USE ONLY

3. **Water**

a. Surface:

1) Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year-round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.

2) Will the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet) the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans.

3) Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material.

4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan. NO

6) Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge.

b. Ground:

1) Will ground water be withdrawn, or will water be discharged to ground water? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: Domestic sewage; industrial, containing the following chemicals. . . ; agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of the system, the number of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable), or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve. N/A

c. Water runoff (including stormwater):

1) Describe the source of runoff (including storm water) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.

2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe. NO

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water impacts, if any:

4. **Plants**

a. Check or circle types of vegetation found on the site: N/A or will be addressed on the individual projects Env. Process.

——— deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, other

——— evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other

——— shrubs

——— grass

——— pasture

——— crop or grain

——— wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other

——— water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other

——— other types of vegetation

b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered? N/A or will be addressed on the individual projects Env. Process.

c. List threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site. N/A or will be addressed on the individual projects Env. Process.

d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any:

N/A or will be addressed on the individual projects Env. Process.

5. **Animals**

a. Circle any birds and animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site: Exempt or will be addressed on the individual projects Env. Process.

birds: hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other:
mammals: deer, bear, elk, beaver, other:
fish: bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other:

b. List any threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain.

d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any:

6. **Energy and natural resources**

a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.

b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe.

c. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any:

7. **Environmental health**

a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill, or hazardous waste, that could occur as a result of this proposal? If so, describe.

1) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

2) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any:

b. **Noise**

1) What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)?

2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site.

3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any:

8. **Land and shoreline use**

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties?

b. Has the site been used for agriculture? If so, describe.

c. Describe any structures on the site.

d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?

e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?

f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?

g. If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program designation of the site?

h. Has any part of the site been classified as an "environmentally sensitive" area? If so, specify.

i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?

j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?

k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any:

l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any:

9. **Housing**

a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any:

10. **Aesthetics**

a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?

b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any:

11. **Light and glare**

a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?

b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?

c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any:

12. **Recreation**

a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?

b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any:

13. **Historic and cultural preservation**

a. Are there any places or objects listed on, or proposed for, national, state, or local preservation registers known to be on or next to the site? If so, generally describe.

b. Generally describe any landmarks or evidence of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance known to be on or next to the site.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts, if any:

14. **Transportation**

a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site, and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.

b. Is site currently served by public transit? If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

c. How many parking spaces would the completed project have? How many would the project eliminate?

d. Will the proposal require any new roads or streets, or improvements to existing roads or streets, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).

e. Will the project use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe.

f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur.

g. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any:

15. **Public services**

a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.

b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.

16. **Utilities**

a. Circle utilities currently available at the site: electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system, other.

b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service, and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.

C. SIGNATURE

The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.

Signature: Walter Munz

Date Submitted: 5/7/07

TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT

EVALUATION FOR
AGENCY USE ONLY

D. SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NONPROJECT ACTIONS

(do not use this sheet for project actions)

Because these questions are very general, it may be helpful to read them in conjunction with the list of the elements of the environment.

When answering these questions, be aware of the extent the proposal, or the types of activities likely to result from the proposal, would affect the item at a greater intensity or at a faster rate than if the proposal were not implemented. Respond briefly and in general terms.

1. How would the proposal be likely to increase discharge to water; emissions to air; production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances; or production of noise? **N/A**

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are:

2. How would the proposal be likely to affect plants, animals, fish, or marine life? **N/A**

Proposed measures to protect or conserve plants, animals, fish, or marine life are:

3. How would the proposal be likely to deplete energy or natural resources? **N/A**

Proposed measures to protect or conserve energy and natural resources are:

4. How would the proposal be likely to use or affect environmentally sensitive areas or areas designated (or eligible or under study) for governmental protection; such as parks, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, threatened or endangered species habitat, historic or cultural sites, wetlands, floodplains, or prime farmlands? **No Affect**

Proposed measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are:

TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT

EVALUATION FOR
AGENCY USE ONLY

5. How would the proposal be likely to affect land and shoreline use, including whether it would allow or encourage land or shoreline uses incompatible with existing plans? **No affect**

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce shoreline and land use impacts are:

6. How would the proposal be likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities? **No Increase**

Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are:

7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment. **No Conflict**

COST ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Please provide the information requested below:

PLAN PREPARED FOR THE COUNTY OF: Garfield

PLAN PREPARED FOR THE CITY OF: Pomeroy

PREPARED BY: Grant Morgan

CONTACT TELEPHONE: (509) 843-1301 **DATE:** 7/24/07

DEFINITIONS

Please provide these definitions as used in the Solid Waste Management Plan and the Cost Assessment Questionnaire.

Throughout this document:

YR.1 shall refer to 2008.
YR.3 shall refer to 2010.
YR.6 shall refer to 2013.

Year refers to (circle one) **calendar** (Jan 01 - Dec 31)
fiscal (Jul 01 - Jun 30)

1. **DEMOGRAPHICS:** To assess the generation, recycling and disposal rates of an area, it is necessary to have population data. This information is available from many sources (e.g., the State Data Book, County Business Patterns, or the State Office of Finance and Management).

1.1 Population

1.1.1 What is the **total** population of your County/City?

YR.1 2400 YR.3 2400 YR.6 2400

1.1.2 For counties, what is the population of the area **under your jurisdiction?** (Exclude cities choosing to develop their own solid waste management system.)

YR.1 2400 YR.3 2400 YR.6 2400

1.2 References and Assumptions

2. **WASTE STREAM GENERATION:** The following questions ask for total tons recycled and total tons disposed. Total tons disposed are those tons disposed of at a landfill, incinerator, transfer station or any other form of disposal you may be using. If other please identify.

2.1 Tonnage Recycled

2.1.1 Please provide the total tonnage **recycled** in the base year, and projections for years three and six.

YR.1 60 YR.3 61 YR.6 62.5

2.2 Tonnage Disposed

2.2.1 Please provide the total tonnage **disposed** in the base year, and projections for years three and six.

YR.1 1600 YR.3 1632 YR.6 1665

2.3 References and Assumptions

3. **SYSTEM COMPONENT COSTS:** This section asks questions specifically related to the types of programs currently in use and those recommended to be started. For each component (i.e., waste reduction, landfill, composting, etc.) please describe the anticipated costs of the program(s), the assumptions used in estimating the costs and the funding mechanisms to be used to pay for it. The heart of deriving a rate impact is to know what

programs will be passed through to the collection rates, as opposed to being paid for through grants, bonds, taxes and the like.

3.1 Waste Reduction Programs

3.1.1 Please list the solid waste programs which have been implemented and those programs which are proposed. If these programs are defined in the SWM plan please provide the page number. (Attach additional sheets as necessary.)

3.1.2

IMPLEMENTED	PROPOSED
CPG Grant Activites	

3.1.2 What are the costs, capital costs and operating costs for waste reduction programs implemented and proposed?

IMPLEMENTED

YR.1 4,000 YR.3 4,100 YR.6 4,200

PROPOSED

YR.1 _____ YR.3 _____ YR.6 _____

3.1.3 Please describe the funding mechanism(s) that will pay the cost of the programs in 3.1.2.

IMPLEMENTED

YR.1 CPG Grant/Local Match YR.3 Grant/Match YR.6 Grant/Match

PROPOSED

YR.1 _____ YR.3 _____ YR.6 _____

3.2 Recycling Programs

3.2.1 Please list the proposed or implemented recycling program(s) and, their costs, and proposed funding mechanism or provide the page number in the draft plan

on which it is discussed. (Attach additional sheets as necessary.)

IMPLEMENTED

PROGRAM	COST	FUNDING
CPG Activites	5,000	CPG Grant/Local Match

PROPOSED

PROGRAM	COST	FUNDING

3.3 Solid Waste Collection Programs

3.3.1 Regulated Solid Waste Collection Programs

Fill in the table below for each **WUTC regulated** solid waste collection entity in your jurisdiction. (Make additional copies of this section as necessary to record all such entities in your jurisdiction.)

WUTC Regulated Hauler Name: Caroll-Naslund Disposal Service, Inc.
G-permit # 000037

	YR. 3	YR. 6
RESIDENTIAL		
- # of Customers	460	470
- Tonnage Collected	450	460
COMMERCIAL		
- # of Customers	65	67
- Tonnage Collected	300	310

WUTC Regulated Hauler Name: Empire Disposal Inc.
G-permit # 000075

	YR. 3	YR. 6
RESIDENTIAL		
- # of Customers	4	4
- Tonnage Collected	8	8
COMMERCIAL		
- # of Customers	2	2
- Tonnage Collected	35	38

WUTC Regulated Hauler Name _____
G-Permit #_____

	YR. 3	YR. 6
RESIDENTIAL		
- # of Customers		
- Tonnage Collected		
COMMERCIAL		
- # of Customers		
- Tonnage Collected		

3.3.2 Other (non-regulated) Solid Waste Collection Programs Fill in the table below for other solid waste collection entities in your jurisdiction. (Make additional copies of this section as necessary to record all such entities in your jurisdiction.)

Hauler Name _____

	YR. 1	YR. 3	YR. 6
# of Customers			
Tonnage Collected			

Hauler Name _____

	YR. 1	YR. 3	YR. 6
# of Customers			
Tonnage Collected			

Hauler Name _____

	YR. 1	YR. 3	YR. 6
# of Customers			
Tonnage Collected			

3.4 Energy Recovery & Incineration (ER&I) Programs
(If you have more than one facility of this type, please copy this section to report them.)

3.4.1 Complete the following for each facility:

Name: N/A
Location: _____
Owner: _____
Operator: _____

3.4.2 What is the permitted capacity (tons/day) for the facility? _____

3.4.3 If the facility is not operating at capacity, what is the average daily throughput?

YR.1 _____ YR.3 _____ YR.6 _____

3.4.4 What quantity is estimated to be land filled which is either ash or cannot be processed.

YR.1 _____ YR.3 _____ YR.6 _____

3.4.5 What are the expected capital costs and operating costs, for ER&I programs (not including ash disposal expense)?

YR.1 _____ YR.3 _____ YR.6 _____

3.4.6 What are the expected costs of ash disposal?

YR.1 _____ YR.3 _____ YR.6 _____

3.4.7 Is ash disposal to be:
_____ on-site?
_____ in county?
_____ long-haul?

3.4.8 Please describe the funding mechanism(s) that will fund the costs of this component.

3.5 Land Disposal Program
(If you have more than one facility of this type, please copy this section to report them.)

3.5.1 Provide the following information for each **land disposal facility** in your jurisdiction which receives garbage or refuse generated in the county.

Landfill Name: N/A
Owner: _____
Operator: _____

3.5.2 Estimate the **approximate tonnage** disposed at the landfill by **WUTC regulated haulers.** If you do not have a scale and are unable to estimate tonnages, estimate using cubic yards, and indicate whether they are compacted or loose.[1]

YR.1 _____ YR.3 _____ YR.6 _____

3.5.3 Using the same conversion factors applied in 3.5.2, please estimate the **approximate tonnage** disposed at the landfill by other contributors.

YR.1 _____ YR.3 _____ YR.6 _____

3.5.4 Provide the cost of operating (including capital acquisitions) each landfill in your jurisdiction. For any facility that is privately owned and operated, skip these questions.

YR.1 _____ YR.3 _____ YR.6 _____

3.5.5 Please describe the funding mechanism(s) that will defray the cost of this component.

3.6 Administration Program

3.6.1 What is the budgeted cost for administering the solid waste and recycling programs and what are the major funding sources.

Budgeted Cost

YR.1 6,250 YR.3 6,400 YR.6 6,550

Funding Source

YR.1 CPG/Property Tax,/Levy Money YR.3 Same as YR.1 YR.6 Same as YR. 1

3.6.2 Which cost components are included in these estimates?

Recycling, Drop Box Transfer Station, Education and Outreach

[1] Compacted cubic yards will be converted at a standard 600 pounds per yard. Loose cubic yards will be converted at a standard 300 pounds per cubic yard. Please specify an alternative conversion ratio if one is presently in use in your jurisdiction.

3.6.3 Please describe the funding mechanism(s) that will recover the cost of each component.
CPG Grant/Property Tax/Levy Money

3.7 Other Programs

For each program in effect or planned which does not readily fall into one of the previously described categories please answer the following questions. (Make additional copies of this section as necessary.)

3.7.1 Describe the program, or provide a page number reference to the plan.
Through a Community Litter Cleanup Program grant, Garfield County Public Works is able to employ two part time employees to constitute a litter crew. This crew goes out in the summer and gathers litter alongside county roads and cleans up illegal dumps.

3.7.2 Owner/Operator: _____

3.7.3 Is WUTC Regulation Involved? If so, please explain the extent of involvement in section 3.8.
No

3.7.4 Please estimate the anticipated costs for this program, including capital and operating expenses.

YR.1 _15,000_____ YR.3 _15,500_____ YR.6 ___16,000_____

3.7.5 Please describe the funding mechanism(s) that will recover the cost of this component.
This component is funded completely by the Community Litter Cleanup Program Funds (CLCP).

3.8 References and Assumptions (attach additional sheets as necessary)

4. FUNDING MECHANISMS: This section relates specifically to the funding mechanisms currently in use and the ones which will be implemented to incorporate the recommended programs in the draft plan. Because the way a program is funded directly relates to the costs a resident or commercial customer will have to pay, this section is crucial to the cost assessment process. Please fill in each of the following tables as completely as possible.

Table 4.1.1 Facility Inventory

Facility Name	Type of Facility	Tip Fee per Ton	Transfer Cost**	Transfer Station Location	Final Disposal Location	Total Tons Disposed	Total Revenue Generated (Tip Fee x Tons)
Landfill	Transfer Station	Private	N/A	Bell Plain Rd.	Asotin City Landfill	100	N/A
Drop Box Recycling	Recycling Center	N/A	N/A	19th and Arlington St.	Basin Recycling Disposal Inc. Tri Cities	60	N/A

Table 4.1.2 Tip Fee Components

Tip Fee by Facility	Surcharge	City Tax	County Tax	Transportation Cost	Operational Cost	Administration Cost	Closure Costs

Table 4.1.3 Funding Mechanism

Name of Program Funding Mechanism will defray costs	Bond Name	Total Bond Debt	Bond Rate	Bond Due Date	Grant Name	Grant Amount	Tip Fee	Taxes	Other	Surcharge
CPG Grant					Coordinated Prevention Grant	$37,500				
Property Tax Levy								X		

Table 4.1.4 Tip Fee Forecast

Tip Fee per Ton by Facility	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six

4.2 **Funding Mechanisms** summary by percentage: In the following tables, please summarize the way programs will be funded in the key years. For each component, provide the expected percentage of the total cost met by each funding mechanism. (e.g. Waste Reduction may rely on tip fees, grants, and collection rates for funding). You would provide the estimated responsibility in the table as follows: Tip fees=10%; Grants=50%; Collection Rates=40%. The mechanisms must total 100%. If components can be classified as "other," please note the programs and their appropriate mechanisms. Provide attachments as necessary.

Table 4.2.1 Funding Mechanism by Percentage

Year One

Component	Tip Fee %	Grant %	Bond %	Collection Tax Rates %	Other %	Total
Waste Reduction		75%			25%	100%
Recycling		75%			25%	100%
Collection	N/A					100%
ER&I	N/A					100%
Transfer					100%	100%
Land Disposal	N/A					100%
Administration		75%			25%	100%
Other: Litter		100%				100%

Table 4.2.2 Funding Mechanism by Percentage

Year Three

Component	Tip Fee %	Grant %	Bond %	Collection Tax Rates %	Other %	Total
Waste Reduction		75%			25%	100%
Recycling		75%			25%	100%
Collection	N/A					100%
ER&I	N/A					100%
Transfer					100%	100%
Land Disposal	N/A					100%
Administration		75%			25%	100%
Other: Litter		100%				100%

Table 4.2.3 Funding Mechanism by Percentage

Year Six

Component	Tip Fee %	Grant %	Bond %	Collection Tax Rates %	Other %	Total
Waste Reduction		75%			25%	100%
Recycling		75%			25%	100%
Collection	N/A					100%
ER&I	N/A					100%

Transfer				100%		100%
Land Disposal	N/A					100%
Administration	75%			25%		100%
Other: Litter	100%					100%

4.3 References and Assumptions

Please provide any support for the information you have provided. An annual budget or similar document would be helpful.

4.4 Surplus Funds

Please provide information about any surplus or saved funds that may support your operations.

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SECTION I-THE PLANNING PROCESS

Purpose

The purpose of the Garfield County Solid Waste Management Plan, hereinafter referred to as the SWMP, is to provide a solid waste collection and disposal system which operates economically, effectively, safely and efficiently. This system serves residential, institutional, commercial, industrial and agricultural waste producers within Garfield County.

This SWMP will serve as a guideline for sustaining the environment, economy and equity of Garfield County. An effort will be made to preserve and enhance the physical environment including land, water and air quality. Efforts such as diverting toxic materials from the waste stream, discouraging and monitoring illegal dumps and making alternatives available for the public are all ways in which Garfield County plans on preserving the environment. The solid waste system's current operation will help to reduce the costs of disposal services, thus sustaining the local economy. Educating the public about recycling practices in Garfield County will ensure that all residents understand that everyone can make a contribution in working toward a cleaner environment to live. By continuing to promote sustainability, Garfield County will foster a healthy environment, a thriving economy and continue to benefit residents within the community.

Planning Area Governments

In Garfield County the key agencies involved in solid waste management are as follows:

- *County Government-* The County Commissioners oversee the operation of a transfer station, which serves Garfield County, including Pomeroy, and that includes a 4-to 6-cubic-yard drop boxes for municipal solid waste (MSW) and a receiving facility for appliances. Nasland Disposal Services from Clarkston operates the transfer station and empties them each week, or as necessary, at a cost of $57.70 per ton, to users.

