Stevens County Solid Waste

Comprehensive Solid and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan

Years 2021 Through 2026

September 2021

GreatWest
ENGINEERING

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Exhibits

List of Appendices

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Comprehensive Solid and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan (SWMP) update was completed by Stevens County Solid Waste staff and the Stevens County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC). This plan has been prepared in accordance with Chapter 70A.205 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) with the intent of creating a document that supports the states solid waste planning and accurately reflects Stevens County's Solid Waste management program and facilities. Stevens County Solid Waste worked on this plan update with the purpose of this plan being used as a tool to guide the future of these programs.

1.1 Changes Since Previous Update

Many changes have occurred since the previous plan update that have had an impact of how waste is recycled and disposed of in Stevens County. Of these changes, the most remarkable are:

- China's "National Sword" and the rapid decline in marketability and sale of recyclable materials
- Stevens County 's takeover of all recycling operations
- Stevens County's takeover of all transfer station operations
- Creation of Washington States Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan and inclusion of the County specific CROP within this Plan
- COVID

1.2 Overview of Plan Contents

This Plan is organized into two parts. The main body of the plan contains the details of how Stevens County will manage its solid waste facilities and programs over the 6-year planning period. The second part of the Plan contains appendices which support the Plan with forms, historical data and regulations.

The main body of the Plan includes the following sections:

- **Section 2 – Introduction:** an overview of the Plan purpose and Stevens County Mission and Vision.
- **Section 3 – Planning Process:** the entities involved in, and the process of updating the plan.
- **Section 4 – Waste Characterization and Generation**: details on waste that was generated, recycled, and disposed of.
- **Section 5 – Waste Reduction:** programs to reduce waste in the County.
- **Section 6 – Recycling:** programs to recycle waste in the County.
- **Section 7 – Solid Waste Programs:** details on the transfer and collection of non-recycled waste in the county.
- **Section 8 – Landfilling and Volume Reduction:** details of the Stevens County Landfill facility and its operations.
- **Section 9 – Moderate Risk Waste**
- **Section 10 – Miscellaneous Wastes:** programs for other waste not included elsewhere.
- **Section 11 – Enforcement and Administration:** details on how the solid waste program and Plan are administered and how solid waste regulations are enforced.
- **Section 12 – Implementation Plan:** the plan for implementing and financing existing and new programs and capital projects.
- The appendices include:
- **Appendix A** – Regulatory Compliance: the state regulations this Plan update fulfills.
- **Appendix B** – Plan Amendment Process: the process by which minor Plan amendments will be made.

- **Appendix C** – Facility Siting: information about the physical environment of Stevens County and its infrastructure for siting waste management facilities.
- **Appendix D** – WUTC Forms: Washington UTC Questionnaire
- **Appendix E** – SEPA: SEPA Checklist and associated SEPA Determination of Non-Significance.
- **Appendix F** – SWAC Meeting Minutes and Bylaws
- **Appendix G** – Hazardous Waste Inventory: a list of all companies in the County that transport, store, recycle or dispose of hazardous waste along with a list of dangerous wastes and remedial action sites.
- **Appendix H** – Stevens County Ordinances and Resolutions: ordinances and resolutions related to solid waste in the County.
- **Appendix I** – Acronyms and Abbreviations
- **Appendix J** – References

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan (SWMP) update amends the 2013 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan for Stevens County, which was approved and adopted by letter in 2015. This update establishes a waste management framework that will guide the County and its solid waste partners in the years ahead. The goal of this planning effort is to develop a plan that is financially and operationally achievable, maximizes waste diversion and recycling, and is environmentally sustainable.

2.1 Mission and Vision

The mission of Stevens County Solid Waste (SCSW) is to protect public health and the environment through efficient, effective, and fiscally responsible practices while also providing stable and affordable waste management services for the community and its solid waste partners. This mission considers the 3 E's of sustainability, which includes environmental, social equity and economic demands within Stevens County.

The County's vision is to provide collection and disposal services in a manner that will preserve the environment for future generations.

The objectives of the solid waste program in Stevens County are to:

- Maintain public health and safety and protect the environment
- Provide reliable and sustainable waste collection, recycling, transfer, and disposal systems for management of solid waste.
- Support the recovery of reusable and recyclable resources from the waste stream.
- Maintain the Stevens County Landfill (SCLF), a Subtitle D landfill, in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local health regulations.
- Control system costs and continue to keep disposal rates stable and affordable for the communities that are served by the SCLF.

The fundamental objectives driving the planning for each facet of the Stevens County solid waste program—from promotion of waste reduction and recycling to planning for long-term waste management.

2.2 Plan Purpose and Use

The common theme in this SWMP is to build upon the program's existing infrastructure and past successes to shape the future. While this plan presents a framework for the future, it is not intended to be a work plan for specific policies, rate setting, programs, or capital facility improvements. Implementation of specific recommendations provided in this plan will be accomplished through specific planning efforts at the County level, which in some cases, is dependent on staff and funding availability.

This update is organized in a fashion to guide the reader through solid waste management in Stevens County and discusses the various elements of the solid waste management program. The plan is generally organized under each program starting with a discussion of the existing conditions/practices, followed by the needs and opportunities, evaluation of options, and recommendation and implementation of the options. After discussion of the each of the programs, the plan closes with the 6-year implementation plan.

3.0 PLANNING PROCESS

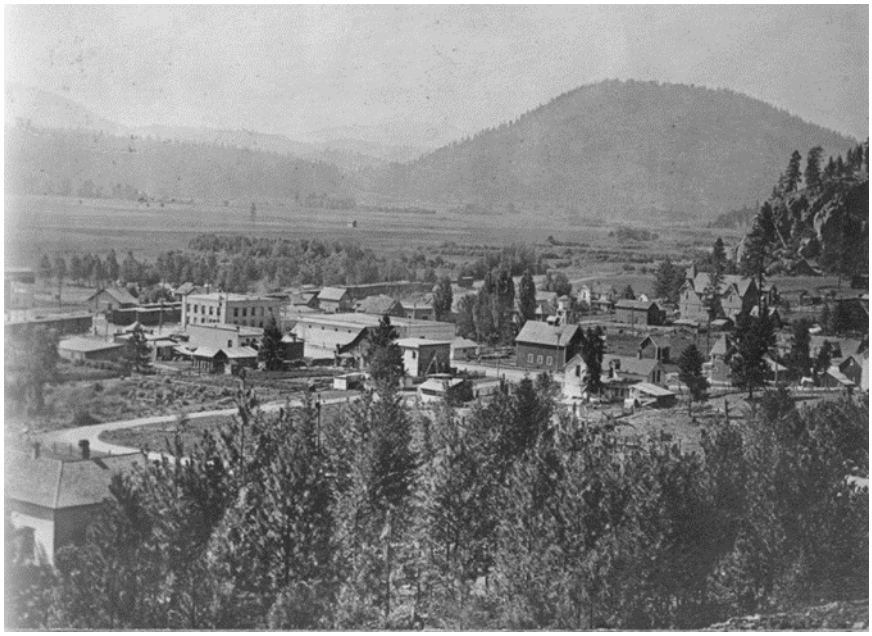
This plan has been prepared pursuant to the *Washington State Solid Waste Management–Recovery and Recycling Act* (Chapter 70A.205 RCW), which requires Washington counties and cities to prepare and periodically update comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans. An updated SWMP is a condition of Stevens County solid waste operating permit and is necessary to obtain grant funding for a variety of solid waste management programs and capital projects. The update was completed by the County's Solid Waste program staff and their consultant with guidance and input from the SWAC. This update utilizes data from 2020.

3.1 Planning Area Governments

The SWMP is intended to include all incorporated areas (Chewelah, Colville, Kettle Falls, Marcus, Northport, and Springdale) and unincorporated areas (Hunters, Valley, Suncrest, Loon Lake, and Deer Lake) within Stevens County. The incorporated cities and towns have chosen to be included in the SWMP. Stevens County has taken the lead in coordinating this update. After the SWAC and the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) have adopted this update, it will be submitted to the incorporated areas (cities/towns) for adoption. Stevens County has a flow control ordinance that requires solid waste generated and collected within Stevens County to be disposed of in Stevens County and in accordance with the SWMP.

3.2 Planning History

The 2004 SWMP was amended by a letter submitted to Ecology in 2008, which was approved by Ecology but not adopted by County jurisdictions through resolutions. The 2008 Amended Plan was essentially the same as the 2004 SWMP. A 2013 plan amendment was prepared and then approved and adopted in 2015.



Valley, Washington (Stevens County) 1911 (Courtesy of WA GenWeb)

The SWAC began their review and revision process of this update in 2020. The update was submitted for final review to the BOCC, Northeast Tri-County Health Department (NETCHD), Ecology, Spokane Tribe of Indians, and the incorporated cities and towns in the County. The BOCC then held public hearing(s) to receive public comments and input from interested parties. Comments were considered for incorporation into the plan.

3.3 Solid Waste Advisory Committee

The SWAC is made up a diverse balance of county officials and representatives from the incorporated municipalities, business, and industry, including the recycling industry and county residents. The current SWAC membership, shown in **Table 3.1** along with the Steering Committee, was established by reaching out to all municipalities, and advertisements on the County website and local newspapers.

Table 3.1. SWAC Members

Member	Organization
Stevens County SWAC Committee	
Scott Thomas	City of Colville
VACANT	City of Chewelah
Dave Willey	City of Kettle Falls
Paul Dean	Town of Springdale
Klaus Joeschke	Town of Springdale
Mike Lamb	Town of Northport & Lamb's Disposal
Sharie DePaulo	Town of Marcus
"Dude" Simmons	Agricultural Rep
Eric Steffensen	Boise Cascade Co.
Paul Dionne	Sunshine Disposal and Recycling
Don Wolfe	Citizen at Large
VACANT	Citizen at Large
Greg Young	Stevens County Board of County Commissioners
Stevens County SWAC Steering Committee	
Kevin Dionas	Stevens County Solid Waste
Roger Kaiser	Stevens County Solid Waste
Ash Comer	Stevens County Solid Waste
Wayne Cornwall	Stevens County Public Works
Jon Ness	Northeast Tri-County Health Dept.
Paula Wesch	Department of Ecology
Michelle Langdon	Great West Engineering

The Stevens County SWAC has been actively involved during the preparation and implementation of this plan update and met often over the course of several months. The dates of each meeting are shown in **Table 3.2.** On August 26, 2021, the SWAC, after reviewing the draft plan, held a meeting to discuss and approve the plan. Not having a quorum to approve the plan, it was decided this plan would be submitted for Ecology review concurrently with getting SWAC approval. The meeting notes reflecting this decision are included in **Appendix F** along with the SWAC bylaws.

Table 3.2. SWAC Meeting Dates

Meeting Dates
August 27, 2020
September 24, 2020
October 22, 2020
December 17, 2020
May 20, 2021
August 26, 2021

Notices of regular meetings and press releases of solid waste and recycling milestones are published by County staff at the direction of the SWAC with the purpose to inform the public. The findings and general content of the draft SWMP update will be presented to all city councils within Stevens County prior to the public hearing that is held to provide opportunity for public comment.

3.4 Previous Plan Goals

The status of goals from the previous (2015) plan update is shown in **Table 3.3.** Each of the goals that were planned for implementation is listed along with the status.

Table 3.3. Previous (2015) Plan Update Goals and Status

2015 Goal	2020 Status Update
Waste Reduction, Recycling and Special Wastes	
1. Waste reduction education programs to motivate use of waste reduction techniques	Implemented
2. A-Way With Waste curriculum	Not Implemented
3. Seek Ecology grants with support from cities	Implemented
4. Encourage recyclers to recycle additional items	Implemented
5. Encourage backyard composting; continue educational outreach programs	Implemented
6. Recycling drop-box collection (expand number of sites or materials being collected):	Number of sites increased
a. Program phase #2 incorporated areas	Increased collection in incorporated areas.
b. Recycling drop-box collection program phase #3 school systems	Increased collection at schools.
7. Explore feasibility of yard waste composting facilities or land application sites	Not Completed
8. Determine appropriate procedures for curbside collection of recyclable commodities	Not Completed
9. Initiate a paint-recycling program	Implemented
10. Explore feasibility of tire recycling or chipping or other reuse of waste materials	Study completed; tires are being collected and shipped for recycling or ground on site.
Energy Recovery and Incineration	
1. Continue with incineration of wood waste and other controlled combustion, as appropriate	Implemented
2. Accept wood ash as long as the loads are cooled	Implemented
Collection, Transfer and Import/Export	
1. Interlocal agreements with adjacent counties should be negotiated for wastes coming into or going out of County	Implemented
2. Encourage recycling at all drop-box sites	Implemented
Landfilling and Volume Reduction	
1. County should continue to own and manage the current landfill	Implemented
2. Encourage the use of recycling opportunities at all solid waste stations	Implemented

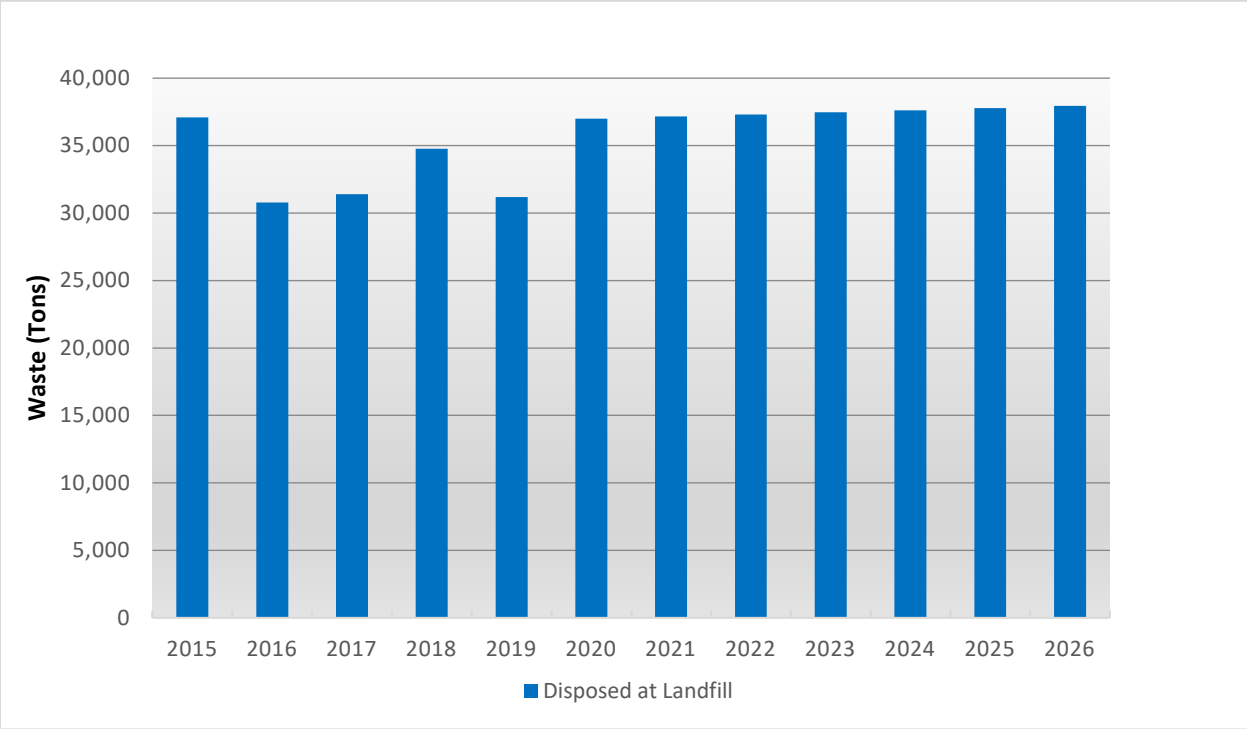
3. Implement landfill improvements including a tipping wall for waste diversion (metals, yard waste) and entrance improvements.	Not Implemented
Special Wastes	
1. Look for alternative uses for tires (shredding, recycling, surcharge) and continue tire diversion from the landfill	Study completed; tires are being collected and shipped for recycling or ground on site.
2. Recover Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) from refrigerators	Implemented
3. Continue to recycle refrigerators or compact or place surcharge on disposal as appropriate	Refrigerators continue to be recycled. No surcharge was added.
4. Provide public outreach to clinics and laboratories to educate them about proper disposal techniques for bio-hazardous wastes	Not Implemented
5. Provide handouts to local pharmacies, clinics and hospitals regarding safe disposal of sharps	Not Implemented
6. Provide training and vaccinations to landfill workers	Implemented
7. Accept landfill industrial sludge with certain provisions	Implemented
8. Accept residential deceased pets and animals; don't accept animals from businesses	Implemented
9. Evaluate the potential for recycling other special wastes	Study Completed; tires are now being recycled.
Enforcement and Administration	
1. The SWAC should continue to actively review and comment upon the planning administration of the solid waste system	Implemented
2. Financing of solid waste disposal system should continue to be from user fees, grants, surcharges (as appropriate), and the sale of recyclables	Implemented

4.0 WASTE COMPOSITION AND GENERATION

4.1 Waste Generation and Population Projections

Solid waste received and disposed in the SCLF is generated primarily within the County. The County has a low population density of approximately 17 residents per square mile; however, the population has been increasing steadily. Since 2000 the population has grown at an average rate of 0.74% per year. The growth rate was used to project population growth over the next six years (2021 through 2026). Although population continues to increase at a rapid rate, the solid waste generated in the County has only increased at an average rate of 0.34 percent. Again, this growth rate was used to forecast the amount of waste generation in the County (refer to **Exhibit 4.1**).

Exhibit 4.1: Waste Generation and Population in Stevens County



4.2 Disposal and Recycling Projections

Waste produced in the County is eventually recycled/diverted or landfilled at the SCLF. Since 2003, these waste streams have decreased or increased as shown in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1. Waste Stream Growth Rates

Waste Stream	Growth Rate
Disposed at Landfill	0.74%
Diverted / Recycled at Landfill	0.64%
Recycled at CRC	3.17%

The recycling industry underwent many changes during the previous Plan year that affected recycling in Stevens County. However, despite these issues, the overall recycling rate for the County increased.

Using these growth rates, disposal and recycling quantities were projected for the next six years. The existing and projected quantities of waste disposed and recycled at the SCLF and the Community Recycling Center (CRC) are shown in **Exhibits 4.2 and 4.3**, respectively.`Overall recycling has been fluctuating in the last few years. This is expected given the drastic changes to how recyclables are sold. However, the rate of recycling has been increasing overall and is projected to continue increasing during this Plan period.

Exhibit 4.2. Recycling Rates

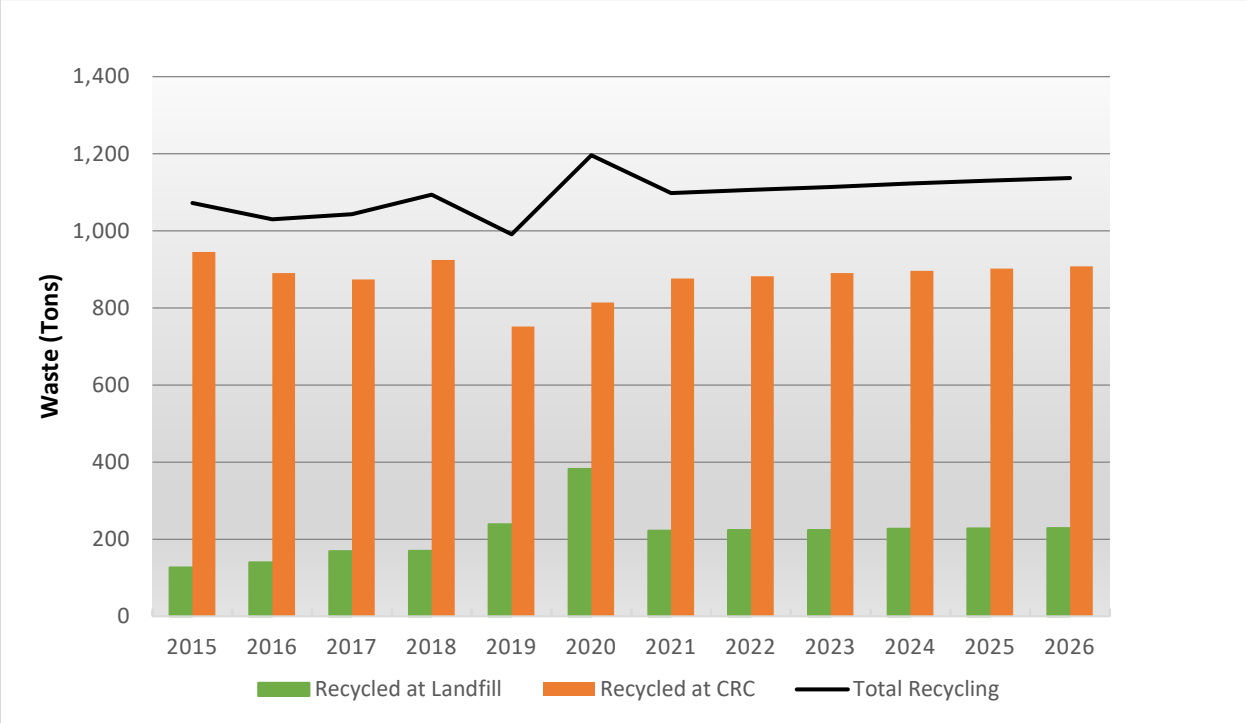
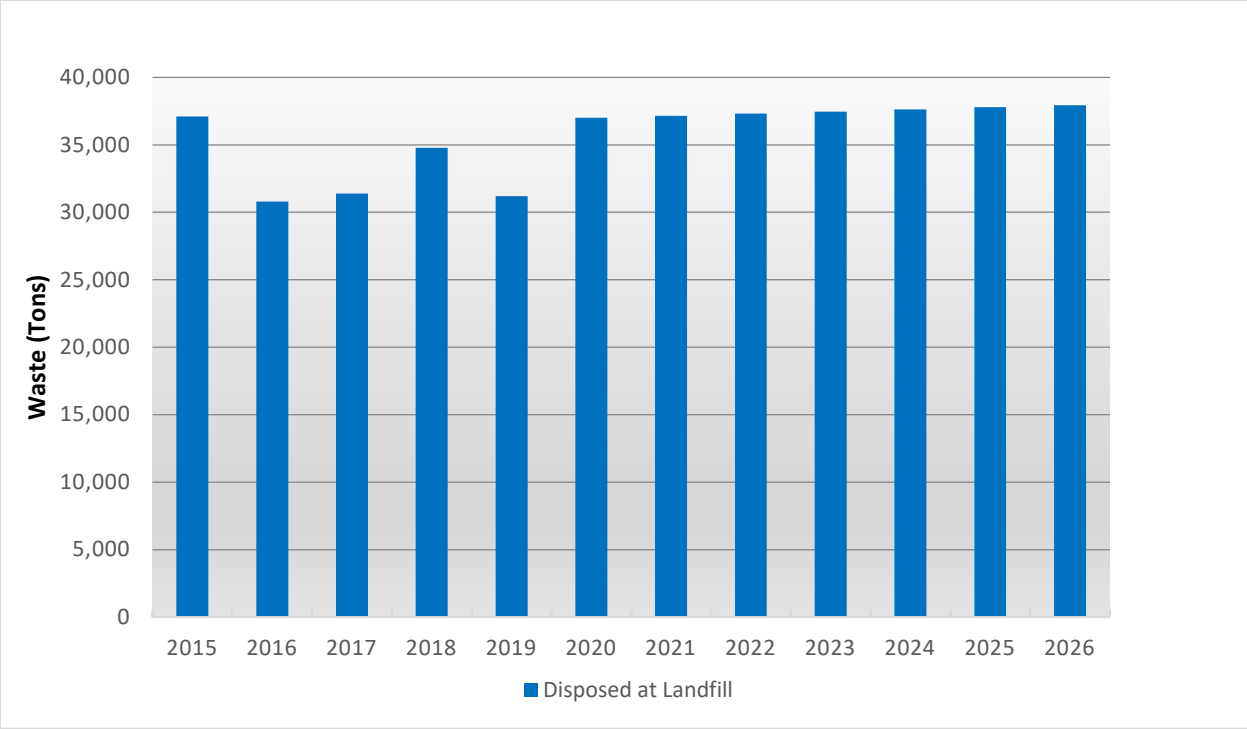


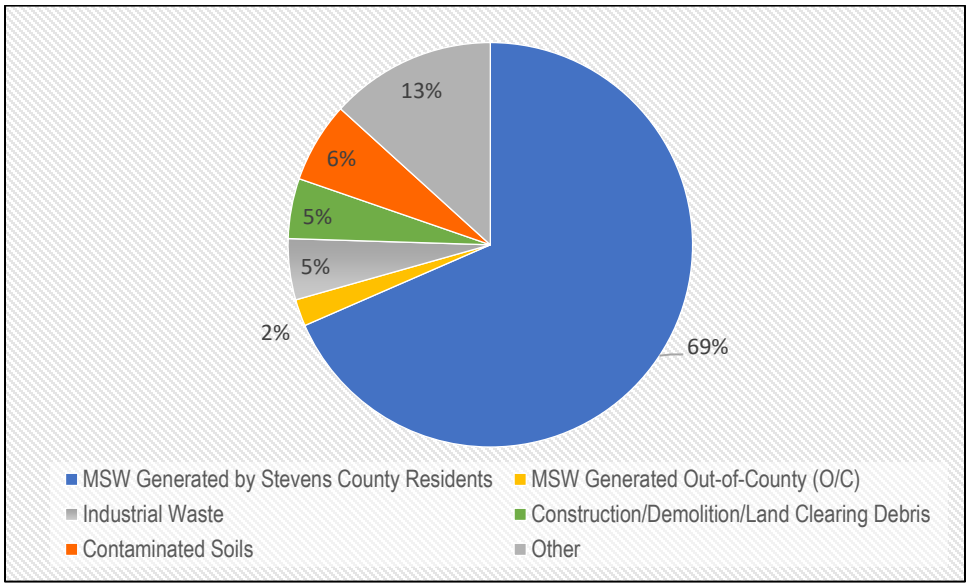
Exhibit 4.3. Landfill Disposal Rates


40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
Waste (Tons)
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
Disposed at Landfill

4.3 Landfilled Waste Stream Composition

Exhibit 4.4 shows a breakdown of the waste disposed of at the SCLF over the last five years (2015 through 2020). The largest portion of the waste being landfilled is generated and disposed of by Stevens County residents with only 2 percent of the waste coming in from Out-of-County. This is also the smallest portion of waste landfilled.

Exhibit 4.4. 5-Year Average Waste Composition



5.0 WASTE REDUCTION

5.1 Education and Outreach

5.1.1 Existing Conditions

Waste reduction education efforts have declined in recent years due to a couple of factors. Diminished grant funding and major Solid Waste Department staff changes have forced the County to stop its 2-hour composting workshops and outreach educational programs with schools. Understanding the importance of waste reduction efforts, the hope is to work with schools once again in the future by providing recycling and composting bins, offering facility tours, and providing educational material. Schools provide a unique opportunity to educate both children and their parents because children take their waste reduction and recycling education home and share it with their family.

