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August 25, 2014

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STATE OF WASH.
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COMMISSION

Mr. Steven V. King
Secretary
Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission
PO Box 47250
Olympia, WA 98504-7250

RE: Walla Walla County Solid Waste Management Plan

Dear Mr. King:

Please find enclosed a copy of the Walla Walla County Solid Waste and MRW Management Plan with a completed WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire, Appendix C. Please send me a copy of any comments you may have on the county's plan, so that I can incorporate them into Department of Ecology comments that will be returned to the county for consideration as they finalize their plan.

Sincerely,

James V. Wavada II

James V. Wavada II
Environmental Planner,
Solid Waste and Financial Assistance Program
Eastern Regional Office – Spokane

cc. Penny Ingram

ATTACHMENT

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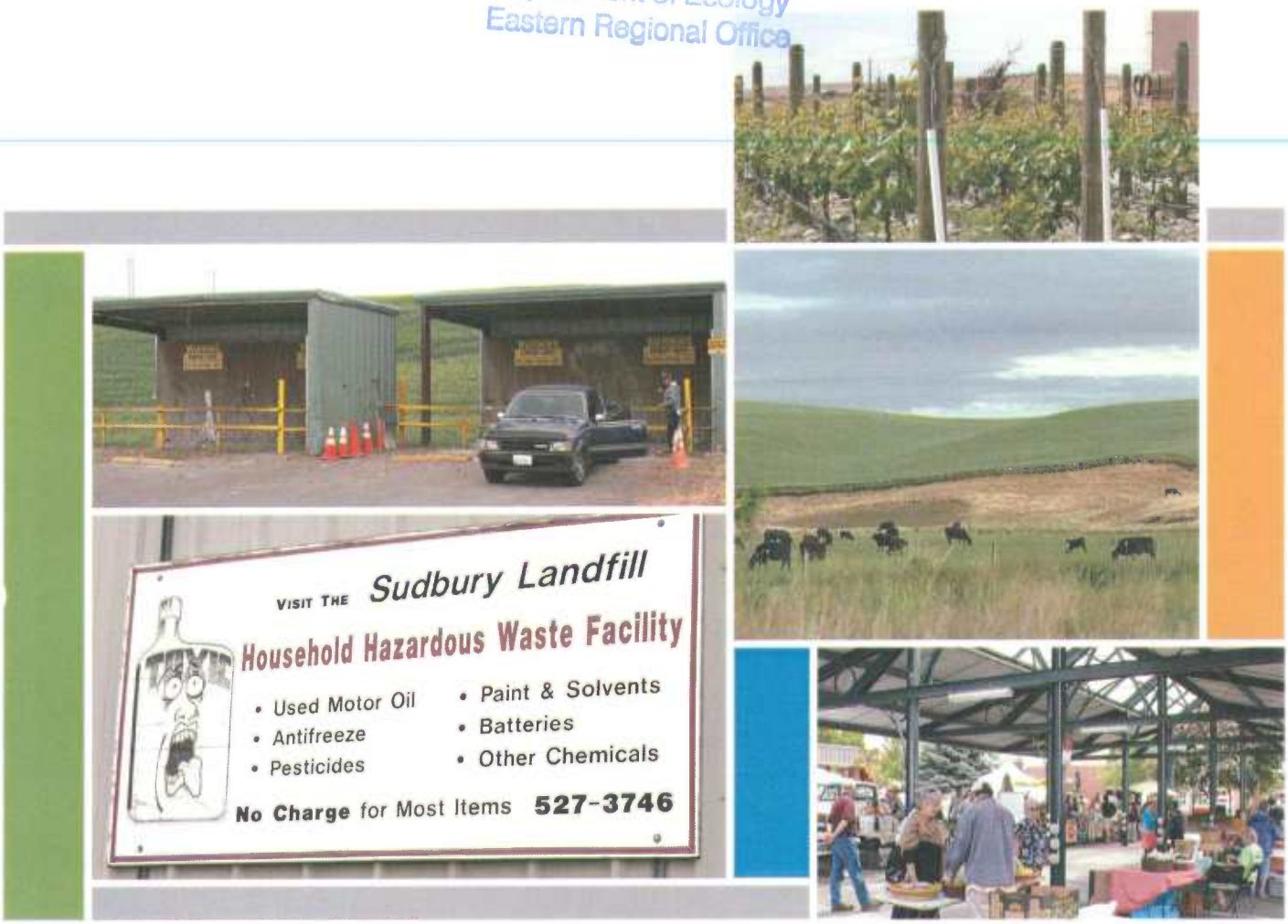

Walla Walla County

Solid Waste and MRW Management Plan

Preliminary Review Draft
August 2014

HDR

SCS ENGINEERS

Walla Walla County

2014 Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan

A cooperative solid waste planning effort by:

Walla Walla County

and the incorporated municipalities of

College Place

Prescott

Waitsburg

Walla Walla

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Appendix C WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire

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GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2013 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan (2013 Plan) provides background and guidance for a long-term approach to solid waste and moderate risk waste management in the region. This 2013 Plan comprises the combined comprehensive solid waste management plan (SWMP) and Local Hazardous Waste/Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Plan for the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Walla Walla County.

The previous Walla Walla Solid Waste Management Plan was a combined Plan with Columbia County, and was adopted in 1994. The preparation of the 2013 Plan included a comprehensive review of the solid waste system, and allowed the solid waste advisory committee and solid waste managers to make informed recommendations based on current data. The recommendations contained in this Plan include policies, programs, and facilities to protect public health and safety. Although not all recommendations may be implemented during the near-term planning horizon, the Plan will serve as a "roadmap" to managing the comprehensive solid waste management system in Walla Walla County.

The Plan was developed as a joint effort of Walla Walla County and the cities of Walla Walla, College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg. It is intended to provide citizens and decision makers in Walla Walla County with a guide to implement, monitor, and evaluate future activities in the planning area for a 20-year period. The recommendations for the Plan not only guide local decision makers, but substantiate the need for local funds and state grants to underwrite solid waste projects.

This Plan Update was prepared under the direction and guidance of the Walla Walla County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC). The SWAC has participated in the Plan development by attending meetings, reviewing draft reports, providing input and comment on all issues covered by the Plan, acting as a liaison to their constituencies, and assisting in public involvement. After the Plan is adopted, the SWAC will routinely evaluate implementation of recommended programs, and will help to promote the Plan throughout the region. SWAC members will also participate in amending the Plan, if necessary.

ES.2 MISSION STATEMENT, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The intent of this Plan is to establish the foundation for the proper management of solid waste in Walla Walla County. The 2013 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan Mission Statement is as follows:

The overall goal of this Plan and the participating jurisdictions is to ensure that citizens of Walla Walla County have efficient, reliable, and affordable solid waste collection, handling, recycling, and disposal services in order to improve our quality of life while protecting human health, the environment, and natural resources.

In order to accomplish this goal, this Plan was developed with the following objectives and strategies:

1. Manage solid wastes in a cost-effective manner that promotes, in order of priority: waste reduction, reuse, and recycling, with source separation of recyclables as the preferred method.

    - Emphasize the implementation of waste reduction techniques that create less waste and reduce the need for reuse, recycling, composting or landfilling.

- Work toward reaching a diversion rate of 50% by 2023.
- Emphasize programs for commercial waste reduction.
- Establish criteria and implement methodologies to measure the baseline and future progress in achieving waste diversion.

2. Emphasize public outreach and educational programs to promote recommended waste management practices.

   - Expand methods of outreach, including use of social media.
   - Coordinate regional resources and efforts.
   - Provide comprehensive information to educate the public on the broad scope of waste management issues: impacts, logistics, financing, recommended practices, etc.

3. Maintain the solid waste infrastructure and programs to meet or exceed the Minimum Functional Standards and Plan goals and objectives.

   - Minimize impact of solid waste handling and disposal on the physical environment of the County.
   - Reduce the occurrence and environmental effects associated with illegal dumping
   - Emphasize adequate financial investment for facilities and programs which support waste management goals and recommended practices.
   - Establish a mechanism by which all citizens and businesses in Walla Walla County pay for current and past liabilities associated with the solid waste infrastructure and programs as established by the Solid Waste Management Plan.

4. Increase recycling and recovery efforts and accomplishments

   - Continue to encourage and educate residents and businesses compost and recycle.
   - Expand availability of opportunities for recycling and yard waste collection within the municipalities, unincorporated County area, and Urban Growth Area (UGA).
   - Encourage development of integrated waste management programs that emphasize incentive-based promotion of recommended practices.

5. Ensure compliance with state and local solid and moderate risk waste regulations

   - Manage moderate risk wastes in a manner that promotes, in order of priority: waste reduction; reuse; recycling; physical, chemical, and biological treatment; incineration; solidification and stabilization; and land filling.
   - Increase public awareness of available alternatives and the importance of proper disposal of moderate risk wastes.
   - Coordinate moderate risk waste management programs with existing and planned systems for waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and other programs for solid waste management.
   - Establish a fair, equitable and sustainable funding base to maintain compliance with State and local solid and moderate risk waste regulations.

6. Maintain a SWAC to evaluate and assess solid waste activities in the County, including pro-active citizen involvement.

    - Continue to utilize the SWAC to facilitate communication venues with the public via the municipal and special interest representation areas.
    - Actively promote the SWAC to the public to foster future member recruitment.
    - Continue to evaluate represented interests in order to promote a diverse and comprehensive perspective of waste management issues.

7. Enhance and improve the overall efficiency of waste collection and disposal of solid waste.

    - Continue to study and analyze disposal options, long-haul transfer options, and ways to improve efficiencies.
    - Continue to promote effective use of the existing waste management infrastructure.
    - Continue to evaluate tipping fees as related to the true cost of operations including closure and post closure costs associated with the Sudbury Regional Landfill.
    - Evaluate future needs and possible funding sources.

8. Encourage and expand coordination and communication regarding solid waste issues among all jurisdictions, agencies, and private firms in Walla Walla County.

    - Encourage consistent policies across jurisdictions.
    - Encourage public involvement in the planning and implementation process.
    - Emphasize local responsibility for solving solid waste management issues.

ES.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations summarized in this section are based on an assessment of the County's solid waste management needs and the alternatives available to address those needs. The following lists the recommendations included in the Plan.

Chapter 3 – Education and outreach, waste reduction and recycling

Education and Outreach

3.1 Expand outreach methods to include online social media

3.2 Host community events or discussion forums and coordination with other community events

3.3 Implement recycling Ambassadors Program

3.4 Measure program effectiveness through surveys

3.5 Utilize and expand existing network of relationships

3.6 Expand outreach methods to include online social media

3.7 Expand promotion and awareness of $mart Business Partner Program and develop additional award categories

3.8 Provide on-site business waste audits and technical assistance.

Work directly with large businesses and institutions to implement waste reduction and recycling programs. Provide outreach for the program, and publicize results.

3.9 Promote use of buy-back centers and other recycling opportunities.

Promote existing opportunities for residents and businesses to recycle priority recyclables as well as other materials. Make information available through a variety of media.

Waste Reduction

3.10 Backyard Composting

Conduct annual workshops, Master Composting Training, and/or expand education materials and communication methods.

3.11 Promote Reuse and Materials Exchange

Promote Builders ReSupply Store and other non-profit organizations. Provide online forum for materials exchange. Sponsor reuse website

3.12 Support Statewide Product Stewardship

Support initiatives for non-recyclable, toxic, and/or hard to handle materials that cannot be handled efficiently through the current solid waste collection system. Consider becoming an Associate Member of the Northwest Product Stewardship Council.

3.13 Consider pay-as-you-throw rate structures

Local governments could consider incentivizing recycling by establishing a rate structure that rewards residents for reducing waste and recycling more.

Recycling

3.14 Promote Multifamily Recycling

Provide technical assistance to property owners and managers.

Provide education and outreach.

Provide containers or bags for collecting and transporting materials.

3.15 Expand Recycling Drop-off at Sudbury Regional Landfill

Evaluate feasibility of expanding materials collected, facility expansion and education and outreach

Chapter 4-Collection Services

4.1 Curbside Recycling in Urban Growth Areas (UGA)

Offer recycling services in the cities and the UGAs, working with the haulers to establish a new minimum service level.

4.2 Curbside organics collection in UGA

Offer curbside organics recycling to residents in the cities and the UGAs. Work with the contracted and WUTC hauler to establish this service.

4.3 Mixed paper and cardboard collection

Establish a program for collection of mixed paper and cardboard from large commercial generators.

4.4 Organics collection for large commercial generators

Establish a curbside green waste service for commercial customers, and work with landscapers and gardeners to educate them on keeping these materials separated.

Chapter 5-Solid Waste Facilities

5.1 Use Sudbury Regional Landfill for out of county waste

The City will use Sudbury Landfill as a regional landfill and market its services within and outside the County.

5.2 Sudbury Regional Landfill Financial Stability

The City of Walla Walla will evaluate various options for increasing the financial stability of Sudbury Regional Landfill, including various funding mechanisms.

5.3 Commingled C&D drop-off site

The SWAC recommends the City of Walla Walla develop a C&D drop-off site at the landfill for sorting and processing wood, metals, and other salvageable materials, with consideration towards the service being economical in relation to other disposal options.

5.4 Expand organics processing to include food, compostable paper and biosolids

The SWAC recommends the City of Walla Walla expand the existing composting operations to include additional materials, with consideration towards the expansion being economical in relation to other disposal options.

5.5 Develop and implement a business/marketing plan for the compost facility

The SWAC recommends the City of Walla Walla prepare a business/marketing plan for the compost facility in order to enhance the financial viability of the operation.

Chapter 6-Miscellaneous Wastes

6.1 Agricultural Waste

The County will support the feasibility of developing a facility for the production of biofuels, biopower, or bioproducts, and will work with local entities to further discussions and development of such facilities.

6.2 Asbestos Waste

The county will provide education to homeowners on the proper handling and disposal of asbestos waste.

6.3 Biomedical Waste

The county will provide education and outreach to residents on the correct management of medical waste.

The county will investigate opportunities for additional drop-off locations and events for biomedical waste, including additional DEA sponsored events.

6.4 C&D and Inert Waste

The county will continue to expand and support the Builders ReSupply Store and other opportunities for reuse and recycling of C&D materials.

The SWAC recommends the City of Walla Walla consider purchasing equipment to handle inert materials more effectively.

The county will promote green building through education and outreach.

The county will provide education to contractors about alternatives to landfilling for C&D and inert materials.

The county will develop a disaster debris management plan

6.5 Tires

The county will develop a plan for addressing accumulation of tires on individual properties, and will pursue state grants, if available, to assist in tire pile cleanup.

6.6 E-Waste

The county will monitor the effectiveness of the implementation of the existing E-Cycle program and determine the need to modify or alter the program.

The county will provide education to consumers on the E-Cycle program and the opportunities available for recycling of these materials.

Chapter 7-Moderate Risk Waste

7.1 Public Education

The county will continue the existing education and outreach programs, including:

- Classroom presentations on household hazardous waste
- Information booths at community events
- Recycling hotline
- Mass mailings
- Newspaper articles
- Website postings

The information will be made available through a variety of methods and venues, to include social media and partnerships with other organizations.

7.2 School Curriculum

The County will expand outreach in the K-12 classrooms including presentation, assignments, and projects.

7.3 Business Technical Assistance

The County will continue to use the $mart Business Program to provide education and outreach, technical assistance, and recognition of businesses on reducing the generation of MRW.

7.4 Small Business Collection Opportunities

The SWAC recommends the City consider developing an area at the landfill for Small Quantity Generator (SQG) hazardous materials collection. The City will also work with a contractor to establish a collection system for businesses.

7.5 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events and Locations

The County will work towards expanding the number of collection events or locations, depending on the availability of funding.

7.6 Product Stewardship Programs

The county will support state product stewardship efforts for MRW and other toxic materials.

Chapter 8-Administration and Enforcement

8.1 Evaluate current Inter-local arrangement for coordination of programming and planning

The agencies involved will evaluate the existing Inter-local agreement to identify if changes to roles, responsibilities, funding mechanisms, and implementation are needed.

8.2 Coordinate enforcement activities to attain maximum impact without duplication

Solid waste enforcement activities will be coordinated among all affected and interested agencies in order to maximize efforts, resource use, and avoid duplication of efforts.

8.3 Improve agency coordination for illegal dumping cleanup, education, and prevention programs

The agencies involved in enforcing illegal dumping programs will coordinate efforts, resources, and activities.

8.4 Evaluate potential future establishment of Regional Solid Waste Management Agency

The county may evaluate the feasibility of establishing a formal regional agency for managing solid waste in the county.

ES.4 IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the recommendations contained in this Plan will begin upon approval of the Plan by the jurisdictions and Ecology. The schedule for implementation is included in **Exhibit ES-1**. The schedule may be revised as the Plan is updated, and as the objectives and needs of the County and

jurisdictions change. As indicated, for some recommendations, the programs have been or will be implemented within a few months, for other recommendations implementation will span many years.

Capital and operating expenses to implement the Plan recommendations over the next 6 years are summarized in **Exhibit ES-2**. Actual budgets to carry out the recommendations will vary from year to year as specific programs are defined, and will depend upon availability of grant funding and staff, and budget approval by local governments.

Exhibit ES-1. Implementation Schedule

CHAPTER	OPTION		IMPLEMENTATON YEAR					
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3. Education and Outreach	3.1	Expand outreach methods to include online social media	■	■				
	3.2	Host community events or discussion forums and coordination with other community events	■	■				
	3.3	Implement Waste Reduction Ambassadors Program			■			
	3.4	Measure program effectiveness through surveys		■	■			
	3.5	Utilize and expand existing network of relationships	■	■				
	3.6	Expand outreach methods to include online social media	■	■				
	3.7	Expand promotion and awareness of $mart Business Partner Program and develop additional award categories		■	■			
	3.8	Provide on-site business waste audits and technical assistance. Work directly with large businesses and institutions to implement waste reduction and recycling programs. Provide outreach for the program, and publicize results.		■	■			
	3.9	Promote use of buy-back centers and other recycling opportunities. Promote existing opportunities for residents and businesses to recycle priority recyclables as well as other materials. Make information available through a variety of media.	■	■				
3. Waste Reduction	3.10	Backyard Composting Conduct annual workshops, Master Composting Training, and/or expand education materials and communication methods.		■	■			

Exhibit ES-1. Implementation Schedule

CHAPTER	OPTION		IMPLEMENTATON YEAR					
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	3.11	Promote Reuse and Materials Exchange Promote Builders ReSupply Store and other non-profit organizations. Provide online forum for materials exchange. Sponsor reuse website						
	3.12	Support Statewide Product Stewardship Support initiatives for non-recyclable, toxic, and/or hard to handle materials that cannot be handled efficiently through the current solid waste collection system. Consider becoming an Associate Member of the Northwest Product Stewardship Council.						
	3.13	Consider pay-as-you-throw rate structures Local governments could consider incentivizing recycling by establishing a rate structure that rewards residents for reducing waste and recycling more.						
3. Recycling	3.14	Promote Multifamily Recycling Provide technical assistance to property owners and managers. Provide education and outreach. Provide containers or bags for collecting and transporting materials.						
	3.15	Expand Recycling Drop-off at Sudbury Regional Landfill Evaluate feasibility of expanding materials collected, facility expansion and education and outreach						
4. Collection Systems	4.1	Curbside Recycling in Urban Growth Areas (UGA) Offer recycling services in the cities and the UGAs,						

Exhibit ES-1. Implementation Schedule

CHAPTER	OPTION	IMPLEMENTATON YEAR					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	working with the haulers to establish a new minimum service level.						
	4.2 Curbside organics collection in UGA Offer curbside organics recycling to residents in the cities and the UGAs. Work with the contracted and WUTC hauler to establish this service.						
	4.3 Mixed paper and cardboard collection Establish a program for collection of mixed paper and cardboard from large commercial generators.						
	4.4 Organics collection for large commercial generators Establish a curbside green waste service for commercial customers, and work with landscapers and gardeners to educate them on keeping these materials separated.						
5. Solid Waste Facilities	5.1 Resume Use of Sudbury Regional Landfill for out of county waste The City will evaluate opportunities and market the Sudbury Regional Landfill within and outside the County to attract more waste, organics, and recyclables.						
	5.2 Sudbury Regional Landfill Financial Stability The City of Walla Walla will evaluate various options for increasing the financial stability of Sudbury Regional Landfill, including various funding mechanisms.						

Exhibit ES-1. Implementation Schedule

CHAPTER	OPTION	IMPLEMENTATON YEAR					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	5.3 Commingled C&D drop-off site The SWAC recommends the City of Walla Walla develop a C&D drop-off site at the landfill for sorting and processing wood, metals, and other salvageable materials, with consideration towards the service being economical in relation to other disposal options.						
	5.4 Expand organics processing to include food, compostable paper and biosolids The SWAC recommends the City of Walla Walla expand the existing composting operations to include additional materials, with consideration towards the expansion being economical in relation to other disposal options.						
	5.5 Develop and implement a business/marketing plan for the compost facility The SWAC recommends the City of Walla Walla prepare a business/marketing plan for the compost facility in order to enhance the financial viability of the operation.						
6. Miscellaneous Waste	6.1 Agricultural Waste The County will support the feasibility of developing a facility for the production of biofuels, biopower, or bioproducts, and will work with local entities to further discussions and development of such facilities.						
	6.2 Asbestos Waste The county will provide education to homeowners on the						

Exhibit ES-1. Implementation Schedule

CHAPTER	OPTION	IMPLEMENTATON YEAR					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	proper handling and disposal of asbestos waste.						
	6.3 Biomedical Waste The county will provide education and outreach to residents on the correct management of medical waste. The county will investigate opportunities for additional drop-off locations and events for biomedical waste, including additional DEA sponsored events.						
	6.4 C&D and Inert Waste The county will continue to expand and support the Builders ReSupply Store and other opportunities for reuse and recycling of C&D materials. The SWAC recommends the City consider purchasing equipment to handle inert materials more effectively. The County will promote green building through education and outreach. The County will provide education to contractors about alternatives to landfilling for C&D and inert materials. The County will develop a disaster debris management plan.						
	6.5 Tires The County will develop a plan for addressing accumulation of tires on individual properties, and will pursue state grants, if available, to assist in tire pile						

Exhibit ES-1. Implementation Schedule

CHAPTER	OPTION		IMPLEMENTATON YEAR 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		cleanup.						
	6.6	E-Waste The county will monitor the effectiveness of the implementation of the existing E-Cycle program and determine the need to modify or alter the program. The county will provide education to consumers on the E-Cycle program and the opportunities available for recycling of these materials.						
7. Moderate Risk Waste	7.1	Public Education The county will continue the existing education and outreach programs, including: • Classroom presentations on household hazardous waste • Information booths at community events • Recycling hotline • Mass mailings • Newspaper articles • Website postings The information will be made available through a variety of methods and venues, to include social media and partnerships with other organizations.						
	7.2	School Curriculum The County will expand outreach in the K-12 classrooms including presentation, assignments, and projects.						

Exhibit ES-1. Implementation Schedule

CHAPTER	OPTION	IMPLEMENTATON YEAR 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	7.3 Business Technical Assistance The County will continue to use the $mart Business Program to provide education and outreach, technical assistance, and recognition of businesses on reducing the generation of MRW.						
	7.4 Small Business Collection Opportunities The SWAC recommends the City consider developing an area at the landfill for SQG hazardous materials collection. The City will also work with a contractor to establish a collection system for businesses.						
	7.5 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events and Locations The County will work towards expanding the number of collection events or locations, depending on the availability of funding.						
	7.6 Product Stewardship Programs The county will support state product stewardship efforts for MRW and other toxic materials.						
8. Administration and Enforcement	8.1 Evaluate current Inter-local arrangement for coordination of programming and planning The agencies involved will evaluate the existing Inter-local agreement to identify if changes to roles, responsibilities, funding mechanisms, and implementation are needed.						

Exhibit ES-1. Implementation Schedule

CHAPTER	OPTION		IMPLEMENTATON YEAR					
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	8.2	Coordinate enforcement activities to attain maximum impact without duplication Solid waste enforcement activities will be coordinated among all affected and interested agencies in order to maximize efforts, resource use, and avoid duplication of efforts.						
	8.3	Improve agency coordination for illegal dumping cleanup, education, and prevention programs The agencies involved in enforcing illegal dumping programs will coordinate efforts, resources, and activities.						
	8.4	Evaluate potential future establishment of a Regional Solid Waste Management Agency The county may evaluate the feasibility of establishing a formal regional agency for managing solid waste in the county.						

Shading indicates the period of implementation.

Exhibit ES-2. Implementation Costs

CHAPTER		Recommendation	Cost Year 1	Year 3	Year 6	Expense type
3. Education and Outreach	3.1	Expand outreach methods to include online social media	$500	$1000	$1000	Labor, software applications, domain purchase
	3.2	Host community events or discussion forums and coordination with other community events	$1000	$5000	$5000	Labor, supplies, promotions
	3.3	Implement Waste Reduction Ambassadors Program	$0	$1000	$1000	Labor, supplies, promotions
	3.4	Measure program effectiveness through surveys	$0	$500	$500	Labor
	3.5	Utilize and expand existing network of relationships	$500	$500	$500	Labor
	3.6	Expand outreach methods to include online social media	$1000	$1000	$1000	Labor, software applications, domain purchase
	3.7	Expand promotion and awareness of $mart Business Partner Program and develop additional award categories	$250	$1000	$1000	Labor, promotions
	3.8	Provide on-site business waste audits and technical assistance. Work directly with large businesses and institutions to implement waste reduction and recycling programs. Provide outreach for the program, and publicize results.	$0	$1500	$1500	Labor, supplies

Exhibit ES-2. Implementation Costs

CHAPTER		Recommendation	Cost Year 1	Year 3	Year 6	Expense type
	3.9	Promote use of waste reduction workshops, buy-back centers and other waste reduction and recycling opportunities. Promote existing opportunities for residents and businesses to reduce, reuse, and recycle priority recyclables as well as other materials. Make information available through a variety of media.	$250	$500	$500	Labor, promotional materials
3. Waste Reduction	3.10	Backyard Composting Conduct annual workshops, Master Composting Training, and/or expand education materials and communication methods.	$2500	$5000	$5000	Labor, supplies, promotional materials
	3.11	Promote Reuse and Materials Exchange Promote Builders ReSupply Store and other non-profit organizations. Provide online forum for materials exchange. Sponsor reuse website	$250	$500	$500	Labor, promotions
	3.12	Support Statewide Product Stewardship Support initiatives for non-recyclable, toxic, and/or hard to handle materials that cannot be handled efficiently through the current solid waste collection system. Consider becoming an Associate Member of the Northwest Product Stewardship Council.	$250	$500	$500	Labor
	3.13	Consider pay-as-you-throw rate structures Local governments could consider incentivizing recycling by establishing a rate structure that rewards residents for reducing waste and recycling more.	$0	$1500	$0 (could change if implemented)	Labor, surveys

Exhibit ES-2. Implementation Costs

CHAPTER	Recommendation	Cost Year 1	Year 3	Year 6	Expense type
3. Recycling	3.14 Promote Multifamily Recycling Provide technical assistance to property owners and managers. Provide education and outreach. Provide containers or bags for collecting and transporting materials.	$0	$3000	$5000	Labor, promotional materials
	3.15 Expand Recycling Drop-off at Sudbury Regional Landfill Evaluate feasibility of expanding materials collected, facility expansion and education and outreach	$0	$7500	$3000	Labor, promotional materials, infrastructure improvements
4. Collection Services	4.1 Curbside Recycling in Urban Growth Areas (UGA) Offer recycling services in the cities and the UGAs, working with the haulers to establish a new minimum service level.	$0	$7500	$7500	Labor, surveys, promotional materials
	4.2 Curbside organics collection in UGA Offer curbside organics recycling to residents in the cities and the UGAs. Work with the contracted and WUTC hauler to establish this service.	$0	$7500	$7500	Labor, surveys, promotional materials
	4.3 Mixed paper and cardboard collection Establish a program for collection of mixed paper and cardboard from large commercial generators.	$0	$1500	$1500	Labor, promotional materials

Exhibit ES-2. Implementation Costs

CHAPTER	Recommendation	Cost			Expense type
		Year 1	Year 3	Year 6	
	4.4 Organics collection for large commercial generators Establish a curbside green waste service for commercial customers, and work with landscapers and gardeners to educate them on keeping these materials separated.	$0	$5000	$5000	Labor, promotional materials
5. Solid Waste Facilities	5.1 Resume Use of Sudbury Regional Landfill for out of county waste The City will evaluate opportunities and market the Sudbury Regional Landfill within and outside the County to attract more waste, organics, and recyclables.	$0	$10000	$7500	Labor, surveys, consultant fees; promotional materials
	5.2 Sudbury Regional Landfill Financial Stability The City of Walla Walla will evaluate various options for increasing the financial stability of Sudbury Regional Landfill, including various funding mechanisms.	$0	$15000	$0	Labor, consultant fees
	5.3 Commingled C&D drop-off site The SWAC recommends the City of Walla Walla develop a C&D drop-off site at the landfill for sorting and processing wood, metals, and other salvageable materials, with consideration towards the service being economical in relation to other disposal options.	$0	$10000	$5000	Labor, promotional materials, infrastructure improvements

Exhibit ES-2. Implementation Costs

CHAPTER	Recommendation	Cost Year 1	Year 3	Year 6	Expense type
	5.4 Expand organics processing to include food, compostable paper and biosolids The SWAC recommends the City of Walla Walla expand the existing composting operations to include additional materials, with consideration towards the expansion being economical in relation to other disposal options.	$2500	$20000	$7500	Labor, consultant fees, promotional materials, infrastructure improvements
	5.5 Develop and implement a business/marketing plan for the compost facility The SWAC recommends the City of Walla Walla prepare a business/marketing plan for the compost facility in order to enhance the financial viability of the operation.	$5000	$10000	$10000	Labor, consultant fees, surveys, promotional materials
6. Miscellaneous Waste	6.1 Agricultural Waste The County will support the feasibility of developing a facility for the production of biofuels, biopower, or bioproducts, and will work with local entities to further discussions and development of such facilities.	$0	$0	$0	None anticipated
	6.2 Asbestos Waste The county will provide education to homeowners on the proper handling and disposal of asbestos waste.	$500	$1500	$1500	Labor, educational/ promotional materials

Exhibit ES-2. Implementation Costs

CHAPTER	Recommendation	Cost			Expense type
		Year 1	Year 3	Year 6	
	6.3 Biomedical Waste The county will provide education and outreach to residents on the correct management of medical waste. The county will investigate opportunities for additional drop-off locations and events for biomedical waste, including additional DEA sponsored events.	$250	$1500	$1500	Labor, educational/ promotional materials, supplies or infrastructure improvements
	6.4 C&D and Inert Waste The county will continue to expand and support the Builders ReSupply Store and other opportunities for reuse and recycling of C&D materials. The SWAC recommends the City consider purchasing equipment to handle inert materials more effectively. The County will promote green building through education and outreach. The County will provide education to contractors about alternatives to landfilling for C&D and inert materials. The County will develop a disaster debris management plan	$250	$15000 (if equipment is purchased or if disaster plan is developed)	$5000	Labor, educational/ promotional materials, equipment, infrastructure improvements
	6.5 Tires The County will develop a plan for addressing accumulation of tires on individual properties, and will pursue state grants, if available, to assist in tire pile cleanup.	$1500	$1500	$1500	Labor, educational/ promotional materials

Exhibit ES-2. Implementation Costs

CHAPTER	Recommendation	Cost Year 1	Year 3	Year 6	Expense type
	6.6 E-Waste The county will monitor the effectiveness of the implementation of the existing E-Cycle program and determine the need to modify or alter the program. The county will provide education to consumers on the E-Cycle program and the opportunities available for recycling of these materials.	$500	$500	$500	Labor, educational/ promotional materials
7. **Moderate Risk Waste**	7.1 Public Education The county will continue the existing education and outreach programs, including: • Classroom presentations on household hazardous waste • Information booths at community events • Recycling hotline • Mass mailings • Newspaper articles • Website postings The information will be made available through a variety of methods and venues, to include social media and partnerships with other organizations.	$5000	$7500	$7500	Labor, supplies, educational materials, promotional materials
	7.2 School Curriculum The County will expand outreach in the K-12 classrooms including presentation, assignments, and projects.	$1500	$5000	$5000	Labor, supplies, educational materials

Exhibit ES-2. Implementation Costs

CHAPTER	Recommendation	Cost			Expense type
		Year 1	Year 3	Year 6	
	7.3 Business Technical Assistance The County will continue to use the $mart Business Program to provide education and outreach, technical assistance, and recognition of businesses on reducing the generation of MRW.	$1500	$2500	$2500	Labor, educational/ promotional materials
	7.4 Small Business Collection Opportunities The SWAC recommends the City consider developing an area at the landfill for SQG hazardous materials collection. The City will also work with a contractor to establish a collection system for businesses.	$250	$5000	$3000	Labor, surveys, infrastructure improvements, educational/ promotional materials
	7.5 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events and Locations The County will work towards expanding the number of collection events or locations, depending on the availability of funding.	$5000	$10000	$10000	Labor, supplies, educational/ promotional materials
	7.6 Product Stewardship Programs The county will support state product stewardship efforts for MRW and other toxic materials.	$250	$250	$250	Labor, educational materials
8. Administration and Enforcement	8.1 Evaluate current Inter-local arrangement for coordination of programming and planning The agencies involved will evaluate the existing Inter-local agreement to identify if changes to roles, responsibilities, funding mechanisms, and implementation are needed.	$0	$1000	$0	Labor

Exhibit ES-2. Implementation Costs

CHAPTER	Recommendation	Cost			Expense type
		Year 1	Year 3	Year 6	
	8.2 Coordinate enforcement activities to attain maximum impact without duplication Solid waste enforcement activities will be coordinated among all affected and interested agencies in order to maximize efforts, resource use, and avoid duplication of efforts.	$1500	$1500	$1500	Labor; SWE grant program administration
	8.3 Improve agency coordination for illegal dumping cleanup, education, and prevention programs The agencies involved in enforcing illegal dumping programs will coordinate efforts, resources, and activities.	$250	$2000	$2000	Labor, educational materials
	8.4 Evaluate potential future establishment of Regional Solid Waste Management Agency The county may evaluate the feasibility of establishing a formal regional agency for managing solid waste in the county.	$0	$20000	$0	Labor, consultant fees

CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The 2013 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan (2013 Plan) provides background and guidance for a long-term approach to solid waste and moderate risk waste management in the region. This 2013 Plan comprises the combined comprehensive solid waste management plan (SWMP) and Local Hazardous Waste/Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Plan for the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Walla Walla County. The previous Walla Walla Solid Waste Management Plan was a combined Plan with Columbia County, and was adopted in 1994. The 2013 Plan replaces the 1994 solid waste management plan, and the 1991 Walla Walla County Moderate Risk Waste Plan.

1.1 PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION OF PLAN

The purpose of this Plan is to serve as a "roadmap" to managing the comprehensive solid waste management system in Walla Walla County. It is intended to provide citizens and decision makers in Walla Walla County with a guide to implement, monitor, and evaluate future activities in the planning area for a 20-year period. The Plan was developed as a joint effort of Walla Walla County and the cities of Walla Walla, College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg. The preparation of the 2013 Plan included a comprehensive review of the solid waste system, and allowed the solid waste advisory committee and solid waste managers to make informed recommendations based on current data.

The recommendations contained in this Plan include policies, programs, and facilities that encompass an efficient solid waste system that protects public health and safety. The recommendations in the Plan substantiate the need for local funds and state grants to underwrite solid waste projects. It is understood that not all of the recommendations will be implemented during the near-term planning horizon, and the recommendations are not to be considered mandated for each jurisdiction to implement. Instead, taken together, the recommendations contained in the Plan serve as a guide for local decision makers over the 20 year planning period.

The Plan conforms to the requirements of the State Solid Waste Management "Reduction and Recycling Act" (RCW 70.95), meets minimal Functional Standards (WAC 173-350), and Solid Waste Handling Standards (WAC 173-350), and follows suggested protocol as outlined in "Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans and Plan Revisions" (Waste 2 Resource Program, February 2010, Publication No. 10-07-005).

The Plan is organized as follows:

Chapter 1	Introduction
Chapter 2	Waste Generation
Chapter 3	Education and Outreach, Waste Reduction and Recycling
Chapter 4	Collection Services
Chapter 5	Solid Waste Facilities
Chapter 6	Miscellaneous Waste
Chapter 7	Moderate Risk Waste
Chapter 8	Administration and Enforcement
Chapter 9	Financing and Implementation

1.2 MISSION STATEMENT, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The intent of this Plan is to establish the foundation for the proper management of solid waste in Walla Walla County. The 2013 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan Mission Statement is as follows:

The overall goal of this Plan and the participating jurisdictions is to ensure that citizens of Walla Walla County have efficient, reliable, and affordable solid waste collection, handling, recycling, and disposal services in order to improve our quality of life while protecting human health, the environment, and natural resources.

In order to accomplish this goal, this Plan was developed with the following objectives and strategies:

1. Manage solid wastes in a cost-effective manner that promotes, in order of priority: waste reduction, reuse, and recycling, with source separation of recyclables as the preferred method.
    - Emphasize the implementation of waste reduction techniques that create less waste and reduce the need for reuse, recycling, composting or landfilling.
    - Work toward reaching a diversion rate of 50% by 2023.
    - Emphasize programs for commercial waste reduction.
    - Establish criteria and implement methodologies to measure the baseline and future progress in achieving waste diversion.
2. Emphasize public outreach and educational programs to promote recommended waste management practices.
    - Expand methods of outreach, including use of social media.
    - Coordinate regional resources and efforts.
    - Provide comprehensive information to educate the public on the broad scope of waste management issues: impacts, logistics, financing, recommended practices, etc.
3. Maintain the solid waste infrastructure and programs to meet or exceed the Minimum Functional Standards and Plan goals and objectives.
    - Minimize impact of solid waste handling and disposal on the physical environment of the County.
    - Reduce the occurrence and environmental effects associated with illegal dumping
    - Emphasize adequate financial investment for facilities and programs which support waste management goals and recommended practices.
    - Establish a mechanism by which all citizens and businesses in Walla Walla County pay for current and past liabilities associated with the solid waste infrastructure and programs as established by the Solid Waste Management Plan.
4. Increase recycling and recovery efforts and accomplishments
    - Continue to encourage and educate residents and businesses to compost and recycle.

- Expand availability of opportunities for recycling and yard waste collection within the municipalities, unincorporated County area, and Urban Growth Area (UGA).
- Encourage development of integrated waste management programs that emphasize incentive-based promotion of recommended practices.

5. Ensure compliance with state and local solid and moderate risk waste regulations

   - Manage moderate risk wastes in a manner that promotes, in order of priority: waste reduction; reuse; recycling; physical, chemical, and biological treatment; incineration; solidification and stabilization; and land filling.
   - Increase public awareness of available alternatives and the importance of proper disposal of moderate risk wastes.
   - Coordinate moderate risk waste management programs with existing and planned systems for waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and other programs for solid waste management.
   - Establish a fair, equitable and sustainable funding base to maintain compliance with State and local solid and moderate risk waste regulations.

6. Maintain a SWAC to evaluate and assess solid waste activities in the County, including pro-active citizen involvement.

   - Continue to utilize the SWAC to facilitate communication venues with the public via the municipal and special interest representation areas.
   - Actively promote the SWAC to the public to foster future member recruitment.
   - Continue to evaluate represented interests in order to promote a diverse and comprehensive perspective of waste management issues.

7. Enhance and improve the overall efficiency of waste collection and disposal of solid waste.

   - Continue to study and analyze disposal options, long-haul transfer options, and ways to improve efficiencies.
   - Continue to promote effective use of the existing waste management infrastructure.
   - Continue to evaluate tipping fees as related to the true cost of operations including closure and post closure costs associated with the Sudbury Regional Landfill.
   - Evaluate future needs and possible funding sources.

8. Encourage and expand coordination and communication regarding solid waste issues among all jurisdictions, agencies, and private firms in Walla Walla County.

   - Encourage consistent policies across jurisdictions.
   - Encourage public involvement in the planning and implementation process.
   - Emphasize local responsibility for solving solid waste management issues.

1.3 PLANNING AUTHORITIES

1.3.1 Solid Waste Advisory Committee

According to Chapter 70.95 RCW, each county shall establish a local SWAC to assist in the development of programs and policies for solid waste handling and disposal, and to review and comment upon proposed rules, policies, or ordinances prior to their adoption. Two primary responsibilities of the SWAC are to advise on the 2013 Plan development and to assist in the plan adoption process.

This Plan Update was prepared under the direction and guidance of the SWAC. The SWAC has participated in the 2013 Plan development by reviewing the previous plan and draft versions of the 2013 plan, providing input and comment on all issues covered by the 2013 Plan, acting as a liaison to their constituencies, and assisting in public involvement. The committee also reviewed the complete draft and final plans, and will be asked to recommend the 2013 Plan for adoption by the county and municipalities. After the 2013 Plan is adopted, the SWAC will routinely evaluate implementation of recommended programs, and will help to promote waste reduction and recycling throughout the region. SWAC members will also participate in amending the 2013 Plan, if necessary.

Members of the SWAC are included in **Exhibit 1-1**. A list of SWAC meeting dates held during preparation of the Plan is included in **Exhibit 1-2.** Minutes of the meetings are on file in the City of Walla Walla Public Works office.

Exhibit 1-1. Solid Waste Advisory Committee Members, 2013

Name	Affiliation
Dr. Harvey Crowder	Walla Walla County
Paul Hartwig, Chair	City of College Place
Mary Lou Jenkins	City of Walla Walla
Randy Hinchliffe	City of Waitsburg
Chuck Kimzey	City of Prescott
Darrick Dietrich, Vice Chair	Waste/Recycling Industry
Mike Potter	Agricultural Industry
Ted Koehler	Business and Industry
Sandy Shelin	Environmental Interest Groups
RL McFarland	Walla Walla County Residents
Mary Lou Yocum	City of Walla Walla Residents

Exhibit 1-2. Solid Waste Advisory Committee Meetings 2012- 2014

March 7, 2012	February 21, 2013	July 25, 2013
April 11, 2012	April 2, 2013	August 22, 2013
October 10, 2012	May 23, 2013	November 20, 2013
December 12, 2012	June 27, 2013	May 7, 2014

1.3.2 Role of Local Governments

The cities of Walla Walla County have chosen to fulfill their solid waste management planning responsibilities by participating in preparing a joint plan for solid waste management. The City of Walla Walla has been authorized by the Inter-local Agreement dated June 23, 2008 with Walla Wall County, for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs, and to act on the County's behalf to update and implement the Walla Walla County Solid Waste Management Plan. The Plan has been developed with the City of Walla Walla as the lead agency and participation and cooperation defined in the 2012 Inter-local Agreement for plan development among the County and the cities of College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg. The inter-local agreements referenced above are included in **Appendix A**.

1.4 SOLID WASTE PLANNING HISTORY IN WALLA WALLA COUNTY

Solid waste management in the County has evolved from a system of local dumps to a series of rural drop boxes serving a central landfill, to the current system in which collection services are available to all County residents with disposal at the Sudbury Regional Landfill, owned and operated by the City of Walla Walla, or transfer out of the County to out of state landfills.