The rural part of the County is served by approximately 55 private 1.5 cubic yard dumpsters emptied by Nasland Disposal every other week for $42.63 per month. A Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) has been established to assist in the development of programs and policies concerning solid waste management. The County, in concert with the SWAC, is responsible for developing and implementing a local updated solid waste management plan in accordance with RCW 70.95.1 10. The County Engineering Department has also coordinated the plan implementation and interface with the moderate risk hazardous waste management program, which is currently under development and modification.

- *City of Pomeroy-* Pomeroy operates a municipal sewage treatment facility and contracts for a curbside garbage collection program for its citizens. Most of the residents in the County live in Pomeroy. Nasland Disposal Services collects standard 32-gallon containers weekly and charges by the number of containers. Current charges as of July 2003 and present are $14.75 per month for the first container, $18.93 for two containers, and $21.97 for three containers. No curbside recycling is provided, however city residence have 24 hour access to the Garfield County recycling facilities located within the city limits.

- *Garfield County Health District-* This agency is the local regulatory authority for solid waste storage, collection, transfer and disposal. The Health Department regulates septic tank installations and the location, design, construction and operation of all solid waste and wastewater treatment facilities in the County. This agency is responsible for issuing or disapproving permits for solid waste disposal sites or facilities.

- *Washington State Patrol-* This law enforcement agency has the primary responsibility to respond to any hazardous waste spill (first responder) and controls the scene until DOE personnel arrive (incident command). The WSP also investigates promiscuous dumping and littering.

- *Washington State Department of Transportation-* This agency collects refuse from highway rest stops and provides collection containers at certain locations along Federal highways. WSDOT also cleans litter and debris from along travel routes. The WSDOT maintains a portion of the travel route used for transportation of solid waste to the disposal site.

- *US. Forest Service-* This agency collects refuse from campgrounds in the Umatilla National Forest, and transports and disposes of these and its own wastes in dumpsters located at various sites. The dumpsters are owned and emptied by Nasland Disposal Services.
- *Sheriff's Department-* The Garfield County Sheriffs Department (GCSD) performs similar duties as described above and also assists in emergency responses in crowd control, evacuation, communication, traffic control, and a wide variety of activities. The GCSD also investigates incidents involving stored hazardous material or wastes, and any fires resulting from solid or hazardous waste outside fire district boundaries. Garfield County has an incident commander that responds to all local incidents and coordinates activities.

- *Garfield County Agricultural Extension Department-* The Cooperative Extension office provides information to farmers about safe and legal use and disposal of pesticides and herbicides. Applicators of restricted use pesticides must be certified, and strict rules apply along with higher levels of knowledge about pesticide management.

- *Garfield County Commissioners-* The County Commissioners are vested by State law with the authority to bind Garfield County in all contracts, agreements and planning programs such as this Solid Waste Management plan. The County Commissioners are as follows:

District 1 – Virgil H. Klaveano, Jr.
District 2 - Steve Ledgerwood, Chair
District 3 - Dean Burton

- *Pomeroy Mayor and City Council-* Pomeroy is a Class III City with a Mayor-Council form of government. The current elected officials are as follows:

Alan Gould, Mayor
Dennis Gillis
James R. Fuchs
Donna Hunt
Melody Hirsch
Rich Feider

- *The Solid Waste Advisory Committee-* As part of the requirements of RCW 70.95.165 a citizens' advisory committee must participate in the review and development of the Solid Waste Management Plan. The Board of County Commissioners appointed a new official Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) in 2007 to provide input into the planning process during the planning phase and also to monitor the success of the plan during implementation. The SWAC and the Technical Advisory Committee have been consolidated to a SWAC only.

- *Public Participation-* As part of the planning process, the citizens' at large and local businesses are given an opportunity to participate in the SWAC meetings and participate in the development of the SWMP update. A public notification plan for Garfield County was developed by the consultant and County staff with the following elements and objectives:

  - Increase public awareness of the planning process. A press notice will be published in the local newspaper announcing a public information meeting and SWAC meetings held in Pomeroy.

  - Various agencies, such as the Garfield Soil Conservation District, will be contacted along with other appropriate organizations to coordinate and further public information about this program.

  - Service clubs and civic organizations will be encouraged to participate in the development of the plan.

- Annually, school children are informed of solid waste management issues through assembly programs and curriculum inputs. Information about recycling, reduction, composting and other solid waste management is sent home with children to review with their parents.

- Information about solid waste management will be distributed at public gatherings such as the county fair, in public buildings, and similar events and locations.

- Information on the solid waste transfer station and recycling will be published a minimum of twice per year in the local newspaper. Public comments will also be solicited. Upon completion of the draft plan the document will be advertised for review and public comment for a period of thirty (30) days. The plan will be available for review at the County Engineer's office and the Courthouse.

Solid Waste Planning History

In the past, The City of Pomeroy developed its own curbside collection system which served the majority of the population of the County. The collection truck picked up refuse several times per week in Pomeroy, the two trailer courts east and west of Pomeroy, and the community of Pataha. The rural portion of the County was not served by the collection system since the travel time and mileage between collection points was so great. The City of Pomeroy operated an open dump within the city limits until 1974 when the County MSW landfill was opened. The MSW landfill was closed in 1995 and a transfer station with dumpsters installed. Currently, all MSW in Garfield County is collected and hauled by a commercial hauler to the Asotin County landfill.

In 1969 the Washington State Legislature passed into law RCW 70.95 which required that each County, in cooperation with the cities within the County, prepare a coordinated comprehensive plan for solid waste management. The planning horizon was to be a twenty-year period from 1970 to1990. Garfield County anticipated participation in State grant and loan programs to assist in the development and implementation of the plan.
Solid waste management decisions have been historically made by the County Commissioners and the elected officials of the City of Pomeroy. A joint committee between the City and County, called the Solid Waste Management Advisory Council, was formed to organize the plan preparation and to address other solid waste issues. This group later evolved into an official advisory body called the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC).

This year's 2006 solid waste management plan update is financed 75% with a Grant from the Washington State Department of Ecology and 25% local funds. The County Commissioners include Steve Ledgerwood, Chairman, Dean Burton and Virgil Klaveano. The mayor of Pomeroy is Alan Gould. The plan coordinator is County Engineer, Walter Grant Morgan.

The objective of the plan is to evaluate the current program based on the feasibility of providing a more efficient, economical, practical and acceptable solid waste management system. Emphasis was placed on defining better collection, storage, transportation and disposal practices, conditions, supervision, regulation, enforcement and management. The plan included proposed implementation schedules for short- and long-range programs, as well as an analysis of financing consideration, equipment, capital improvements, land and personnel requirements.

The main items of the 1973 Solid Waste Management Plan designed to be implemented by 1980 were as follows:

1. Maintain the Solid Waste Advisory Committee.
2. Adoption, by resolution, of a permit system for the County Health Authority for the maintenance, opening or operation of disposal sites.
3. Adoption of minimum solid waste management functional standards in conformance with those of the State.

4. Form a disposal agreement between the City of Pomeroy and Garfield County.
5. Develop a single sanitary landfill.
6. Create a collection district in Garfield County for Pomeroy vicinity.
7. Close the City of Pomeroy dump.
8. Develop guidelines for rural disposal by farmers by the local Health Authority.
9. Close promiscuous dumps.
10. Provide personnel training and public information programs.

All of the recommendations in the 1973 plan were implemented, but not by the proposed 1980 deadline. Some of the plan elements took longer than expected and were completed in the late 1980's.

The old County landfill was constructed at a total cost of approximately $128,000 with partial funding from a Washington Department of Ecology (DOE) grant for site improvements, a maintenance building and a D-7 Caterpillar tractor. In 1974 a well was installed at the landfill for domestic use, fire protection and monitoring purposes.

Subsequent to the initiation of this landfill operation, the Minimum Functional Standards (MFS) were promulgated by the Washington legislature as WAC 173-304. These new standards reflected solid waste criteria established by the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) and the State Solid Waste Management Act, RCW Chapter 70.95. These regulations became effective 18 months after their adoption, or April 28, 1987, and required full compliance by October 28, 1989. This regulation required development of a Solid Waste Management Plan, Plan of Operation, Closure Plan, and Financial Accountability, Geohydrological Analysis, Groundwater Monitoring Program, Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan, and included provision for permitting and variances.

The landfill was operated in conformance with annual permits issued by the Garfield County Health District Officer until it was closed in 1995. On October 3, 1988, Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy executed an Intergovernmental Cooperation Agreement regarding solid waste management. The agreement, which went into effect January 1, 1989, was updated

June 6, 1995, and continues today. In the agreements, the County continues ownership of the transfer station while a private company operates the facility. That same company, Carol-Naslund Disposal Inc., continues to collect curbside solid waste. The most recent agreement provides for joint cooperation in an updated SWMP. Copies of the 1989 & 1995 agreement which conform to the requirements in RCW 70.95.080 and RCW 39.34.030 are included in **Appendix A.** On June 6, 1995, Resolution 95-4 was passed and this resolution was updated again on August 8, 2007. This update, Resolution 07-05, extends the Interlocal Agreement to December 31, 2016 and allows for the update of the SWMP if needed during that time. Both Resolution 95-4 and Resolution 07-05 are included in **Appendix B.**

The County operated an inert/demolition landfill from 1995 to 2000. A transfer station was installed and all MSW is hauled by Nasland to the Asotin County landfill. Appliances are collected at the transfer station site and recycled. A recycle bin is located at the County road office. The transfer station is open to all residents of Garfield County.

Relation to Other Plans

Alternatives for managing solid waste should support existing programs. In 1973 and 1992 the Garfield County Commissioners adopted a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). This SWMP update has been developed as a compatible planning tool to other County plans such as the City and County Comprehensive Zoning Plans, the Emergency Response Plan, the Federal, State and Local Transportation Plans, the 1992 Moderate Risk Hazardous Waste Management Plan, the Local Economic Development Plan, and the Wastewater Facilities Plan. Since many of these plans include systems or functions relevant to the management of solid waste, this plan is intended to be complementary or supplementary to all other County plans without duplication of any components and by reference they are included herein. If conflicts or incompatibilities arise to any other plan or their components, the issue shall be reviewed by the SWAC and decided by the Garfield County Commissioners.

The essential elements of the 1992 Moderate Risk Hazardous Waste Management Plan are summarized in the following discussion.

Summary of the Problems

The problems facing Garfield County with regard to management of moderate risk hazardous wastes are, no doubt, similar to those of other rural Washington counties. The following discussion, however, seeks to highlight the unique as well as the common problems involved in this project.

Problem 1-The Lack of Financial Resources to Maintain Program- Garfield County faces the challenge of moderate risk waste management from a disadvantaged posture, keynoted by a sagging economy, declining population and tax base, and the lack of technical and financial resources. Local governments are struggling to provide bare minimum levels of services under a shrinking tax base. To accomplish the planning program, it has been necessary for the State to assist the County through a grant. Additional funding assistance was necessary to implement the plan in 1992 with 60% to 75% grants. Thereafter, mustering the financial resources necessary to carry this program forward will be a significant accomplishment for Garfield County if State grant sources cannot assist.

Problem 2-Limited Public Awareness, Resistance to Change, Lack of Information- For the most part, the general public's knowledge about hazardous waste was found to be limited. When 125 households were polled, the majority indicated they did not know of any wastes around their homes that required special handling. Most businesses polled felt they were somewhat knowledgeable about their hazardous wastes. Most people surveyed indicated a willingness to use educational materials about MRW management. In order to make the program work, an emphasis will have to be placed on public education. Although it was found that the public expressed a concern for management of MRW and a willingness to cooperate, a considerable educational effort will be required to change existing MRW practices. This program was regarded as an important community issue.

Problem 3-The Hazardous Waste Problem, Improper Disposal- The small quantities of MRW that are being generated in Garfield County from businesses and households are generally disposed of through the garbage system. The majority of this type of waste enters the waste stream and is disposed of by the collection service. Some of the waste enters the municipal or private septic sewer systems or is discharged directly onto the ground.

Improper disposal methods of MRW, such as burning, pouring onto the ground, pouring into sewer systems, or throwing into solid waste disposal systems, may cause harm to people and the environment. Such actions could cause potential injury to landfill and wastewater treatment plant employees and damage to equipment, air quality, groundwater, and similar resources.

Problem 4-Lack of Proper Collection Facilities- The major MRW generated in Garfield County is waste oil. Although there is some voluntary recycling of this waste among businesses and households, a great deal of it is disposed of on the ground. Waste oil is currently accepted by Fruh Auto where it is burned in a waste oil burner. A complete discussion of the needs, alternatives and recommendations is included in the 1992 Garfield County Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan.

Goals and Objectives of Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP)

General Objectives

The general objectives of this SWMP are to:

1. Protect and conserve Garfield County's environment from the adverse impacts of solid waste.
2. Minimize threats to public health by providing an alternative to illegal dumping and open-air burning of solid waste.
3. Improve the efficiency and quality of solid waste collection and disposal in Garfield County.

4. Meet the Washington Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling (WAC 173-304).
5. Meet the Washington Solid Waste Management Reduction and Recycling Act (RCW 70.95).

Political Policy Objectives

1. SWMP system is to be managed and maintained by local County government, with the option to contract services to a private contractor.
2. SWMP is to reflect needs and responsibilities of the local community.
3. SWMP is to reflect local options, yet comply with State and Federal regulations.
4. SWMP is to be monitored, adjusted or changed by a local Solid Waste Advisory
5. SWMP is to develop and sustain community awareness.
6. SWMP will be developed and coordinated with the City of Pomeroy.
7. SWMP will provide cost-effective local construction demolition disposal and MSW collection and disposal that match small county technical abilities.

Goals

The solid waste management system should achieve the following general objectives: environmental soundness, economic affordability, operational practicality and political acceptability. The Solid Waste Advisory Committee has selected the following priority goals to guide the development of the SWMP.

Environmental Goals

1. Continue to reduce the Solid Waste Stream by the following:
    - Education
    - Source Reduction
    - Recycling
    - Waste Minimization

- Selective Purchasing

2. Compliance with Federal and State Environmental Regulations.

Physical Goals

1. SWMP to service all parts of the County, both rural and communities.
2. SWMP to work in all climatic conditions.
3. SWMP to utilize disposal locations convenient to population centers.
4. SWMP is accessible, safe and convenient to all citizens.

Operation Goals

1. System will include a contract for collection, transportation and disposal component for solid waste.
2. System will include one or more of the following components:

    - A permanent collection facility.
    - A central collection and transportation facility for recycled materials.
    - A public or private curbside collection and disposal program for MSW.
    - A drop box/dumpster program for disposal of County MSW open Saturday.
    - Technical assistance to businesses for waste recycling/minimization.
    - An ongoing public awareness and education program.

3. SWMP will provide positive economic and social incentives to participating citizens and businesses.

Economic Goals

1. SWMP may be sustained and supported on a case-by-case basis by State and Federal local funding.

2. Transportation and operation costs must be manageable.
3. The SWMP system will be the responsibility of Garfield County.
4. Market development for recyclables shall be maintained by local government, with assistance from the State.
5. The SWMP system will be affordable.

Household Education/Promotional Goals

1. Provide information to educate residents or community groups.
2. Encourage solid waste management education into school curriculums.
3. Provide educational services to community groups.

Commercial Education/Promotional Goals

1. Provide solid waste management information to businesses.

Health and Safety Goals

1. Provide additional training to public employees about SWM.
2. Support and advocate increased health and safety training among commercial waste generators.

Compliance and Enforcement Goals

1. Determine the current level of compliance; identify promiscuous dumping areas and prosecute violators.
2. Encourage future compliance.
3. Foster improved solid waste management.
4. Develop waste monitoring programs to remove targeted wastes from the waste stream.

5. Develop local regulations and policies to specifically address violations of SWMP.
6. Waste monitoring to remove potential sources of heavy metals and other toxic substances from the waste stream.
7. Meet the Minimum Functional Standards (MFS) chapters 173-304 and chapter 70.95 Solid Waste Management Reduction and Recycling Act (RCW).
8. Develop local ordinances to implement the requirements of WAC 173-350 Minimum Functional Standards.

Program Evaluation Goals

1. Maintain the SWAC as an oversight committee to review the success of individual program components and the SWMP as a whole.
2. Centralize program evaluation through one local agency to track the overall progress of the program.
3. Track waste generation rates, recycling rates, public participation rates, program expenses and income, and other implementation problems.
4. Monitor changes in commercial or household solid waste management.

Financing Goals

1. On a case-by-case basis, utilize State funds available through the State and Local Toxic Control Accounts.
2. Utilize local funds available through taxes, bonds, and grants and disposal and user fees. Revenues from recycled materials could be used to support the SWM program.
3. Private and non-profit organizations could sponsor events and contribute funds, services or facilities.

Plan Review and Revision Schedule

The Solid Waste Management Reduction and Recycling Act states that each Solid Waste

Management Plan shall be reviewed and revised if necessary, at least once every five years (RCW 70.95.1 10). The proposed schedule for this updated SWMP is included on Page 16. The SWMP will be updated again in 2012, if necessary. It is not necessary to update a plan every time a change occurs; plan amendments are recommended only for major plan changes. Plan amendments are to be reviewed by the SWAC and need be approved by the Washington Department of Ecology. Amendments may be proposed by the SWAC and approved by the Board of County Commissioners. If the County expands the Solid Waste staff, more detailed information on the solid waste characteristics and recycling/reduction programs will be generated. Significant changes in recycling or major solid waste system changes will be reviewed with the SWAC. The Plan may be revised based on the recommendations of the SWAC. Notification of the SWAC's determination will be made to Ecology. Amended plan review and approval must follow the process set forth in RCW 70.95.094.