SCSW is involved in various marketing methods to keep the public informed of ongoing waste reduction and recycling activities. This includes informational brochures that can be picked up from various locations throughout the County.

5.1.2 Needs & Opportunities

To improve education and outreach, communication with the community members could be better reached through tours, the CRC in Colville and the schools. Educational information could be provided directly to the schools and recycling bins could also be provided along with information on how to implement a recycling program. The composting workshops previously held and supported by grant funding could be restarted as well. Visitors to the landfill/recycling center could be provided with information on reduction and recycling through handouts, by offering tours, and by making educational material readily available at these sites. In Colville, CRC will be available for tours by schools, churches, and other social groups beginning July 1, 2021, upon request and availability.

5.1.3 Recommendations

1. Continue providing educational tools to the community through brochures and the County website.
2. Add tour opportunities at the landfill and CRC to create an active educational tool for Stevens County residents with information about the benefits of recycling.
3. Develop an educational program for schools.
4. Monitor funding for educational and outreach programs.
5. Update the website and add information about asbestos and Moderate Risk Waste (MRW).
6. Update and maintain signage at landfill, transfer stations and CRC to correlate with changes and improvements.

5.2 Yard Waste

5.2.1 Existing Conditions

SCSW owns three wood chippers, two large and one small. The chippers are made available to cities and towns in Stevens County if they wish to host a yard waste chipping event. Proper training is given to the cities and towns for these events, and when needed and available, SCSW staff assist at these events. The Stevens County Fire District in the Suncrest area currently sponsors six yard waste collection events throughout the year. The Loon Lake Property Owners Association also sponsors two events each year. SCSW provides a loader and employee assistance for these events. SCSW also hires a company with a large tub grinder to go in and chip up the oversized material from the events. The material is shipped to the Avista Generating Plant.

5.2.2 Needs and Opportunities

Yard waste could continue to be diverted from the landfill and chipped. The Yard Waste Collection events could also be expanded in the North end of the County.

5.2.3 Recommendations

1. Continue providing chippers to communities and providing support for Yard Waste Collection events.

5.3 Food Waste

5.3.1 Existing Conditions

Food waste is not currently accepted for beneficial reuse such as composting and/or anaerobic digestion. The County's efforts for organics have primarily been focused on the yard waste program and does not yet have the staff or program capacity to begin a commercial-type food collection and composting program.

5.3.2 Needs & Opportunities

Although the County may not be able to collect food waste through a County program at this time, it could continue to explore the option. Additionally, education and outreach efforts could be expanded to provide information about and the promotion of backyard composting.

5.3.3 Recommendations

1. Include backyard composting in education campaign.

5.4 Log Yard Waste

5.4.1 Existing Conditions

Log yard wastes generated from wood products manufacturers (Boise Cascade Company) is used as organic material for landfill cover and as a topsoil amendment. This reuse not only reduces waste but also saves costs associated with hauling topsoil for landfill intermediate closures and future final closures. Log yard wastes are also used in the landfill dumping area to improve the driving surfaces which makes it easier to operate equipment while performing landfill operations.

5.4.2 Needs & Opportunities

The different uses for the byproducts of screening log yard waste could be explored. The byproducts could also continue to be beneficially reused as a topsoil amendment for the landfill cover.

5.4.3 Recommendations

1. Continue using Log Yard Waste for topsoil amendment and landfill cover.

5.5 Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP)

The goal of this CROP is to reduce contamination in Stevens County's recycling programs. This CROP was written to meet the requirement in RCW 70A.205.045(10), requiring counties to create this plan and align it with their Solid Waste Management Plans (SWMP) by July 1, 2021.

5.5.1 Stakeholder Engagement

Stevens County currently has a Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) as per state regulation, and community engagement can be achieved through this organization. The CROP and its contents can be reviewed during the process of reviewing the county Solid Waste Management Plan and as needed during the normal business of its monthly meetings. These meetings and membership in this organization are open to the public which makes it inclusive to all social facets of The County. This will also help integrate the CROP with the other solid waste goals of The County.

5.5.2 Funding

Tipping Fees

Stevens County has taken back operation and control of its facilities from Sunshine Disposal, as of July 1, 2021. It is expected that tipping fees will still cover portions of recycling operations costs.

Sale of Commodities

On July 1, 2021, Stevens County took control of its recycling facilities rather than contracting operations. This allows the County to gain the sale of recycled commodities as revenue. These revenues are not expected to cover the entirety of the costs of this program but will help offset costs and reduce their burden on landfill tipping fees.

Grants

Stevens County will continue to pursue any grants it deems appropriate and use these for improvement and operation of County recycling programs. It is the opinion of County Solid Waste Management that while supplementary grants are useful for supplementation it would be unwise to use them as a foundation for yearly operations due to possible fluctuation in amounts and availability.

5.5.3 Inventory of Current Recycling Services and Programs

Colville Community Recycling Center (CRC)

Stevens County owns a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) located in Colville Washington. Most recyclables are brought here to be sorted, baled and shipped.

Materials processed at this facility include:

- NO. 2 Plastic Milk Jugs
- Aluminum Cans
- Tin Cans
- Newsprint/Mixed Paper
- Corrugated Cardboard

The county drop-box recycle sleds are brought here via roll-off truck and the facility has bins available in a public drop-off area seven days a week. Bins from the recycle roll-off sleds are emptied by forklift and sorted to be baled. This facility is also currently where all baled commodities are stored until shipped.

Drop Box Recycle "Sleds"

The County has nineteen recycle "sleds" available for drop-box recycling at fifteen sites across The County.

These sleds are currently located at the following locations:

- Stevens County Landfill (SCLF)
- Happy Dell Park – Kettle Falls
- Springdale Town Hall
- Kettle Falls Middle School (when school is in session)
- Kettle Falls High School (when school is in session)
- Valley School District
- Marcus
- Hunters School
- Loon Lake Grade School
- Loon Lake Acres Mobile Home Park
- Onion Creek School
- Northport Transfer Station
- South County Transfer Station
- Park Rapids transfer Station
- Hunters Transfer Station

These sites, aside from the SCLF and transfer stations, are available to the public 24-hours a day and 7-days a week and are picked up and brought to the CRC on an "on call" basis.

The recycle sleds themselves contain ten removable bins which are marked with the commodity they accept. They can be removed via forklift at the CRC for sorting and processing. The hooded access ports are designed to deter illegal dumping by not allowing whole bags of trash to be passed through. The ability to hold multiple commodities makes these recycle sleds more versatile in remote locations.

Stevens County would like to modify some of these bins in the future to accept cardboard and allow cardboard to be accepted at smaller more remote sites that are out of range of the drop box cardboard bin route.

Corrugated Cardboard Recycle Bins

Stevens County owns over 140 expanded metal bins for public drop-off of corrugated cardboard.

These bins are located around Stevens County, but predominately in Kettle Falls, Colville and Chewelah areas for public use. They are emptied according to a scheduled route via a front load garbage truck. The truck then returns to the CRC where the cardboard is sorted and baled to be shipped directly from the CRC.

The range of these bins is limited due to small sizes and the need to be retrieved individually by truck. The bin design is also subpar and does not fight contamination or environmental elements well. Stevens County would like to move away from these in the future to larger bins with a more contamination resistant design.

5.5.4 Key Contaminants of the Current System

Preliminary inspection of the recycling system in Stevens County has been done to assess what the key components of contamination in the current system are. The primary method of data collection has been to visually inspect recycle sleds and cardboard bins at collection sites and at The CRC as they come in to be processed.

These inspections have revealed:

1. Non corrugated cardboard is the key contaminant of the cardboard recycling route. Soda and beer boxes being the most common type.
2. Water bottles and juice jugs are left in large quantities in the bins meant for milk jugs.
3. Plastic garbage bags and grocery bags are left in all bins rather than being emptied into the bins and being disposed of separately.

5.5.5 Impacts of the Current Contaminants

The major impact of contamination at this time is cost. This cost can be factored in in several ways not limited to but including.

1. Cost to separate contaminants from recyclables
2. Cost to dispose of contaminants at the landfill
3. The loss of commodities that have been contaminated and cannot be processed for health and safety reasons.

These costs will be studied and quantified with greater accuracy as The County assumed control of its own recycling operations on July of 2021.

Some preliminary data on the disposal of residuals shows:

2020: 68.81 tons of residuals disposed of at the SCLF

2019: 72.35 tons of residuals disposed of at the SCLF

In a brief two-year glimpse that is $10,587.00 lost in revenue and limited landfill space. This data and more will be aggregated to study the total burden contamination places on the current and future systems.

Another impact contamination has had on Stevens County recycling is the loss of availability. Numerous sites have been abandoned due to them being used as dump sites for trash. The City of Chewelah, The Suncrest Area and The Town of Springdale have lost recycling sites in the past due to vandalism and illegal dumping.

5.5.6 Information Dissemination

Website and Pamphlets

Stevens County Solid Waste, along with the rest of Stevens County, launched a new website in 2020. This website is planned to contain information about county recycling programs.

This information will include:

1. A list of accepted commodities
2. Drop-off locations
3. Educational information about the recycling process
4. Instruction on how to properly recycle and the dangers of contamination
5. Links to other recycling resources and information

Stevens County Solid Waste has a number of informational pamphlets that are distributed to the public upon request. These pamphlets are also available on the website as downloadable PDFs

5.5.7 The Road Ahead

Due to the current operation of the transfer stations being contracted out, little data is known regarding the contamination of the recycling stream. Important first steps for the implementation of the plan will be to gather baseline data. This will allow the implementation plan developed in this CROP to be tailored to real world data and issues, making the goals of this plan realistic and achievable. To gather this baseline data all programs inventoried in this CROP will be audited before and after July 1st 2021, when Stevens County assumed operation of previously contracted services. As Stevens County gathers data on its programs and processes, it will use this information to increase both economy and efficiency in county recycling.

Items to audit include but are not limited to:

- Drop Box Design
- Drop Box Locations
- Pick up routes
- Accepted commodities

During the first year of operating its own facilities Stevens County will be able to focus on gathering baseline data for operations and contamination. Stevens County will implement action based on this data immediately as the road to improvement becomes apparent.

Important data to collect:

- Costs for program operations
- Commodity tonnages
- Contamination volumes (including site specific contamination)
- Key contaminants

Once this and other data is collected it can be integrated into Stevens County's management strategy for operation and improvement of recycling programs.

Resulting courses of action could include:

- Loss or addition of commodities collected
- Loss or addition of drop box locations
- Changes in informational material
- Changes in drop-box design

5.5.8 Timeline

Year 1 – 2021

- Gather baseline operational data after assuming facility and programs operations.
- Inventory current programs and outreach
- Establish acceptable materials list based on brokerage and viability
- Uniform informational materials across all locations
- Examine partnerships with private and public entities across and outside the county.

Year 2 – 2022

- Continue to gather data and identify contaminants and contamination vectors
- Integrate actions for contamination reduction based on previous years' data
- Audit acceptable materials list based on brokerage and viability
- Maintain uniformity of informational material across all locations
- Continue to examine partnerships with private and public entities across and outside the county

Year 3 – 2023

- Continue to gather data and identify contaminants and contamination vectors
- Integrate action for contamination reduction based on previous years' data
- Audit acceptable materials list based on brokerage and viability
- Maintain uniformity of informational material across all locations
- Examine the effectiveness of previous years' actions
- Continue to examine partnerships with private and public entities across and outside the county

Year 4 – 2024

- Re-evaluate and strategize based on developments from years 1 through 3
- Ensure CROP is in line with upcoming SWMP revision

This timeline is subject to change based on unpredictable variables such as commodity markets, funding and development of unforeseen partnerships. No task will be delayed or rushed based on this guideline. Improvements and other changes will always be done according to best management practice and real time developments. These actions to be implemented are summarized in Table **5.1**.

Table 5.1. Summary of CROP Actions to be Implemented

Action	Year
1. Gather baseline operational data and identify contaminants and contamination vectors	2021 - 2023
2. Inventory current programs and outreach	2021
3. Establish acceptable materials list based on brokerage and viability	2021
4. Provide uniform informational materials across all locations	2021 - 2023
5. Examine partnerships with private and public entities across and outside the county	2021 - 2023
6. Integrate actions for contamination reduction based on previous years' data	2022 - 2023
7. Audit acceptable materials list based on brokerage and viability	2022 - 2023
8. Examine the effectiveness of previous years' actions	2022
9. Re-evaluate and strategize based on developments from years 1 through 3	2024
10. Ensure CROP is in line with SWMP updates	2024

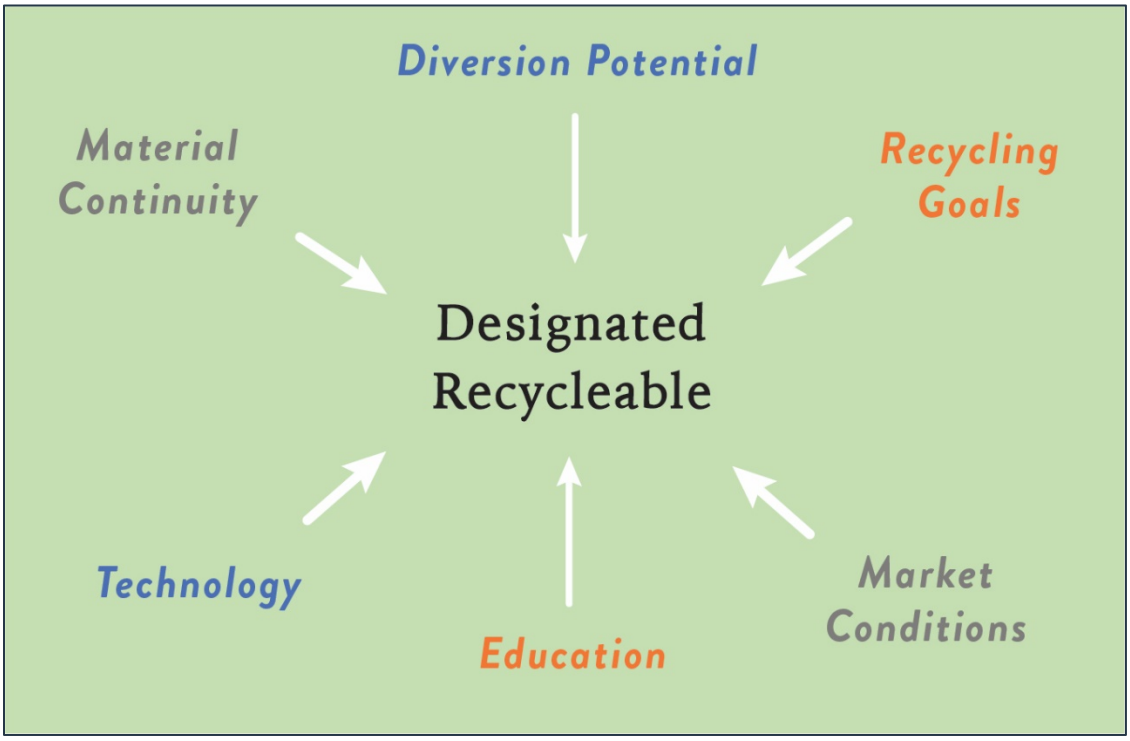
6.0 Recycling

6.1 Locations

6.1.1 Existing Conditions

The market for recyclables in Stevens County is ever challenging given its rural location and relatively small population. Opportunities for local markets are limited and transport outside the Spokane area requires high shipping costs to transport materials. Recycling efforts are focused on commodities with viable markets such as cardboard, and materials that have the greatest potential for negatively impacting the environment, such as MRW and tires. Although many of the materials are designated as technically recyclable, the market may not exist for some materials or contamination may be too high. The process for designating materials to be collected for recycling is ever changing and is dependent on multiple criteria, as shown in **Exhibit 6.1**.

Exhibit 6.1. Criteria for Designating Materials for Recycling Collection



Drop Box recycling opportunities are provided for residence of Stevens County. SCSW owns 19 recycling sleds and over 140 five-yard cardboard bins. Currently these recycle sleds and cardboard bins are located throughout the County. The bins are picked up and delivered to the CRC through an operating contract with Sunshine Disposal and Recycling. These bin locations will be evaluated, and collection of these County owned drop boxes will continue under the operation of the County when SCSW takes over operations of its CRC and recycle program in 2021.

Customers at the SCLF and the South County Transfer Station are encouraged to segregate metals from their garbage for recycling. A separate bin or drop-box is available for metals that are recycled. In addition, twice a year, the SCLF holds a Free Metals Recycling Day.

The CRC currently sorts and processes the recyclable commodities that are collected from drop-off sites throughout the County and from individuals who self-haul directly to the facility. The facility has a designated area where the public can unload their recyclables. The sorting and processing of recyclables is currently performed by Sunshine Disposal and Recycling through an operating agreement. SCSW took over these operations in 2021 when the current operating agreement with Sunshine Disposal and Recycling expired.

At the CRC, a separate, large area for processing recyclables is located behind the area open to the public. A series of operational steps are followed as commodities come in, either from the public collection area or from the recycling bins that are brought to the facility. The individual bins are towed to the facility with a long trailer designed to hold ten bins (five on a side). The individual bins with specific recyclable commodities are removed from the trailer with a forklift and moved into the processing area inside the CRC where the commodities are sorted, weighed, and baled before being transported to market. Records of each commodity are maintained including weights or tonnage collected, date received, and source of recyclable commodity.

Several different commodities are designated to be collected for recycling at the CRC and SCLF as shown in **Table 6.1.**

Table 6.1. CRC and SCLF Designated Recycling Commodities Collected

Recycling Commodities	
Cardboard	Metals
Mixed Paper/Newsprint	Anti-Freeze
HDPE Plastic (#2, Naturals)	Tires
Aluminum Cans	Vehicle Batteries
Tin Cans	

6.1.2 Needs & Opportunities

The existing locations of the recycling sleds around the County could be re-evaluated and/or expanded. Additionally, the recycle sled locations could be expanded to include schools to increase recycling and education. A new recycling center could be added in the Suncrest Area. Periodic public recycling events could be held where access to a recycling drop box site is limited.

6.1.3 Recommendations

1. Research productivity of existing recycling drop off locations.
2. Restructure problematic drop-off locations for better community access to cardboard bins and recycle sleds.
3. Hold public recycling events to provide opportunities for people to recycle.
4. Work with neighboring counties to evaluate taking materials for processing at the CRC

6.2 Cardboard

6.2.1 Existing Conditions

A cardboard collection route was established by Stevens County and its SWAC in the mid to late 1990's. The collection and operation of this route has been contracted out to Sunshine Disposal since 2005, and before that was contracted out to Waste Management. Recycling records provided by Sunshine Disposal and Recycling show that corrugated cardboard is one of the largest over-all volume of materials collected. Sunshine Disposal and Recycling, through its operating agreement with the County, collects corrugated cardboard in County owned bins on a weekly-basis throughout the County. SCSW will take inventory of all County-owned cardboard bins prior to taking over operations and will redistribute them throughout the County or continue collections of public/commercial County-owned drop box bins. In addition to permanent bin locations, SCSW plans on hosting recycling events throughout the County frequently in an effort to educate the public and monitor recyclables for contamination.

6.2.2 Needs & Opportunities

Additional recycling events could be added in the south end of the County where access to recycling is limited. Cardboard collection could be improved by reassessing the productivity of the existing locations. To capture more cardboard at recycling collection sites, the cardboard bins could be restructured. Collection could be expanded adding additional 30-yard cardboard containers in areas around the county

6.2.3 Recommendations

1. Restructure cardboard bin location network throughout the County to improve public access.
2. Continue to maintain, operate, and collect current public/commercial drop box bins owned by the County.
3. Create a list of all public access bins and sleds located throughout Stevens County on the website.

6.3 Glass

6.3.1 Existing Conditions

SCSW does not include glass in the recycling and reduction program. Glass is not a viable recyclable commodity because there is no market for this material.

6.3.2 Needs & Opportunities

The glass recycling market could be monitored and/or research into local recycled glass uses could be researched.

6.3.3 Recommendations

1. The glass recycling market will be monitored and if glass becomes a viable recycling commodity, the County will assess the feasibility of providing glass recycling.

6.4 Tires

6.4.1 Existing Conditions

Tires are diverted from the SCLF and are temporarily stored at the landfill until a contractor removes them, or a Terminator grinder is rented and the tires are ground into usable sized pieces for landfill road base or disposal.

6.4.2 Needs & Opportunities

Local markets for tire disposal/recycling could be explored. If local markets are not a viable option, then other options could be explored, such as the County hauling tires off for a cheaper rate than is currently being paid.

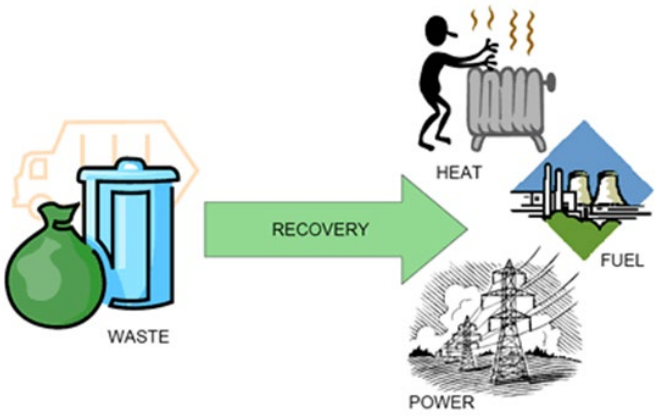
6.4.3 Recommendations

1. Tires will continue to be diverted from disposal in the SCLF.
2. The County will monitor options for recycling tires.
3. The County will continue to contract removal of tires or renting a grinder until a cheaper, more viable option is found.
4. Evaluate hosting free tire disposal events sponsored by Ecology.

7.0 SOLID WASTE PROGRAMS

7.1 Energy Recovery and Incineration

7.1.1 Existing Conditions



Incinerators are used to recover the energy value of waste generated by several of the local wood product processors as well as wood wastes imported from neighboring areas. Typically, tree bark and other scrap wood waste products are fed into an industrial hog fuel boiler where they are incinerated, and steam is produced. Avista operates a wood waste fueled electrical generating plant near Kettle Falls. Wood ash that is generated from the wood waste to energy systems located at the Vaagen Brothers mill in Colville, and facilities operated by Boise Cascade Company (Boise Cascade Wood Products, LLC in Kettle Falls and a mill site in Arden and at Kettle Falls) is disposed at the SCLF. These techniques are an improvement in resource usage, developed from the common "wigwam" wood burners of the past that did not recover any of the energy value released by the combustion process.

7.1.2 Needs & Opportunities

Incinerators are available in multiple sizes that would match Stevens County's waste quantities. The City of Spokane manages an incinerator southwest of Spokane that could be considered for Stevens County MSW disposal, assuming that Stevens County and the City of Spokane could reach an agreement to take the waste to the Waste-To-Energy (WTE) plant. If Stevens County were to send solid waste to the WTE, the financial and environmental costs of disposal would include the costs of transportation and the tipping fee at the incinerator. At a distance of 176 miles round trip and given that Stevens County is currently implementing a gas collection and control system, the net environmental impact is likely better by continuing to landfill waste. The City of Spokane's Waste-To-Energy (WTE) plant is currently charging a tipping fee of $110.65 per ton plus the cost for waste haul which is likely on the order of $50 per ton for a total of over $160 per ton. In comparison, Stevens County's landfill tipping fee is currently $75.00 per ton. The local tipping fee cover the cost of disposal and all County solid waste program costs, including recycling.

7.1.3 Recommendations

1. Due to the availability of relatively inexpensive landfill space, the relatively small volume of waste generated in the County, the higher financial costs and the potentially higher environmental costs related to use of Spokane’s WTE plant, the County will continue to landfill waste.

7.2 Collection

7.2.1 Existing Conditions

Solid waste collection services are provided in the County by municipalities, contract operators, and certificate haulers, defined as follows:

- Municipal Collection: Operation involving city employees and equipment under the supervision and direction of a regular municipal department or official.
- Contract Collection: Hiring of private companies by a municipality with defined specifications to collect the municipality's solid waste.

- Collection by Certificate Haulers: Collection of solid waste from within a defined geographic boundary by collectors operating under a certificate issued by the WUTC; an obligation to provide collection services to all locations within the certificated area that requests service being a condition.

There are three certificated haulers in Stevens County (See **Table 7.1**).

Table 7.1. Certificated Haulers

Solid Waste Hauler	Owner	Address	WUTC Certificate Number
Lamb's Disposal	Lee Lamb	404 Silvercrown Northport, WA 99157	G000259
Sunshine Disposal and Recycling	Torre Refuse & Recycling , LLC	11320 W McFarlane Rd. Airway Heights, WA 99001	G000199
A&B Services	Karin Evans	4971 Hunters Shop Rd. #4 Hunters, WA 99137	G063791

Sunshine Disposal and Recycling L.L.C. (Sunshine Disposal) collects solid waste from the City of Colville and Town of Springdale. A&B Services serves the southwest rural area of Stevens County while Lamb's Disposal serves the northern rural area of the County, including the Town of Northport. The City of Chewelah, City of Kettle Falls, and the Town of Marcus perform their own municipal collection. See **Exhibits 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3** for the WUTC-certified hauler maps for detailed hauling coverage areas and **Table 7.2** for a breakdown of hauler collection areas.

