



ASOTIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan for Years 2025-2030

July 2026



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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



This Solid and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan (SWMP) is an update to the 2019 plan. This plan has been prepared and compiled in compliance with the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 70A.205. This regulation requires local governments to establish comprehensive programs for “solid waste handling, solid waste recovery, and/or recycling which will prevent land, air, and water pollution and conserve the natural, economic, and energy resources of this state” (RCW 70A.205.010). A full list of RCW outlining the requirements for this plan, along with the section the regulation is satisfied in, is located in **Appendix C**.

The objective of this SWMP update is to develop and implement an environmentally sound, flexible, and cost-effective solid waste management system that ensures the availability of long-term solid waste disposal management for both Asotin County and the solid waste partners. Such a system will be consistent with the prudent management and constraints of physical, environmental, and financial resources as well as all applicable federal and state regulations and local health district (Asotin County Health District [ACHD]) policies.

This plan update focuses on new goals and actions building on the previous plan, the accomplishments since the last publication, new and updated regulations for solid waste facilities in the state of Washington, and the plans on the horizon for solid waste management during this upcoming plan period (6 years).

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 improvements. Implementation of specific recommendations provided in the plan will be accomplished through subsequent planning efforts at the County and waste partner’s levels, which in some cases, depends on grant funding assistance. For example, the County is frequently reviewing and revising, as necessary, its strategic plan for future waste management options once ACRL is closed under its current permitted configuration. That planning effort will help shape the framework for the future waste program in the County (and its waste partners) with consideration of permitting, design, and financial implications.



2.0 INTRODUCTION



2.1. The Planning Area and Participating Jurisdictions

The SWMP is intended to include the communities in Asotin County (City of Asotin, City of Clarkston, and unincorporated Asotin County) and its solid waste partners (City of Pomeroy and Garfield County in Washington and the City of Lewiston and Nez Perce County in Idaho). Asotin County is responsible for providing solid waste disposal for both the Washington and Idaho partners and presently operates the Asotin County Regional Landfill (ACRL), which is a permitted Subtitle D municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill located within the County.

The landfill is located approximately three miles southwest of the City of Clarkston, Washington. The ACRL sits on approximately 76 acres and accepts approximately 65,000 tons of waste each year. Refer to **Figure 1 – Vicinity Map/Planning Area Map**.