Planning Procedure and Time Line

	Year 2006				Year 2007	
Plan Element	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Jan**	**Feb**
1. Preliminary Draft SWMP						
2. SEPA Compliance						
3. Public Review of Draft SWMP						
4. Address Public Comments						
5. DOE Review of Draft SWMP						
6. Address Ecology Comments						
7. Ecology Review of Revised SWMP						
8. Local Adoption Plan						

SECTION II-BACKGROUND OF PLANNING AREA

Introduction

Garfield County occupies 712.8 square miles and is located in the extreme southeastern part of Washington State in the Palouse Hills and Blue Mountain region. It is bounded on the south by the 46th parallel and Oregon state line. The northern boundary of the County is Whitman County and the Snake River. The County is separated from the State of Idaho on the east by Asotin County. On the west is Columbia County, which is very similar in topography, land use, economy, and population to Garfield County. Further to the west are the confluence of the Snake River and the Columbia River, and the broad, flat, rich farmland of the Columbia Basin.

Southeastern Washington experienced a population explosion in the late 1870s, forcing territorial legislators to form Garfield County in 1881. In 1884, after a struggle between Pataha City and Pomeroy, an act of congress designated Pomeroy as the County Seat.

Pomeroy is the only incorporated community in the County and the only County Seat to be established by an act of congress. It is located 29 miles west of Clarkston, 106 miles south of Spokane, approximately 100 miles northeast of the Tri-Cities, and 277 miles east of Seattle. The 106-year-old County courthouse was built in 1901 after a large fire destroyed two-thirds of Main Street in 1900. Later in 1913 the old opera house was built, and the flour mill at Pataha allowed the local farmers to trade wheat for flour. Approximately 1,400 of the 2,400 people in the County now live in Pomeroy.

The Pomeroy community has four banks, a full retailing district located on Main Street, a 14-bed hospital, a 40-bed nursing home, and an excellent community-supported school system with a new high school. The City has full police and fire departments, eight churches, a modern museum, a senior center, a shady city park, a 9-hole golf course, a swimming pool, an industrial site, a memorial library, and a civic theater group. Pomeroy offers all the

attractions of a small, rural city-low crime, clean air, low cost of living, no traffic, a slower pace, and a cheerful and proud community spirit.

Garfield County enjoys year-round recreation with activities for all four seasons. The fall brings deer and elk season in the mountain areas, as well as upland bird hunting in the fields. In September the County fair takes place with a parade, sidewalk sales, cowboy breakfast, fair dance, and a rodeo on Sunday. In winter there is cross-country skiing and over 42 miles of groomed snowmobile trails at the base of the Blue Mountains. In the spring, residents and visitors can search for berries and wild mushrooms or fish in streams and the Snake River. The summer allows hiking, fishing, horseback riding, camping, water skiing, and swimming throughout the County.

Historical Characteristics

Garfield County's historical roots were touched by the Lewis & Clark Expedition. Lewis and Clark discovered the well-traveled Nez Perce Indian Trail to the Pacific that cut through Garfield County and in 1806 on the return trip from the Pacific Ocean the expedition camped along the Pataha Creek. Other explorers, such as pioneer missionaries Marcus Whitman and Henry Spalding, visited the area in later years. The first settler homesteaded in Garfield County in 1860 and Pataha City was formed that same year. Four years later in 1864 J.M. Pomeroy settled what is now the City of Pomeroy.

The Snake and Clearwater Rivers create a natural path for the famous Nez Perce Trail from the Columbia River over the Rocky Mountains. The trail went through what is now Asotin, Garfield, and Columbia Counties to avoid the swift waters of the Snake (or Shoshone) River. The trail followed Pataha Creek through Garfield County to the Tucannon River. The trail was used by the Nez Perce for their annual movements, by Lewis and Clark on their famous expedition to and from the Pacific, and later by the pioneer missionaries Marcus Whitman and Henry Spalding.

An Indian, Daniel Types, converted by Spalding, was the first permanent settler in the County area. He built a home on the Alpowa Creek in 1860 and grew corn. Parson Quinn, the

first non-Indian settler, made his home in the Pataha Valley 11 miles west of Pomeroy in 1861. James Bowers located the site of Pataha City in 1861. In 1864 the J. M. Pomeroy claim became the site for Pomeroy. A stage route was established between Walla Walla and Lewiston, Idaho, in 1862, and brought many more settlers to the County. Columbia Center, platted in 1877, became a thriving community with the County's first industry, a ship/saw mill.

Garfield County was established by the territorial legislature in 1881 and was named for the president who died that year. Asotin County was separated from Garfield County in 1883. An original oil painting of President Garfield hangs in the museum in Pomeroy, the County Seat. Pataha was a temporary County Seat when Garfield County was first formed. A bitter election decided that Pomeroy would become the County seat. A town of Mentor, charted on paper only, was created to split the Pataha Valley vote. Pomeroy won over the towns by a wide margin. After more controversy, congress validated several acts of the territorial government and Pomeroy became the official County Seat in 1884. Pataha declined along with other outlying communities and now exists as an unincorporated community three miles east of Pomeroy. Today, Pomeroy is a progressive, modem community serving the entire Pataha Valley as the center for schools, churches, and medical care.

The current courthouse, a national monument, was erected in 1901 after a disastrous fire in 1900 destroyed two-thirds of the City, including the original courthouse. The fire destroyed much of the Pomeroy business area. Fortunately, records of the auditor, clerk, and assessor were safe in fireproof vaults. Two of the fireproof vaults are in the present courthouse and are in use. The courthouse is constructed of brick and stone and was built by August Ilse of Spokane at a contract price of $18,783. Charles Burggraf of Albany, Oregon was the architect. The brick and stone came from the Valentine area near the Snake River. The statue on the front lawn is of Governor Samuel Cosgrove. He was the only resident of Garfield County to ever become governor of Washington State. In 1965 the courthouse was declared a National Registered Historic Place of Washington State.

Jurisdictions

The County has jurisdiction over all the unincorporated areas, and the City of Pomeroy has jurisdiction within the City limits. Other local government services and taxing entities are summarized in the following **Table II-1:**

TABLE II-1

Local Government Services

Services	*FTE's Dept/Off	Volunteers
Fire**	2	14
Emergency Management	14	
Garfield County Sheriff	13	
Public Works	18	
Zoning/Planning (County Commissioners)	.....	3 Elected Officials
Palouse Economic Development Council	1.5	

* FTE's – Full time equivalent

**Fire Insurance classification code ranges from 6-9. Emergency Medical technicians (EMTs) are available through Garfield County ambulance service.

The four local government jurisdictions that are directly involved in solid waste management are the City of Pomeroy, the Garfield County Road Public Works, Port of Garfield County, and the Garfield County Health District. Their individual involvement is shown in the following **Table II-2:**

TABLE II-2

Governmental Jurisdictions

Jurisdictions	Storage	Collection	Disposal	Financing	Planning	Enforcing
Garfield County Public Works	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pomeroy	X	X		X	X	
Port of Garfield					X	
Health District				X	X	X

State of Washington governmental agencies that are involved in Solid Waste Management are Department of Ecology, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Parks and Recreation, the Washington Utilities and Transportation Committee, and the Department of Health and Social Services. The Department of Transportation and the Department of Ecology are collecting and disposing of litter along the highways and in roadside rest areas. The Department of Game and the Department of Parks and Recreation are operating parks and camping areas. The Department of Natural Resources manages the use and revenue from school trust lands. These lands may be used in activities that generate solid wastes, or may be used by a local jurisdiction by lease for disposal sites, transfer station sites, or other solid waste management needs.

Topography

Garfield County has rolling terrain with elevations ranging from 670 to 6379 feet above sea level. The northern third of the County consists of farm lands and prairie, a fertile region known as the Palouse Hills Plateau. It is considered to be the most productive grain growing area in the world. Wheat, barley, and grass are the County's major crops. The south ten miles of the County are in the basin of the Grande Ronde River, which flows northeasterly out of Oregon and into the Snake River in Washington and in Asotin County to the east. The drainage basin limits access to this part of the County primarily from Oregon. Garfield County consists of three general topographic regions with elevations varying from 670 feet along the Snake River to 6379 feet at the summit of Diamond Peak in the Blue Mountains.

The lowest region in elevation is the Snake River Canyon in the north. The Snake River has eroded a deep canyon across the basalt bed rock of the Palouse Hills and the Blue Mountain Foothills. The gorge is about three miles wide and the sides slope up steeply to the Palouse Hills plateau. A second region is the Palouse Hills plateau of northern Garfield County, which ranges from 2000 to 3800 feet and contains most of the cropland. The plateau has flat tablelands and rolling plains. Pataha and Deadman Creeks have cut valleys 500 to 1000 feet deep in the plateau. Pomeroy, the principal City, is on a valley floor at 1965 feet elevation;

whereas the plateaus and flats surrounding it are 2200 to 3500 feet above sea level. The third general region is the Blue Mountains in the southern third of the County. This region is rough and well-dissected by numerous tributary streams of the Tucannon River, Deadman Creek, and Alpowa Creek. It contains several accessible high plateaus and tablelands such as Unfried Ridge, Abels Ridge and Knotgrass Ridge in the Peola vicinity at 3900 to 5500 feet. Topography is rocky and rugged in the southern extremity of Garfield County, reaching an elevation of 6379 feet on Diamond Peak, one of the highest points in the Blue Mountains and southeastern Washington. This highland is deeply cut by tributary streams of the Tucannon and Grande Ronde Rivers and smaller drainages such as Asotin, Pataha, Charley, and Alpowa Creeks. Most of the rough land is under public ownership and is used for grazing or timber management under permit of the Commissioner of Public Lands, State of Washington and the Umatilla National Forest of the U.S. Forest Service.
The higher portion of the Blue Mountains is under forest management by the Federal and State governments, Department of Ecology and Washington State Fish and Wildlife and private owners.

The most influential topographic features for solid waste management are the Snake River and the Blue Mountains. The Snake River forms a barrier to land travel across it, and its steep gorge walls make land traverse by roads very difficult and expensive to construct and maintain. However, the slack water behind the Little Goose Dam and the Lower Granite Dam creates a much used water sport area for pleasure boating, water skiing, picnicking on beaches, and camping on beaches. These shorelands are very accessible by boat, and hence become a source of solid waste generation. Solid waste collection from the shorelands will be difficult.

The Blue Mountains are used primarily for forest management. This includes logging operations, livestock grazing, picnicking, camping, and hunting areas. Solid waste generation, and hence collection and disposal, is presently a management problem.

The remainder of the County consists of rolling hills with numerous gullies and gorges created by streams. The collection and transportation of solid wastes are affected by the

location and quite steep and winding conditions of the roads that are forced to follow the streams and terrain.

Climate

The Rocky Mountains protect the area from many of the cold arctic air masses moving southward, and the Cascade Range serves as a barrier to the easterly movement of moist air from the Pacific Ocean. A weather station is located at the U.S. Forest Service office in Pomeroy at an elevation of 1810 feet. Climatic data is given in the following **Table II-3:**

TABLE II-3

Temperature Range (Fahrenheit)	Temperature Ranges Minimum	Maximum	Median
January	24.5	39.3	32.0
March	31.6	52.1	41.9
May	43.3	69.5	56.4
July	51.4	87.6	70.9
September	46.4	77.7	62.1
November	31.1	49.0	40.1
Year	38.9	62.7	50.8

The annual precipitation ranges from approximately 12 inches over the west side of the County to over 20 inches on the east and northeast. The mountains receive from 25 to 35 inches of precipitation. There are many spring-fed creeks in the valleys between the rolling hills of farmland.

TABLE II-4

Climatological Data
(Pomeroy Area)
inches

Month	1970-1975	1982-1987	Potential Evapotranspiration
Jan	2.69	1.71	.....
Feb	1.40	1.98	0.2
Mar	1.74	1.70	0.8
Apr	0.91	1.04	1.8
May	1.14	1.29	3.1
Jun	1.20	1.07	4.1
Jul	0.57	0.89	5.4
Aug	0.64	0.49	4.7
Sep	0.80	1.31	3.1
Oct	1.23	1.12	1.7
Nov	2.16	1.97	0.5
Dec	2.59	1.80	0.1
Annual	10.07	16.37	25.5

Source: Table 8, Soil Survey of Garfield County Area, USDA Soil Conservation Service.

Climatology

Climate conditions vary considerably with changes in elevation. Garfield is in the Palouse/Blue Mountains climatic division of Washington. It has the dry, continental climate that extends from the Cascades eastward to the ranges of the Rocky Mountains. The Blue Mountains have a local highland climate that is cooler and more humid than the Snake River lowlands surrounding them. In the dryland belt north of Pomeroy, annual precipitation is less than 20 inches, the summers are hot and dry, and the winters are cool and humid.

Precipitation varies from approximately 10 inches in the Snake River Valley floor on the northern edge of Garfield County to 40 inches and more annually in the higher Blue Mountains. In the primary crop growing belt throughout the valleys of Pataha and Deadman Creeks and in the hills surrounding Pomeroy, precipitation ranges from 16 to 20 inches. Pomeroy has an average of nearly 17 inches per year recorded over a period of 42 years. Westerly winds from the Pacific drop precipitation in the Palouse Hills and Blue Mountains. Moderate snowfall comes to more of the County during midwinter.

Temperatures in the area surrounding Pomeroy average slightly above freezing in midwinter and reach an average of approximately 70° F in midsummer. Records taken at Wawawai in the Snake River Valley canyon show that the lowlands bordering the river at 700 feet are considerably warmer than at Pomeroy at 1890 feet. During the midsummer season, Weather Bureau observations show that at Pomeroy temperatures are in the 80° F and 90° F during midday and approximately 60° F to 65° F at night.

Records at Pomeroy over a period of several years show that temperature extremes occur. In the region of the Pataha Creek Valley surrounding Pomeroy, temperatures as cold as 24° F below zero and as high as 122° F have been recorded.

The average winter temperatures in the area of Pomeroy are generally near freezing or slightly above. These conditions will not create any extreme hardships on solid waste management practices involving storage, collection, or disposal by sanitary landfills.

The moderate snowfall will affect rural collection of solid wastes, as road conditions will make driving difficult for the short time that snow and ice are on the roadway and sanding or removal is not accomplished.

The slight amounts of rainfall and snow (16" per year) will not greatly hamper storage, collection, or disposal operations. Sanitary landfills will not be subjected to a large amount of precipitation directly that will generate excessive leachates.

Transportation

Air

There are three private airfields in the Pomeroy area. The nearest commercial airfield is in Lewiston, Idaho, roughly 30 miles east of Pomeroy.

Barge

The Port of Garfield County has one barge slip that handles grain. Port Districts in Washington have the authority under Washington State law to develop property for industrial use. Specifically, they are formed for the purpose of acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, development, and regulation of harbor improvements; rail or motor vehicle transfer and terminal facilities; and other commercial transportation, transfer, handling, storage, and terminal facilities; and industrial improvements.

The Port of Garfield County owns 80 acres of property on the Snake River at Central Ferry, plus 3.25 acres of property in Pomeroy, which can be sold or leased. At the west end of town, but within the city limits, there is an additional 30 acres of industrial property known as D.S.P.

The D.S.P. complex has 15 acres of vacant, undeveloped land, and the remaining 15 acres contain over 40,000 square feet of existing buildings that are equipped with a dry sprinkler system. These buildings are used mainly for warehousing, but one large brick structure is suitable for manufacturing. This building has 21,460 square feet and is 22 feet high. The front portion of the building contains a conference room, a lobby/reception area, two offices, two bathrooms, and a lunchroom. The larger portion at the back of the building is used mainly for warehousing but may be partitioned to suit a client's needs.

River navigation from the Columbia River up the Snake River and past Garfield County will be a possibility when the Little Goose Dam and Lock are completed. The Little Goose provides slack water navigation to the port site at Central Ferry, which is served by the State

Highway (U.S. 295) and a bridge crossing of the Snake River. This dam and lock would permit barging solid wastes downstream and west to the Columbia River. The Lower Granite Dam and Lock will allow water transport upstream to the east toward the Lewiston/Clarkston area.

Rail

There is presently no rail service to Garfield County. The Union Pacific Railroad had a spur line from the west toward Pasco and Kennewick that followed Pataha Creek and terminated in Dayton, 36 miles west and at Central Ferry, 30 miles northwest of Pomeroy. This railroad could be used to transport solid waste from the County if it were brought into Pomeroy, which is the major refuse generation center in Garfield County.

Truck

Consolidated Freightlines, Inc. and United Parcel Service provide trucking service to Garfield County. The main mode of transportation in Garfield County is trucking. There are several large companies and small local privately owned trucking companies serving the community.

FAS Routes and Roads

Garfield County has three options available for the transportation of solid waste. These are two Washington State Highways, numerous County roads and river navigation by barge.

One State Highway is U.S. Highway 12, which traverses the County from west to east and follows Pataha Creek to Pomeroy and Alpowa Creek. The highway is a wide, two-lane, high-type road that connects to the Pasco/Kennewick area and to the Lewiston/Clarkston area. The highway is well maintained and capable of speeds of 60 mph and loads of 36 tons.

A County road, Peola Road, goes south out of Pomeroy into the foothills of the Blue Mountains and turns east near the National Forest boundary and continues toward Clarkston. This road is a good all-weather road but has speed restrictions caused by grade and alignment.

The remaining State Highway (U.S. 127) is an access to Pullman and Spokane by a crossing of the Snake River on a toll-free bridge. The road is a high-type, two-lane road with 60 mph speed capacity and 36 ton load capacity. The highway is located in the western portion of the County and passes by the Garfield County Port District port site and development.

The County road system is well spread throughout the County to provide access to most of the County. The areas that are nearly inaccessible by road are in the Snake River Canyon. Many roads are paved but are below average in width, alignment, and grade. The County has 434 miles of roads. Of this mileage, 133 miles are paved with low-type bituminous surface treatment, 264 miles are gravel, and the remaining 37 miles are unsurfaced.