Table 7.2. Hauler Collection Areas

Area	Solid Waste Hauler
City of Colville	Sunshine Disposal and Recycling
City of Chewelah	City Collection
City of Kettle Falls	City Collection
Town of Marcus	Town Collection
Town of Northport	Lamb's Disposal
Rural Collection (includes Suncrest and Town of Springdale)	Sunshine Disposal
Rural Collection (includes Hunters and Fruitland)	A&B Services
Rural Collection (accounts across and north of Columbia River)	Sunshine Disposal and Recycling
Other Out of County Collection	Colville Tribe

Exhibit 7.1. Sunshine Disposal and Recycling Collection Services Area Map

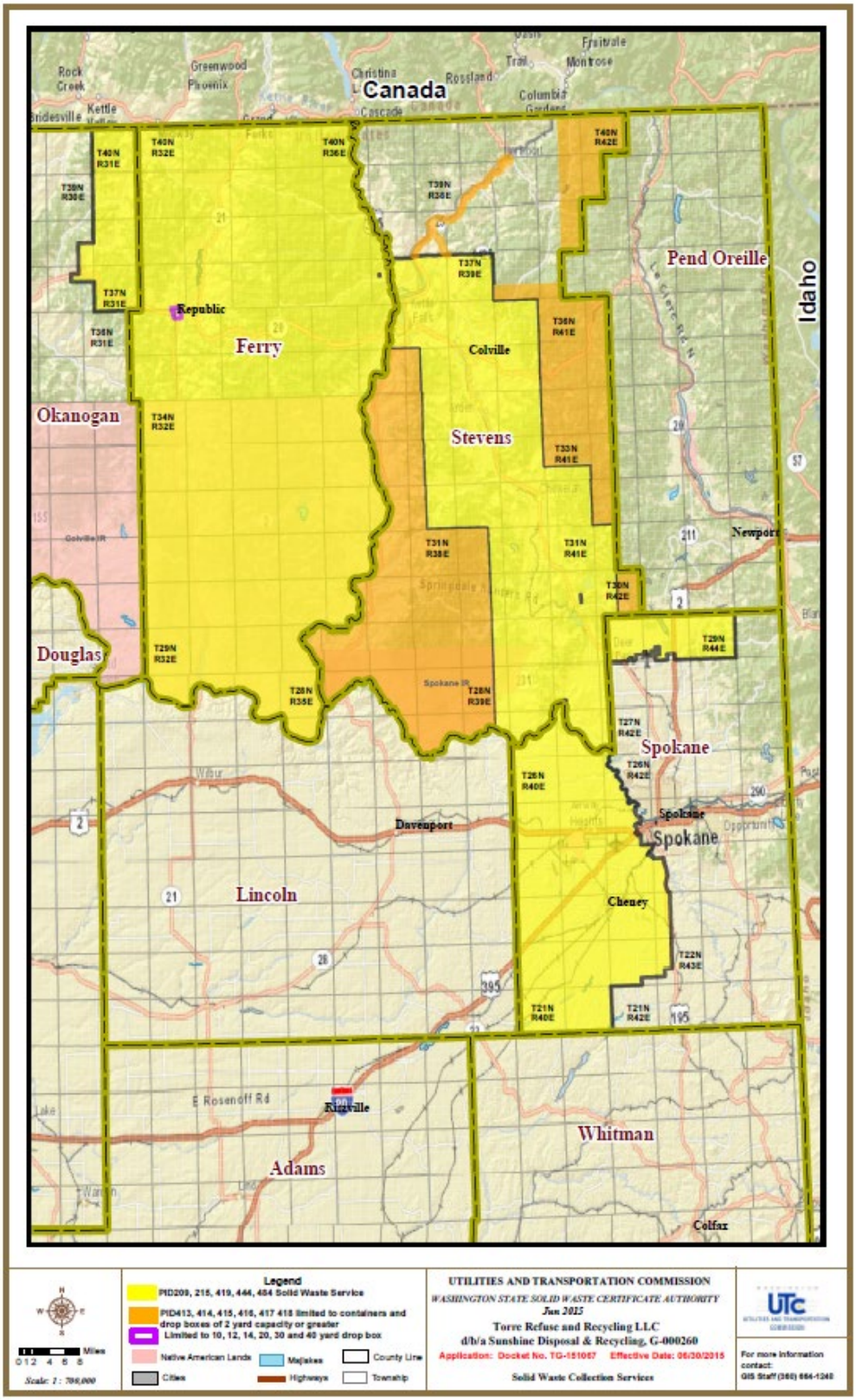


Exhibit 7.2. Lambs Disposal Collection Services Area Map

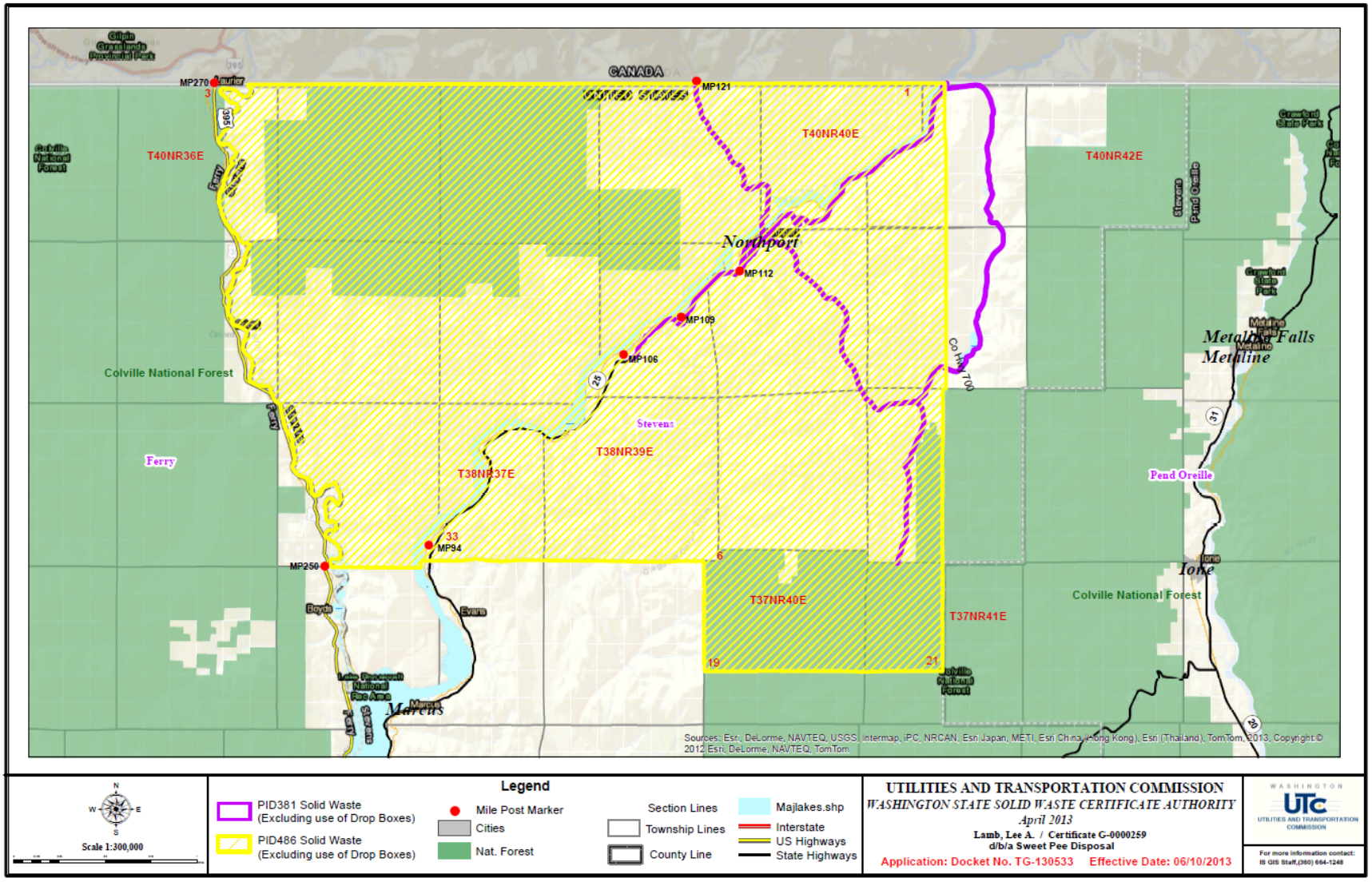


Exhibit 7.3. A&B Services Collection Services Area Map

Sunshine Disposal and Recycling serves rural residential and business customers in Stevens County and delivers this waste to the SCLF. This includes residents and businesses in the unincorporated areas of Suncrest and Springdale.

All waste generated in Stevens County must be disposed of in Stevens County per County Flow Control Ordinance. This includes the areas not serviced by certificated haulers.

7.2.2 Needs & Opportunities

Garbage collection is challenging and expensive in Stevens County not only because of low populations, but because of a lower population density and a rural transportation system. Cities and towns with a population of less than 5,000 people are too small of cost-effectively offer curbside recycling. Stevens County's largest city if Colville, which has fewer than 5,000 residents.

Limited curbside collection service of garbage and no curbside collection for recycling requires the County to provide conveniently located transfer sites. Until the rural nature of Stevens County changes, the existing combination of mandatory collection in the larger incorporated areas, optional collection in more densely populated rural areas, and self-haul of waste and recycling to the landfill or transfer sites in the remaining areas will continue to provide satisfactory waste disposal solutions.

7.2.3 Recommendations

1. Continue to collect waste curbside in larger incorporated areas.
2. Continue to operate and collect waste at the landfill and transfer sites.

7.3 Intra-County Transfer

7.3.1 Existing Conditions

All four of the solid waste transfer sites (South County Transfer Station, Hunters, Northport, and Park Rapids) are currently permitted by Northeast Tri County Health District (NETCHD). The County has a contract with Sunshine Disposal and Recycling for the operation of the solid waste transfer sites. The contract also includes hauling the waste from the transfer sites to the SCLF for disposal. The County took back operations of the transfer sites on July 1, 2021 when the contract with Sunshine Disposal and Recycling expired. The most recent data (2020) for waste hauled from each of the transfer sites is shown in **Table 7.3**.

Table 7.3. 2020 Transfer Sites Waste Tonnages

Transfer Sites	2020 Tonnage
Park Rapids	93
Hunters	154
Northport	202
South County Transfer Station	3,593
Total	**4,042**

South County Transfer Station

The South County Transfer Station (**see Exhibit 7.4**) is the largest of the four transfer sites in the County. It is located northeast of Loon Lake, just east of State Highway 395. It has a paved access road, a waste transfer building that is enclosed on three sides, a recycling drop of area and an area for collection of select MRW. A security fence surrounds the site. Inside the building, waste is pushed by a loader into compactor bins. These compactor bins, once full, are delivered to the SCFL for disposal. In addition, three to four 40-yard containers are accessed by the public from above in a grade separated area. One of the containers is for construction materials, one is for metals, one is for tires, and the fourth bin is for

overflow. Waste is dropped loosely into the boxes located below a retaining wall. When the boxes are full, they are transported to the landfill for disposal/recycling.

Exhibit 7.4. South County Transfer Station

Recycling bins are located on a pull-away trailer at the South County Transfer Station. These bins are designated with signs for specific commodities. There is a shelter for collection of automotive batteries on pallets, anti-freeze, and used oil is stored in an onsite tank. The batteries that are collected are contracted to go to Interstate Batteries. The used oil and antifreeze are collected and transported to the MRW facility at the SCFL.

A MRW facility was constructed at the South County Transfer Station in 2005-2006. It is similar to the one located at the SCLF site. Once construction was completed the County suspended operations at this facility because of the lack of funding (i.e., the legislature removed state funding). The County will evaluate if this facility can be reopened in the future.

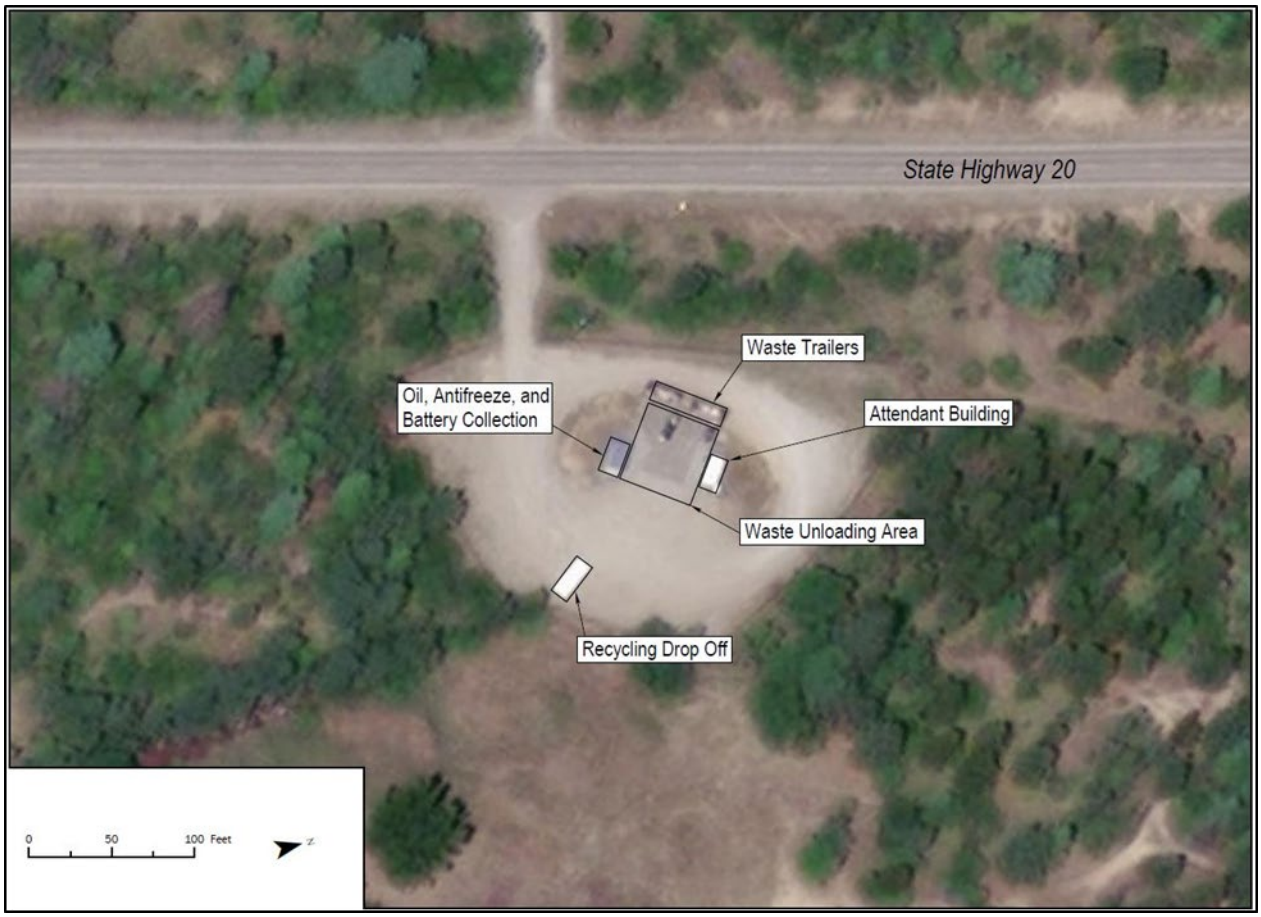
Hunters, Park Rapids, and Northport Transfer Sites

The Hunters (see **Exhibit 7.5**), Park Rapids (see **Exhibit 7.6**), and Northport (see **Exhibit 7.7**), Transfer Sites are all somewhat similar in size. At these facilities, vehicles can enter and exit on a road that goes around them. These sites have small attendant buildings, a grade separated tipping wall, and two 40-yard bins for collection of waste. Each transfer station has a shelter used to collect used oil, automotive batteries, and antifreeze. A security fence surrounds each of the sites. All of the transfer sites are open part-time for public use.

Exhibit 7.5. Hunters Transfer Site

Exhibit 7.6. Park Rapids Transfer Site

Exhibit 7.7. Northport Transfer Site



7.3.2 Needs & Opportunities

Park Rapids, Hunters, and Northport Transfer Sites are meeting the general waste needs of the citizens at this time. A new transfer site in the Suncrest area could be evaluated in the future. However, the hauling costs from this area to the SCLF and establishing a new facility would be expensive. Sunshine Disposal and Recycling currently serves the Suncrest community, and that service is expected to continue beyond 2021.

The South County Transfer Station has increased use resulting in traffic queuing problems, inadequate capacity, and outdated facilities. During certain times of the year, up to 130 people per day use the facility, resulting in 2-hour queue times to unload. Delays are caused by poor design of the access road for waiting vehicles, the facility layout, the use of only one scale, and the short length of the access road for waiting vehicles. This coupled with the safety concerns the County has in servicing the increase in customers is a reason to improve solid waste collection and transfer in the south part of the County. Evaluation of the current South County Transfer Station could be performed to determine if a remodel would improve conditions. Other evaluations could include closing the South County Transfer Station and building a new one halfway between the South County site and Suncrest or building a new transfer site in the Suncrest area and remodeling the South County Transfer Station.

7.3.3 Recommendations

1. With the County taking over operations of the transfer sites in 2021, the County should operate these facilities for a few years in order to evaluate operations and gather data for improvements.
2. After the initial period of operating these facilities, an evaluation should be performed of the transfer system to determine if each facility is meeting the needs of the citizens, which facilities need

improvements, which facilities (if any) need to be closed, and if the construction of new facilities in other areas needs to occur.

7.4 MSW Import/Export

7.4.1 Existing Conditions

The import and export of MSW are assessed in terms of solid waste crossing county or state lines for disposal at regional facilities. Stevens County is not importing or exporting MSW. The County is accepting occasional loads from out-of-County haulers. Businesses and residents in Spokane, Ferry, and Pend Oreille counties are using both the SCLF and transfer sites.

7.4.2 Needs & Opportunities

Stevens County could consider accepting waste from neighboring Counties such as Ferry County and Pend Oreille County. These counties currently do not have a landfill, and they long haul their waste from transfer stations. This practice results in a tipping fee cost to Ferry County citizens of $166.25 and Pend Oreille County at $154.36 per ton. The out of county rate charged at SCLF is $93.75 per ton. This rate could be negotiable with an inter-local agreement between counties depending on waste volume. Importing waste from other counties would reduce the lifespan of the landfill but could increase revenues and help the County with funding of capital improvements. As long as the landfill has adequate capacity, assistance should be considered to neighboring counties and communities if the benefits outweigh the costs of accepting additional waste.

7.4.3 Recommendations

1. Accepting additional quantities of MSW from neighboring counties and communities should be considered through an evaluation of the economics and the costs/benefits of doing so.

8.0 LANDFILLING AND VOLUME REDUCTION

8.1 Landfill Facilities

8.1.1 Existing Conditions

Stevens County has one public municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) and two private landfills, excluding the Spokane Indian Reservation. The SCLF is the only public landfill in the County. The SCLF is located south of Kettle Falls and is owned and operated by Stevens County. The landfill is permitted by the NETCHD with oversight by Ecology. It receives predominantly household and commercial waste from the public, municipal governments, federal agencies, and private contract haulers.

Stevens County has been using the Kettle Falls site for disposal of MSW since 1979. Cell 1 was constructed in 1992 with waste filling beginning in 1993. Cell 1 is near interim closure capacity but still needs slopes re-done and a portion of the top filled. Storage of tires and metals are currently placed on top of Cell 1. Cell 2 was constructed in 2006 and waste filling began in May 2007. Active filling is ongoing in Cell 2. The County is permitted to build one additional solid waste cell at this facility (Cell 3), which is anticipated to open around 2035. Based upon projected growth and recycling projections and with the addition of a lateral expansion cell (Cell 3), the landfill is estimated to be in operation beyond 2060.

The SCLF has an administration building, scale attendant building and scale, an MRW facility, and a grade-separated area for dropping of recyclables (see **Exhibit 8.1**).

Exhibit 8.1. Stevens County Landfill

A private landfill, owned and operated by Avista, is located near a wood waste-fired generating plant approximately 3 miles northwest of Kettle Falls. It receives wood ash from the plant's burners and is permitted separately. A second private (closed) landfill, owned by Boise Cascade Company, is adjacent to the County's landfill and was used for wood waste disposal. It was permitted under the Forest Practices Act (RCW 76.09); thus, it does not fall under the permit for the SCLF nor is subject to the permitting requirements of NETCHD.

8.1.2 Needs & Opportunities

In order to continue safe, efficient and compliant operations at the SCLF, site improvements need to be made. Stevens County obtained a Notice of Construction (NOC) air permit in 2020 for future gas collection and management systems at the SCLF. The permit was issued on June 17, 2020. SCLF has 18 months from the day of issuance to get the designed candlestick flare system up and running. Additionally, continued progress must be made on the plan approved by Ecology and NETCHD which works towards a resolution regarding a Hydrogeologic Assessment that meets the standards of WAC 173-351-490. This is also outlined in the landfill permit issued by NETCHD on January 1, 2019, and expires December 31, 2023.

The existing entrance from the highway to the landfill has limited site distance and creates a safety issue for traffic. Once on site, customers must be weighed in an out using a single scale system, which causes traffic to back up at the scale and creates a safety issue. The recycling area located adjacent to the scales is undersized and, without room to expand to improve access, needs to be relocated. The MRW building located in this area adds to the congestion and is in need of upgrades.

After the scales, customers enter the public tipping area. This area is also undersized and cannot accommodate the additional trailers that are also needed for waste and diversion opportunities. The tipping area in this area is also in need of repair.

At the landfill, the leachate collection system and evaporation ponds are a constant struggle to keep operational. Upgrades are needed for these systems so that they are easier to operate and maintain.

The yard waste and woody debris disposal area could be evaluated for increase diversion opportunities.

Most if not all written plans for the landfill are out of date. The plans need to be updated and maintained to capture current operations and procedures.

8.1.3 Recommendations

1. The County should continue to own and manage the SCLF in accordance with federal, state, and NETCHD regulations and should complete the required gas system and Hydrogeologic Assessment.
2. To satisfy the requirements of WAC 173-351 and its amendments, various environmental protection techniques are being performed at the landfill and should continue to be performed. These include groundwater monitoring, landfill gas monitoring, a leachate collection system, and operations that control vectors and provide for higher levels of safety for workers, the public, and the environment.
3. Revisions to written plans should be brought up to date and then conducted yearly or as landfill conditions change over time and/or as regulations change.
4. Needed landfill improvements should be evaluated and prioritized and added to a capital facilities plan to plan for funding.

8.2 Operations

8.2.1 Existing Conditions

The SCLF is operated in accordance with the Stevens County Solid Waste Landfill Operations Plan, which also includes moderate risk waste planning and is referred to hereafter as the "Operations Plan." It was formally adopted in 2005. The Operations Plan covers waste disposal operations, maintenance, personnel, general procedures, recordkeeping, environmental controls, environmental monitoring, and safety procedures. The plan was last amended in 2020 and is currently under Ecology/NETCHD review. This plan will need to be revised again to reflect changes in landfill gas operations currently under construction.

To increase the operating efficiency of the three-cell system, an intermediate cover was placed over Cell 1 when sub-interim closure grades were reached. Cell 2 was constructed as Cell 1 was nearing sub-interim closure grades. Cell 2 has currently merged with Cell 1 with waste primarily being placed Cell 2. When Cell 2 is eventually brought up to the fill grades of Cell 1, the two will be filled together to the interim closure grade. As interim closure levels are reached in Cells 1 and 2, the Cell 3 will be constructed and eventually merged together with Cell 2. Finally, all three cells will be filled together to a finished elevation of 1650± feet above sea level.

SCLF currently uses in-place compaction of MSW that is covered with a combination of an alternative daily cover (ADC) and soil. Current landfill operations utilize an ADC that is a combination of a mineral/fiber composite coating (Posi-shell®) and soil. Use of the ADC for daily and intermediate cover saves time, cuts operating expenses for labor and equipment, and lengthens the landfill life span by achieving a greater in-place waste density.

In 2019 the SCSW had a professional fill plan design put in place and purchased onboard GPS technology equipment to help the operators place waste within the design and achieve better compaction. These volume reduction techniques of using ADCs, fill plans, and GPS are considered more cost-effective than baling or shredding of landfill waste for a landfill of this size and nature.

8.2.2 Needs & Opportunities

More in-depth evaluations could be performed for alternative disposal options for landfilling including bailing, shredding, or incinerating waste. Baling and shredding of waste might be cost-effective when there is a lack of available landfill capacity or lack of cover soils, but with the use of the ADC and adequate landfill capacity, neither shredding nor baling are financially viable options to reduce waste volume uptake at the SCLF. The cost of site preparation, baler or shredder, bale or shredded material handling, and operating costs are very expensive and are not all that better than good in-place compaction of MSW using convention techniques of compactors and ADCs. Additionally, because of adequate landfill space at the SCLF, and

because of the large the capital outlay and strict air pollution controls for incineration, incinerators are not considered a cost effective and viable option for Stevens County.

8.2.3 Recommendations

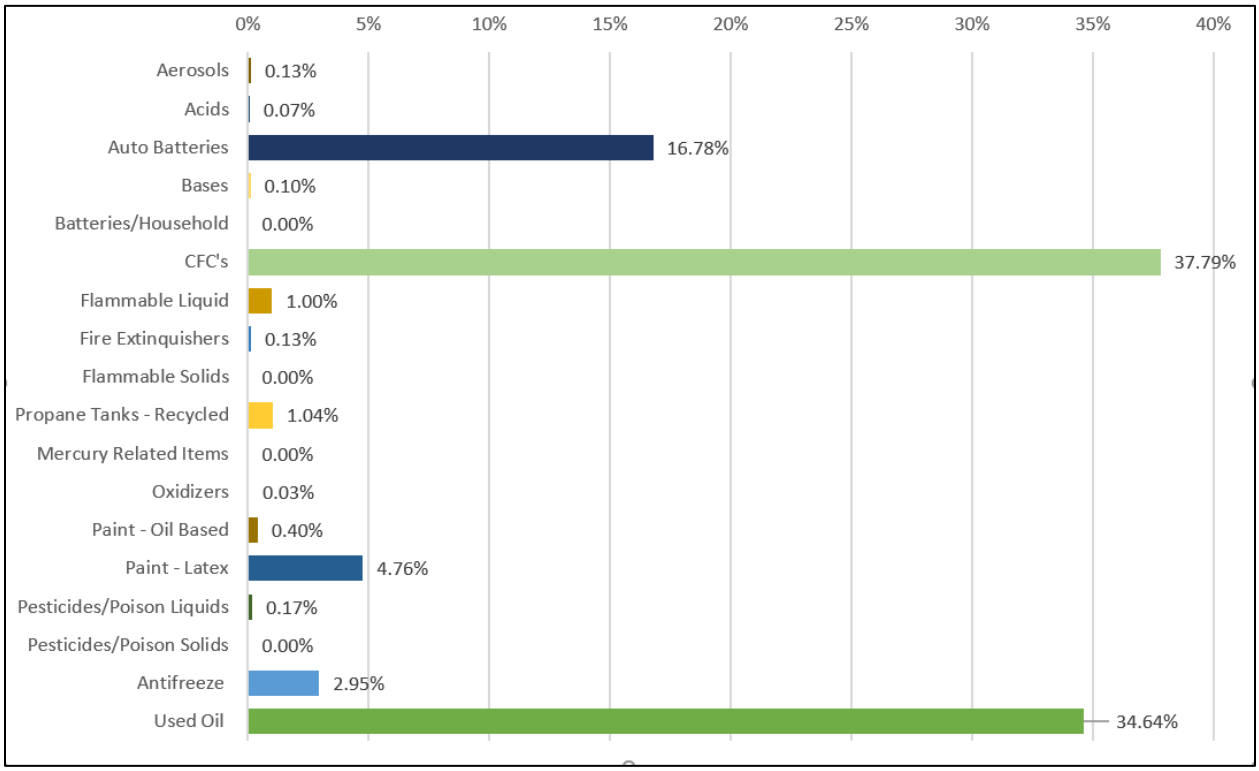
1. Continue to own and operate the SCLF using industry best practices for landfills of similar size including in place compaction and GPS waste tracking.