This Plan supersedes all previous Walla Walla County solid plans, including the 1987 Solid Waste Management Plan, the 1994 Walla Walla and Columbia Counties Solid Waste Management Plan, and the 1991 Walla Walla and Columbia Counties Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan.

Exhibit 1-3 lists the key recommendations from the 1994 Solid Waste Management Plan, and the action taken on those recommendations.

Exhibit 1-3. Recommendations of the 1994 Solid Waste Management Plan and Resulting Implementation

#	1994 SWMP Recommended Actions	Implementation Schedule	Implemented? Yes or No
Waste Reduction			
1	Implement the Green Seal Program and recognize businesses that participate	Years 1-3	Yes
2	Encourage successful businesses to become "model businesses"	Years 1-3	Yes
3	Implement the Master Composter/Recycler Program	Years 1-3	Yes
4	Continue the current level of consumer education, general education, and school programs	Years 1-3	Yes
5	Continue operation of the County Recycling Hotline	Years 1-3	Yes
6	Encourage development of state and federal legislation and programs to reduce waste	Years 1-3	No
7	Implement an in-house waste reduction policy for all local government agencies	Years 1-3	Yes/No
8	Meet the requirements of the State's Recycled Product Procurement legislation	Years 1-3	Unknown
9	Continue considering variable garbage-can rates for the City of Walla Walla and possibly other areas of the County	Years 1-3	Yes/No
10	Cooperate with regional commercial waste exchanges	Years 1-3	No
11	Gather statistical information to measure the progress of programs	Years 1-3	Yes
12	Consider product packaging ordinances assuming the state lifts the ban on local bans	Years 1-3	No
13	Increase the level of consumer and school education programs	Years 4-6	Unknown
14	Increase the use of radio and television for the general public education	Years 4-6	Yes
15	Gather statistical information to measure the progress of programs	Years 4-6	Yes
16	Encourage the development of a local residential waste exchange by a nonprofit organization	Years 4-6	Yes/No
17	Implement curbside recycling in the City of Walla Walla	Years 1-2	Yes
18	Implement recycling drop boxes in rural portions of the County (Touchet, Wallula, Burbank, Prescott, Dixie, and Waitsburg)	Years 1-2	Yes, No
19	Wood waste processing	Years 1-2	Yes, No

#	1994 SWMP Recommended Actions	Implementation Schedule	Implemented? Yes or No
20	Yard debris processing at central community facility	Years 3-5	Yes
21	Continue studying the biomedical waste collection program and consider developing an ordinance to require biomedical waste collection	None listed	No
22	Consider separate disposal of inert and demolition waste if City is required to construct a lined landfill.	None listed	Yes/No
23	Consider utilizing a private company to recycle tires	None listed	Yes
24	Consider collecting sharps at the fixed moderate risk waste facility.	None listed	Yes
25	Consider developing a transfer station if Sudbury Landfill is required to have a liner, and waste is exported out of the County	None listed	Yes
26	Consider hiring another landfill operator to help meet the requirement to provide daily cover of the working face	Year 2	Yes
27	Work to meet requirements of current Minimum Functional Standards.	Years 1-2	Yes
28	Study disposal options if Sudbury Landfill cannot continue to be used under new regulations	Year 1	Yes
29	Develop a more permanent, long-term source of funding for the County Recycling Office	None listed	No
30	Review the County code on littering and illegal dumping and revise if needed.	None listed	Yes/No

1.5 WALLA WALLA COUNTY SWMP AMENDMENT PROCESS

Occasional Plan amendments between the specified revisions may be required to keep the Plan current so it will continue to meet the needs of the County and Plan participants. Proposed amendments may be received by or initiated by the SWAC for consideration.

The SWAC recognizes that amendment requests may fall into one of two categories: minor or major. It will be at the discretion of the SWAC to determine if the request is minor or major in nature, but the guiding parameters of defining a major amendment will be the level of impact to the Plan participants (i.e. level of service changes) or a lack of consensus by the SWAC members in reaching a timely decision on the request (within the timeframe of two regular business meetings).

In situations where the requested amendment is considered minor, the amendment will be reviewed and considered by the SWAC, and if approved by a majority of the members, will be forwarded to the Board of County Commissioners for review and consideration for adoption. Because all Plan participants have representation on the SWAC, it is deemed adequate to handle minor amendments in this manner. A minor amendment will require a letter notifying Ecology of the amendment to the Plan, also known as a Letter Amendment. Plan participants will receive a copy of the amendment with a letter of explanation from the SWAC. An example of a minor amendment is the ability of the SWAC to alter the designated recyclable list in response to changing market conditions or local hardship to provide collection of one or more materials (recyclable material priorities are discussed further in Chapter 5).

Amendment requests deemed major by the SWAC will require a formal process to include the amendment in the Plan and is described herein. The proposed amendment will be reviewed and considered by the SWAC, and if approved by a majority of the members, will be made available to the public for comment for a 30-day period. The proposed amendment will be forwarded to the Plan participants (i.e. signatory jurisdictions) for comment as part of the 30-day public comment period.

At the end of the 30-day public comment period, the SWAC will consider all comments received and prepare a final amendment to be forwarded to Plan participants for adoption and then to the Board of County Commissioners for local adoption.

Following local adoption, the amendment will be submitted to Ecology which will approve or reject the amendment within 45 days or the amendment will be deemed approved by lack of response. Upon final adoption of the amendment, all future copies of the plan will include the amendment and note the amendment date on the cover.

1.6 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

The solid waste management plan must be viewed in the context of the overall planning process within all jurisdictions. As such, it must function in conjunction with various other plans, planning policy documents, and studies which deal with related matters. Included among these are the County Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Code, Shoreline Management Master Plan, capital facility plans, emergency management plans, watershed plans, and floodplain management plans.

1.6.1 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan

The planning guidelines require that the solid waste management plan reference comprehensive land use plans for all participating jurisdictions to ensure that the solid waste management plan is consistent with policies set forth in the other documents. This Plan considers the effect of other utility, land use, and resource development plans produced by the participating jurisdictions on solid waste management in the County.

The Walla Walla Joint Community Development Agency provides land use planning, building, permitting, code compliance services for the City of Walla Walla and Walla Walla County. In 2010 the City and County signed an intergovernmental agreement to establish the agency which went into effect January 10, 2011. The agency is a merger of the former County Community Development Department and the City of Walla Walla Development Services Department. The agency is governed by a five-member Board of Directors

The Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan is an official document adopted by the Board of County Commissioners as a guide to making decisions about the future development of Walla Walla County (County). It strives to balance the community's financial ability to support growth with its projected increase in population and employment and the need for environmental protection. The 2007 Plan Update is the mandatory update required by the Growth Management Act (GMA) (Revised Code of Washington) [RCW] 36.70A.130 (4) (d)].

The Comprehensive Plan provides a legally recognized policy framework for making decisions about accommodating growth in the County. It is not just a land use policy document. It also establishes the County's growth-related policies for transportation, economic development, housing, critical areas, shorelines, parks and recreation, utilities, and capital facilities. The policies in turn are required by the GMA to be implemented through the County's development regulations.

Zoning

Chapter 17 of the Walla Walla County Code establishes zoning districts, zoning maps, and development standards to regulate land use in the unincorporated areas of Walla Walla County. The zoning ordinance allows landfills by conditional use permit in areas zoned industrial agriculture-mixed (IA-M) and industrial agriculture-heavy (IA-H). The zoning code permits development of organic waste processing facilities in IA-M and IA-H zones, and with an administrative conditional use permit in Resource Zone Primary Agriculture (PA-40).

The City of Walla Walla allows development of Essential Public Facilities, including solid waste handling facilities, within all zoning districts (except Urban Planned Communities), subject to a Level III review, which requires quasi-judicial public hearing before and final decision by the hearing examiner, public input, and SEPA review.

1.6.2 Shoreline Management Plan

Under the Washington State Shoreline Management Act (SMA) local governments have the primary responsibility for initiating the planning program and administering the regulatory requirements of the Act. The Department of Ecology acts in a supportive and review capacity.

Walla Walla County adopted a Shoreline Master Program, which was approved in May 1975, in order to implement requirements of the SMA. The Walla Walla County Shorelines Management Plan defines areas unsuitable for solid waste facility development because of classification as shorelines. Solid waste disposal facilities are not allowed within 200 feet of the ordinary high-water mark of any shoreline.

The City of Walla Walla adopted a Shoreline Master Program in 1986. The Program prohibits the location of new solid waste disposal sites within the jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act.

1.6.3 Sudbury Regional Landfill Master Plan

The City of Walla Walla owns and operates the Sudbury Regional Landfill. The City is in the process of preparing a Landfill Master Plan (LMP) to document the long-term planning approach for the landfill. The Landfill Master Plan is intended to provide a comprehensive document to identify the current and planned facilities, operations, and development of the Sudbury Regional Landfill, including the landfill, associated environmental controls, the Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Facility, the Compost Facility, and the support structures, such as the scales and scalehouse, the administration building, and the equipment building. At a minimum, the Landfill Master Plan will be reviewed and updated in conjunction with future updates of the SWMP to ensure consistency between the plans.

The Landfill Master Plan will be used to help prioritize future projects and guide decisions for design and construction of site improvements as well as operational modifications. The document may be reviewed and updated as major changes occur in waste volume receipts, waste management processes and operations, and capital improvement projects.

1.7 BACKGROUND OF THE PLANNING AREA

The planning area includes Walla Walla County and the cities of Walla Walla, College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg, and the unincorporated county areas. The county is bordered on the west by Benton and Franklin counties, on the north by Franklin county, on the east by Columbia county, and on the south by Umatilla county, Oregon.

1.7.1 Population

The County encompasses four incorporated cities (College Place, Prescott, Waitsburg, and Walla Walla) and six Census-designated unincorporated places (Burbank, Dixie, Garrett, Touchet, Walla Walla East, and Wallula). Between 1950 and 2000, the population of the County grew 37.5%, or at an annual rate of 0.75%, increasing from 40,135 to 55,180 people. During the 1990s, the County experienced the largest percentage increase in population compared to any other decade; however, the population increased at a rate slower than most counties in the State of Washington. Between 2000 and 2010, the population of the County increased by approximately 5,000 persons, or approximately 9%. The total population of Walla Walla County in 2010 was 58,781 persons. The majority of growth has occurred in the incorporated cities, including Walla Walla and College Place, as well as in the unincorporated areas of the county. The population growth from 2000 to 2010 is shown in **Exhibit 1-4.**

Exhibit 1-4. Population Growth, 2000-2010

Jurisdiction	2000	2005	2010
College Place	7,818	8,690	8,765
Prescott	314	315	318
Waitsburg	1,212	1,230	1,217
Walla Walla City	29,333	30,630	31,731
County Unincorporated	16,503	16,635	16,750
COUNTY TOTAL	**55,180**	**57,500**	**58,781**

As indicated in Exhibit 1-4, the majority of residents live in the incorporated city of Walla Walla, with other population centers in College Place, Waitsburg and Prescott. The 2010 population percentages of the cities and county of Walla Walla are shown in **Exhibit 1-5.**

Exhibit 1-5. Walla Walla County Population Percentages, 2010

Jurisdiction	Population	Percent of Total
College Place	8,765	15%
Prescott	318	1%
Waitsburg	1,217	2%
Walla Walla City	31,731	54%
County Incorporated	**42,031**	**72%**
County Unincorporated	**16,750**	**28%**
COUNTY TOTAL	**58,781**	**100%**

1.7.2 Land Use

The land area of the County is approximately 814,000 acres, of which 800,000 acres are in the County unincorporated area, and the remainder in the incorporated cities of Walla Walla, Prescott, College Place and Waitsburg. In 2007, approximately 93% of the county was in some form of agricultural use. **Exhibit 1-6** indicates the distribution of land use in the unincorporated areas of the County.

Exhibit 1-6. Walla Walla County Unincorporated Land Use

Existing Land Use	Estimated Acres	Percentage of Total Acreage
Cultural, Entertainment & Recreational	4	0.0%
Education – Public and Private	13,589	1.7%
Institution-Religious	164	0.0%
Manufacturing	669	0.1%
Multi-Family	17	0.0%
Public-Government	28,118	3.5%
Residential	11,518	1.4%
Resource Production & Extraction Agriculture, Forestry, Mining	741,165	92.9%
Services	146	0.0%
Trade	153	0.0%
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	879	0.1%
Undeveloped Land and Water Areas	1,227	0.2%
Unknown	15	0.0%
Total	**800,986**	**100.0%**

Source: Walla Walla County 2007c

The County has worked with its incorporated cities to establish UGAs. Designation of these UGAs recognizes both the historical and existing urbanized development pattern in the County and plans for future growth within those areas. In addition, the County has established the Industrial UGA in Attalia, and a UGA in Burbank. With the exception of Burbank and Attalia, all UGAs are contiguous to and expand the respective City's incorporated boundaries. The County's designated UGAs are:

- Attalia Industrial UGA
- Burbank UGA
- City of College Place UGA
- City of Prescott UGA
- City of Waitsburg UGA
- City of Walla Walla UGA

1.7.3 Economy

Statistically, manufacturing has been the leading industry in the County. However, the largest employer in the County is Broetje Orchards, an apple orchard which employs 9.7% of the County's labor force. Broetje Orchards is one of the largest privately owned orchards in the world with more than 5,000 acres along the Snake River and in Benton City. Roughly 70% of the largest employers operate in the City of

Walla Walla, where the labor force is established. Exceptions include Tyson Fresh Meats, Boise Paper Solutions, and Wal-Mart. The County's largest employers are indicated in **Exhibit 1-7**.[1]

Exhibit 1-7. Walla Walla County Largest Employers (2006)

	Company	Product/Service	FTE	PTE	Total
1	Broetje Orchards	Apple Grower, Packer, Shipper	1,164	1,634	2,798
2	Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Beef Slaughter/Processing	1,750	0	1,750
3	Walla Walla Community College	2 Yr. Community College	328	851	1,179
4	Washington State Penitentiary	Correctional Institution	844	35	879
5	St. Mary Medical Center	Medical Center	596	265	861
6	Walla Walla Public Schools #140	Education	457	306	763
7	Boise Paper Solutions Paper Products	Manufacturing	628	1	629
8	Whitman College	4 Yr. Liberal Arts College	345	134	479
9	VA Medical Center	Medical Center	328	34	362
10	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Federal Government	360	0	360
11	Walla Walla General Hospital	Medical Center	222	118	340
12	Walla Walla University	4 Yr. Comprehensive College	280	47	327
13	Walla Walla County	County Government	326	0	326
14	Wal-Mart	Retail	196	130	326
15	City of Walla Walla	Municipal Services	260	43	303
16	Key Technology, Inc.	Automated Processing Systems	294	0	294
17	Walla Walla Clinic	Medical Center	130	120	250
18	Washington Odd Fellows Home	Nursing & Retirement Center	177	32	209
19	Banner Bank	Full Service Banking	196	10	206
20	Nelson Irrigation Corporation	Irrigation Products	180	3	183

[1] Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan Update 2007 and 2009, Economic Development Element, December 2009.

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2 WASTE GENERATION AND PROJECTIONS

Walla Walla County's solid waste management planning requires information on the size, composition, and projected changes to the county's waste stream. This information helps identify waste diversion and recycling potential, measure existing program and policy effectiveness, highlight market needs, and estimate capacity for current and future processing and disposal infrastructure.[1]

This chapter characterizes the county's disposed municipal solid waste and is organized into the following key sections:

- Historic Disposal, Recycling, and Diversion Quantities includes an overview of past disposal trends.
- Historic Per Capita Waste Generation presents past disposal trends in relation to population - both at the county and state level.
- Disposal includes current waste composition profiles for municipal solid waste (MSW) disposed by the county.
- Recycling and Diversion includes recycled and diverted material quantities and rates.
- Waste Stream Projections provides projected future waste stream quantities based on historic data and population growth estimates.

2.1 HISTORIC DISPOSAL, RECYCLING, AND DIVERSION QUANTITIES

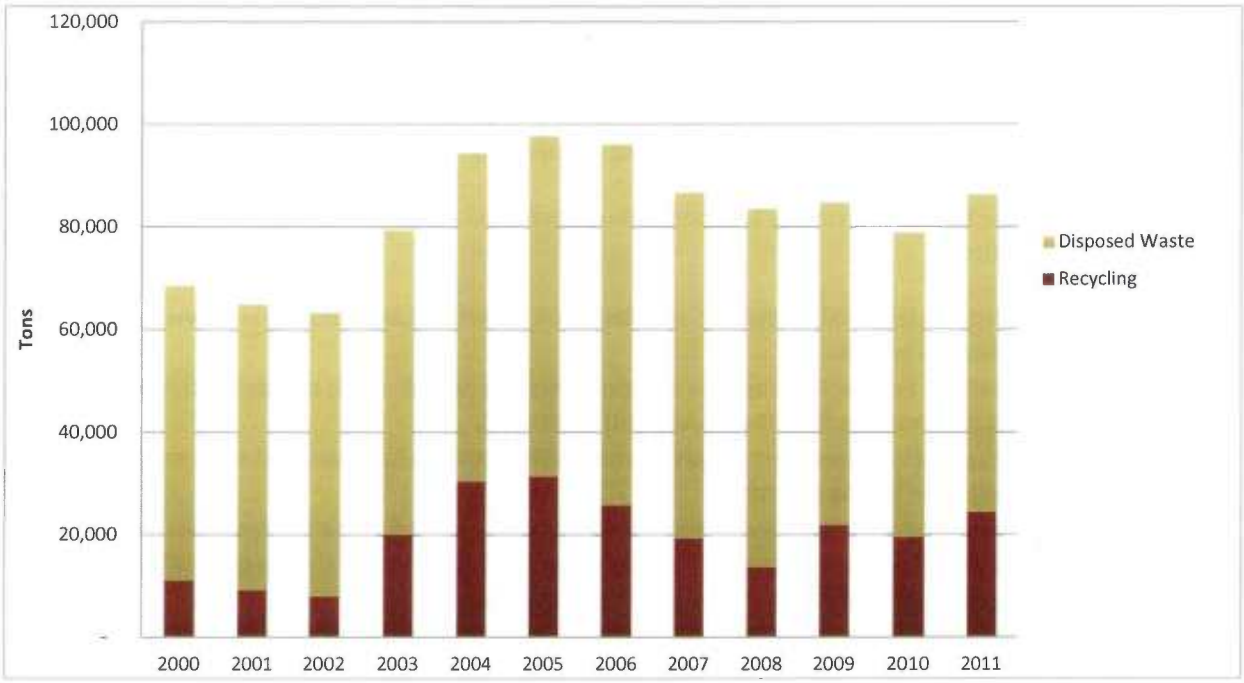
The quantities of waste disposed and recycled in Walla Walla County from 2000 to 2011 are presented in **Exhibit 2-1**.[2] Both recycling and waste disposal quantities reached the lowest levels in 2002 at about 8,000 and 55,000 annual tons, respectively. Disposal and recycling peaked in 2005 when an estimated 31,000 annual tons were recycled, and approximately 66,000 tons per year were disposed by county residents and businesses.

[1] **Recycling** means "transforming or remanufacturing waste materials into usable or marketable materials for use other than landfill disposal or incineration." (WAC 173-350-100)
http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-350-100

Diversion is the recovery of "asphalt, concrete, and other construction, demolition, and land clearing debris" through uses "other than landfill disposal."
http://www.ecy.wa.gov/beyondwaste/sixteen_initiatives/solid_waste_recycling.html

[2] Data were requested and obtained directly from the Department of Ecology.

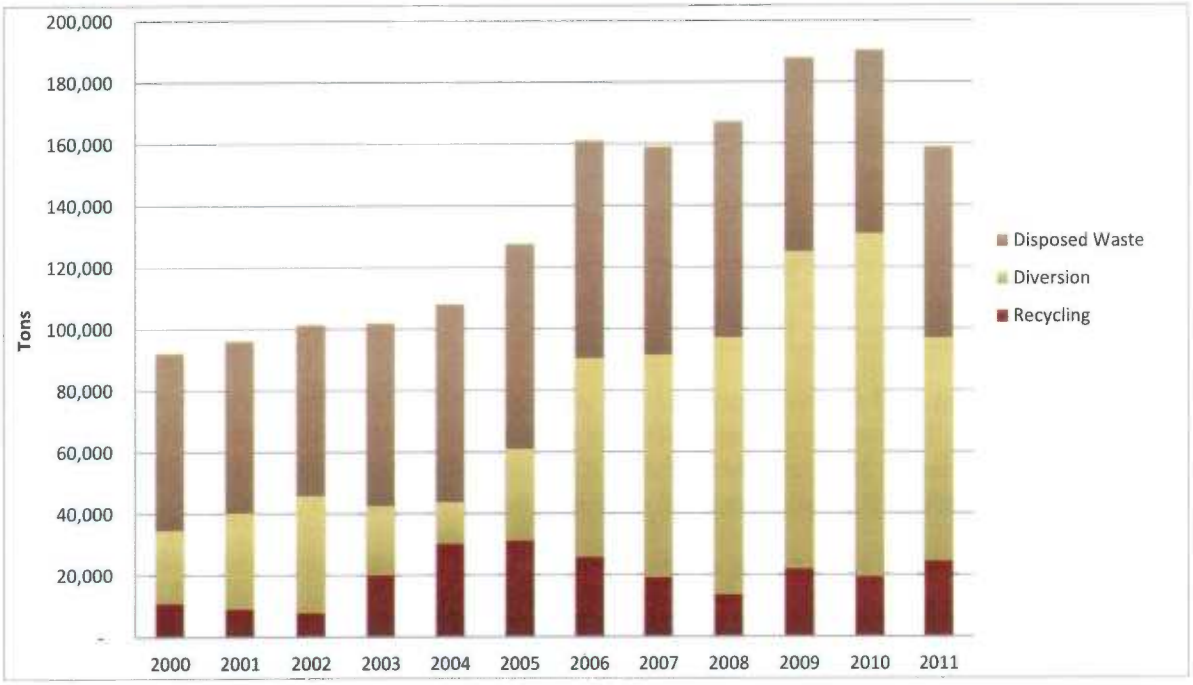
Exhibit 2-1. Walla Walla County Disposal and Recycling Quantities, 2000-2011



Walla Walla County recycling, diversion, and disposal quantities are shown in **Exhibit 2-2**.[3] Together, disposal, diversion, and recycling quantities reached their highest point in 2010 at about 190,000 tons and lowest level in 2000 at approximately 92,000 tons. Diversion quantities varied considerably compared to recycling and disposal quantities. Roughly 15,000 tons separate the highest (70,323 tons in 2006) and lowest (55,313 tons in 2002) annual disposal quantities and the difference between the highest (31,347 tons in 2005) and lowest (7,979 tons in 2002) annual tons recycled is approximately 23,000 tons. In contrast, the difference between the highest (111,389 tons in 2010) and lowest (13,520 tons in 2004) diverted tons neared 98,000 tons. According to data reported to Ecology, recycling reached its highest level in 2005 and waste disposal quantities peaked in 2006; diversion amounts doubled from 2005 to 2006 and steadily increased until the peak in 2010. It should be noted that Ecology data is reflective of the reporting by public and private entities, and may not always represent the true recycling tonnages that are occurring in the county. For example, the City of Walla Walla residential curbside recycling program collected 2 million more pounds of recyclables in 2011 than in 2010.

[3] Data were requested and obtained directly from the Department of Ecology.

Exhibit 2-2. Walla Walla County Disposal, Diversion, and Recycling Quantities, 2000-2011



2.2 HISTORIC PER CAPITA WASTE GENERATION

Per capita waste generation measures the population's effect in relation to waste generation, creating a useful tool for comparison and projection purposes. The equation below shows how per capita waste generation is calculated.

$$\frac{\textit{waste generated (tons)}}{\textit{population}} \times \frac{\textit{1 year}}{\textit{365 days}} = \textbf{\textit{per capita waste generation (lbs/pp/day)}}$$

Walla Walla County per capita waste generation data (waste disposal and recycling) compared to Washington State levels for 2006 through 2011 is shown in **Exhibit 2-3**. County per capita waste generation declined between 2006 and 2010, and increased from 2010 to 2011, though it remained less than 2009 levels. The statewide per capita generation declined between 2006 and 2009, increased between 2009 and 2010, then leveled off at 7.2 between 2010 and 2011.

Exhibit 2-3. Walla Walla County and Statewide Per Capita Waste Generation Comparison (Disposal and Recycling), 2006-2011

Year	County Per Capita MSW Generation	WA Per Capita MSW Generation
2006	9.3	8.0
2007	8.4	7.9
2008	8.0	7.5
2009	8.0	6.9
2010	7.3	7.2
2011	8.1	7.2

A comparison of county and statewide per capita all waste generation, including diversion quantities, is shown in **Exhibit 2-4**. The county per capita all waste generation increased each year from 2007 to 2009, remained constant in 2010, and decreased in 2011. Statewide generation fell from 2006 to 2008 then climbed from 2008 to 2010 and remained relatively constant in 2011.

Exhibit 1-4. Walla Walla County and Statewide Per Capita Waste Generation Comparison (Disposal, Diversion, and Recycling), 2006-2011

Year	County Per Capita All Waste Generation	WA Per Capita All Waste Generation
2006	15.6	11.1
2007	15.3	10.6
2008	16.0	9.8
2009	17.7	9.9
2010	17.7	10.5
2011	14.8	10.4

While Walla Walla County's MSW generation is only slightly higher than state averages, total waste generation, including all disposal, recycling and diversion, is notably higher than the state average for all waste. The primary difference is the County's high diversion rate, driven in part by large amounts of food processing and industrial organic waste (nearly 90% of the County's total diversion). These materials are likely related to agriculture and associated industries including the wineries. Other Central Washington counties also have high rates of overall generation, e.g. Yakima County at 11.15 pounds per capita per year in 2010 and Franklin County at 13.45 pounds per capita per year in 2005.

2.3 WASTE STREAM COMPOSITION

County refuse is primarily disposed at the Sudbury Regional Landfill. In 2011, 78%, or 48,526 tons, were disposed at Sudbury Regional Landfill and about 22%, or 13,362 tons, were disposed at Finley Buttes Landfill (Oregon). The exhibits in this section summarize the composition of waste disposed from Walla Walla County using data from 2009 through 2012 and for the three substreams defined below.

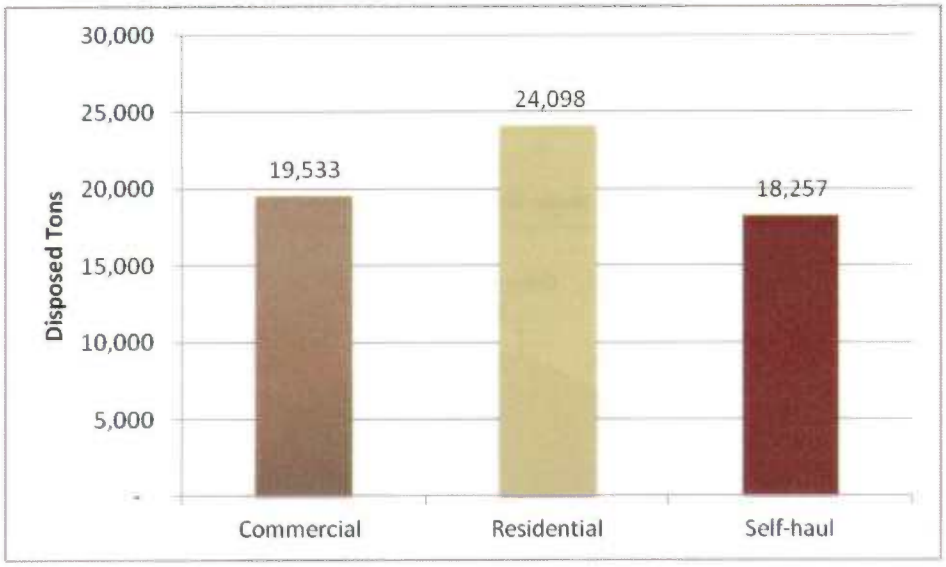
Commercial – waste generated by businesses, institutions, and industrial entities and apartments with 10 or more units, and collected by a municipal or private garbage hauler.

Residential – waste generated by single-family residences, apartments with fewer than 10 units, and collected by a municipal or private garbage hauler.

Self-haul – waste transported to a disposal site by someone other than a municipal or private garbage hauler.

The overall tonnage disposed for the commercial, residential, and self-haul substreams in 2011 is shown in **Exhibit 2-5**. The residential substream was the largest overall contributor, disposing roughly 24,000 tons in 2011, followed by the commercial and self-haul substreams, which contributed about 20,000 tons and approximately 18,000 tons, respectively.[4] The self-haul substream, at approximately 29% of total disposal, is higher than typically seen in many areas of the state. However, the rural agricultural environment of much of the county lends itself to self-haul, especially since most of these areas have voluntary subscription collection.

Exhibit 2-5. Walla Walla County Waste Disposal by Substream



A pie chart is presented for each waste substream, and includes waste composition for eight **Material Classes**: **Paper**, **Plastic**, **Glass**, **Metal**, **Organics**, **Construction and Demolition**, **Household Hazardous Waste**, and **Other Materials**.

The composition profiles were calculated as follows:

- The Commercial waste composition profile was modeled by applying business sector-based waste composition data to Walla Walla County's business sector-specific employment data. The employment data was obtained from a business list service.

[4] Disposal quantities for each substream were estimated from the City of Walla Walla's Landfill Division 2011 Annual Report and from email correspondence with Basin Disposal, Inc. Because overall disposal was about 5,400 tons greater than that reported by the Washington State Department of Ecology's annual 2011 disposal estimate for Walla Walla County, the substream quantities were scaled down to match Ecology's estimate.

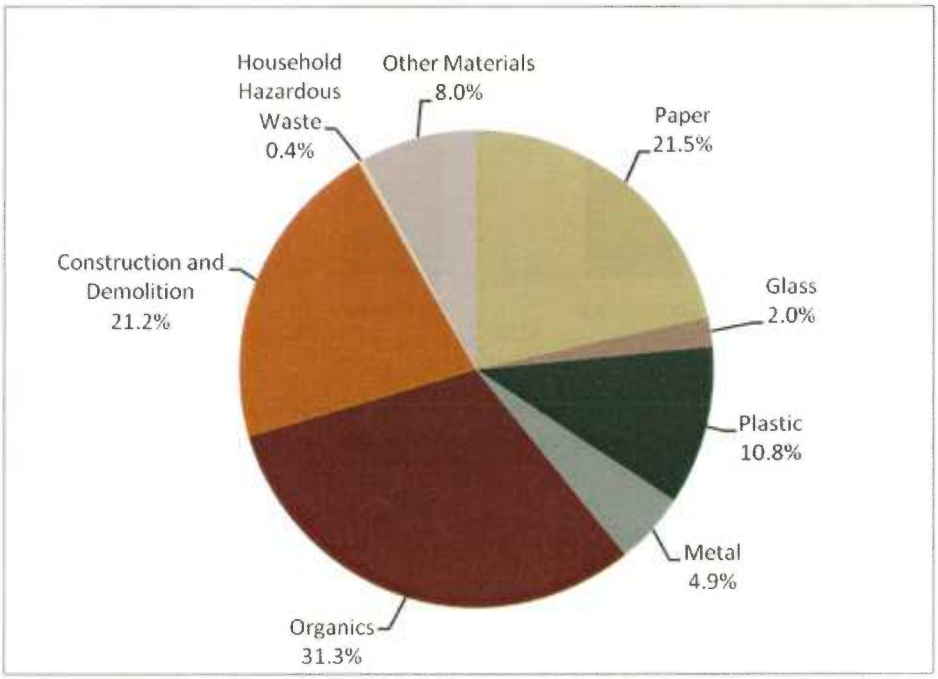
- Residential waste composition estimates are based on samples of residential waste from Walla Walla County from the *2009 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study* (June 2010).
- Self-haul/C&D waste composition is based on samples of self-haul waste from Walla Walla County from the *2009 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study* (June 2010) as well as visual samples of self-haul waste at Sudbury Regional Landfill in November 2012.

Detailed composition results for the County's overall waste stream and the three substreams are included in **Appendix B**.

2.3.1 Waste Composition, Overall County

An overview of the composition of MSW disposed in Walla Walla County, including residential, commercial, and self-haul wastes is provided in **Exhibit 2-6**. **Organics** made up about one-third of all waste disposed by weight, and includes *food* (12%) and *leaves and grass* (10%) among other organic materials. **Construction and demolition debris** and **Paper** each made up about 21% of the total waste disposed by weight. Recyclable paper was estimated at almost 15% of the total disposed waste by weight.

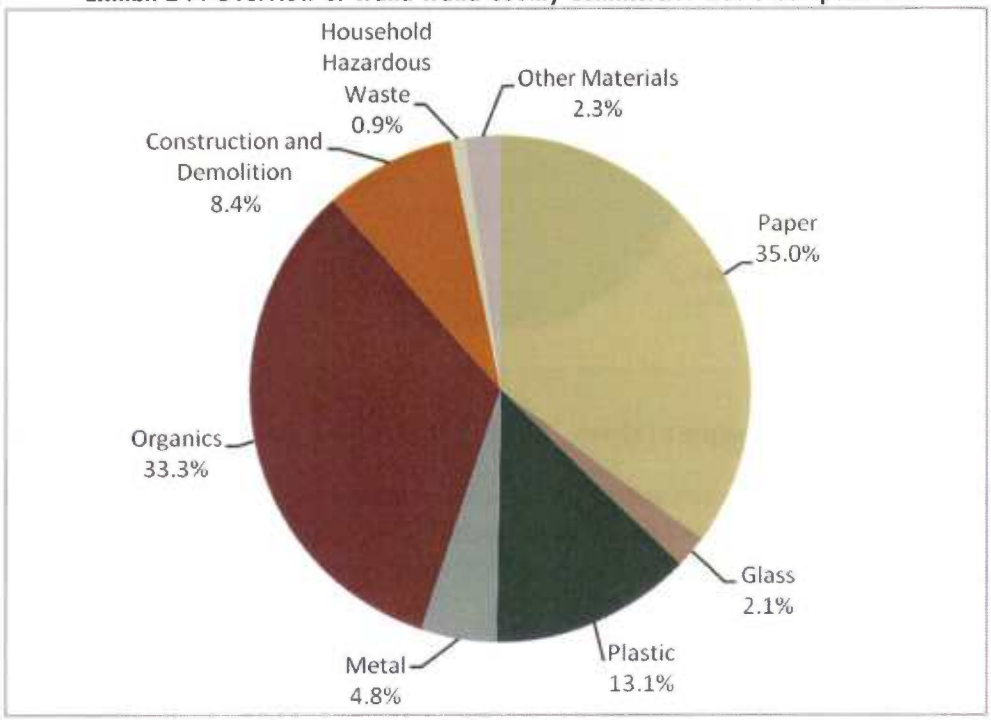
Exhibit 2-6. Overview of Walla Walla County Overall Waste Composition



2.3.2 Waste Composition, Commercial Substream

An overview of Walla Walla County's commercial waste stream is shown in **Exhibit 2-7. Paper** and **Organics**, at an estimated 35% and 33%, respectively, made up the largest fractions of this substream by weight. Recyclable paper accounted for slightly more than 20% of the total. **Organics** was predominately composed of *food*, which comprised more than 20% of the total by weight.

Exhibit 2-7. Overview of Walla Walla County Commercial Waste Composition

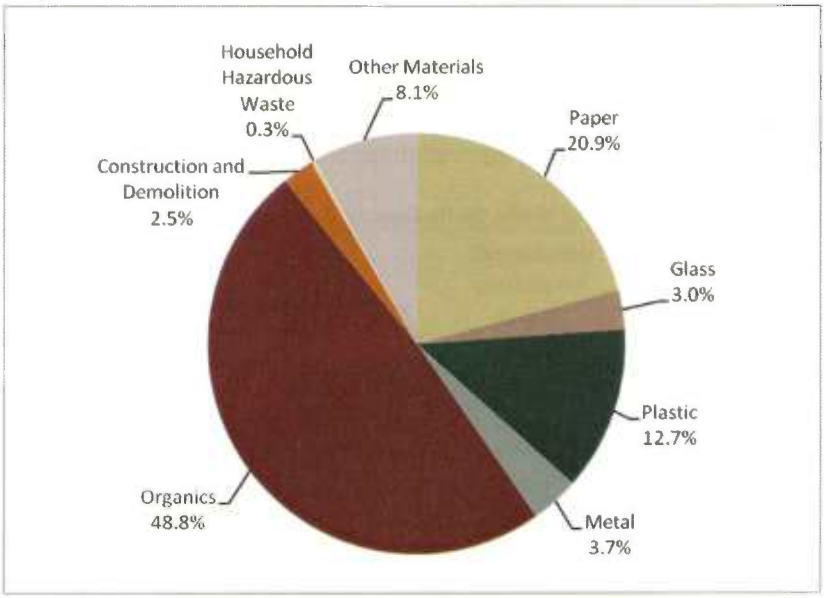


2.3.3 Waste Composition, Residential Substream

An overview of the county's residential substream waste composition is presented in **Exhibit 2-8**. **Organics** composed almost half of this waste stream, followed by **Paper** at about 20% of the total by weight. *Leaves and grass* (20%) and *food* (13%) were the largest individual materials by weight. Recyclable paper made up about 15% of all residential waste by weight.

The statewide study used to estimate the composition of Walla Walla's residential substream was completed prior to implementing automated curbside recycling collection in the City of Walla Walla, so the amounts of recyclable materials remaining in the waste stream may actually be lower. The new larger bins make recycling more convenient, which typically leads to higher levels of diversion.

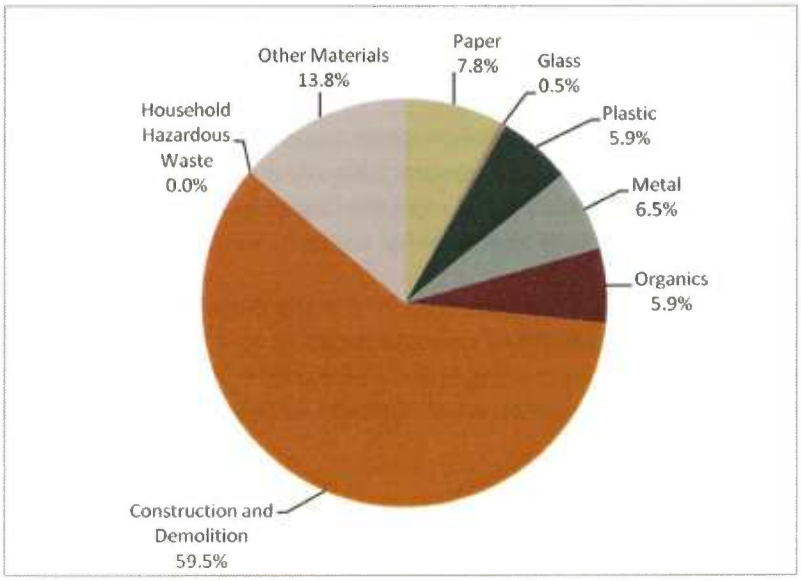
Exhibit 2-8. Overview of Walla Walla County Residential Waste Composition



2.3.4 Waste Composition, Self-haul/C&D Substream

An overview of Walla Walla County's self-haul/C&D waste is presented in **Exhibit 2-9. Construction and demolition** materials were estimated to compose almost 60% of this substream by weight. *Other asphalt roofing* (16%) and *clean engineered wood* (10%) were the two most prevalent C&D material types by weight.

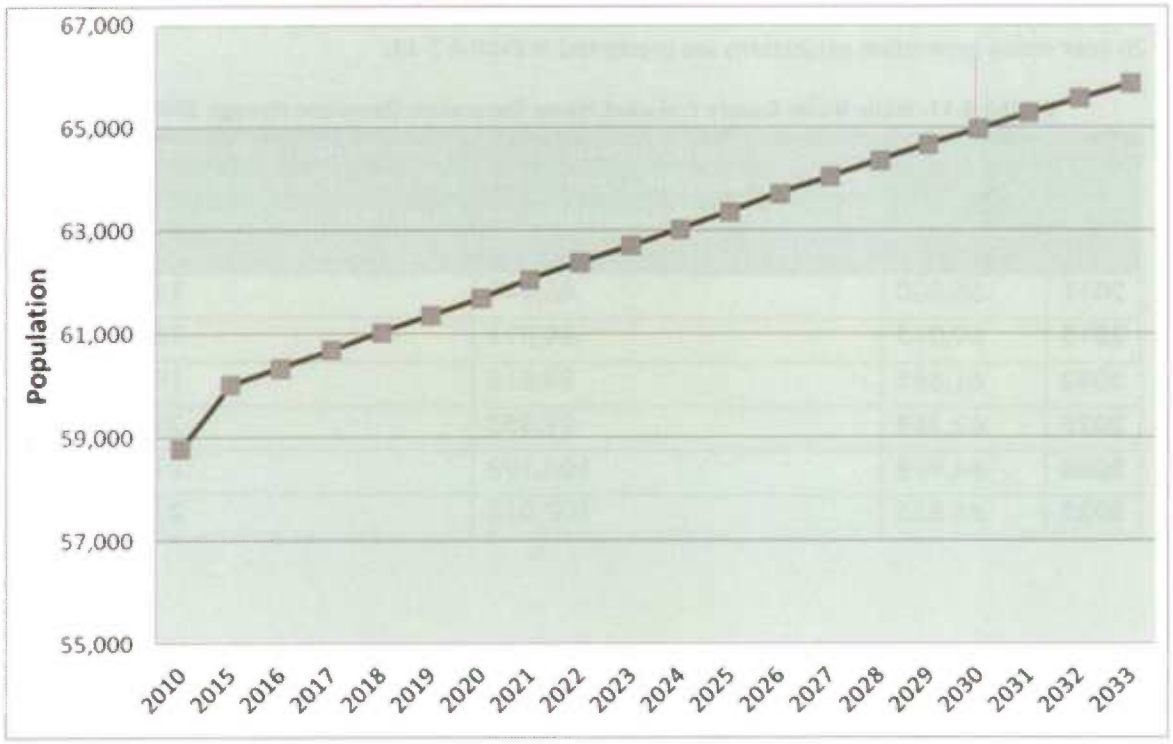
Exhibit 2-9. Overview of Walla Walla County Self-haul Waste Composition



2.4 WASTE STREAM PROJECTIONS

This section presents waste generation projections for the 20 year planning period, 2013-2033. Waste stream projections were based on population projections from the Washington State Office of Financial Management's Growth Management Population Projections.[5], as shown in **Exhibit 2-10.** The data shown in Exhibit 2-10 incorporates projections for population growth throughout the county, including the incorporated and unincorporated areas.

Exhibit 2-10. Population Projections for Walla Walla County through 2033



Waste generation estimates for the 20 year planning period were calculated using the following methodology:

1. Historical per capita disposal quantities were charted for 2000 through 2011.
2. Per capita disposal was projected into the future by fitting a line through the historical data points, and developing an equation to calculate the projections of future disposal.
3. Projected waste generation estimates were calculated as follows.
    a. *Projected Waste Generation based on Recycling and Disposed Waste Quantities*: The best approach would be to project the future recycling rate based on past growth trends. Unfortunately, no trends emerge from the analysis of available Ecology data. For

[5] 2012 County projections, one-year intervals, medium series. http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/gma/projections12/projections12.asp.

this reason, the recycling rate was assumed to remain steady, consistent with the average recycling rate since 2000 – about 23%.

b. *Projected Waste Generation based on Recycling, Diversion, and Disposed Waste Quantities*: For waste diversion, the trend has been steadily increasing since 2000. It seems implausible that that trend will continue through 2033. Rather than basing the projections on a trend line, the most recent, five-year average was used since the diversion rate is relatively stable over that time period.