It is estimated that the County spends 2 to 2.5 million dollars annually to upgrade, administer, and maintain its roads. The County receives approximately 1.2 million dollars per year for road maintenance. Therefore, rapid improvement will be impossible. The County road bridges are mainly unrestricted structures.

Demographic Characteristics

	Demographic Area						
	1970	**1980**	**1882**	**1984**	**1988**	**1990**	**2000**
County Population	2911	3468	2400	2500	2400	2248	2397
Pomeroy	1823	1716	1710	1675	1685	1393	1425
Civilian Labor Force	1330	1190	1090	1140	1050	.....	1110
Total Employment	1230	1100	1010	1050	1000	.....	976
Unemployment Rate	7.5%	7.6%	7.3%	7.9%	6.2%	.....	3.6%
Reported Payrolls (MM)	$3.3	$7.6	$7.9	$8.4	N/A	.....	.....

Population	
Year	**Population**
1930	3662
1940	3383
1950	3204
1960	2976
1970	2911
1980	2468
1988-Estimated	2400
1990	2248
2000	2397

Land Area		
	Acres	**Rank**
Total Land Area, square miles	706	33
Farmland, acres 1992	325,472	16
Farmland, Percent of total land area, 1992	71.60%	7
State Average	37.90%	

Population Trends

Over the last 25 years Garfield County's population fell 19.3%, while the State's population rose 59.1 %. The apparent population decline throughout the 1970s, though, was actually the population returning to its normal level following completion of work on the Lower Snake River Project.

Through most of the 1970s the County's population was inflated to the 2,800 to 3,200 level as construction workers employed on the Little Goose and Lower Granite Dam projects temporarily resided within the County. The population fell rapidly starting in the late 1970s as the projects were completed and construction workers left the area. The population declined again in the early 1980s as the national economic recessions cost jobs and forced some residents to leave the County in search of employment. The population stabilized around 2,400 through the mid 1980s. In 1987 the population dipped 4.2% and stood at 2,300 for the remainder of the decade.

With the opening of a new decade, the Garfield County population dipped slightly to 2,248 in 1990. This minor decrease was recouped the next year and stayed constant until 1993. The population has climbed to 2,397 in 2000.

Two things cause population change. One is natural change-births and deaths. Only major socioeconomic occurrences alter the pattern of natural change (both the Great Depression and the aftermath of World War II resulted in significant changes in the nation's birth rate). The second cause of population change is migration, which can give insight into an area's current economic trend. The migration trend is quite revealing in Garfield County.

From 1980-94 Garfield County lost 118 residents. Of that number, 10 were the result of a natural population decrease (399 births and 409 deaths) and 108 resulted from net out-migration. This migratory element has changed drastically over the years. During the 1980s out-migration dominated, decreasing the population by 242 residents. From1990 to 2000, though, in-migration has added 189. The Snake River, with its system of Army Corps of Engineer dams, is a major waterway connected with the Pacific Ocean via the Columbia

River. Barge traffic on this river is a vital source of transportation for the agriculture and timber industries. The impounded water behind the dams is also a source of recreation.

Pomeroy is the only incorporated City in Garfield County. Based on the 2000 census, approximately 2397 persons reside in the County and approximately 1425 of these live in Pomeroy. Pomeroy is the historic county seat of Garfield County. The courthouse is a national historical landmark and is famous as a Victorian era building still in use as a public building.

Many persons come to or return to Pomeroy to retire. The community is low cost and virtually crime free, and is very attractive to young families and retirement age persons. The community is equipped with all conveniences, including a hospital and a nursing home.

Utility Information

Water- Service is provided by the City of Pomeroy.

Sanitary Sewer- Service is provided by the City of Pomeroy.

Storm Sewer- The City of Pomeroy has a storm sewer system in place using pipes, catch basins, etc. There is no charge.

Pomeroy is the only city within Garfield County with a city-operated water and sewer system. All other parts of the County are covered by private wells and septic tank systems.

Electricity

Supplier	Available Supply	Type of Service
Pacific Power & Light Co.	Unlimited	Full
Inland Power & Light	Unlimited	Full

Natural Gas

There is currently no natural gas service in place.

Communications

Supplier	Services Available
Qwest	Telephone
East Washingtonian (Pomeroy)	Weekly Newspaper

Educational Facilities Data

Primary and Secondary

	Number of Schools	Total Teachers	Fall 2007 Enrollment
Public	2	26	370
Private	0		

Vocational/Community College Facilities

There are no vocational or community college facilities in Garfield County. The closest facility is in Clarkston, a branch location for Walla Walla Community College. Washington State Community Colleges offer transfer programs that provide the opportunity to complete the first two years of a bachelor's degree program before transferring to a 4-year institution. There are no general interest classes available in the Pomeroy area.

4-Year College/University

There is no 4-year college or university in Garfield County. However credit through the Walla Walla Community College can be applied toward a 4-year degree.

Recreation in the Blue Mountains

The Umatilla National Forest can be accessed from Garfield County. Camping is one of the most popular activities, accounting for 20% of the total recreation use. There are several campgrounds in the forest and Columbia Center area.

Garfield County offers access to over 300,000 acres of forest, including wilderness for primitive and outdoor recreation. There are three areas-Bakers Pond, Stentz Springs, and Rose Springs-that have private lots for trailers and cabins.

Other outdoor activities are fishing, hunting, boating, mushroom and berry picking, horseback riding, and access to the 400 miles of trails to provide enjoyment for hikers and backpacking. In the winter there is Nordic skiing and snowmobiling.

Following is a list of facilities, all operated by the Army Corps of Engineers:

- *Central Ferry Park-* Launch ramps, boat docks, swimming area, change house, fee camping (full hookups), picnic tables, grills, shelters, restrooms, showers, drinking water, trailer dump station, and phone. From Pomeroy, about 24 miles northwest.
- *Willow Landing-* Launch ramp, boat dock, picnic tables, grills, vault toilets. From Pomeroy, 12 miles west on Highway 12 to Dodge; from Dodge, Highway 127 Approximately 11 miles north, right turn on Deadman Road 4 miles, left turn on Hasting Hill Road 5 miles.
- *Illia Landing-* Launch ramp, boat dock, picnic tables, grill, vault toilets, drinking water. Corps operated. On south shore, 22 miles north of Pomeroy.
- *Boyer Park and Marina-* Launch ramps, boat docks, moorage, boat and auto fuel, restaurant (seasonal), picnic tables, grills, shelters, swimming area, change house, fee camping (full hookups), restrooms, showers, trailer and

marine dump station, drinking water. On north shore, 26 miles north of Pomeroy.

- *Lower Granite Dam-* Restrooms, visitor facilities, visitor center. Corps operated. Approximately 25 miles north of Pomeroy.
- *Offield Landing-* Launch ramp, boat dock, picnic tables, vault toilets. On south shore, 1 mile upstream of Lower Granite Dam.
- *Chief Timothy Park-* Launch ramp, boat dock, swimming area, interpretive center and programs, change house, playground, picnic tables, grills, shelters, drinking water, restrooms, showers, fee camping (full hookups), trailer dump station, phone. From Pomeroy, 22 miles east on Highway 12.

Soil and Geological Characteristics

Soils

The soil types of the County are divided into three major classifications in accordance with the soil structure and wind and water effects.

The Palouse soils of the rolling hills and plateau plains in the basins of Pataha and Deadman Creeks are deep, fine soils. These soils are easily excavated to a depth of over 15 feet and will be readily utilized in sanitary landfill methods. The moisture retention ability of the soil makes it somewhat desirable in a sanitary landfill in that leaching will be retarded by the moderately impermeable soil structure. A detailed evaluation of the soils is included in Section 111. The soil that is deposited along Pataha and Deadman Creeks is a sandy and gravelly loam that has washed down from the upper elevations of basaltic rock layers and outcroppings. These soils are permeable and subject to a water table. Excavation in these characteristics makes them less desirable for sanitary landfill operations.

The more steeply sloped hills have eroded, and shallow Palouse silts make disposal sites more difficult to manage because of the lack of cover material, the steepness of access, and the erosion problems associated with the steeper terrain. These soils are more removed from the main corridor of population and utilities because of the unsuitable farming conditions and construction problems encountered in utility development.

The hilly and mountainous terrain has developed poorer soils because of erosion to rock or shallow soils. These areas are remote from the populated area of the County. The elevations related to the hilly and mountainous terrain and poor soils produce winter weather conditions that make access unreliable. Disposal sites for solid and moderate risk wastes should not be developed in these areas.

Geology

Garfield County was affected by three geologic activities that affected its topography and land resources. The northern edge of the County and along the Snake River is part of the basin-like structure of the Columbia Basin. This area is part of the plateau of old lava rock now covered with water and wind-deposited soils. Sub-areas of the basin were created by crystal movements and erosion.

The Palouse Hills on the western side and northern portions of the County consist of fertile deposits of wind-blown soil overlaying basaltic lava flows. After being deposited in large dunes, the formation was re-shaped by streams into low, rounded hills.

The Blue Mountains on the southern and eastern boundaries of the County are an uplifted and eroded plateau. The strata are mainly ancient crystalline rocks that contain some minerals. The highest point (6379 feet) is Diamond Peak on the divide between Grande Ronde and Tucannon Rivers.

The Snake River has cut a deep valley and gorge across the northern part of the County and the lower part of the Blue Mountains. The geologic patterns of lava flows and plateaus will

permit a structure suitable for solid waste systems, since fairly deep to deep soils overlay the rock and provide a workable environment for man and machines.

Hydrology

Garfield County contains portions of the watershed of six perennial streams and rivers. These are the Tucannon River, Pataha Creek, Deadman Creek, Meadow Creek, Asotin Creek, and Alpowa Creek. Pataha Creek is a major tributary of the Tucannon River, which flows into the Snake River to the northwest. Deadman Creek and Meadow Creek are totally contained within the County and drain northwesterly into the Snake River. Asotin Creek runs easterly out of the County into Asotin County and empties into the Snake River near the Town of Asotin. Alpowa Creek drains northeasterly out of the County into Asotin County and has its mouth at the Snake River in that County.

The major tributaries of the Tucannon River lie within the mountainous, timbered southern portion of the County and will not become very involved with solid waste management. Pataha Creek is a major stream and of concern because it has over 92 square miles. Pataha Creek is important to the plan because access will be affected, and operations that are subject to flooding action should be removed from its flood plain. The creek crosses or follows the major roads in the County that serve the south and the City of Pomeroy. The State Highway follows its east/west valley from the western border to east of Pomeroy. The creek is subject to fast, high runoff from rapid spring snowmelt and rains and by thunderstorm activity in the summer. Flows of 1500 to 2000 cubic feet per second have occurred. These floods overtop the banks and flood the City of Pomeroy and the community of Pataha, and wash out bridges and culverts in their path. The deep Palouse silts make its bed and banks very unstable. A great amount of scouring and washing occurs at high runoff. The stream loads of silt are deposited by the slackening flows, and deposits fill in some areas and endanger waterways.

The headwaters of Asotin Creek in Garfield County are primarily in the National Forest, with approximately 60 square miles of drainage basin. Asotin Creek will not influence the plan to a great extent because of a lack of roads and population in the watersheds.

Alpowa Creek has a drainage area of approximately 64 square miles when it leaves Garfield County. The creek is subject to high runoff and flooding in the spring from snowmelt and rain and in the summer from thunderstorms. These floods are from 1500 to 2500 cubic feet per second and overtop the banks and scour the bed and banks. The stream gradient is quite steep and located in more gravelly and rocky soil than Pataha Creek. There is also a lack of major roads and population near the creek

Deadman Creek and Meadow Creek are located in the northern portion of the County and may be considered together since they are quite similar and affect roads and population in nearly the same way. Deadman Creek and Meadow Creek have drainage areas of 135 square miles and 69 square miles, respectively. They are subject to spring flooding from rapid snowmelt and rain and to summer thunderstorms. These streams have steep stream beds in their upper reaches located in the Palouse silts. The streams are stabilized in some rock more than Pataha Creek but will wash and scour at culverts and bridges. The creeks are crossed and followed by major roads. The water table in the County is generally deep.

Land Use and Zoning

Pomeroy has a corridor of commercial and industrial use along the route of Highway 12 on its main street. The industry is located near the eastern end of this corridor and is composed essentially of grain elevators. The commercial area is primarily limited to one block north and south of the east/west oriented main street. The City contains public facilities; a County courthouse; County public works building, shop, and maintenance yard; a City Hall; a City park; and the elementary and high schools.

Pataha Street is appropriately named because Pataha Creek runs along it for four blocks and runs mid-block of Columbia and Pataha Streets through the remainder of town.

The City and County have active zoning commissions. The existing land use and zoning in Garfield County coincide.

Land Use Regulatory Programs

State Environmental Policy Act	**Chapter 43.21C RCW** The purpose of this chapter is to establish State-wide guidelines interpreting and implementing the State Environmental Policy Act of 1971 (S.E.P.A.). Each State and local agency of government must adopt its own rules, ordinances, or resolution consistent with this chapter governing the implementation of S.E.P.A.
State Shorelines Management Act of 1971	**Chapter 90.58 RCW** A Shoreline Management System was adopted by the State Legislature that requires the County to administer a regulatory program for the use of shoreline areas as defined in the Shoreline Management Act.
Washington State Forest Practice Rules and Regulations	The County has the opportunity to comment on certain application for certain forest practices.
Washington State Open Spaces and Agricultural Lands Act	Provides for current use assessment of agricultural and forest lands
Washington State Surface Mining and Reclamation Act	County Planning Director must certify that proposed projects are in compliance with applicable County requirements.
Corps of Engineers Section 10	Permits are forwarded to the County for comment under the River and Harbor Act. Corps of Engineer permits are needed for any encroachment or special use work on the rivers in Garfield County.
Washington Administrative Codes (WAC.) Federal Statutes	There are numerous State and Federal statutes that govern land uses pertaining to water use, noise, water quality, air quality, and solid waste disposal. These statutes and regulations have not been specifically listed in the interest of economy, but are hereby acknowledged and referenced as part of this plan.
Garfield County Zoning Ordinance Garfield County Comprehensive Plan	Limited Outdoor Burning – RCW70.94

SECTION III – SOLID WASTE SYSTEMS

Description of the Waste Stream

Existing Conditions

The service area for the transfer station is limited to Garfield County. The source of the refuse is limited to the people in Garfield County, with the exception of the refuse collected in the Umatilla National Forest and the State Highway Department. Currently the County only has a transfer station that is privately operated and is located at the old landfill site, 8 miles out of Pomeroy's city limits. The transfer station location is shown in **Appendix C.1.**

Waste Type- Generally, solid waste may be categorized as residential and commercial, agricultural, industrial, and special wastes such as sewage sludge, dead animals, tires, and pesticide containers.

Predominantly household and commercial refuse is received at the Garfield County transfer station and would be categorized as Mixed Municipal under the Minimum Functional Standards.

Due to the stable population and economy, little demolition or construction wastes are received at the site. Larry Lueck, County landfill manager from 1990 through its closure in 1995, has indicated that he had never observed any wastes that would be considered hazardous, except for some barrels of formaldehyde deposited in the late 1970s. The landfill was inventoried by DOE personnel in 1980 to determine if it complied with criteria in 40 CFR Part 257. The landfill complied with all applicable criteria.

Waste Stream- In 1989 the landfill manager estimated that the composition of the solid waste stream, by weight, consisted of the following:

Brush and Lawn Trimmings	10%	98 tons
Metal	15%	147 tons
Glass	3%	29 tons
Paper and Cardboard	50%	490 tons
Plastic	10%	98 tons
Household	12%	188 tons
	100%	**980 TONS**

Since the landfill has been closed, no breakdown of solid waste is available.

Waste Quantities- According to data from the Best Management Practices Analysis for Solid Waste prepared by the Washington State Department of Ecology, 1987, Garfield County is located in the southeastern Waste Generation Area (WGA). This area includes the Snake River Valley, the Palouse farmlands, and part of the semiarid Columbia Basin. The total area of the southeastern WGA is 10,500 square miles. The southeast WGA contains Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Walla Walla, and Whitman counties.

Population Analysis- The primary economic and employment base of Garfield County is agricultural related and no projected change is expected. Population data and projections prepared by the consultant in conjunction with County staff are provided in the following **Table III-1:**

TABLE III-1

Population Projections

Location	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010 projected	2020 projected
Pomeroy	1823	1700	1393	1425	1400	1500
Garfield County	994	768	855	972	900	950
TOTAL COUNTY	**2817**	**2468**	**2248**	**2397**		**2697**

Population and Refuse Projections- No major change in population or commercial base that would affect solid waste production is projected. According to the Asotin County landfill report, in the year 2006 a total of 1,665 tons was received from Garfield County. This includes curbside collection, commercial wastes and the transfer station tonnage. Solid wastes for the year 2007, is estimated at 1750 tons per year (TPY) for the County and City. The values for the urban area are low when compared to the Washington State average.

No significant change in total refuse production is projected because increased recycling and reduction programs should stabilize any increases. Based on the increase from 1990 to 2000, the population increase for Garfield County, including Pomeroy, is estimated at 15 people per year. At 3.3 lb/cap/day, solid wastes for the years 2009 and 2020 are 2329 TPY and 3494 TPY for Garfield County and 15 people per year (PPY) increase. Note: Naslund Disposal Service estimates that tonnage is broken down as seen below.