9.0 MODERATE RISK WASTE

9.1 Moderate Risk Waste Composition

In 2019, almost 58 tons of MRW were collected from Stevens County residents and shipped for recycling or safe disposal. The composition of this waste stream is shown in **Exhibit 9.1**. The majority of the MRW waste stream was CFCs (refrigerants) and used oil. A hazardous waste inventory for Stevens County, which includes remedial action sites, hazardous waste transportation, storage and disposal and recycling companies operating in the County, can be found in **Appendix G**.

Exhibit 9.1. MRW Waste Composition



9.2 Collection Facilities

9.2.1 Existing Conditions

MRW is accepted at the SCLF and select MRW materials are accepted at the transfer sites. An MRW facility is located at the South County Transfer Station but is currently not being used due to funding issues. However, all transfer sites accept used oil, antifreeze, and automotive batteries.

MRW or household hazardous waste (HHW) generated in residential households are exempt from the hazardous waste regulations. Only HHW is accepted at the SCLF MRW facility. It is the responsibility of the business (e.g., commercial, industrial, mining, manufacturing) for the proper disposal of hazardous wastes from business facilities.

The County does not provide collection of MRW for transport to the MRW facilities. All MRW is self-hauled. If commercial or home businesses bring hazardous waste to the MRW facilities, these wastes are not accepted by the County. The customer is informed that these hazardous wastes must be disposed of through a chemical contractor. Phone numbers are provided and made available at the Administration Building for such needs.

9.2.2 Needs & Opportunities

The County could consider reopening the MRW facility at the South County Transfer Station once the County takes over operations in 2021. The County could also evaluate options for expanding MRW services in the south end of the County and for having collection events in the Suncrest area.

The existing MRW facility at the landfill could be relocated and upgraded.

9.2.3 Recommendations

1. The County should continue to operate the MRW Facility at the Stevens County Landfill.
2. Improvements to the MRW building at the landfill should be made to provide better access and education to the public.
3. The South County Transfer Station MRW Facility should be opened to the public at least on a minimum basis once the County takes over operations of the Facility.

9.3 Education

9.3.1 Existing Conditions

Household and public education on MRW collection, handling, and reopening the MRW facility at the SCLF is an ongoing effort. During waste reduction and recycling educational opportunities, MRW is included in those educational programs. See **Section 5** for details on Stevens County's education program. In addition, when customers bring materials to the MRW facility, the types of acceptable and non-acceptable materials are discussed along with the handling procedures that the County follows at the landfill.

9.3.2 Needs & Opportunities

The County could consider informational kiosks for public education.

9.3.3 Recommendations

1. The County should continue to educate the public about MRW when the opportunities arise.
2. Upgrade the MRW facilities to allow the County to hang educational information for the public to read.

9.4 Reduction

9.4.1 Existing Conditions

A hazardous (moderate risk) waste program is implemented to divert materials that might otherwise be disposed in the landfill. This includes diversion of hazardous materials at the moderate risk waste facility at the landfill or using the drop-off sites for oil, batteries, and antifreeze throughout the County. See Section 8, Moderate Risk Waste, for more information.

9.4.2 Needs & Opportunities

The feasibility of creating florescent light drop sights at Landfill, Recycle Center, and Loon Lake could be explored. The existing MRW drop site could expand upon the number of MRW materials collected at all or some drop off sites.

9.4.3 Recommendations

1. Continue to provide drop sites for oil, lead-acid batteries, and antifreeze at the existing drop off sites.
2. Evaluate adding lithium-ion and nickel-cadmium batteries to the commodities collected/recycled at transfer sites and the landfill.

9.5 Recycling

9.5.1 Existing Conditions

SCSW provides for the collection and recycling of used motor oil, automotive batteries, and antifreeze throughout the County. Collection stations have 350-gallon metal double-walled tanks and smaller yellow clamshell over packs that have been placed in outlying communities for diverting these dangerous materials from the landfill. Used motor oil is used for energy recovery and burned in waste oil burners to heat County shops. Automotive batteries are picked up by Interstate Batteries for recycling. Antifreeze is sent to companies that refine it and recycle/reuse it.

9.5.2 Needs & Opportunities

The Paint Care paint stewardship program, which has been submitted to Ecology, could be monitored and the feasibility of becoming a paint collection site through this program could be assessed. The current oil, antifreeze, and battery drop sites throughout the County could be expanded to include additional materials or additional sites could be added. The MRW facility at the South Transfer Station could be reopened and staffed.

9.5.3 Recommendations

1. Improve the oil, antifreeze, and automotive battery drop-off sites by assessing the layout of each site and making changes to improve access and reduce contamination.
2. Evaluate the current locations of existing MRW sites to determine if they are properly serving the community.

9.6 Enforcement

9.6.1 Existing Conditions

The MRW Operations Plan outlines specific procedures for making certain only approved MRW is accepted at the MRW facilities. Care is also taken in regard to large loads (commercial or larger trucks) that have to go to the landfill area. Operators are notified by radio and watch for any hazardous waste from that vehicle. Inspections of large loads are performed near or adjacent to the working face of the landfill. The scale operator notifies the equipment operator at the working face of the landfill that a load is arriving. The refuse is discharged so it can be distinguished from other loads and inspected by the equipment operator. Random inspections are performed by the scale operator, and equipment operators at the working face continuously look for prohibited waste and other material-related dangers. Waste from a commercial or industrial source may require more frequent inspection than waste predominately from households. Records of vehicle/load inspections are kept on site in the Random Load Inspection file in the Administrative Building.

For illegal disposal of MRW that is found in the County, please refer below to Section 11, Enforcement and Administration, for procedural actions and policies.

10.0 MISCELLANOUS WASTES

10.1 Tires

10.1.1 Existing Conditions

The County separates tires from other waste materials and diverts them from landfill disposal. Tires collected at the landfill require special handling. The tires must be removed from the rim (if needed) and temporarily stored and stacked in a manner that does not pond water or attract vectors. When enough tires have been collected, county staff will load and stack tires in trailers to be hauled off by a contractor (L&S tires). The County pays $260/ton for the contractor to haul the tires to Spokane. In the past, the County also has rented a Terminator, which grinds the tires into usable shreds for road base and disposal at the landfill.

The current cost to dispose of tires at the SCLF does not cover the costs of staff to process the tires plus the cost to haul them off or grind them. Currently at the SCLF, residents pay the normal tipping fee of $75/ton to get rid of up to 7 passenger/light duty pickup tires or up to 4 semi or equipment tires. If a customer brings in more than the allotted amount, then the rate for tire disposal climbs to a commercial rate of $200/ton. Residence have learned to use this system to their advantage and only bring in 7 tires per load multiple times per day/week. The higher fees for commercial disposal have caused tire retailers (Wal-Mart, Colville Les Schwab, and Colville Tire) within the County to provide for their own tire disposal.

10.1.2 Needs & Opportunities

Incineration of tires could be evaluated. Specialized tire fuel incineration is a technique for recovering the energy value in tires. Tires are incinerated for their energy value in dedicated facilities and as a supplemental fuel in hog fuel boilers. Stringent air quality standards in Washington State make tire incineration costly, primarily because the equipment needed is expensive. An additional problem with incineration is that the ash may be classified as a dangerous waste.

Tires do not compact well, and thereby, occupy a great amount of airspace in a landfill. Stevens County does not landfill tires and has rented a machine to shred tires in the past to see if the cost of shredding is cheaper than contracting tires to be hauled off. Shredded tires may be useable for base construction of roads within the landfill. The County could continue to shred tires or could continue to have them hauled off. The County could also self-haul the tires to the recycler rather than paying to have them trucked away. Enviro Tire out of Kalispell, Montana charges $95 a ton for tires delivered to its site whereas the County has paid up to $260 a ton for a local company out of Spokane to haul tires off.

An evaluation could be conducted to determine if tires should be collected at Northport, Hunters, and Park Rapids Transfer Sites.

To improve collection of tires at the transfer sites, tires could be collected in 40 cubic yard drop-boxes.

The County does not make enough money off tire disposal fees to cover the cost of hauling and recycling or grinding the tires that are collected. A surcharge placed on all tires received at the landfill and South County Transfer Station could be considered to help offset the growing cost of tire management.

Tires are stored in piles at the landfill and are loaded into trailers when being hauled off site. An alternative layout could be constructed that includes a tipping wall where tires would be put in a trailer parked below the wall. When full, the trailer could be hauled and replaced with an empty trailer making it more convenient for patrons and containerizing the tires for future management.

10.1.3 Recommendations

1. In Stevens County, sophisticated mechanical or chemical processing systems for tire management are simply not available or are too costly. However, the County should continue to divert tires from landfill disposal.
2. The County should implement a surcharge on tires to help offset the cost of hauling and recycling tires.

10.2 Refrigeration Units/Chlorofluorocarbons

10.2.1 Existing Conditions

Stevens County accepts refrigeration unit's at all solid waste facilities. The refrigerant is recovered and recycled by County employees or by a licensed contractor. Customers who bring these units to the landfill are instructed to place them in the Freon recovery area. Solid waste haulers who collect refrigeration units, subsequently dump them into the landfill requiring SCLF operators to dig them out of the loads and place them in the Freon recovery area for processing. Additionally, refrigerators often must be removed from loads that are transferred in from the remote transfer sites. The practice of removing these units from the landfill is time consuming and creates a safety hazard for landfill operators. There is currently no special handling fee for Freon or refrigeration units at the SCLF or transfer sites.

10.2.2 Needs & Opportunities

Refrigeration units need to have the CFCs removed before disposal. The costs of doing this may not be covered in the charge for the appliance. An evaluation of this cost could be performed, and fees tailored to cover the cost of this process.

Refrigerators should have their doors removed prior to bringing it to the site; however, sometimes the doors are still on and the County must spend time removing them. Policy changes could be made to reject refrigerators with doors still on or special handling (surcharge) fees could be applied.

An evaluation could be performed on the costs and benefits of accepting refrigerators at Northport, Hunters, and Park Rapids Transfer Sites.

10.2.3 Recommendations

1. The County should continue to process refrigeration units that contain CFCs or direct the public to use the services of a refrigeration service center.
2. Refrigeration units should be accepted with the doors off to ensure the unit is empty. When the doors are not removed, a handling surcharge should be added.
3. The County should stop accepting refrigeration units at the transfer sites or provide separate bins or trailers for transfer of units to the landfill.

10.3 Bio-Hazardous Wastes

10.3.1 Existing Conditions

At the present time, bio-hazardous wastes (medical wastes) are being accepted for disposal in the landfill if certain conditions are met. These conditions require all sharps to be placed in special plastic disposal containers. Animal tissue is accepted at the landfill; tissue from hospitals and red-bag waste is not being disposed at the landfill. If red-bag waste is found in a load, the operators at the SCLF are trained to stop operations in that area until it can be found who dumped the red-bag waste and have them remove it for proper disposal. Medical businesses privately contract for proper disposal.

10.3.2 Needs & Opportunities

Disposal of bio-hazardous waste from hospitals must follow current standards because such waste poses a risk to landfill workers. Other County sources of bio-hazardous waste are from health, dental, and veterinary clinics, home health care providers, and laboratories.

10.3.3 Recommendations

1. Provide updated blood-borne pathogen training and vaccinations for landfill workers.
2. Provide training to landfill workers in identification of unacceptable bio-hazardous waste encountered at the landfill for disposal.

10.4 Sludge

10.4.1 Existing Conditions

Sludge generated in the County is from lagoon wastewater treatment systems, septic tanks, or industry. As of 1998, septic tank sludge (septage) and lagoon wastewater treatment system sludge that can be used beneficially are called biosolids.

Wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) in the County are owned by municipalities, public utility districts (PUDs), or businesses. These facilities and land-application sites are permitted by Ecology. Periodically, the accumulated sludge is removed from lagoons and wastewater treatment systems that are a combination of lagoon and individual septic tanks. Currently, Stevens County has two permitted land application sites for septage disposal (Stevens Public Utility District and one privately owned site).

10.4.2 Needs & Opportunities

Disposal of non-dangerous industrial sludge could continue to be accepted at the SCLF with certain provisions.

10.4.3 Recommendations

1. Continue to accept non-dangerous industrial sludge at the SCLF.

10.5 Animals

10.5.1 Existing Conditions

Recently deceased animals are accepted at the landfill under the directive that they come from a household, not a large business. However, animal tissues from businesses are accepted. Small animal hospitals may bring in animals in small amounts a few times a year. The Colville animal shelter also periodically brings in animals from the shelter that must be euthanized. Customers are expected to give the SCLF 24-hr notice before bringing in an animal so proper accommodations can be made at the active face. Animals are buried

deep in the garbage to prevent unnecessary compaction or uncovering of the animal(s). There is currently no special handling fee for animals at the SCLF.

10.5.2 Needs & Opportunities

Residential customers need a place to dispose of their deceased pets and livestock. Veterinarians and other businesses must dispose of their own animals. Animal burials at the landfill should be limited because of the additional time necessary for the operator to dig a hole and bury the animal. Too many animals received at the landfill could delay other necessary solid waste facility work. An extra handling charge could be assessed on a per animal basis because of the extra handling it takes to dispose of an animal properly.

10.5.3 Recommendations

1. The County should continue to accept residential pets and animals for landfill burial.
2. The County should not accept animals from businesses such as veterinarian clinics.
3. The County should implement an extra handling charge per animal to pay for the additional time spent handling the animals.

10.6 Asbestos

10.6.1 Existing Conditions

The SCLF accepts both friable and non-friable asbestos from residents and contractors upon appointment. Appointments are required to provide time for the special handling procedures and precautions. Instructions for the proper packaging of the asbestos for acceptance by the landfill is currently replayed verbally to customers. Special handling and procedures at the landfill include requiring materials to be triple bagged, disposed at the toe of the landfill, and immediately covered with MSW/soils to prevent airborne particles. Compaction in areas where asbestos is buried in done in a manner that prevents digging up the asbestos. There is currently no special handling fee for asbestos at the SCLF.

10.6.2 Needs & Opportunities

Both friable and non-friable asbestos needs to be disposed locally because of occasional demolition of local structures containing asbestos materials from residents and contractors. The economics of hauling and disposal at the Graham Road Landfill are cost prohibitive for most residents and businesses. The costs of extra handling of both friable and non-friable asbestos by landfill operators needs to be assessed.

10.6.3 Recommendations

1. The County should continue to accept both friable and non-friable asbestos from residents or contractors.
2. Asbestos should be accepted only by appointment to provide time for special landfill handling procedures and precautions. The asbestos must be bagged and labeled in accordance with requirements.
3. The website should be updated to include requirements for bringing asbestos to the landfill.

10.7 Fire and Disaster Debris

10.7.1 Existing Conditions

In case of natural disaster or fire, non-inert debris would be disposed of at the SCLF. An event could require increased operations or special waste screening and handling and could fill the landfill airspace quickly. Currently there are no contingency or special operating plans for landfilling disaster debris at the landfill.

10.7.2 Needs & Opportunities

Disposal of fire and disaster debris should be done at the SCLF. A disaster plan for operations and special handling of disaster and fire debris should be created to identify procedures and contingency plans in case of such events. Additionally, a new area for inert disaster debris could be identified in the County or at the landfill.

10.7.3 Recommendations

1. Continue to plan to accept debris from natural disasters and fires.
2. Develop a disaster plan for accepting and handling disaster debris.

11.0 ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

11.1 Disposal System Administration

11.1.1 Existing Conditions

The Stevens County Public Works Department administers the Solid Waste System in Stevens County, which includes the SCLF, the South County Transfer station, the three transfer sites, and the CRC. The Public Works Director and Solid Waste Supervisor report to the BOCC on all solid waste related issues.

11.1.2 Needs & Opportunities

The County could continue to administer the solid waste programs including the landfill, recycling, and MRW programs. In addition, homelessness and housing insecurity are an emerging public health and solid waste issue that are increasing locally, across the state, and nationally. The impacts of homeless encampments can pose health risks for humans and the environment.

11.1.3 Recommendations

1. The County should continue to administer the landfill, recycling, and MRW programs.

11.2 Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC)

11.2.1 Existing Conditions

The establishment of a permanent SWAC is required by law (RCW 70A.205.110) and is defined as follows, “Each county shall establish a local Solid Waste Advisory Committee to assist in the development of programs and policies.” The regulation further states that, “Such committees shall consist of a minimum of nine members and shall represent a balance of interests including, but not limited to, citizens, public interest groups, business, the waste management industry and local elected officials.” A SWAC committee was formed for Stevens County and includes members representing a broad range of constituents. To form the SWAC committee, each of the participating jurisdictions was contacted and public notice and invitation to join the SWAC was published on the County website and in the local newspaper.

11.2.2 Needs & Opportunities

The SWAC could encourage the public to participate in the development of the SWMP update. The SWAC could also assist the County in recruiting more members since involvement in SWAC has diminished along with the ability to have a quorum.

11.2.3 Recommendations

1. The SWAC and the special planning subcommittee should continue to be actively involved in the development and direction of solid waste programs in the County.
2. The SWAC should keep the public informed of the SWMP updates and encourage input.
3. The next update of the SWMP should begin early in the fourth year after the adoption of this plan, so that the update is completed in a timely manner.

11.3 Enforcement

11.3.1 Existing Conditions

RCW 70A.205, WAC 173-351, and WAC 173-304 assign primary responsibility for the enforcement of proper handling and disposal of solid waste and the permitting of solid waste facilities to local health jurisdictions. The NETCHD adopts its regulations to enforce the state codes. The primary method of

enforcement for the health district is the complaint process. For this process, surveillance for illegal dumping and unpermitted solid waste handling facilities is done by the public and other government agencies. Complaints are received and followed up on by the NETCHD. Surveillance also takes place through routine inspections of the permitted facilities. NETCHD controls proper handling and disposal of solid waste by following up on complaints and enforcing the applicable state laws. At permitted sites, operators are educated about bringing facilities into compliance (where necessary) and maintaining compliant operations.

In addition to the health district, Ecology and the WUTC are also responsible for enforcement. Ecology has the responsibility to review permits and variances issued by NETCHD. Ecology, further, is responsible for the permitting and regulating of biosolids. The WUTC is responsible for verifying that haulers are providing adequate collection and transportation of solid waste within certificated areas.

11.3.2 Needs & Opportunities

NETCHD could continue prevention of illegal dumping by monitoring illegal dumping through the complaint process and identifying areas where illegal solid waste dumping is occurring. NETCHD should investigate reports of illegal dumping and enforce cleanup by responsible parties. Furthermore, NETCHD could control solid waste handling by the following methods:

- Educate the public and industry on proper handling and disposal methods in conjunction with the Public Works (Solid Waste) Department.
- Educate permitted facilities about maintaining compliance.
- Permit new facilities and solid waste management activities.

The Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance grant funding from Ecology could be used for the cleanup and disposal of solid waste from homeless encampments located on publicly owned land. Grant funds are also eligible for infrastructure and purchased services on a case-by-case basis. Northeast Tri County Health District works with the agencies that oversee the public land for coordination of cleanup and disposal using Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance funding.

11.3.3 Recommendations

1. NETCHD should continue to investigate solid waste complaints and enforce cleanup by the responsible party.
2. Public education on proper disposal of solid waste should be enhanced in an effort to reduce illegal dumping.
3. NETCHD should work closely with the County and other permit holders to ensure that solid waste facilities are operated in compliance with applicable rules. This includes permitting, periodic inspections, and assistance with adequate monitoring and operational procedures.
4. Coordination should continue with NETCHD and Ecology to utilize grant funding on a case-by-case basis for situations where infrastructure and purchased services might be eligible for funds for homeless camp cleanup activities on public lands.

12.0 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The following plan (see **Table 12.1**) summarizes the recommendations developed in this update that will be implemented during this 6-year planning period. Included for each project or program are the years(s) for implementation. This implementation plan is intended to be dynamic, changing as the plan is used and new data and information are gathered. Although this implementation plan will be used as guide for the solid waste program over the next six years, it is not intended to be all-inclusive and must be expanded to include or assess opportunities as they arise that support the overarching mission of the County of serving its citizens.

Table 12.1. Implementation Plan

Waste Reduction		Year
General	1. Monitor and assess ongoing programs for improvements	2021 - 2026
Education and Outreach	1. Provide educational tools to the community through brochures	2021 - 2026
	2. Add tours at the landfill and CRC.	2021 - 2026
	3. Develop an educational program for schools	2022
	4. Monitor funding for educational and outreach programs	2021 - 2026
	5. Update website and add information about asbestos and MRW	2021
	6. Update and maintain signage at landfill, transfer stations and CRC	2021 - 2026
Yard Waste	1. Provide chippers to communities and providing support for Yard Waste Collection events	2021 - 2026
Food Waste	1. Include backyard composting in education	2021 - 2026
Log Yard Waste	1. Use log yard waste as a top soil amendment and cover at the landfill.	2021 - 2026
Recycling		**Year**
Recycling Locations	1. Research productivity of existing recycling drop off locations	2023
	2. Restructure problematic drop off locations for better community access to cardboard bins and recycle sleds	2021
	3. Hold public recycling events to provide opportunities for people to recycle	2021 - 2026
	4. Work with neighboring counties to evaluate taking materials for processing at CRC	2021-2026
Cardboard	1. Restructure public cardboard bin location network throughout the County	2021
	2. Maintain, operate, and collect current public/commercial drop box bins owned by the County.	2021-2026
	3. Create a list of all public access bins and sleds located throughout Stevens County on the website.	2021
MRW	1. Improve the oil, antifreeze, and lead-acid battery drop sites by assessing the layout of each site and making changes to improve access and reduce contamination	2022
	1. Evaluate the current locations of existing MRW sites to determine if they are properly serving the community	2023
Glass	1. Monitor the glass recycling market and if glass becomes a viable recycling commodity, assess the feasibility of providing glass recycling	2021 - 2026

Tires	1. Continue to divert tires from the SCLF and South County Transfer Station	2021 - 2026
	2. Monitor options for recycling tires	2021 - 2026
	3. Remove tires through contracted haul/recycling or grinding while monitoring for cheaper, more viable options	2021 - 2026
	4. Evaluate hosting free tire disposal events sponsored by Ecology.	2021-2026
CROP	1. Gather baseline operational data and identify contaminants and contamination vectors	2021 - 2023
	2. Inventory current programs and outreach	2021
	3. Establish acceptable materials list based on brokerage and viability	2021
	4. Integrate actions for contamination reduction based on previous years' data	2022 - 2023
	5. Examine partnerships with private and public entities across and outside the county	2021 - 2023
	6. Examine effectiveness of previous years' actions and integrate actions for contamination reduction based on data	2022 - 2023
	7. Audit acceptable materials list based on brokerage and viability	2022 - 2023
	8. Re-evaluate and strategize based on developments from years 2021 - 2023	2024
Solid Waste Programs		**Year**
Energy Recovery and Incineration	1. Landfill County waste at the SCLF	2021 - 2026
Collection	1. Collect waste curbside in larger incorporated areas	2021 - 2026
	2. Operate and collect waste at the landfill and transfer stations	2021 - 2026
Transfer	1. Evaluate operations and gather data at the transfer stations	2021 - 2024
	2. Perform evaluation of the transfer system to determine which facilities need improvements, which facilities (if any) need to be closed, and if the construction of new facilities in other areas needs to occur	2025
MSW Import/Export	1. Perform cost/benefit evaluation of accepting additional quantities of MSW from neighboring counties and communities	2021 & 2025

Landfilling and Volume Reduction		Year
Landfill Facilities	1. Own and manage the SCLF in accordance with federal, state, and NETCHD regulations and complete the gas system and hydrogeologic investigation requirements	2021 - 2026
	2. Perform groundwater monitoring, landfill gas monitoring, operating and monitoring the leachate collection system, and operating in a manner that control vectors and provides for higher levels of safety for workers, the public, and the environment.	2021 - 2026
	3. Update all written plans and conduct yearly updates or as landfill conditions and/or regulations change	2021 - 2026
	4. Evaluate landfill improvements, prioritize and add to a capital improvements funding plan	2021 - 2026
Landfill Operations	1. Own and operate the SCLF using industry best practices for landfills of similar size including in place compaction and GPS waste tracking	2021 - 2026
Moderate Risk Waste		**Year**
MRW Facilities	1. Operate the MRW Facility at the landfill	2021 - 2026
	2. Improve the MRW building at the landfill	2025
	3. Evaluate opening the South County Transfer Station MRW Facility	2023
MRW Education	1. Educate the public and MRW when the opportunities arise	2021 - 2026
	2. Modify the MRW facilities to allow the County to hang educational information for the public to read	2021
MRW Reduction	1. Evaluate adding lithium-ion and nickel-cadmium batteries to the commodities collected/recycled at transfer sites and the landfill.	2021 - 2026
MRW Recycling	1. Improve the oil, antifreeze, and automotive battery drop-off sites by assessing the layout of each site and making changes to improve access and reduce contamination.	2021 - 2026
	2. Evaluate the current locations of existing MRW sites to determine if they are properly serving the community.	2021 - 2026
Miscellaneous Wastes		**Year**
Tires	1. Continue to divert tires from landfill disposal	2021 - 2026
	2. Implement a surcharge on tires	2021

Refrigeration Units	1. Process refrigeration units that contain CFCs, or direct the public to use the services of a refrigeration service center	2021 - 2026
	2. Accept refrigeration units only with the doors removed and implement a surcharge if doors are not removed	2021 - 2026
	3. Stop accepting Refrigeration Units at the remote transfer stations	2022
Bio-hazardous waste	1. Update blood-borne pathogen training and vaccinations for landfill workers	2021
	2. Provide training to landfill workers in identification of unacceptable bio-hazardous waste encountered at the landfill for disposal	2021, 2023, 2025
Sludge	1. Accept non-dangerous industrial sludge at the SCLF	2021 - 2026
Animals	1. Accept residential pets and animals for landfill burial	2021 - 2026
	2. No not accept animals for disposal at the landfill from businesses such as veterinarian clinics	2021 - 2026
	3. Implement an extra handling charge per animal	2021
Asbestos	1. Accept both friable and non-friable asbestos from residents or contractors	2021 - 2026
	2. Accept asbestos by appointment and only if it is properly bagged and labeled	2021 - 2026
	3. Update the website to include requirements for brining asbestos to the landfill	2021
Fire and Disaster Debris	1. Continue to plan to accept debris from natural disasters and fires.	2021-2026
	2. Develop a disaster plan for accepting and handling disaster debris.	2022-2023
Enforcement and Administration		**Year**
Disposal Admin	1. Administer the landfill, recycling, and HHW programs	2021 - 2026
SWAC	1. Involve the SWAC and the special planning subcommittee in the development and direction of solid waste programs	2021 - 2026
	2. Work with the SWAC to keep the public informed of the SWMP updates and encourage input	2021
	3. Begin the nest SWMP early in the fourth year after the adoption of this plan and ensure CROP and SWMP are aligned	2024
Enforcement	1. Work with the NETCHD to investigate solid waste complaints and enforce cleanup by the responsible party	2021 - 2026
	2. Enhance public education on proper disposal of solid waste and the harm of illegal dumping	2021 - 2026

	3. Work with the NETCHD and other permit holders to ensure that solid waste facilities are operated in compliance with applicable rules	2021 - 2026
	4. Continue coordinating with NETCHD and Ecology to utilize grant funding for homeless camp cleanup activities on public lands.	2021-2026
Financing	1. Finance the solid waste program through user fees at rates that will support current and future development in accordance with this plan and the minimum functional standards (MFS)	2021 - 2026
	2. Evaluate user fees annually and adjust as necessary	2021 - 2026
	3. Supplement fees through any available grants and sale of recyclable commodities if possible	2021 - 2026

A 20-year plan for projected capital projects is included in **Table 12.2**. This capital facilities plan (CFP) includes capital expenditures anticipated at this time. The capital projects outlined for this planning period include the first 6-years (2021 through 2026) of the full CFP. Cost estimates associated with the planned projects are in 2020 dollars. Costs are considered planning level estimates with a typical accuracy of +100% to -50%. Actual project costs, as well as years of expenditures, will vary from those shown based on final design, material availability, market conditions, and other such factors.