The 20 year waste generation projections are presented in Exhibit **2-11**.

Exhibit 2-11. Walla Walla County Projected Waste Generation Quantities through 2033

Year	Population	Projected Waste Generation based on Recycling and Disposed Waste Quantities (tons/yr)	Projected Waste Generation based on Recycling, Diversion, and Disposed Waste Quantities (tons/yr)
2011	58,800	86,348	158,875
2015	60,015	89,815	183,890
2020	61,685	94,515	193,514
2025	63,368	99,355	203,423
2030	64,978	104,198	213,339
2033	65,855	107,015	219,105

CHAPTER 3 – EDUCATION AND OUTREACH, WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING

3 EDUCATION AND OUTREACH, WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING

This chapter describes existing programs and potential options for reducing the amount of waste being generated and disposed in Walla Walla County. The programs discussed in this chapter are organized as follows:

- Education and Outreach
- Waste Reduction
- Recycling

The first section describes education and outreach, which is key to successful waste reduction and recycling programs and a required element of the plan (**RCW 70.95.090(7)(b)(iv)**). Programs recommended for implementation will educate and promote concepts of waste reduction and recycling throughout the county. The next section, waste reduction, discusses programs that reduce the amount of waste generated, and the last section discusses recycling programs in the county.

3.1 EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

The county's solid waste planning goals and objectives in the area of public education and outreach are:

Emphasize public outreach and educational programs to promote recommended waste management practices.

- Expand methods of outreach, including use of social media.
- Coordinate regional resources and efforts.
- Provide comprehensive information to educate the public on the broad scope of waste management issues: impacts, logistics, financing, recommended practices, etc.

Increase recycling and recovery efforts and accomplishments

- Continue to encourage and educate residents and businesses to compost and recycle.
- Expand availability of opportunities for recycling and yard waste collection within the municipalities, unincorporated County area, and Urban Growth Area (UGA).
- Encourage development of integrated waste management programs that emphasize incentive-based promotion of recommended practices.

Encourage and expand coordination and communication regarding solid waste issues among all jurisdictions, agencies, and private firms in Walla Walla County.

- Encourage consistent policies across jurisdictions.
- Encourage public involvement in the planning and implementation process.
- Emphasize local responsibility for solving solid waste management issues.

3.1.1 Existing Conditions

The solid waste education and outreach efforts in the County are offered in a variety of mediums ranging from classroom presentations to support from local non-profit organizations. The education and outreach efforts for the County are managed by the City of Walla Walla's Public Works Department, established through an interlocal agreement on June 2008. These efforts are primarily funded by grants from the Coordinated Prevention Grant (CPG) Program.

The education and outreach programs within the County include the following:

- Classroom presentations on waste reduction and recycling, backyard composting, vermicomposting, household hazardous waste, and sustainability planning
- Information booths at community events
- Recycling hotline
- Mass mailings
- Newspaper articles
- Website postings

There are also a number of committees and private organizations that promote waste reduction and recycling in the County. A description of each resource is provided below.

Sustainable Living Center (SLC)

The Sustainable Living Center (SLC), located on the campus of Walla Walla Community College, is a non-profit organization that provides education in the community about the benefits of conserving resources. Established in July 2005, the organization is supported through grant funding, donations, memberships, and fees charged for workshops.

Builders ReSupply Store - The SLC operates a Builders ReSupply Store (BRS), located at the regional airport complex. The BRS was opened in 2012 after a 2009 EPA-sponsored construction waste survey conducted at the Sudbury Regional Landfill identified a large quantity of useable construction/building materials were being disposed. The BRS promotes reuse by accepting new and used C&D donations and in turn, sells the materials at a discounted price to the community.

$mart Business Partner Program - The $mart Business Partner Program encourages, guides, and recognizes businesses that implement sustainable practices in the workplace. Originally established in 1992 as the Green Seal Program under the Public Participation Grant program, the program has approximately 50 business partners. The program is currently run in coordination by the Sustainable Living Center, the Walla Walla Valley Chamber of Commerce, and the Walla Walla Area Resource Conservation Committee. Any $mart Business Partner that calculates their actual reductions in energy, materials, waste and water is nominated for the $mart Business Partner Award during the annual Business Awards Showcase in September, which is organized by the Chamber of Commerce.

Walla Walla Area Resource Conservation Committee

The Walla Walla Area Resource Conservation Committee evolved out of its original function as the Walla Walla County Recycling Committee, to its present status as a non-profit organization that provides information on ways to reduce, reuse, recycle, and purchase environmentally preferred products.

City of Walla Walla Sustainability Committee

The City of Walla Walla's Sustainability Committee conducts scenario planning to prepare for social, economic, and environmental changes in an efficient and cost-effective manner and to provide advice to the Council upon the development and integration of sustainability parameters to be used in the implementation of goals, objectives, and policies of the Walla Walla Comprehensive Plan. The Committee serves as a resource for City staff, departments, administration, Council, and the community for defining and exploring sustainable options during decision-making processes.

Sustainable Walla Walla

Sustainable Walla Walla is a citizens' action group that provides advocacy, education, coordination, and networking on sustainability issues for the Walla Walla area. The group has been involved in promoting recycling opportunities for businesses and multi-family residents in the city of Walla Walla.

3.2 WASTE REDUCTION

Waste reduction is defined as a reduction in the amount and/or toxicity of waste entering the waste stream. While all components of an Integrated Solid Waste Management System are important, reduction of waste at its source should be applied prior to implementation of other techniques, creating less waste to be recycled, reused, composted, incinerated, or landfilled.

The solid waste hierarchy places source reduction as the top priority

Waste reduction is the most environmentally significant and cost-effective way to impact waste generation. Reducing waste is achieved by reducing consumption, reusing durable products, retrieving materials from disposal, reducing the toxicity of the waste stream, or a combination of these options. Unlike recycling or diversion, most waste reduction methods require no material processing. Key component of both volume and toxicity reduction involves moving "upstream" to encourage manufacturers to make less wasteful, less hazardous products, and consumers to use less wasteful, less hazardous products.

The county's solid waste planning goal and objectives in the area of source reduction are:

3.2.1 Existing Conditions

Manage solid wastes in a cost-effective manner that promotes, in order of priority: waste reduction, reuse, and recycling, with source separation of recyclables as the preferred method.

- Emphasize the implementation of waste reduction techniques that create less waste and reduce the need for reuse, recycling, composting or landfilling.
- Work toward reaching a diversion rate of 50% by 2023.
- Emphasize programs for commercial waste reduction.
- Establish criteria and implement methodologies to measure the baseline and future progress in achieving waste diversion.

Area jurisdictions are involved in several internal activities. The cities and county are working to instill waste reduction and recycling as a work ethic among employees, and to set an example for the community.

Washington State offers a statewide, online materials exchange, www.2good2toss.com, for municipalities. This website provides a free, online bulletin board for residents to sell or give away used, but useable items, instead of sending them to the landfill. The City of Walla Walla previously participated in this program, although at this time the City has suspended its involvement.

The Sustainable Living Center operates a Builders ReSupply Store (BRS), located at the regional airport complex. The BRS promotes waste reduction and reuse by accepting new and used C&D donations and in turn, sells the materials at a discounted price to the community. BRS implemented a new inventory tracking system in October 2012 that helps quantify the materials diverted. From October 16 through December 31, 2012, BRS diverted 11 tons of materials from the landfill.

In addition, there are a number of second-hand stores in the county that accept used goods for sale, including Hidden Treasures, Goodwill Stores, Country Store Consignment, St. Vincent DePaul Society, Pickers Paradise, Little Mud Pies, Antique Mall, Double Take Consignment Boutique, and Weirs House of Glass. The Union-Bulletin newspaper offers free classified ads for free items and Craig's List also offers an opportunity for people to divert usable items from the waste stream.

3.3 RECYCLING

Recycling is the second tier in the hierarchy of solid waste management in the State. The county's goals and objectives for recycling are established in the following:

3.3.1 Existing Conditions

3.3.1.1 Recycling and Diversion Quantities and Rates

Manage solid wastes in a cost-effective manner that promotes, in order of priority: waste reuse, reduction, and recycling, with source separation of recyclables as the preferred method.

- Emphasize the implementation of waste reduction techniques that create less waste and reduce the need for recycling, reuse, composting or landfilling.
- Work toward reaching a diversion rate of 50% by 2023.
- Emphasize programs for commercial waste reduction.
- Establish criteria and implement methodologies to measure the baseline and future progress in achieving waste diversion.

Increase recycling and recovery efforts and accomplishments

- Continue to encourage and educate residents and businesses to compost and recycle.
- Expand availability of opportunities for recycling and yard waste collection within the municipalities, unincorporated County area, and Urban Growth Area (UGA).
- Encourage development of integrated waste management programs that emphasize incentive-based promotion of recommended practices.

This section presents recycling and diversion quantities and rates for Walla Walla County in 2011. Recycling and diversion are defined as follows:

Recycling means "transforming or remanufacturing waste materials into usable or marketable materials for use other than landfill disposal or incineration. Recycling does not include collection, compacting, repackaging, and sorting for the purpose of transport." (WAC 173-350-100)[1]

The Washington State Department of Ecology defines **diversion** as the recovery of "asphalt, concrete, and other construction, demolition, and landclearing debris" through uses "other than landfill disposal."[2]

Recycling Quantities and Rate

The **Recycling rate** is defined as the amount of recycling as a percentage of the total waste generated, and is calculated as follows.

[1] Solid Waste Handling Standards, Definitions, http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-350-100

[2] Washington State Department of Ecology's Beyond Waste Solid Waste Recycling webpage: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/beyondwaste/sixteen_initiatives/solid_waste_recycling.html

$$\text{Recycling Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Recycling}}{\text{Waste Disposal + Recycling}} = \frac{24{,}459 \text{ tons}}{61{,}889 \text{ tons} + 24{,}459 \text{ tons}} = \mathbf{28.3\%}$$

As shown above, the 2011 recycling rate for Walla Walla County is approximately 28%. In 2010, Washington State reached a statewide recycling rate of 49 percent, and a diversion rate of 54%.

The total 2011 annual recycling quantities in the county are listed in **Exhibit 3-1**. [3]

Exhibit 3-1. Walla Walla County Total Recycling Quantities, 2011

Material Type	Tons
Aluminum cans	63.4
Appliances/White Goods	12.3
Batteries - Auto Lead Acid	38.8
Drink Boxes/Milk Cartons	-
Electronics	130.2
Electronics - cell phones	0.0
Electronics - computers/other	4.8
Electronics - CRT/TVs	5.5
Fats and Oils	31.0
Ferrous metals	6,959.8
Fluorescent Lamps (4 foot)	0.5
Fluorescent Lamps (Compact/CFL)	0.1
Fluorescent Lamps (Other)	6.5
Food and yard debris (mixed, residental)	-
Food Waste (post-consumer, other)	443.0
Glass - container	1.6
Gypsum	-
HID Lamps	0.1
Non-ferrous metals	1,052.5
Paper - corrugated cardboard	3,477.9
Paper - high grade	5.7
Paper - industrial	-
Paper - mixed	2,251.8
Paper - newspaper	614.5
Photographic films	3.6
Plastic - HDPE	38.5
Plastic - LDPE	78.1
Plastic - other	28.2

[3] Data were requested and obtained directly from the Department of Ecology.

Material Type	Tons
Plastic - PET	39.1
Rendering - meat scraps	224.7
Steel cans	2.5
Textiles (rags, clothing)	233.3
Tires (recycled)	121.0
Used Oil	500.4
Wood - recycled	1,502.7
Yard Debris	6,586.7
Total Recycled	**24,458.8**

Diversion Quantities and Rates

The Department of Ecology's statewide annual recycling survey found that the materials listed in **Exhibit 3-2** were diverted from the Walla Walla disposed waste stream in 2011. The survey estimates that over 72,000 tons of materials were diverted.

Exhibit 3-2. Walla Walla County Total Diversion Quantities, 2011

Material Type	Tons
Agricultural Organics	10.0
Antifreeze	31.2
Asphalt and/or Concrete	-
Asphalt Roofing Material	-
Asphaltic Materials (excluding roofing)	5,673.0
Batteries - commercial/industrial	0.0
Batteries - Household Dry Cell (alkaline/carbon)	0.6
Batteries - NiCad/NiMH/Lithium	0.1
Batteries - Small Lead Acid	-
Brick and Masonry	-
Carpet	-
Carpet pad	-
Ceramic Materials	-
Concrete	3,138.0
Construction & Demolition Debris	1.0
Construction & Demolition (reused)	-
Food (recovered/donated)	-
Food Processing Waste	17,542.0
Food Waste (all other)	-
Food Waste (pre-consumer, vegetative)	3.6
Glass	-
Glass - container (aggregate)	-
Industrial Organics	45,769.0

Material Type	Tons
Landclearing Debris	-
Landclearing debris (burned for energy)	-
Mattresses	-
Mercury	0.0
Miscellaneous recyclables	2.1
Oil Filters	15.5
Other fuels	-
Other Organics	26.2
Paint - reused	-
Reuse - Clothing & Household items	11.8
Roofing materials	-
Tires (baled)	10.3
Tires (burned for energy)	19.5
Tires (retreaded)	28.2
Tires (reused/resold)	5.4
Toner/Ink Cartridges	5.2
Used oil (burned for energy)	-
Wood Waste (burned for energy)	234.2
Yard Debris (burned for energy)	-
Total Diverted	**72,526.8**

The diversion rate is an overall measure which includes materials that fall under the "MSW Recycling Rate" and also "diverted" materials. The diversion rate is defined as the amount of material recycled and diverted as a percentage of the total waste generated and is calculated as shown in the equation below.

$$Diversion\ Rate = \frac{Material\ Recycled + Material\ Diverted}{Material\ Recycled + Material\ Diverted + MSW\ Disposed + C\&D\ Disposed + Other\ waste\ Disposed}$$

In 2011, the diversion rate for Walla Walla County was approximately 59%.

3.3.1.2 Municipal Recycling Programs

City of Walla Walla

Walla Walla's residential recycling program began as a network of neighborhood depots in the mid-1980's with a multi-stream system. In 1996, the City implemented a single-stream curbside recycling program for single-family residences and multi-family complexes up to 10 units, using a 16-gallon bin and manual source separation at the curb. The weekly curbside recycling program transitioned to an automated service beginning February 2010, and every residence was issued a 96-gallon wheeled cart. The City contracts with Basin Disposal, Inc. (BDI) to provide this service. Items accepted in the recycling program are included in **Exhibit 3-3**. In 2012, a total of 1,171 tons of recyclables were collected through the automated curbside program. The 2012 tonnages, customers, and participation rates are shown in **Exhibit 3-4**. In response to increasing costs of processing the materials collected, service was transitioned to every other week beginning February 1, 2013. This change also resulted in a lower increase in customer rates than if the service had continued on a weekly basis.

Over the years, the City has faced significant challenges with regards to glass recycling. When curbside collection began in 1996, glass bottles were sent to Owens-Illinois in Portland for recycling. When the City took over the curbside collection program in 2007, glass was removed from the program and handled via drop-off depots. The glass was not included in the curbside program because of the low marketability of the material, and potential negative impact on the resale value of the other commingled recyclables. The monthly recycling rate paid by residents did not include the cost to pick up and dispose of the glass; the cost of the program was covered by the City's Sanitation Department operating budget, which is derived from rates applicable to residential and commercial refuse customers.

Although glass collection increased each year between 2008 and 2011, averaging approximately 500,000 pounds per year, due to high transportation costs and low market revenue, the material was stockpiled at Sudbury Regional Landfill, where it was eventually crushed with a dozer and used for road stabilization. On July 27, 2012, the City suspended the glass recycling program and removed its designated glass collection depots. Earlier in 2012, the SWAC had evaluated the designated recyclables list from the 1995 SWMP and elected to designate glass as a low-priority commodity due to the low market value and logistics of local handling and processing. The SWAC will continue to monitor the glass market conditions, and evaluate the potential to change the designation as appropriate.

Exhibit 3-3. City of Walla Walla Residential Curbside Recycling Program Materials

Residential Curbside Materials
Paper and mail
Newspaper and advertising
Phone books
Magazines and catalogs
Milk and juice cartons
Plastic bottles and jugs
Aluminum cans
Tin or steel cans

Exhibit 3-4. City of Walla Walla Residential Curbside Collection Program, 2012 Data

	Potential Set Outs	Actual Set Outs	Total Wt. (lbs)	Set Out Rate	Avg. # Accts for Month
January	39,518	16,748	284,320	42%	8,981
February	37,152	14,921	229,190	40%	8,846
March	38,409	15,980	254,170	42%	8,729
April	37,636	17,089	271,500	45%	8,961
May	40,550	18,832	292,180	46%	8,815
June	36,867	16,609	253,180	45%	8,778
July	39,500	17,955	269,420	45%	8,977
August	40,166	18,096	261,440	45%	8,732
September	35,393	16,085	228,030	45%	8,848
October	41,197	17,663	270,730	43%	8,956
November	38,304	17,219	292,100	45%	8,705
December	37,534	16,911	301,400	45%	8,937
Total	**462,226**	**204,108**	**2,343,430**	**44%**	**8,855**

Recycling is available to commercial businesses and multi-family complexes with more than 10 units on a voluntary subscription basis. The service is provided by BDI, and available upon request for a fee. As of 2012, approximately 40 accounts had subscribed for the recycling services; commercial businesses make up most of the accounts. There is one drop-off depot in the City for large multi-family complexes; however the future of the depot is pending as funding issues and needs are evaluated.

Waitsburg

A recycling bin at the City shop provides residents with a limited opportunity for cardboard, mixed paper, glass and plastic recycling. The City is in the process of expanding cardboard collection and

recycling. The City allows residents to drop off yard debris at the City's wastewater treatment plant, and conducts an annual cleanup event for yard waste and Christmas Trees. Approximately 50 tons is collected annually. The material is chipped for use as mulch for City purposes.

College Place

Recycling is available to residents on a subscription basis through BDI. BDI also provides collection to some commercial accounts in the City. Annual statistics for the residential curbside program for 2012 are provided in **Exhibit 3-5.**

Exhibit 3-5. College Place Residential Curbside Collection Program, 2012 Data

Month	Number of Customers	Number of Possible Set-outs	Number of Set-outs	Total Weight	Percent Participation
January	530	1,051	809	21,360	76.97%
February	531	1,332	928	21,400	69.67%
March	533	1,061	*800*	16,300	75.40%
April	533	1,064	824	18,680	77.44%
May	539	1,324	1,050	21,020	79.31%
June	542	1,083	831	19,220	76.73%
July	539	1,074	752	15,180	70.02%
August	539	1,343	967	18,060	72.00%
September	537	1,069	855	16,460	79.98%
October	543	1,346	1,041	20,220	77.34%
November	542	1,074	827	19,440	77.00%
December	539	1,076	795	18,980	73.88%
Annual Total	**6,447**	**13,897**	**10,479**	**226,320**	**75.40%**

Two times per year the City conducts yard trimmings collection. The amount of yard trimmings hauled by the City in 2011 and 2012 to the Sudbury Compost Facility is shown in **Exhibit 3-6.**

Exhibit 3-6. College Place Yard Trimmings Collection (lbs)

Event	Spring 2011	Fall 2011	Spring 2012	Fall 2012	Total
Pounds	3,700	6,300	10,000	2,800	22,800

Unincorporated County
All County residents can self-haul recyclables to Walla Walla Recycling, a private company located in the City of Walla Walla. Items accepted at the company's drop off area include:

- Mixed paper
- Cardboard
- Plastic (all grades)
- Aluminum cans
- Tin food cans
- Additional non-ferrous metal
- E-waste

There are also two scrap metal recycling companies located in Walla Walla: Stubblefield Salvage & Recycling and Muirhead Salvage. Additional opportunities for recycling of E-Waste are provided through the E-Cycle programs run by Goodwill Industries and CEP. Refer to Chapter 6, Miscellaneous Waste, for additional information on the E-Cycle Program.

3.3.1.3 Institutional and Business Recycling Programs

Several large businesses and educational institutions in the County have implemented waste reduction and recycling practices.

Whitman College, Walla Walla
Presently, Whitman College diverts approximately 25% of their waste. The college is striving to reach a diversion goal of 50% in the future. The campus has a recycling center that collects the following materials:

- Aluminum
- Tin/Steel
- Newspaper
- Cardboard
- Mixed paper
- Plastic (all grades)

Commingled recycling in student residence halls are collected by student volunteers. Recycling in the administration, faculty and recreational buildings are collected by paid students. A yard sale is held each year to sell campus equipment and furniture no longer needed. The college's E-waste is collected and taken to Walla Walla Recycling. Batteries are collected by a private company. The campus has a Sustainability Committee that is comprised of students, staff, and faculty members who coordinate the campus' education and outreach, which consists of training materials, emails, and posters.

Walla Walla University, College Place
Commingled recycling bins are offered throughout Walla Walla University (WWU). Recyclables are collected and maintained by Plant Services. Each year, the Student Government holds a yard sale for students, staff, and faculty to sell their personal items. WWU also has an online classifieds system available for students to purchase, sell, or exchange materials. The University's waste reduction and recycling efforts are advertised through emails, newspaper articles, announcements, videos, faculty presentations, posters, and flyers. The University also operates a composting facility, which is described in Chapter 5, Solid Waste Facilities.

Washington State Penitentiary, Walla Walla

The State Penitentiary handles its own waste and recyclables. The facility operates a recycling center outside of the secure perimeter. Recyclables are removed from the penitentiary waste stream, and baled on site. Recycled materials include cardboard, aluminum cans, plastic containers, and paper. The Penitentiary also partners with Spare Our Landfills, a non-profit organization, to collect and recycle used mattresses from the eastern Washington area. The mattresses are aggregated at collection points located in Pasco and Spokane, and trucked back to the penitentiary where they are disassembled. Recovered materials include metal, foam rubber, plastics, and wood.

Boise Packaging, Wallula

Boise Packaging has achieved a 98% diversion rate as a result of their office paper and pre-consumer corrugated cardboard recycling programs. The company also recycles scrap metal and reuses ink cartridges by sending them back to the producer. Boise operates a composting facility, which is described in Chapter 5, Solid Waste Facilities.

Providence St. Mary Medical Center, Walla Walla

Providence St. Mary Medical Center is a $mart Business Partner that has implemented significant waste reduction and recycling programs, earning them the 2012 National Practice Greenhealth Environmental Excellence Award. In addition to the single-stream commingled recycling program offered at the Medical Center, the on-site Green Team has helped implement a wide range of supplemental waste reduction and recycling programs. A list of the materials and tons diverted in 2011 is provided in **Exhibit 3-7**. Materials that are reused include office furniture, freezer packs, and sharps containers. The sharps containers are reused 600 times before they are disposed. Education and outreach efforts of the medical center's waste reduction programs include newspaper articles, announcements in newsletters, and staff presentations.

Exhibit 3-7: Providence St. Mary Medical Center Diverted Materials (2011)

Material Type	Tons
Cardboard Recycling	17.6
White Paper	0.7
Steel/Tin	0.1
Scrap Metal	1.0
Plastic Wrap	0.5
Wood Pallets	15.0
Food Scraps	1.5
Cooking Oil	3.6
Coffee Grounds	3.4
Green Waste	7.0
Toner Cartridges	0.6
E-waste	0.5
Batteries	0.2
Motor Oil	0.1
TOTAL	51.8

3.3.2 Designation of Recyclables

To customize efforts for different conditions around the state, Ecology requires local solid waste management plans to include a list of recyclable materials that will be targeted in the planning area. Under Chapter 173-350 of the WAC, the definition of recyclable materials is those materials "that are identified as recyclable materials pursuant to a local comprehensive solid waste plan." Concurrently, RCW 70.95.030 defines recyclable material as "solid wastes that are separated for reuse and identified as recyclable material pursuant to a local comprehensive solid waste plan." Materials on the designated recyclables list should be collected by at least one of the recycling programs in the County, however not all programs have to target all materials.

3.3.2.1 Designation Process

In Walla Walla County, the designated recyclables list has been developed based on the factors required by Ecology, namely:

- Diversion potential
- Recycling goals
- Local market conditions/market risk
- Continuity in materials collected
- Regional approach to recycling programs
- Consideration of new technologies or innovative programs
- Environmental impacts

The three factors that most strongly influence these potential designations are:

- Ease of diverting the material from the waste stream
- Amount of material in the waste stream
- Markets/market risk for each material

In selecting various commodities for inclusion on the Designated Recyclables List, the SWAC has given priority to those items that might need both the financial and community support offered by the solid waste comprehensive plan. Such support would be necessary for recycling endeavors that might not be economically viable in and of themselves, whereas other commonly recycled commodities not needing this support may appear as a lower priority on the list. So it is important to note that if common items such as ferrous metals appear as a lower priority, this is only because the SWAC feels that these items are probably already highly recycled, and don't need the same level of support and attention from the Plan to be successful. Other recycling goals might have a higher priority simply because markets or other systems are not currently in place to make such recycling successful without the help and guidance of the Plan. In some circumstances, the SWAC may view a challenging material such as glass being a low priority because factors such as lack of risk to the environment and proportion of waste stream do not necessitate extraordinary effort and resources from jurisdictions to facilitate recycling programs that do not have a significant environmental or fiscal benefit to the jurisdiction and its rate payers.

3.3.2.2 Designated List

The designated list is not intended to create a requirement that every recycling program in the County collect every designated material. Rather, the intent is that through a combination of programs offered throughout the County, residents and businesses should have an opportunity to recycle all of the designated materials through at least one program. Walla Walla County has chosen to designate the materials listed in **Exhibit 3-8** as recyclable and use a prioritization system as a means for accommodating requests to modify collection programs as needed.

Exhibit 3-8. Walla Walla County Designated Recyclables

Priority Level	Material
High Priority Materials: ***Materials that should be collected by all standard curbside and drop-off programs throughout the County.***	• Cardboard • Newspaper • Mixed paper • Aluminum cans • Tin cans • Plastics #1-#7 (bottles and containers)
High Priority Specialized Handling Materials: ***Materials that should be collected for recycling or proper disposal by at least one location in the County because they can have harmful impacts on the environment or humans.***	• Motor oil • Antifreeze • Vehicle batteries • Lithium and Ni-Cad batteries • Fluorescent light bulbs (per RCW 70.275) • Electronic waste (per RCW 70.95N)
Medium Priority Materials: ***Materials that should be collected at select locations throughout the County.***	• Ferrous Metals • Non-Ferrous Metals • Yard debris • Wood waste • Construction and Demolition debris
Medium Priority Specialized Handling Materials: ***Materials that can be accepted for recycling or proper disposal by at least one location in the County because they can potentially have harmful impacts on the environment or humans.***	• Electronic waste (non RCW 70.95N items) • Tires
Low Priority Materials: ***Hard to recycle materials that can be recycled if markets are available or if other logistics such as cost or potential environmental impact make it feasible to do so without causing hardship on jurisdictions or rate payers.***	• Glass (containers such as bottles and jars) • Consumer textiles • Polystyrene
Low Priority Specialty Handling Materials: ***Materials that can be accepted for recycling or proper disposal if doing so does not pose undue financial burden on a jurisdiction or rate payer.***	• Latex paint • Alkaline batteries

While this list of designated recyclables includes items under the Specialty Handling Materials sub-heading that are typically considered Household Hazardous Waste (HHW), it is not intended or implied to cover all items that are to be addressed through a local HHW program. Please refer to the Chapter 7 Moderate Risk Waste for further discussion on HHW items.

3.3.3.3 Modification of Designated Materials

Recognizing that recyclable commodity values are dependent upon market conditions beyond the control of local jurisdictions, the SWAC reserves the right to modify the list of recyclables included in this Plan so as not to cause undue financial burden on jurisdictions or rate payers.

As such, the SWAC will treat requests to add/modify/drop items from the designated recyclable materials list as minor amendments to the Plan and, therefore, will not require a full amendment process to be undertaken to expedite the process in order to meet the often-times rapid and dramatic changes in commodity markets.

Proposed changes to the recyclable materials list and documentation justifying the request shall be submitted to the SWAC for consideration. The SWAC will strive to include non-initiating stakeholders in discussions regarding modifications to the recyclable materials list. If a request to suspend, add, or otherwise alter the collection of a designated item is accepted by the SWAC, the request will be reviewed no later than one year after the modification is implemented to assess whether the modification should remain in effect .

The following conditions are reasonable grounds for requesting modifications to the designated recyclable materials list identified in this Plan:

- The market price for an existing material becomes so low that it is no longer feasible to collect, process, and/or ship it to markets.
- Local markets and/or brokers expand their list of accepted items based on new uses of materials or technologies that increase demand or ability to process materials.
- New local or regional processing or demand for a particular material develops.
- No market can be found for an existing recyclable material, causing the material to be stockpiled with no apparent solution in the near future.
- The potential for increased or decreased amounts of diversion.
- Legislative mandates to collect new materials.
- Other circumstances not anticipated at this time.

Upon approval by a majority of SWAC members (which includes representatives of Plan participants) during a meeting open to the public where comments can be made by the public, the recyclable materials list will be modified and recorded in official Minutes of the meeting open to the public, published on the planning authority's website, and distributed to all Plan participants and Ecology.

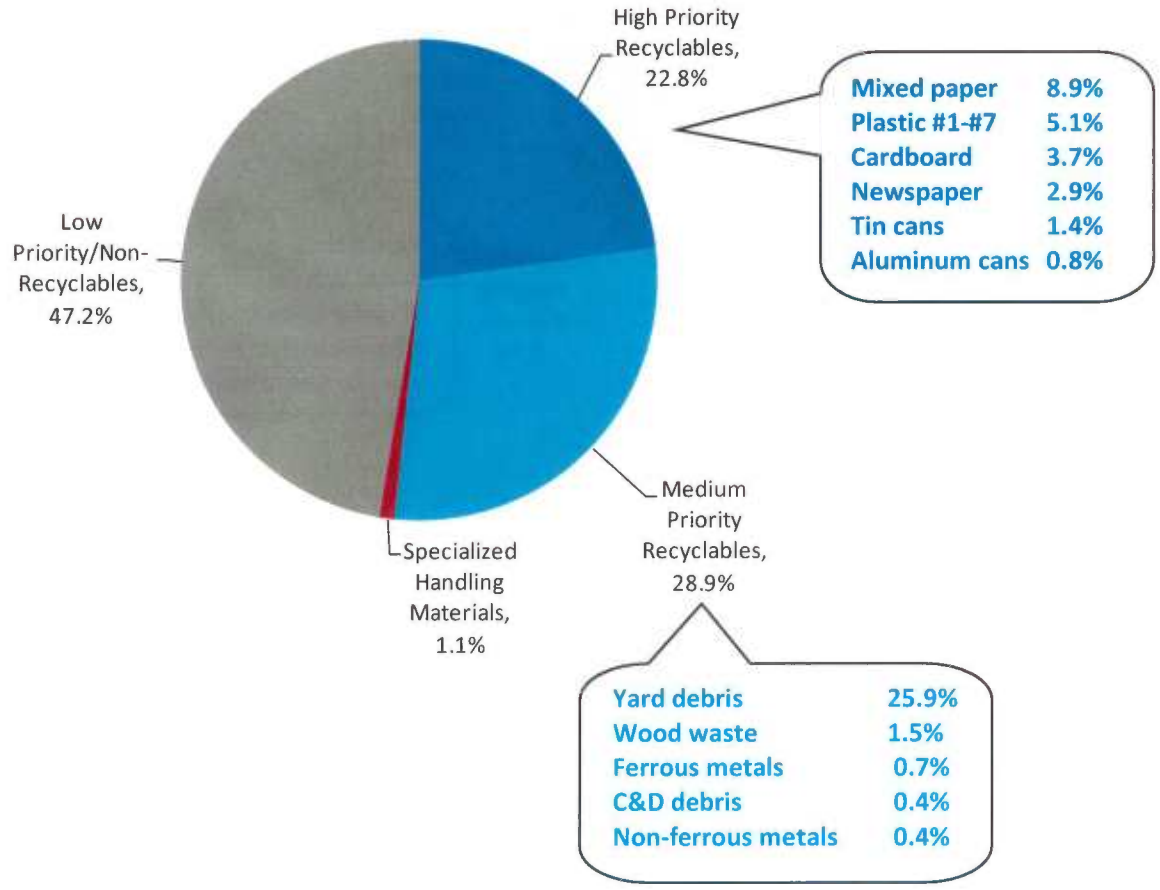
The suspension or resumption of collection and/or recycling of any material after SWAC review and input will be the responsibility of the planning authority or its designee.

3.4 WASTE STREAM DIVERSION OPPORTUNITIES

The waste stream analysis also included an analysis of the recyclability of wastes that are presently landfilled. The analysis compared the disposed waste stream with the list of designated recyclables, as established by the SWAC. This information is important in order to identify potential program options that will be considered by the SWAC and the community for increasing waste diversion.

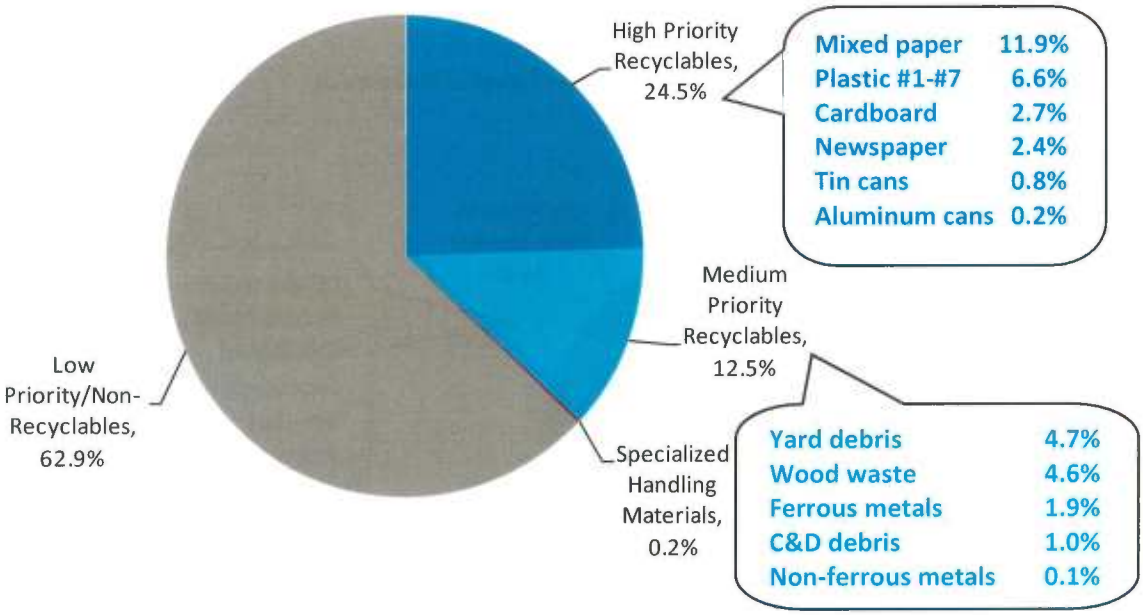
For the residential waste stream, it was determined that the high priority and medium priority recyclables make up over half of the waste stream (**Exhibit 3-9)**.

Exhibit 3-9. Residential Sector Potential Recyclables



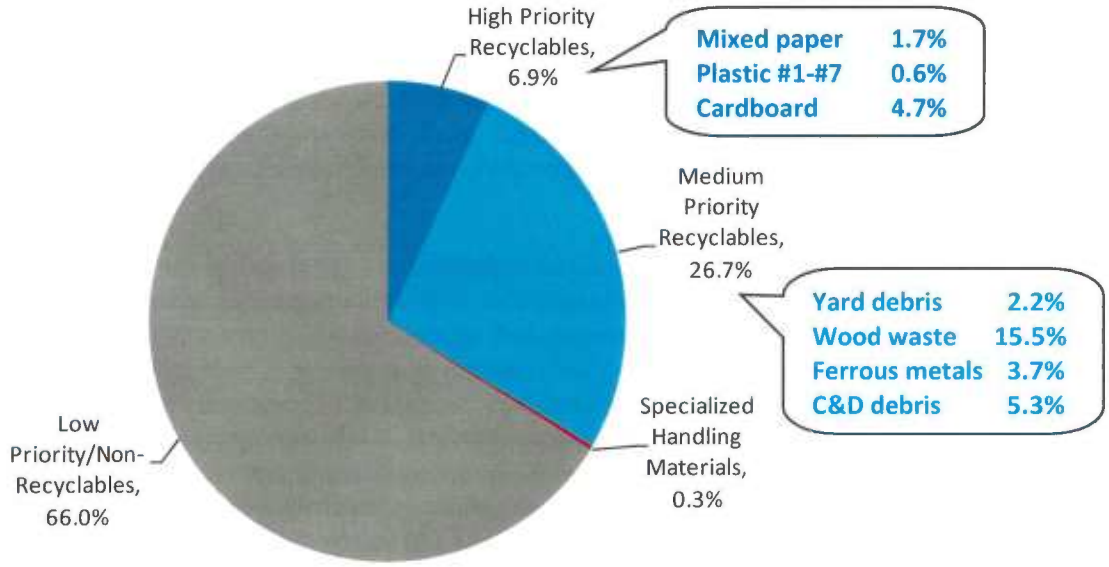
For the commercial sector, the high and medium priority recyclables make up just under 40% of the disposed waste stream (**Exhibit 3-10**).

Exhibit 3-10. Commercial Sector Potential Recyclables



For the self haul waste stream, it was found that high and medium priority recyclables make up nearly one-third of the disposed waste stream (**Exhibit 3-11**).

Exhibit 3-11. Self-Haul Waste Stream Potential Recyclables



3.5 OPTIONS

The options proposed for education and outreach, waste reduction, and recycling are based on the following guiding principles and strategies:

- Focus on the greatest diversion opportunities
- Utilize existing infrastructure and promote existing programs
- Emphasize programs that rely on strong, existing markets and develop new markets
- Expand collection and processing infrastructure
- Provide financial incentives
- Institute regulatory requirements

3.5.1 Education and Outreach

Targeted Streams

Education and promotion programs target all of the county's waste streams and materials that can be reduced or recycled.

Description

Emphasize public outreach and educational programs

Walla Walla currently offers a variety of education and outreach programs managed by the City of Walla Walla's Public Works Department, and funded by the Coordinated Prevention Grant (CPG) Program. The County, using its available resources and materials, could build upon its current offerings by expanding its methods of outreach to include online social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, etc.). It could also host and advertise community events or discussion forums to give residents the opportunity to ask questions about reduction and recycling. All education and outreach materials and events should help residents better understand the recycling and waste disposal process. Walla Walla's programs should promote awareness of topics such as how its diversion programs work, the need for source separated recyclables, and/or landfill and collection operations.

A community-based social marketing program could be implemented to help change the culture and behavior in the County, with different messages targeted to different demographics using a wide assortment of tools now available. Walla Walla would work with community partners to further develop a waste reduction and recycling, public education and outreach program that targets specific audiences (e.g. language-specific and/or culturally competent mailings, brochures, or community meetings). General education brochures, utility bill inserts, newspaper articles, media ads, new program kick-off events, webpage, etc. should reflect the needs of the county's various ethnic and social communities. Funding programs on an on-going basis to educate target audiences about the new rules and changes is an important part of maintaining positive community relations and engagement.

Walla Walla could also implement a Waste Reduction Ambassadors Program focused on improving recycling habits, reducing contamination, and decreasing the amount of waste entering landfills. By using volunteers or hiring part-time or temporary staff to perform as Waste Reduction Ambassadors, the County would expand public education and outreach services and encourage residents to participate more consistently within the existing recycling program. Ambassadors would conduct field surveys, monitor participation patterns, and spot check containers to identify problem areas (i.e., neighborhoods with low participation, contamination problems, broken or missing containers, etc.). They would work with the collection crews to resolve service issues, and contact residents to discuss areas of concern. The program is geared to increasing public education about the benefits of participating in the curbside recycling program, and resolving service problems and/or obstacles to participation.

The County should also seek ways to measure the effectiveness of their educational and outreach programs. Methods to evaluate behavior change or awareness could include direct customer surveys or data collection focused on indications for behavior change relevant to the program. The County should plan to establish a baseline before making evaluative judgments on its program effectiveness.

The County currently has an existing network of local committees and private organizations to help promote its waste diversion programs. By further utilizing these relationships, Walla Walla County could greatly enhance public awareness about where to reuse, recycle, and compost materials to keep them out of landfills, and encourage residents, businesses, workers and visitors to fully participate in waste diversion practices.

The County could also coordinate advertisement for community events such as local presentations, collection events, and workshops to promote attendance and participation across the County. Events such as these garner public involvement in the planning and implementation of waste diversion. In

addition they promote consistency and ease of recycling for residents by sponsoring consistent policies across all jurisdictions. An integrated network working towards the same goals of reduction and recycling should also emphasize citizens' responsibility in solving solid waste management issues.

Diversion Potential

Expanded education and outreach programs should yield a 3%-5% increase in waste reduction, composting and recycling.

Cost

Cost incurred by these programs is typically $1-$2 per household annually.

3.5.2 Backyard Composting Program/Onsite Composting

Targeted Waste streams

The targeted streams for the backyard and onsite composting program are residential and commercial yard waste, food, and compostable paper.

Description

Composting is a highly effective waste reduction and diversion strategy. Walla Walla could expand its current backyard composting program for residents. The County could conduct an annual event to distribute free or subsidized bins for yard waste, food, and compostable paper backyard composting. These annual events could also include workshop and demonstration opportunities informing the public on the value of composting and grasscycling. The County could continue to develop its educational materials and methods of communication with residents. Walla Walla could use monthly emails, radio commercials, or local TV spots to help raise awareness about composting and to give residents tips on how to compost at their homes.

The County could also expand its program to include a Master Composter program, which certifies participants as Master composters and asks them to volunteer their time to educate the public at community activity booths, schools, or by helping maintain compost demonstration sites. Different methods for home composting of food scraps should include worm-bin composting, green cone composting and other commercially available or homemade designs that are adequately pest-resistant.

Additional program development could include education and the promotion and use of modular composting/vermicomposting units at restaurants, resorts and hotels, grocery stores, schools, and other institutions with food service facilities.

Diversion Potential

Diversion potential is 5% of the targeted material for residential customers, approximately 580 tons. The potential for commercial diversion varies.

Cost

The cost of this program for the residential sector is approximately $30/ton; the commercial cost will vary.

3.5.3 Promotion of Reuse and Material Exchange

Targeted Streams

This program targets all residential and commercial materials that can be reused.

Description

There are a variety of opportunities to increase the reuse of materials that builds on existing practices in the County. Walla Walla could continue to promote and expand awareness of the Builders ReSupply Store by providing residents with information on its location and services and encourage the community to use the store as a resource. The County could also work with other non-profit organizations, such as Ecobuilding Guild, to establish and promote materials exchange as a viable option and help advertise the Builders ReSupply Store throughout the county.