100 TPY Garfield County transfer station
350 TPY from rural containers
750 TPY Pomeroy
Total of 1.200 TPY and a population of 2397

Records from the Asotin County Landfill indicate however that the amount is closer to 1,665 tons. This difference may be a result of inaccurate tracking by the private company and individual Garfield County residents that haul to the Asotin landfill, separate from Naslund Disposal Service. The area that Naslund Disposal Service covers is illustrated in **Appendix C.2**

In addition to what is taken to the Asotin County landfill, Empire Disposal Service Inc., out of Colfax, WA collects solid waste from the northern tip of Garfield County. The service area that is covered by Empire Disposal is available in **Appendix C.3.** Empire Disposal estimates that 43 tons of solid waste are hauled out of Garfield County each year and disposed of at the Whitman County landfill. This combined with the tonnage

from Asotin County gives the following total tons of solid waste generated each year in Garfield County.

Asotin County Landfill	approx. 1665 tons/year
Whitman County Landfill	approx. 43 tons/year
Total	1,708 tons/year

A breakdown of the waste stream by component was included in the plan dated January 1993. No substantial change in the breakdown is anticipated. Due to the changes in solid waste management, a more detailed breakdown cannot be prepared.

Budgets

Garfield County revenues and disbursements for the year **2006** are presented below:

2006 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT - EXPENSES

BARS ACCOUNT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	2005 ACTUAL	2006 BUDGET	2006 ACTUAL
537.30.1	**CPG-Recycling**			
537.30.1.10	Salaries	3,068	8,800	5,663
537.30.1.20	Benefits	184	3,217	850
537.30.1.30	Supplies	2,482	2,500	1,239
537.30.1.40	Service	3,022	7,500	5,739
537.30.1.45	Equipment	-	1,000	56
	Total Recycling	**8,756**	**23,017**	**13,547**
537.30.2	**Enforcement/Health**			
537.30.2.40	Service	602	1,650	550
	Total Health	**602**	**1,650**	**550**
537.31	**CPG - Litter**			
537.31.10	Salaries	16,112	16,000	5,518
537.31.20	Benefits	200	2,400	828
537.31.30	Supplies	6,013	5,000	1,254
537.31.40	Service	23,704	2,733	476
537.31.45	Equipment	-	-	-
	Total Litter	**46,029**	**26,133**	**8,076**
537.80.1	**Landfill/Transfer Station**			
537.80.1.10	Salaries	286	600	351

537.80.1.20		Benefits	124	200	197
537.80.1.30		Supplies	7	200	13
537.80.1.40		Service	11,052	13,000	13,344
		Total Landfill/T.S.	**11,469**	**14,000**	**13,905**
	530	**Total Expenditures**	**66,856**	**64,800**	**36,078**
		Interfund Clearings	**4,016**	**2,000**	**2,406**
		Ending Fund Balance	**14,616**	**4,875**	**21,404**
		TOTAL	**85,488**	**71,675**	**59,888**

Budget Projection- No changes in solid waste management by Garfield County are anticipated in funding from the **2006** budget of **$71,675.** The projected budget for **2013** and **2027** at **3%** per year increase is **$88,151.42** per year and **$133,366.31** per year, respectively.

2006 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT - REVENUE

BARS ACCOUNT NUMBER		DESCRIPTION	2005 ACTUAL	2006 BUDGET	2006 ACTUAL
	308	**Beginning Cash & Investments**	**20,167**	**7,500**	**14,616**
334.03.10.1		**Waste Reduction & Recycling**			
334.03.11		Recycling - Transfer & Disposal	14,037	4,500	13,213
		Education		4,850	
334.03.10.2		Solid Waste Plan		7,500	
		Enforcement/Health	102	1,650	
		Equipment		1,875	
		Subsidy	1,000	6,167	
		Sub Total	**15,139**	**26,542**	**13,213**
		Community Litter Clean-up			
334.03.13		Litter	28,104	16,300	25,063
		Equipment		2,500	
		Subsidy	1,000	4,833	
		Sub Total	**29,104**	**23,633**	**25,063**
		Miscellaneous Revenue			
	362.9	USDA - Ag Crop Permit			60
	369.4	Recycling Income	46		
	369.9	Refund			75
		Sub Total	**46**		**135**
	389	Operating Subsidy	13,000	14,000	1,861
		Sub Total	**13,000**	**14,000**	**1,861**

Total Resources	**57,289**	**64,175**	**40,272**
TOTAL RESOURCES, CASH & INVESTMENTS	**77,456**	**71,675**	**54,888**

Waste Reduction

Waste reduction is defined by RCW 70.95.030 as "reducing the amount or toxicity of waste generated or reusing materials." The following sections on waste reduction and recycling were developed according to the WDOE's Guidelines for the Development of Local Solid Waste Management Plans and Plan Revisions, 1990. Under these guidelines each jurisdiction is responsible for designating itself as either urban or rural. The purpose of urban and rural designations is to establish minimum levels of service for reduction and recycling programs. As discussed in Section II, Garfield County occupies 712.8 square miles, of which, in 1987, 74.8% was farmland. In comparison, the State average was 37.9%. Additionally, in 1988 the County's "Persons per square mile" was 3.4 compared to the State average of 68.6. Pomeroy, which is approximately 4 square miles in size, is the only incorporated community in Garfield County. As Table 111-1 illustrates, Pomeroy has maintained approximately 68% of the County's total population over the last decade and is projected to maintain a similar proportion to the year 2010. Government services provided to Pomeroy residents are fire, police, public works, and zoning/planning. Although Pomeroy maintains the majority of the County's population and provides public services, Garfield County, as a whole, is largely farmland with an extremely low population density per square mile in comparison to the State. Furthermore, the primary economic and employment base of Garfield County is agricultural related and no projected change is expected. For these reasons, Garfield County should be designated as rural and should conform to such guidelines in the development of its reduction and recycling programs.

Existing Conditions

RWC 70.95.010 lists waste reduction as the first priority for management of solid wastes. The definition of waste reduction is included in RCW 70.95.030 as reducing the amount of toxicity of waste generated or reusing materials.

With respect to reusing yard waste, currently there is one large-scale composting facility in the region. EKO, a solid waste consulting firm out of Lewiston, currently composts sludge and yard wastes. Yard waste serves as the bulking agent to be mixed with sludge. EKO, Inc. is located at 548 Down River Road, Lewiston, Idaho 83501 and markets their compost product to both local government and the public. In the future, EKO may not have their services available to Washington residents. Because of this, a neighboring county, Asotin County, may purchase a large chipper that would be available, free of charge to all Garfield County residents. This alternative is being researched and supported by Garfield County. Other users of yard waste products include topsoil dealers, landscapers, government agencies such as Public Works and homeowners.

Needs and Opportunities

Garfield County residents need to be encouraged to reuse materials and to buy products that are more durable and recyclable. Likewise, educational programs and programs such as County-wide or home composting programs need to be encouraged to foster awareness of waste reduction concepts and to provide an incentive to residents to reuse materials such as yard waste.

Criteria

The criteria to evaluate the alternatives for a waste reduction program are as follows:

- Does the program make substantial progress toward helping the State meet goals for reduction and recycling?
- Does the program demonstrate a sincere commitment to maximizing waste reduction?
- Is the program realistically achievable within the plan's implementation schedule?
- Does the program meet the County's needs and maximize its opportunities?
- Is the program convenient?
- Is the program cost-effective?
- Is the program consistent with the County's Solid Waste Management Plan goals?
- Is the program maximized based on the local waste stream characteristics and markets?
- Is the program designed to achieve performance that is comparable to existing programs elsewhere?

Alternatives and Evaluation

There are several alternatives for source reduction in Garfield County. By reducing waste at the point of generation, Garfield County can conserve energy, avoid collection and disposal costs, and save landfill space. Alternatives for source reduction are discussed below.

Education and Promotion- Public awareness programs on waste reduction concepts such as reuse and repair will be established. The County will continue to host a tire amnesty day where people of the county can bring in old and used tires for disposal without having to pay a fee. Also the County will work with the local school to develop a school educational curriculum and assemble information on waste reduction concepts. The local 4-H group will establish a 4-H Camp demonstration on waste reduction. The

"National Night Out Against Crime" campaign will be started to raise the awareness to waste reduction for the local area. An informational booth will be set up at the Garfield County Fair in September to hand out brochures for recycling, composting, and other waste reduction concepts. The County will establish a year round "Nike Reuse-A-Shoe" program, maintain a recycling facility, distribute informational brochures, and have public mailings to increase awareness and promote reductions in solid waste.

Establish a Home Composting Program- Residents could be taught to compost in their own back yards through a workshop given by a trained composter or a solid waste program coordinator.

Compost Grass Clipping- Encourage the golf course to compost grass clippings on site.

Mulching Mowers- Encourage the use of mulching mowers.

Discourage the Collection of Grass Clipping- Through the education and promotion program, residents could be encouraged to compost grass clippings or use mulching mowers as an alternative to landfill disposal of grass clippings.

Illegal Dumping- Few reports of illegal dumping are received by the County. The public awareness program will encourage use of recycling and the transfer station.

Garbage Rates- Evaluate variable garbage rates.

Durable Goods Warranties- Establish durable goods warranties.

Incentives- Evaluate incentives to residents and businesses.

Recommendations

The Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) performed an evaluation of the alternatives based on the criteria. The following offers a rationale for the alternatives recommended by the SWAC and those alternatives that were not recommended.

Education and Promotion- Education and promotion for the general public, school children, and businesses were recommended by the SWAC. Education was viewed as a continual process and one that could be accomplished through the implementation of specific programs such as the home composting or County-wide composting programs.

Adopt or Increase Fines for Illegal Dumping- This alternative was not recommended by the SWAC because it was viewed as not realistically achievable and there are very few reports of illegal dumping. The County should continue to enforce existing illegal dumping regulations.

Adopt Procurement Standards- The SWAC recommended this alternative. Adopting procurement standards as a policy goal was viewed as convenient and as a contributor to the education and promotion of public and private sector establishments.

Encourage Durable Goods Warranties- The SWAC recommended that this alternative be tied into the education and promotion program.

Evaluate Incentives to Residents and Businesses- The SWAC recommended this alternative. The SWAC considered the possibilities of using local organizations and businesses to donate time, discounts, or prizes as an incentive for residents and businesses to participate in reduction programs. The alternative reduction programs were evaluated by the SWAC and numerous programs were ruled out from further consideration. However, the current education and recycling program was recognized as an effective approach and was recommended to continue.

To summarize, the following are the alternatives recommended by the SWAC:

- Education and promotion
- Home composting program
- Encourage the use of mulching mowers
- Discourage the collection of grass clippings
- Encourage durable goods warranties
- Evaluate incentives to residents and businesses

Implementation

An implementation schedule should be developed by the SWAC. The implementation schedule must include a 6-year operating and capital cost assessment. The current program will be continued for the next 6 years. If the program is changed, an update to the SWMP will be proposed.

Waste Recycling

RCW 70.95.030 defines waste recycling as "transforming or re-manufacturing waste materials into usable or marketable materials for use other than landfill disposal or incineration." The two general types of collection for recyclable materials are 1) materials can be brought by residents or businesses themselves to designated fixed-based collection sites such as a drop-off or buy-back center and 2) materials can be picked up by designated haulers or independent operators such as curbside collection. When recyclable materials are collected, they require some method of processing to prepare them for market. These methods vary with each material but range from simple densification and packing of a material for market to extensive sorting of materials that have been collected in a commingled fashion.

Existing Conditions

A portable collection bin located adjacent to the County Road Office was installed in May 2000 with the assistance of a State grant. Basin Disposal, Inc., in Pasco, Washington removes the recyclables. Space for newspaper, mixed paper, aluminum, tin, glass and cardboard are provided. The following weights of recyclable materials were collected by Basin Recycling for 2006:

Newspaper	37,960 lb
Mixed Paper	24,220 lb
Clear Glass	5,740 lb
Brown Glass	4,220 lb
Aluminum	3,520 lb
Cardboard	43,880 lb
2006 Total	119,540 lb

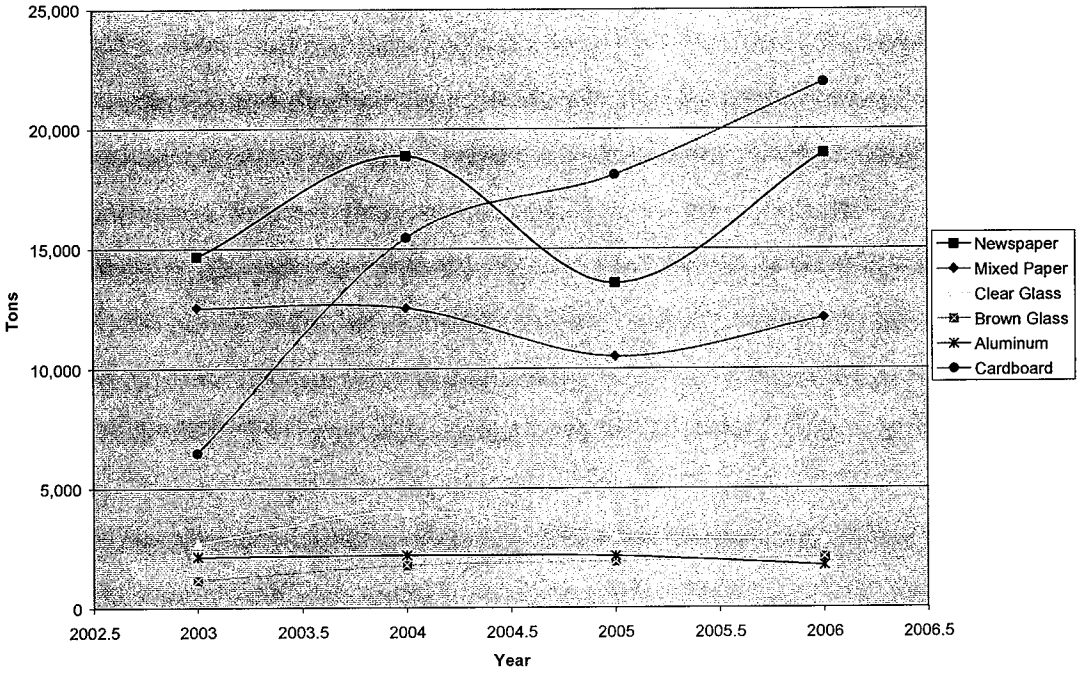
The monthly haul fee is $345.00. Credits for recyclables for 2006 were $3,814.24. The remaining cost to the County was $1,944.19.

Total recyclable materials collected for 2005 as reported by the Department of Ecology 2005 Recycling survey are as follows:

Mixed Paper 61.91 Cubic Tons
Newspaper 18.63 Cubic Tons
Nonferrous Metals 1.22 Cubic Tons
Tires- Recycled 28.0 Cubic Tons
Used Oil 6.35 Cubic Tons
Vehicle Batteries 43.82 Cubic Tons
Total Material Collected 198.27 Cubic Tons

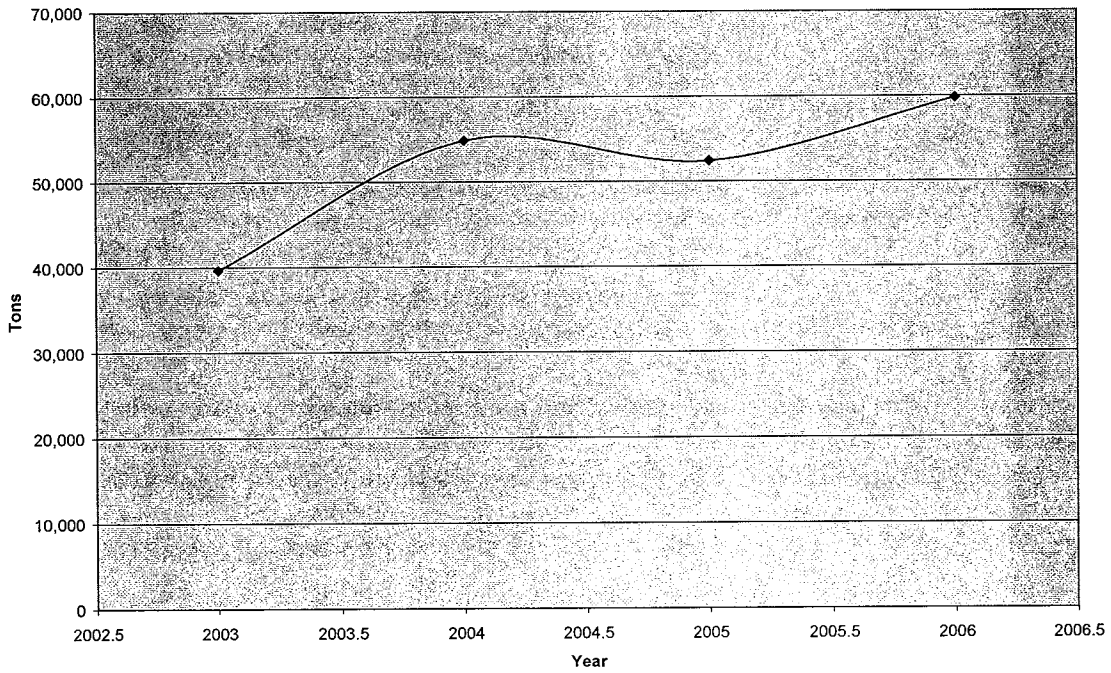
Graph A, shown below and also in **Appendix D.1,** shows the gradual increase in recyclable materials left at the drop box facility from 2003-2006. From this graph, it is possible to see that although individual materials may have dipped slightly at some point over the three year period, overall the volume of recyclables has increased.

Graph A: Tons of Recycled Items



This is further shown below in **Graph B** and also in **Appendix D.2**. This illustrates the total tons recycled over the past three years, all of which was collected at the drop off recycling facility.

Graph B: Total Tons Recycled



The total tons of recycled materials have encouragingly risen from 2003-2006. The tons have increased by nearly 51%, signifying that efforts in reducing solid waste and increasing awareness about recycling are proving effective. Garfield County will continue to monitor and track progress in the amount of recycled materials collected each year.