Table 12.2. Capital Facilities Plan

Project	Cost	Notes
2021		
Roll Off Trucks (2)	$519,000	Chain Roll-Off Trucks for T/S & Recycle
Landfill Fiber Connection	$126,000	Improve Landfill Network Connection
Roll Off Containers	$46,000	(5) 40 Cubic Yard Containers for T/S
Ventrac Mower / Tractor / Sweeper	$48,000	Facility Maintenance & Property Upkeep
Capital Emergency / Unexpected	$100,000	Additional Capital / Emergency Funds if Needed
Total 2021 Capital Plan	**$839,000**	
2022		
Scale House / Entrance Facilities Project - Phase 1	$50,000	PER
CRC Facility Improvements	$100,000	Misc. Improvements to CRC
New Landfill Compactor (WTC-3)	$300,000	Replace 1991 Compactor (WTC-1) (Lease)
New Landfill Dozer	$200,000	New Dozer (Lease)
Capital Emergency / Unexpected	$75,000	Minimum 75K - Determined by 2022 Budget
Total 2022 Capital Plan	**$725,000**	
2023		
Scale House / Entrance Facilities Project - Phase 2	$100,000	Debt Service for Design and Construction
New Landfill Compactor (WTC-3)	$125,000	New Compactor (Lease Payment)
New Landfill Dozer	$125,000	New Dozer (Lease Payment)
New Oil Truck (WOT-1)	$60,000	Replace 2011 Oil Truck (WPU-6)
New Litter Van (WLV-1)	$40,000	Replace 2009 Litter Van (WCA-12)
Recycle Bins / Sleds	$25,000	Upgrade and Replace Existing Bins
Capital Emergency / Unexpected	$75,000	Minimum 75K - Determined by 2023 Budget
Total 2023 Capital Plan	**$550,000**	
2024		
Scale House / Entrance Facilities Project - Phase 2	$100,000	Debt Service for Design and Construction
New Landfill Compactor (WTC-3)	$125,000	New Compactor (Lease Payment)
New Landfill Dozer	$125,000	New Dozer (Lease Payment)
Recycle Center Sorting Machine	$50,000	Replace Early 1990's Sorting Machine
Walking Floor Trailer (WFT-1)	$50,000	Replace 1995 Walking Floor Trailer (WTR-2)
Recycle Bins / Sleds	$25,000	Upgrade and Replace Existing Bins
Capital Emergency / Unexpected	$75,000	Minimum 75K - Determined by 2024 Budget
Total 2024 Capital Plan	**$550,000**	
2025		
Scale House / Entrance Facilities Project - Phase 2	$100,000	Debt Service for Design and Construction
Recycle Center Bailer	$150,000	Replace 2013 Bailer
New Landfill Compactor (WTC-3)	$125,000	New Compactor (Lease Payment)

Project	Cost	Notes
New Landfill Dozer	$125,000	New Dozer (Lease Payment)
Walking Floor Trailer (WFT-2)	$50,000	Replace 1999 Walking Floor Trailer (WTR-3)
Recycle Bins / Sleds	$25,000	Upgrade and Replace Existing Bins
Landfill Pickup (WPU-12)	$40,000	Replace 2018 Pickup (WPU-9)
Capital Emergency / Unexpected	$75,000	Minimum 75K - Determined by 2025 Budget
Total 2025 Capital Plan	**$690,000**	
2026		
Scale House / Entrance Facilities Project - Phase 2	$100,000	Debt Service for Design and Construction
New Landfill Compactor (WTC-3)	$125,000	New Compactor (Lease Payment)
New Landfill Dozer	$125,000	New Dozer (Lease Payment)
Recycle Bins / Sleds	$25,000	Upgrade and Replace Existing Bins
Capital Emergency / Unexpected	$75,000	Minimum 75K - Determined by 2026 Budget
Total 2026 Capital Plan	**$450,000**	
2027		
Scale House / Entrance Facilities Project - Phase 2	$100,000	Debt Service for Design and Construction
Roll Off Containers	$50,000	40 Cubic Yard Containers for T/S
Recycle Center Forklift (WFL-2)	$50,000	Replace 2015 Forklift (WFL-1)
Recycle Bins / Sleds	$25,000	Upgrade and Replace Existing Bins
Landfill Pickup (WPU-13)	$40,000	Replace 2020 Pickup (WPU-10)
Landfill Pickup (WPU-14)	$40,000	Replace 2020 Pickup (WPU-11)
Walking Floor Trailer (WFT-3)	$100,000	Replace 2007 Walking Floor Trailer (WTR-7)
Capital Emergency / Unexpected	$100,000	Minimum 100K - Determined by 2027 Budget
Total 2027 Capital Plan	**$505,000**	
2028		
Scale House / Entrance Facilities Project - Phase 2	$100,000	Debt Service for Design and Construction
New Landfill Compactor (WTC-4)	$1,200,000	Replace 2012 Compactor (WTC-2)
Capital Emergency / Unexpected	$100,000	Minimum 100K - Determined by 2028 Budget
Total 2028 Capital Plan	**$1,400,000**	
2029		
Scale House / Entrance Facilities Project - Phase 2	$100,000	Debt Service for Design and Construction
Recycle Bins / Sleds	$25,000	Upgrade and Replace Existing Bins
Roll Off Containers	$50,000	40 Cubic Yard Containers for T/S
Capital Emergency / Unexpected	$100,000	Minimum 100K - Determined by 2029 Budget
Total 2029 Capital Plan	**$275,000**	
2030		
Scale House / Entrance Facilities Project - Phase 2	$100,000	Debt Service for Design and Construction
Roll-Off Truck (WRT-4)	$300,000	Replace 2020 Roll Off Truck (WRT-2)

Project	Cost	Notes
Walking Floor Trailer (WFT-4)	$100,000	Replace 2007 Walking Floor Trailer (WTR-10)
Recycle Bins / Sleds	$25,000	Upgrade and Replace Existing Bins
Transfer Station Loader (WLO-8)	$100,000	Replace 2020 T/S Loader (WLO-6)
Capital Emergency / Unexpected	$100,000	Minimum 100K - Determined by 2030 Budget
Total 2030 Capital Plan	**$725,000**	
2031		
Scale House / Entrance Facilities Project - Phase 2	$100,000	Debt Service for Design and Construction
Roll-Off Truck (WRT-5)	$300,000	Replace 2020 Roll Off Truck (WRT-3)
New Landfill Loader (WLO-9)	$500,000	Replace 2015 Loader (WLO-5)
Recycle Bins / Sleds	$25,000	Upgrade and Replace Existing Bins
New Oil Truck (WOT-2)	$60,000	Replace 2023 Oil Truck (WOT-1)
New Litter Van (WLV-2)	$40,000	Replace 2023 Litter Van (WLV-1)
Capital Emergency / Unexpected	$100,000	Minimum 100K - Determined by 2031 Budget
Total 2031 Capital Plan	**$1,125,000**	
2032		
Scale House / Entrance Facilities Project - Phase 2	$100,000	Debt Service for Design and Construction
Landfill Cell #3 Project	$5,900,000	Design and Build Landfill Cell #3
Capital Emergency / Unexpected	$100,000	Minimum 100K - Determined by 2032 Budget
Total 2032 Capital Plan	**$6,100,000**	
2033		
Scale House / Entrance Facilities Project - Phase 2	$100,000	Debt Service for Design and Construction
Roll Off Containers	$50,000	40 Cubic Yard Containers for T/S
Recycle Bins / Sleds	$25,000	Upgrade and Replace Existing Bins
Landfill Pickup (WPU-15)	$40,000	Replace 2025 Pickup (WPU-12)
Capital Emergency / Unexpected	$100,000	Minimum 100K - Determined by 2033 Budget
Total 2033 Capital Plan	**$315,000**	
2034		
Scale House / Entrance Facilities Project - Phase 2	$100,000	Debt Service for Design and Construction
Recycle Bins / Sleds	$25,000	Upgrade and Replace Existing Bins
Landfill Pickup (WPU-16)	$40,000	Replace 2027 Pickup (WPU-13)
Landfill Pickup (WPU-17)	$40,000	Replace 2027 Pickup (WPU-14)
Capital Emergency / Unexpected	$100,000	Minimum 100K - Determined by 2034 Budget
Total 2034 Capital Plan	**$305,000**	
2035		
Scale House / Entrance Facilities Project - Phase 2	$100,000	Debt Service for Design and Construction
Recycle Bins / Sleds	$25,000	Upgrade and Replace Existing Bins
Recycle Center Forklift (WFL-3)	$50,000	Replace 2025 Forklift (WFL-2)

Project	Cost	Notes
Capital Emergency / Unexpected	$100,000	Minimum 100K - Determined by 2035 Budget
Total 2035 Capital Plan	**$275,000**	
2036		
Scale House / Entrance Facilities Project - Phase 2	$100,000	Debt Service for Design and Construction
Roll Off Containers	$50,000	40 Cubic Yard Containers for T/S
Walking Floor Trailer (WFT-5)	$100,000	Replace 2007 Walking Floor Trailer (WTR-11)
Recycle Bins / Sleds	$25,000	Upgrade and Replace Existing Bins
Capital Emergency / Unexpected	$100,000	Minimum 100K - Determined by 2036 Budget
Total 2036 Capital Plan	**$375,000**	
2037		
Recycle Bins / Sleds	$25,000	Upgrade and Replace Existing Bins
Capital Emergency / Unexpected	$100,000	Minimum 100K - Determined by 2037 Budget
Total 2037 Capital Plan	**$125,000**	
2038		
New Landfill Compactor (WTC-4)	$1,200,000	Replace 2028 Compactor (WTC-2)
Recycle Bins / Sleds	$25,000	Upgrade and Replace Existing Bins
Capital Emergency / Unexpected	$100,000	Minimum 100K - Determined by 2038 Budget
Total 2038 Capital Plan	**$1,325,000**	
2039		
Recycle Bins / Sleds	$25,000	Upgrade and Replace Existing Bins
New Oil Truck (WOT-2)	$60,000	Replace 2031 Oil Truck (WOT-1)
New Litter Van (WLV-2)	$40,000	Replace 2031 Litter Van (WLV-1)
Capital Emergency / Unexpected	$100,000	Minimum 100K - Determined by 2039 Budget
Total 2039 Capital Plan	**$225,000**	
2040		
Recycle Bins / Sleds	$25,000	Upgrade and Replace Existing Bins
Landfill Pickup (WPU-15)	$40,000	Replace 2033 Pickup (WPU-12)
Capital Emergency / Unexpected	$100,000	Minimum 100K - Determined by 2040 Budget
Total 2040 Capital Plan	**$165,000**	

12.1 Financing

The existing structure of solid waste fees and grants provide adequate resources to maintain an affordable solid waste program in Stevens County. Solid waste programs are funded primarily by tipping fees collected at County facilities. These tipping fees are supplemented by the state's Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance (LSWFA) grant funding. Due to the uncertainty in the level and availability of this grant funding, the County does not rely on it for funding their vital programs.

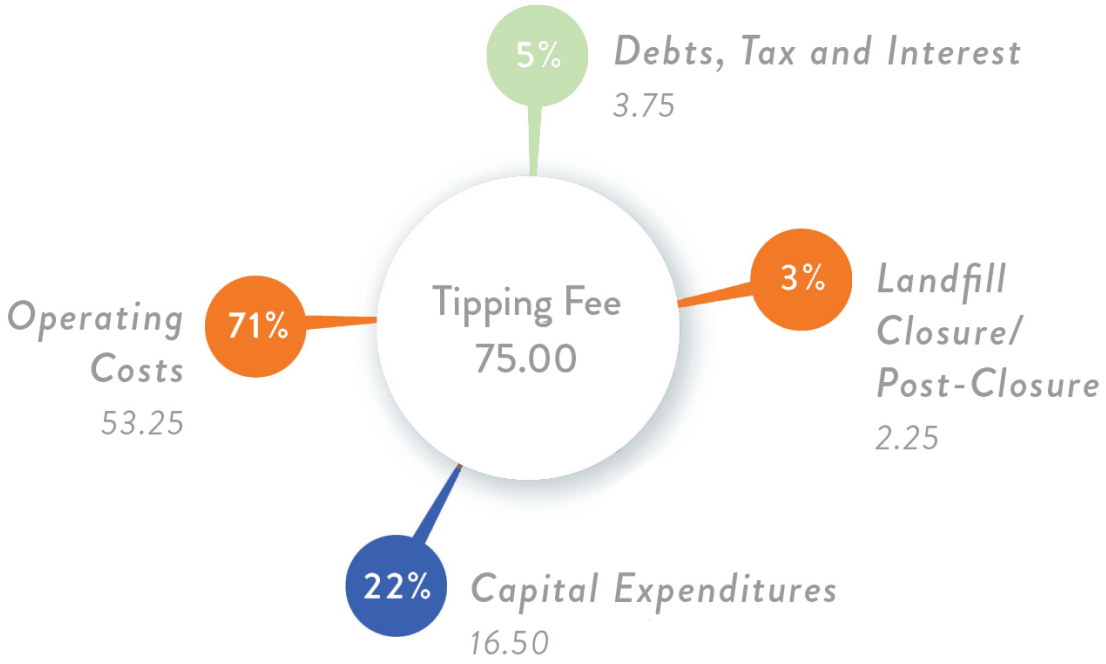
12.1.1 Tipping Fees

Solid waste tipping fees in 2021 are set at $75/ton at the landfill and $98/ton at the transfer sites. This has been the rate for disposal since January 2017.

The County's 2021 fee schedule includes a minimum fee of $10.00 at the landfill and transfer sites. Solid waste fees generated from out-of-county commercial firms, municipalities, or haulers are charged a 25-percent surcharge on top of the $75/ton at the landfill and $98/ton at the transfer sites.

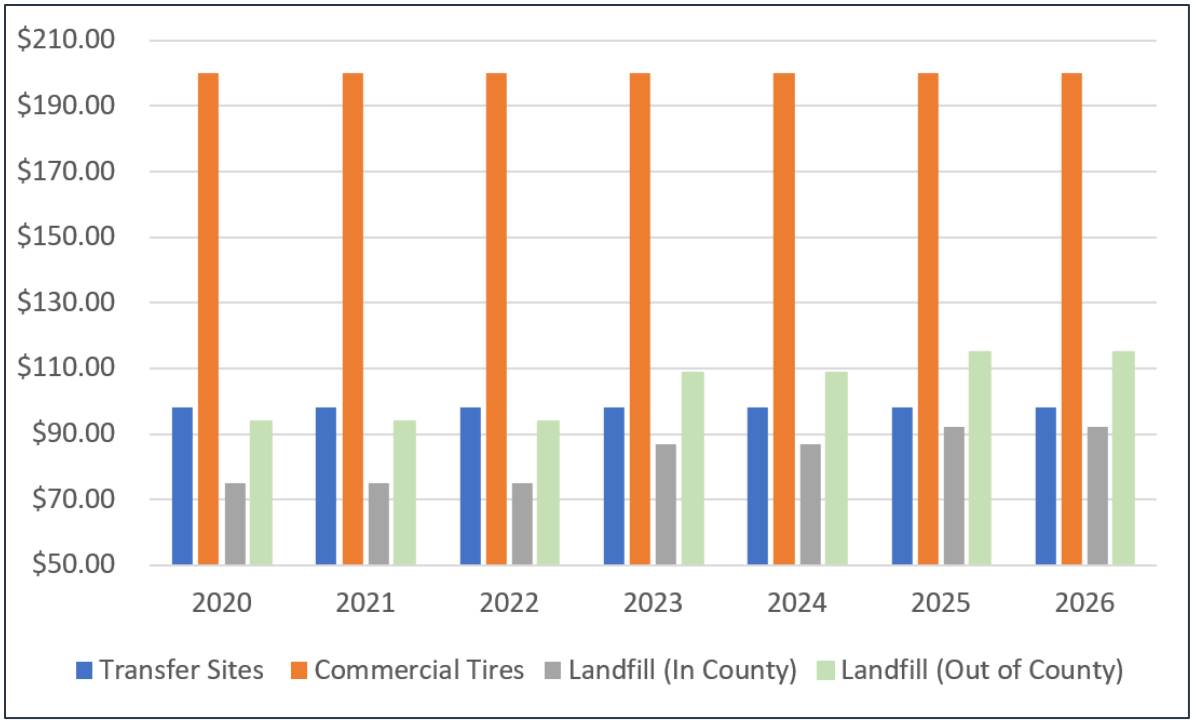
A breakdown of services funded by these rates are broken down and shown in **Exhibit 12.1**.

Exhibit 12.1. Tipping Fee (Rate) Breakdown



A WUTC cost assessment is required as part of the Plan update. The cost assessment is a comprehensive review of the costs to ratepayers for this Plan's recommendations. Information in the WUTC forms is used project future tipping fees over the plan period. See **Appendix D** for the WUTC cost assessment. **Exhibit 12.2** shows the historic and planned rate projections for this 6-year Plan period.

Exhibit 12.2. Tipping Fee Projections



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

Chapter 70A.205 RCW State Solid Waste Management – Waste Reduction and Recycling Act, defines the role of counties and cities in solid waste management. In 1989, the Washington State Legislature amended this chapter to provide added direction to local governments to incorporate waste reduction and source separation strategies into coordinated systems of solid waste management. The State's objective of waste reduction is to reduce the amount of waste that becomes a government responsibility. The objectives of source separation are to remove materials from disposal that have resource value and to effectively isolate hazardous materials from improper disposal.

The purpose and authority for solid waste planning is derived from Chapter 70A.205 RCW. This chapter contains the regulatory requirements that each plan must encompass. Each of these regulations is listed in **Table A.1,** along with the section in this plan update for where the regulation is met.

Table A.1. Regulatory Compliance Summary Table

Solid Waste Management Planning Element	Regulation or Ordinance	Section
Review of federal, state, and local regulations and ordinances related to solid waste planning (including relevant impacts on land use planning)	RCW 70A.205.045(3)(a) & RCW 70A.205.045(3)(b)	Appendix A
Inventory of existing solid waste handling facilities, capacities, and deficiencies.	RCW 70A.205.045(1)	Sections 5.0 – 10.0
Twenty-year projection of solid waste handling facility needs	RCW 70A.205.045(2)	Section 12.0
Identification and prioritization of waste reduction strategies	RCW 70A.205.045(7)	Section 5.0
Recycling and Waste Diversion – Designation of Recyclable Materials	RCW 70A.205.045(7)(c)	Section 6.0
Recycling and Waste Diversion – Process for Modifying List	Recommended by Ecology	Appendix B
Recycling and Waste Diversion – Description of Markets	RCW 70A.205.045(7)(c)	Sections 5.0 & 6.0
Recycling and Waste Diversion – Urban Services	RCW 70A.205.045 (7)(b)(i)	Sections 5.0 & 6.0
Recycling and Waste Diversion – Rural Services	RCW 70A.205.045 (7)(b)(i)	Sections 5.0 & 6.0
Recycling and Waste Diversion – Non-Residential Monitoring	RCW 70A.205.045 (7)(b)(ii)	Sections 5.0 & 6.0
Recycling and Waste Diversion – Organics Management	RCW 70A.205.045 (7)(b)(iii)	Sections 5.0 & 6.0
Recycling and Waste Diversion – Education Programs	RCW 70A.205.045 (7)(b)(iv)	Sections 5.0 & 6.0
Waste Collection – Urban and Rural Designation	RCW 70A.205.050	Section 7.0
Waste Collection – Description of Service Areas and Needs	RCW 70A.205.045 (5)	Section 7.0
Facility Siting Requirements	RCW 70A.205.110 & RCW 70A.205.045 (9)	Appendix C
Financing Solid Waste Infrastructure and Operations – Six Year Capital Program for Solid Waste Facilities	RCW 70A.205.045 (3)(c)	Section 12.0
Financing Solid Waste Infrastructure and Operations – Funding Strategy	RCW 70A.205.045 (3)(d)	Section 12.0
Twenty Year Needs Assessment for Solid Waste Handling	RCW 70A.205.045 (2)	Section 12.0
Surveillance and Control	RCW 70A.205.045 (4)	Section 11.0
Assessment of Plan Costs on Solid Waste Collection (WUTC review)	RCW 70A.205.045 (8)	Appendix D
Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan	RCW 70A.205.045 (10)	Section 5.5
SEPA Documentation	Required by Ecology	Appendix E
Interlocal Agreements	Required by Ecology	Forthcoming
Evidence of Public Meeting(s)	Required by Ecology	Appendix F
SWAC Participation	RCW 70A.205.110	Section 3.0 & Appendix F
Resolution of Plan Adoption from All Jurisdictions	Required by Ecology	Forthcoming
Change log of comments and responses from Ecology and WUTC review	Required by Ecology	Appendix E
Transmittal Letter	Required by Ecology	Attached
Waste reduction and recycling programs - Reduce Waste Generated	RCW 70A.205.045 (6)	Section 5.0
Waste reduction and recycling programs - Recycling Opportunities	RCW 70A.205.045 (6)	Section 6.0
Locally defined amendment process	Recommended by Ecology	Appendix B
Plan supportive of state's solid waste management plan and solid waste priorities	Recommended by Ecology	Section 1.0
SWAC Bylaws	Recommended by Ecology	Appendix F

APPENDIX B – PLAN AMENDMENT PROCESS

This SWMP is required to be reviewed and revised, if necessary, at least every five years in accordance with RCW 70A.205.075. In addition to the recurring or planned five-year updates, site management strategies and/or regulatory updates could prompt substantive changes to the SWMP, which would require additional review and approval by participating jurisdictions and Ecology. Examples of this type of change could be an increase to the cost of service or decrease to service levels. Oftentimes, the changes required are not significant and do not materially change the plan. Examples of this type of could be updating the list of designated recyclable materials or modifying an existing condition to reflect a change in operations. When this type of non-significant change to the plan occurs, a formal plan update or revision process will not be completed. Instead, the following will occur to incorporate the change and update the plan:

1. Required change/update is identified.

2. A draft plan is created incorporating the change in track changes.

3. The SWAC is notified of the update requirement and the updated draft is distributed for review.

4. A SWAC meeting will be scheduled (if not already regularly scheduled) and held to discuss and vote on acceptance of the plan update.

5. The update process will be recorded in the plan and the plan will be finalized.

6. The finalized plan will be sent to Ecology along with a cover letter describing the change.

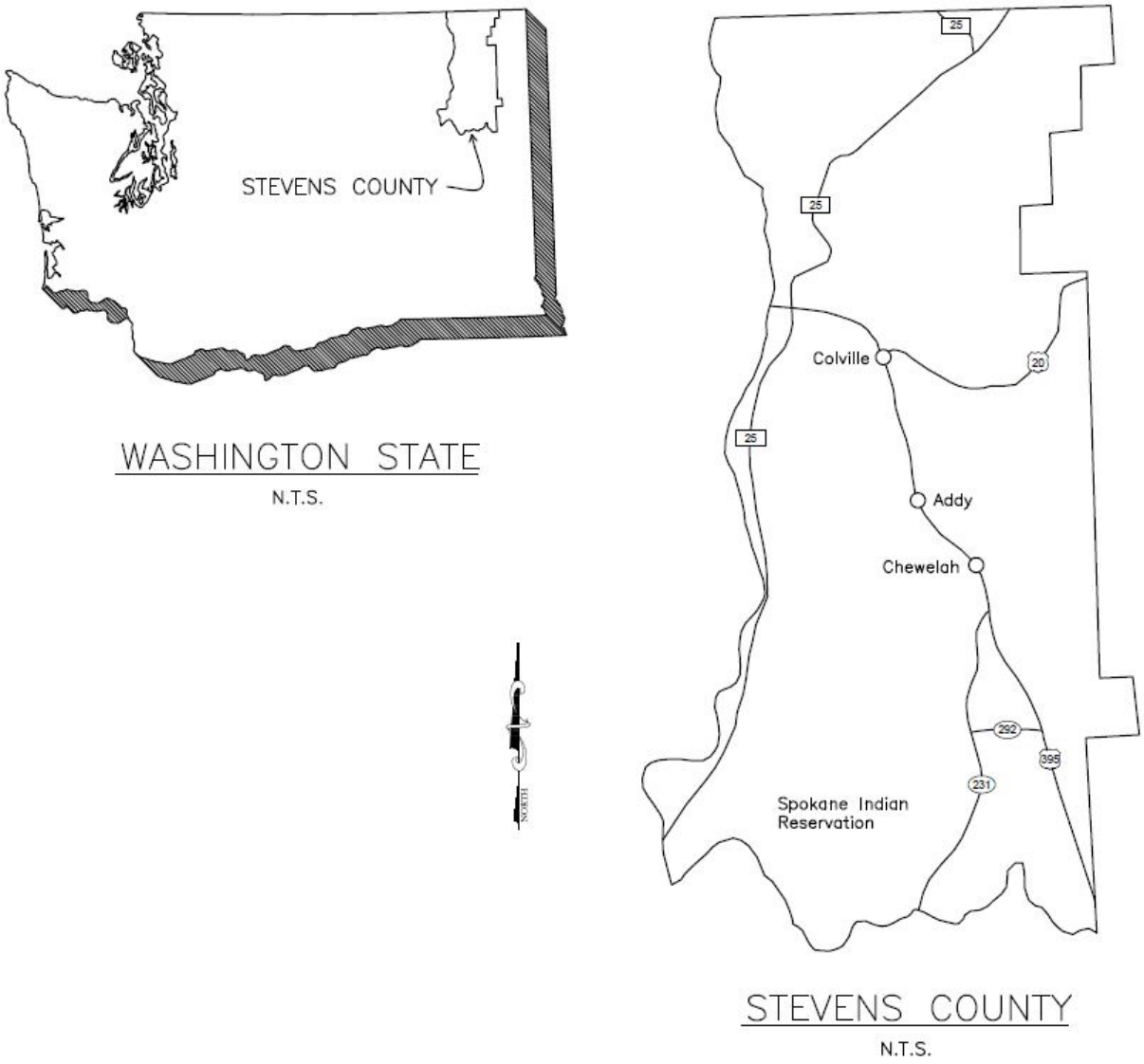
7. The finalized plan will be sent to each participating jurisdiction along with a cover letter describing the change.