Similar to the IMEX program in King County, Walla Walla could provide an online forum for material exchanges. IMEX is designed to help businesses find markets for surplus materials and/or wastes. Businesses, offices, school, and individuals "advertise" their unwanted materials, or materials they might be seeking by submitting listing form on the Local Hazardous Waste Management Program website.[4] Walla Walla could also sponsor a site for residential items such as clothing, household goods, electronics, and appliances similar to 2good2toss.com (coordinated the Department of Ecology). More than one third of Washington's counties host local websites. Another model, King County's Online Exchange, also allows residents to list garage and yard sales. [5]

Diversion Potential

Diversion potential for this program is limited for both the residential and commercial sectors.

Cost

The County could design and implement this kind of program for a low cost per ton.

3.5.4 Support of Statewide Product Stewardship

Targeted Streams

These programs target selected materials in the residential, commercial and self-haul waste streams; materials will vary.

Description

Product Stewardship is the act of minimizing health, safety, environmental and social impacts, and maximizing economic benefits of a product and its packaging throughout all lifecycle stages. Stewardship can be either voluntary or required by law. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is a mandatory type of product stewardship that includes, at a minimum, the requirement that the producer's responsibility for their product extends to post-consumer management of that product and

[4] IMEX can be found at http://www.lhwmp.org/home/imex/.
[5] King County Solid Waste Division's Online Exchange can be found at http://your.kingcounty.gov/solidwaste/exchange/index.asp.

its packaging. There are two related features of EPR policy: (1) shifting financial and management responsibility, with government oversight, upstream to the producer and away from the public sector; and (2) providing incentives to producers to incorporate environmental considerations into the design of their products and packaging.

Walla Walla County could initially support Product Stewardship programs for those items that are non-recyclable, toxic, and/or have limited markets. The County and its incorporated cities could become Associate Members of the Northwest Product Stewardship Council (NWPSC). Associate members are local, state, regional and federal government agencies, businesses, and non-profit organizations that support the NWPSC mission and product stewardship principles. Associate Members are required to sign on to the program on behalf of their entire agency or organization. Associate Members agree to support product stewardship programs and legislation as their agency or organization allows.

Diversion Potential

Estimates for diversion are not available.

Cost

Cost to support product stewardship initiatives is low.

3.5.5 Promotion of Multifamily Recycling

Targeted Streams

This program targets the priority curbside recyclables disposed by residents in multifamily complexes.

Description

This option recognizes the challenges faced for multi-family (MF) recycling programs. MF recycling rates are substantially lower than in the single-family residential sector. MF recycling is often unavailable in cities and counties with curbside residential recycling; challenges include lack of general infrastructure for MF recycling, uninformed property managers and residents, inconsistency of service, and high levels of contamination. Though there are barriers to recycling for MF units, Walla Walla County could improve its MF recycling rates through policy changes and community outreach.

Walla Walla could work directly with property owners and managers to promote MF recycling. The County could provide technical assistance to property managers helping them optimize their building's services and install infrastructure to support a recycling program. Regular communication with property managers can help ensure consistency of service and educational or informational updates for residents.

The county could also motivate and incentivize residents to recycle by providing education and outreach in their building on how and why to recycle. Educational materials could include apartment calendars detailing recycling services, creative building signage directing residents to recycling containers, and direct mailings to residents explaining acceptable materials, recycling processes, and benefits. Walla Walla should focus on culturally competent literature and engagement as many MF units have a range of ethnic diversity.

Walla Walla could improve collection infrastructure and provide easy avenues for residents to practice recycling by providing residents with reusable bags or bins for collecting and transporting recyclables to

overcome residents' limited space and/or distance from the building's recycling container. The county could work with property managers to improve the look and design of the recycling area; dumpsters should be clearly marked and easy to differentiate from garbage containers.

Diversion Potential

Though the need for this program is high, potential for diversion remains low.

Cost

Implementation of this program could be achieved at a low cost.

3.5.6 Award and recognition programs

Targeted Streams

This program targets the all materials that can be reduced or recycled in the commercial waste stream.

Description

The $mart Business Partner Program encourages and recognizes businesses that implement sustainable practices in the workplace. The program is run in coordination between the Sustainable Living Center, the Walla Walla Valley Chamber of Commerce, and the Walla Walla Area Resource Conservation Committee. Any $mart Business Partner that calculates their actual reductions in energy, materials, waste and wateris nominated for the $mart Business Partner Award during the annual Business Awards Showcase in September.

The program could be expanded by promoting awareness of these awards within the community. Positive reinforcement of waste reduction and sustainable practice gives residents daily reminders of the importance of lowering their disposal and of their impacts on the environment. Walla Walla could also work to develop additional award categories and a greater number of awards given annually. Award categories could be expanded to be specific by type of practice, amount of diversion, or other notable achievements in sustainability.

Diversion Potential

Diversion potential for this program is limited.

Cost

This program could be implemented for a low cost.

3.5.7 Drop-off Opportunities for Recyclables

Targeted Streams

This program targets priority recyclables and self-hauled cardboard, wood, and metals disposed by both residential and commercial generators.

Description

Walla Walla could consider expanding the current drop-off program at the landfill. The City would first evaluate the feasibility of adding a wider range of materials. After this assessment the City would likely

need to add additional drop-off boxes and signage. Walla Walla would continue to promote its opportunities for recycling by continuing to increase education and outreach. Direct mailings to county residents should include directions to the facilities, materials accepted, and hours of operation. Other education materials could include a description of recycling processes, benefits, and other news and changes.

Diversion Potential

Diversion potential for the residential and commercial streams is 3%-6% of the targeted material, or approximately 560 tons. The diversion potential for self-hauled cardboard, wood, and metals is approximately 1910 tons.

Cost

Cost to implement this program for both residential and commercial streams is estimated at $50-$75/ton.

3.5.8 Pay-as-you-throw (cities)

Targeted Streams

This program targets residential curbside recyclables and yard waste collection programs.

Description

If the cities provide collection of recyclables or compostables they could adopt a "Pay as You Throw" policy, residential rates per household would be based on the size of container the resident subscribes to for refuse collection. This would entail offering various sized solid waste containers to encourage residents to subscribe for a container that meets their basic household disposal needs while at the same time providing the correct price incentive to reduce waste. Residents who use a smaller size cart would receive a price break, and residents who use larger sized containers would be charged more. A PAYT program would provide financial incentives for residents to select a smaller container for refuse, and thereby encourage them to separate their recyclables and yard trimmings more consistently. Depending on the level of pricing incentives to reduce waste, some customers could practice source reduction in addition to recycling in order to reduce their solid waste collection costs services to all of their customers.

Diversion Potential

The estimated increase in diversion potential is 5%-6% for recyclable materials, or approximately 190 tons. Diversion potential is 4%-6% for yard waste, approximately 200 tons, and the potential for overall waste reduction is an increase of 6%, or approximately 400 tons.

Cost

The cost per ton to implement a PAYT policy is low.

3.5.9 On-site audits and technical assistance

Targeted Streams

This program targets priority recyclable material in the commercial stream.

Description

Walla Walla County could begin to work with larger businesses, institutions, and other large waste generators to identify opportunities for waste reduction and recycling, develop recommendations and assist with implementing new programs. Technical assistance would include conducting on-site waste assessments to identify target materials for recycling and waste reduction, providing contact information for securing recycling services, and distributing appropriate outreach materials describing best practices for setting up or expanding recycling services for different types of businesses. Technical assistance would help to minimize or overcome various obstacles to recycling faced by commercial customers (space constraints, labor and sorting requirements, lack of information or training, etc.). Technical assistance provided by the County would encourage more commercial customers to set up an effective recycling program that is best suited to their site.

This option recognizes the need to reach businesses and institutions regarding their handling of waste. The County could publicize the technical assistance program and encourage businesses to use these services to better develop their in-house recycling or waste diversion programs. Outreach to businesses would identify opportunities to implement waste reduction, recycling and composting activities such as those listed below.

- Assist non-residential generators to identify opportunities to reduce waste, purchase recycled content products, and locate appropriate recycling services.
- Promote local waste reduction successes through site visits, telephone contacts, and workshops as appropriate.
- Assess supply chain and material usage at local, large commercial, industrial, and agricultural sites to identify opportunities for increased waste reduction, and explore opportunities for two-way packaging.

Diversion Potential

Estimated diversion potential for this program is 1%-2% for the targeted stream, approximately 290 tons.

Cost

Costs to implement this program vary depending on business needs and level of assistance from $20-$500 per ton.

3.5.10 Promote use of waste reduction workshops, buy-back centers and other recycling opportunities

Targeted Streams

This program targets priority recyclable material in the residential and commercial waste stream.

Description

Walla Walla could promote attendance at waste reduction workshops, the use of the existing private buy-back centers, and other waste reduction, reuse, and recycling opportunities for residents and businesses to use for reducing, reusing, and recycling of priority recyclables, as well as other recyclables

generated at their homes and businesses. Information could be made available on city and county websites, as well as through social media sites such as Facebook, Twitter, and others.

Diversion Potential

Diversion potential for the residential and commercial streams is 3%-6% of the targeted material, or approximately 560 tons.

Cost

Costs to implement this program vary depending on level of effort, but is considered low.

3.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Solid Waste Advisory Committee reviewed the options discussed above and has recommended the following options:

3.6.1 Education and Outreach

a. Expand outreach methods to include online social media

b. Host community events or discussion forums and coordination with other community events

c. Waste Reduction Ambassadors Program

d. Measure program effectiveness through surveys

e. Utilize and expand existing network of relationships

3.6.2 Backyard Composting

a. Conduct annual workshops, Master Composting Training, and/or expand education materials and communication methods.

3.6.3 Promote Reuse and Materials Exchange

a. Promote Builders ReSupply Store and other non-profit organizations

b. Provide online forum for materials exchange

c. Sponsor reuse website

3.6.4 Support Statewide Product Stewardship

a. Support initiatives for non-recyclable, toxic, and/or hard to handle materials that cannot be handled efficiently through the current solid waste collection system.

b. Consider becoming an Associate Member of the Northwest Product Stewardship Council.

3.6.5 Promote Multifamily Recycling

a. Provide technical assistance to property owners and managers

b. Provide education and outreach

c. Provide containers or bags for collecting and transporting materials

3.6.6 Develop an award and recognition program

a. Expand promotion and awareness of $mart Business Partner Program

b. Develop additional award categories

3.6.7 Expand Recycling Drop-off at Sudbury Regional Landfill

a. Evaluate feasibility of expanding materials collected, facility expansion and education and outreach

3.6.8 Consider pay-as-you-throw rate structures

a. Local governments could consider incentivizing recycling by establishing a rate structure that rewards residents for reducing waste and increasing recycling.

3.6.9 Provide on-site business waste audits and technical assistance

a. Work directly with large businesses and institutions to implement waste reduction and recycling programs. Provide outreach for the program, and publicize results.

3.6.10 Promote use of waste reduction workshops, buy-back centers and other reduction and recycling opportunities

a. Promote existing opportunities for residents and businesses to reduce, reuse, and recycle priority recyclables as well as other materials. Make information available through a variety of media.

4 COLLECTION SERVICES

This chapter provides a discussion of refuse collection in Walla Walla County, including background information on how refuse collection is regulated, the legal authority that counties and municipalities have in managing collection services for solid waste and recyclables, and existing conditions for these activities. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the potential options for meeting existing and future collection needs in the county.

For the purposes of this plan, Walla Walla County has established the following objectives and strategies in relation to collection of solid waste:

Increase recycling and recovery efforts and accomplishments

- Continue to encourage and educate residents and businesses to increase the quantity of materials composted and recycled.
- Expand availability of opportunities for recycling and yard waste collection within the municipalities, unincorporated County area, and Urban Growth Area (UGA).
- Encourage development of integrated waste management programs that emphasize incentive-based promotion of recommended practices.

Enhance and improve the overall efficiency of waste collection and disposal of solid waste.

- Continue to study and analyze disposal options, long-haul transfer options, and ways to improve efficiencies.
- Continue to promote effective use of the existing waste management infrastructure.
- Continue to evaluate tipping fees as related to the true cost of operations including closure and post closure costs associated with the Sudbury Regional Landfill.
- Evaluate future needs and possible funding sources.

4.1 REGULATORY AUTHORITY AND JURISDICTION

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC), the county, and the municipalities regulate refuse collection in Walla Walla County. The regulatory authority and jurisdiction of each of these entities is described below.

4.1.1 WUTC Authority

The WUTC supervises and regulates solid waste collection companies. WUTC authority (Chapter 81.77 RCW and Chapter 480-70 WAC) is limited to private collection companies and does not extend to municipal collection operated by municipalities or their contractors. The Commission requires reports, establishes rates, and regulates service areas and safety practices.

A private solid waste collection company must apply to the WUTC for a certificate of public convenience and necessity to operate in the unincorporated areas of the county or in incorporated areas which choose not to regulate refuse collection. The WUTC grants certificates within a designated service area to an applicant based on cost data, documented need for the service, and, if the service area is already served by a certificate holder, the ability or inability of the existing certificate holder to provide service to the satisfaction of the WUTC. The Commission requires annual reports showing the refuse collection company's gross operating revenue. Certificates may have terms and conditions attached and may be revoked or amended after a hearing held by the WUTC.

Commission regulation of solid waste collection companies does not include collecting or transporting of recyclable materials from a drop box or recycling buy-back center. It also does not include collecting or transporting recyclable materials by or on behalf of a commercial or industrial generator of recyclable materials to a recycler for use or reclamation (Chapter 81.77.010(8) RCW). Transportation of these materials is regulated under Chapter 81.80 RCW which governs the regulation of motor freight carriers. These carriers require a WUTC permit and proof of insurance to operate in the state. If the commercial recycling hauler also possesses a certificate to operate as a solid waste company, WUTC is responsible for ensuring compliance with safety practices. For other commercial recycle haulers, the Washington State Patrol oversees hauler traffic safety practices.

4.1.2 County Authority

The rights of the counties in terms of solid waste collection include the establishment of solid waste collection districts for the mandatory collection of solid waste (Chapter 36.58.100 RCW). However, solid waste collection districts cannot include incorporated areas without the consent of the legislative authority of the city or town.

To form a solid waste collection district, public hearings must be held and the county legislative authority must determine that mandatory collection is in the public interest. County provision of collection services can be implemented only if the WUTC notifies the county that no qualified haulers are available for a district. Under mandatory collection, a hauler may request that the county collect fees from delinquent customers.

In Walla Walla County, all unincorporated areas are covered by WUTC certificate holders; there are no solid waste collection districts. Although county authority to collect refuse in the unincorporated areas is limited, counties have the legal authority to assess fees on collection services provided in those areas. RCW 36.58.045 authorizes counties to assess such fees to fund administration and planning expenses associated with solid waste management.

4.1.3 Municipality Authority

Cities and towns have several options for managing solid waste collection under state law, including:

- The city may choose not to manage or regulate its own refuse collection services. Collection services may then be provided by the certificate hauler(s) with authority for that area under the regulation of WUTC.
- The city may require a private company to obtain a refuse collection license from the city and to conform to all city collection guidelines.

- The city may award contracts to private companies for refuse collection in all or part of the city. The contract hauler does not need to hold a WUTC certificate for that area. Usually contracts are awarded based on selection criteria as determined by the city. The city may decide to manage and maintain its own municipal collection system for all or part of its jurisdiction.

The WUTC would not have jurisdiction over the last two options (Chapter 81.77.020 RCW). State law also allows municipalities to require residents and businesses to subscribe to designated refuse collection services.

The City of Walla Walla is the only municipality in the region that provides collection services through a city solid waste utility.

4.2 EXISTING COLLECTION SERVICES

Collection services in Walla Walla County are provided through a number of different mechanisms, including municipal, WUTC certificates, and municipal contracts. The existing collection services and arrangements for each entity are described below.

4.2.1 City of Walla Walla

The City of Walla Walla provides residential, commercial, and drop box refuse collection in the City. Waste collected by the City is disposed at the Sudbury Regional Landfill, which is owned and operated by the City.

Residents are provided a standard 90-gallon container for refuse, which is serviced weekly with an automated collection vehicle. A 64-gallon cart is available at a reduced rate to residents who subscribe to the yard debris collection program. The City discontinued bulk yard debris on-call service in 2009.

Refuse service to commercial businesses and large (greater than 10 unit) multi-family complexes is provided by the City, with frequency and level of service dependent on the generator's needs. Container sizes range from 300 gallon carts to 10 cubic yard bins. The City also provides temporary drop box service for 10, 20, and 30 cubic yard boxes.

The monthly and annual waste collection data from the City's sanitation division for 2011 is shown in **Exhibit 4-1**.

Exhibit 4-1. City of Walla Walla Refuse Collection, 2011

	Residential Waste	Commercial Waste	Drop Box and Compactor Waste	Total For Month
January	1,565,580	671,460	691,700	2,928,740
February	1,391,020	639,260	658,960	2,689,240
March	1,785,800	744,740	801,500	3,332,040
April	2,020,020	729,200	819,280	3,568,500
May	2,456,160	810,900	791,900	4,058,960
June	2,292,580	720,240	724,160	3,736,980
July	1,955,160	627,660	647,860	3,230,680
August	2,090,580	705,040	812,220	3,607,840
September	1,997,660	720,820	878,480	3,596,960
October	1,839,920	735,180	856,180	3,431,280
November	1,895,120	695,180	716,820	3,307,120
December	1,594,280	654,000	753,600	3,001,880
Total Lbs	**22,883,880**	**8,453,680**	**9,152,660**	**40,490,220**
Total Tons	**11,442**	**4,227**	**4,576**	**20,245**

The City implemented a single-stream curbside recycling program for single-family residences and multi-family complexes up to 10 units in 1996, using a 16-gallon bin and manual collection. The weekly curbside recycling program transitioned to an automated service beginning February 2010, and every residence was issued a 96-gallon wheeled cart. The City contracts with Basin Disposal, Inc. (BDI) to provide this service. The materials are baled at Walla Walla Recycling and then shipped to a MRF on the west side of the State for further processing and marketing. In response to increasing costs of processing the materials collected and to avoid an increase in the monthly rate charged to customers, service was transitioned to every other week beginning February 1, 2013. The monthly and annual curbside recycling data for the City is shown in **Exhibit 3-4.**

Curbside yard debris collection is available to residents on a subscription basis. In 2012, a total of 696 residents subscribed to the service. This is an increase of nearly 5% compared to 2011, and an increase of 30% since 2009. The service is available from March through November each year. Residents are

provided a 96-gallon cart for green waste, which is picked up on the same day as refuse. An annual leaf pick up at curbside is provided to residents from November to December and drop boxes are available in the community. The 2011 green waste collection data is shown in **Exhibit 4-2.**

Exhibit 4-2. City of Walla Walla Curbside Green waste Collection, 2011

	Pounds
March	55,920
April	103,440
May	168,420
June	131,740
July	90,460
August	91,540
September	91,620
October	89,960
November	68,660
Total:	**891,760**
Total Tons:	**446**
Cu Yd:	**1,274**

Recycling is available to commercial businesses and multi-family complexes with more than 10 units. The service is provided by BDI, and available upon request for a fee. As of 2012, approximately 40 accounts had subscribed for the recycling services; commercial businesses make up most of the accounts. There is one drop-off depot in the City for large multi-family complexes; however the future of the depot is pending as funding issues and needs are evaluated.

4.2.2 Waitsburg

The City of Waitsburg contracts with BDI for residential and commercial refuse collection. Refuse is collected from residents once per week, using 105 gallon automated carts. There are approximately 550 residential customers in the City. BDI also provides collection to approximately 50 commercial businesses in the City. Solid waste collected in the City is taken to the BDI transfer station in Pasco, and disposed at the Finley Buttes landfill in Oregon.

A recycling bin at the City shop provides residents with a limited opportunity for cardboard, mixed paper, glass and plastic recycling. The City is in the process of expanding cardboard collection and recycling. A cardboard baler was purchased in April 2013 to facilitate the collection and shipping of an estimated 25-30 tons of cardboard annually; the baler was purchased using Coordinated Prevention Grant funding available to the County. The City conducts an annual cleanup event for yard waste and Christmas Trees. Approximately 50 tons is collected annually. The material is chipped for use as mulch for City purposes. The City also accepts yard debris from residents year round at its Wastewater Treatment Plant.

4.2.3 College Place

The City contracts with BDI for residential and commercial refuse collection. Refuse is collected from residents once per week, using 32, 64, and 96 gallon automated carts. There are 2,887 residential accounts. Waste is disposed at the Sudbury Regional Landfill. Recycling is available to residents on a subscription basis through BDI. BDI also provides refuse collection to 76 commercial accounts in the City. Two times per year the City conducts yard debris collection

In 2011 and 2012, the City hauled the following quantities of yard debris to the Sudbury Compost Facility .

	Spring 2011	Fall 2011	Spring 2012	Fall 2012	Total
Yard Debris (lbs)	3,700	6,300	10,000	2,800	22,800

4.2.4 Prescott

BDI collects residential and commercial waste in the City of Prescott and surrounding unincorporated areas. Residential waste is collected weekly, using 32, 64, or 96 gallon automated carts. Within Prescott and the County unincorporated area, there are approximately 3,750 residential accounts. BDI services 272 commercial accounts in Prescott and the surrounding unincorporated area. Waste collected in Prescott is disposed at the Sudbury Regional Landfill.

4.2.5 Unincorporated County

Refuse collection in unincorporated Walla Walla County is provided under BDI's certificates G-118 and G-165, granted by the WUTC. Maps of the service areas for each certificate are provided in **Exhibits 4-3 and 4-4**. The majority of waste collected in the unincorporated area is under the Basin Disposal of Walla Walla Certificate, and is disposed at Sudbury Regional Landfill. Waste collected in the Burbank/Touchet unincorporated areas under Basin Disposal Inc.'s certificate is transferred to BDI's transfer station in Pasco, and disposed at the Finley Buttes Landfill in Oregon.

Exhibit 4-3. Certificate G-118, Basin Disposal, Inc,
PO Box 3850 Pasco, WA 99302-3850 (509) 547-2476

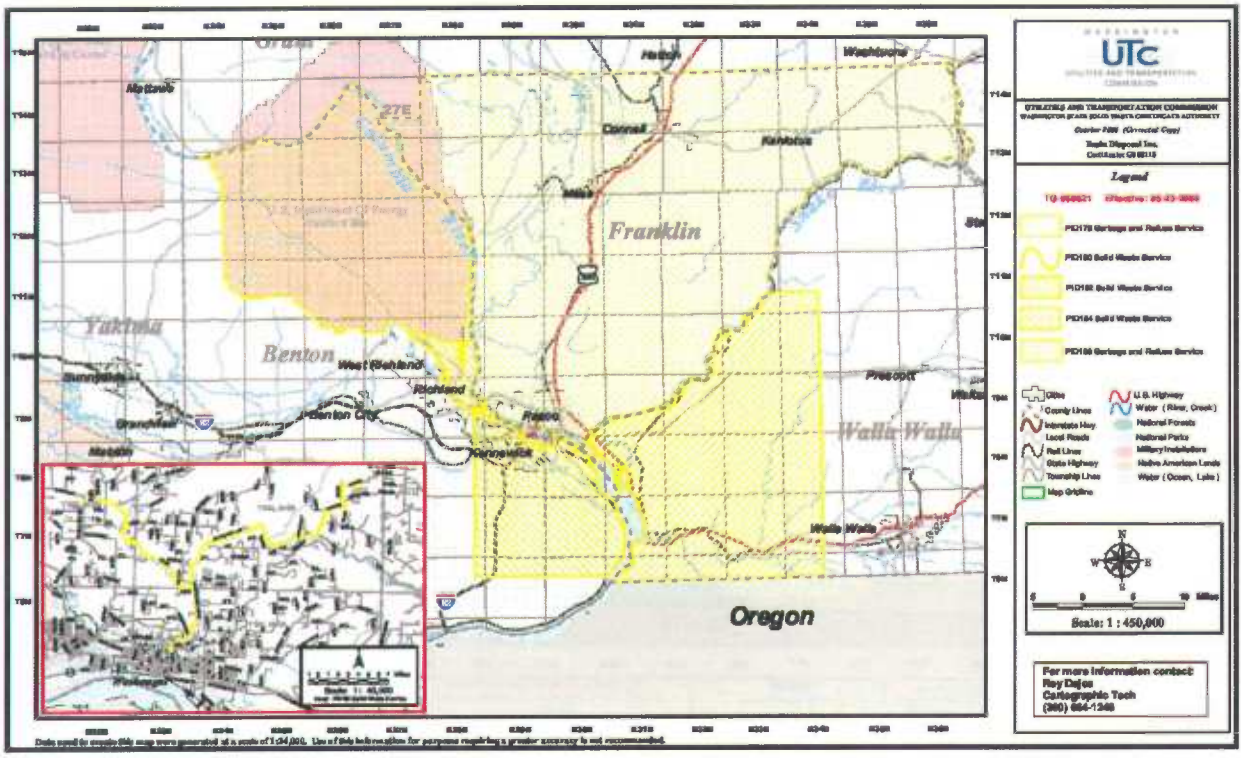
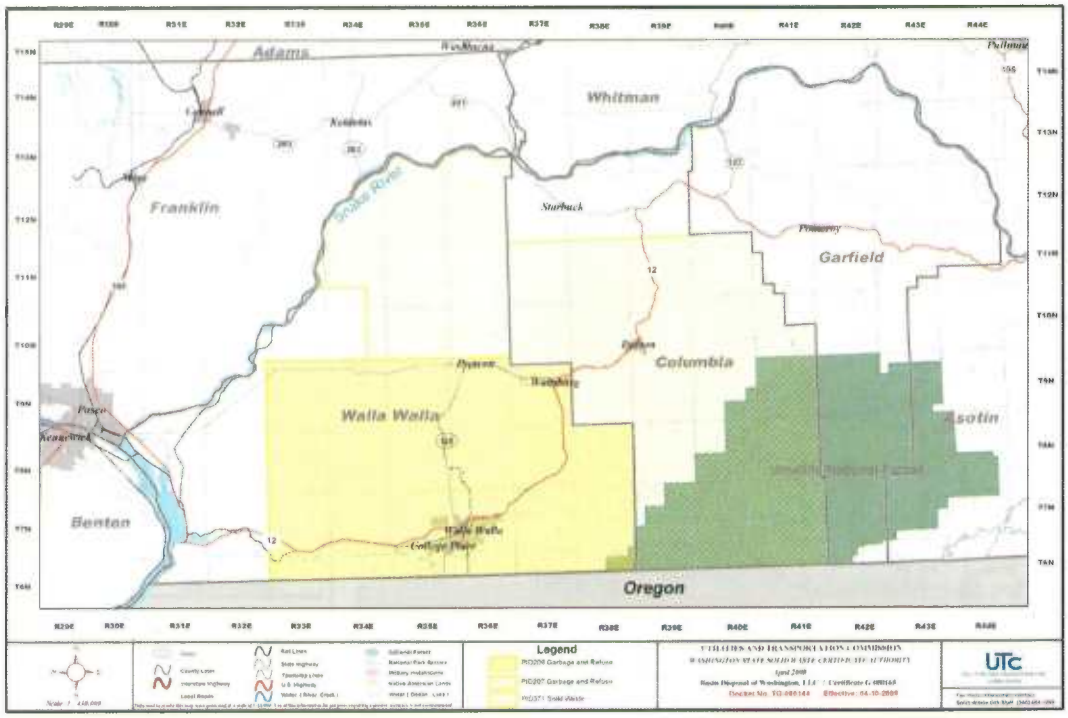


**Exhibit 4-4. Certificate G-165, Basin Disposal, Inc,
PO Box 3850 Pasco, WA 99302-3850 (509) 547-2476**



4.3 COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS

4.3.1 Urban and Rural Designation

The 1989 legislation allows counties to contract for the collection of source-separated recyclable materials from residences within unincorporated areas. Under this provision, counties can manage, regulate and establish the price of curbside recycling collection services. However, this does not mean the counties are authorized to operate their own solid waste collection systems as municipalities may. If the counties do not elect to contract for the collection of source separated recyclable materials from residences, the WUTC must be notified in writing no later than ninety days following the approval of the solid waste management plan's waste reduction and recycling element. Upon notification, the WUTC would have the responsibility for implementing any mandated curbside recycling or yard waste programs and determining their service levels, as addressed in the waste reduction and recycling element of the solid waste management plan.

Municipalities have the authority to provide or contract for residential curbside recycling services within their boundaries (Chapter 35.21.120 RCW). Additionally, they have the authority to manage, regulate, and fix the price of these services. Municipalities designated as urban are required to provide curbside collection of recyclables, or an equivalent program [70.95.090(7)(b)(i)]. Municipalities designated as rural may choose to meet minimum service level requirements either independently or in cooperation with the county.

The 2010 Guidelines for solid waste management plans issued by the Department of Ecology require local governments to develop clear criteria to determine the designations for urban and rural areas for disposal and waste reduction and recycling (RCW 70.95.092). Criteria to be considered include:

- Anticipated population growth.
- The presence of other urban services.
- Density of developed commercial and industrial properties.
- Geographic boundaries and transportation corridors.

The planning guidelines recognize that there are differences in the services that can be offered to urban versus rural areas for solid waste services. Estimated 2011 population and housing densities are provided in **Exhibit 4-5.** The rural nature of Walla Walla County limits the economic feasibility of certain methods of recyclables collection. For example, curbside collection may only be economically feasible in communities which have a population base to support this type of system.

Exhibit 4-5. Population and Housing Densities

Jurisdiction	2010	2011	# of Homes	Area (sq mi)	Population Density (ppl per sq mi)	Housing Density (homes per sq mi)
College Place	7,813	8,780	3,362	2.66	3,301	1,264
Prescott	337	320	153	0.34	941	450
Waitsburg	1,229	1,215	490	0.95	1,279	516
Walla Walla City	30,706	31,670	11,796	12.80	2,474	922
Walla Walla County (unincorporated)	15,093	17,603	7,783	1,253.25	14	6

As required in RCW 70.95.090(5)(d), solid waste collection needs must be projected for the next six years. Requirements for future collection services will depend on population growth. Forecasted growth in population for Walla Walla County for the years 2013 through 2018 are provided in **Exhibit 4-6.** As indicated, the population of Walla Walla County is estimated to reach 61,031 in 2018. This level of growth will most likely not require additional collection routes. Based on the existing and projected population growth in the county, it has been determined the urban designation will be applied to the urban growth area (UGA) boundaries and immediate adjacent areas as established by the UGAs.

Exhibit 4-6. Population Growth Projections, 2013-2018

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
59,543	59,990	60,015	60,343	60,690	61,031

4.4 OPTIONS

The following options were considered for collection services in Walla Walla County.

4.4.1 Curbside recycling in Urban Growth Areas

Targeted Sector and Materials

This program targets the residential sector in the cities and Urban Growth Areas (UGAs), and recyclables

Description

Curbside residential recycling is presently provided to all residents in Walla Walla and on a subscription basis in College Place. Voluntary recycling services could be offered in Waitsburg and the UGAs as a means to offer more convenient recycling, and to increase the county's recycling rate. The cities would work with the WUTC hauler to make recycling services available in these areas. Working with the haulers, a new minimum service level could be defined that expands recycling and encourages haulers to invest in additional equipment for the service.

Diversion Potential

The estimated increase in diversion is 5-6% of the residential waste stream.

Cost

The cost per household would range from $2-$5 per month.

4.4.2 Curbside organics collection in UGA

Targeted Sector and Materials

This option targets the residential sector in the UGAs and the organics (yard debris)

Description

Curbside organics recycling is presently offered on a subscription basis to residents in Walla Walla. Voluntary organics collection services could be offered in College Place, Prescott, Waitsburg and the UGAs as a means to offer more convenient collection of this material, and to increase the county's diversion rate. The cities would work with the WUTC hauler to make organics collection services available in these areas. Working with the haulers, a new minimum service level could be defined that expands organics collection and encourages haulers to invest in additional equipment for the service.

Cost

The cost per household would range between $2 and $5 per month.

4.4.3 Pay-as-you-throw (cities)

Targeted Sector and Materials

This program targets residential curbside recyclables and yard waste collection programs.

Description

If the cities provide collection of recyclables or compostables they could adopt a "Pay as You Throw" policy, residential rates per household would be based on the size of container the resident subscribes to for refuse collection. This would entail offering various sized solid waste containers to encourage residents to subscribe for a container that meets their basic household disposal needs while at the same time providing the correct price incentive to reduce waste. Residents who use a smaller size cart would receive a price break, and residents who use larger sized containers would be charged more. A PAYT program would provide financial incentives for residents to select a smaller container for refuse, and thereby encourage them to separate their recyclables and yard trimmings more consistently. Depending on the level of pricing incentives to reduce waste, some customers could practice source reduction in addition to recycling in order to reduce their solid waste collection costs services to all of their customers.

Diversion Potential

The estimated increase in diversion potential is 5%-6% for recyclable materials, or approximately 190 tons. Diversion potential is 4%-6% for yard waste, approximately 200 tons, and the potential for overall waste reduction is an increase of 6%, or approximately 400 tons.

Cost

The cost per ton to implement a PAYT policy is low.

4.4.4 Mixed paper and cardboard collection

Targeted Sector/Materials

This option targets the commercial sector and mixed paper and cardboard

Description

The waste generation and composition analysis conducted for Walla Walla County as part of the planning process identified that mixed paper constituted 12%, and cardboard almost 3% of the disposed waste stream from the commercial sector. This option would establish a program for the collection of these materials from commercial businesses, specifically large generators such as supermarkets, hospitals, universities, and offices. In order to increase participation in the program, collection services should be provided at a reduced rate from refuse collection, providing an incentive for businesses to participate by reducing their overall refuse bill. The collection could be provided on a regularly scheduled basis, or on call, depending on the types and quantities of materials collected. Recycling technical assistance, either by the county or hauler, will help to facilitate the design and implementation of the program.

Diversion Potential

The estimated increase in diversion, based on the waste characterization study and taking into account typical participation and recovery rates, could range from 7-10% of the commercial waste stream.

Cost

The cost to implement should be less than the existing refuse rates for commercial businesses.

4.4.5 Organics collection for large commercial generators

Targeted Sector/Materials

This option targets the commercial sector and organics (yard debris and food scraps)

Description

The waste generation and composition analysis conducted for Walla Walla County as part of the planning process identified that yard debris and food waste each constituted almost 5% of the commercial waste stream, or a total of almost 10%. This option incorporates a voluntary curbside green waste collection service for commercial customers. This option is intended to motivate large commercial generators to separate organic materials from the waste they generate at their business, and place it in the appropriate organics collection container on a regular basis for collection. This option would incorporate education for landscapers and gardeners who service commercial businesses and residences about the importance of keeping their material separate from other refuse, which enables them to take advantage of the lower tipping fee at the landfill for Clean Green materials.

Local food service establishments would be encouraged to participate and the City's commercial collection system will investigate food waste collection services. This option could also encourage regular reporting of food waste diversion to local and state recycling agencies for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

The materials collected would be processed for mulch, composting, or other products at the Sudbury Compost Facility. Before this program could be implemented the facility will need to obtain approval for food waste composting and make appropriate modifications to its processing method and equipment.

Diversion Potential

The estimated increase in diversion, based on the waste characterization study and typical participation and recovery rates, could range from 5-7% of the commercial waste stream.

Cost

The cost to implement should be less than the existing refuse rates for commercial businesses.

4.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

The SWAC reviewed the options and recommends the following for implementation:

4.5.1 Curbside Recycling in Urban Growth Areas

Offer recycling services in the cities and the UGAs, working with the haulers to establish a new minimum service level.

4.5.2 Curbside organics collection in UGA

Offer curbside organics recycling to residents in the cities and the UGAs. Work with the contracted and WUTC hauler to establish this service.

4.5.3 Mixed paper and cardboard collection

Establish a program for collection of mixed paper and cardboard from large commercial generators.

4.5.4 Organics collection for large commercial generators

Establish a curbside green waste service for commercial customers, and work with landscapers and gardeners to educate them on keeping these materials separated.

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5 SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

This chapter includes a discussion of solid waste facilities, including landfills and composting facilities, and the laws that govern them.

Walla Walla County has adopted the following objectives and strategies regarding solid waste facilities:

Maintain the solid waste infrastructure and programs to meet or exceed the Minimum Functional Standards and Plan goals and objectives.

- Minimize impact of solid waste handling and disposal on the physical environment of the County.
- Reduce the occurrence and environmental impacts associated with illegal dumping
- Emphasize adequate financial investment for facilities and programs which support waste management goals and recommended practices.
- Establish a mechanism by which all citizens and businesses in Walla Walla County pay for current and past liabilities associated with the solid waste infrastructure and programs as established by the Solid Waste Management Plan.

Enhance and improve the overall efficiency of waste collection and disposal of solid waste.

- Continue to study and analyze disposal options, long-haul transfer options, and ways to improve efficiencies.
- Continue to promote effective use of the existing waste management infrastructure.
- Continue to evaluate tipping fees as related to the true cost of operations including closure and post closure costs associated with the Sudbury Landfill.
- Evaluate future needs and possible funding sources.

5.1 REGULATORY AUTHORITY

On October 9, 1991, the EPA promulgated the Solid Waste Disposal Facility Criteria, Final Rule (40 CFR Parts 257 and 258). These standards, issued under authority of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, set forth location restrictions, requirements for facility design and operations, groundwater monitoring, corrective action measures, and landfill closure standards. Under law, Congress has assigned primary responsibility for managing solid waste to state and local governments. States are required to incorporate federal standards into current state waste permitting programs. The most significant costs to implement the new federal standards are associated with design requirements, groundwater monitoring, corrective action, and facility closure/post closure costs.

Ecology responded to the new federal standards in November of 1993 with its revised Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (Chapter 173-351 WAC). In general, the standard for municipal solid waste landfills must be at least as strict, in every way, as the federal standards. However, because the

federal standards do not establish rules for non-municipal solid waste landfills (i.e., demolition and woodwaste landfills), regulatory requirements for these landfills were developed by the state (173-350).

5.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

This section provides information on existing landfill and composting facilities located in Walla Walla County.

5.2.1 Sudbury Regional Landfill

The majority of waste generated in the County is disposed at the Sudbury Regional Landfill. Sudbury Regional Landfill is a municipal solid waste landfill located approximately five miles northwest of the City of Walla Walla, at 414 Sudbury Road. The landfill is owned and operated by the City of Walla Walla. The landfill property includes 633 acres of land and is surrounded primarily by agriculture with some rural residential properties. The site is divided by a right-of-way for a former east-west rail line owned by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railroad that parallels US Highway 12 to the south. This area is not planned to be developed for landfill use. To the north and west of the landfill are privately owned properties zoned for agricultural use. To the south of the landfill is US Highway 12. To the east of the landfill, the City owns a property used for land application of waste water treatment plant sludge. East of the City-owned property is the Washington State Penitentiary.

The facility is open Monday through Saturday from 8:30am to 6:00pm. The facility is permitted to accept municipal solid waste (MSW), and typically receives approximately 50,000 to 60,000 tons per year (tpy). The landfill is not permitted to accept the following wastes:

- Regulated dangerous or hazardous waste, as defined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Ecology, from commercial or industrial sources
- Liquid wastes
- Radiation contaminated wastes
- Septage, sewage sludge, or biosolids as defined and restricted under WAC 173-351-220(10)
- Asbestos or medical waste that is not properly contained.

Exhibit 5-1. Sudbury Landfill Disposal 2011

Source	Lbs.	Tons
Municipal Solid Waste - Self-haul		19,853
Columbia County Only		72
Basin Disposal		12,608
Sanitation Division		20,245
Residential Household Waste	*22,883,880*	*11,442*
Commercial Waste	*8,453,680*	*4,227*
Dropbox & Compactor Waste	*9,152,660*	*4,576*
Total Landfill Tonnage		**52,778**

The landfill opened for operation in 1978. The City constructed and operated Areas 1, 2, 5, and 6 as unlined MSW areas, Area 3 as a medical waste area, and Area 4 (and 4a) as asbestos waste areas. Waste filling for the MSW cells was conducted with a trench and cover method. In 2001, the City applied for vertical expansion of Areas 6 and 7, with the assumption that Area 7 would be unlined. At that time, the City received conditional approval for vertical expansion of Area 6 only. In 2004, the City re-applied for vertical expansion of Area 7, which included a lined Area 7, which was subsequently approved. Therefore, the permitted capacity of Sudbury Landfill includes Area 6, the estimated volume of waste placed outside the limits of Area 6 between 1979 and 1990, and Area 7 (Phases 1 and 2).

The landfill facilities include an administration building/scale house, scales, equipment building, public drop off area, composting facility, and household hazardous waste facility. The facility environmental controls systems include leachate, landfill gas, surface water and groundwater management.

Recycling opportunities are provided to landfill customers at a separate drop off area near the scale house with bins for recycling the following materials:

- Aluminum
- Paper
- Cardboard
- Tin

Containers are provided in a separate drop off area for public customers (small vehicles) to drop off their waste rather than driving out to the active face of the landfill. It is not a requirement that small vehicles use the dropoff area but many customers feel safer rather than driving around mobile landfill equipment. Three bays (two covered, one uncovered) are grade separated with a safety railing for customers to throw the waste down into a roll off bin. When the bins are full, they are hauled up to the active face by City landfill staff, dumped, and returned to the drop off bay.

At the current fill rate, the site has a remaining capacity of approximately 350 years. The facility is permitted to accept waste from within Walla Walla County as well as waste from outside the County. From 1994 (when records started) to 2010, Columbia County sent approximately 700 to 2,000 tons per year to Sudbury Regional Landfill. Beginning in 2010, Columbia County ceased sending waste to Sudbury Regional Landfill. However, the landfill presently is not importing waste from out of the county, and the landfill is losing some waste that is generated in Walla Walla County to export out of the county. As a result, the facility is underutilized in terms of the quantity of waste received, and the resources allocated for operations and maintenance.

Planned uses of the facility during the post-closure period have not been fully evaluated. It is currently planned that the site will be designated as an open space. No grazing of livestock will be allowed during post-closure period. The Port of Walla Walla is proposing to develop an industrial park area adjacent to the landfill between the south landfill property line and US Highway 12. The proposed industrial park, which is currently at a conceptual master planning level, would include light industrial, business, and open space development areas, associated roadways, and improvements to utility services to the park and landfill. The utility modifications are currently proposed to include water (upgrade from wells to municipal water service), sewer, electric, and possibly communication services.

The City is in the process of preparing a Landfill Master Plan (LMP) to document the long-term planning approach for the landfill. The Landfill Master Plan is intended to provide a comprehensive document to

identify the current and planned facilities, operations, and development of the Sudbury Regional Landfill, including the landfill, associated environmental controls, the Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Facility, the Compost Facility, and the support structures, such as the scales and scalehouse, the administration building, and the equipment building. The Landfill Master Plan will be used to help prioritize future projects and guide decisions for design and construction of site improvements as well as operational modifications. The document may be reviewed and updated as major changes occur in waste volume receipts, waste management processes and operations, and capital improvement projects. At a minimum, the LMP will be reviewed in conjunction with planned reviews of the Solid Waste Management Plan to ensure consistency in planning efforts. It is anticipated the LMP will be completed by the end of 2013.

5.2.2 Sudbury Compost Facility

The City of Walla Walla operates the Sudbury Compost Facility at the Sudbury Regional Landfill. The Compost Facility operates on the same schedule as the landfill, Monday through Saturday from 8:30am to 6:00pm. The facility receives municipal and commercial loads of green waste including yard debris and other organic waste from local and regional sources. The materials currently accepted and not accepted at the Compost Facility are identified in **Exhibit 5-2**. In 2011, the facility received approximately 4,000 tons of materials, and sold approximately 3,000 cubic yards.