Alternatives and Evaluation

Alternatives for waste recycling are as follows:

Develop a County- Wide Composting Program- Yard wastes and leaves could be chipped and/or shredded to create mulch that could be stacked into manageable windrows at the landfill. This material could serve as the bulking agent to be mixed with sewer sludge to achieve the optimum nitrogen/carbon ratio. The windrows could be turned weekly to prevent septic odors, and the compost could be used to reclaim land by public agencies or sold to the public. Grant funds from the WDOE are available to assist in the purchase of the chipper and/or shredder.

Create a "Fall Leaf Pick-up" Program- Leaves could be picked up by the City, County, or volunteers; or a convenient drop-off site could be established. The leaves could be hauled to a local or Regional composting site.

Education and Promotion- Reduction of waste through education and information programs should be considered. Education and promotion is an on-going process that requires a variety of ways in which to disseminate information. The County engineering office provides information to the local schools and businesses.

Drop Box Collection- A convenient drop off center has been provided. The center includes a trailer with built-in compartments to receive the different materials.

Curbside Collection- This alternative is feasible providing that the City of Pomeroy would incorporate the additional travel, cost, and manpower into its budget and operation schedule. Residents of Pomeroy could separate recyclables into blue bags and place them

at the curb on specially designated days several times per month. The materials would require temporary storage and special handling until they could be collected or transported to Regional processing or buy-back centers. The revenues from the operation could be used to offset the operational costs.

Intermediate Processing Center- A processing center could be established at the landfill to provide intensive manual sorting of recyclable materials similar to the current operation but with more manpower, conveyor stations, and better storage facilities. The facility would sort all materials through the use of prisoners, assigned community service, or paid handicapped workers under the direction of the landfill manager. The operation would require a major capital investment in equipment and labor costs.

Commercial Recycling- Technical assistance to businesses could be provided in the form of a paid consultant, volunteer, or solid waste program coordinator who would visit businesses and assist them in identifying methods or programs to use materials and goods more efficiently, in recycling or minimizing wastes, in redesigning packaging or identifying product substitutes that cause less waste, and in developing and adopting procurement standards. Businesses could be surveyed to determine if waste exchange networks could be contacted and used to recycle commercial wastes.

Mixed Waste Processing Facility- A modified facility similar to the one described above could use other wastes to mix into the composting operation such as shredded paper and cardboard, fines, certain specially sorted putrescible wastes such as produce and seed wastes.

Recommendations

The SWAC performed an evaluation of the alternatives based on the criteria. The following offers a rationale as to the alternatives recommended by the SWAC and those alternatives that were not recommended.

Education and Promotion- Education and promotion for the general public, school children, and businesses were recommended by the SWAC.

Drop-Box Collection- The SWAC recommended purchasing a portable collection center. The center would be at least open normal working hours and is currently open 24 hours per day. Close the construction demolition landfill (CDL) at the closed landfill site. Only inert demolition was disposed of at the site. The CDL was closed in 2000.

Curbside Collection- Curbside collection for areas outside Pomeroy was not recommended by the SWAC because it was not viewed as cost-effective or convenient. Additionally, given Garfield County's "rural" designation, it is not necessary to implement curbside collection and mandatory drop-box collection.

County- Wide Composting Program- A county-wide composting program was not recommended by the SWAC. This program was not considered cost-effective due to the small volume of waste and the large expenditure.

Encourage the Golf Course to Compost Grass Clippings on Site- The SWAC recommended this alternative. It was considered realistically achievable and convenient.

Encourage the Use of Mulching Mowers- The SWAC recommended this alternative because it could be easily implemented through the education and promotion program.

Discourage the Collection of Grass Clippings- The SWAC recommended this alternative because it could easily be implemented through the education and promotion program.

The use of mulching mowers that chop up versus collect grass clippings would be promoted in the education program.

Mixed Waste Processing Facility- The SWAC did not recommend this alternative because the needs of the County did not justify the startup and operational costs required for a mixed waste processing facility.

To summarize, the following are the alternatives recommended by the SWAC:

- Education and Promotion
- Drop Box Collection
- Commercial Recycling Technical Assistance

The alternatives recommended above have no indicated significant impact on the commerce that contributes to waste generation. By choosing to recycle and reduce waste, no businesses are being negatively affected. The private companies that haul solid waste out of the county do not charge for their services by the tons, but rather by the amount of containers. By reducing the amount of waste generated, residents in Garfield County will not only continue to support commerce but also work toward a healthier environment.

Several different parts of the Solid Waste Management Plan both directly and indirectly affect each other. Events such as tire amnesty day and a yard debris collection day both allow residents to clean out unwanted materials and dispose of them for free. By chipping up old yard debris, residents can also take advantage of the chips and use them for composting or landscaping. Those that bring in tires for recycling are educated about what products those tires can be made into. Not only does this educate residents about recycling but it also encourages them to "close the loop" and buy products that are made from recycled materials.

Implementation

An implementation schedule should be developed by the SWAC. The implementation schedule must include a 6-year operating budget and capital assessment and a 20-year needs and opportunities plan. The 6-year and 20-year budgets were presented with the budget on Page 42, which included $88,151.42 /year for 2013 and $133,366.31/year for 2027. The schedule should also list milestones for the programs to show a commitment to implementing the recommendations. The parties responsible for implementation were identified. No change in the current program is anticipated; therefore, there is no detailed implementation schedule.

SECTION IV – SOLID WASTE HANDLING METHODS

Introduction

The 1993 SWMP update discussed programs and methods of incineration, collection, transfer, and import or export. Currently, no solid wastes are imported from outside the County. No option for import was considered. The City and County selected private collection and haul all MSW to the Asotin County Landfill as the most cost-effective method. A recycle station was placed adjacent to the County office. The existing landfill was closed in 1995. A transfer station with 4 to 6 cubic yard drop boxes for MSW was provided and is still operated by Naslund Disposal Services in Clarkston, Washington. White goods accepted at the transfer station are processed for a fee of $25 each.

Fees and hours of operation as of April 2003 are listed below:

Minimum Charge	$12.00 Under 1 cubic yard
Cubic Yard (3x3x3=27 cubic feet)	$16.50
Short box pickup 2x4x5=40 cu ft (filled to pickup-bed height) 40 + 27=1 % cubic yard $16.50 + 8.25 = $24.75	$24.75
Long box pickup 2x5x8=80 cubic feet (filled to pickup-bed height) 80 + 27 = 3 cubic yards x $16.50 = $49.50	$49.50

Unacceptable Waste

Infectious Waste

Batteries

Asbestos

Paint

Sewage Sludge

Burning Barrels

Liquids

Months of Operation

May - September	9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. Saturdays Only
October - April	9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. 1" & 3rd Saturdays
Only	

Emergency & special opening can be arranged by calling 1-800-958-5755 between 7:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

No Charging: Cash or local checks only.

Collection and Transfer

Recycling and waste reduction may prove successful in Garfield County, but a large amount of solid waste will need to be collected. The management of collected wastes is considered in three interdependent phases-storage, collection, and transfer.

Existing Conditions

Storage- The storage component of SWM refers to the methods and materials used to retain and store wastes at the point of generation or transfer point until they are collected for processing and/or disposal. Current practice requires solid waste to be stored in cans, bags or similar containers placed at the curb on collection day. These containers inhibit the spread of disease vectors, odors and litter. Containers prevent animals from disturbing the trash, plus they assist the collection operation by making it safe and efficient for the pickup crews.

Proper storage of the solid waste is the responsibility of the generator. The size, nature and placement of the waste container is usually specified and enforced by the Pomeroy Public Works Department. Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling (WAC 173-304.200) identifies the requirements for solid waste containers. The State

specifies that the container must be safe, durable and tightly closed. The maximum container size of 32 gallons is given for manual collection operations.

Collection and Transport- Compulsory curbside collection is conducted in the City of Pomeroy within Pomeroy city limits and the adjacent community of Pataha by a private hauler. Nasland Disposal Services specifies minimum standards for waste collection and transport vehicles. Such vehicles are required to be covered, cleaned and maintained as needed, and inspected monthly. The records of the monthly vehicle inspections are required to be kept for a period of two years. Collected solid waste is transported in the collection vehicles to the Asotin County Landfill. Tip fee at the Asotin County landfill is approximately $57.70 per ton. The remainder of Garfield County transports their own MSW wastes, including demolition and inert wastes, to the drop boxes in their own vehicles. Nasland services 55 individual 1 ½ cubic yard containers in Garfield County (outside city limits), 65 dumpsters and 400 residential containers within the city limits.

Naslund Disposal Service covers the majority of the county, as shown in **Appendix C.2.** The other collection service, Empire Disposal Services out of Colfax, WA, covers just the northern tip of the county. This can be seen in **Appendix C.3.** Empire Disposal collects an estimated 43 tons of solid waste per year out of Garfield County. This is transported back to Whitman County and disposed of there.

Needs and Opportunities

Curbside collection by a private hauler or by the City is the most efficient method of collection for the high density areas.

Alternatives and Evaluation

No alternatives to the existing private or city-operated collection system are being considered as long as the local Asotin County Landfill accepts wastes at a reasonable rate.

Recommendations

The existing method of collection should continue as long as there is a landfill close to Pomeroy.

Implementation

None

Transfer and Long Haul

Existing Conditions

Currently, there is a small transfer station located at the old landfill site for County residences and a short haul by the private company, approximately 32 miles, to the Asotin County Landfill. Private curbside collection and disposal at the Asotin County Landfill is provided to Pomeroy, and 55 one and one half drop boxes are located throughout the County at private residences. The relative difference is still the same. If the Asotin County Landfill closes, a new transfer station would be required for hauling to another MSW landfill. This is not anticipated in the next six or more years.

SECTION V - LANDFILL AND VOLUME REDUCTION

SECTION V HAS BEEN DELETED BECAUSE THE LANDFILL HAS BEEN CLOSED

SECTION VI - SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

Alternatives and Recommendations

In Section III through Section V of the 1993 report each element of the solid waste system plan was examined in detail, and various alternative programs and actions were evaluated and recommendations presented. From the analysis, Alternative 5, Existing Landfill, was the most economical at that time. The landfill was subsequently closed and the next most cost-effective alternative was to haul to Asotin County. The current operation is a combination of Alternative 1 and Alternative 2. The County budget for the year 2003, 2006, and 2023 was presented previously. No major change in the budget is anticipated (except a 3% increase) for the next 5 years. The recommendations and planning requirements for the next 20 years are presented in **Table VI-1** (page 62). An overview of the findings and recommendations of the plan are contained in the following text. It is organized in the same sequence as the alternatives appear in the plan, which incorporates the SWM priority order.

Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Special Wastes

Waste reduction and recycling are the first two SWM priorities, and, as such, many alternative programs and potential actions were evaluated. Waste reduction and recycling will be supported and encouraged through education programs. In Garfield County many common recycling programs are not economically feasible because of the low population and small total waste stream volume.

A centralized portable drop-off center serviced by a private recycling company has been installed to assist in recycling. Appliances are received at the transfer station and removed annually for recycling.

Energy Recovery and Incineration

Because of the high cost of this option, it was not recommended for further consideration.

TABLE VI-1

20-Year Planning Implementation Schedule

Task	Year(s)
Adopt Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan (complete)	1992
Implement Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan	1992-2006
Close Existing Landfill	1995
Close CDF Landfill	2000-2003
Update SWMP	2007
Update Moderate Risk Management Plan, if required	2010
Update SWMP, if required	2012
Update Moderate Risk Management Plan, if required	2015
Update SWMP	2017
Update Moderate Risk Management Plan	2020
Update SWMP	2022
Update Risk Management Plan	2025
Update SWMP	2027

Appendix A

Interlocal Agreements

Solid Waste
MAY 0 1 1995

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

GARFIELD COUNTY/CITY OF POMEROY

WHEREAS, RCW 36.58.040 provides for the establishment by Washington counties of a system of solid waste disposal and authorizes counties to designate solid waste disposal sites and other solid waste handling facilities pursuant to and consistent with the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, RCW 70.95.090 requires each Washington city, town and county to provide or participate in a comprehensive solid waste management plan that provides a "program for the orderly development of solid waste handling facilities"; and

WHEREAS, the Asotin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (the "Plan") designates Asotin County as responsible for the selection of sites and methods for the sale disposal and other handling of solid waste originating in unincorporated areas of Asotin County and in cities, towns and other jurisdictions that elect to have Asotin County provide for the disposal and handling of solid waste originating in those cities, towns and other jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, RCW 36.58.100 provides for the establishment by any Washington county, other than a Class AA county, one or more solid waste disposal districts within the county for the purpose of providing and funding solid waste disposal service; and

WHEREAS, Asotin County endeavors to provide solid waste disposal and handling services for unincorporated areas of Asotin County and other jurisdictions that elect to have Asotin County provide for the disposal and handling of solid waste originating within those jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, Asotin County has designated or may in the future designate Operators to provide certain services for the disposal of solid waste, consistent with environmental and public health laws and the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy desire to obtain a long-term commitment to provide for the disposal of solid waste originating in Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy, and Asotin County is willing to provide that commitment.

NOW, THEREFORE, Asotin County, Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy agree as follows:

1. **Definitions.** For purposes of this agreement, the following definitions shall apply:

Asotin County shall mean the County of Asotin, Washington.
Garfield County shall mean the County of Garfield, Washington.
City of Pomeroy shall mean the City of Pomeroy, Washington.

Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan or **Plan** shall mean the Asotin County Solid Waste Management Plan as adopted by the Asotin County Commissioners, as it may be amended or superseded. The Plan is incorporated herein by this reference.

Disposal Site shall mean a disposal site as defined by RCW 70.95.030.

Exempt Materials shall mean any materials designated in writing as exempt materials by Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy to Asotin County prior to January 1 of each calendar year.

Facilities shall mean the solid waste handling and disposal facilities of Asotin County.

Hazardous Waste shall mean any waste, material or substance that now or hereafter:

(a) is required to be dealt with as hazardous waste under regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at 40 CFR part 261; or

(b) contains a radioactive material the storage or disposal of which is regulated by state or federal law or regulation; or

(c) is designated a "dangerous waste" through application of regulations adopted pursuant to Chapter 70.105 RCW; and

is not excluded from regulation as "hazardous waste" or "dangerous waste" by application of hazardous waste or dangerous waste regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or Washington State Department of Ecology. Certain solid waste which is not as of the effective date of this agreement within one of subparagraph (a) through (c) above, may after that date come within the scope of one or more of those subparagraphs as determined by a governmental entity with jurisdiction; certain other solid waste which is within one of those subparagraphs similarly may cease to be recognized as a hazardous waste as defined herein. Accordingly, any waste, material or substance shall be deemed hazardous waste only so long as and to the extent that is included in at least one of subparagraphs (a) through (c), above.

Operator shall mean any person with whom Asotin County contracts for the design, construction, ownership or operation of any disposal site or other solid waste handling facility.

Person shall mean an individual, firm, association, partnership, political subdivision, government agency, municipality, public or private corporation, or any other entity whatsoever.

Solid waste shall mean solid waste transported to the disposal site designated by Asotin County by Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy with the exception of hazardous waste.

Solid waste handling or **Handling** shall mean solid waste handling as defined by RCW 70.95.030.

System shall mean the system of solid waste disposal established by Asotin County, including but not limited to strategies and programs for solid waste handling owned, operated or provided for by Asotin County, either directly or by contract with Asotin County or operators, and all administrative activities related thereto. The term "System" includes all disposal sites and other facilities designated by Asotin County for the disposal of solid waste, and the programs and facilities included in Asotin County's system.

Tipping fees shall mean the fees per ton (or portion thereof) of solid waste paid for the disposal of that solid waste and determined in accordance with paragraph 5, below.

2. Responsibility for solid waste disposal. Consistent with this agreement and with the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, until and including December 31, 2006, Asotin County has agreed to designate a disposal site being developed for all solid waste except exempt materials generated within Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy. Except in cases of emergency, that disposal site will not be changed without consultation with Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy. For the duration of this agreement, Asotin County agrees to provide a disposal site for all solid waste generated within Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy except exempt materials. However, Asotin County shall not be responsible for collection of solid waste within Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy nor shall this agreement extend to solid waste collection activities or facilities.

3. Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy Designation of Asotin County System for Solid Waste Disposal.

3.1. Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy shall authorize and approve this agreement and shall authorize Asotin County to designate a disposal site and other facilities for the disposal and other handling of all solid waste except exempt materials generated within unincorporated Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy. Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy shall cause all solid waste, other than exempt materials, generated within unincorporated Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy to be disposed of at the disposal site designated by Asotin County, unless such disposal site is unavailable in which case it will use an alternate site designated by Asotin County. This designation by Asotin County and the availability of services and facilities from Asotin County or its operators, shall continue in full force and effect until and including

December 31, 2006. The authorization of Asotin County in this section shall not reduce or otherwise affect Garfield County or the City of Pomeroy's control over solid waste collection as permitted by applicable state law.

For the duration of this agreement, Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy shall provide for ordinances, rules and regulations, and shall actively enforce those ordinances, rules and regulations and shall take other such actions as may be reasonably necessary to assure that solid waste originating within unincorporated Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy is disposed of at the disposal site designated by Asotin County.

4. Ownership of solid waste.

4.1 Ownership of solid waste transported to the disposal site shall be vested in Asotin County upon arrival at a solid waste disposal site or other solid waste handling facility provided by Asotin County. This paragraph defines ownership for the purposes of title in authorizing disposal or transfer of solid waste. This paragraph does not relieve either party from the responsibilities placed on the parties by federal or state law.

5. Tipping Fees

5.1.1 1995. For disposal of solid waste delivered to the disposal site for calendar year 1995, Asotin County shall charge a tipping fee of forty-six dollars and eighty cents ($46.80) per ton for solid waste plus applicable taxes.