APPENDIX C – FACILITY SITING

C.1 General

Stevens County, with a total area of 2,551 square miles, ranks fifth in size among Washington counties and has approximately 46,000 residents. Located in northeastern Washington (see **Exhibit C.1**), the County is traversed by several mountain ranges and valleys running in a north-south direction. Forested slopes rise abruptly from valley floors to culminate in a series of bench lands, ridges, and peaks. Elevations range from a low of 1,230 feet (ft.) on the shore of Lake Roosevelt to a maximum elevation of 7,308 ft. on the summit of Abercrombie Mountain. Upland area elevations average 3,000 to 4,000 ft. above sea level.

Exhibit C.1. Stevens County Vicinity Map



C.2 Geology

The County's physical characteristics reflect its extremely complicated geological history. Bedrock materials—characterized by a complex association of sedimentary rocks, metasediments, igneous intrusives, and basalt lavas—underlie valley floors and form the cores of hill and upland areas. These bedrock formations are generally dense and well cemented. The lower elevations of the upland areas are covered with glacial drift materials of varying thickness. The glacial drift generally overlays old streambeds and valley floors, sculpted by the advance and recession of at least two continental glaciers. Glacial materials range from undifferentiated sands, gravels, clays, and silts to heavily stratified profiles associated with extensive glacial lake deposits at depths ranging from a few feet to over 700 ft.

As a consequence of glaciation, drainage systems within the County have been seriously disrupted and the distribution of groundwater is quite complicated. Groundwater is generally present within the sands and gravels along contacts with bedrock or relatively impervious profiles of silt and clay. The most significant aquifers appear to be located in deposits of sands and gravels confined to the relatively narrow channels of original stream beds, ranging in depth from a few feet to several hundred feet below present valley floors.

C.3 Soils

Thin layers of sandy and silty loams derived from in-place weathering of granitic and metamorphic rocks, stony land, or rock outcroppings cover approximately 664,200 acres, or about 41 percent of the County's land area. There are two types of soil derived from glacial materials found in approximately 56 percent of the County. The first type of glacial material, present over 626,200 acres, is composed of gravelly sands, gravelly loams, and silty loams, which are products of pre-glacially weathered and glacially ground rock deposited during the glacial period. The second type of glacial material, which covers an additional 260,500 acres, consists of gravelly sand, sand, sandy loam, silt loam, and clay derived from glacial terraces formed where glacial streams and outwash areas served as outlets for glacial waters.

Sandy loams produced through water action and weathering as well as loams, silt loams, and fine, sandy loam produced through flood action, together cover some 11,800 acres and represent less than 1 percent of the land area. Other soils include some 10,000 acres of peat and muck, and approximately 8,500 acres of wind derived sands and fine sands.

C.4 Climate

Stevens County normally experiences four distinct seasons. While much of its contained moisture is lost over the coastal mountain range, the Pacific system is still largely responsible for moist air and moderate temperatures. The less frequent influence of the continental air mass more typically contributes drier air and more extreme temperatures.

Clear, warm days, cool nights, and relatively low humidity characterize summers. Maximum midsummer temperatures range from the mid-to-upper 80s, with a record high of 110 degrees in Chewelah in August 1961. Midsummer lows will generally range from the upper 40s to 50s. Winters tend to be relatively cold and cloudy, with average mid-winter afternoon temperatures between 23 and 29 degrees. The minimum winter temperatures range from 10 to 20 degrees, with a record low of minus 38 degrees recorded in Chewelah three times, once in February 1933 and twice in January 1950.

Annual precipitation averages 15 to 25 inches for most of the County, though higher elevations in the northeastern portion of the County receive as much as 30 to 45 inches. Maximum precipitation normally occurs in the winter months during the highest frequency of Pacific storm fronts. Summer rainfall is generally light. Precipitation tends to decrease during the spring months and occurs with increasing frequency as the summer months give way to fall and winter. Precipitation in the form of snow is most apt to occur from the first of December through February. Snow depths in the lower elevations can range from 15 to 25 inches, with extremes of from 30 to 50 inches possible. Snow cover can extend from mid-December through February in the valley areas, though intermittent snow and rain can occur throughout the winter with little appreciable snow cover. Snow cover in the higher elevations can achieve depths of 5 to 10 feet and remain on the ground from November through June.

Wind velocities tend to be low to moderate, with higher velocities associated with frontal systems passing through the area. Prevailing winds tend to be out of the southwest during the summer months, while during the winter months, it is not uncommon for the area to be dominated by northeasterly winds.

Temperature inversions are relatively common to the Colville River Valley and contribute to relatively extensive periods of stagnant air and frequent conditions of moderate to heavy fog. The last freezing temperature usually occurs between mid-May and early June. The growing season generally extends from 60 days (in higher valleys) to 120 days (in lower valleys), with the first killing frost occurring between late August and mid-September. The depth of frost penetration is largely dependent on soil type, vegetation, snow cover, and temperature. Average frost penetration ranges from 15 to 20 inches, with 30 inches or more common in more extreme conditions. Snow loads vary, with a high potential for water saturation, and 40 to 50 pounds per square foot (lbs/sq ft) are generally appropriate for the area. In the context of wind pressures, 20 to 25 lbs/sq ft are normal, although wind velocities of 50 to 80 miles per hour should be used in design considerations.

C.5 Surface Waters

Stevens County's land area is incorporated within portions of seven river basin systems as defined by the State of Washington's Water Resource Inventory Areas. The Spokane River, flowing westerly for 50 miles along the County's southern boundary, drains a total area of 6,580 square miles (sq mi) and maintains an average flow of 6,871 cubic feet per second (cu ft/sec). The Spokane basin includes approximately 322,410 acres of Stevens County and involves most of the Spokane Indian Reservation.

The Columbia River traverses the northern section of the County. The 914 million acre-feet Lake Roosevelt, which forms much of the County's western border, maintains an average flow of 98,680 cu ft/sec. The river system represents two basins of significance to Stevens County and is shared with Canada and small portions of Pend Oreille County. The lower basin includes some 181,890 acres of Stevens County land area and is shared with Ferry County and the Colville Indian Reservation.

The Colville River, with an average flow of 299 cu ft/sec, occupies a 652,800-acre basin and is the only basin that is contained almost entirely within the boundaries of Stevens County. The Colville River empties into Lake Roosevelt just south of the current SCLF. The Kettle River forms the northwestern boundary between Ferry and Stevens County and extends deeply into Canada. The Kettle River maintains an average flow of 2,850 cu ft/sec and drains some 83,580 acres of Stevens County.

In addition to its numerous tributary streams, Stevens County contains 306 lakes from 1 to 1,162 acres in size. Seventeen County lakes are 40 acres or larger and two exceed 1,000 acres. Stevens County is responsible for permit administration for some 44 miles of shoreline on 30 lakes, which range in size from 20 to 455 surface acres. Development projects within 200 feet of the ordinary high water line of designated water bodies, not specifically exempted by the Shoreline Management Act, normally require Substantial Development Permits. Three lake systems–Long, Loon, and Deer Lakes–are designated by the Shoreline Act as being of statewide significance and represent an additional 40 miles of lake shoreline. Also, Stevens County has administrative responsibility for some 280 miles of river and stream shorelines.

Flood damage is confined largely to the Colville River and some of the smaller stream valleys including Mill Creek, Chewelah Creek, and the Little Pend Oreille River. The extent of flooding within the area is dependent on a number of factors including the amount of snowpack, water content, and timing associated with release of snowmelt waters from various watersheds.

C.6 Land Ownership

Approximately 363,000 acres of land are owned by the federal government and represent 22 percent of the County's surface area. Of this 22 percent, the U.S. Forest Service administrates about 213,000 acres while the Bureau of Land Management controls about 83,000 acres. Approximately 44,000 acres in the

Little Pend Oreille Refuge is under the administrative control of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The National Park Service administers the remaining approximately 23,000 acres, which is Bureau of Reclamation property associated with the Lake Roosevelt reservoir (Lake Roosevelt Recreation Area).

The Spokane Indian Reservation occupies approximately 151,000 acres within Stevens County and comprises an estimated 9 percent of the County's surface area. State-owned lands, administered by the Department of Natural Resources, account for approximately 160,000 acres, or 10 percent of the County's surface area. County-owned lands are confined largely to gravel pits, quarries, and related shop facilities. Municipal lands include lands used principally for parks, municipal utilities, and associated service facilities.

Approximately 153,000 acres or 9 percent of Stevens County is under corporate ownership, comprised largely of major timber companies, mining corporations, and other resource-oriented entities. One of these landowners— Boise Cascade Company —has holdings in excess of 129,000 acres. Other private corporate entities such as Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad, Avista Power Company, and some smaller timber and mining companies share the bulk of the remaining acreage.

APPENDIX D – WUTC FORMS

D.1 Introduction

In accordance with RCW 70.95.090, County and city comprehensive solid waste management plans - Contents:

(8) An assessment of the plan's impact on the costs of solid waste collection. The assessment shall be prepared in conformance with guidelines established by the utilities and transportation commission. The commission shall cooperate with the Washington state association of counties and the association of Washington cities in establishing such guidelines.

The content of this cost assessment follows the *Cost Assessment Guidelines for Local Solid Waste Management Planning* as published by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC), Third Edition, Revised October 2019. The cost assessment is a comprehensive, system-wide review of the SWMP's costs that considers the cost impact on ratepayers of the plan's recommendations and provides sufficient information to estimate future rate levels over the plan period. These guidelines help local governments such as Stevens County prepare cost assessments for their solid waste management plans (SWMP) so that cost impacts on solid waste haulers and their ratepayers are easy to determine.

D.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this cost assessment is to provide the WUTC with information on the potential impact of proposed solid waste collection and disposal activities as included in the 2021-2026 SWMP.

The cost assessment is reported by the WUTC to be beneficial to:

- Local elected officials and staff who may use the cost assessment process as an evaluation tool for selecting preferred solid waste management system alternatives
- UTC commissioners and staff who use cost assessments to obtain information about probable future rate increases and policy directions set by local governments,
- Solid waste advisory committee (SWAC) members who can use cost assessments to evaluate solid waste systems and estimate costs of implementing proposed plans,
- UTC-regulated solid waste collection companies that can use assessments to plan for future capital and operating expenditures, and
- Citizens who pay for solid waste management systems through solid waste collection bills and tipping fees and can use cost assessments to estimate future expense levels. This information can help the public provide input to local officials about their solid waste program preferences. The information can also further citizen understanding of the rate setting process.

D.1.2 General Information

Prepared For:	Stevens County
Prepared By:	Travis Pyle, PE/Great West Engineering
Contact Telephone:	208-576-6671
Date:	July 14, 2021

This questionnaire has been prepared along with the 2021-2026 SWMP for Stevens County. The SWMP provides a long-term strategy for solid waste management. The plan covers a 20-year outlook with a more detailed focus on the next 6 years (2021-2026).

D.1.3 Period of Review

Table D.1 defines the period of review.

Table D.1. Period of Review

Year	Plan Year
0 (Base Year)	2020 (1)
1	2021
2	2022
3	2023
4	2024
5	2025
6	2026

Notes:
1. Year 2020 is the last full year with actual data that was used to forecast the 6-year projections and is given a plan year of zero.

Stevens County's fiscal year is the same as the calendar year (January 1 – December 31). The County worked in conjunction with communities to develop an updated to the SWMP. No other jurisdictions within the County have developed a plan exclusive of Stevens County. Great West Engineering and Stevens County worked together with local governments and citizens to develop the county-wide 2021-2026 SWMP. No other jurisdictions within the County have developed a SWMP exclusive of Stevens County.

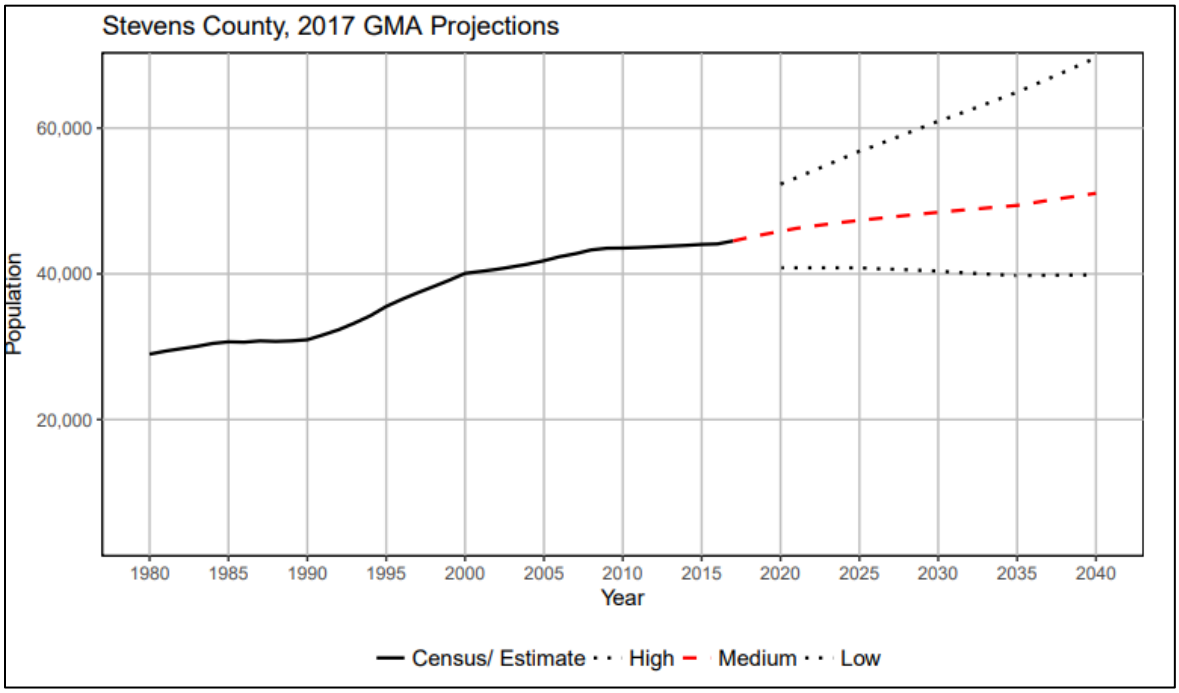
D.2 Demographics

The U.S. Census Bureau reports the population taken in each decade census and estimates growth between decades. The last census was conducted in 2020 but those data have not yet been released.

The U.S. Census Bureau's estimate of population in 2019 for Stevens County is 45,723 with a growth rate of 5% (or 0.56% per year) from 2010 to 2019. The overall growth in Stevens County between the 2000 census and 2019 estimate using the U.S. Census Bureau data is approximately 14.1% (or 0.74% per year).

The State of Washington's Office of Financial Management (OFM) reports population estimates by County. **Exhibit 1** shows the population projections for Stevens County based on 2017 data with low, medium, and high growth rates. The OFM data corroborates with the U.S. Census Bureau data estimating around 45,000 people in Stevens County in 2019.

Exhibit D.1. Population Projections for Stevens County (Washington Office of Financial Management, 2017)



Medium and high projections for 2026 are approximately 45,000 people (0.52% growth per year) and 58,000 people (3.88% growth per year), respectively. It is anticipated that the growth rate is going to be higher than the medium rate given the recent influx of people into more rural communities like Stevens County but not likely reaching the high rate.

As such, the growth rate provided by U.S. Census Bureau between 2000 and 2019 of **0.74% per year** is assumed to be reasonable for this assessment.

Table D.2 shows the population estimate for 2020 and projected 6-year period (2021-2026).

Table D.2. Population Projections

Year	Plan Year	Stevens County Population (1)
0	2020	46,061
1	2021	46,402
2	2022	46,746
3	2023	47,091
4	2024	47,440
5	2025	47,791
6	2026	48,145

D.3 Waste Stream Generation

Table D.3 presents a summary of the waste generation and diversion/recycling tonnages for Stevens County for 2020 (base year) and the projected 6-year period (2021-2026).

Table D.3. Waste Generation Projections (2021–2026)

Year	Plan Year	Pop.	(a) MSW (tons) [1]	(b) Other Waste (tons) [2]	(a + b) = (c) Total Landfilled Waste (tons)	(d) Diverted/Recycled Landfill Wastes (tons) [3]	(c + d) = (e) Total Received Landfill (tons)	(f) Recycled CRC (tons) [4]	(e + f) = (g) Total County Waste (tons) [5]
0	2020	46,061	30,460	6,538	36,998	382	37,380	814	38,194
1	2021	46,402	30,063	3,500	33,563	222	33,785	876	34,661
2	2022	46,746	30,285	3,500	33,785	224	34,009	882	34,891
3	2023	47,091	30,509	3,500	34,009	224	34,233	890	35,123
4	2024	47,440	30,735	3,500	34,235	227	34,462	896	35,358
5	2025	47,791	30,963	3,500	34,463	228	34,691	902	35,593
6	2026	48,145	31,192	3,500	34,692	229	34,921	908	35,829

Notes:
1. MSW is the amount of general garbage disposed of at the landfill based on a per capita generation rate of 3.55 lbs/person/day. Construction and demolition (C&D) waste is included in this number (i.e., it is not separated out of MSW for tracking or fees).
2. Other Waste includes non-MSW such as ash from mills, concrete, and contaminated soils. These wastes vary from year to year. The value of 3,500 tons is an average amount take in over the last 10 years.
3. Diverted Wastes are scrap metal and tires received at the landfill (passes over the scales) that is recycled/diverted there (and does not go to the CRC). This amount does not include MRW (household hazardous waste) or conventional recycles taken to the CRC for recycling.
4. CRC Recycled is the amount of conventional recyclable materials received and processed at the CRC facility, such as paper/newsprint, cardboard, #2 plastics, aluminum, and tin.
5. Total County Waste is the total amount of waste that is generated in the County including wastes that are recycled and diverted from the landfill.

Table D.4 summarizes the approximate amount of solid waste collection in incorporated and unincorporated areas within Stevens County in 2020 and the projected 6-year period (2021-2026).

Table D.4. MSW Collection Projections (2021–2026)

Location	Pop/Tons [1,2]	(Base Year) 2020 [3]	Year 1 2021	Year 2 2022	Year 3 2023	Year 4 2024	Year 5 2025	Year 6 2026
Chewelah	Pop.	2,642	2,662	2,682	2,702	2,721	2,742	2,762
	Tons	1,712	1,725	1,737	1,750	1,763	1,776	1,789
Colville	Pop.	4,812	4,848	4,884	4,920	4,956	4,993	5,030
	Tons	3,118	3,141	3,164	3,188	3,211	3,235	3,259
Kettle Falls	Pop.	1,782	1,795	1,809	1,822	1,835	1,849	1,863
	Tons	1,155	1,163	1,172	1,180	1,189	1,198	1,207
Marcus	Pop.	114	115	116	116	117	118	119
	Tons	74	74	75	75	76	77	77

Location	Pop/Tons [1,2]	(Base Year) 2020 [3]	Year 1 2021	Year 2 2022	Year 3 2023	Year 4 2024	Year 5 2025	Year 6 2026
Northport	Pop.	366	368	371	374	377	379	382
	Tons	237	239	240	242	244	246	248
Springdale	Pop.	395	398	401	404	407	410	413
	Tons	256	258	260	262	264	265	267
Unincorporated County	Pop.	35,950	36,216	36,484	36,754	37,026	37,300	37,576
	Tons	23,909	23,464	23,637	23,812	23,988	24,166	24,345
County Total [4]	Pop.	46,061	46,402	46,746	47,091	47,440	47,791	48,145
	Tons	30,460	30,063	30,285	30,509	30,735	30,963	31,192

Notes:
1. Population estimates are based on the U.S. Census Bureau between the 2000 census and 2019 estimate, resulting in 0.74% annual growth rate for 2020 and beyond.
2. All cities and towns for the 6-year projections assume a per capita generation rate of 3.55 lbs/person/day based on the 5-year per capita generation rate average (2016-2020).
3. Year 2020 is the base year with actual County tonnages and a calculated per capita generation rate of 3.62 lbs/person/day as compared to the 5-year average of 3.55 lbs/day/person.
4. Total amount of MSW does not include "Other Wastes" as shown in Table 3.

D.3.1 Waste Generation Assumptions

The amount of MSW generated in Stevens County that was landfill on a per capita basis in 2020 was 3.62 pounds per person per day (lbs/person/day). Over the past 5 years (2016-2020), it has averaged 3.55 lbs/person/day. This 5-year average was used for future MSW projections with the population growth factor of 0.74%.

The amount of "Other Waste" (mill ash, concrete, and contaminated soils) has been highly variable over the past 5 years, ranging from approximately 1,700 tons to 6,500 tons. The average amount over this same period was 3,500 tons. This average value was used in the future projections (no change).

The annual percentage of "Diverted Waste" (scrap metal and tires) has averaged 0.64% over the last 5 years while the amount of CRC Recycling has averaged 2.53%. These percentages were used for future projections. Therefore, the total fraction of materials diverted and recycled (total of Diverted Waste and CRC Recycling) was projected out to be 3.17%.

D.4 Collection Program

Solid waste collection services in Stevens County are provided by municipalities, contractors, and franchise haulers, defined as follows:

- Municipal Collection: Operation involving city or town employees and equipment under the supervision and direction of a regular municipal department or official.
- Contract Collection: Hiring of private companies by a municipality with defined specifications to collect the municipality's solid waste.
- Franchise Collection: Collection of solid waste from within a defined geographic boundary by collectors operating under a franchise issued by the WUTC; an obligation to provide collection services to all locations within the franchise area that requests service being a condition of the franchise.

The franchise haulers (UTC-regulated waste collection companies) operating in Stevens County are listed in **Table D.5**.

Table D.5. Franchise Haulers

Solid Waste Hauler	Owner	Address	WUTC Certificate Number
Lamb's Disposal	Lee Lamb	404 Silvercrown Northport, WA 99157	G000259
Sunshine Disposal	Torre Refuse & Recycling	11320 W McFarlane Rd, Airway Heights, WA 99001	G000199
A&B Services	Karin Evans	4971 Hunters Shop Rd. #4 Hunters, WA 99137	G063791

Waste collectors in Stevens County are listed in **Table D.6**. Refer to the UTC-regulated hauler maps for more details concerning the service areas.

Table D.6. Hauler Collection Areas

Area	Solid Waste Hauler
City of Colville	Sunshine Disposal
City of Chewelah	City Collection
City of Kettle Falls	City Collection
Town of Marcus	Town Collection
Town of Northport	Lamb's Disposal
Rural Collection (includes Suncrest and Town of Springdale)	Sunshine Disposal
Rural Collection (includes Hunters and Fruitland)	A&B Services
Rural Collection (accounts across and north of Columbia River)	Sunshine Disposal
Other Out of County Collection	Colville Tribe

Table D.7 summarizes the solid waste customer count and tonnage projections for franchise haulers in Stevens County.

Table D.7. Franchise Hauler Customer Count and Tonnage Projections (2021 – 2026)

Hauler Information	(Base Year) 2020	Year 1 2021	Year 2 2022	Year 3 2023	Year 4 2024	Year 5 2024	Year 6 2026
UTC-Regulated Hauler Name: Lamb's Disposal **G-Certificate Number: G000259**							
Residential:							
# of Customers	124	126	127	128	129	130	131
Tonnage Collected	82	83	83	84	84	85	86
Commercial:							
# of Customers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonnage Collected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTC-Regulated Hauler Name: Sunshine Disposal **G-Certificate Number: G000199**							
Residential:							

Hauler Information	(Base Year) 2020	Year 1 2021	Year 2 2022	Year 3 2023	Year 4 2024	Year 5 2024	Year 6 2026
# of Customers	5,215	5,254	5,292	5,332	5,371	5,411	5,451
Tonnage Collected	4,018	4,048	4,078	4,108	4,138	4,169	4,200
Commercial:							
# of Customers	740	745	751	757	762	768	773
Tonnage Collected	5,589	5,630	5,672	5,714	5,756	5,799	5,842
UTC-Regulated Hauler Name: A&B Services **G-Certificate Number: G063791**							
Residential:							
# of Customers	363	366	368	371	374	377	379
Tonnage Collected	240	242	244	245	247	249	251
Commercial:							
# of Customers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonnage Collected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:
1. Data for the number of customers is not available. The number of customers is determined using the per capita generation rate of 3.62 lbs/person/day calculated previously.
2. Customer count and collected tonnage data is not available from hauler. Data is also not available from landfill scale records as this hauler pays in cash. The number of customers is calculated using the customer to population ratio of Northport. The tonnage data is determined using the per capita generation rate of 3.62 lbs/person/day calculated previously.
3. Waste growth estimates of 0.74% were used to project collected waste tonnages and customer counts.

In addition to collections, Stevens County has intra-county transfer of waste from the County's four transfer sites of Park Rapids, Hunters, Northport, and the South County Transfer Station. The amount of waste transferred from these stations to the landfill is on the order of 13-15% of the total MSW generated in the County.

D.5 Recycling Program

Currently, recycling is offered at the landfill and the CRC for conventional recyclables as listed below in **Table D.8.** The landfill also diverts scrap metal and tires. There is no curbside collection of recyclables in Stevens County. Several different materials are collected for recycling as shown in **Table D.8**.

Table D.8. Recyclable Markets

Material (1)	Primary Market(s)	Revenues > Processing Costs
Cardboard	Regional paper markets, paper mills, and export	Yes
Mixed Paper/Newsprint	Regional paper markets, paper mills, and export	Yes
#2 Plastics	Regional Markets in Washington, Oregon, export	Yes
Aluminum Cans	Regional Markets in Western Washington and Oregon	Yes
Tin Cans	Regional Markets in Western Washington and Oregon	Yes
Scrap Metal	Local and Regional Markets in Washington and Oregon	Yes
Automotive Batteries	Local and Regional Markets in Washington and Oregon	Yes

Notes:1. These are materials that are included as part of the general waste stream. MRW (i.e., household hazardous waste materials) such as anti-freeze, used motor oil, etc. are not included in this list.

The assumed recycling rate for conventional recyclables in Stevens County is 2.53% of the total waste generated in the County. Other materials are diverted from the waste stream at the landfill that include scrap metal and tires. These contribute another 0.64% diversion, for a total diversion/recycling rate of 3.17%. The recycling/diversion projections in tons and costs are presented in **Table D.9**. Funding of this program is by commodity sales or subsidized by the tipping fee depending on the recycling market.