The Sudbury Compost Facility is approximately 5 acres, and is divided into areas for receiving/grinding, composting, screening, storage, and customer loading. The unprocessed materials are stockpiled onsite, and a grinder is brought to the site 2-3 times per year to process the materials. After grinding, the materials are composted using the extended static pile method, where the materials are placed into windrows for curing. The total processing time for the piles is typically 100-120 days. After curing and screening, the materials are made available for sale in bulk quantities to the public, private compost dealers for resale, and interested local or state agencies. The facility produces a variety of products, including compost, 50/50 soil amendment product, and fill dirt.

5-2. Sudbury Compost Facility Materials

ACCEPTABLE MATERIALS	UNACCEPTABLE MATERIALS
Vegetative yard or agricultural waste	Liquids of any type
Wood waste (shrub and tree)	Painted and/or treated wood products
Lawn clippings	Chemically-contaminated wastes/soils
Sawdust/straw/manure	Municipal solid waste, other than source-separated organic debris
Leaves	Stumps larger than 12 inches in diameter
Organic winery waste	Animal carcasses

Presently, the facility has a stockpile of finished products on site. The location of the finished products at the site makes it inconvenient for potential consumers to purchase the materials. In addition, the facility does not have an active marketing plan for the products, and therefore potential customers are not aware of its availability. The facility has the potential to accept and process additional materials, such as food waste and biosolids, and to produce additional types of products, however there is no plan presently to review the potential of adding these materials. These conditions impact the facility's ability to operate cost effectively. The City is planning to utilize the services of a composting consultant to assist in evaluating the existing operations, products, and markets.

5.2.3 Walla Walla University, Walla Walla

The University is in the planning stages of developing a yard debris composting facility at the Plant Services area on campus, schedule to begin operations in the summer of 2013. The university will operate the open windrow facility, which will be used to compost leaves, grass, and wood that is generated on the University's grounds. The finished compost will be used on campus for soil amendment, top dressing and other uses.

5.2.4 Washington State Penitentiary, Walla Walla

The State Penitentiary operates an organics processing facility on site, which includes composting post-consumer food scraps through injection and composting. The 7-8 acre site uses an aerated static pile composting process. The operation has produced approximately 120 cubic yards of material, which is presently stockpiled on site. The Penitentiary is constrained by law from selling the produce to only other government agencies or non-profit organizations.

5.2.5 Boise Paper, Wallula

Boise operates an open windrow composting facility across Highway 12 from the manufacturing plant. The facility operates under a permit issued by Ecology, The feedstock for the compost facility includes primary and secondary sludge from the mill effluent, fiber (sawdust) and pulp fiber, and paunch from the Tyson Feedlot (5% solids). The facility handles approximately 76,000 cubic yards (cy) of primary and secondary sludge and 22,000 cy of paunch per year. A scarab turner is used to aerate the piles. Some of the finished product is beneficially used, however most is stockpiled on site. The facility hopes to sell the product as a soil amendment for wheat farms in the future. In addition, the dry sludge may be shipped to the Wasco Landfill in the Dalles, Oregon. Fly ash, lime waste, wood waste and demolition debris is also stockpiled on site. This area is permitted as a landfill, and is operated by Soil Life Systems.

5.2.6 Grannus, LLC

Grannus, LLC is in the feasibility stage of developing a biogas facility in Walla Walla County. The proposed facility would process agriculture, industrial and animal waste in an anaerobic digester to produce pipeline quality bio-methane for the transportation market and liquid CO_2. The digestate byproduct from the facility would be sold as fiber or composted into high quality soil amendments and other fertilizer products. Byproduct liquids would be used for fertilizer and irrigation. The company is in the process of securing feedstock through memorandums of understanding with various generators and early permitting. The facility could potentially handle 80,000 tons per year of organic material, including grape pomace, fruit waste and juice, sediments, manure and other agriculture and animal waste. The facility is proposed to be in the Port of Walla Walla's Wallula Gap Business Park, and would potentially

utilize the industrial waste heat in its operations. The company hopes to begin construction by the end of 2013 or beginning of 2014.

5.3 WASTE EXPORT

"Waste export" refers in this section to the transfer of waste from Walla Walla County to a landfill located outside the area. Basin Disposal, Inc., of Pasco collects waste in unincorporated areas of Walla Walla County and Waitsburg. Waste collected by Basin Disposal, Inc., is brought to the company's transfer station in Pasco, and is long-hauled to the Finley Buttes landfill in Oregon for final disposal.

5.4 OPTIONS

5.4.1 Continued Use of Sudbury Regional Landfill for Out of County Waste

Description

This option aims to refocus on waste import to the Landfill. This approach would capitalize on the existing capacity of the Sudbury Regional Landfill, and improve waste import to the Regional facility. This would mean improved marketing for import of out of county waste for disposal, composting, and recycling.

The three largest landfills in Washington receive approximately 75 percent of the waste generated in the State. These include Cedar Hills in King County, which is owned and operated by King County, and accepts approximately 800,000 tons per year; LRI in Pierce County, owned and operated by Waste Connections and receives approximately 1,000,000 tons per year, and Roosevelt Regional Landfill in Klickitat County, owned by Rabanco, which has a remaining capacity of 40 years, and receives approximately 2,000,000 tons per year.

Two large regional landfills in Oregon also accept waste generated in Washington. The Finley Buttes Regional Landfill located in Morrow County, Oregon is owned by Waste Connections, and receives over 500,000 tons of MSW annually. The Columbia Ridge Landfill located in Arlington, OR is owned and operated by Waste Management, Inc., and has a life expectancy of over 100 years. The facility accepts more than 2,000,000 tons of solid waste per year, with 60% of that waste arriving by rail and the remaining 40% arriving by truck.

Advancement of the Sudbury Regional Landfill to exporting jurisdictions would place the Landfill in competition with Finley Buttes, Columbia Ridge, and Roosevelt landfills, and to some extent Horn Rapids Landfill in Benton County, Washington. Attracting waste currently exported to these landfills would require competitive tipping fees, marketing, and some capital investment to facilitate handling more waste more efficiently. Additional scales, road improvements, and other operational enhancements may be anticipated. By increasing the tonnage coming to the landfill, the costs associated with the existing and future operations could be spread across more tonnage, and thereby reduce the per ton operational costs. In addition, the enhancements discussed previously to recycling, C&D processing and other operations at the landfill would also be more cost effective with more waste coming to the facility. A tipping fee that covered basic operations, allocated across all activities, would help to normalize costs.

The City would need to market the landfill to other counties and haulers in order to attract waste, organics and recyclables to Sudbury Regional Landfill. The City may also consider joining with a private solid waste company for such marketing. The City will study opportunities for waste import, including net revenue, and short term and long term risks and liability, in order to set adequate tipping fees and payment structures for imported waste.

Cost

The cost for import of a specific waste stream will be evaluated on a case by case basis. Opportunities for waste contracts fluctuate with markets and the expiration of other contracts. City commitment to improved use of the Sudbury Regional Landfill, including staff time to "market" the landfill, could range from $0 to $50,000, depending on the scope of effort. Additional capital costs for new equipment will depend on the extent of added waste streams and would be factored into the economic analysis of tip fee proposals.

5.4.2 Sudbury Regional Landfill Financial Stability

Description

As described earlier, the Sudbury Landfill is presently receiving waste from within Walla Walla County only, and some county waste is being exported for disposal in Oregon. At the current fill rate, the facility has a remaining capacity of over 300 years. Presently, the facility's revenues are not adequate to pay for operations and maintenance, including daily operations as well as long-term maintenance and legacy costs associated with past use of the facility.

There are a number of options that could be considered to provide financial stability for the landfill. These include a new rate setting mechanism for the landfill tipping fees, implementing disposal agreements with contract based rates with public or private entities, establishing dedicated fees such as land use fee (per household, business, parcel, or per jurisdiction, based on population), waste export fees, or flow control. These are described below:

Disposal Agreements – The County could enter into disposal agreements with each of the cities within the County, with tipping fee prices set at a certain rate, subject to annual inflation. This could prevent leakage of material out of the County system and stabilizes the revenue stream.

Generator Based Fees – The County could establish a generator based fee system where all collection customers pay for County-provided services through charges based on each account. This would help to diversify the users upon which the charge is placed as well as create a stable base of revenue.

Dedicated Fees – A tax or land use fee could be placed on every parcel in the County or upon particular parcels based on their land use. This could be done through the property tax roll to recover the costs of waste management associated with that parcel (e.g. larger parcels would pay more, or commercial land use would be more than residential land use). These fees could only be used for waste management related activities, including recycling, disposal, composting or other activities.

Export Fee – A fee could be levied on all waste leaving the County. The fee would be charged on a per ton basis. The enabling legislation for such a fee may be an ordinance that would be passed by the County.

Flow Control - Another mechanism to consider is flow control, where all waste generated in Walla Walla County would be required to be disposed at Sudbury Regional Landfill. In evaluating the various mechanisms that could be used to stabilize the financial viability of the landfill and its ancillary operations, the SWAC considered but did not support flow control.

The mechanisms listed above should be fully evaluated by the cities, county, and SWAC, and a decision made as to what mechanism to implement. Potential criteria by which the funding options presented should be evaluated include:

- Fairness: Is the fee or charge equitable in relation to the parties paying for and the parties benefitting from the resulting service provide?
- Affordability: Is the amount of the fee or charge reasonable given the party responsible for paying it?
- Sustainability: Is the revenue stream going to be relatively stable and predictable over time or are there factors which may jeopardize the revenue from this system over time?
- Consistency with Community Value: Is the tax, fee, or charge for the benefit of something that the local community values?
- Alignment with Goals: Is the revenue stream creating incentives that are aligned with the goals and objectives of the Solid Waste Management Plan?
- Implementation and legal challenges: What types of implementation, administration or legal challenges will implementation of the tax, fee or charge face?

Cost

The cost to implement new funding mechanisms is unknown at this time. The analysis should be part of the feasibility study discussed in the previous option above.

5.4.3 Commingled C&D drop-off site

Targeted Streams

The targeted stream for this program is self-hauled C&D materials.

Description

Walla Walla could provide a drop off-site at the landfill to accept commingled C&D including wood, metals, drywall, shingles, aggregates, and other recyclables. Wood, metals, and other salvageable materials could be sorted and processed at the landfill and then sent to recycling facilities or partnerships, such as the Builders ReSupply Store for reuse or material exchange.

Diversion Potential

Diversion potential for this program is 25% of self-hauled C&D materials, approximately 1,270 tons

Cost

Cost to implement this program is estimated at $80/ton.

5.4.4 Expand organics processing to include food, compostable paper and biosolids

Targeted Materials

The targeted waste stream for this option is food scraps, compostable paper, and biosolids.

Description

This option would expand the existing operations at the Sudbury Compost Facility to incorporate additional materials into the processed stream. The objectives of the option are to facilitate diversion of food scraps and compostable paper, reduce the land application of biosolids, and produce additional products for sale to the public. Sources of food waste and compostable paper include the residential and commercial sectors

In order to implement this option, the facility would be required to modify its permit for the inclusion of food scraps and biosolids. The option may also trigger the need for new equipment, personnel, and other resources to handle the types and quantities of new materials.

Diversion Potential

Food scraps makes up approximately 12 %of the County's disposed waste stream, and compostable paper comprises approximately 2%. Diversion potential for this program would range from 4-7% of the overall county waste stream.

Costs

Cost to implement this option would include capital costs for equipment and other improvements at the facility, and operating costs including labor, operations and maintenance. It is estimated the increase in cost per ton would range from $10-$20/ton.

5.4.5 Develop and implement a business/marketing plan for the compost facility

Description

As described in Section 5.2.2, the Sudbury Compost Facility is challenged with being able to sell their finished product, and therefore much of the material is stockpiled on a regular basis. The option includes the development of a business/marketing plan for the facility and the products. The Business Plan would include a marketing plan, operational plan, and financial plan, as well as a discussion of the decision making criteria that would be used to approve the plan.

Some of the important issues to be addressed in the business plan include the following:

1. Existing and potential feedstocks, including consideration of composting biosolids, and pre-consumer and post-consumer food scraps,

2. Existing and potential products, including identification of potential users

3. Equipment needs, such as grinder, screen, bagging system and delivery truck

4. Financing options and pricing structure, with considerations of local and regional competition
5. Potential partnerships, including private and public entities.

Cost

It is estimated the preparation of a business/marketing plan would cost in the range of $25,000-$30,000.

5.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

The SWAC evaluated the options and recommends the following for implementation:

5.5.1 Continued Use of Sudbury Regional Landfill for out of county waste

The City will evaluate opportunities and market the Sudbury Regional Landfill within and outside the County to attract more waste, organics and recyclables.

5.5.2 Sudbury Landfill Financial Stability

The City will evaluate various options for increasing the financial stability of Sudbury Landfill, including various funding mechanisms.

5.5.3 Commingled C&D drop-off site

The SWAX recommends the City develop a C&D drop-off site at the landfill for sorting and processing wood, metals, and other salvageable materials, with consideration towards the service being economical in relation to other disposal options.

5.5.4 Expand organics processing to include food, compostable paper and biosolids

The SWAC recommends the City expand the existing composting operations to include additional materials, with consideration towards the expansion being economical in relation to other disposal options.

5.5.5 Develop and implement a business/marketing plan for the compost facility

The SWAC recommends the City prepare a business/marketing plan for the compost facility in order to enhance the financial viability of the operation.

CHAPTER 6 – MISCELLANEOUS WASTE

6 MISCELLANEOUS WASTE

The purpose of this chapter is to review the generation, handling, and disposal methods for several miscellaneous wastes in Walla Walla County. These wastes require special handling and disposal and are generally managed separately from municipal solid waste. The wastes addressed in this chapter are:

- Agricultural wastes
- Asbestos
- Biomedical wastes
- Construction, demolition, inert and disaster debris
- Tires
- Electronic wastes

Wastes such as low-level radioactive wastes and biosolids will not be addressed in the Plan. Universal waste is addressed in the MRW Plan included in Chapter 7. There may be other items for the special waste category but they have not been identified or have not caused a problem in the County. The nature and sources of these wastes, as well as the existing programs for managing these wastes in Walla Walla County are described, and where warranted, options are presented.

6.1 AGRICULTURAL WASTE

Agricultural wastes are by-products of farming and ranching that include crop harvesting waste and manure.

6.1.1 Existing Conditions

According to the 2007 Census of Agriculture, the number of farms in Walla Walla County is increasing slightly; up 4 percent from 890 farms in 2002 to 929 farms in 2007. The total acreage in farms decreased by 3 percent, totaling 682,350 acres in 2007 over the 700,560 acres in 2002. Approximately 83% of land in farms is cropland, with the remainder pasture and other uses.

Agricultural wastes result from farming and ranching activities, and consist of primarily crop residues and manure. In 2007, the top crop items in acreage are listed in Exhibit 6-1[1].

Crop	Acreage
Wheat for Grain	190,973
Vegetables harvested for sale	21,126
Potatoes	32,170
Grapes	23,322
Sweet corn	22,500

[1] 2007 Census of Agriculture, US Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Potential development of a facility to convert agriculture waste to energy sources is discussed in Section 5.2.5. Additional interests and/or proposals may also be under way in the county.

Northwest Ag Plastics, Inc. (NWAP) is contracted by the Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) to collect and granulate plastic pesticide containers for the agricultural industry in Washington, Idaho, and Oregon. Events are held periodically during the year. Acceptable plastic containers range from half pints to 55 gallon drums. The service is provided at no charge.

6.2 ASBESTOS

Asbestos is a material that was used for thermal insulation, surfacing materials, and other purposes in buildings throughout the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. When asbestos-containing material (ACM) becomes easily crumbled by hand pressure, it is called friable and dangerous because it can release asbestos fibers into the air. Likewise, cutting or sanding of non-friable ACM can release asbestos fibers into the air. Friable asbestos fibers are a known carcinogen, which can cause lung cancer and other disabling and fatal diseases.

Federal regulations governing handling, transportation, and disposal of ACM are known as the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) (40 CFR Part 61). Requirements for asbestos disposal include, to name a few, standards for covering the waste, maintenance of waste shipment records, and maintenance of records concerning location and quantity of waste disposed.

Ecology Regulations (WAC 173-401-531) states that asbestos waste that contains 0.01% of friable asbestos exceeds the thresholds for hazardous air pollutants and must be regulated for disposal per the asbestos management standards of NESHAP (40 CFR Part 61). WAC 173-303-071(3)(m) exempts friable asbestos waste from regulation as dangerous wastes, provided these wastes are managed in compliance with, or in a manner equivalent to, the asbestos management standards of NESHAP (40 CFR Part 61). Washington Department of Ecology Eastern Region office is responsible for enforcing federal, state, and local asbestos regulations.

6.2.1 Existing Conditions

The Sudbury Regional Landfill is permitted to dispose of asbestos wastes. The wastes are disposed in the northern portion of Area 7of the landfill, separate from the municipal solid waste disposal areas. Asbestos material must be properly bagged and is charged as a special fee in addition to the normal tip fee based on weight.

6.3 BIOMEDICAL WASTE

Medical treatment and research facilities generate a wide range of special wastes that require handling and disposal. Because of the variety of waste streams, several different regulatory agencies at the local, regional, state, and federal level have regulations pertaining to best management practices, and apply their own definitions to waste types. For the purpose of this Plan Update, biomedical waste means, and is limited to the following types of waste in accordance with RCW 70.95K.010:

Animal Waste: Waste animal carcasses, body parts, and bedding of animals that are known to be infected with or that have been inoculated with, human pathogenic microorganisms infectious to humans.

Biosafety Level 4 Disease Waste: Waste contaminated with blood, excretions, exudates, or secretions from humans or animals which are isolated to protect others from highly communicable infectious diseases that are identified as pathogenic organisms assigned to biosafety Level 4 by the Centers of Disease Control, National Institute of Health, Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories, current edition.

Cultures and Stocks: Wastes infectious to humans, includes specimen cultures, cultures and stocks of etiologic agents, wastes from production of biologicals and serums, discarded live and attenuated vaccines, and laboratory waste that has come into contact with cultures and stocks of etiologic agents or blood specimens. Such waste includes but is not limited to culture dishes, blood specimen tubes, and devices used to transfer, inoculate, and mix cultures.

Human Blood and Blood Products: Discarded waste human blood and blood components, and materials containing free-flowing blood and blood products.

Pathological Waste: Waste human source biopsy materials, tissues, and anatomical parts that emanate from surgery, obstetrical procedures, and autopsy. "Pathological waste" does not include teeth, human corpses, remains, and anatomical parts that are intended for interment or cremation.

Sharps Waste: All hypodermic needles, syringes with needles attached, IV tubing with needles attached, scalpel blades, and lancets that have been removed from the original sterile package.

The handling, transport, treatment, and disposal of infectious waste are regulated in some fashion by the following entities:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- Washington Department of Ecology.
- Washington Department of Health.
- Washington Department of Transportation.
- Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC).
- The Joint Commission.

6.3.1 Existing Conditions

Major generators of biomedical wastes in Walla Walla County dispose of their wastes through a licensed state franchise service provider. One franchise hauler, Stericycle, has a certificate granted by the WUTC (certificate G-244) to collect biomedical throughout the state. The collection service is provided on an on-call and regular basis. At this time there have been neither reported problems with biomedical wastes nor identification of biomedical waste disposed improperly in the waste stream.

While most medical facilities are informed about proper management of biomedical wastes, residential generators may not be informed about proper management for sharps and outdated pharmaceuticals. Pharmaceutical wastes present both wastewater and solid waste management issues. Although residents can take their medical sharps to the HHW facility at the Sudbury Regional Landfill and the City of Walla Walla provides a sharp collection and disposal service, often residents flush unwanted pharmaceuticals down toilets or pour them down drains, leading to potential

contamination of surface waters, ground waters, and biosolids. In areas where there are wells and septic systems, this practice could affect drinking water. Proper disposal is also an issue for solid waste collection workers who must handle the waste.

6.4 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION (C&D) DEBRIS

Construction and demolition (C&D) debris comprises approximately 21% of the county's waste stream. C&D consists of the materials generated during the construction, renovation, and demolition of buildings, roads, and bridges, and included within the definition of Solid Waste (WAC 173-350-100). This waste stream often contains:

- Concrete
- Wood (from buildings)
- Asphalt (from roads and roofing shingles)
- Gypsum (the main component of drywall)
- Metals
- Bricks
- Glass
- Plastics
- Salvaged building components (doors, windows, and plumbing fixtures)
- Trees, stumps, earth, and rock from clearing sites

A category closely related to C&D is "inert waste." Inert waste includes cured concrete that has been used for structural and construction purposes, including embedded steel reinforcing and wood, that was produced from mixtures of Portland cement and sand, gravel, or other similar materials; asphaltic materials that have been used for structural and construction purposes (e.g., roads, dikes, paving) that were produced from mixtures of petroleum asphalt and sand, gravel, or other similar materials; brick and masonry that have been used for structural and construction purposes; ceramic materials produced from fired clay or porcelain; and glass, composed primarily of sodium, calcium, silica, boric oxide, magnesium oxide, lithium oxide or aluminum oxide. Glass presumed to be inert includes, but is not limited to, window glass, glass containers, glass fiber, glasses resistant to thermal shock, and glass-ceramics. Glass containing significant concentrations of lead, mercury, or other toxic substance is not presumed to be inert; nor are stainless steel and aluminum.

The primary difference between the two types of waste is that demolition waste is considered susceptible to decomposition, whereas inert waste is considered resistant to decomposition.

6.4.1 Disposal Regulations

Under WAC 173-350-400, Limited Purpose Landfills include, but are not limited to, landfills that receive segregated industrial solid waste, construction, demolition and landclearing debris, wood waste, ash (other than special incinerator ash), and dredged material. WAC 173-350 requires liners and leachate collection systems for Limited Purpose Landfills.

Disposal of inert wastes is specifically addressed in WAC 173-350. Under that regulation, the requirements for inert sites are significantly reduced from those required for solid waste landfills. For example, no liners, leachate collection or treatment systems are required for inert fills. The less

stringent requirements would result in cost savings in all aspects of construction, operation, and maintenance of the inert fill. It is often advantageous to divert inert wastes from the municipal solid waste stream for disposal at an inert landfill. This reduces the amount of costly landfill space consumed by wastes that do not necessarily require disposal in a solid waste landfill. A higher level of regulatory overview should be part of any permitted Inert Waste Landfill so that non-permitted material (i.e. non-inert Solid Waste) does not become deposited in a non-lined landfill).

Options for disposal of C&D and inert wastes include:

- **Use of Inert Waste as Fill Material:** WAC 173-350-410 provides for use of limited amounts (less than 250 cubic yards) of inert waste as general unregulated fill material.
- **Disposal in Inert Waste Landfills:** Inert landfills may only manage concrete, asphalt, masonry, ceramics, glass, aluminum, and stainless steel. The waste must meet the definition of "inert" provided earlier.
- **Disposal in Limited Purpose Landfills:** Limited purpose landfills are available to accept many other types of wastes including industrial waste, demolition waste, problem waste, and wood waste. Design criteria for limited purpose landfills are performance based, subject to location standards, design and operating criteria, ground water monitoring, and financial assurance. Limited purpose landfill design specifications may often include a liner and leachate collection system.

6.4.2 Existing Conditions

The majority of inert materials generated in the county are delivered to the Sudbury Regional Landfill, where the materials are presently stockpiled. The City plans to submit an amendment to the solid waste permit to include disposal of inert materials at the landfill. The existing stockpile of inert waste will likely take several years to process and dispose of using site operators and available time.

In the future, the inert waste disposal practice at the site will become selective to limit the amount of inert waste accepted at the facility. This will be conducted to ensure that the material accepted will be easy to grind and use for road maintenance purposes. The objective would be to fund this practice using available grant funding. Excess material above the amount needed for road maintenance purposes would be disposed of in the proposed inert disposal area.

New and used C&D materials are accepted at the Sustainable Living Center's Builder's ReSupply Store (BRS) in Walla Walla for resale to the community at a discounted price. Stubblefield's and Walla Walla Recycling recycle scrap metal. Except for the BRS, limited recycling and reuse opportunities exist for other C&D materials in Walla Walla County. Additional opportunities for recycling of concrete, asphalt, and scrap metals are located in Benton County, approximately 50 miles from Walla Walla.

6.5 TIRES

The County contracts with a private company in Portland, Oregon, to collect and recycle tires. Community collection events were held once in October 2010 and three times in 2011 and 2012. Past events have been held in Burbank, College Place, Waitsburg, and the City of Walla Walla. Approximately 1,200 tires were collected per event and the events have been funded through a grant

from the State's Department of Ecology's Tire Fund Account. Tires are also accepted from residents at the Sudbury Regional Landfill for a fee.

Tires are stockpiled at Sudbury Regional Landfill, in an area just west of the HHW Facility. Stockpiled tires are collected from the landfill on an as needed basis for processing and recycling by Tire Disposal & Recycling (TDR), located in Portland, OR.

6.6 ELECTRONIC WASTE

Electronic waste refers to discarded computers, monitors, printers, fax machines, cell phones, electronic cables, and other electronic products. In 2006, the Washington State Legislature passed Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6428, which established the Washington State Electronics Product Recycling Law. The law requires manufacturers of electronic products sold in Washington State to finance and implement electronics collection, transportation, and recycling programs in Washington State no later than January 1, 2009. This program is available to households, small governments, small businesses, and charities. Ecology oversees this program. Electronic products that are covered in the legislation include cathode ray tube (CRT) and flat panel computer monitors having a viewable area greater than 4 inches when measured diagonally, desktop computers, laptops, portable computers, and e-readers.

6.6.1 Existing Conditions

Implemented in January 2009, E-Cycle Washington provides free recycling of computers, monitors, laptops, e- readers, and televisions to residents, charitable organizations, small businesses, and small government agencies. The business locations that accept and recycle or reuse electronic materials in Walla Walla County are indicated in Exhibit 6-2.

Exhibit 6-2. Electronic Materials Recyclers

Business Name	Location	Materials Accepted	E-Cycle Washington Site*
Sudbury Regional Landfill	414 Sudbury Rd., Walla Walla	Computers, monitors television	No
Walla Walla Recycling	827 N. 12th St., Walla Walla	Computers, e-readers, monitors, televisions	Yes
CEP Recycle Walla Walla	1090 W. Rose St., Walla Walla	Computers, e-readers, monitors, televisions	Yes
Home Depot	1100 NE C St., College Place	Rechargeable batteries	No
Radio Shack	420 N. Wilbur Ave., Ste 111, Walla Walla	Rechargeable batteries	No
Business Name	Location	Materials Accepted	E-Cycle Washington

			Site*
Goodwill Industries	217 E. Alder St., Walla Walla	Computers, monitors, televisions, e-readers	Yes
Goodwill Industries - Wal-Mart Satellite Donation Center	1700 Meadowbrook Blvd., College Place	Computers, monitors, televisions, e-readers	Yes
Staples	420 N. Wilbur St., Ste 116, Walla Walla	Laptops, tablets, eReaders, Monitors, Desktop printers, copiers, scanners, faxes, all-in-ones, Shredders, UPS/battery backup devices, Peripherals including mice, keyboards, modems, routers and PC speakers, Small electronics including GPS devices, digital cameras, MP3 players, mobile phones and cordless phones, External hard drives and small servers, desktop computers.	No

*Indicates *E-Cycle Washington* sites that take computers, monitors and TVs free of charge from households, small businesses, charities, schools and small governments

6.7 OPTIONS

6.7.1 Agriculture waste

Identify opportunities for beneficial use of organic residuals

Description

Given the rural nature of Walla Walla County, the potential exists for the generation of significant quantities of agricultural waste. Although little agricultural waste requires disposal in Walla Walla County, opportunities exist for use of the materials for energy generation and/or establishment of regional organics management centers, either in the county or on the county perimeter.

The County Solid Waste Division, in conjunction with growers and processors, could support the feasibility of developing a facility for the production of biofuels, biopower, or bioproducts. To further this effort, the County in conjunction with the Port of Walla Walla could consider assembling interested parties that discusses potential opportunities in the County for developing these types of alternative energy industries. Interested and affected stakeholders to be included in the discussions may include city and county representatives, farmers, processors, energy industry representatives, and the waste and recycling industry.

Cost

The cost to implement this option would be minimal.

6.7.2 Asbestos Options

Provide Education to Homeowners on Proper Handling and Disposal

Description
Much of the asbestos waste generated results from demolition and remodeling projects. The quantities generated are a direct result of the amount of this type of work that is conducted. While private contractors are generally aware of asbestos handling requirements, homeowners doing their own project work may not recognize asbestos-containing materials. Some homeowners may be unknowingly placing asbestos-containing materials from small remodeling projects in with their trash. There may be a need to educate homeowners about proper identification of asbestos-containing materials and proper handling and disposal methods.

Cost
The cost of this option is minimal; the county should investigate opportunities to utilize grant funding for education efforts.

6.7.3 Biomedical Waste Options

Educational materials for correct management of medical waste generated by residents.

Description
Educational materials should continue to inform residents about the risks associated with their wastes and the services available to properly store and dispose of them. Residential sharps generators can use information about correct containers and collection opportunities.

Cost
The cost to the county is minimal. This effort can be funded with CPG grants.

Collection of sharps and outdated pharmaceuticals at household hazardous waste collection sites.

Description
The Sudbury Regional Landfill provides collection of sharps from residents. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) sponsored Prescription Drug Take-Back events at the City of Walla Walla's Police Department in 2011 and 2012.

Other Washington communities offer drop-off locations for sharps and outdated medicines at household hazardous waste collection centers. The county could investigate opportunities for additional drop-off locations and events for sharps and outdated medicines, including additional DEA sponsored events.

Cost
The costs to the county are unknown; the county should investigate grant opportunities as well as partnering with DEA to minimize costs.

6.7.4 C&D Options

On-site Separation of Construction Materials for Reuse and Material Exchange

Targeted Streams
The targeted stream for this program is commercial and self-hauled C&D materials.

Description
The County could continue to expand and support its Builders ReSupply Store (BRS) and could work with non-profit organizations, such as Iron Straw, Ecoguild, or Habitat for Humanity, to establish and promote a materials exchange program or reuse store for construction and demolition materials.

Consider purchasing equipment (i.e. concrete hammer attachment, claw attachment) to handle inert materials (concrete and tires specifically) more effectively.

Diversion Potential
Diversion potential for this program is between 2 to 3 percent.

Cost
This program could be implemented at a low cost.

Promotion of Green Building

Targeted Streams
The targeted stream for this program is commercial and self-hauled C&D materials.

Description
Walla Walla could build on its existing network of C&D reuse partnerships to help promote green building within the county. Walla Walla also could help businesses and developers recognize the need for eco-conscious construction through educational events or seminars for the construction industry, and promote awareness of the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification with targeted educational and promotional materials. Further promotion of these practices could include newspaper articles, media ads, information web pages, and direct mailings to business.

Diversion Potential
Diversion potential for this program is moderate.

Cost
This program could be implemented at a low cost per ton.

C&D Ordinances

Targeted Streams
The targeted stream for this program is commercial and self-hauled C&D materials.

Description
The County has an opportunity to implement a recycling program that would significantly divert the debris that is generated during construction and demolition activities at project sites. Adoption of a C&D ordinance would target materials that are typically generated during C&D projects that could be reused or recycled, rather than landfilled. Construction and Demolition (C&D) ordinances have been successfully used in California to divert substantial amounts of C&D wastes. Adoption of a county-wide C&D ordinance would require all sponsors of construction and demolition projects throughout the county to recycle or reuse minimum thresholds of debris generated from those projects

The County's adoption of a C&D ordinance would create an immediate need for drop-off or collection of C&D materials plus processing capacity, potentially at the landfill. Contractors could either source separate and recycle materials such as wood and inert waste or they could haul mixed C&D loads to a

processing site.

Diversion Potential
Diversion potential through this program is 55-60% of the targeted materials, or approximately 3,000 tons of self-haul and 800 tons of commercially collected waste.

Cost
Cost per ton to implement this program is low.

Provide Education Programs for Contractors

Description
A straightforward method to help divert C&D and inert waste is to provide general contractors with educational material and information about alternative facilities that take C&D and inert waste. This could be as simple as providing a brochure listing the diversion facilities in the region, with hours, location, cost, and material types accepted. Providing information on reuse opportunities, such as exchange programs, can also be useful. A key opportunity for informing contractors about reduction and recycling opportunities is during the permitting process. In addition to general reduction and recycling opportunities, contractors could be provided information about deconstruction and green building practices:

Deconstruction: This involves dismantling of a structure, salvaging building contents and components, and finding viable markets and outlets for materials. This practice can be used to varying degrees, which can range from reuse of an entire structure or foundation, to select assemblies and systems, to the careful removal of specific materials or items.

Green Building: A green building, also known as a sustainable building, is a structure that is designed, built, renovated, operated, or reused in an ecological and resource-efficient manner. Green buildings are designed to meet certain objectives such as protecting occupant health; improving employee productivity; using energy, water, and other resources more efficiently; and reducing the overall impact to the environment. Builders could be provided with information on methods to incorporate environmentally friendly practices into the construction of a home.

Diversion Potential
The diversion potential of this option is 2 to 3 percent.

Cost
The cost per ton to implement this option is low.

Develop a Disaster Debris Management Plan

In the aftermath of a disaster, the primary focus of government response teams is to restore and maintain public health and safety. As a result, debris diversion programs such as recycling and reuse can quickly become secondary. Advance planning, through a Disaster Debris Management Plan, can help Walla Walla County identify options for collecting, handling, storing, processing, transporting, diverting, and disposing of debris. Preparing a plan before an emergency happens can save valuable time and resources if it is needed.

A typical plan includes three major sections:

- Government coordination, pre-disaster planning, and debris management programs.
- The emergency management system.
- Checklists that summarize the tasks to be undertaken by the local government, primarily the designated debris manager and team.

Cost
The cost to prepare a Disaster Debris Management Plan is estimated at $20,000 to $30,000.

6.7.5 Tire Options

Develop a Plan for Management of Tires

Description
Although currently tires are not a major concern in Walla Walla County, the collection of tires at individual residents or businesses has the potential to become a nuisance. The County and cities should develop a plan to address the accumulation of tires on individual properties, and should pursue state grants, if available, to assist in tire pile cleanup. Municipal and county solid waste staff should coordinate tire recycling activities with programs in other jurisdictions.

Cost
The cost to develop and implement a tire management plan is low.

6.7.6 E-Waste options

Monitor and Evaluate E-Waste Program

Description
The County should monitor the current implementation of the E-Cycle program for effectiveness. Beginning in 2010, local governments and local communities were encouraged to submit an annual "Satisfaction Report" to Ecology by March 1. The entity responsible for preparing the solid waste management plan for an area is responsible for submitting the Satisfaction Report. The report must use a template Ecology provides that includes information on:

- Accessibility and convenience of services and how they are working in their community.
- What services aren't working and why.
- Suggestions for improvements to services provided.
- Description of public outreach and education.
- Any other relevant information.

One copy is to be submitted electronically, and an additional paper copy is to be submitted by mail. Within 90 days, Ecology will either approve the report or request additional information. Ecology will use information in these reports when evaluating recycling plan service levels and revisions.

Cost
This option could be implemented with minimal cost.

E-Waste Education

Description

Local governments are required by Ecology to provide their citizens with information about the E-Cycle program through existing educational methods typically used by local government. This includes listing locations and hours of operation of local collection sites and services. Ecology has developed a Local Government Toolkit, to promote E-Cycle Washington. This toolkit is available on the Department of Ecology web site. This public education program will promote the existing drop-off locations in the County that are part of the state program. The County should regularly update the information to ensure it is accurate.

Cost

This option could be implemented with minimal cost.

6.8 RECOMMENDATIONS

The SWAC has evaluated the options for miscellaneous waste, and recommends the following for implementation:

6.8.1 Agricultural Waste

The County will support the feasibility of developing a facility for the production of biofuels, biopower, or bioproducts, and will work with local entities to further discussions and development of such facilities.

6.8.2 Asbestos Waste

The County will provide education to homeowners on the proper handling and disposal of asbestos waste.

6.8.3 Biomedical Waste

a. The County will provide education and outreach to residents on the correct management of medical waste.
b. The County will investigate opportunities for additional drop-off locations and events for biomedical waste, including additional DEA sponsored events.

6.8.4 C&D Options

a. The County will continue to expand and support the Builders ReSupply Store and other opportunities for reuse and recycling of C&D materials.
b. The City will consider purchasing equipment to handle inert materials for effectively
c. The County will promote green building through education and outreach.
d. The County will provide education to contractors about alternatives to landfilling for C&D and inert materials.
e. The County will develop a disaster debris management plan.

6.8.5 Tire Options

The County will develop a plan for addressing accumulation of tires on individual properties, and will pursue state grants, if available, to assist in tire pile cleanup.

6.8.6 E-Waste options

a. The County will monitor the effectiveness of the implementation of the existing E-Cycle program and determine the need to modify or alter the program.

b. The County will provide education to consumers on the E-Cycle program and the opportunities available for recycling of these materials.

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7 MODERATE RISK WASTE

Moderate risk waste (MRW) is hazardous waste produced in small quantities by businesses and households. This chapter describes the existing MRW programs and services in Walla Walla County, presents the overall program philosophy (goals and objectives), and lists potential MRW program services to be considered for inclusion in the Walla Walla County Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan. The information contained in this Chapter has been formatted to meet the requirements of the combined MRW/Solid Waste Management Plan, as established by Ecology.

7.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

7.1.1 Sudbury Regional Landfill – Household Hazardous Waste Facility

The City of Walla Walla operates a Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) facility at the Sudbury Regional Landfill, located at 414 Sudbury Road in Walla Walla County. The facility is open Monday through Saturday from 8:30am to 6:00pm. The facility includes a 960-square foot (sf) paved and covered customer unloading area, and a 2,400 sf enclosed material processing and storage building.

The facility accepts waste from households in Walla Walla County. The facility will also accept medical sharps (syringes) from residents for proper disposal if containerized and labeled properly. With the exception of motor oil, no business related MRW is accepted. The facility does not accept radioactive materials (such as smoke detectors), ammunition or explosives. Presently, the only materials bulked onsite are paint, motor oil, and antifreeze. Materials are shipped offsite for disposal approximately once per quarter.

Details of daily operations for the HHW Facility including waste acceptance, packing, shipping, training, and emergency procedures are provided in the Sudbury Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility Operations Plan (Walla Walla County Recycling & Waste Management Office, May 1994).

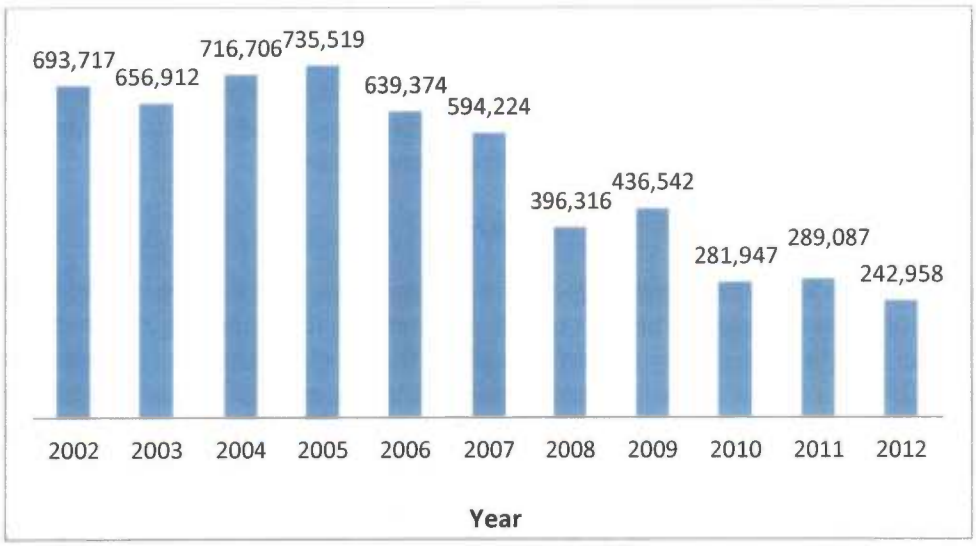
The types and quantities of materials collected at the Sudbury Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility in 2012 are included in **Exhibit 7-1**.

Exhibit 7-1. Materials Accepted at Sudbury HHW Facility, 2012

Material	Quantity (lbs)
Motor oil	43,631
Antifreeze	5,805
Flammable Liquids	4,067
Latex Paint	30,811
Oil Base Paint	7,425
Other paint Items	2,761
Auto Batteries	5,120
Alkaline Batteries	1,552
Ni-Cad Batteries	300
Pesticide (Liquid)	1,632
Pesticide (Solid)	767
Acid (Liquid)	312
Acid (Solid)	57
Alkaline (Liquid)	330
Alkaline (Solid)	124
Oxidizers (Solid)	134
Flammable Solids	20
Aerosol paints	230
Aerosol Pesticides	137
Fluorescent Tubes/CFLs	1,314
Refrigerators	47,259
CRT's / CPU's	550
TOTAL	**154,338**

The quantities of materials collected at the facility from 2002 through 2012 are indicated in **Exhibit 7-2**.

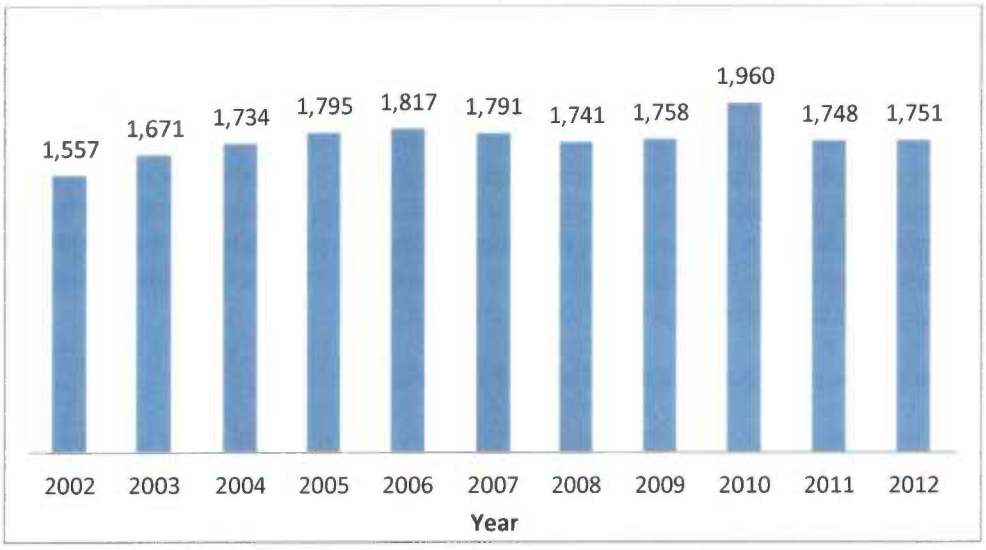
Exhibit 7-2. Historical Pounds of Materials Collected at the Sudbury HHW Facility[1]



[1] Tonnage decrease is thought to be attributable to significant decrease in number of refrigerators and e-waste materials being brought to the facility for processing due to the implementation of the Pacific Power refrigerator take-back program and the E-Cycle program, respectively.