5.1.2. 1996 and subsequent years. The tipping fee for calendar year 1996 and all subsequent years during the term of this agreement shall be increased or decreased, as of January 1 of each year, based on sixty percent (60%) of the change in the U.S. All City Average Consumer Price Index as published by the U.S. Department of Labor during the twelve (12) months prior to April 30 of each year. The new rate shall remain in effect for the period January 1 through December 31 of the following year, except as further adjusted as set forth in paragraph 5.3 below.

5.1.3 Minimum tipping fee. Garfield County's and the City of Pomeroy's collection and hauling franchisee shall pay no less than the annual minimum tipping fee to Asotin County. The annual minimum tipping fee shall be computed as follows: The volume of solid waste transported to the disposal site by Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy between July 1, 1995 and June 30, 1996 shall become the base volume. If, during the term of this agreement, the annual volume of solid waste delivered to the disposal site from Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy in any one calendar year is ninety percent (90%) or less than the base volume, then the total annual tipping fee paid by Garfield County's and the City of Pomeroy's hauling and collecting franchisee, for that calendar year, shall be equal to a tipping fee based on ninety percent (90%) of the base volume. Any adjustments shall be made in the first quarter of the calendar year for the previous calendar year. In the event that either Garfield County or the City of Pomeroy choose to do their own collection and hauling, then that entity shall pay the above tipping fee for that entity.

5.2. Asotin County shall develop a schedule for fees for loads of less than one ton based on the tipping fees per ton determined in accordance with this paragraph five.

5.3. After consultation with Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy, Asotin County may further adjust tipping fees to reflect increases or decreases in costs due to the following:

5.3.1. Uncontrollable circumstances.

Uncontrollable circumstances, including but not limited to riots, wars, civil disturbances, acts of terrorism, epidemics, landslides, volcanic eruption, explosions, floods, fire, lightning, collapse, labor strife, or strikes.

5.3.2. Changes in law.

Changes in statutes, regulations or rulings enacted by any federal, state or local government other than the legislative authority of Asotin County or Asotin County.

5.3.3. New Taxes and fees.

The imposition, increase or decrease of taxes, fees or surcharges imposed by any federal, state or local government other than the legislative authority of Asotin County or Asotin County.

5.3.4. Payment of debt service.

The need to generate additional revenues in order to make timely debt service payments to meet debt service coverage or to make other payments required to secure the bonds set forth in the Bond Resolution authorizing the sale of bonds to finance the facility. Any such increase shall be in the form of a temporary surcharge. Prior to the issuance of any bonds, Asotin County and the District shall review with Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy, the purpose of the bond issue, estimated bond size and estimated annual debt service. Any increase to tipping fees pursuant to this subsection shall be applied only as long as necessary to meet the covenants of the bond Resolution after which said increase shall no longer be applied.

5.3.5. Household hazardous waste.

(a) The right to increase the tipping fee to cover the operations, maintenance, disposal and/or household hazardous waste recycling, and education for the regional household hazardous waste facility.

(b) Any excess funds generated from the increased tipping fee shall be placed into a reserve account to cover future costs. This tipping fee will be reviewed and adjusted annually based on the prior years actual operation, maintenance, disposal, and education costs versus available reserve funds and Department of Ecology grant funds. The balance in this reserve account will be maintained at a minimum practical balance.

5.3.6. Capital Reserve Funds

Identified funding for the purpose of future solid waste capital construction projects. Any increase authorized under this section will be placed in an interest bearing account for the purpose of future necessary solid waste projects agreed to by the signature parties. Any funds or costs remaining after closure of the landfill will be divided proportionately between the agencies based on the percentage of waste disposed of at the landfill.

5.4. An increase proposed by Asotin County pursuant to paragraph 5.3 above shall not be effective unless there has been seventy-five (75) days written notice to Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy, and a joint public meeting on said proposed increase thirty (30) days prior to implementation.

6. Contracts with Operators, Asotin County Reliance on Waste Stream.

6.1. Asotin County may enter into contracts with Operators which contracts may provide for the payment by Asotin County, by persons disposing of or handling solid waste, or by others, of minimum periodic fees or other methods of compensation in accordance with applicable law and any such contract.

6.2. Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy retains the right to operate a system of solid waste collection and to grant franchises or to enter into contracts with Operators for the collection of solid waste within its boundaries.

6.3. Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy acknowledges that in entering into this agreement Asotin County will rely on Garfield County's and the City of Pomeroy's designation of Asotin County as the entity with responsibility for providing disposal sites under the terms of this agreement, and Asotin County will also rely on the receipt for disposal of all solid waste except exempt materials generated within Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy, and the payment of fees therefor.

6.4. Except as provided in paragraph 5.1.3. above and without limiting Garfield County's or the City of Pomeroy's obligations under this agreement to cause solid waste to be disposed of and otherwise handled as directed by Asotin County, Garfield County, or the City of Pomeroy shall not be obligated for the collection or delivery of any specified quantity of solid waste to a disposal site provided by Asotin County nor shall Garfield County or the City of Pomeroy be obligated to pay any tipping fees except to the same extent as any other customer. However, Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy shall be responsible to Asotin County for any actual damages incurred by Asotin County as a result of Garfield County's or the City of Pomeroy's failure to perform its obligations under this agreement.

7. **Indemnifications.**

7.1. Except as provided below, Asotin County shall indemnify and hold harmless, and shall have the right and duty to defend, Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy through Asotin County's attorneys, against any and all claims arising out of the Asotin County's operation of or provision of disposal sites and other solid waste handling facilities, and the right to settle those claims, recognizing that all costs incurred by Asotin County thereby are facilities costs that must be satisfied from disposal fees and charges. Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy must promptly notify Asotin County of any such claims. In providing a defense for Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy, Asotin County shall exercise good faith in that defense or settlement so as to protect Garfield County's and the City of Pomeroy's interests. For purposes of this paragraph, "claims arising out of Asotin County's operation or provision for" shall include claims arising out of the ownership, control or maintenance of a disposal site, but shall not include (a) claims arising out of Garfield County's or the City of Pomeroy's collection of solid waste or the operation of motor vehicles in connection with the system or other activities under the control of Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy, or (b) claims arising out of the negligence or malicious action of Garfield County or the City of Pomeroy, or its employees.

7.2. In the event that Asotin County acts to defend Garfield County or the City of Pomeroy against a claim, Garfield County or the City of Pomeroy shall cooperate with Asotin County.

7.3. For purposes of this section, references to Garfield County, the City of Pomeroy, and Asotin County shall be deemed to include the officers and employees of any party, acting within the scope of their authority.

7.4. The indemnification provided in this paragraph is not intended nor should be construed to shift liability from one party to another in violation of state or federal law.

8. **Duration.** This agreement shall take effect upon its execution and shall continue to be in full force and effect until and including December 31, 2006, unless terminated as described in the following paragraph.

9. **Amendment or Supplementation.** This agreement may be amended or supplemented upon the agreement of Asotin County, Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy. Any amendment or supplementation shall be in writing and shall be authorized by resolutions of Asotin County, Garfield County, and the City of Pomeroy. No amendment or supplementation shall be adopted or put into effect if it impairs any obligation of Asotin County to an Operator or any obligation to owners of obligations issued to finance a disposal site or other solid waste handling facilities.

10. **Reports.** Asotin County shall provide Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy quarterly reports as described hereafter. Said reports shall be due within forty-five (45) days following the end of each budget quarter. Said reports shall contain the following:

a. Weekly volume totals by each governmental entity using the disposal site.

b. All revenues and expenditures for the operation of the disposal site.

c. Brief narrative on disposal site activities and programs.

11. **Miscellaneous.**

11.1. No waiver by any party of any term or condition of this agreement shall be deemed or construed to constitute a waiver of any other term or condition or of any subsequent breach whether of the same or of a different provision of this agreement.

11.2. The parties to this agreement find and declare that this agreement, and the resolutions passed pursuant hereto, are to provide for the ordinary and necessary operation of Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy, and for the public health and safety and for the safe and efficient disposal or other handling of solid waste originating in Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy. This agreement is not entered into with the intent that it shall benefit any other entity or person, except those expressly described, and no other such person or entity shall be entitled to be treated as a third party beneficiary of this agreement.

11.3. If any provision of this agreement is determined to be invalid, the remaining provisions shall continue in full force and effect.

11.4. Pursuant to RCW 39.34.050, RCW 39.34.120 and Idaho Code { 67-2329, a copy of this agreement shall be filed with the Washington State Department of Community Development, approval of this agreement shall be sought from the Washington State Department of Ecology.

This Intergovernmental Agreement has been executed this 30th day of March 1995, on one or more originals, by the parties shown below.

ASOTIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

James C. Fuller, Chairman

Donald G. Scheibe, Member

Gordon D. Reed, Member

ATTEST: Kathie Mattoon
Kathie ~~Dahlin,~~ Clerk of the Board

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Ray D. ~~Lutes,~~ Prosecuting Attorney

GARFIELD COUNTY, WASHINGTON

LeVerne O'Emerson

Glenn R. Ledgerwood

Glenn A. Burton

ATTEST Donna J. Deal

CITY OF POMEROY

Monna R. McGee

ATTEST:

An Interlocal Agreement Between
The County of Garfield and
The City of Pomeroy
Regarding Solid Waste Management

1. The County of Garfield, Washington, hereafter known as the County, and the City of Pomeroy, Washington, hereafter known as the City, hereby enter into an interlocal agreement for the improvement and operational costs of the Garfield County Landfill.

2. This Agreement shall take effect on January 1, 1989, and shall continue from that day forth. Either party to the Agreement may withdraw from the Agreement on it's annual anniversary by giving notice to the other party by the preceding first day of September; provided, however, that neither party shall have the right to withdraw or terminate the Agreement prior to January 1, 1993. The Agreement may be terminated or amended at any time upon the mutual agreement of both parties.

3. The County hereby agrees to continue its ownership and operation of the Garfield County Landfill, maintaining any plans, operations, and/or licenses as required by statute or regulation for such operation, accepting ownership for the wastes deposited therein.

4. The City agrees to continue it's use of the Garfield County Landfill as it's sole solid waste depository, maintaining ownership of it's solid wastes until deposited in the Garfield County Landfill.

5. The County and the City agree that yearly operational expenses and establishment of the landfill ecological monitoring facilities require planned financial support of those costs by both parties. To that purpose it is agreed that:

a) That the budget for operational costs and ecological monitoring development and ongoing monitoring shall be developed by a joint committee from both the County and the City composed of equal members from each party.

In the event the members of the committee are unable to agree on a budget, then said budget shall be determined by arbitration. Each of the parties of this Agreement would select one arbitrator and the two selected arbitrators shall select a third arbitrator who shall develop a budget under the guidelines as set out in this Agreement. The majority vote of the arbitrators shall be binding on each of the parties herein. The costs of the arbitration shall be borne equally by each of the parties herein.

b) That the funds to support the above shall come from both County and City sources, with the share of each the County and the City based on each entity's pro-rata share of the total county population.

c) That the County will continue to maintain and manage the funds for operation of the solid waste facility, and that the City will pay one-twelveth of it's annual budgetary share at the end of each month.

d) That any monies remaining in the fund at the end of each budget year shall be carried over within that fund as revenue for the following year.

e) That the method that each governmental entity shall use to obtain revenues for its share of the fund for each year will be at the discretion of that entity, subject to those methods allowed under law, except that no further disposal charge shall be made to the City when disposing as a solid waste utility. Individual charges may be made to individual city resident disposing of wastes as individuals directly at the landfill.

f) That the City's funding obligation does not include capital expenditures other than that for ecological monitoring

g) That the City's funding obligation shall include future fund set-a-sides for eventual closing and after-closure monitoring of the present solid waste site, providing that establishment of such fund shall not begin until the ecological monitoring facilities are developed and paid for.

h) That due to the limited time remaining in the 1988 calendar year for budget planning purposes, the amount of funding paid by the City for the 1989 budget year shall be $29,000, provided, that if the City share of the 1989 actual expenditures as calculated under (b), above, results in an amount less than $29,000, the difference shall be credited to the City share for the 1990 budget year, and that if the City share results in an amount more than $29,000, the City shall be debited the difference for the 1990 budget year, and provided further, that this amount is contingent upon the assumption that no Farm Home Administration loan for development of the ecological monitoring facilities is obtained by the County, whereas, if such a loan is obtained to be repaid over a space of time exceeding two years, then the funding from the City shall be reduced accordingly.

6. Upon adoption, copies of this Agreement shall be filed with the Auditor of Garfield County, the City Clerk of the City of Pomeroy, and The Secretary of State of the State of Washington.

Adopted by the City Council of the City of Pomeroy, Washington in open session, OCT 4, 1988.

Thomas A. Lambert — Mayor

Cheryl Mathews, Deputy Clerk — Attest

Adopted by the County Commissioners of the County of Garfield, Washington in open session, Oct 03, 1988.

Donald E. Crowford — Commissioner

Duane Brown — Commissioner — 10-3-88

Don E. Stallcop — Commissioner

Donna Deal, Clerk of Board — Attest

Appendix B

Resolutions

Resolution # 13805

RESOLUTION 07-05

A RESOLUTION TO INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN GARFIELD COUNTY AND THE CITY OF POMEROY TO UPDATE THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN & PROVIDE FOR A NEW INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT EXPIRATION DATE

Whereas, pursuant to the Washington Solid Waste Management Recovery and Recycling Act (RCW 70.95.080) Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy elected Option 2 of this act which reads: "Enter into agreement with the county pursuant to which the city shall participate in preparing a joint city-county plan for solid waste management"; and

Whereas, a plan was developed to address regional solid waste management issues which includes Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy; and

Whereas, Garfield County is currently preparing an updated Solid Waste Management Plan reflecting changes in the collection and landfilling operations..

Therefore:

The City Council of the City of Pomeroy hereby resolves:

The City of Pomeroy hereby agrees to continue working with Garfield County in updating the Solid Waste Management Plan and to document the changes in the collection and landfilling operations concerning Garfield County Solid Waste.

The original Interlocal Agreement dated March 30, 1995 is extended to December 31, 2016 unless other wise terminated as described in paragraph 9 "Amendment or Supplementation" of that agreement.

Passed by City Council this 8th day of August, 2007.

CITY OF POMEROY

Alan R. Gould, Mayor

Attest:

Shaun Martin, City Clerk/Treasurer

GARFIELD COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Dean Burton

Virgil H. Klaveano, Jr.

Steve Ledgerwood

Between # 13339 -
13340

Resolution 95-4

A Resolution to Interlocal Agreement Between
Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy
for Updates of the Solid Waste Management Plan

Whereas, pursuant to the Washington Solid Waste Management Recovery and Recycling Act (RCW 70.95.080) Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy elected option 2 of this act which reads "Enter into agreement with the county pursuant to which the city shall participate in preparing a joint city-county plan for solid waste management", and

Whereas, a plan was developed to address regional solid waste management issues which includes Garfield County and the City of Pomeroy; and

Whereas, since the City of Pomeroy and Garfield County have recently made changes in collection, disposal, and landfilling operations, the Garfield County Solid Waste Management Plan needs to be updated to reflect those changes;

Therefore:

The city council of the city of Pomeroy hereby resolves:

The City of Pomeroy hereby agrees to work with Garfield County in updating the Solid Waste Management Plan as to document the current and futures changes in City collection and disposal of solid waste, and further, to work cooperatively with Garfield County in updating the Solid Waste Management Plan as to document current and future changes of mutual concern with regard to solid waste management within Garfield County.