Table D.9 – Waste Recycling/Diversion Programs and Cost Projections (2021–2026)

Program	2020 (base year)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Landfill Diversion - **Tons** - **Processing Costs**	382 $50,000	222 $51,000	223 $53,000	225 $55,000	227 $57,000	228 $59,000	229 $61,000
CRC Recycling - **Tons** - **Processing Costs**	814 N/A (1)	876 $175,000	882 $179,000	890 $183,000	896 $187,000	902 $191,000	908 $195,000
Total Recycling/Diversion - **Tons** - **Processing Costs**	1,196 N/A (1)	1,098 $226,000	1,105 $232,000	1,115 $238,000	1,123 $244,000	1,130 $250,000	1,137 $256,000

Notes: 1. A contractor was providing operations of the CRC up until part of 2021. The costs were part of a contract to also operate the transfer stations, and so the breakout of the CRC is not available.

D.5.1 Energy Recovery & Incineration (ER&I)

Solid Waste generated in Stevens County is disposed at the Stevens County Landfill. Currently, there is no energy recovery of landfill gas at the landfill. A gas collection system will be installed in 2021, but there are no plans for a landfill gas to energy plant at this time.

D.5.2 Land Disposal

Stevens County owns and operates the Stevens County Landfill. The modern landfill has been in operation since the mid-1990's and has projected capacity until the late-2050's. **Table D.10** provides a summary of the amount of waste disposal over the planning period.

Table D.10. Total Solid Waste Disposal (Landfilled) Projections (2021–2026)

Waste Tons	(Base Year) 2020	Year 1 2021	Year 2 2022	Year 3 2023	Year 4 2024	Year 5 2025	Year 6 2026
MSW	30,460	30,063	30,285	30,509	30,735	30,963	31,192
Other Wastes (1)	6,538	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Total Landfill Waste	36,998	33,563	33,785	34,009	34,235	34,463	34,692

Notes: 1. "Other Wastes" include non-MSW such as ash from mills, concrete, and contaminated soils. The amount has been highly variable over the past 5 years, ranging from approximately 1,700 tons to 6,500 tons. The average amount over this same period was 3,500 tons.

D.6 System Program Component Costs

The costs to operate the solid waste system are funded through revenues and grants provided by the Washington State Department of Ecology. These cover waste reduction (outreach) programs, litter pickup programs, solid waste collection programs, and recycling programs in Stevens County.

D.6.1 Waste Reduction Programs

Existing waste reduction programs in Stevens County include:

- Pay-as-you-throw (variable garbage) rates
- Public education and outreach (on hold)*
- Home composting and vermicomposting workshops (on hold)*
- Wood waste chipping program
- Log yard waste for landfill cover and decking material
- Recycling at rural collection sites (proposed?)

**Public outreach and composting workshops have been put on hold for the last few years as a result of solid waste department staff changes and diminishing grant money to fund these programs.*

The cost for providing waste reduction program is included in Stevens County's overall solid waste system budget and are funded through revenues and grants. Refer to **Table D.11**.

D.6.2 Litter Pickup Program

The cost for providing litter pickup is included in Stevens County's overall solid waste system operating budget and is funded through revenues and grants. Refer to **Table D.11**.

D.6.3 Solid Waste Collection

Curbside collection of MSW is conducted within the cities of Chewelah, Colville, and Kettle Falls and in some of the towns and portions of unincorporated Stevens County. Refer to **Table D.6** for a list of haulers in the County. The County does not administer solid waste collection, and so, there are no collection costs associated with the program. There is no curbside collection of recyclables in Stevens County.

D.6.4 Administration

Stevens County administrative costs include a combination of full salary and benefits and pro-rated portions of salaries and benefit expenses, where applicable, for the solid waste manager, assistant solid waste manager, technicians, attendants, and operators. Non-labor expenses include billing, contract auditing and accounting services, information technology support, legal and permitting expenses, taxes, and County-assessed indirect expenses. Administration expenses are forecasted over the planning period based on 2020 actual expenses and annual inflationary adjustments. The cost for administration is included in the Stevens County overall solid waste system budget and is funded through revenues. Refer to **Table D.11**.

D.6.5 Other Programs: Intra-County Transfer and CRC Operations

In the past, Stevens County hired a contractor to operate the transfer sites and haul the waste to the landfill. This year (2021) will be the first year the County takes over these operations. The cost for intra-county transfer of waste is included in the Stevens County overall solid waste system budget and is funded through revenues. Refer to **Table D.11**.

Up until 2020, the County hired a contractor to operate the CRC. Nowadays, revenues from commodity sales of recyclables, Ecology grant(s), and tipping fees subsidize the CRC operations. The cost for CRC operations is included in the Stevens County overall solid waste system budget. Refer to **Table D.11**.

D.6.6 Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Financial Assurance

A portion of the tipping fees are set aside to contribute to the closure and post-closure fund for financial assurance of the Stevens County Landfill. This contribution includes a system of regular payments to the funds based on forecasted costs to close the landfill and provide post-closure care until the landfill is predicted to be functionally stable. The County routinely checks the account balances and projections to

cover these future costs. The costs for closure and post-closure contributions are included in the Stevens County overall solid waste system budget and is funded through revenues. Refer to **Table D.11**.

D.6.7 Surplus Funds (Minimum Operating Funds)

Stevens County maintains a 3-month minimum operating account balance of $700,000. Refer to Sections 6.9 and 6.10 for funding and revenues.

D.6.8 Solid Waste System Costs

Expenses for the planning period are summarized in **Table D.11** based on cost figures escalated from 2020 and forecasting costs associated with the County's transition of the intra-county transfer operations back to the County for each of the four transfer sites.

Table D.11. Solid Waste System Expense Forecast (2021 – 2026)

Expense Item / Category	(Base Year) 2020	Year 1 2021	Year 2 2022	Year 3 2023	Year 4 2024	Year 5 2025	Year 6 2026
Operating Costs (1)	$2,171,000	$2,709,000	$2,668,000	$2,717,000	$2,766,000	$2,817,000	$2,869,000
Capital Costs (2)	$537,000	$839,000	$725,000	$550,000	$550,000	$690,000	$450,000
Other Expenses (3)	$137,000	$141,000	$140,000	$139,000	$139,000	$138,000	$0
Financial Assurance (4)	$110,000	$112,000	$138,000	$139,000	$141,000	$150,000	$150,000
Refuse Taxes (5)	$39,000	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000
Total	**$2,994,000**	**$3,841,000**	**$3,711,000**	**$3,585,000**	**$3,636,000**	**$3,835,000**	**$3,509,000**

Notes:

1. Operating Costs include regular time and benefits, overtime, office supplies, fuel, professional service, utilities, repairs and maintenance, insurance, external taxes, and data processing fees. Costs increase in 2021 with takeover of operations at the transfer stations and CRC.
(2) Capital expenditures include planned equipment and facilities such as new dozers, compactors, trailers, and improvements to the facilities.
(3) Other expenses include debt service for repayment of the Trust Fund Loan (loan to be paid off in 2025).
(4) Financial Assurance is set aside account funds for closure and pots-closure of the landfill based on 2021 updates.
(5) State refuse tax payment (pass through with refuse tax collection revenues).

The following escalation rates were used to forecast the costs for the reporting period (2021-2026):

- Personnel / Professional Services – 2.0%
- General Inflation – 2.4%

D.6.9 Funding Mechanisms

System component costs are primarily funded through tipping fees with additional funds from Ecology grant(s), interest earnings, recycling sales, equipment lease / rental to other County departments, and any interfund transfers (refer to Section 6.10). **Table D.12** presents a summary of the 2020 tonnages and tipping fee pricing at each of the four transfer sites along with direct haul to the landfill.

Table D.12. Transfer Sites and Landfill Transaction/Tipping Fees and Tonnages (2020)

Facility Name	Type of Facility	Facility Location	Tip Fee per ton	Transfer Cost	Final Disposal Location	2020 Tons
Park Rapids	Transfer	10 miles east of Colville, Hwy 25	$98.00	$35.00	SCLF	93
Hunters	Transfer	4 miles south of Hunters, Hwy 25	$98.00	$35.00	SCLF	154
Northport	Transfer	1 mile south of Northport, Hwy 25	$98.00	$35.00	SCLF	202
South Co.	Transfer	3719 Grouse Creek Rd, Loon Lake	$98.00	$35.00	SCLF	3,593
Direct Haul (In County)	Landfill	Southwest of Kettle Falls, Hwy 25	$75.00	$0	SCLF	32,131
Direct Haul (Out of County)	Landfill	Southwest of Kettle Falls, Hwy 25	$93.75 (1)	$0	SCLF	825
Total						**36,998**

Notes:
1. 25% surcharge for out of county direct haul to the landfill.

The tonnages are expected to grow generally uniform across the County over the project period tracking with population growth of 0.81% per year and a per capita generation rate for MSW of 3.55 lbs/ person/ day.

Future fees are established based on a revenue-requirement analysis where the fees are adjusted to provide the minimum balances at the end of the year and meet the expenditure forecasts. Refer to the next section.

D.6.10 Solid Waste System Revenues

This analysis provides the basis for projected tipping fee rate increases over the planning period. **Projected tipping fee increases are based on the best available information at this time and could change based on actual data that will be collected now that the County has taken over certain operations.**

The primary source of revenue for the solid waste system is through tipping fees collected at each of the transfer sites and the landfill. Rates are established to fund operating and capital expenses while maintaining a minimum account balance of no less than 3 months of operating costs, which is approximately $750,000.

Without future adjustments to tipping fees, the solid waste utility is projected to operate at a deficit. Based on discussions with County staff, the planning period includes two tipping fee adjustments to mitigate the potential cash deficit and to generate funding for capital projects.

The last tipping fee rate increase occurred in 2017. Prior to that, rates were increased more routinely on a 2-to-3-year cycle accounting for the rate of inflation. The current plan is to increase rates in 2023 for the landfill direct haul fees (both in-county and out-of-county). The first increase in 2023 will account for six years of no adjustments at 2.4% per year inflation (or approximately 15.3% overall increase rounded up to the nearest whole dollar), followed by rate increases every other year after that (2025) at the rate of inflation (approximately 4.8% for two years also rounded up to the nearest whole dollar).

Table D.13 outlines planning-level estimates of the tipping fees and tipping fee revenues over the planning period.

Table D.13. Solid Waste System Revenue Forecast

Revenue Item / Category	(Base Year) 2020	Year 1 2021	Year 2 2022	Year 3 2023	Year 4 2024	Year 5 2025	Year 6 2026
Grants	$59,000	$125,000	$125,000	$125,000	$125,000	$125,000	$125,000
Tipping Fees	$2,735,000	$2,583,000	$2,660,000	$3,044,000	$3,068,000	$3,245,000	$3,270,000
Investment Interest	$15,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Recycling Sales	$5,000	$300,000	$306,000	$312,000	$318,000	$324,000	$330,000
Special Fees	$29,000	$30,000	$31,000	$32,000	$33,000	$34,000	$35,000
Refuse Taxes	$39,000	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000
Total	**$2,882,000**	**$3,088,000**	**$3,172,000**	**$3,563,000**	**$3,594,000**	**$3,778,000**	**$3,810,000**
Tipping Fee Rates:							
-Transfer Sites	$98.00	$98.00	$98.00	$98.00	$98.00	$98.00	$98.00
-Commercial Tires	$200.00	$200.00	$200.00	$200.00	$200.00	$200.00	$200.00
-Landfill (In County)	$75.00	$75.00	$75.00	$87.00 (1)	$87.00	$92.00 (1)	$92.00
-Landfill (Out of County)	$93.75	$93.75	$93.75	$108.75	$108.75	$115.00	$115.00

Notes:
1.Increase tipping fee by the cost of living each year (2.4% annual). The first increase is scheduled to occur in 2023 depending on the financial status of the operations account. The last increase was in 2017, and then increase every other year.

D.6.11 Solid Waste System Revenues

Table D.14 presents the system balance sheet financial forecast for the planning period along with the tipping fee increases that are needed to maintain the minimum operating balance.

Table D.14. Solid Waste System Balance Sheet

Item	(Base Year) 2020	Year 1 2021	Year 2 2022	Year 3 2023	Year 4 2024	Year 5 2025	Year 6 2026
Fund Account Balance (1)	2,312,000	$2,200,000	$1,447,000	$908,000	$886,000	$844,000	$787,000
Revenues	$2,882,000	$3,085,000	$3,168,000	$3,556,000	$3,585,000	$3,766,000	$3,796,000
Operating Expenses	$2,994,000	$3,841,000	$3,711,000	$3,585,000	$3,636,000	$3,835,000	$3,509,000
Revenues - Expenditures	**($112,000)**	**($756,000)**	**($543,000)**	**($29,000)**	**($51,000)**	**($69,000)**	**$287,000**

Notes:
1. Beginning of year operations account balance.

APPENDIX E – SEPA

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

NOTICE OF FINAL DECISION FOR DETERMINATION OF NON-SIGNIFICANCE

Lead agency:	Stevens County Public Works/Solid Waste Division
Agency Contact:	Kevin Dionas kdionas@stevenscountywa.gov
Description of document:	Stevens County 2020 Solid Waste Management Plan Update
Location of Proposed Project:	Sec. 36, Township 36 N., Range 37 E. Parcel # 1707995 1257 Landfill Rd, Kettle Falls, WA 99141

Date of Determination
of Nonsignificance (DNS): 12/17/2020

Date of Final Decision: 01/13/2021

Description of Proposal: Stevens County 2020 Solid Waste Management Plan Update

The SEPA lead agency for this proposal has determined that the proposed project does not have a probable adverse impact on the environment and an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c). This decision was made after review of SEPA documents and other information on file with the lead agency for this determination of nonsignificance. This information is available to the public on request.

There is no comment period for this DNS notice

This DNS is issued under WAC 197-11-340(2)

Responsible Official: Kevin Dionas

Position/Title: Solid Waste Supervisor

Address: 1257 Landfill Road, Kettle Falls WA. 99141

Signature _____ Date 1/13/2021

Stevens County Solid Waste Management Plan Update
Stevens County Department of Public Works

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

December 10, 2020

Background

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

   Stevens County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan, 2020 Update

2. Name of applicant:

   Stevens County Department of Public Works/Solid Waste Division

3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:

   Stevens County Department of Public Works/Solid Waste Division
   1257 Landfill Rd.
   Kettle Falls, WA 99114
   Kevin Dionas (509)738-6106

4. Date checklist prepared:

   December 10,, 2020

5. Agency requesting checklist:

   Northeast Tri-County Health District (NETCHD)

6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):

   Proposed implementation of the SWMP 2020 Update is from date of acceptance

7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain.

   Yes, this plan is reviewed every 5 years and updated.

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

   Stevens County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan

9. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain.

No

10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known.

    The SWMP 2020 Update must be approved by Stevens County, participating jurisdictions in the county, and Ecology. All solid waste, moderate risk waste and recycling facilities require a permit from the NETCHD.

11. Give brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site. There are several questions later in this checklist that ask you to describe certain aspects of your proposal. You do not need to repeat those answers on this page. (Lead agencies may modify this form to include additional specific information on project description.)

    The SWMP 2020 Update addresses the management and disposal of municipal and self-hauled solid wastes currently generated in Stevens County. The plan identifies types and quantities of wastes currently generated in the county and future anticipated projections. The plan describes existing solid waste management practices and needs and opportunities, evaluates options, provides recommendations, and proposes how those recommendations will be implemented. The recommendations include emphasis on waste reduction and diversion, recycling programs, and land disposal of remaining wastes. The plan includes management of transfer station services, collection services, administration of waste management programs, and providing adequate enforcement.

    The selected management strategies outlined in the planare intended to comply with Washington State solid waste management priorities: 1) waste reduction, 2) recycling, 3) energy recovery, incineration, or landfilling of separated wastes, and 4) energy recovery, incineration, or landfilling of mixed wastes. Furthermore, the plan considers the 3 E's of sustainability, which reconciles environmental, social equity and economic demands within Stevens County.

    The SWMP will be used over the next five years to guide the solid waste practices in the County.

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

    The jurisdiction of the plan will include all incorporated and unincorporated areas within Stevens County, Washington. See attached site map.

B. Environmental Elements

1. *Earth*

a. General description of the site:

(circle one): Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other __

Stevens County is located in Eastern Washington, Borders Pend Oreille County to the East, Canada to the North, Columbia River (Lake Roosevelt) to the West and Spokane County to the South. It occupies 2,551 square miles of various topographic features

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

Not applicable as this SWMP will be implemented County-wide, rather than at a single specific site.

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.

Not applicable because SEPA Environmental Checklist is for a non-project proposal.

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

Not applicable as this SWMP will be implemented County-wide, rather than at a single specific site.

e. Describe the purpose, type, total area, and approximate quantities and total affcted area of any filling, excavation, and grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.

Not applicable as this SWMP will be implemented County-wide, rather than at a single specific site.

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

Not applicable as this SWMP will be implemented County-wide, rather than at a single specific site.

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

Not applicable as this SWMP will be implemented County-wide, rather than at a single specific site.

h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any:

Not applicable as this SWMP will be implemented County-wide, rather than at a single specific site.

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.

b.

Emissions types generated by program implementation include:

- *Landfill gases from the existing landfill and leachate ponds*
- *Emissions/odors from the transfer stations and drop box sites*
- *Motor vehicles transporting solid waste to the above mentioned facilities and landfill operating vehicles*
- *Diesel fueling station at landfill*
- *Used oil heater at maintenance building, scales and office*
- *Propane heaters as back-up to heat maintenance building, office and scale buildings when used oil supply is unavailable*
- *Emergency generator to backup scales and computers*
- *Fugitive dust from landfill and transfer station operations – County has fugitive dust control for landfill site including spraying water on gravel roads and on the entrance road as needed*

These source emissions are expected to make up only a small percentage of total air emissions generated in the county. The major sources of emissions within Stevens County are from wood stoves, gasoline-powered motor vehicles; and heating and power generation for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.

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

None

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

Emissions are controlled and regulated at the existing landfill.

3. Water

a. Surface Water:

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.

The surface water of Stevens County include many streams along with both the Columbia and Colville Rivers.

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.

No; all exisitng solid waste facilities are located more than 200 feet from 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.

None

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

No

5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan.

No

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

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.

No

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.

There are 3 septic tanks at the landfill servicing the office building, the scale building and the maintenance shop. The South County transfer station has a septic tank.

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.

All existing solid waste facilities have runoff control and stormwater management. At the landfill, stormwater is diverted from active landfilling areas and collected by surface control berms on the exterior slopes of the landfill. The berms direct flow into perimeter stormwater ditches, where they discharge into one of three stormwater infiltration basins. Stormwater collected from the entrance facility and "old" landfill area flow to a main collection ditch and discharge into the stormwater infiltration area south of Cell 1.

2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe.

Active areas of the landfill without cover will collect stormwater and precipitation, and these waters will be controlled by a leachate control system. Covered areas of the landfill will control stormwater runoff as described previously in Section 3c(1).

3) Does the proposal alter or otherwise affect drainage patterns in the vicinity of the site? If so, describe.

No

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

None

4. Plants

a. Check the types of vegetation found on the site:

____deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, other
____evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other
____shrubs
____grass
____pasture
____crop or grain
____ orchards, vineyards or other permanent crops.
____ wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other
____water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other
____other types of vegetation

Not applicable; the SWMP emcompasses all of Steven's County

b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered?

None

c. List threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site.

Not applicable; the SWMP emcompasses all of Steven's County

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

None

e. List all noxious weeds and invasive species known to be on or near the site.

Not applicable; the SWMP emcompasses all of Steven's County

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.

Not applicable; the SWMP emcompasses all of Steven's County

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

Not applicable; the SWMP emcompasses all of Steven's County

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

Not applicable; the SWMP emcompasses all of Steven's County

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

None

e. List any invasive animal species known to be on or near the site.

Not applicable; the SWMP emcompasses all of Steven's County

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.

Electrical, used oil and propane are used as energy sources at the County's solid waste facilities for lighting, heating and mechanical systems.

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

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:

Used oil is collected at county drop-off facilities and utilized in oil burners installed in County facilities, including the Community Recycling Center and maintenance shops.

This practice lessens disposal costs and provides a re-use option for used oil.

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.

There are normal environmental health hazards typical of sanitary landfill and transfer station at those individual waste management sites only. Household hazardous waste (MRW) is collected and managed as part of the solid waste management program to reduce health and environmental exposure from these wastes.

1) Describe any known or possible contamination at the site from present or past uses.

None known

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.

The inherent hazard of collecting and controlling landfill gas which is comprised of 50-60% methane. Explosion-proof systems will be implemented, where required.

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.

The County's MRW collection facility collects and temporarily stores household hazardous waste. The facility operates in complaicne with state and federal regualtions.

4) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

Personnel at solid waste handling facilities are trained in emergency procedures, and emergency alarm systems are present. In the unlikely event of an emergency, County fire and emergency services will be available.

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

Best amangement practices and general safety precautions will be used when working in and around waste and around landfill gas. An invertory of personal protective equipment (PPE) is on site as well hazardous waste cleanup supplies and fire fighting equipment

b. Noise

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

None

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.

None

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

Not Applicable

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.

Waste management facilities within the county include a sanitary landfill and transfer sties. At the landfill, adjacent properties are mostly timber lands and limited private homes. No waste handling activites done at these sites are expected to affect adjacent properties.

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?

No

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:

No

c. Describe any structures on the site.

The landfill site include: Office building, Scale building, MRW building, Shop building, Cold storage building

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

No

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

Rural Area 5

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

h. Has any part of the site been classified as a critical area by the city or county? If so, specify.

No

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

None

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

None

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

l. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts to agricultural and forest lands of long-term commercial significance, if any:

Not Applicable

9. Housing

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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?

Not Applicable

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

None

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

None

11. Light and Glare

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

Not Applicable

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

No

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

Not Applicable

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

None

12. Recreation

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

None

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

No

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

None

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 ? If so, specifically describe.

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.

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.

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.

The SWMP encompasses all of Steven's County.Access to the landfill is by way of State Hwy 25 .

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?

No, The closest transit site is 2 miles away from the landfill.

c. How many additional parking spaces would the completed project or non-project proposal have? How many would the project or proposal eliminate?

Not Applicable

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)

No

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

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?

Not Applicable

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.

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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.

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

16. Utilities

a. Circle utilities currently available at the site:

electricity, water, refuse service, telephone, septic system

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.

None

C. Signature

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

Signature: Kevin J. Dionas

Name of signee Kevin J. Dionas

Position and Agency/Organization Solid Waste Supervisor / Stevens County Public Works

Date Submitted: 12/17/2020

D. Supplemental sheet for nonproject actions

(**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?

No Impact

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are:

None

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

No Impact

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

None

3. How would the proposal be likely to deplete energy or natural resources?

No Impact

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

None

4. How would the proposal be likely to use or affect environmentally sensitive areas or areas designated (or eligible or under study) for governmental protection; such as parks, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, threatened or endangered species habitat, historic or cultural sites, wetlands, floodplains, or prime farmlands?

   No Impact

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

   None

5. How would the proposal be likely to affect land and shoreline use, including whether it would allow or encourage land or shoreline uses incompatible with existing plans?

   No Impact

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

   None

6. How would the proposal be likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities?

   No Impact

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

   None

7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

   No conflicts

APPENDIX F – SWAC MEETING MINUTES AND BYLAWS

STEVENS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

SOLID WASTE DIVISION

509-738-6106 SCLF@STEVENSCOUNTYWA.GOV

SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

DATE: August 26th, 2021

SUBJECT: Solid Waste Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes for SWAC meeting held on May 25th, at 1:00 p.m. at the Stevens County Landfill Administrative Office or via Zoom Meeting Platform.

Meeting Minutes

1. **Meeting called to Order**

   Meeting called to order at 1:05 p.m. by Kevin Dionas

2. **Attendance / Committee Members Updated List**
   - **Scott Thomas, City of Colville (S.W.A.C.)**
   - **Klaus Joeschke, Town of Springdale (S.W.A.C.)**
   - **Sharie DePaulo, Town of Marcus (S.W.A.C.)**
   - **Kevin Dionas – Stevens County (STEERING COMMTTEE)**
   - **Roger Kaiser – Stevens County (STEERING COMMTTEE)**
   - **Ash Comer – Stevens County (STEERING COMMTTEE)**
   - **Olivia Young – Stevens County (STEERING COMMTTEE)**
   - **Paula Wesch – Department of Ecology (STEERING COMMTTEE)**
   - **Michelle Langdon – Great West (STEERING COMMTTEE)**
   - **Jon Ness – NETCHD (STEERING COMMTTEE)**

   Absent:

   - **Mike Lamb, Town of Northport / Lamb's Disposal**
   - **Paul Dionne, Sunshine Disposal**
   - **Eric Steffensen, Boise Cascade**
   - **Wayne Cornwall – Stevens County**
   - **Don Wolfe, Citizens at Large**
   - **Dewey Simmons – Agricultural Rep**
   - **Greg Young – Stevens County Commissioner**
   - **Paul Dean, Town of Springdale**
   - **Dave Wiley, City of Kettle Falls**

3. **Approval of Minutes from May 20th 2021**

Scott Thomas motions to approve the meeting minutes

Klaus Joeschke seconds.

4. **Revisit By-Laws / Elect Chair & Vice Chair for 2021**

Election was postponed to next meeting due to lack of participation

5. **Ideas and Goals for Solid Waste & S.W.A.C. Committee**

Voting on Solid Waste Management Plan was postponed due to lack of S.W.A.C. members present.

We are able to submit the draft without the S.WA.C committee

An email will be sent to S.W.A.C. members asking for comments about the Solid Waste Management Plan

6. **Solid Waste Management Plan**

- Scott Thomas discussed bio solids
- Klaus Joeschke discussed a bigger sled for cardboard in town of Springdale
- Klaus Joeschke asked about the South County card machine and when its coming
- Sharie DePaulo thinks that the card machine is worth the slower turnaround time and should be implemented even though it is slower
- Paula commented about the South County Transfer Station not being open on Sunday
- Ash Comer commented about the helpfulness of social media for Stevens County in terms of getting the new hours out to the public. Sharie DePaulo moderates Stevens County News and Resources Facebook Page
- Kevin Dionas discussed Sundays at South County and the use of extra employees if it were to open that day, causing costs to rise for the transfer stations. They also discussed that we have never been open on Sunday
- Jon Ness talked about free tire day and if it could happen

7. **Closing Comments**

8. **Adjourn Meeting @ 1:43 p.m.**

BY-LAWS
STEVENS COUNTY SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ARTICLE I
AUTHORITY

The Stevens County Solid Waste Advisory Committee is established by the Board of County Commissioners through Resolution No. 47-1986, dated May 12th, 1986 and amended through Resolution No. 21-1990, dated February 13th, 1990 and in accordance with the laws prescribed under Chapter 70.95.165, Revised Code of Washington.