The facility served an average of 1,757 customers per year over the past 10 years. **Exhibit 7-3** provides annual data on the number of customers from 2002-2012.

Exhibit 7-3. Historical Customer Count for Sudbury HHW Facility



7.1.2 Collection Events

Walla Walla County offers mobile/tailgating HHW collection events to provide additional disposal opportunities for residents. HHW mobile/tailgating collection events have been held in Burbank, Prescott, Waitsburg, and at the City of Walla Walla Service Center in the past. Currently, HHW collection events are scheduled on an as-needed basis while the County determines program funding that would establish recurring events each year. In the future, two annual HHW collection events in the Burbank area will be sponsored by the County stormwater program.

7.1.3 Product Stewardship Programs

Product stewardship is an environmental management strategy that directs those involved in the design, production, sale and use of a product to take responsibility for minimizing the product's impact to human health and the natural environment throughout the life of the product. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is a core principle of product stewardship, where the producer's responsibility for their product extends to the post-consumer management of that product, and includes the responsible management of that product and its packaging at the end of its useful life.

7.1.4 Mercury-Containing Lights Product Stewardship Program

In November 2012, Ecology approved the Mercury-Containing Light Product Stewardship Program Standard Plan. The plan identifies the program collectors, transporters, and recyclers. As of December 2012, nearly 200 collection sites across the state expressed interest in collecting mercury-containing lights under this Program. Ecology has republished the request for proposal (RFP1328W2R) for the Stewardship Program Implementation Contract. Program collection of mercury-containing lights will occur after mercury-containing light producers provide program funds. These program funds will be used to oversee the collection and recycling of lights, and conduct education and outreach.

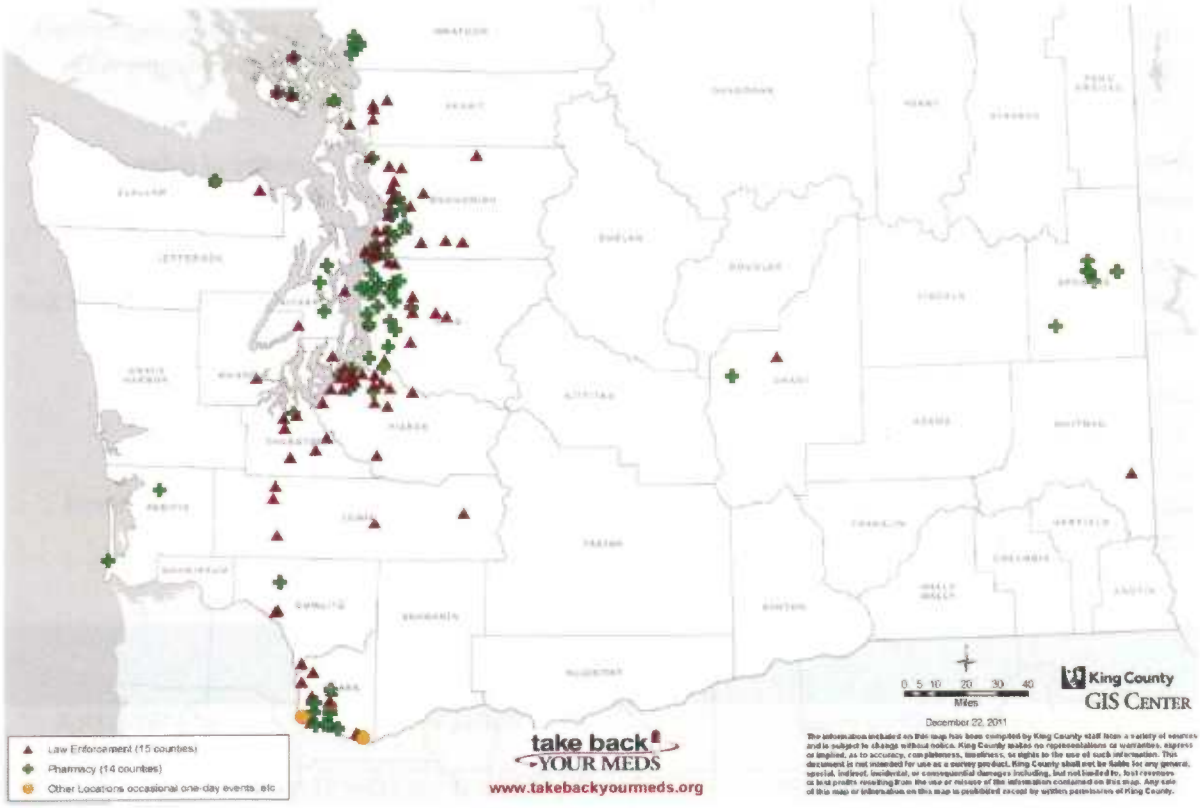
In December 2012, lighting producers, represented by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA), filed a lawsuit against Ecology's rulemaking. The NEMA lawsuit claimed that the program funding mechanism Ecology created through rulemaking was not authorized in the law. On May 10, 2013, the Thurston County Superior Court judge ruled in favor of NEMA. The judge's ruling limits each light producer's requirement to fund the mercury-light program to $15,000 per year. This affects implementation of the program by significantly reducing the funding Ecology anticipated for the statewide program. Ecology is evaluating legal options and how to proceed with the operation of the product stewardship program. In addition, Ecology is working with stakeholders on a legislative remedy that will allow Ecology to implement a fully funded program.

7.1.5 Pharmaceutical Take-Back Program

Presently, the State offers pharmaceutical drop-off locations in 17 of the 39 counties through the State's Take Back Your Meds Program. Locations include sheriff's offices, pharmacies, hospitals, and City Halls. A map of locations throughout the state is provided in **Exhibit 7-4**. Due to a lack of program funding, Walla Walla County does not presently have a designated drop-off location listed under this program, however, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) sponsored Prescription Drug Take-Back events at the City of Walla Walla's Police Department in 2011 and 2012. Ecology has been involved in discussions on expanding the pharmaceutical take-back programs offered within the State.

Exhibit 7-4: Temporary Pharmaceutical State Take Back Programs

(last updated on December 2011)



7.1.6 Paint Stewardship Program

Washington State is considering an industry-managed product stewardship system funded by an assessment that is built into the sale price of paint to manage the diversion and recovery of unwanted and leftover architectural paint. Paint stewardship legislation was introduced in Washington in 2012, and will be considered in the 2013 legislative session as well. In January 2013 the NWPSC released a new report "Management of Unwanted Architectural Paint in Washington", which describes Washington's current paint collection and recycling programs and projects what a product stewardship system would look like if implemented in the state.

Paint Stewardship Programs have been implemented in four states : Oregon, California, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. The industry-supported paint stewardship program ensures environmentally responsible end-of-life management for leftover architectural paint, while relieving local and state governments of the economic burden of post-consumer paint management. PaintCare currently operates paint stewardship programs on behalf of paint manufacturers in states with paint stewardship laws.

7.2 HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATORS

Businesses and institutions producing or accumulating hazardous waste above the quantity exclusion limits are required to meet a stringent set of regulations when storing, handling, and disposing of their hazardous wastes. In addition, these fully regulated hazardous waste generators must comply with extensive waste tracking and reporting requirements.

Ecology defines a hazardous waste generator as a facility that generates any quantity of a dangerous waste. They may be classified as small quantity generators (SQG), medium quantity generators (MQG), or large quantity generators (LQG), depending on the hazardous waste generated in a given month. SQGs must meet certain requirements for identifying and managing their hazardous wastes, but are exempt from portions of the waste tracking and reporting requirements. Small quantity generators and businesses are required to contract with private collectors for hazardous waste disposal services.

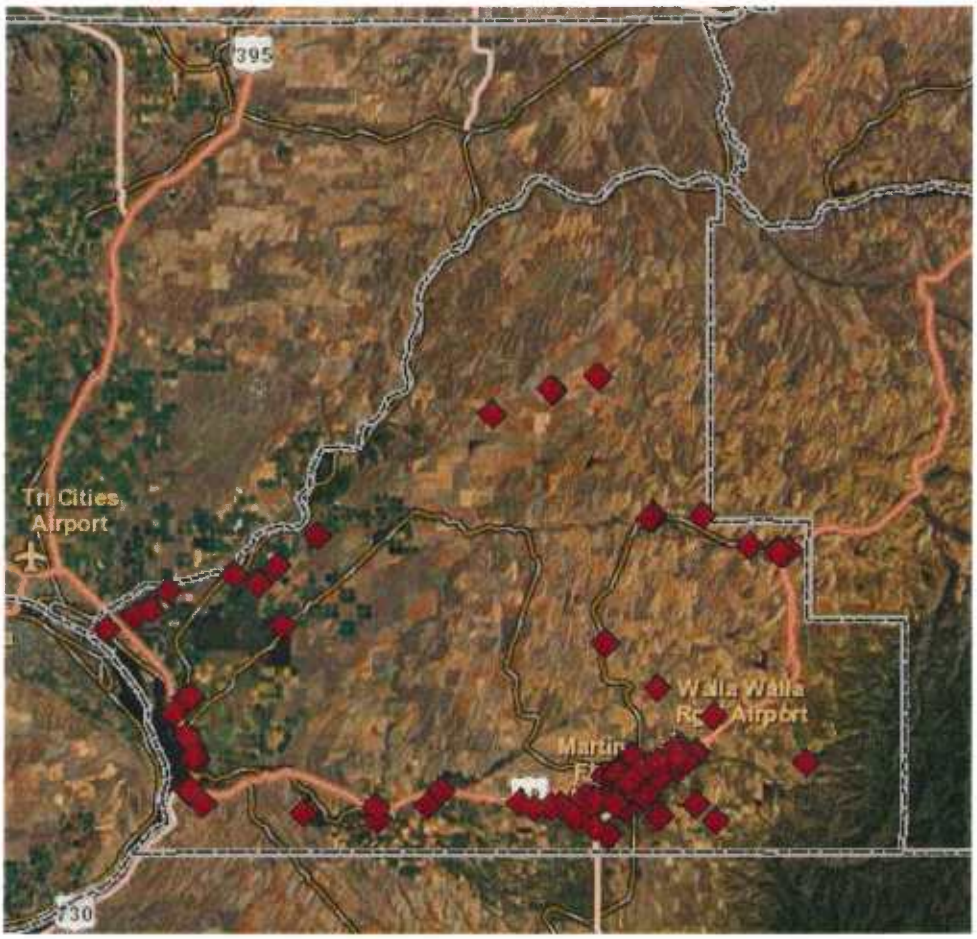
Businesses in the County that are registered as hazardous waste generators have an EPA/State identification number issued under Chapter 173-303-WAC, as listed in Ecology's Facility Site Identification (F/SID) database (as of June 2013). A list of the active hazardous waste generators registered in the County is included in **Exhibit 7-5**. A map showing the distribution of the registered hazardous waste generators is included as **Exhibit 7-6**.

Exhibit 7-5. Hazardous Waste Generators in Walla Walla County

#	Facility/ Site ID	Facility/Site Name	Address	City
1	5	Boise White Paper LLC	31831 W HWY 12	WALLULA
2	1742	InCyte Pathology PS	320 W WILLOW ST STE 5	WALLA WALLA
3	10873	Rite Aid #5320	2028 E ISAACS AVE	WALLA WALLA
4	19078	FPL ENERGY VANSYCLE LLC	365 TOUCHET GARDENA RD	TOUCHET
5	782518	Pacific Power & Light Walla Walla Svc	75 DUNCAN LN	WALLA WALLA
6	1911754	Walla Walla College Whitman Dr	115 W WHITMAN DR	COLLEGE PLACE
7	3259635	ST MARY MEDICAL CENTER	401 W POPLAR	WALLA WALLA
8	3686000	Color Press	1425 W ROSE ST	WALLA WALLA
9	3799856	Home Depot 4735	1100 NE C ST	COLLEGE PLACE
10	4796995	UPS Walla Walla	8TH & A ST SE COR	WALLA WALLA
11	5414389	Walla Walla Wine Depot	315 N 2ND AVE	WALLA WALLA
12	6066662	Walgreens 10107	633 W TIETAN ST	WALLA WALLA

#	Facility/ Site ID	Facility/Site Name	Address	City
13	9701543	Albertsons 225	450 N WILBUR AVE	WALLA WALLA
14	11317732	Walla Walla College Plant Service	720 SW BADE AVE	COLLEGE PLACE
15	26344519	FG Stewarts Inc	214 E ALDER	WALLA WALLA
16	26626314	BIG KMART 7034	2200 ISAACS AVE E	WALLA WALLA
17	29468435	Sears 2599/6241/7049	1631 W ROSE STE 2	WALLA WALLA
18	32234354	PACIFICORP WALLA WALLA SVC CTR	6TH & G ST AIRPORT	WALLA WALLA
19	38319496	Gas Transmission NW Station 7	BARSTOW RD 10 MI S OF AYER JCT	STARBUCK
20	39554242	Coachman Inc	15 JADE	WALLA WALLA
21	52413469	Smith Chrome Plating	1012 N 9TH AVE	WALLA WALLA
22	67479249	Nelson Irrigation Corp	848 AIRPORT RD	WALLA WALLA
23	69444852	Gas Transmission NW Station 8	638 LAMBDIN RD	WALLULA
24	72617788	Wal Mart Supercenter 2476	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	COLLEGE PLACE
25	77524691	US VA Walla Walla Medical Center	77 WAINWRIGHT DR	WALLA WALLA
26	79528854	TYSON FRESH MEATS	13983 DODD RD	WALLULA
27	81198112	Whitman College Penrose Sci Bldg	810 E ISAACS AVE	WALLA WALLA
28	96756377	Whitman College Physical Plant	804 PENROSE ST	WALLA WALLA

Exhibit 7-6. Distribution of Hazardous Waste Generators in Walla Walla County



7.2.1 Hazardous Waste Sites

Ecology publishes the Hazardous Sites List as required by WAC 173-340-330. The list is updated twice per year. It includes all sites that have been assessed and ranked using the Washington Ranking Method. National Priorities List (NPL) sites are also listed. Sites on the Hazardous Sites List (excluding NPL and Tacoma Smelter Sites (TSP)) have undergone a preliminary study called a Site Hazard Assessment (SHA). An SHA provides Ecology with basic information about a site. Ecology then uses the Washington Ranking Method (WARM) to estimate the potential threat the site poses, if not cleaned up, to human health and the environment. The estimate is based on the amount of contaminants, how toxic they are, and how easily they can come in contact with people and the environment.

A list of hazardous sites within the County is included in **Exhibit 7-7**. Sites are ranked relative to each other on a scale of one to five. A rank of one represents the highest level of concern relative to other sites, and a rank of five the lowest. Hazard ranking helps Ecology target where to spend cleanup funds. However, a site's actual impact on human health and the environment, public concern, a need for an immediate response, and available cleanup staff and funding also affect which sites get first priority for cleanup. A site may be removed from the list only if the site is cleaned up. In some cases, long-term monitoring and periodic reviews may be required to ensure the cleanup is adequate to protect the public and the environment. Placing of a site on the list does not, by itself, imply that persons associated with the site are liable under Chapter 70.105D RCW.

Exhibit 7-7. List of Hazardous Sites

#	Facility/ Site ID	Site Name	City	Rank	Status
1	7848414	Muirhead Salvage Yard	Walla Walla	4	Awaiting Cleanup
2	4853	Pacificorp Dell Ave	Walla Walla	5	Awaiting Cleanup
3	11293827	Schwerin Concaves Walla Walla	Walla Walla	2	Cleanup Started
4	1367331	Stubblefield Salvage Yard	Walla Walla	1	Cleanup Started
5	779	Washington State Penitentiary	Walla Walla	3	Cleanup Started
6	769	Walla Walla Farmers Coop	Walla Walla	1	Cleanup Complete - Active O&M/Monitoring
7	775	Whitman College	Walla Walla	5	Awaiting Cleanup

7.2.2 Transporters and Facilities

Hazardous waste transportation companies, registered with Ecology, are included in **Exhibit 7-8**. This is a partial list of companies that can service businesses in Walla Walla County and does not constitute a recommendation. All transporters of hazardous waste require a common carrier permit issued by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC), under RCW 81.80. This list was last accessed in April 2010 and Ecology has not published an updated list of transporters since that time due to resources. The list of transportation companies in Exhibit 7-8 were verified to ensure they are still in operation.

Exhibit 7-8. Hazardous Waste Transporters

Company	Location (City)
Able Cleanup Technologies	Spokane
Adar Construction, Inc.	Spanaway
Advanced Waste Services	West Allis
ARCOM Oil	Tacoma
BELFOR Environmental, Inc.	Portland
Big Sky Industrial	Spokane
Bulk Service Transport	Spokane Valley
CCS (a division of PNE Corp.)	Longview
Certified Cleaning Services	Tacoma
Chemical Waste Management	Arlington
Chem-Safe Environmental	Kittitas
Clean Harbors	Kent
Coeur d'Alene Dredging	Valleyford
Emerald Services	Seattle
EQ (Environmental Quality Company)	Wayne
FBN Enterprises	Bellevue
HAZCO Environmental Services	Richmond
Innovac	Edmonds
Marine Vacuum Service	Seattle
Oil Re-Refinery Company	Portland
Phoenix Environmental Services	Tacoma
PSC (Philip/BEI Kent)	Kent
Regional Disposal (RABANCO)	Seattle
Sterling Battery Company	Boise
Safety Kleen (acquired by Clean Harbors)	North Highlands
SQG Specialists	Salem
TW Services	Madison
U.S. Ecology	Grand View
Univar USA	Redmond
Veolia Environmental Services (formerly Onyx)	Phoenix
Waste Management of Auburn	Auburn
WasteXpress Environmental Services	Portland

Presently there is no MRW treatment facilities registered within the County. The County's 2009 Integrated Comprehensive Plan designates specific areas of the County for Industrial land uses if it

became necessary to site a MRW treatment facility in the County. Industrial lands are locations in Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) that are designated for a variety of industrial uses and agricultural, commercial, and non-residential uses compatible with industrial uses. Approximately 7,000 acres in Walla Walla County are zoned as industrial lands, consisting of the following zoning districts: Industrial Agriculture Heavy (IA-H), Industrial Agriculture Mixed (IA-M), Industrial Business Park (I/BP), Light Industrial (LI), and Heavy Industrial (HI). Heavy industrial districts, as specified in the Walla Walla County Code, are primarily for manufacturing, processing, fabrication and assembling of products or materials, warehousing and storage, and transportation facilities.

Heavy Industrial lands are designated in the Attalia Industrial Area, west of College Place, and a total of 577 acres of land in the City of Walla Walla. The industrial area in the City of Walla Walla represents 5.5% of the land in the urban growth area. Concentrations of industrial uses are located on the west side of the City, both north and south of Highway 12, and along Highway 12 south of the Airport. The City of Walla Walla's 2007 Urban Area Comprehensive Plan defines the heavy industrial district as an area for industrial uses that may create a greater degree of nuisances to surrounding areas. Residential uses and certain commercial uses, which might hinder the development of these industrial uses, are not permitted within the heavy industrial district.

7.3 PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of the MRW plan for Walla Walla County is to protect natural resources and public health by eliminating the discharge of MRW into solid waste systems, wastewater treatment systems, and into the environment through indiscriminate disposal. The MRW program also ensures compliance with state and local solid and MRW regulations. The supplemental goals addressed by the MRW program are listed below: [1]

- Manage MRW in a manner that promotes, in order of priority: waste reduction; recycling; physical, chemical, and biological treatment; incineration; solidification and stabilization; and landfilling.
- Increase public awareness of available alternatives and the importance of proper disposal of moderate risk wastes.
- Improve opportunities for the safe disposal of MRW by citizens and businesses within the County.
- Improve disposal options available to farmers and ranchers for agricultural chemical waste.
- Reduce health risks for workers coming in contact with MRW that may be disposed of in the solid waste stream or in wastewater treatment systems.
- Coordinate MRW management programs with existing and planned systems for waste reduction, recycling, and other programs for solid waste management.
- Encourage cooperation and coordination among all levels of government, citizens, and the private sector in managing MRW.
- Emphasize local responsibility for solving problems associated MRW, rather than relying on the state or federal government to provide solutions.

[1] Source: 1991 Walla Walla and Columbia Counties MRW Plan

- Comply with the requirements of the Washington State Hazardous Waste Management Act (RCW 70.105) directing each local government to prepare a local hazardous waste management plan.

The County's overall vision is to reduce the generation of MRW, and to eliminate the improper disposal of MRW. Through education and outreach, the County envisions a change in behavior and habits that will accomplish these goals and objectives.

7.4 POTENTIAL PROGRAM SERVICES

The County will consider a number of options for MRW public education, collection, and business technical assistance, as describe below:

7.4.1 Public Education

The existing MRW educational outreach efforts will be continued, which include:

- Classroom presentations on household hazardous waste
- Information booths at community events
- Recycling hotline
- Mass mailings
- Newspaper articles
- Website postings

Existing educational outreach materials should be made available to the community in public buildings, such as libraries, post offices, and government facilities. Continuous reminders and dissemination of information will help make resources accessible to the community. Outreach efforts can also be expanded to include social media. For example, announcements of events and resources can be posted on County and/or City Facebook pages, Twitter, and LinkedIn pages. Expanding the outreach efforts helps ensure the information is disseminated to a wider audience within the community.

Partnerships with existing non-profit organizations (i.e. Sustainable Living Center, City of Walla Walla Sustainability Committee, and Walla Walla Area Conservation Committee) could expand educational outreach opportunities. MRW resources are available from Ecology and the Washington Toxics Coalition to distribute information to residents and businesses.

7.4.2 School Curriculum

Expanding household hazardous waste outreach in K-12 classrooms would provide students with information on how to identify HHW and how to reduce, and safely dispose, of materials. The educational outreach format could include classroom presentations, assignments, and science projects. The goal of educational outreach in schools will be to emphasize the reduction and proper disposal of common household hazardous waste products. School resources on HHW are available from Ecology and the Washington Toxics Coalition.

7.4.3 Business Technical Assistance

The $mart Business Partner Program recognizes businesses that implement sustainable practices in the workplace. This program includes MRW educational outreach and recognition of businesses that make an effort to reduce the amount of MRW generated. The program will continue to be used to provide information on less toxic, alternative products businesses can use to substitute for hazardous materials that are often difficult and/or expensive to dispose, and to provide technical assistance to businesses on reducing and properly managing MRW. Training will be provided to businesses independently or in a workshop open for all businesses to attend.

7.4.4 Small Business Collection Opportunities

The City is considering developing an area at the Sudbury Regional Landfill MRW to handle hazardous materials from SQG's. This would provide a dedicated location for SQG's to bring MRW for proper handling and disposal. Prior to development of this resource, the City could work with a hazardous waste collection contractor to establish a system whereby businesses are provided with the opportunity to properly dispose of their materials at periodic events hosted by the licensed contractor. The businesses would be required to make an appointment directly with the contractor, and bring their materials at the appointed time. The businesses would pay all disposal charges to the contractor at the time they leave their waste, and would receive a disposal record to show that they are properly managing their hazardous waste. The City would provide information about the event and provide the contact information for the collector.

7.4.5 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events and Locations

Expanding the number of HHW collection events throughout the County would provide residents with more opportunities to properly dispose of HHW. Another option is to increase the number of collection locations throughout the County, including at businesses that sell hazardous materials or generate MRW (ex. office supply stores, hardware stores, etc.) and government facilities. Materials collected at these locations can include CFL's, batteries, and medical sharps. The number and frequency of events will depend on the availability of funding.

7.4.6 Product Stewardship Programs

The State's implementation of the Mercury-Containing Lights Product Stewardship Program helps establish sustainable funding for the collection, management, and mitigation of a portion of the toxic materials generated in the County. Expanding the educational outreach about this program will help ensure the maximum number of mercury-containing lights are collected and safely disposed.

Continued support of similar programs to expand product stewardship and extended producer responsibility programs will help address the need and demand for responsible management of toxic materials throughout the lifecycle of a product, from manufacturer to consumer. Ongoing support of state, regional, and national organizations, such as the Department of Ecology, Northwest Product Stewardship Council (NWPSC) and the Product Stewardship Institute (PSI), are also essential in developing a robust infrastructure to help manage moderate risk waste.

7.5 PROCESS FOR UPDATING IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The SWAC will review the Plan on a regular basis to identify any necessary changes to the goals, objectives, and implementation plan. Changes may be deemed necessary due to changes in State law, conditions in the County, budgets, and/or others issues. If changes are identified, the County and SWAC will work together to develop the changes, for review and approval by the County and local jurisdictions.

7.6 RECOMMENDED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The following constitutes the Implementation Plan for the Walla Walla County MRW/LHWM Plan.

7.6.1 Public Education

The County will continue the existing education and outreach programs, including:

- Classroom presentations on household hazardous waste
- Information booths at community events
- Recycling hotline
- Mass mailings
- Newspaper articles
- Website postings

The information will be made available through a variety of methods and venues, to include social media and partnerships with other organizations.

7.6.2 School Curriculum

The County will expand outreach in the K-12 classrooms including presentation, assignments, and projects.

7.6.3 Business Technical Assistance

The County will continue to use the $mart Business Program to provide education and outreach, technical assistance, and recognition of businesses on reducing the generation of MRW.

7.6.4 Small Business Collection Opportunities

The SWAC recommends the City consider developing an area at the landfill for SQG hazardous materials collection. The City will also work with a contractor to establish a collection system for businesses.

7.6.5 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events and Locations

The County will work towards expanding the number of collection events or locations, depending on the availability of funding.

7.6.6 Product Stewardship Programs

The County will support state product stewardship efforts for MRW and other toxic materials.

7.7 ANNUAL BUDGET

The County's budget for the implementation of the Plan is included in **Exhibit 7-9**. Actual budgets to carry out the Plan will vary from year to year as specific programs are defined, and will depend upon availability of grant funding and the budget approved by participating local governments.

Exhibit 7-9. MRW Plan Implementation Budget and Schedule

Activity	Projected Costs	Funding Mechanism (Tip Fees/Grants/Others)	Implementation Year
Public Education	$5,000	Grants	2013
Business Technical Assistance	$2,500	Grants	2014
Collection Events (4 x Year)	$10,000	Grants, jurisdictional sponsorship	2013
HHW Facility O&M	$180,000	Grants, Tip Fee	1994

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CHAPTER 8 – ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

8 ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

This chapter describes the entities that are responsible for implementing and enforcing solid waste policies, programs, and facilities in Walla Walla County.

The county's objective and strategies related to administration and enforcement includes the following:

> Encourage and expand coordination and communication regarding solid waste issues among all jurisdictions, agencies, and private firms in Walla Walla County.
>
> - Encourage consistent policies across jurisdictions.
> - Encourage public involvement in the planning and implementation process.
> - Emphasize local responsibility for solving solid waste management issues.

8.1 ADMINISTRATION

The Washington State Solid Waste Management Act, RCW 70.95, assigns local government the primary responsibility for managing solid waste. Administrative responsibility for solid waste management in Walla Walla County is divided among several agencies and jurisdictions. This section describes the administrative structure for solid waste management planning and permitting in Walla Walla County.

8.1.1 Solid Waste Advisory Committee

The State requires that counties establish a Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) to assist in the development of programs and policies concerning solid waste handling and disposal (RCW 70.95). The Walla Walla County SWAC is an advisory board to the Board of Walla Walla County Commissioners and makes recommendations to the Commissioners on matters relative to the development of solid waste handling programs and policies. One of its main functions is to provide a forum within the community for the expression of opinions regarding solid waste handling and disposal plans, ordinances, resolutions, and programs prior to adoption. SWAC members represent citizens, public interest groups, business, the waste management industry, and local government. The SWAC has a significant role in developing and updating Walla Walla County's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. The SWAC should receive progress reports on the Plan's implementation, and should be asked to review and recommend any necessary adjustments or revisions to planned activities.

8.1.2 Incorporated Cities

RCW 35.21.152 allows cities to develop, own, and operate solid waste handling systems and to provide for solid waste collection services within their jurisdictions. There are four incorporated cities in Walla Walla County: College Place; Prescott; Walla Walla; and Waitsburg. Only the City of Walla Walla operates its own refuse collection system; the other three contract with a hauler for refuse collection and disposal.

8.1.3 Walla Walla County Health Department

The Health Department's responsibilities extend to the following areas for solid waste management:

Solid Waste Facilities: The Health Department issues operating permits for waste handling facilities, including landfills, transfer stations, and recycling facilities, and responds to complaints regarding these facilities.

Special Wastes: The Health District issues permits for demolition and inert waste landfills and facilities for managing septage and street wastes.

The specific permit requirements for solid waste disposal facilities are defined in WAC 173-351 and WAC 173-350. Health Department responsibilities for processing and evaluating these permits are defined in RCW 70.95.180. These state regulations require jurisdictional health departments to evaluate solid waste permit applications for their compliance with all existing laws and regulations and their conformance with the Solid Waste Management Plan and all zoning requirements. The Department of Ecology's review and appeal process for a permit issued by the Health Department is explained in RCW 70.95.185.

8.1.4 Washington State Department of Ecology

Ecology has the primary authority for solid waste at the state level. Ecology assists local governments in the planning process by reviewing, providing comments, and approving preliminary and final drafts of solid waste management plans. This review is to ensure that local plans conform to applicable state laws and regulations. In its Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans and Plan Revisions, Ecology offers recommendations on the preparation of solid waste management plans. Ecology also makes recommendations and comments on reviews of solid waste handling and disposal permits to ensure that the proposed site or facility conforms with applicable laws and regulations.

8.1.5 Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) regulates solid waste collection activities under RCW 81.77, through the issuance of certificates entitling private companies to provide solid waste collection services within specified geographic areas of the state. RCW 70.95.096 also grants the WUTC the authority to review solid waste management plans to assess solid waste collection cost impacts on rates charged by collection companies regulated under RCW 81.77 and to advise the County and Ecology of the probable effects of the Plan's recommendations on those rates.

8.2 ENFORCEMENT

A number of different entities are responsible for enforcing solid waste management regulations and requirements within Walla Walla County: the Walla Walla County Health Department, the Walla Walla Joint Community Development Agency, the Washington State Department of Ecology, the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission, and the incorporated cities. Enforcement activities within Walla Walla County generally are focused on compliance with permit conditions and regulatory standards, littering, and illegal dumping. The enforcement responsibilities of these entities are discussed below.

8.2.1 Walla Walla Joint Community Development Agency

The Walla Walla Joint Community Development Agency provides land use planning, building, permitting, code compliance services for the City of Walla Walla and Walla Walla County. In 2010, the City and County signed an intergovernmental agreement to establish the agency and it began operations on January 10, 2011. The agency is a merger of the former County Community Development Department and the City of Walla Walla Development Services Department.

The Joint Agency is responsible for enforcement of County codes regarding solid waste management. Solid waste policies are included in the County code, Chapter 8.08: Solid Waste Handling and Facilities. Pursuant to the Code, the criteria for municipal solid waste landfills, Chapter 173-351 WAC, the solid waste handling standards, Chapter 173-350 WAC and the minimum functional standards for solid waste handling, Chapter 173-304 WAC, are adopted by reference as the solid waste handling code of Walla Walla County.

Section 8.24.010 of the County Code: Debris and Excess Vegetation, prohibits the accumulation of debris and excess vegetation, and establishes civil infraction penalties, with the ability to issue notices of civil infraction given to the Walla Walla County sheriff, the public health department, the Walla Walla Joint Community Development Agency, or the Walla Walla County prosecuting attorney.

The City and County signed an interlocal agreement in October 2011 regarding prevention, removal, and abatement of nuisances in the Walla Walla Urban Growth Area. The purpose of the agreement is to prevent, remove and abate nuisances in the UGA, and to recover costs expended by the public for any prevention, removal and abatement activities.

8.2.2 City of Walla Walla

The Walla Walla City code, Section 8.20: Garbage Collection and Disposal, establishes administration and enforcement authority for the City. Section 8.20.040 establishes authority for the regulation of solid waste handling in the City, including the days of collection of solid waste, location of waste containers, and any other regulations pertaining to the collection and disposal of waste, subject to the approval of the city manager.

Section 8.20.230 addresses abatement of nuisances, and gives the city manager, or designee, the authority to order the abatement or removal of any nuisance detrimental to the public health, and if such nuisance is not properly abated or removed, to cause its removal or abatement at the expense of the owner of the property on which the nuisance is maintained.

8.2.3 Incorporated Cities

Cities and counties have the authority to establish solid waste programs, pass ordinances, and provide resources to monitor compliance and take corrective action where necessary. For instance, within the City of Walla Walla, the Public Works Department is responsible for enforcing compliance with refuse collection regulations. The Department monitors compliance of daily operations at the landfill. The cities are also responsible for enforcing local ordinances covering zoning, land use, illegal dumping, and littering.

8.2.4 Walla Walla County Health Department

The County Health Department issues and renews permits, and makes periodic inspections of solid waste handling facilities. Inspections ensure that these facilities do not create public health problems, nuisances, or environmental contamination. When a complaint is received, the Department will call contact facility and talk to the operator to see if the problem can be corrected over the phone. If the issue needs to be looked at through a site visit, a Department representative will contact the operator and arrange for a meeting at the site to address the issue.

8.2.5 Washington State Department of Ecology

Although primary enforcement for solid waste management is through jurisdictional health departments, Ecology has a range of enforcement authorities under various statutes to address existing or potential sources of pollution, including those which result from improper solid waste handling and management. For instance, Ecology has broad authority to take enforcement actions under the State Water Pollution Control Act, the Hazardous Waste Management Act, and the Model Toxics Control Act. Collectively, these laws allow Ecology to issue orders and impose penalties for noncompliance. Under some circumstances, Ecology may also take direct action to remedy threats to public health and the environment, and seek to recover costs from potentially liable parties.

In some instances, Ecology may assume the duties and responsibilities of jurisdictional health departments. RCW 70.95.163 authorizes local health departments to enter into an agreement with Ecology to assume some, or all, of their solid waste regulatory responsibilities and authorities, such as biosolid and septage permitting and enforcement.

8.2.6 Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

The WUTC regulates the collection of solid waste in unincorporated areas of the County. The WUTC's enforcement mechanisms include fines and revocation of the right of private collectors to collect solid waste. The WUTC also enforces against companies that illegally collect solid waste without a certificate.

8.3 OPTIONS

The following options address potential administration and enforcement of solid waste issues in Walla Walla County.

8.3.1 Evaluate existing Inter-local Agreement for coordination of programming and planning and revise as necessary

Description

The City of Walla Walla has been authorized by the Inter-local Agreement with Walla Walla County, dated June 23, 2008, for the continued coordination of regional pollution prevention and waste prevention programs, and to act on the County's behalf to update and implement the Walla Walla County Solid Waste Management Plan. Furthermore, the Solid Waste Management Plan has been developed with the City of Walla Walla as the lead agency, and participation and cooperation defined in the inter-local agreement among the County and the cities of College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg.

Responsibilities for implementing the Solid Waste Management Plan are primarily with the City of Walla Walla, with other local agencies participating in programs specific to their jurisdiction.

The cities and county would evaluate the existing agreement to ensure it meets the needs of the existing and future solid waste system in the County. Each of the jurisdictions needs to recognize the importance of carrying out all tasks in a manner that ensures efficient use of resources (by avoiding duplication of effort), avoids gaps in program activities, and avoids conflicts or inconsistencies. This can be accomplished by holding regular coordination meetings, sharing informational materials, and briefing the SWAC. Participating jurisdictions should track progress as they implement each of the recommendations contained in the Plan as a means to determine the effectiveness of each element of the Plan and the need for adjustments or revisions. As programs are implemented, participating agencies should also solicit comments and suggestions from citizens and participating businesses, regarding the programs' adequacy and effectiveness. The SWAC should receive progress reports on the Plan's implementation. The SWAC should be asked to review and recommend any necessary adjustments or revisions to planned activities.

Costs

The cost to implement this option is minimal.

8.3.2 Coordinate enforcement activities to attain maximum impact without duplication.

Description

Complex environmental issues, increased emphasis on recycling and waste reduction programs, more complicated operational requirements at sanitary landfills, and the need to coordinate all aspects of the solid waste system, including hazardous waste, have drawn attention to enforcement. Jurisdictions must take the time and effort, not only to understand the laws, but they must also examine their organizations and staffing levels to adequately address the requirements of the laws. Because the majority of solid waste problems are regional, each jurisdiction needs to establish appropriate means of interacting with other jurisdictions.

Costs

The cost to implement this option is minimal.

8.3.3 Improve agency coordination for illegal dumping cleanup, education, and prevention programs

Description

Several Washington communities have addressed illegal dumping concerns by convening a task force to evaluate the roles of the county, cities, and other relevant public agencies responsible for illegal dumping cleanup, education, and prevention programs. Such an effort can lead to better coordination, reduced overlap of responsibilities, and reduced gaps in coverage. This can also lead to uniform enforcement capabilities and quicker response to halt illegal activities.

Costs

The cost to implement this option is minimal.

8.3.4 Consider establishing a regional solid waste management agency

Description

A more formal organization of the roles and responsibilities of the cities and county would help to facilitate ongoing programs in the County. Planning and developing programs and facilities on a regional or sub-regional level is often the most efficient way to achieve economies of scale whether through regional reporting of regulatory requirements, joint procurement of collection contracts or combined financing of a countywide solid waste management system. This cooperative effort could take place through one of the following major forms:

- Joint Powers Authority
- Solid Waste Disposal District
- Independent Regional Agency

Joint Powers Authority

Joint Powers Authorities (JPAs) are created by the governing bodies of the member agencies. The cities, counties, or districts sign a joint power agreement which delegates certain authorities to the JPA. By agreement of the participating jurisdictions, the JPA may be given authority to site, develop, and operate facilities and programs for the benefit of the member agencies. The JPA may hold property in its own rights, enter into contracts, hire employees, construct and maintain facilities, issue bonds, and incur debts, liabilities, and obligations. Most formal regional solid waste agencies utilize the JPA format. Most JPA's include the following:

- A governing Board that is comprised of interested, motivated elected officials,
- Experienced staff leadership with the capacity to make executive decisions,
- Clear and concise goals and objectives that meet the needs of all member agencies,
- Fiscal responsibility and liability by each of the member agencies that must be met before a jurisdiction is able to resign its membership in the JPA.

Solid Waste Disposal District

The County could consider establishing a solid waste disposal district to provide funding for ongoing solid waste programs. The County is authorized under RCW 36.58.100 to establish one or more solid waste disposal districts within the County for the purpose of providing and funding solid waste disposal services. The disposal district may not include any area within the corporate limits of a city or town unless the city or town governing body adopts a resolution approving inclusion of the area within its limits. The disposal district can be established by the Board of County Commissioners upon a determination that it is in the public interest to form the district and the County adopts an ordinance creating the solid waste disposal district and establishing its boundaries. The County commissioners would then be the governing body of the solid waste disposal district. All moneys received by a solid waste disposal district shall be used exclusively for district purposes. A solid waste disposal district may levy and collect an excise tax on the privilege of living in or operating a business in a solid waste disposal

taxing district sufficient to fund its solid waste disposal activities, except that any commercial property would be exempt if the owner is providing regular collection and disposal. The excise tax would be billed and collected at times and in the manner fixed and determined by the solid waste disposal district. Penalties for failure to pay the tax on time may be provided for.

Independent Regional Authority

The Independent Regional Authority would be responsible for managing all aspects of solid waste of authority participants in Walla Walla County. This body would be an independent governing body similar to a port district, as authorized by Chapter 53.04.010 RCW. This authority would have the power to appoint an executive director; develop and implement County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans, annual operating budgets, and capital improvements; and establish rates and fees. In addition, the authority would be authorized to acquire funding to construct or contract with, maintain, and operate disposal facilities. In this design, the authority would be advised by the County SWAC. Cities and the County could participate through interlocal agreements or other formal mechanisms to secure delivery of solid waste to Regional Authority facilities. Cities and the County could also be represented through interlocal agreements on the SWAC.

An Independent Regional Authority is a management structure that does not appear to have specific legislative authority under Title 36 of the Revised Code of Washington. As such, the structure of the third version would require further review by legal counsel to determine whether it is feasible under current state law and whether it could be implemented through interlocal agreements or other local mechanisms. If permissive State authority does not currently exist, special State legislation would have to be developed to establish such an entity.

Costs

Because of the legal and political complexities involved in understanding and designing regional solid waste disposal systems, further study and legal expertise is be essential to flesh out advantages and challenges to these or any other designs. County and city elected officials could form a Regional Solid Waste Planning Committee to study and discuss issues and options regarding the future structure of solid waste management and disposal administration within Walla Walla County. The cost of such a study is estimated in the $50,000 to $75,000 range.

8.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The SWAC has reviewed the options for administration and enforcement and recommends the following for implementation:

8.4.1 Evaluate existing interlocal agreement for coordination of programming and planning

The agencies involved will evaluate the existing interlocal agreement to identify if changes to roles, responsibilities, funding mechanisms, and implementation are needed.

8.4.2 Coordinate enforcement activities to attain maximum impact without duplication

Solid waste enforcement activities will be coordinated among all affected and interested agencies in order to maximize efforts, resource use, and avoid duplication of efforts.

8.4.3 Improve agency coordination for illegal dumping cleanup, education, and prevention programs

The agencies involved in enforcing illegal dumping programs will coordinate efforts, resources, and activities.

8.4.4 Consider Establishing Regional Solid Waste Management Agency

The County will evaluate the feasibility of establishing a formal regional agency for managing solid waste in the county.

CHAPTER 9 – FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTATION

9 FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTATION

The purpose of this chapter is to outline the actions and budget necessary to implement the recommendations contained in this Plan.

9.1 SIX-YEAR CAPITAL AND OPERATING FINANCING

The RCW (Section 70.95.101(3)(c) requires the solid waste management plan to contain a 6-year construction and capital acquisition program for public solid waste handling facilities, including development and construction or purchase of publicly financed solid waste management facilities. The legislation further requires plans to contain a means for financing both capital costs and operations expenditures of the proposed solid waste management system. Any recommendation for the development, construction, and/or purchase of public solid waste management and recycling facilities or equipment should be included in this discussion. Financing operation expenditures should also be added to this section of the plan.

Capital and operating expenses to implement the Plan recommendations over the next 6 years are summarized in Exhibit 9-1. Actual budgets to carry out the recommendations will vary from year to year as specific programs are defined, and will depend upon availability of grant funding and budget approved by local governments.

9.2 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation of the recommendations contained in this Plan will begin upon approval of the Plan by the jurisdictions and Ecology. The schedule for implementation is included as Exhibit 9-2. The schedule may be revised as the Plan is updated, and as the objectives and needs of the County and jurisdictions change. As indicated, for some recommendations, the programs have been or will be implemented within a few months, for other recommendations implementation will span many years.