Passed by the city council in regular session on June 6, 1995

Donna R. McGee

Donna McGee, Mayor

County Comissioner Chairman

County Commissioner

Attest:

Jo Todd

Jo Todd, City Treasurer/Clerk

County Commissioner

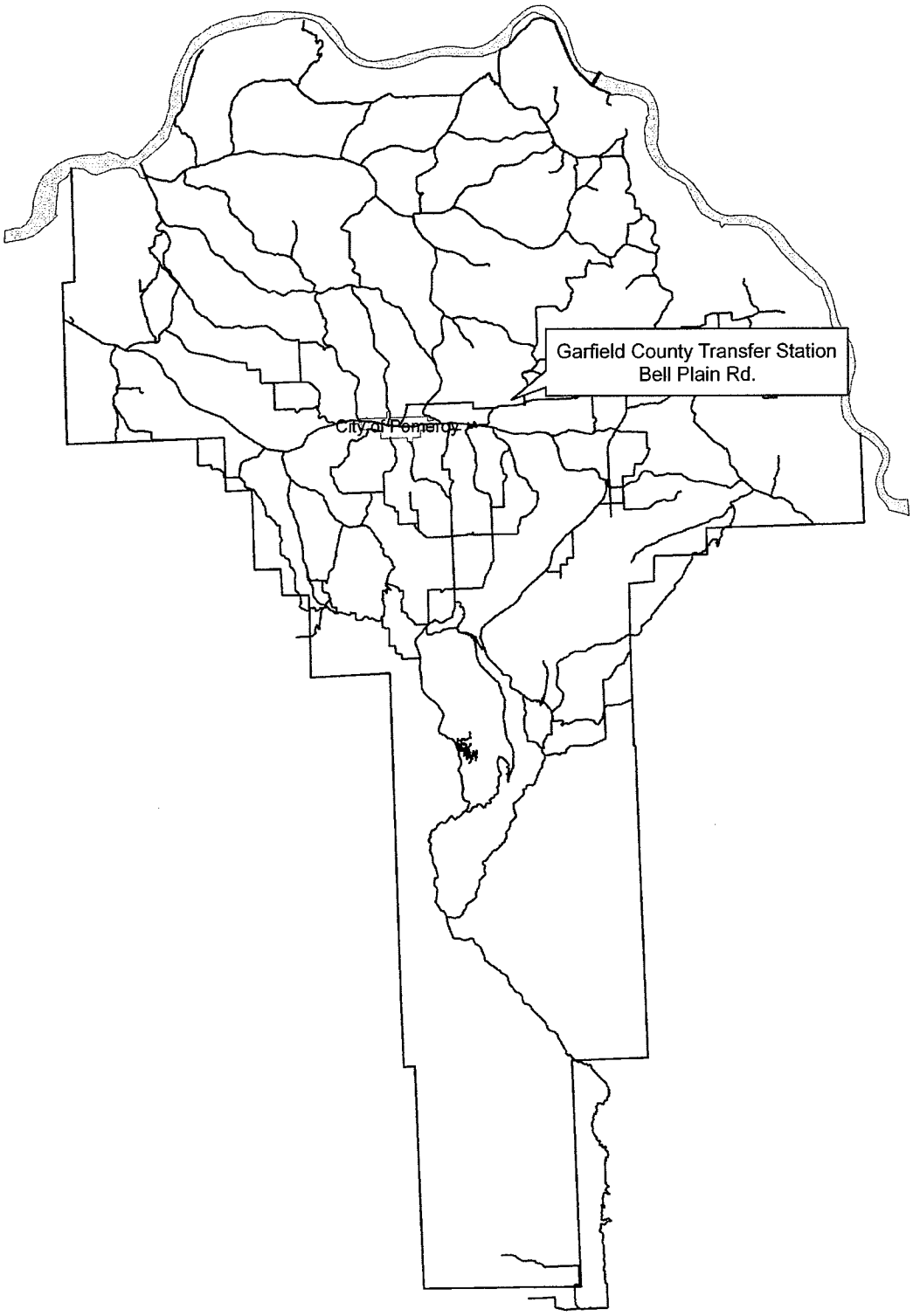
Donna J. Deal

Attest: Clerk of the Board

Appendix C

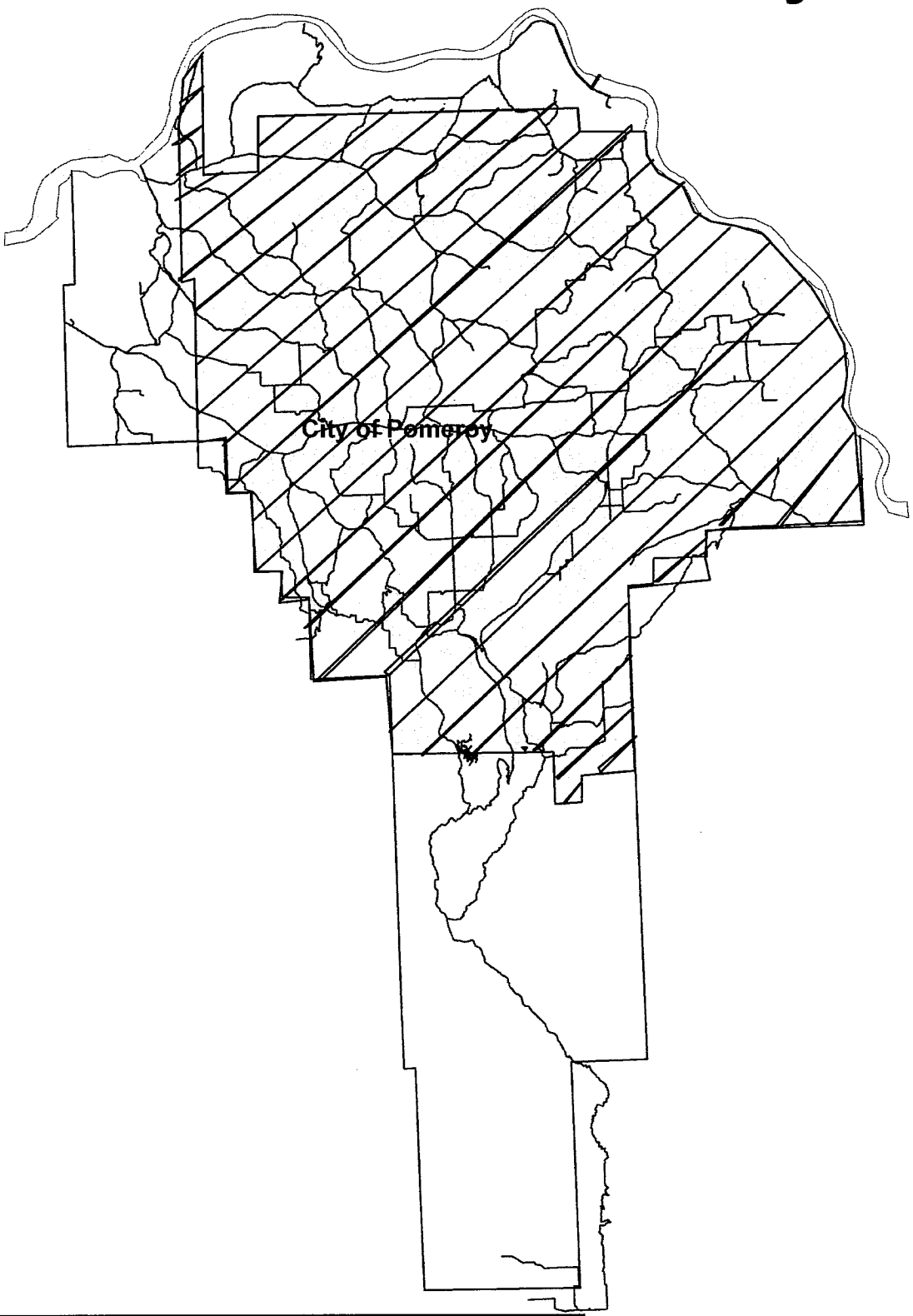
Maps

Garfield County



Appendix C.1

Garfield County

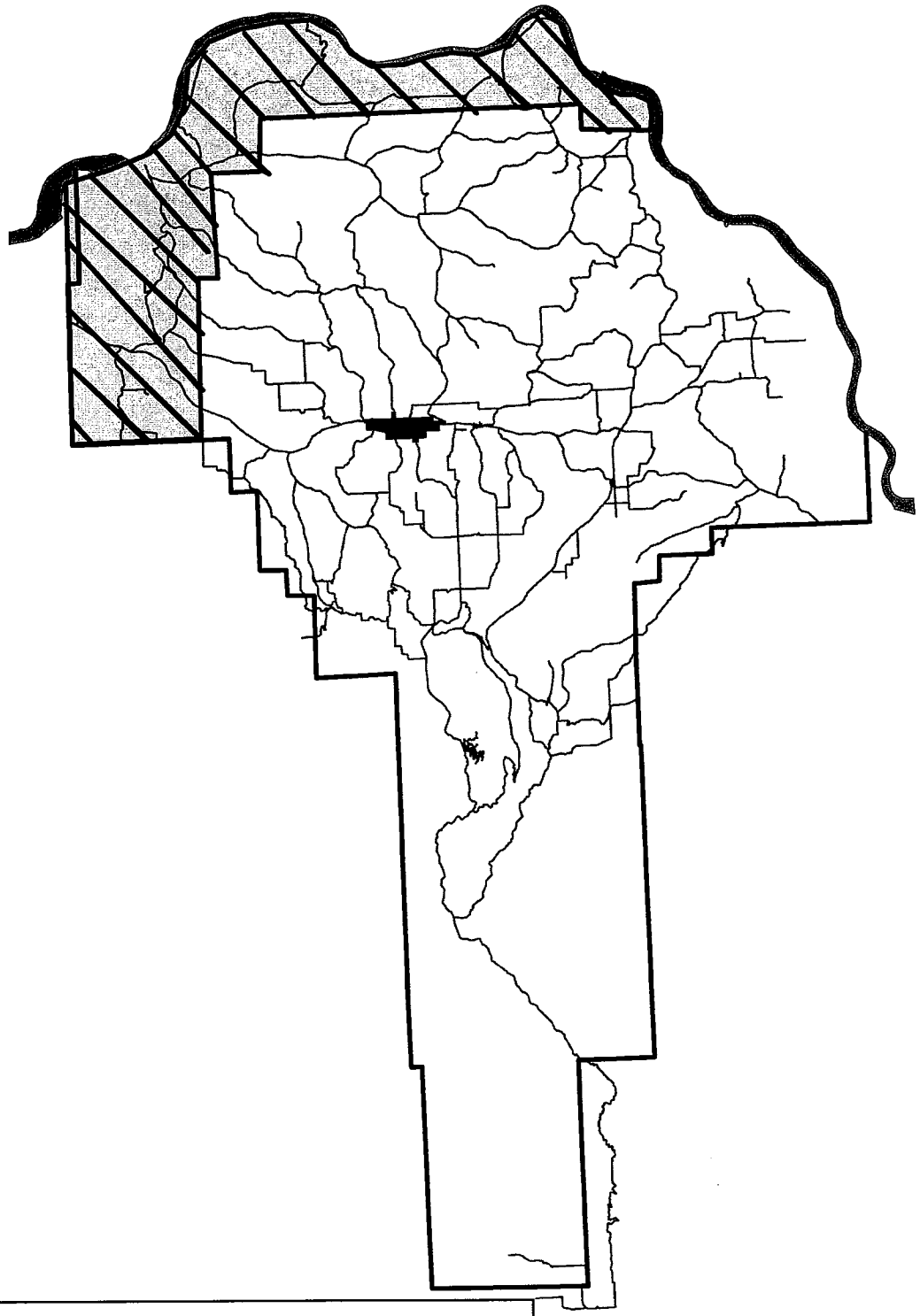


Legend: Service Area

Caroll-Naslund Disposal Service, Inc. Certificate: G-000037

Appendix C.2

Garfield County



Legend: Service Area

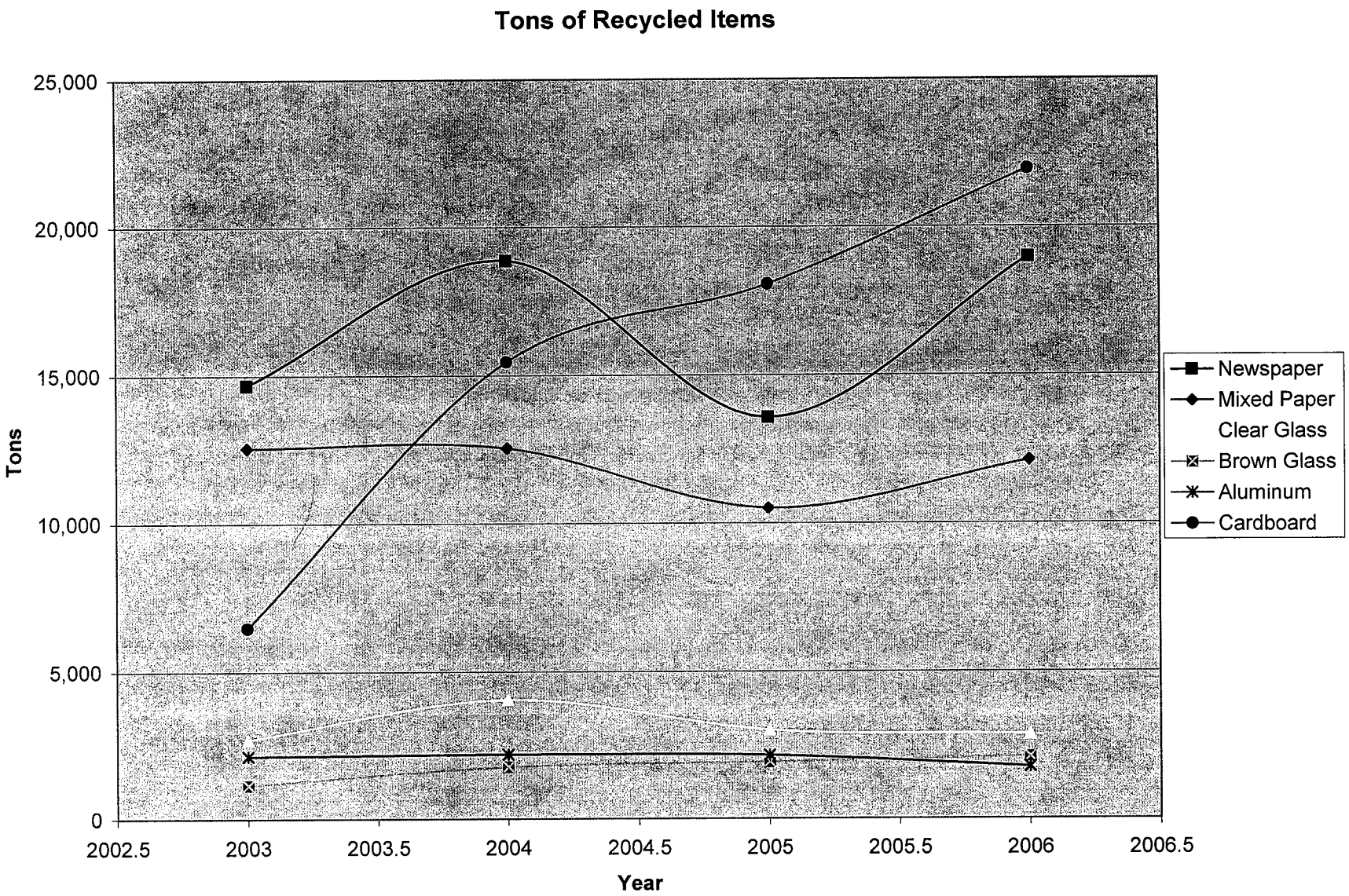
Empire Disposal Service Area Certificate: G-000037

Appendix C.3

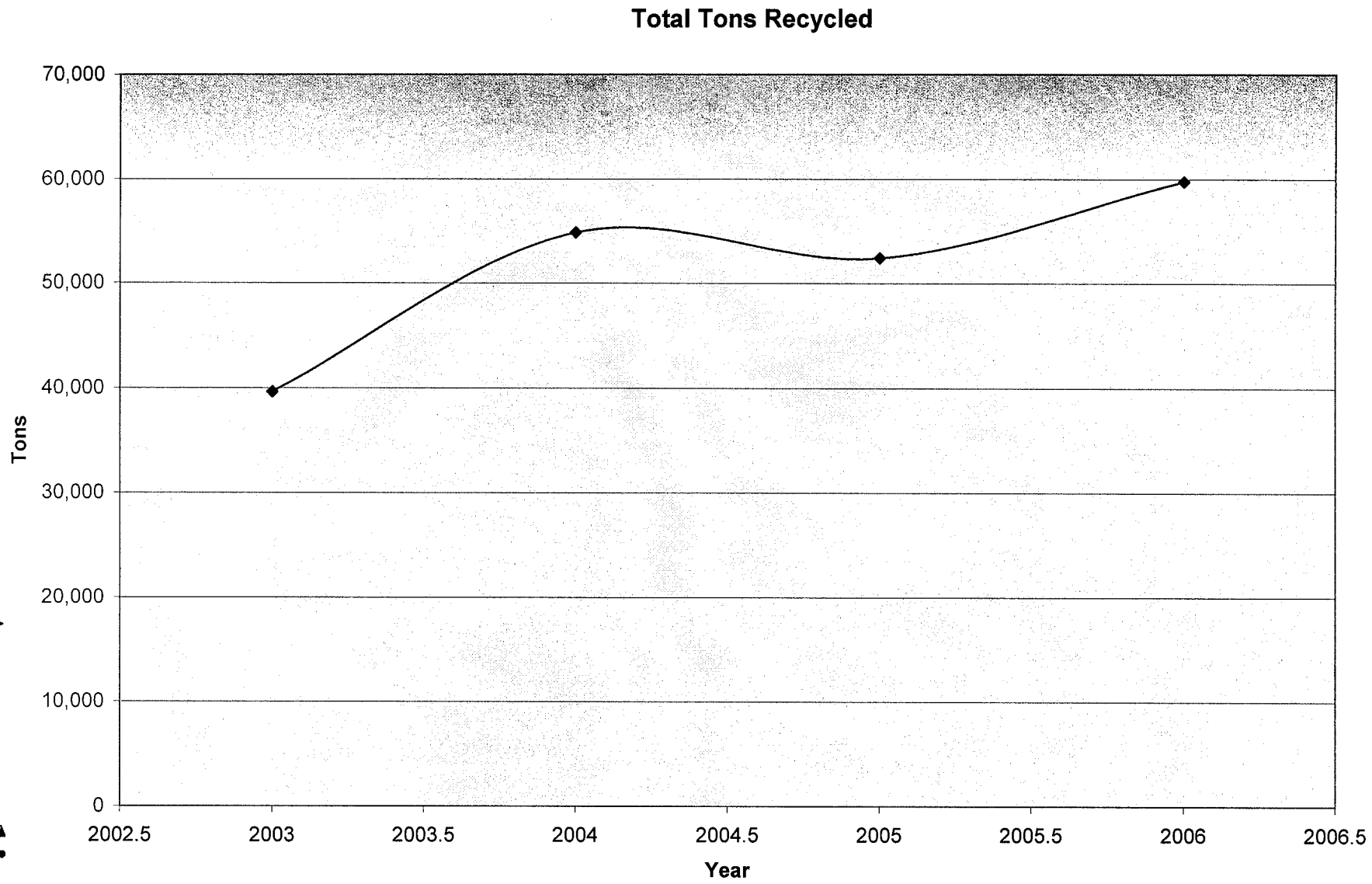
Appendix D

Graphs

Appendix D.1


Tons of Recycled Items
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
Tons
2002.5
2003
2003.5
2004
2004.5
2005
2005.5
2006
2006.5
Year
Newspaper
Mixed Paper
Clear Glass
Brown Glass
Aluminum
Cardboard

Appendix D.2


Total Tons Recycled
70,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0
Tons
2002.5
2003
2003.5
2004
2004.5
2005
2005.5
2006
2006.5
Year