ARTICLE II
MEMBERSHIP

The Solid Waste Advisory Committee shall consist of a minimum of nine (9) members appointed by the Chairman of the Board of the Commissioners with the approval of a majority of the Board. Appointments to the Advisory Committee shall be for two year terms and Advisory Committee Members may be reappointed for successive terms. Membership should, to the maximum extend feasible, evenly represent citizens at large with equal geographic representation or public interest groups, local government representatives, and industrial representatives.

ARTICLE III
OFFICERS

The officers of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee shall be the Chairman and Vice Chairman. The officers shall be elected only from the regular appointed members of the Advisory Committee. All officers shall be elected annually and shall hold office until their successors have been elected and qualified. Newly elected officers shall assume office at the next scheduled meeting following the day of election.

The Chairman shall preside at all meetings at which business may be transacted and shall be responsible for the general business of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee. If it becomes necessary that the Chairman address or become involved in a motion, the Vice-Chairman shall, at the request of the Chairman, preside over the meeting until the motion is resolved. The Vice-Chairman shall preside over the meetings in the absence of the Chairman.

ARTICLE IV
SECRETARY

The Secretary to the Solid Waste Advisory Committee shall be a staff person provided by one of the county offices serving on the Steering Committee to the Advisory Committee. It shall be the Secretary's responsibility to maintain written record of all meetings, resolutions, transactions, findings, notices, determinations, and other business of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee. The Committee's records shall be public records maintained in accordance with time and accessibility standards as prescribed by law.

ARTICLE V
MEETINGS

Regular meetings of the Stevens County Solid Waste Advisory Committee shall be held quarterly on the third Thursday of the first month of each quarter of the calendar year. Written notice of each regular meeting may be scheduled at the discretion of the Advisory Committee membership and may be held without notice except as otherwise required by law. Special meetings of the Committee may be called by the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners on five (5) days verbal or written notice to the members of the Committee. Any meeting may be adjourned, recessed, or continued from time to time, without additional notice.

ARTICLE VI
QUORUM

A quorum of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee shall require the presence of a minimum of one third of the appointed members. In computing a quorum, a Chairman shall be counted as a member.

ARTICLE VII
VOTING

Each regularly appointed member shall be entitled to one vote on any matter that may come before the Advisory Committee at any regular or special meeting. The vote of a majority of the members present at any meeting, attended by a quorum of its members, shall be necessary to decide any question. The Chairman may vote on any issue and may vote to either create a tie-vote or to break a tie-vote.

ARTICLE VIII
MEMBER DISCIPLINE

Any member having three (3) unexcused absences during a calendar year or who otherwise fails to perform the duties of their appointed public position shall be subject to removal from the Committee. Any member subject to removal shall be so notified by letter from the Committee. The letter shall state the Committee's concern and request the member show cause as to why they should continue to serve on the Committee. If deemed appropriate by the Committee, a letter, together with the Committee's letter of concern and the member's response, shall be forwarded to the Board of County Commissioners with a request that the Board take corrective action.

ARTICLE IX
PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

The current edition of Sturgis Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure shall govern the Solid Waste Advisory Committee in all parliamentary situations not provided for in the law, by-laws or adopted rules.

ARTICLE X
AMENDMENTS

The Solid Waste Advisory Committee, by a majority vote of its voting members, may make, alter, amend, or rescind these By-Laws at any regular meeting, after written notice to the voting members.

ADOPTED by the Stevens County Solid Waste Advisory Committee at a meeting of its members the 23rd day of January, 20 14

CHAIRMAN

APPENDIX G – HAZARDOUS WASTE INVENTORY

Table G.1. Inventory of Hazardous Waste Generators

Name	Last Report	Last Gen Status	Address
Air Spray USA Inc	2018	LQG	48.558788 N 118.01.010 W
Avista Utilities Kettle Falls	2018	LQG	1151 HWY 395 N
Hewes Marine Co	2018	MQG	2600 N Hwy
Wal Mart Store 2016	2018	MQG	810 N HWY 395
Avista Corp Long Lake PS	2018	SQG	T27N R39E S13
Boise Cascade Wood Products LLC	2018	SQG	1274 BOISE RD
Colmac Industries Inc	2018	SQG	400 N LINCOLN ST
Davis Auto Rebuild	2018	SQG	1175 S MAIN
DAWN MINING CO	2018	SQG	5326 URANIUM CITY RD
Safeway Store 337	2018	SQG	W 10 Colville Ave
Safeway Store 385	2018	SQG	391 N Main St
UPS Colville	2018	SQG	680 S WASHINGTON ST
Busch Distributors	2018	XQG	555 North Louis Perras Rd
Columbia Navigation Inc	2015	XQG	365 2nd Ave
Colville High School	2018	XQG	154 HWY 20 E
Leroys Trucking & Service	2017	XQG	6592 Hwy 291
NORTHWEST ALLOYS INC	2018	XQG	1560A MARBLE VALLEY BASIN RD
Old Cleveland Mine	2018	XQG	48.1156, 118.0261
Stewarts Custom Cleaners	2017	XQG	282 W 1ST
WA AGR Stevens 1	2018	XQG	1651 LANDFILL RD

LQG = Large Quantity Generator
MQG = Middle Quantity Generator
SQG = Small Quantity Generator
XQG = Generated Haz Waste in the past - but not in most recent reporting period

Table G.2. Inventory of Hazardous Waste Site

Cleanup Site Name	FS ID	Site Cleanup Status	Rank	Address	City	ZIP Code
Van Stone Mine	1554858	Cleanup Started	1 - Highest Assessed Risk	20 Miles N Of Colville	Colville	99114
Clayton Bulk Plant	9125918	Awaiting Cleanup	3 - Moderate Risk	4400 Block Railroad Ave	Clayton	99110
Colville Post & Poles	765	Cleanup Started	3 - Moderate Risk	Hwy 395	Colville	99114-2943
J & P'S Service	23435853	Cleanup Started	3 - Moderate Risk	Hwy 231	Valley	99181
Bonanza Mine Lower Mine	2082586	Awaiting Cleanup	4 - Low-Moderate Risk	SW/4 NE/4 Sec11 T37n R38e	Evans	99126
Bonanza Mine Upper Mine	6827492	Awaiting Cleanup	4 - Low-Moderate Risk	Bonanza Hill Echo Valley	Evans	99126
Whitten Oil 1	49354234	Cleanup Started	4 - Low-Moderate Risk	370 W 5th	Colville	99114
Avista Utilities Kettle Falls	6936654	Cleanup Started	5 - Lowest Assessed Risk	1151 Hwy 395 N	Kettle Falls	99141
Boise Cascade Plywood Plant	62592393	Cleanup Started	5 - Lowest Assessed Risk	Hwy 395 & River Rd	Kettle Falls	99141-0310
Carlson Distributing Co	768	Awaiting Cleanup	5 - Lowest Assessed Risk	Colville Branch Rd	Colville	99114
Dawson Trucking Inc	29392677	Cleanup Started	5 - Lowest Assessed Risk	3366 Waitts Lake Rd	Valley	99181-9785
Fruitland Service	27427285	Cleanup Started	5 - Lowest Assessed Risk	5369 Hwy 25 S	Fruitland	99129
Gull Industries Inc Chewelah	99472564	Awaiting Cleanup	5 - Lowest Assessed Risk	Hwy 395 S Chewelah	Chewelah	99109
Telephone Utilities Corp	764	Awaiting Cleanup	5 - Lowest Assessed Risk	204 N Park Hwy 395	Chewelah	99109
Advance Mine	8146043	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	5 Mi SE Of Northport	Northport	99114
Amazon Mine	9413523	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	Chewelah	99109
Big Chief Mine	7354510	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	Colville	99114
Black Rock Mine & Mill	3984735	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	Aladdin Rd	Colville	99114
Bonanza Mill Site	1855603	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	State Route 20	Colville	99114
Chewelah Grange Supply Ust	46258515	Cleanup Started	No Rank Assigned	204 E King St	Chewelah	99109
Chief Petroleum	73128519	Cleanup Started	No Rank Assigned	Hwy 395 & Railroad Ave	Clayton	99110

Cleanup Site Name	FS ID	Site Cleanup Status	Rank	Address	City	ZIP Code
Chloride Queen Mine	8989782	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	Colville	99114
Cleveland Mine	84976787	Cleanup Started	No Rank Assigned	T30nr38es9	Hunters	99137
Colville County Shop	7437498	Cleanup Started	No Rank Assigned	N 560 Railroad St	Colville	99114
Copper King Mine	9171675	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	Chewelah	99109
Daisy Mine	2000536	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	Rice	99167
Dawn Mining Co Mill Ponds	763	Cleanup Started	No Rank Assigned	Hwy 231 City Ctr	Ford	99013
Deep Creek Mine	7288890	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	7 Mi SE Of Northport	Northport	99157
Deer Trail Mine	7018698	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	Fruitland Valley Rd	Fruitland	99129
Dynatec Corporation	76666495	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	T40n R40e Wm	Northport	99157
Electric Point Mine	8278162	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	Colville	99114
Ford Trading Co	27653143	Cleanup Started	No Rank Assigned	5225 Main St	Ford	99013
Frisco Standard Mine	1883355	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	Colville	99114
Gladstone Mine	6228568	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	Colville	99114
Great Western Mine	9476268	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	update	99114
Hahnlen Property	17923	Cleanup Started	No Rank Assigned	2350 Bossburg Rd	Evans	99216
Iroquois Mine	109707	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	Colville	99114
Jackson Mine	2423034	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	Colville	99114
Jacobs Service	6138267	Cleanup Started	No Rank Assigned	206 W Schaffer Ave	Springdale	99173
Kettle Falls International Railroad	22276	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	125 S Meyers St	Kettle Falls	99141
Keystone Mine	5032816	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	Chewelah	99109
Lead Trust Mine	4828684	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	2.5 Mi From Leadpoint	Colville	99114
Liberty Copper Mine	8720511	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	Chewelah	99109
Longshot Mine & Mill	2290283	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	Colville	99114
Lucile Mine	7562209	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	Colville	99114
Madre Mine	4190802	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	Fruitland Valley Rd	Fruitland	99129
Maki Mine	195512	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	Lakeview	Colville	99114
Melrose Mine	6825039	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	Colville	99114
Meyers	2513774	Cleanup Started	No Rank Assigned	SW Corner Of Railroad & Grant Aves	Clayton	99110

Cleanup Site Name	FS ID	Site Cleanup Status	Rank	Address	City	ZIP Code
Myeerah Mine	6489914	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	Colville	99114
Napoleon Mine & Mill	3025813	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	Freeland Rd	Kettle Falls	99141
New Leadville Mine	7858378	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	Springdale	99173
Northport Waterfront	96239	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	Intersection Of Hwy 25 And Park Rd	Northport	99157
Northwest Alloys Inc	4	Cleanup Started	No Rank Assigned	1560a Marble Valley Basin Rd	Addy	99101
Phillips Bulk Plant	68763443	Cleanup Started	No Rank Assigned	209 S Park	Chewelah	99109
R J Mine	8465344	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	Colville	99114
Red Top Mine	9673298	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	Colville	99114
Shell S Park Chewelah	37684165	Cleanup Started	No Rank Assigned	113 S Park	Chewelah	99109
Shoemaker Mine	4053196	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	9.7 Mi NE Of Colville	Colville	99114
Sierra Zinc Mine	1786484	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	Chewelah	99109
Silver Queen Mine	6784750	Awaiting Cleanup	No Rank Assigned	Silver Queen Rd	Kettle Falls	99141
Upper Columbia River Lake Roosevelt Site	17013	Cleanup Started	No Rank Assigned	No Address on File	update	update
Willow Bay Resort Inc	89374211	Cleanup Started	No Rank Assigned	6607 Hwy 291	Nine Mile Falls	99026-9802

Table G.3. Hazardous Waste Transports

TSDR ID	TSDR Name
ORD089452353	Chemical Waste Management Of The NW
ORD089452353	Chemical Waste Management Of T
UTD991301748	Clean Harbors Grassy Mountain, LLC.
TXD982290140	Clean Harbors Laporte LP
UTD981552177	Clean Harbors Aragonite LLC
UTD981552177	Clean Harbors Aragonite LLC
NED981723513	Clean Harbors Environmental Services Inc
ORD981766124	Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc.
WAD981769110	Emerald Services, Inc

APPENDIX H – STEVENS COUNTY ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS OF PLAN ADOPTION

BEFORE THE BOARD OF STEVENS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

IN THE MATTER OF SOLID WASTE	Ordinance No. 9-2004 REQUIRING LOADS OF SOLID WASTE BEING TRANSPORTED TO THE LANDFILL OR TRANSFER STATION TO BE SECURED OR COVERED TO REDUCE LITTER, CREATING AN EXEMPTION, AND IMPOSING A FEE FOR FAILURE TO SECURE OR COVER A LOAD

WHEREAS, the Board finds RCW 70.93.097 requires counties to adopt an ordinance to reduce litter from vehicles by requiring loads being transported to a staffed transfer station or landfill to secure or cover the vehicle's waste in a manner that will prevent spillage; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds the law allows for exemptions for vehicle operators transporting waste that is unlikely to spill from a vehicle; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds the law requires a fee for a person arriving at a staffed landfill or transfer station without a cover on the vehicle's waste or without the waste secured;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED AND ORDERED that

1. The operator of a vehicle transporting solid waste to a staffed landfill or transfer station shall secure or cover the vehicle's waste in a manner that will prevent spillage.

2. The operator of a vehicle transporting waste that is unlikely to spill is exempt from the requirements of this ordinance.

3. A person arriving at a staffed landfill or transfer station without a cover on the vehicle's waste or without the waste secured shall pay a fee of $3.00 in addition to other landfill charges.

4. The fee collected in section 3 above shall be deposited no less than quarterly with Stevens County.

Passed by the Board of Stevens County Commissioners meeting in regular session at Colville, Washington, by the following vote, then signed by its membership and attested to by its Clerk in authorization of such passage the 30th day of November, 2004.

3 YEA; 0 NAY; 0 ABSTAIN; and 0 ABSENT

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF STEVENS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Chairman Malcolm Friedman

Commissioner Merrill J. Ott

Commissioner Tony Delgado

ATTEST:

Polly Coleman
Clerk of the Board

STEVENS COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 2008-04

AN ORDINANCE relating to the disposal of solid waste delivered to the Stevens County Solid Waste System, prohibiting the disposal of such solid waste except at a facility consistent with the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and approved by the Stevens County Board of County Commissioners and repealing the prior Ordinance No. 4-1990

PREAMBLE:

Stevens County finds it is necessary to establish a more comprehensive system for ensuring adequate, environmentally-sound and cost-effective solid waste disposal in order to protect the health, safety and public welfare of the citizens of Stevens County. The Solid Waste Advisory Committee has recommended certain changes to the prior ordinance No. 4-1990.

SECTION 1.

A. Definitions. For the purposes of this Chapter, the following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of this Chapter:

1. "Bulky waste" means large items of refuse, such as appliances, furniture, and other oversize wastes which would typically not fit into reusable or disposable containers.

2. "Commercial hauler" means any person, firm or corporation collecting solid waste for hire or other consideration.

3. "Commercial user" means any person not engaged in the business of solid waste handling.

4. "Controlled solid waste" means all solid waste generated and/or collected within the unincorporated areas of Stevens County or within any other jurisdiction with which an interlocal agreement exists pursuant to Section 2 of this ordinance.

5. "Dangerous wastes" means any solid waste designated as dangerous waste by the Department of Ecology under chapter 173-303 WAC, Dangerous waste regulations.

6. "Disposal" means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, leaking, or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water.

7. "Disposal facility" means a solid waste site, processing or transfer facility designated by the County where any final treatment, utilization, processing or disposition of solid waste occurs. This includes, but is not limited to, transfer stations included as part of the County disposal system, sanitary landfills, incinerators, composting plants, and facilities for the recovery of energy resources from solid wastes or the conversion of the energy from such wastes to more useful forms or combinations thereof.

8. "Hazardous wastes" means and includes, but is not limited to explosives, medical wastes, radioactive wastes, pesticides and chemicals which are potentially harmful to the public health or the environment. Unless otherwise defined by the Northeast Tri-County Health District, such waste shall have the meaning as defined by the Washington State Department of Ecology and the Washington Administrative Code.

9. "Health District" means the Northeast Tri-County Health District.

10. "Manager" means the Manager of the Solid Waste Division of the Department of Public Works of Stevens County.

11. "Moderate Risk Waste" means solid waste that is limited to conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG) waste and household hazardous waste (HHW) as defined in WAC 173-350.

12. "Person" means any individual, association, firm, corporation, partnership, political subdivision, municipality, or any other entity.

13. "Plans" means the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan adopted pursuant to and consistent with Chapter 70.95 RCW by Stevens County.

14. "Problem wastes" means: (a) soils removed during the cleanup of a remedial action site, or a dangerous waste site closure or other cleanup efforts and actions and which contain harmful substances but are not designated dangerous wastes.

15. "Public Works" means the Department of Public Works of Stevens County.

16. "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, compaction, repacking and sorting for the purpose of transport.

17. "Solid Waste" means all putrescible and nonputrescible solid and semi-solid wastes, including those identified in WAC's 173-304, 173-350 and 173-351.

18. "Transfer Station" means a permanent, fixed, supplemental collection and transportation facility, used by persons and route collection vehicles to deposit collected solid waste from off-site into a larger transfer vehicle or container for transport to a permanent disposal site and may include recycling activities.

19. "Woodwaste" means a by-product resulting from the handling and processing of wood, including, but not limited to, hog fuel, sawdust, shavings, chips, bark, small pieces of wood, stumps, limbs and any other material composed largely of wood.

B. System of Disposal

1. Under the authority provided by RCW 36.58.040, a system is hereby established for disposal of all solid waste generated and/or disposed in unincorporated Stevens County. Additionally this system shall include all solid waste generated and/or collected in any other jurisdictions with which an interlocal agreement exists pursuant to Section 2.

2. Disposal in Stevens County. It is unlawful for any person to dispose of controlled solid waste except at disposal facilities and in a manner authorized by Stevens County; except that nothing herein shall prohibit a person from dumping or depositing solid waste resulting from his own activities onto or under the surface of ground owned or leased by him/her when such action does not violate any statute, ordinance or regulation, or create a nuisance.

3. Disposal outside Stevens County. Unless specifically permitted by state law or specifically authorized by Stevens County ordinance, it is unlawful for any commercial hauler or other person or entity to deliver or deposit any controlled solid waste outside the borders of Stevens County unless it is authorized by the adopted Stevens County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

C. Acquisition of Solid Waste Disposal Sites. The County may acquire by purchase, lease, contract with private parties or other necessary means, disposal facilities which are needed for disposal of solid waste generated and collected in Stevens County and other jurisdictions with which an interlocal agreement exists, pursuant to Section 2. Selection of such disposal facilities shall be consistent with the Stevens County Comprehensive Plan and all federal, state, and local requirements, including, but not limited to, comprehensive land use planning, fire protection, water quality, air quality, and the consideration of aesthetics. The County may acquire disposal sites on a continuing basis as is required by the volume of solid waste to be disposed.

D. Operation of Solid Waste Disposal Sites by County. Public Works shall be the operating authority for all solid waste disposal facilities owned or operated by Stevens County. Nothing herein shall prohibit the County by resolution from contracting with another entity, public or private, to own, construct and/or operate a disposal facility. The County shall establish by resolution the hours of operation of disposal facilities, disposal fees charged, and types of waste for which each facility is intended. The County will operate the solid waste disposal facilities to assure compliance with federal, state and local regulations applicable to such facilities. The County reserves the right to provide operating rules that state that certain solid wastes, based on source, type or volume, shall not be accepted, or only

conditionally accepted, at facilities owned or operated by the County. The operating rules for such sites shall be consistent with regulations promulgated by the Health District.

E Use of County Disposal Sites.

1. Interlocal Operations.

a Solid waste disposal facilities owned or operated by the County shall be available to accept solid wastes generated and collected in municipal corporations situated within the County which have been using County disposal facilities, provided an interlocal agreement with any such jurisdiction is executed pursuant to Section 2.

b. Any jurisdiction or any commercial hauler not using a County disposal facility, shall be required to enter into an agreement with Stevens County subject to Stevens County approval prior to commencing use of any County disposal facility.

c. Any City, County, commercial hauler or other businesses outside of Stevens County desiring to dispose of solid waste at Stevens County facilities must enter into an interlocal agreement with Stevens County subject to such terms and conditions as Stevens County determines to be in the best interest of the economic longevity of its facilities and the best interests of the residents of Stevens County.

2. Individuals. Any individual may use Stevens County disposal facilities designated for individual use, in compliance with any applicable rules and regulations.

3. Dangerous and Hazardous Waste. Under no circumstances shall any person deliver for disposal any waste that is defined as "hazardous waste" per the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act or rules or regulation thereunder, "extremely hazardous wastes" or dangerous wastes" per Chapter 70.105 RCW or rules or regulations thereunder.

F. Establishment and Operation of Solid Waste Disposal Sites. Pursuant to RCW Chapter 70.95, no disposal facility in Stevens County, whether acquired publicly or privately, shall be established, altered, expanded, improved, operated or maintained without prior compliance with the following:

1. The disposal facilities and proposed method of operation shall be consistent with the Stevens County Solid Waste Management Plan and shall be approved by the Health District, and

2. The disposal facilities shall be constructed, operated and maintained in accord with terms of permit from the Health District and such other permits as are required by law.

3. All other federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations shall be met.

G. Exempt Operations.

1. Any solid waste operation exempt from obtaining a permit under Site 70.95 must be established, maintained, managed and/or operated in compliance with all other requirements of local, state or federal health
rules.

H. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance is, for any reason, found to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not effect the validity of the remaining portions.

SECTION 2.

INTERLOCAL
AGREEMENTS

A. After adoption of this ordinance Public Works shall request each City in the County to provide to Public Works within 30 days of written notification from Public Works, written notification of its intent to use County disposal facilities. Any City which does intend to use County disposal facilities shall enter into an interlocal agreement with the County within 60 days of written notification from Public Works. Any City failing to notify Public Works of its intent to use County disposal facilities or failing to enter into an interlocal agreement within the allotted time shall be prohibited from disposing its solid waste at any County disposal facility until or unless specifically so authorized by the Board of Stevens County Commissioners.

B. These interlocal agreements shall provide for Cities to designate by resolution the County disposal system for disposal of solid waste generated within their corporate limits as specified in the interlocal agreement and shall grant to the County the authority to designate specific facilities for disposal. Nothing in these contracts shall prevent any City from implementing programs to achieve maximum recycling of waste.

C. Within 30 days of written notification from the Department of Public Works any City, County, commercial hauler or other businesses outside of Stevens County desiring to dispose of solid waste at Stevens County facilities must enter into an interlocal agreement with Stevens County subject to Section 1. C above. Upon notice by an out-of-county City, commercial hauler or other businesses Public Works will contact the affected County to ensure compliance with all local ordinances. In addition to such other terms and conditions described in Section 1.E.1.c above a surcharge for accepting out-of-county waste will be assessed based on the percentage outlined in the County's rate fee schedule passed by ordinance and included in the Solid Waste Operations Plan. Nothing in these contracts shall prevent anyone from implementing programs to achieve maximum recycling of waste.

SECTION 3

PENALTIES

A. Any person, firm or corporation which violates or refuses to or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter or regulations promulgated hereunder and orders issued pursuant hereto shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided by law. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt an offender from any other suit, prosecution or penalty provided by law.

SECTION 4

REPEALER

A. Ordinance 4-1990 is hereby repealed and replaced and superceded by this ordinance.

Passed by the Board of Stevens County Commissioners meeting in regular session at Colville, Washington, by the following vote, then signed by its membership and attested to by its Clerk in authorization of such passage the 23 day of September, 2008.

3 YEA; 0 NAY; 0 ABSTAIN; and 0 ABSENT

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF
STEVENS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Chairman Tony Delgado

Attest:

Commissioner Malcolm Friedman

Polly Coleman
Clerk of the Board

Commissioner Merrill J. Ott

BEFORE THE BOARD OF STEVENS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

IN THE MATTER OF SOLID WASTE

Resolution No. 48-2013

REPEALING RESOLUTION #42-2009 AND INCREASING THE TIPPING FEES FOR SOLID WASTE DEPOSITED AT THE STEVENS COUNTY LANDFILL AND TRANSFER STATIONS

WHEREAS, the Board finds that hearings were held on August 27, 2013, and September 10, 2013, to consider a proposal to increase the tipping fees at the landfill and transfer stations as previously established by Resolution #42-2009; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that the testimony presented indicates that due to an increase in operational costs which include increases in employee wages, equipment and facility repairs, debt service due to new landfill construction and a decrease in solid waste tonnages.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by that Board of Stevens County Commissioners that Resolution #42-2009 is hereby repealed and the tipping fee per ton at the Stevens County Landfill and the transfer stations should be increased to the following based upon the testimony presented at the hearings; and

Current Fee	Landfill	Minimum Fee	Transfer Stations	Minimum Fee
2014	$61.00	$7	$84.00	$7
2015	$64.50	$10	$87.50	$10
2016	$68.00	$10	$91.00	$10
2017	$71.50	$10	$94.50	$10
	$75.00	$10	$98.00	$10

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED AND ORDERED that the tipping fee at the Stevens County Landfill and transfer stations is increased at all Solid Waste facilities effective January 1, 2014.

Current Fee	Landfill	Minimum Fee	Transfer Stations	Minimum Fee
2014	$61.00	$7	$84.00	$7
2015	$64.50	$10	$87.50	$10
2016	$68.00	$10	$91.00	$10
2017	$71.50	$10	$94.50	$10
	$75.00	$10	$98.00	$10

Passed by the Board of Stevens County Commissioners meeting in regular session at Colville, Washington, by the following vote, then signed by its membership and attested to by its Clerk in authorization of such passage the 10th day of September, 2013.

3 YEA; 0 NAY; 0 ABSTAIN; and 0 ABSENT

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
STEVENS COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Chairman Don Dashiell

Commissioner Wes McCart

Commissioner Steve Parker

Attest:

Polly Coleman
Clerk of the Board

APPENDIX I – ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADC	Alternative Daily Cover
BOCC	Board of County Commissioners
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbons (refrigerant gas)
County	Stevens County
CRC	Community Recycling Center
cu ft/sec	cubic feet per second
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
ft	feet
HHW	Household hazardous waste (also known as Moderate Risk Waste – MRW)
lbs/cu yd	pounds per cubic yard
lbs/sq ft	pounds per square foot
MRW	Moderate Risk Waste
MSWLF	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
NETCHD	Northeast Tri-County Health Department
NOC	Notice of Construction
PUD	Public Utility District
RCW	Revised Code of Washington (laws)
SCLF	Stevens County Landfill
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
sq mi	square mile
SCSW	Stevens County Solid Waste
SWAC	Solid Waste Advisory Committee
SWMP	Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan
WAC	Washington Administrative Code (regulations)
WUTC	Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

APPENDIX J – References

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