Exhibit 9-1. Implementation Costs

CHAPTER	Recommendation		Cost Year 1	Year 3	Year 6	Expense type
3. Education and Outreach	3.1	Expand outreach methods to include online social media	$500	$1000	$1000	Labor, software applications, domain purchase
	3.2	Host community events or discussion forums and coordination with other community events	$1000	$5000	$5000	Labor, supplies, promotions
	3.3	Implement Waste Reduction Ambassadors Program	$0	$1000	$1000	Labor, supplies, promotions
	3.4	Measure program effectiveness through surveys	$0	$500	$500	Labor
	3.5	Utilize and expand existing network of relationships	$500	$500	$500	Labor
	3.6	Expand outreach methods to include online social media	$1000	$1000	$1000	Labor, software applications, domain purchase
	3.7	Expand promotion and awareness of $mart Business Partner Program and develop additional award categories	$250	$1000	$1000	Labor, promotions
	3.8	Provide on-site business waste audits and technical assistance. Work directly with large businesses and institutions to implement waste reduction and recycling programs. Provide outreach for the program, and publicize results.	$0	$1500	$1500	Labor, supplies

Exhibit 9-1. Implementation Costs

CHAPTER		Recommendation	Cost Year 1	Year 3	Year 6	Expense type
	3.9	Promote use of waste reduction workshops, buy-back centers and other waste reduction and recycling opportunities. Promote existing opportunities for residents and businesses to reduce, reuse, and recycle priority recyclables as well as other materials. Make information available through a variety of media.	$250	$500	$500	Labor, promotional materials
3. Waste Reduction	3.10	Backyard Composting Conduct annual workshops, Master Composting Training, and/or expand education materials and communication methods.	$2500	$5000	$5000	Labor, supplies, promotional materials
	3.11	Promote Reuse and Materials Exchange Promote Builders ReSupply Store and other non-profit organizations. Provide online forum for materials exchange. Sponsor reuse website	$250	$500	$500	Labor, promotions
	3.12	Support Statewide Product Stewardship Support initiatives for non-recyclable, toxic, and/or hard to handle materials that cannot be handled efficiently through the current solid waste collection system. Consider becoming an Associate Member of the Northwest Product Stewardship Council.	$250	$500	$500	Labor

Exhibit 9-1. Implementation Costs

CHAPTER	Recommendation	Cost Year 1	Year 3	Year 6	Expense type
	3.13 Consider pay-as-you-throw rate structures Local governments could consider incentivizing recycling by establishing a rate structure that rewards residents for reducing waste and recycling more.	$0	$1500	$0 (could change if implemented)	Labor, surveys
3. Recycling	3.14 Promote Multifamily Recycling Provide technical assistance to property owners and managers. Provide education and outreach. Provide containers or bags for collecting and transporting materials.	$0	$3000	$5000	Labor, promotional materials
	3.15 Expand Recycling Drop-off at Sudbury Regional Landfill Evaluate feasibility of expanding materials collected, facility expansion and education and outreach	$0	$7500	$3000	Labor, promotional materials, infrastructure improvements
4. Collection Services	4.1 Curbside Recycling in Urban Growth Areas (UGA) Offer recycling services in the cities and the UGAs, working with the haulers to establish a new minimum service level.	$0	$7500	$7500	Labor, surveys, promotional materials
	4.2 Curbside organics collection in UGA Offer curbside organics recycling to residents in the cities and the UGAs. Work with the contracted and WUTC hauler to establish this service.	$0	$7500	$7500	Labor, surveys, promotional materials

Exhibit 9-1. Implementation Costs

CHAPTER	Recommendation	Cost Year 1	Cost Year 3	Cost Year 6	Expense type
	4.3 Mixed paper and cardboard collection Establish a program for collection of mixed paper and cardboard from large commercial generators.	$0	$1500	$1500	Labor, promotional materials
	4.4 Organics collection for large commercial generators Establish a curbside green waste service for commercial customers, and work with landscapers and gardeners to educate them on keeping these materials separated.	$0	$5000	$5000	Labor, promotional materials
5. Solid Waste Facilities	5.1 Resume Use of Sudbury Regional Landfill for out of county waste The City will evaluate opportunities and market the Sudbury Regional Landfill within and outside the County to attract more waste, organics and recyclables.	$0	$10000	$7500	Labor, surveys, consultant fees; promotional materials
	5.2 Sudbury Regional Landfill Financial Stability The City of Walla Walla will evaluate various options for increasing the financial stability of Sudbury Regional Landfill, including various funding mechanisms.	$0	$15000	$0	Labor, consultant fees
	5.3 Commingled C&D drop-off site The SWAC recommends the City of Walla Walla develop a C&D drop-off site at the landfill for sorting and processing wood, metals, and other salvageable materials, with consideration towards the service being economical in relation to other disposal options.	$0	$10000	$5000	Labor, promotional materials, infrastructure improvements

Exhibit 9-1. Implementation Costs

CHAPTER	Recommendation	Cost Year 1	Year 3	Year 6	Expense type
	5.4 Expand organics processing to include food, compostable paper and biosolids The SWAC recommends the City of Walla Walla expand the existing composting operations to include additional materials, with consideration towards the expansion being economical in relation to other disposal options.	$2500	$20000	$7500	Labor, consultant fees, promotional materials, infrastructure improvements
	5.5 Develop and implement a business/marketing plan for the compost facility The SWAC recommends the City of Walla Walla prepare a business/marketing plan for the compost facility in order to enhance the financial viability of the operation.	$5000	$10000	$10000	Labor, consultant fees, surveys, promotional materials
6. Miscellaneous Waste	6.1 Agricultural Waste The County will support the feasibility of developing a facility for the production of biofuels, biopower, or bioproducts, and will work with local entities to further discussions and development of such facilities.	$0	$0	$0	None anticipated
	6.2 Asbestos Waste The county will provide education to homeowners on the proper handling and disposal of asbestos waste.	$500	$1500	$1500	Labor, educational/ promotional materials

Exhibit 9-1. Implementation Costs

CHAPTER	Recommendation	Cost			Expense type
		Year 1	Year 3	Year 6	
	6.3 Biomedical Waste The county will provide education and outreach to residents on the correct management of medical waste. The county will investigate opportunities for additional drop-off locations and events for biomedical waste, including additional DEA sponsored events.	$250	$1500	$1500	Labor, educational/ promotional materials, supplies or infrastructure improvements
	6.4 C&D and Inert Waste The county will continue to expand and support the Builders ReSupply Store and other opportunities for reuse and recycling of C&D materials. The SWAC recommends the City consider purchasing equipment to handle inert materials more effectively. The County will promote green building through education and outreach. The County will provide education to contractors about alternatives to landfilling for C&D and inert materials. The County will develop a disaster debris management plan	$250	$15000 (if equipment is purchased or disaster plan developed)	$5000	Labor, educational/ promotional materials, equipment, infrastructure improvements
	6.5 Tires The County will develop a plan for addressing accumulation of tires on individual properties, and will pursue state grants, if available, to assist in tire pile cleanup.	$1500	$1500	$1500	Labor, educational/ promotional materials

Exhibit 9-1. Implementation Costs

CHAPTER	Recommendation	Cost Year 1	Cost Year 3	Cost Year 6	Expense type
	6.6 E-Waste The county will monitor the effectiveness of the implementation of the existing E-Cycle program and determine the need to modify or alter the program. The county will provide education to consumers on the E-Cycle program and the opportunities available for recycling of these materials.	$500	$500	$500	Labor, educational/ promotional materials
7. Moderate Risk Waste	7.1 Public Education The county will continue the existing education and outreach programs, including: • Classroom presentations on household hazardous waste • Information booths at community events • Recycling hotline • Mass mailings • Newspaper articles • Website postings The information will be made available through a variety of methods and venues, to include social media and partnerships with other organizations.	$5000	$7500	$7500	Labor, supplies, educational materials, promotional materials
	7.2 School Curriculum The County will expand outreach in the K-12 classrooms including presentation, assignments, and projects.	$1500	$5000	$5000	Labor, supplies, educational materials

Exhibit 9-1. Implementation Costs

CHAPTER	Recommendation	Cost Year 1	Year 3	Year 6	Expense type
	7.3 Business Technical Assistance The County will continue to use the $mart Business Program to provide education and outreach, technical assistance, and recognition of businesses on reducing the generation of MRW.	$1500	$2500	$2500	Labor, educational/ promotional materials
	7.4 Small Business Collection Opportunities The SWAC recommends the City consider developing an area at the landfill for SQG hazardous materials collection. The City will also work with a contractor to establish a collection system for businesses.	$250	$5000	$3000	Labor, surveys, infrastructure improvements, educational/ promotional materials
	7.5 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events and Locations The County will work towards expanding the number of collection events or locations, depending on the availability of funding.	$5000	$10000	$10000	Labor, supplies, educational/ promotional materials
	7.6 Product Stewardship Programs The county will support state product stewardship efforts for MRW and other toxic materials.	$250	$250	$250	Labor, educational materials
8. Administration and Enforcement	8.1 Evaluate current Inter-local arrangement for coordination of programming and planning The agencies involved will evaluate the existing Inter-local agreement to identify if changes to roles, responsibilities, funding mechanisms, and implementation are needed.	$0	$1000	$0	Labor

Exhibit 9-1. Implementation Costs

CHAPTER	Recommendation	Cost			Expense type
		Year 1	Year 3	Year 6	
	8.2 Coordinate enforcement activities to attain maximum impact without duplication Solid waste enforcement activities will be coordinated among all affected and interested agencies in order to maximize efforts, resource use, and avoid duplication of efforts.	$1500	$1500	$1500	Labor; SWE grant program administration
	8.3 Improve agency coordination for illegal dumping cleanup, education, and prevention programs The agencies involved in enforcing illegal dumping programs will coordinate efforts, resources, and activities.	$2500	$2000	$2000	Labor, educational materials
	8.4 Evaluate potential future establishment of Regional Solid Waste Management Agency The county may evaluate the feasibility of establishing a formal regional agency for managing solid waste in the county.	$0	$20000	$0	Labor, consultant fees

Exhibit 9-2. Implementation Schedule

CHAPTER	OPTION		IMPLEMENTATON YEAR					
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3. Education and Outreach	3.1	Expand outreach methods to include online social media	■	■				
	3.2	Host community events or discussion forums and coordination with other community events	■	■				
	3.3	Implement Waste Reduction Ambassadors Program			■			
	3.4	Measure program effectiveness through surveys		■	■			
	3.5	Utilize and expand existing network of relationships	■	■				
	3.6	Expand outreach methods to include online social media	■	■				
	3.7	Expand promotion and awareness of $mart Business Partner Program and develop additional award categories		■	■			
	3.8	Provide on-site business waste audits and technical assistance. Work directly with large businesses and institutions to implement waste reduction and recycling programs. Provide outreach for the program, and publicize results.		■	■			
	3.9	Promote use of buy-back centers and other recycling opportunities. Promote existing opportunities for residents and businesses to recycle priority recyclables as well as other materials. Make information available through a variety of media.	■	■				
3. Waste Reduction	3.10	Backyard Composting Conduct annual workshops, Master Composting Training, and/or expand education materials and communication		■	■			

Exhibit 9-2. Implementation Schedule

CHAPTER	OPTION		IMPLEMENTATON YEAR					
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		methods.						
	3.11	Promote Reuse and Materials Exchange Promote Builders ReSupply Store and other non-profit organizations. Provide online forum for materials exchange. Sponsor reuse website						
	3.12	Support Statewide Product Stewardship Support initiatives for non-recyclable, toxic, and/or hard to handle materials that cannot be handled efficiently through the current solid waste collection system. Consider becoming an Associate Member of the Northwest Product Stewardship Council.						
	3.13	Consider pay-as-you-throw rate structures Local governments could consider incentivizing recycling by establishing a rate structure that rewards residents for reducing waste and recycling more.						
3. Recycling	3.14	Promote Multifamily Recycling Provide technical assistance to property owners and managers. Provide education and outreach. Provide containers or bags for collecting and transporting materials.						
	3.15	Expand Recycling Drop-off at Sudbury Regional Landfill Evaluate feasibility of expanding materials collected, facility expansion and education and outreach						

Exhibit 9-2. Implementation Schedule

CHAPTER	OPTION		IMPLEMENTATON YEAR					
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
4. Collection Systems	4.1	Curbside Recycling in Urban Growth Areas (UGA) Offer recycling services in the cities and the UGAs, working with the haulers to establish a new minimum service level.						
	4.2	Curbside organics collection in UGA Offer curbside organics recycling to residents in the cities and the UGAs. Work with the contracted and WUTC hauler to establish this service.						
	4.3	Mixed paper and cardboard collection Establish a program for collection of mixed paper and cardboard from large commercial generators.						
	4.4	Organics collection for large commercial generators Establish a curbside green waste service for commercial customers, and work with landscapers and gardeners to educate them on keeping these materials separated.						
5. Solid Waste Facilities	5.1	Resume Use of Sudbury Regional Landfill for out of county waste The City will evaluate opportunities and market the Sudbury Regional Landfill within and outside the County to attract more waste, organics, and recyclables.						
	5.2	Sudbury Regional Landfill Financial Stability The City of Walla Walla will evaluate various options for increasing the financial stability of Sudbury Regional						

Exhibit 9-2. Implementation Schedule

CHAPTER	OPTION		IMPLEMENTATON YEAR					
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		Landfill, including various funding mechanisms.						
	5.3	Commingled C&D drop-off site The SWAC recommends the City of Walla Walla develop a C&D drop-off site at the landfill for sorting and processing wood, metals, and other salvageable materials, with consideration towards the service being economical in relation to other disposal options.						
	5.4	Expand organics processing to include food, compostable paper and biosolids The SWAC recommends the City of Walla Walla expand the existing composting operations to include additional materials, with consideration towards the expansion being economical in relation to other disposal options.						
	5.5	Develop and implement a business/marketing plan for the compost facility The SWAC recommends the City of Walla Walla prepare a business/marketing plan for the compost facility in order to enhance the financial viability of the operation.						
6. Miscellaneous Waste	6.1	Agricultural Waste The County will support the feasibility of developing a facility for the production of biofuels, biopower, or bioproducts, and will work with local entities to further discussions and development of such facilities.						
	6.2	Asbestos Waste						

Exhibit 9-2. Implementation Schedule

CHAPTER	OPTION	IMPLEMENTATON YEAR					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	The county will provide education to homeowners on the proper handling and disposal of asbestos waste.						
	6.3 Biomedical Waste The county will provide education and outreach to residents on the correct management of medical waste. The county will investigate opportunities for additional drop-off locations and events for biomedical waste, including additional DEA sponsored events.						
	6.4 C&D and Inert Waste The county will continue to expand and support the Builders ReSupply Store and other opportunities for reuse and recycling of C&D materials. The SWAC recommends the City consider purchasing equipment to handle inert materials more effectively. The County will promote green building through education and outreach. The County will provide education to contractors about alternatives to landfilling for C&D and inert materials. The County will develop a disaster debris management plan.						
	6.5 Tires The County will develop a plan for addressing accumulation of tires on individual properties, and will pursue state grants, if available, to assist in tire pile						

Exhibit 9-2. Implementation Schedule

CHAPTER	OPTION		IMPLEMENTATON YEAR					
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		cleanup.						
	6.6	E-Waste The county will monitor the effectiveness of the implementation of the existing E-Cycle program and determine the need to modify or alter the program. The county will provide education to consumers on the E-Cycle program and the opportunities available for recycling of these materials.						
7. Moderate Risk Waste	7.1	Public Education The county will continue the existing education and outreach programs, including: • Classroom presentations on household hazardous waste • Information booths at community events • Recycling hotline • Mass mailings • Newspaper articles • Website postings The information will be made available through a variety of methods and venues, to include social media and partnerships with other organizations.						
	7.2	School Curriculum The County will expand outreach in the K-12 classrooms including presentation, assignments, and projects.						

Exhibit 9-2. Implementation Schedule

CHAPTER	OPTION		IMPLEMENTATON YEAR					
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	7.3	Business Technical Assistance The County will continue to use the $mart Business Program to provide education and outreach, technical assistance, and recognition of businesses on reducing the generation of MRW.						
	7.4	Small Business Collection Opportunities The SWAC recommends the City consider developing an area at the landfill for SQG hazardous materials collection. The City will also work with a contractor to establish a collection system for businesses.						
	7.5	Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events and Locations The County will work towards expanding the number of collection events or locations, depending on the availability of funding.						
	7.6	Product Stewardship Programs The county will support state product stewardship efforts for MRW and other toxic materials.						
8. Administration and Enforcement	8.1	Evaluate current Inter-local arrangement for coordination of programming and planning The agencies involved will evaluate the existing Inter-local agreement to identify if changes to roles, responsibilities, funding mechanisms, and implementation are needed.						

Exhibit 9-2. Implementation Schedule

CHAPTER	OPTION	IMPLEMENTATON YEAR					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	8.2 Coordinate enforcement activities to attain maximum impact without duplication Solid waste enforcement activities will be coordinated among all affected and interested agencies in order to maximize efforts, resource use, and avoid duplication of efforts.						
	8.3 Improve agency coordination for illegal dumping cleanup, education, and prevention programs The agencies involved in enforcing illegal dumping programs will coordinate efforts, resources, and activities.						
	8.4 Evaluate potential future establishment of a Regional Solid Waste Management Agency The county may evaluate the feasibility of establishing a formal regional agency for managing solid waste in the county.						

Shading indicates the period of implementation.

APPENDIX A – INTERLOCAL AGREEMENTS

APPENDIX A

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENTS

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT

FOR THE CONTINUED COORDINATION OF

REGIONAL POLLUTION PREVENTION

AND WASTE PREVENTION PROGRAMS

between

THE CITY OF WALLA WALLA,

AND WALLA WALLA COUNTY

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into, by and between the CITY OF WALLA WALLA, a Municipal Corporation of the State of Washington, hereinafter referred to as "City," and the COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA, a Municipal Corporation of the State of Washington, hereinafter referred to as "Walla Walla County,"

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the City, and Walla Walla County are municipal entities operating, respectively, under Title 36 Revised Code of Washington (RCW) and Title 35A RCW and as such are authorized to enter into interlocal agreements as set forth in Chapter 39.34 RCW, and

WHEREAS, the City and Walla Walla County desire to enter into an agreement to provide for the continued implementation of the *1994 Walla Walla County Solid Waste Management Plan* and the *Walla Walla and Columbia Counties Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan,* and

WHEREAS, Sudbury Road Landfill tipping fees have in the past and will plan in the future to provide a portion of the local funding source for Walla Walla Counties' regional pollution and waste prevention programs, and

WHEREAS, the parties have agreed on the respective obligation of each party,

NOW, THEREFORE, FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION OF THE MUTUAL COVENANTS HEREIN CONTAINED, THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. TERM: The term of this agreement shall constitute the period of time that is required to administer the Department of Ecology Coordinated Prevention Grant contracts for Walla Walla County, beginning *January 1, 2008*, and terminating December 31, 2019. An additional five (5) year extension is authorized if mutually agreed by all parties and the Washington State Department of Ecology.

2. PURPOSE: The purpose of this agreement is to authorize the City to act on the County's behalf in order to implement and update the *1994 Walla Walla County Solid Waste Management Plan* and the *Walla Walla and Columbia Counties Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan*; to continue to seek, receive and administer grant funding from the State of Washington supported by City and County matching funds; and continue regional cooperative efforts to implement pollution and waste prevention programs.

3. DUTIES OF THE CITY OF WALLA WALLA: The City agrees to:
   A. Act as the lead agency and fiscal agent to accomplish and coordinate the tasks needed to fulfill the goals set forth in the PURPOSE written above, working with all local governmental jurisdictions throughout Walla Walla County. This includes, but is not limited to:
      1) Providing technical leadership in pollution prevention, waste reduction, and resource conservation.
      2) Coordinating the Walla Walla County Solid Waste Advisory Committee meetings and Walla Walla Resource Conservation Committee meetings and activities.
      3) Coordinating any future update of the *Solid Waste Management Plan* and *Walla Walla and Columbia Counties Moderate Risk Management Plan* and forwarding such update to the Board of County Commissioners for review and approval.
      4) Coordinating public education efforts to satisfy implementation strategies outlined in the *Walla Walla and Columbia Counties Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan* and *Walla Walla County Solid Waste Management Plan.*
      5). Applying for, receiving and administering grants and associated funding to provide services identified in the PURPOSE.
   B. Continue to administer grants from the Washington State Department of Ecology as identified in Appendix A as of the date of this agreement for Walla Walla County including providing no less than quarterly activity reports for all tasks listed in grants contracts. Copies of these reports will be provided to the appropriate Walla Walla County Departments. The City will seek reimbursement for any outstanding expenditure made prior to this agreement with the appropriate grant funds.
   C. Coordinate with the County to assure such needs as grant administration, meeting support and attendance, and reports are acceptable to the County.
   D. Maintain and operate the Sudbury Road Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility and provide other opportunities, as funds are provided, for other household hazardous waste drop-off service in the County.
   E. The City will directly fund the required local portion as outlined in the grants subject to budget authorization.
   G. Provide technical expertise and leadership in the collection of household hazardous waste and other moderate risk waste collection.
   H. Investigate, coordinate and apply for grants on behalf of Walla Walla County as the County's authorized fiscal agent.

I. Maintain records covered by this agreement in accordance with grant requirements.
J. Coordinate with the County to assure that waste management needs of the County are met subject to available funding.

4. DUTIES OF WALLA WALLA COUNTY: The County agrees to:
   A. Coordinate and cooperate with the City of Walla Walla regarding the various purposes set forth in the PURPOSE above.
   B. Cooperate with all local government jurisdictions within the county in support of the PURPOSE set forth in Section 2 above.
   C. Appoint members to the Solid Waste Advisory Committee pursuant to RCW 70.95.165.
      1. Membership on the Solid Waste Advisory Committee shall consist of a minimum of nine members and shall represent, but not be limited to, citizens, public interest groups, business, the waste management industry, and local elected public officials.
      2. The current membership is attached as Appendix B.
   D. Identify and provide in-kind matching funds as identified and required by certain grants.
   E. Provide records as requested by the City of Walla Walla related to current grants and grants covered under the agreement that expired December 31, 2007 that are required to be maintained according to grant and state record retention requirements.
   F. Maintain past grant records according to state and grant requirements.
   G. Authorize the transfer of assets as identified in Appendix C.
   H. Review any future updates to the Walla Walla County Waste Management Plan and submit any approved plan to the Department of Ecology for review.
   I. Be responsible for all grant reports from January 1, 2008 until the date of this agreement and will provide copies of these reports to the City.

5. TERMINATION: This agreement shall terminate on December 31, 2019, unless otherwise extended upon mutual agreement of the parties and the Department of Ecology.

6. TERMINATION BY EITHER PARTY: Either party may terminate this agreement by passage of a resolution of its legislative body. Such termination shall be effective no earlier than two years after the date of such a resolution, unless the parties agree to an earlier date.

7. MODIFICATION: This agreement may be modified only by mutual, written agreement of the parties.

DATED this 23rd day of June, 2008.

WALLA WALLA COUNTY

By _____
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

ATTEST:

_____
Clerk of the Board

CITY OF WALLA WALLA

By _____
City Manager

Attest:

_____
Clerk

Approved as to Form:

_____
Jim Nagle
Walla Walla County Prosecuting Attorney

_____
Timothy Donaldson
City of Walla Walla Attorney

MODIFICATION OF INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT

FOR THE CONTINUED COORDINATION OF

REGIONAL POLLUTION PREVENTION

AND WASTE PREVENTION PROGRAMS

between

THE CITY OF WALLA WALLA,

AND WALLA WALLA COUNTY

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into, by and between the CITY OF WALLA WALLA, a Municipal Corporation of the State of Washington, hereinafter referred to as "City," and the COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA, a Municipal Corporation of the State of Washington, hereinafter referred to as "Walla Walla County,"

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the City, and Walla Walla County are municipal entities operating, respectively, under Title 35A Revised Code of Washington (RCW) and Title 36 RCW and as such are authorized to enter into interlocal agreements as set forth in Chapter 39.34 RCW, and

WHEREAS, on June 23, 2008 the City and Walla Walla County entered into an interlocal agreement ("the Agreement) to provide for the continued implementation of the *1994 Walla Walla County Solid Waste Management Plan* and the *Walla Walla and Columbia Counties Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan,* and

WHEREAS, the parties have found that the Community Litter Clean-up grant would be most efficiently administered solely by the County; and

WHEREAS, the parties wish to mutually modify the Agreement to allow for the County to administer the Community Litter Clean-up grant:

NOW, THEREFORE, THE PARTIES AGREE TO MODIFY THE AGREEMENT AS FOLLOWS:

A. The community litter clean-up grant, referenced in the Agreement at 3 (B), Appendix A, shall be administered by, applied for, and solely be the responsibility of Walla Walla County. The City shall have no future duty to administer the community litter clean up grant, or to coordinate with Department of Ecology regarding the Grant. The City shall provide records as requested by Walla Walla County related to the previous year's

community litter clean up grant that are required to be maintained according to grant and state record retention requirements. The City shall retain past community litter clean up grant records according to state and grant requirements.

B. All other terms and conditions of the Agreement shall remain in effect.

DATED this 5th day of August 2009.

WALLA WALLA COUNTY

By Gregory A. Lampkin
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

ATTEST:

Connie R Vinti
Clerk – Walla Walla County

CITY OF WALLA WALLA

By T E McCoy
City Manager

Attest:

Tammy Allen
Clerk

Approved as to Form:

Jesse Nolte deputy for
Jim Nagle
Walla Walla County Prosecuting Attorney

Timothy Donaldson
City of Walla Walla Attorney

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT

This agreement is executed by and between Walla Walla County ("County") and the Cities of College Place, Walla Walla, Prescott and Waitsburg, (Cities) (hereinafter jointly referred to as "the parties") for the purpose of establishing an integrated and coordinated solid waste management program for Walla Walla County; fulfilling the Cities and County's obligations under Chapter 70.95 RCW, and other state and federal laws and regulations governing solid waste management; and contributing to the health and safety of all Walla Walla County residents. The parties make and enter into this Interlocal Agreement ("Agreement") effective the 7th day of January 2013 for the purposes and under terms contained herein.

1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Agreement and any related agreements, contracts, and documents executed, adopted, or approved pursuant to the Agreement, the parties shall use the definitions found in RCW 70.95.030 and WAC 173-304-100, unless the context indicates otherwise.

2. Recital and Purpose

WHEREAS, Walla Walla County and each municipality within Walla Walla County are authorized and directed to prepare a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan ("the Plan"), and are further authorized to enter into an Interlocal Agreement pursuant to Chapter 39.34 RCW for the administration and management of said Plan; and

WHEREAS, RCW 70.95.080(3)(b) allows cities to, "[E]nter into an agreement with the county pursuant to which the city shall participate in preparing a joint city-county plan for solid waste management;" and

WHEREAS, Walla Walla County is in the process of preparing a Comprehensive Solid and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan, which includes recycling and waste management elements for the County and the cities therein; and

WHEREAS, programs of solid waste reduction and recycling can be most effective when carried out as defined in a coordinated Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City of Walla Walla has been authorized by *the Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified on August 5, 2009,to act on the County's behalf to update and implement the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City of Walla Walla is developing a comprehensive solid and moderate risk waste plan for all of Walla Walla County as part of its responsibilities under the *Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste*

Prevention Programs dated June 23, 2008, as modified on August 5, 2009, to ensure compliance with the requirements of RCW 70.95 which includes periodic review and revision of the Plan; and

WHEREAS, for the duration of this Agreement, the Cities shall participate in preparing a joint city-county plan for solid waste management.

THEREFORE, in consideration of mutual promises and covenants herein, it is hereby agreed that the Cities will operate within the scope of the joint Cities/County planned Comprehensive Solid Waste Plan prepared by Walla Walla County.

3. Authorities and Responsibilities

Authority and Responsibility of the County: All references to the County include the City of Walla Walla, acting as the County's fiscal and lead agent under the terms and conditions of the *Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified on August 5, 2009 The County hereby assumes the following authorities and obligations to be exercised on behalf of the Cities, with only such limits as are herein specifically enumerated or provided by law. The County shall:

a. Facilitate the preparation and submit for approval on behalf of each of the Cities and the County the joint Cities/County planned comprehensive solid waste management plan as provided in RCW 70.95.080 and related provisions of law. Such plan shall include elements related to the Cities in regards to recycling and/or reduction of solid waste and management of the solid waste generated within each of the Cities.

b. Implement and coordinate with each of the Cities elements in the Plan related to reduction and recycling within each of the Cities.

c. Facilitate management of the reduction and recycling program for both the County and the Cities and facilitate maintenance of accounts and records in accordance with the requirements of the Washington State Auditor.

Authority and Responsibility of the Cities: The Cities hereby assume the following authorities and obligations to be exercised with only such limits as are herein specifically enumerated or provided by law. Each of the Cities shall:

a. Continue to administer the municipal solid waste collection program ("collection program") within the municipality's incorporated boundaries and shall work with the County to plan and implement recycling and reduction programs outlined in the Plan.

b. Maintain accounts for collection programs in accordance with the requirements of the Washington State Auditor.

c. As a Plan participant and as required by law, review the Plan at least once every five years following approval of the Plan by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

Mutual Responsibilities of Both the Cities and the County:

a. Should any revisions to the Plan become necessary due to any action anticipated or taken by any Plan participant, the instigating participant will process such amendments through the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC). Any amending action will require a majority vote by the Plan participants, with any disputes being referred to a third party mediator, one mutually agreed upon by the Plan participants, to resolve any such disputes.

b. Should any additional municipality be added to this agreement, it must be under the same terms and conditions as the original participating municipalities and the new party is required to agree to same in writing.

c. Each Plan participant shall indemnify and hold harmless the other Plan participants from any liability, in connection with this agreement, for any and all injuries to persons or property arising from that Plan participant's, or its agents' or employees', negligent acts or omissions.

d. Each Plan participant shall contribute to the cost of updating the Plan based upon a population-derived percentage as outlined in Table 1 below:

Jurisdiction	Population	% of Population
College Place	8,780	15%
Prescott	320	1%
Waitsburg	1,215	2%
Walla Walla	31,670	54%
Unincorporated	16,815	29%
Total:	**58,800**	**100%**

Based on OFM 2011 Population of Walla Walla County

e. Any municipality may exercise the option to terminate involvement in this Agreement within thirty- (30)-days following the 45-day final review period by the Department of Ecology. Should such involvement as a Plan participant be terminated, that municipality shall not be considered a Plan participant and will not be considered as having adopted

the Plan and will begin immediately upon termination to begin preparing that municipality's Solid Waste Plan. Such Plan is to be prepared in accordance with all Plan regulations and guidelines for approval by the Department of Ecology.

f. This Agreement shall be effective upon its execution by the Walla Walla Board of County Commissions after execution by all other Participating Municipalities.

g. With the exception of the *Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified August 5, 2009, between the City of Walla Walla and the County, this Agreement replaces and supersedes any previous agreements between the named parties regarding the subject of solid waste plans and shall remain in effect until replaced by any new Interlocal Agreement.

4. Miscellaneous

This Agreement may be simultaneously executed in several counterparts, each of which shall be an original and all of which shall constitute one and the same instrument.

Dated this 7th day of January, ~~2012.~~ 2013 (County)

WALLA WALLA COUNTY

By _____
Chair, Board of Commissioners

Attest _____
Clerk of the Board

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE

By _____
Mayor

Attest _____
City Clerk

CITY OF PRESCOTT

By _____
Mayor

Attest _____
City Clerk

CITY OF WAITSBURG

By _____
Mayor

Attest _____
City Clerk

CITY OF WALLA WALLA

By _____
Nabiel Shawa
City Manager

Attest _____
City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Prosecuting Attorney's Office

_____
College Place City Attorney

_____
Prescott City Attorney

_____
Waitsburg City Attorney

_____
Walla Walla City Attorney

APPENDIX B – DETAILED WASTE COMPOSITION

APPENDIX B

DETAILED WASTE COMPOSITION DATA

Table 1. Detailed Composition Results: Walla Walla County Overall Waste Composition, 2011

Material	Estimated Percent	Estimated Tons	Material	Estimated Percent	Estimated Tons
Paper	**21.5%**	**13,309**	**Electronics**	**0.2%**	**140**
Uncoated OCC	4.9%	3,032	Brown Goods	0.0%	0
Newspaper	2.0%	1,212	Comp-related Electronics	0.0%	0
High Grade Paper	1.1%	708	Other Sm Cons Elctrncs	0.2%	140
Mixed Paper	6.6%	4,065	CRTs	0.0%	0
Compostable Paper	1.8%	1,099			
Other Paper	5.2%	3,193	**Construction and Demolition**	**21.2%**	**13,102**
			Concrete	0.5%	289
Glass	**2.0%**	**1,219**	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	11
Glass Bottle and Containers	1.7%	1,033	Composition Roofing	0.1%	52
Flat Glass	0.2%	108	Other Asphalt Roofing	4.8%	2,969
Other Glass	0.1%	79	Other Aggregates	0.4%	263
			Clean Dimensional Lumber	1.4%	873
Plastic	**10.8%**	**6,697**	Clean Engineered Wood	3.1%	1,945
PETE Bottles	0.9%	531	Pallets and Crates	0.3%	166
HDPE Containers	0.9%	556	Other Recyclable Wood	1.8%	1,096
Miscellaneous Plastic Containers	1.1%	706	Painted/ Stained Wood	0.8%	513
Grocery/Merch Bags	0.4%	260	Treated Wood	0.1%	61
Non-Bag Com & Ind Pkg Film	1.0%	613	Clean Gypsum Board	1.1%	654
Other Film	3.6%	2,258	Painted/Demo Gypsum	0.1%	41
Durable Plastic Items	1.3%	799	Rock & Gravel	1.4%	883
Other Plastic	1.6%	976	Dirt and Sand	2.0%	1,254
			Fiberglass insulation	0.1%	31
Metal	**4.9%**	**3,020**	R/C C&D	3.2%	2,001
Tin/Steel Cans	0.8%	509			
Major Appliances	0.0%	11	**Household Hazardous Waste**	**0.4%**	**244**
Other Ferrous	2.0%	1,214	Paint	0.0%	10
Aluminum Cans	0.4%	234	Vehicle and Equipment Fluids	0.0%	0
HVAC Ducting	0.0%	0	Used Oil	0.0%	0
Other Non-Ferrous	0.2%	124	Batteries	0.0%	17
R/C Metal	1.5%	927	R/C HHW	0.4%	217
Organics	**31.3%**	**19,365**	**Other Materials**	**1.0%**	**634**
Food	11.7%	7,259	Ash	0.0%	0
Leaves and Grass	9.6%	5,970	Sewage Solids	0.0%	0
Prunings and Trimmings	2.6%	1,612	Industrial Sludge	0.0%	0
Branches and Stumps	0.0%	0	Treated Medical Waste	0.0%	9
Textiles	2.3%	1,430	Bulky Items	0.7%	412
Carpet	0.7%	420	Tires	0.3%	175
Carpet Padding	0.2%	106	R/C Special Waste	0.1%	39
R/C Organic	4.1%	2,568			
			Mixed Residue	**6.7%**	**4,159**
			Mixed Residue/MSW	6.7%	4,159
			Totals	**100.0%**	**61,889**

Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 2. Detailed Composition Results: Walla Walla County Commercial Waste Composition, 2011

Material	Estimated Percent	Estimated Tons	Material	Estimated Percent	Estimated Tons
Paper	**35.0%**	**6,845**	**Electronics**	**0.0%**	**0**
Uncoated OCC	6.6%	1,287	Brown Goods	0.0%	0
Newspaper	2.7%	524	Comp-related Electronics	0.0%	0
High Grade Paper	2.9%	563	Other Sm Cons Elctrncs	0.0%	0
Mixed Paper	9.0%	1,757	CRTs	0.0%	0
Compostable Paper	0.0%	0			
Other Paper	13.9%	2,714	**Construction and Demolition**	**8.4%**	**1,640**
			Concrete	0.5%	104
Glass	**2.1%**	**411**	Asphalt Paving	0.1%	11
Glass Bottle and Containers	1.7%	338	Composition Roofing	0.1%	11
Flat Glass	0.1%	21	Other Asphalt Roofing	0.0%	0
Other Glass	0.3%	51	Other Aggregates	0.0%	0
			Clean Dimensional Lumber	0.0%	0
Plastic	**13.1%**	**2,563**	Clean Engineered Wood	0.0%	0
PETE Bottles	0.5%	104	Pallets and Crates	0.0%	0
HDPE Containers	0.8%	163	Other Recyclable Wood	4.6%	904
Miscellaneous Plastic Containers	1.0%	195	Painted/ Stained Wood	0.0%	0
Grocery/Merch Bags	0.0%	0	Treated Wood	0.0%	0
Non-Bag Com & Ind Pkg Film	0.0%	0	Clean Gypsum Board	0.4%	79
Other Film	6.5%	1,260	Painted/Demo Gypsum	0.0%	0
Durable Plastic Items	1.5%	298	Rock & Gravel	1.3%	263
Other Plastic	2.8%	543	Dirt and Sand	0.0%	0
			Fiberglass insulation	0.0%	0
Metal	**4.8%**	**942**	R/C C&D	1.4%	270
Tin/Steel Cans	0.8%	158			
Major Appliances	0.1%	11	**Household Hazardous Waste**	**0.9%**	**174**
Other Ferrous	1.9%	380	Paint	0.0%	0
Aluminum Cans	0.2%	30	Vehicle and Equipment Fluids	0.0%	0
HVAC Ducting	0.0%	0	Used Oil	0.0%	0
Other Non-Ferrous	0.1%	28	Batteries	0.0%	0
R/C Metal	1.7%	335	R/C HHW	0.9%	174
Organics	**33.3%**	**6,510**	**Other Materials**	**0.7%**	**135**
Food	21.1%	4,121	Ash	0.0%	0
Leaves and Grass	4.7%	922	Sewage Solids	0.0%	0
Prunings and Trimmings	0.0%	0	Industrial Sludge	0.0%	0
Branches and Stumps	0.0%	0	Treated Medical Waste	0.0%	0
Textiles	3.4%	667	Bulky Items	0.5%	100
Carpet	0.0%	0	Tires	0.2%	35
Carpet Padding	0.0%	0	R/C Special Waste	0.0%	0
R/C Organic	4.1%	801			
			Mixed Residue	**1.6%**	**313**
			Mixed Residue/MSW	1.6%	313
			Totals	**100.0%**	**19,533**

Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 3. Detailed Composition Results: Walla Walla County Residential Waste Composition, 2011

Material	Estimated Percent	Estimated Tons	Material	Estimated Percent	Estimated Tons
Paper	**20.9%**	**5,039**	**Electronics**	**0.4%**	**99**
Uncoated OCC	3.7%	895	Brown Goods	0.0%	0
Newspaper	2.9%	687	Comp-related Electronics	0.0%	0
High Grade Paper	0.6%	145	Other Sm Cons Elctrncs	0.4%	99
Mixed Paper	8.3%	1,997	CRTs	0.0%	0
Compostable Paper	4.5%	1,084			
Other Paper	1.0%	230	**Construction and Demolition**	**2.5%**	**595**
			Concrete	0.4%	96
Glass	**3.0%**	**721**	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0
Glass Bottle and Containers	2.8%	678	Composition Roofing	0.0%	0
Flat Glass	0.1%	18	Other Asphalt Roofing	0.0%	0
Other Glass	0.1%	26	Other Aggregates	0.0%	0
			Clean Dimensional Lumber	0.5%	119
Plastic	**12.7%**	**3,049**	Clean Engineered Wood	0.2%	40
PETE Bottles	1.7%	414	Pallets and Crates	0.0%	0
HDPE Containers	1.5%	361	Other Recyclable Wood	0.8%	192
Miscellaneous Plastic Containers	1.9%	454	Painted/ Stained Wood	0.1%	23
Grocery/Merch Bags	1.1%	259	Treated Wood	0.1%	13
Non-Bag Com & Ind Pkg Film	2.3%	549	Clean Gypsum Board	0.0%	4
Other Film	2.0%	486	Painted/Demo Gypsum	0.0%	0
Durable Plastic Items	0.9%	225	Rock & Gravel	0.1%	13
Other Plastic	1.2%	301	Dirt and Sand	0.0%	0
			Fiberglass insulation	0.0%	0
Metal	**3.7%**	**898**	R/C C&D	0.4%	95
Tin/Steel Cans	1.4%	347			
Major Appliances	0.0%	0	**Household Hazardous Waste**	**0.3%**	**64**
Other Ferrous	0.7%	160	Paint	0.0%	5
Aluminum Cans	0.8%	203	Vehicle and Equipment Fluids	0.0%	0
HVAC Ducting	0.0%	0	Used Oil	0.0%	0
Other Non-Ferrous	0.4%	91	Batteries	0.1%	17
R/C Metal	0.4%	97	R/C HHW	0.2%	42
Organics	**48.8%**	**11,770**	**Other Materials**	**0.9%**	**211**
Food	13.0%	3,127	Ash	0.0%	0
Leaves and Grass	20.0%	4,809	Sewage Solids	0.0%	0
Prunings and Trimmings	6.0%	1,444	Industrial Sludge	0.0%	0
Branches and Stumps	0.0%	0	Treated Medical Waste	0.0%	9
Textiles	3.1%	739	Bulky Items	0.1%	31
Carpet	0.2%	58	Tires	0.6%	134
Carpet Padding	0.3%	78	R/C Special Waste	0.2%	39
R/C Organic	6.3%	1,516			
			Mixed Residue	**6.8%**	**1,651**
			Mixed Residue/MSW	6.8%	1,651
			Totals	**100.0%**	**24,098**

Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 4. Detailed Composition Results: Walla Walla County Self-haul Waste Composition, 2011

Material	Estimated Percent	Estimated Tons	Material	Estimated Percent	Estimated Tons
Paper	**7.8%**	**1,426**	**Electronics**	**0.2%**	**40**
Uncoated OCC	4.7%	850	Brown Goods	0.0%	0
Newspaper	0.0%	1	Comp-related Electronics	0.0%	0
High Grade Paper	0.0%	1	Other Sm Cons Elctrncs	0.2%	40
Mixed Paper	1.7%	310	CRTs	0.0%	0
Compostable Paper	0.1%	15			
Other Paper	1.4%	249	**Construction and Demolition**	**59.5%**	**10,867**
			Concrete	0.5%	89
Glass	**0.5%**	**87**	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0
Glass Bottle and Containers	0.1%	16	Composition Roofing	0.2%	42
Flat Glass	0.4%	69	Other Asphalt Roofing	16.3%	2,969
Other Glass	0.0%	2	Other Aggregates	1.4%	263
			Clean Dimensional Lumber	4.1%	754
Plastic	**5.9%**	**1,085**	Clean Engineered Wood	10.4%	1,904
PETE Bottles	0.1%	13	Pallets and Crates	0.9%	166
HDPE Containers	0.2%	32	Other Recyclable Wood	0.0%	1
Miscellaneous Plastic Containers	0.3%	56	Painted/ Stained Wood	2.7%	490
Grocery/Merch Bags	0.0%	0	Treated Wood	0.3%	47
Non-Bag Com & Ind Pkg Film	0.3%	64	Clean Gypsum Board	3.1%	572
Other Film	2.8%	512	Painted/Demo Gypsum	0.2%	41
Durable Plastic Items	1.5%	277	Rock & Gravel	3.3%	607
Other Plastic	0.7%	132	Dirt and Sand	6.9%	1,254
			Fiberglass insulation	0.2%	31
Metal	**6.5%**	**1,180**	R/C C&D	9.0%	1,636
Tin/Steel Cans	0.0%	4			
Major Appliances	0.0%	0	**Household Hazardous Waste**	**0.0%**	**5**
Other Ferrous	3.7%	675	Paint	0.0%	5
Aluminum Cans	0.0%	1	Vehicle and Equipment Fluids	0.0%	0
HVAC Ducting	0.0%	0	Used Oil	0.0%	0
Other Non-Ferrous	0.0%	5	Batteries	0.0%	0
R/C Metal	2.7%	494	R/C HHW	0.0%	0
Organics	**5.9%**	**1,084**	**Other Materials**	**1.6%**	**287**
Food	0.1%	11	Ash	0.0%	0
Leaves and Grass	1.3%	239	Sewage Solids	0.0%	0
Prunings and Trimmings	0.9%	168	Industrial Sludge	0.0%	0
Branches and Stumps	0.0%	0	Treated Medical Waste	0.0%	0
Textiles	0.1%	25	Bulky Items	1.5%	280
Carpet	2.0%	362	Tires	0.0%	7
Carpet Padding	0.2%	28	R/C Special Waste	0.0%	0
R/C Organic	1.4%	251			
			Mixed Residue	**12.0%**	**2,195**
			Mixed Residue/MSW	12.0%	2,195
			Totals	**100.0%**	**18,257**

Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.

APPENDIX C – WUTC COST ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

COST ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Please provide the information requested below:

PLAN PREPARED FOR THE COUNTY OF: WALLA WALLA

PLAN PREPARED FOR THE CITY OF: N/A

PREPARED BY: SCS Engineers; Michelle Leonard, Project Manager

CONTACT TELEPHONE: 626.792-9593 DATE: 7/18/2014

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 **2015.**
YR.3 shall refer to **2017.**
YR.6 shall refer to **2020.**

Year refers to (circle one) **calendar** (Jan 01 - Dec 31)

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 **59,286** YR.3 **60,015** YR.6 **61,017**

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 **59,286** YR.3 **60,015** YR.6 **61,017**

1.2 References and Assumptions

Population projections using OFM Medium Growth Management Series, which is anticipates growth over of approximately 0.5% per year.

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 20,270 YR.3 20,716 YR.6 21,364

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 67,608 YR.3 69,099 YR.6 71,257

2.3 References and Assumptions

Disposal and diversion data from Ecology, Basin Disposal Inc., and City of Walla Walla records.

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.)
Refer to sections 3.1.1 and 3.2.1 for existing programs and Section 3.6 for proposed programs.

IMPLEMENTED	PROPOSED
Presentations	**Promotion of reuse and materials exchange**
Mailings	**Award and recognition programs**
Newspaper articles	**Education and outreach**
Website postings	**Coordinate with private organizations**
City/county in-house programs	**Onsite and backyard composting**
Education and Outreach	**Support of statewide product stewardship**
	Social Media

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

IMPLEMENTED

YR.1 $50,000 **YR.3 $ 50,000** **YR.6 $50,000**

PROPOSED

YR.1 $75,000 **YR.3 $75,000** **YR.6 $75,000**

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

IMPLEMENTED

YR.1 **Grant, tip fee for local match** YR.3 **Grant, tip fee for local match**
YR.6 **Grant, tip fee for local match**

PROPOSED

YR.1 **Grant, tip fee for local match** YR.3 **Grant, tip fee for local match**
YR.6 **Grant, tip fee for local match**

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).
Refer to Section 3.3 for a discussion of implemented programs, and Section 3.6 for proposed recycling programs.

IMPLEMENTED

PROGRAM	COST	FUNDING
City of Walla Walla Residential Curbside Collection	**$500,500**	**Rate payers**
Landfill drop off	**$5,000**	**Tipping fees**

PROPOSED

PROGRAM	COST	FUNDING
Expand landfill drop off	**$8,000**	**Tip Fees, Grant**
Business audits and technical assistance	**$2,000**	**Tip fees, Grants**

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: Basin Disposal, Inc.
G-Permit # 118

RESIDENTIAL	YR.1	YR.3	YR.6
- # of Customers	**1,145**	**1,159**	**1,178**
- Tonnage Collected	**3,207**	**3,247**	**3,301**
COMMERCIAL			
- # of Customers	**119**	**121**	**123**
- Tonnage Collected	**334**	**338**	**344**

WUTC Regulated Hauler Name: Basin Disposal, Inc.
G-Permit # 165

RESIDENTIAL	YR.1	YR.3	YR.6
- # of Customers	**3,489**	**3,532**	**3,591**
- Tonnage Collected	**6,055**	**6,129**	**6,232**
COMMERCIAL			
- # of Customers	**218**	**221**	**224**
- Tonnage Collected	**378**	**382**	**389**

Waste collection projections based on population projections for county, OFM, medium series.

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: City of Walla Walla

	YR. 1	YR. 3	YR. 6
# of Customers	**9,500**	**9,500**	**9,500**
Tonnage Collected	**20,245**	**20,652**	**21,278**

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? **N/A**

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

YR.1 **N/A** YR.3 **N/A** YR.6 **N/A**

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

YR.1 **N/A** YR.3 **N/A** YR.6 **N/A**

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

YR.1 **N/A** YR.3 **N/A** YR.6 **N/A**

3.4.6 What are the expected costs of ash disposal?

YR.1 **N/A** YR.3 **N/A** YR.6 **N/A**

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

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

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: **Sudbury Regional Landfill**
Owner: **City of Walla Walla**
Operator: **City of Walla Walla**

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 **12,600** YR.3 **12,760** YR.6 **13,078**

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.

[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.

YR.1 **40,170** YR.3 **40,680** YR.6 **41,700**

This includes City of Walla Walla and Walla Walla County self-haulers

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 **$4,000,000** YR.3 **$4,250,000** YR.6 **$4,500,000**

The Sudbury Landfill is owned and operated by the City of Walla Walla.

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

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 $**275,000** YR.3 **$275,000** YR.6 **$275,000**

Funding Source

YR.1 **Grants, tip fees** YR.3 **Same** YR.6 **Same**

3.6.2 Which cost components are included in these estimates?

Expenses included in the estimate are as follows: salaries and wages, personnel benefits, supplies, permits, and other services and charges.

3.6.3 Please describe the funding mechanism(s) that will recover the cost of each component.

Funding mechanisms include grants. The Walla Walla County Solid Waste Advisory Committee targets grants for specific programs as determined. Tip fees contribute to the grant match requirements as well as any costs outside of grant recovery.

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.

Sudbury Compost Facility

3.7.2 Owner/Operator

City of Walla Walla

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 **$200,000** YR.3 **$250,000** YR.6 **$300,000**

3.7.5 Please describe the funding mechanism(s) that will recover the cost of this component.

Tipping fees from green waste and revenue from the sale of compost; some grant support.

3.7 **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)
Sudbury Landfill	Landfill	71.00	0.00	NA	Sudbury Landfill	46,000	$3,266,000
Sudbury Compost Facility	Composting	49.60	0.00	NA	Sudbury Compost Facility	4,000	$198,400
*2014 Rate; no refuse tax							
**2014 est. tonnage based on 2013 data							

Table 4.1.2 Tip Fee Components

Tip Fee by Facility	Surcharge	City Tax	County Tax	Transportation Cost	Operational Cost	Administration Cost	Closure Costs
Sudbury Landfill	$0		0%	0%			
Sudbury Compost Facility	$0		0%	0%			

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
Outreach and Education					CPG		X			
Waste reduction					CPG		X			
Recycling					CPG		X			
HHW/MRW					CPG		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	
Sudbury Landfill	$71.00	75.97	81.29	86.98	93.07	99.58	
Sudbury Compost Facility	$49.60	53.07	56.78	60.75	65.00	69.55	
'*does not include refuse tax							

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
Education and Outreach	25%	75%				100
Waste Reduction	25%	75%				100
Recycling	25%	75%				100
HHW/MRW	50%	50%				100
						100

Table 4.2.2 Funding Mechanism by Percentage

Year Three

Component	Tip Fee %	Grant %	Bond %	Collection Tax Rates %	Other %	Total
Education and Outreach	25%	75%				100
Waste Reduction	25%	75%				100
Recycling	25%	75%				100
HHW/MRW	50%	50%				100
						100

Table 4.2.3 Funding Mechanism by Percentage Year Six						
Component	Tip Fee %	Grant %	Bond %	Collection Tax Rates %	Other %	Total
Education and Outreach	25%	75%				100
Waste Reduction	25%	75%				100
Recycling	25%	75%				100
HHW/MRW	50%	50%				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.

APPENDIX D – SEPA CHECKLIST

SEPA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

UPDATED 2014

Purpose of checklist:

Governmental agencies use this checklist to help determine whether the environmental impacts of your proposal are significant. This information is also helpful to determine if available avoidance, minimization or compensatory mitigation measures will address the probable significant impacts or if an environmental impact statement will be prepared to further analyze the proposal.

Instructions for applicants: [help]

This environmental checklist asks you to describe some basic information about your proposal. Please answer each question accurately and carefully, to the best of your knowledge. You may need to consult with an agency specialist or private consultant for some questions. You may use "not applicable" or "does not apply" only when you can explain why it does not apply and not when the answer is unknown. You may also attach or incorporate by reference additional studies reports. Complete and accurate answers to these questions often avoid delays with the SEPA process as well as later in the decision-making process.

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.

Instructions for Lead Agencies:

Please adjust the format of this template as needed. Additional information may be necessary to evaluate the existing environment, all interrelated aspects of the proposal and an analysis of adverse impacts. The checklist is considered the first but not necessarily the only source of information needed to make an adequate threshold determination. Once a threshold determination is made, the lead agency is responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the checklist and other supporting documents.

Use of checklist for nonproject proposals: [help]

For nonproject proposals (such as ordinances, regulations, plans and programs), complete the applicable parts of sections A and B plus the SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NONPROJECT ACTIONS (part D). Please completely answer all questions that apply and note that the words "project," "applicant," and "property or site" should be read as "proposal," "proponent," and "affected geographic area," respectively. The lead agency may exclude (for non-projects) questions in Part B - Environmental Elements –that do not contribute meaningfully to the analysis of the proposal.

A. background [help]

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable: [help]
   Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste [MRW] Management Plan;

   And

   Receipt of solid waste at Sudbury Regional Landfill from sources outside Walla Walla County.

2. Name of applicant: [help]

City of Walla Walla Public Works Department, on behalf of Walla Walla County, under Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs (June 23, 2008).

3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person: [help]

Melissa Warner
Solid Waste Coordinator
c/o Walla Walla City Public Works Department
City of Walla Walla
55 E Moore Street
Walla Walla, WA 99362
509.524.4549
mwarner@wallawallawa.gov

4. Date checklist prepared: [help]

August 5, 2014

5. Agency requesting checklist: [help]

City of Walla Walla

6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable): [help]

Commencing 2014

7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain. [help]

The 2014 Walla Walla County Solid Waste and MRW Management Plan is an update of an earlier plan, the 1994 Walla Walla County Solid Waste Management Plan. The Plan is intended to be regularly updated. There are no current plans for expansion of the Sudbury Regional Landfill beyond existing permitted footprint of the landfill. Future cells at the landfill will be developed, permitted and constructed as determined by forecasted solid waste streams.

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

See:

- *Draft Walla Walla County Solid Waste and MRW Management Plan (May 2014)*
- *Solid Waste Handling Permit – City of Walla Walla [Sudbury] Regional Landfill*

(Department of Health, July 31, 2014)

- *Sudbury Landfill Solid Waste Permit - Moderate Risk Waste (Department of Health, July 31, 2014)*
- *Solid Waste Operating Permit – Inert Waste (Department of Health, July 31, 2014)*
- *Solid Waste Handling Permit – Sudbury Composting Facility (Department of Health, July 31, 2014)*
- *Draft Closure/Post-Closure Plan - Sudbury Landfill (October 2013)*
- *Draft Financial Assurance Report (October 2013)*
- *The Sudbury Road Landfill Alternatives and Financial Assessment Report (December 2011)*
- *Remedial Action Grant Agreement G1200173 (Ecology January 1, 2004), as amended*
- *Agreed Order on Remedial Action (Ecology No. 8456, May 26, 2011)*
- *Final Draft Remedial Investigation Report – Sudbury Road Landfill (September 16, 2013)*
- *Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs (June 23, 2008).*

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. [help]

Walla Walla County adoption of Plan;

Washington State Department of Ecology concurrence; and

Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) Certification

10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known. [help]

See above. Under Chapter 70.95 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), Walla Walla County and cities within the County are required to review their Solid Waste Plan every five years. The referenced Plan reflects Walla Walla County's current goals for meeting statewide expectations for the handling of solid waste over the next five years. Sudbury Regional Landfill is the designated disposal site in Walla Walla County.

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.) [help]

The Solid Waste and MRW Management Plan encompasses all of Walla Walla County including incorporated cities (Walla Walla, College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg) and unincorporated

communities (Burbank, Garrett, Touchet, Wallula, and Dixie) and other areas of the County. The Plan also provides for receipt of waste at the Sudbury Regional Landfill from outside of Walla Walla County. See #12 for description of the landfill location and site.

The current landfill disposal area is lined and operates under a solid waste handling permit from the Walla Walla County Health Department. Waste is received from throughout Walla Walla County. The landfill has capacity to receive waste from sources outside the county. The landfill, as currently permitted, has capacity to receive waste from within and from outside the County for many years. See attached Capacity Analysis (HDR, January 23, 2014). Note that the referenced capacity analysis includes area both within and beyond the current permitted cell. Updated permits would be required to expand the landfill beyond the existing cell (Area 7).

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. [help]

The Sudbury Regional Landfill is generally located at 414 Landfill Road in the City of Walla Walla, approximately ½ mile north of US 12. The landfillis located in the northern half of Section 22, Township 7 North, Range 35 East, Willamette Meridian, in Walla Walla County, Washington. The site is located on 830 acres (north of highway), approximately 125 of which are used for landfill operations. A site plan, vicninity map, and topographic map of the site are attached.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS [help]

1. Earth

a. General description of the site [help]
(circle one): **Flat**, **rolling**, ~~hilly, steep slopes, mountainous~~,
other _____

The Sudbury Regional Landfill occupies generally flat to gently rolling terrain, generally at elevation 850 feet above mean sea level. Walla Walla County covers an area of approximately 1,272 square miles and consists of the following types of topography: rolling, treeless hills, valleys, flats, and the northern extension of the Blue Mountains of Oregon. The highest elevation in the County is 4,895 feet at the summit of Lewis Peak in the Blue Mountains. The lowest elevation, 300 feet, is found in the southwestern corner of the County along the Columbia River.

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

The steepest slopes on the site are approximately 33 % (sideslopes of existing landfill cells closed with 3:1 horizontal:vertical slopes).

The steepest slopes within the county are 30-65%.

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 agricultural land of long-term commercial significance and whether the proposal results in removing any of these soils. [help]

The onsite soils are generally loess with some brown silt.

The majority of Walla Walla County is composed of sandy, silt loam over basalt rubble or bedrock. There are also limited areas of loamy sand or sandy loam over gravel or basalt. Primary agricultural uses are for rangeland and crops such as wheat, barley, peas, fruit trees, and grapes. Non-cultivated areas are composed of grasses and sagebrush. Much of the County is comprised of soils that are considered prime farmland if irrigated, farmland of statewide importance, or farmland of unique importance.

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

No.

e. Describe the purpose, type, total area, and approximate quantities and total affected area of any filling, excavation, and grading proposed. Indicate source of fill. [help]

No new earthwork is proposed as part of proposal. Existing filling activities include placement of approximately 74,000 cubic yards of municipal solid waste into a lined landfill cell and covering daily with six inches of soil per operating permit requirements. Daily cover soil material is excavated from a designated onsite soil borrow area. The permitted area of the active landfill cell, Area 7, is approximately 17 acres. Upon achieving the permitted capacity, the landfill cell will be closed with a final cover of five feet of soil with side slopes of 3:1 horizontal: vertical.

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

Erosion is possible in the borrow area and landfill areas receiving interim or final cover, though significant erosion does not occur with current site operating and capital construction practices.

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

No new impervious surfaces are proposed as part of this proposal for additional waste acceptance. Existing impervious surfaces include site roadways, parking, and buildings and are estimated to comprise less than 8% of the 125 acres used for landfilling (or less than 2% of the total City-owned property).

h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any: [help]

For regular site operations and capital construction, best management practices are utilized such as: grading to create stable slope conditions, timely seeding and mulching, use of

compost-amended topsoil for landfill cover system, grass-lined ditches, silt fences, and check dams. This proposal does not change those practices.

2. Air

a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal during construction, operation, and maintenance when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known. [help]

Some dust is generated onsite by earthwork and waste placement during landfill construction and oeprations, respectively. The existing landfill has a permitted landfill gas flare. No changes would be made to the conditions of the permit or the operation of the flare as a result of the proposal.

There are emissions to the air from existing landfills, transfer stations, and from motor vehicles transporting solid waste. These sources are expected to be only a small percentage of total air emissions generated in the County. The primary source of carbon monoxide (CO) in the atmosphere is gasoline-powered motor vehicles. Other sources include heating and power generation from natural gas and wood heat for residential, commercial, or industrial uses The close proximity of the Sudbury Regional Landfill to SR 12 will facilitate the reduction of emissions from longer haul routes.

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

No. There may be solid waste handling facilities (e.g., transfer stations) in other jurisdictions that may export waste to Walla Walla. This proposal does not relate to such facilities.

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

This proposal does not change current practices. Emissions from the existing landfill are controlled and regulated as set forth in the solid waste handling permit. Onsite water is used to spray site roads and construction areas to reduce dust generation. The active face of landfill is covered daily per permit requirements. The landfill gas well system is monitored and balanced monthly to ensure gas collection is optimized reducing the potential for fugitive emissions.

3. **Water**

a. Surface Water: [help]

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. [help]

There is no surface water body in proximity to the landfill. The major water bodies within Walla Walla County include the Columbia, Lower Snake, and Walla Walla Rivers. These rivers include shorelines of the state within the County limits.

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. [help]

All existing solid waste facilities are located 200 feet or more from described surface waters.

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. [help]

Does not apply. This proposal does not change current practices at the landfill.

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

No.

5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan. [help]

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. [help]

No.

b. Ground Water:

1) Will groundwater be withdrawn from a well for drinking water or other purposes? If so, give a general description of the well, proposed uses and approximate quantities withdrawn from the well. Will water be discharged to groundwater? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known. [help]

This proposal does not change current practices for use of groundwater for facility operations (e.g., for dust control, watering compost, flushing toilets, non-potable sink use, landscape watering).

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. [help]

The site has an onsite septic system. Sewer piping from restrooms from the administration and household hazardous waste building direct sanitary waste to a septic tank located just south of the current landfill cell (Area 7). This proposal does not change current practices for use of groundwater for facility operations.

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. [help]

This proposal does not change current practices at landfill. Leachate at the landfill is collected from the current cell, Area 7, and is pumped to a leachate collection and removal system at the surface. Leachate management is provided to ensure less than 12 inches of head is present on the landfill liner per WAC 173-351-300(2)(a). Leachate management was not provided for the landfill areas constructed prior to Area 7 as it was not required under the previously applicable arid landfill regulations, WAC 173-351-500(1)(b). Leachate from Area 7 is pumped from a sump and routed via a force main to a double-lined leachate evaporation pond located northeast of Area 7. The 2.1-acre, two compartment pond is designed for complete leachate evaporation with no discharge. To date, the flowmeters for the leachate evaporation pond have not been functioning properly; therefore, it is difficult to estimate the total leachate generation. However, this is not considered a significant environmental concern because the pond level indicators are functional. Leachate levels in the pond are typically very low due to the site's arid conditions and the pond's conservative storage capacity.

Surface water from the site is managed using a series of soil diversion berms, perimeter ditches, and culverts that collect and convey surface water to three detention basins. One sediment basin pond is located north of Area 6 and two basins are located southwest of Area 6. Surface water from outside the landfill areas and from portions of the landfill under final cover is prevented from coming in contact with the active face of the landfill so that it is not required to be managed as leachate. Surface water run-on is diverted using soil diversion berms at the edge of the active landfill area. Surface water conveyance systems were designed for the 25-year, 24-hour storm event per WAC 173-351-200(7).

2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe. [help]

This proposal does not change current practices at landfill. Historical landfill cells are unlined so leachate has the potential to migrate downwards into groundwater. Current waste placement is in a lined cell significantly reducing the likelihood of impacts to site groundwater. Operating practices and the leachate collection system described above prevent discharge to surface waters.

Site groundwater monitoring data indicates that a number of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are present in the groundwater as found in upgradient wells on the eastern property boundary (east and upgradient of the waste disposal area), which indicates that an off site source(s) of VOC contamination exists. Similar but slightly lower VOC concentrations have regularly been detected in downgradient monitoring wells. Additionally, distinctly different VOCs and inorganic constituents have been found in a downgradient well which indicates a different source than the other documented contamination. Groundwater data results have been reported regularly to the Health Department and Ecology.

In 2010, Ecology issued a Notice of Potential Liability Letter to the City regarding groundwater contamination identified at the landfill. The City and Ecology initiated Agreed Order No. 8456 in 2011, and Remedial Investigation with groundwater sampling and other field activities was completed in 2012-2013. Groundwater monitoring results indicated that a number of the detected constituents were indicators of landfill impacts to the groundwater. A draft Remedial Investigation Report was submitted to Ecology in May 2013.

In 1999, Ecology conducted a study indicating that, based on the observed contaminant concentrations, a large continuous VOC source is present. The study identified the Washington State Penitentiary, located directly east and upgradient of the landfill and adjacent City-owned property, to be a potential source for the VOC contamination at the landfill, based on historic use.

3) Does the proposal alter or otherwise affect drainage patterns in the vicinity of the site? If so, describe.
No.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water, and drainage pattern impacts, if any:
Same as current measures in accordance with the site operations plan and permit.

4. **Plants** [help]

a. Check the types of vegetation found on the site: [help]
(County-wide)

__X__ deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, other
__X__ evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other
__X__ shrubs
__X__ grass
__X__ pasture

__X__crop or grain
__X__Orchards, vineyards or other permanent crops.
__X__wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other
__X__water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other
__X__other types of vegetation

Walla Walla County includes a diverse landscape with river deltas, agricultural lands, shrub steppe habitat, and the Blue Mountains. Urban areas contain ornamental evergreen and deciduous trees. Forested areas include Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, white fir, and Western larch. Vegetation common in and around rivers, creeks, and ponds can include reed canary grass, yellow flag iris, Canada thistle, purple loosestrife, bulrush, cattail, and milfoil.

b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered? [help]

None.

c. List threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site. [help]

Ute ladies' tresses is a federally threatened plant species with federal status that may occur in Walla Walla County. There are also four plant species within Walla Walla County that are state listed as threatened or endangered including Great Basin gilia, beaked cryptantha, Sabin's lupine, and plumbed clover. None of these species are known to be on or proximate to the Sudbury Regional Landfill property.

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

None associated with this proposal. Landfill cell to be seeded with native grasses when closed.

e. List all noxious weeds and invasive species known to be on or near the site.

None known.

5. **Animals**

a. List any birds and other animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site. Examples include: [help]

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

Animals in Walla Walla County include deer, elk, moose, muskrats, mink, beavers, badgers, rabbits, raccoons, squirrels, chipmunks, skunks, weasels, coyotes, fox, bobcats, cougars, pheasants, quail, great blue heron, bald eagle, red-tailed hawk, ferruginous hawk, great-horned owl, northern harrier, grouse, doves, seagulls, ravens, sparrows, migratory waterfowl, raptors, and other assorted song and shore birds. Salmon, trout, bass, sturgeon, and other species are found in the Snake, Walla Walla and/or Columbia Rivers systems. No salmonids are documented to be present in Mud Creek; however, steelhead are presumed to be present in lower part of Mud Creek because they are present in Dry Creek and no fish barriers are located between Dry Creek and the mouth of Mud Creek.

b. List any threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site. [help]

Canada lynx, steelhead, Chinook, and bull trout are known to be present within Walla Walla County and are listed as threatened on the Federal Endangered Species Act Species List. Steelhead is documented to be present in Dry Creek downstream of the landfill site. Steelhead is presumed to be present in lower part of Mud Creek up to a fish barrier identified approximately 2 miles upstream from the mouth of Mud Creek. Ferruginous hawk is a state threatened species and is known to potentially breed near the site. None of these species are impacted by the landfill.

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

Migratory songbirds rely on riparian areas during migration, but the site does not provide significant riparian resources. The site is within the Pacific Flyway. Anadromous fish also migrate through the Columbia River and Lower Snake River; however, no anadromous fish are known to use Mud Creek near the landfill site.

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

None proposed.

e. List any invasive animal species known to be on or near the site.

None known.

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. [help]

No new project energy needs are anticipated. Existing site uses fossil fuels to power mobile construction equipment, electricity to power administrative facilities and site lighting, and oil is used for heating some onsite buildings .

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

No.

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: [help]

Proposed consolidation of larger loads of waste brought from out of County have the potential to reduce the overall traffic volume and fuel usage used for transport of waste material.

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. [help]

No new hazards are associated with the proposal. The Sudbury Regional Landfill accepts municipal solid waste with the exception of regulated dangerous or hazardous waste from commercial or industrial sources, liquid wastes, radiation contaminated wastes, septage, sewage sludge, or biosolids, asbestos or medical waste not properly contained. The facility also provides recycling services. In addition to recycling and accepting solid waste, the Sudbury Compost Facility offers composting services for the County. The goals of the Plan include maintaining minimum functional standards of handling solid waste, and ensuring compliance with state and local solid and moderate risk waste regulations, and maintaining solid waste infrastructure to meet or exceed the Minimum Functional Standards for handling solid waste.

1) Describe any known or possible contamination at the site from present or past uses.

See 3.b.2. No new contamination associated with the proposal.

2) Describe existing hazardous chemicals/conditions that might affect project development and design. This includes underground hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines located within the project area and in the vicinity.

No existing chemicals/conditions are anticipated to affect the proposal. The City operates a household hazardous waste (HHW) facility at the site in accordance with a current permit from the County Health Department. There are new and used oil tanks associated with the unit heaters in the HHW and equipment buildings.

3) Describe any toxic or hazardous chemicals that might be stored, used, or produced during the project's development or construction, or at any time during the operating life of the project.

This proposal does not change current practices at landfill. Hazardous materials are

stored onsite in the HHW building in accordance with current permit conditions. Such materials include: Motor Oil, Antifreeze, Paint – latex, oil, aerosol cans, Solvents, Glues and other adhesives, Pool and spa chemicals, Gasoline, Household Batteries (alkaline, NiCad), Lithium Ion rechargeable batteries, Automotive Batteries, Pesticides, Herbicides, Fertilizers, Household Cleaners, Fluorescent lights (tube and compact/spiral types).

4) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

Trained staff operate the waste collection program and operating staff at the HHW building require specific training. Local Fire Department personnel would respond to emergencies at the landfill or collection events. Washington State Patrol Bomb Squad is the responding agency in situations where explosives may be left at the HHW facility.

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

All facilities incorporate required waste containment measures. Materials will be stored temporarily on-site in enclosed containers. The HHW staff will maintain required training and will operate the facility according to permit requirements.

b. **Noise**

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

The Sudbury Regional Landfill is generally isolated from noise generators and receptors by physical separation (distance). Surrounding land use is generally agricultural with the Washington State Penetentury located east of the landfill. US 12 is located south of the site and is a source of vehicular noise.

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. [help]

Additional traffic will be received at the site if the waste acceptance volume is increased but this traffic will be coming from US 12 with existing highway traffic noise so no notable noise increase is expected. Existing onsite noise includes mobile equipment operation. Noise is generated at the site or by accessing the site only during operating hours; 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 Monday through Saturday.

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

None – no impacts anticipated.

8. **Land and shoreline use**

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties? Will the proposal affect current land uses on nearby or adjacent properties? If so, describe. [help]

The current land uses of Walla Walla County are predominantly agriculture, single-family residential, industrial, and recreational.

b. Has the project site been used as working farmlands or working forest lands? If so, describe. How much agricultural or forest land of long-term commercial significance will be converted to other uses as a result of the proposal, if any? If resource lands have not been designated, how many acres in farmland or forest land tax status will be converted to nonfarm or nonforest use? [help]

Yes, historically used as agricultural land. Current use does not include agriculture with commercial significance. Proposal does not modify site agricultural use.

1) Will the proposal affect or be affected by surrounding working farm or forest land normal business operations, such as oversize equipment access, the application of pesticides, tilling, and harvesting? If so, how:

Proposal does not impact and is not impacted by surrounding agricultural land. No change from current conditions.

c. Describe any structures on the site. [help]

Site includes: administration building and weigh scale facilities, HHW building, maintenance/equipment building, and public drop-off canopy structure, and an enclosed landfill gas flare.

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

No.

e. What is the current zoning classification of the site? [help]

Per the City of Walla Walla's Zoning Map, the landfill site is zoned PR – Public Reserve.

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

Per the City of Walla Walla's Comprehensive Plan Map, the landfill site is currently designated Public.

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

Not applicable. There is no surface water body in proximity to the landfill.

h. Has any part of the site been classified as a critical area by the city or county? If so, specify. [help]

No.

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

Same as current conditions – approximately 12 people work at the site.

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

None.

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

Not applicable. The proposal relates to existing facilities.

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

m. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with nearby agricultural and forest lands of long-term commercial significance, if any:

The landfill will maintain a buffer between property boundary and edge of waste placement – current buffer is 200 feet.

9. **Housing**

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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? [help]

No structures currently proposed. Existing landfill gas flare (screened from view by site topography) is 25 feet tall. Existing buildings are approximately the same height or shorter.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

11. **Light and glare**

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

None. Operating hours are generally during daylight (8:30 a.m. to 6:00 pm) so vehicle headlights from any additional truck traffic would not be anticipated to cause light or glare. No operational lighting modifications proposed.

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

Not applicable.

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

None.

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

None.

12. **Recreation**

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

None.

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

No.

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

Not applicable.

13. **Historic and cultural preservation**

a. Are there any buildings, structures, or sites, located on or near the site that are over 45 years old listed in or eligible for listing in national, state, or local preservation registers located on or near the site? If so, specifically describe. [help]

No.

b. Are there any landmarks, features, or other evidence of Indian or historic use or occupation? This may include human burials or old cemeteries. Are there any material evidence, artifacts, or areas of cultural importance on or near the site? Please list any professional studies conducted at the site to identify such resources. [help]

No.

c. Describe the methods used to assess the potential impacts to cultural and historic resources on or near the project site. Examples include consultation with tribes and the department of archeology and historic preservation, archaeological surveys, historic maps, GIS data, etc. [help]

Not applicable.

d. Proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for loss, changes to, and disturbance to resources. Please include plans for the above and any permits that may be required.

Not applicable.

14. **Transportation**

a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site or affected geographic area and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any. [help]

The landfill is accessed by turning north off of US 12 onto Sudbury Road, then east onto Landfill Road. A map including site access roads is attached. Additional traffic received at the landfill would access the site this way.

b. Is the site or affected geographic area currently served by public transit? If so, generally describe. If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop? [help]

No. The nearest identified transit stop is approximately 2.7 miles away at College Ave. at N.E. "C" Street and is served by Valley Transit.

c. How many additional parking spaces would the completed project or non-project proposal have? How many would the project or proposal eliminate? [help]

No new parking facilities needed or eliminated.

d. Will the proposal require any new or improvements to existing roads, streets, pedestrian, bicycle or state transportation facilities, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private). [help]

No.

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

No.

f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project or proposal? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur and what percentage of the volume would be trucks (such as commercial and nonpassenger vehicles). What data or transportation models were used to make these estimates? [help]

An estimated maximum increase of 25 semi-trucks per day is estimated to be generated over the current traffic volume by this proposal. Exact traffic patterns are not known, but it is assumed that the traffic would be spread throughout the day as trailers are generally transported as they are filled from regional solid waste transfer stations.

This estimate was calculated based on the assumption of a maximum additional tonnage of 150,000 tons/year received at the landfill and a conservative capacity of 20 tons of MSW per truck load (can achieve 25 tons per truck with compaction). The landfill is assumed to operate 307 days per year (not open on Sundays or major holidays).

g. Will the proposal interfere with, affect or be affected by the movement of agricultural and forest products on roads or streets in the area? If so, generally describe.

No. US 12 in the vicinity of the site has adequate capacity to support the proposed additional traffic.

h. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any: [help]

None.

15. **Public services**

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

No.

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

Not applicable.

16. **Utilities**

a. Circle utilities currently available at the site: [help]
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. [help]

No new utilities or utility modifications proposed.

C. Signature [HELP]

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: Melissa K. Warner

Name of signee ____Melissa Warner_____

Position and Agency/Organization __Solid Waste Coordinator, City of Walla Walla_

Date Submitted: 8/18/2014

D. supplemental sheet for nonproject actions [help]

(**IT IS NOT NECESSARY** to 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?

The Walla Walla County Solid Waste and MRW Management Plan is intended to identify future needs at existing facilities or the establishment of new services to accommodate the County residents to address potential environmental health concerns. Other than the Sudbury Regional Landfill, other projects to implement the Solid Waste Plan may undergo a separate environmental review consistent with SEPA.

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are:

Not applicable.

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

The Solid Waste and MRW Management Plan would not affect plant, animal, fish or marine life directly. By proactively planning to accommodate future solid waste needs, facilities, and capacity for the residents of Walla Walla County, the natural environment will benefit by a reduction in potential hazards.

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

Not applicable.

3. How would the proposal be likely to deplete energy or natural resources?

The Solid Waste and MRW Management Plan would not deplete energy or natural resources.

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

Not applicable.

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?

The Solid Waste and MRW Management Plan itself would not use or affect environmentally sensitive areas.

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

Not applicable.

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?

The Solid Waste and MRW Management Plan is intended to compliment other County land use and shoreline management plans.

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

Not applicable.

6. How would the proposal be likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities?

This Solid Waste and MRW Management Plan itself does not generate an increase demand for transportation, public services or utilities. Additional truck traffic may be generated from out of County waste sources, as discussed above.

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

Not applicable.

7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

The Walla Walla County Solid Waste and MRW Management Plan has been prepared in compliance with local and state laws and regulations governing solid waste management. The following state codes were incorporated into the Plan update: RCW 35.21.120-158, RCW 36.58, RCW 36.58A, RCW 39.34, RCW 43.19A, RCW 43.70.190, RCW 46.55, RCW 70.05.060, RCW 70.93, RCW 70.95, RCW 70.95A, RCW 70.95C, RCW 70.95F, RCW 70.95I, RCW 70.95K, RCW 70.105, RCW 70.105D, RCW 81.77, RCW 82.19, RCW 82.21, ESSB 6203, WAC 173.300, WAC 173.303, WAC 173.304, WAC 173.308, WAC 173.350, WAC 173.312, WAC 173.351, WAC 480.70. The Plan does not conflict with local, state or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Automated Collection: Solid Waste collection by mechanical means, where arms or other devices extend from the collection vehicle, grasp or otherwise manipulate containers, lift them overhead, tip them to empty solid waste into the vehicle, and set them back down on the ground. Fully Automated Collection requires no manual labor to grasp containers; semi-Automated Collection requires manual labor to position containers for mechanical grasping.

Buyback Center: Facility that purchases Recyclable Materials.

Buy Recycled: Purchasing Recycled Products. Buy Recycled programs often emphasize purchase of products that contain a specified or maximum level of Post Consumer content and/or Recyclable Materials content without affecting the intended use of the product.

Commingled Recyclables: Recyclable Materials designated for Recycling either by (1) generators' placement with other Recyclable Materials mixed in a single, common container for collection, or (2) collectors' sorting and placement in a single, common compartment on the collection vehicle.

Composting: Biological decomposition or decay of Organic Wastes (sometimes including mixed Solid Waste) under controlled conditions. Composting takes place under aerobic conditions, typically in an open pile (called a windrow) or in a tank or container (called in-vessel composting).

Diversion: The recovery of "asphalt, concrete, and other construction, demolition, and land clearing debris" through uses "other than landfill disposal."

Diversion Rate: The recovery of "non-MSW" waste streams; most notable asphalt, concrete, and other construction, demolition, and land clearing debris. The diversion rate is an overall measure which includes materials that fall under the "MSW Recycling Rate."

Drop-Off Center: Containers such as bins and Roll-Off Boxes placed at collection sites designated for deposit by generators of specified materials such as Recyclable Materials or Solid Waste.

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing: Buying environmentally preferable products or services that have a less or reduced adverse effect on human health and the environment than competing products or services that serve the same purpose, considering life cycle impacts: raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance, or disposal.

Franchise: Right or privilege conferred by a local government on one or more private entities for the collection, transportation or other handling of Solid Waste or Recyclable Materials. A Franchise may extend throughout the corporate limits of the local government or may be limited to a specified area. Local power to grant Franchises typically stems from state or provincial law, municipal charter, or home rule authority. Franchisees may be required to secure licenses or permits in order to perform franchised services.

Landfill: A disposal facility or part of a facility at which solid waste is placed in or on land and which is not a land treatment facility.

Manual Collection: Solid Waste collection by hand rather than machine, where workers grasp, lift and empty cans or toss bags into hoppers or buckets on a collection vehicle. Contrast "Automated Collection."

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF): Building where Commingled Recyclables are separated and processed (including sorting, baling, and crushing) or where Source Separated Recyclables are processed for sale to various markets. See "Intermediate Processing Center." In a Dirty MRF, the incoming Recyclable Materials are co-collected and commingled with other non-Recyclable portions of Solid Waste. See "Mixed Waste Processing."

Mixed Waste Processing: Picking, sorting and otherwise separating Recyclable Materials from commingled Refuse and Garbage, as opposed to picking, sorting and otherwise separating one type of Commingled Recyclables (such as fiber) that was separated and collected separately from Solid Waste from another type of Commingled Recyclable (such as containers). See "MRF."

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): All putrescible and nonputrescible solid and semisolid wastes, including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, sewage sludge, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, and recyclable materials.

MSW Recycling Rate: To determine a recycling rate that is consistent and comparable to past years, Ecology has measured a very specific part of the solid waste stream since 1986. It is roughly the part of the waste stream defined as municipal solid waste by the Environmental Protection Agency. It includes durable good, nondurable good, containers and packaging, food wastes, and yard trimmings. It does not include industrial waste, inert debris, asbestos, biosolids, petroleum-contaminated soils, or construction, demolition, and land clearing debris recycled or disposed of at municipal solid waste landfills and incinerators.

Product Stewardship: Involves the actions taken to improve the design and manufacture of products to facilitate either their reuse, recycling or disposal, as well as actions to establish programs to collect, process and Reuse or Recycle products when they are discarded.

Rail Haul: Transportation of Solid Waste (generally long distances) by railroad.

Recyclable Materials: Solid wastes that are separated for recycling or reuse, such as papers, metals, and glass, which are identified as recyclable material pursuant to a local comprehensive solid waste plan.

Recycled Content: Portion of a product's or package's weight that is composed of materials re-manufactured from a Recyclable Product or packaging material, including Pre-Consumer Materials or Post-Consumer Materials.

Recycling: Transforming or remanufacturing waste materials into usable or marketable materials for use other than landfill disposal or incineration.

Reuse: Use of a product more than once in its same form for the same or different purpose without substantial alteration.

Solid Waste Management: Planned and organized handling of Solid Waste and Recyclable Materials in an environmentally and economically sound manner, encompassing the generation, storage, collection, transfer, transportation, processing, Resource Recovery, Reuse, and disposal of Solid Waste and Recyclable Materials and including all administrative, financial, educational, environmental, legal, planning, marketing and operational aspects thereof.

Source Reduction (or Waste Reduction): Actions taken to reduce Solid Waste toxicity or disposal, including (1) manufacturers' redesign and management of products and packaging to extend product life, and facilitating repair, (2) consumers' reduced purchase and consumption of products that become wastes; and (3) manufacturers' and consumers' reuse of products.

Source Separation: The separation of different kinds of solid waste at the place where the waste originates.

Transfer Station: Facility that receives and consolidates Solid Waste or Recyclable Materials from municipal or commercial collection trucks and self-haulers' vehicles and loads the Solid Waste onto tractor trailers, railcars, or barges for long-haul transport to a disposal facility.

Variable Rates (or PAYT / Pay as You Throw): Charges for Solid Waste collection services that incrementally increase with disposed Refuse and Garbage volume (such as 32-, 64-, or 96-gallon carts) or weight, with lesser or no charges for Recyclables collection services, to encourage Recycling and discourage disposal. Variable rates do not necessarily reflect actual operational costs but rather constitute behavioral incentives (or disincentives).

Waste Exchange: Organization or service that facilitates or arranges for Recyclable Materials or discarded materials from various generators or industries to be Recycled or Reused by others.

Waste Generation: Total amount of disposed Solid Waste and diverted Recyclables.

Waste-to-Energy: Controlled combustion of Solid Waste in Solid Waste Combustors having state-of-the-art pollution controls, and Energy Recovery there from. Types of Waste-to-Energy facilities include mass burn units that incinerate mixed Solid Waste with little or no prior separation, and RDF (Refuse Derived Fuel) units that separate combustible Solid Waste from noncombustible Solid Waste prior to combustion.

Yard Debris: Plant material commonly created in the course of maintaining yards and gardens, and through horticulture, gardening, landscaping, or similar activities. Yard debris includes, but is not limited to, grass clippings, leaves, branches, brush, weeds, flowers, roots, windfall fruit, vegetable garden debris, holiday trees, and tree prunings that are 4 inches or less in diameter.

Zero Waste: Efforts to reduce Solid Waste generation waste to nothing, or as close to nothing as possible, by minimizing excess consumption and maximizing the recovery of Solid Wastes through Recycling and Composting.

ACRONYMS

ACM	Asbestos Containing Materials
ACRC	Agricultural Container Recycling Council
BDI	Basin Disposal, Inc.
BNSF	Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad
BRS	Builders ReSupply Store
C&D	Construction and Demolition
CEP	Covered Electronic Product
CFL	Compact Fluorescent Light
CPG	Coordinated Prevention Grant
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
CY	Cubic yards
DEA	(U.S.) Drug Enforcement Administration
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EPA	(U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency
EPP	Environmentally Preferable Purchasing
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GMA	Growth Management Act
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
HDPE	High-Density Polyethylene
HWMA	(Washington) Hazardous Waste Management Act
JPA	Joint Powers Authority
LDPE	Low-Density Polyethylene
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
LMP	Landfill Master Plan
LQG	Large Quantity Generators
MF	Multi-Family
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MRW	Moderate risk waste
MTCA	Model Toxics Control Act
MQG	Medium Quantity Generators
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAICS	North American Industrial Classification System
NEMA	National Electrical Manufacturer's Association
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NPL	National Priorities List

NWAP	Northwest Ag Plastics
NWPSC	Northwest Product Stewardship Council
OFM	Office of Financial Management (State of Washington)
ONP	Old newsprint
PAYT	Pay As You Throw
PETE	Polyethylene terephthalate
PSI	Product Stewardship Institute
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SEPA	(Washington) State Environmental Policy Act
SF	Square Foot
SHA	Site Hazards Assessent
SLC	Sustainable Living Center
SMA	Shoreline Management Act
SWAC	Solid Waste Advisory Committee
SW/MRWMP	Solid Waste/Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan
SWMP	Solid Waste Management Plan
SQG	Small Quantity Generators
TPD	Tons per day
TPY	Tons per year
UGA	Urban Growth Area
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WARM	Washington Ranking Method
WUTC	Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission
WWU	Walla Walla University