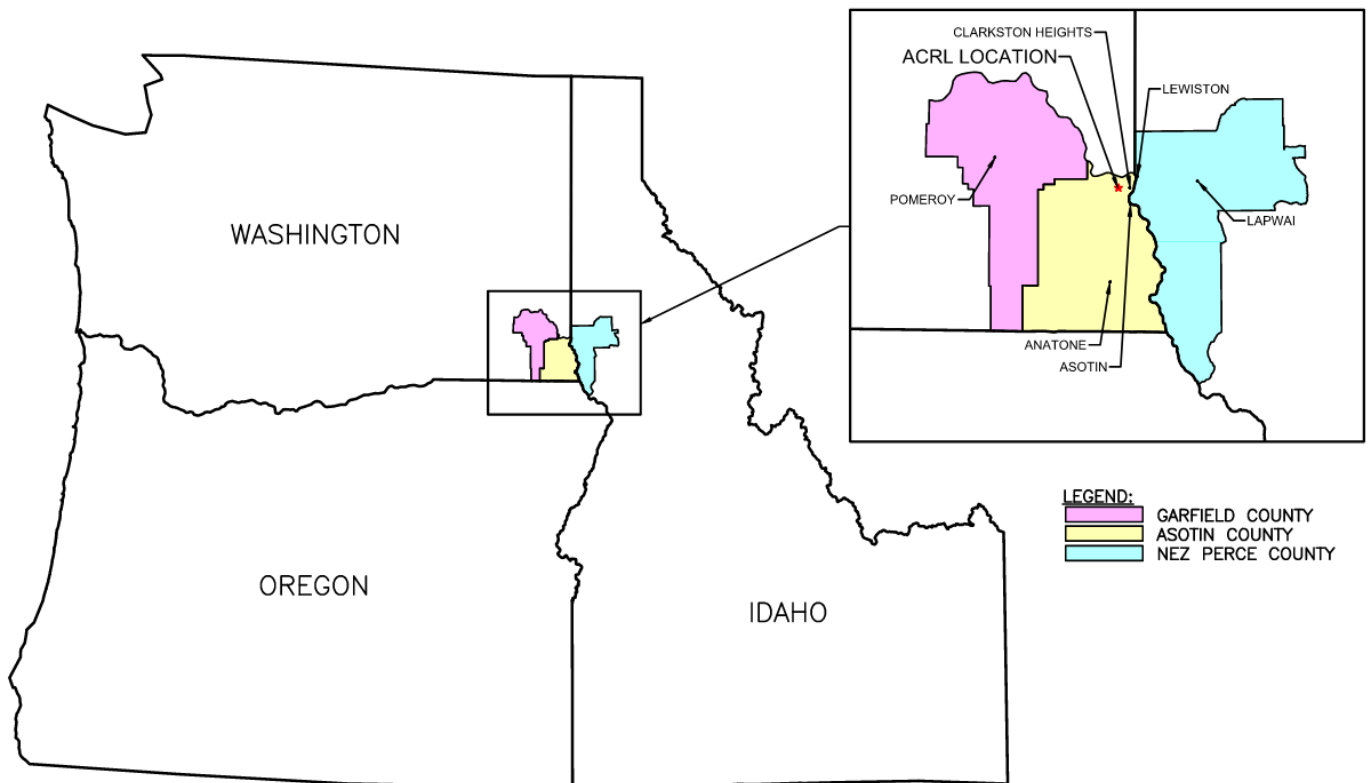


Figure 1 – Asotin County Regional Landfill Vicinity Map

The County is the lead entity for the preparation of the SWMP update, and all participants are included in its application. Asotin County has an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) with the City of Lewiston for disposal of MSW generated by the City of Lewiston (See **Appendix I**). The IGA was renewed on October 1, 2018, and will automatically renew annually on October 1, unless terminated early, for seven additional one-year terms. At the time of this plan, the IGA is currently under negotiation for renewal. There are no waste disposal contracts or IGAs currently in place with the other small service areas (Garfield County, City of Lapwai, and City of Pomeroy) outside of Asotin County.

Asotin County is located in the southeastern corner of Washington State with the Snake River forming the County's eastern boundary with Idaho and Nez Perce County located just on the other side of the river. The County is further bound by Garfield County to the west and northwest, Whitman County to the north, and Oregon to the south.

2.2. Planning Area Demographics

Figure 2 provides a summary of county size and population. Out of the three counties represented in this SWMP, Asotin County is the smallest and encompasses approximately 636.1 square miles of land but is also the second most populous of the group following Nez Perce County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020). Nearly 90 percent of land in Asotin County is owned by private landowners, with only two percent of the County's area devoted to urban areas such as the City of Clarkston and the City of Asotin. The County also has a dominant agricultural presence, as nearly 62 percent of the county land area is reported agricultural land (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2017). Five percent of the County (approximately 50 square miles) is owned by the federal government and is operated by the National Forest Service as part of the Umatilla National Forest. The remaining three percent of the land in the County is operated by the Bureau of Land Management, the Department of Natural Resources, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010). **Figure 2** below shows the relative populations of all three counties (Asotin County, Garfield County, and Nez Perce County) represented in this plan.

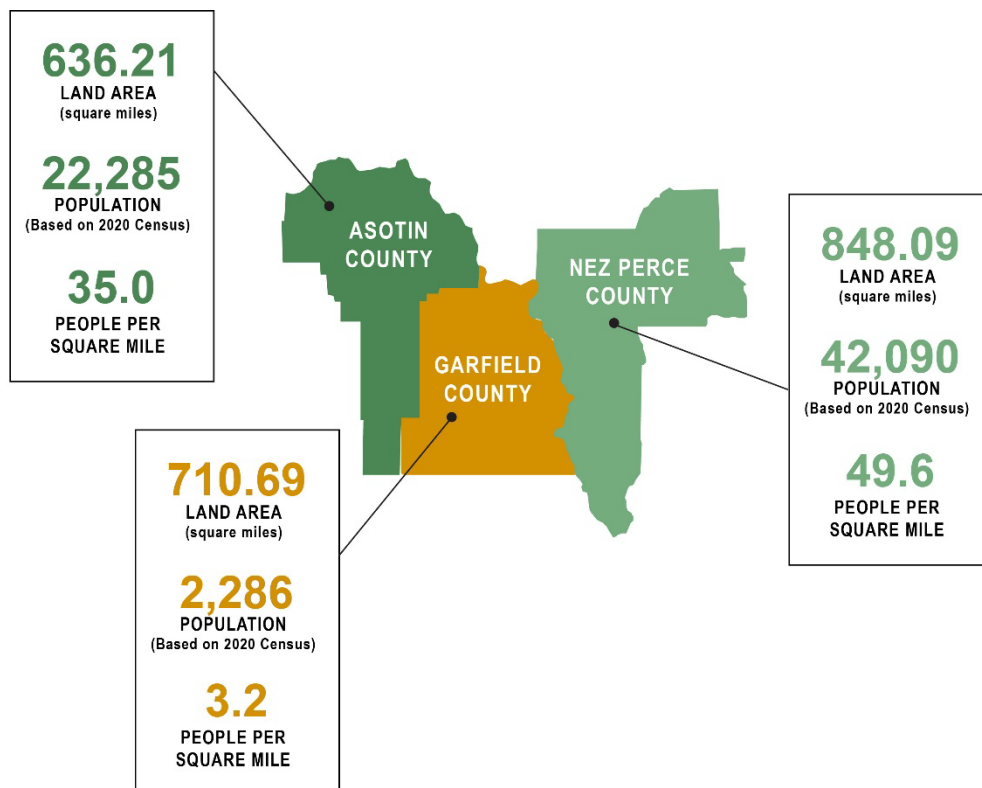


Figure 2 – Relative Populations of Counties Represented in this Plan

2.3. Planning Congruency

This Plan is designed to be congruent with, and complementary to, several other county and state plans.

2.3.1. State Plans

Washington State Solid and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan (2021)

In 2004, the Washington State Department of Ecology ("Ecology") prepared a statewide Solid Waste Management Plan, commonly referred to as the "Beyond Waste Plan." The Beyond Waste Plan adopted a vision that states that society can transition to a point where waste is viewed as inefficient and most

waste has been eliminated. This plan was updated in 2021 with an updated vision for the future of waste. See **Figure 3**.

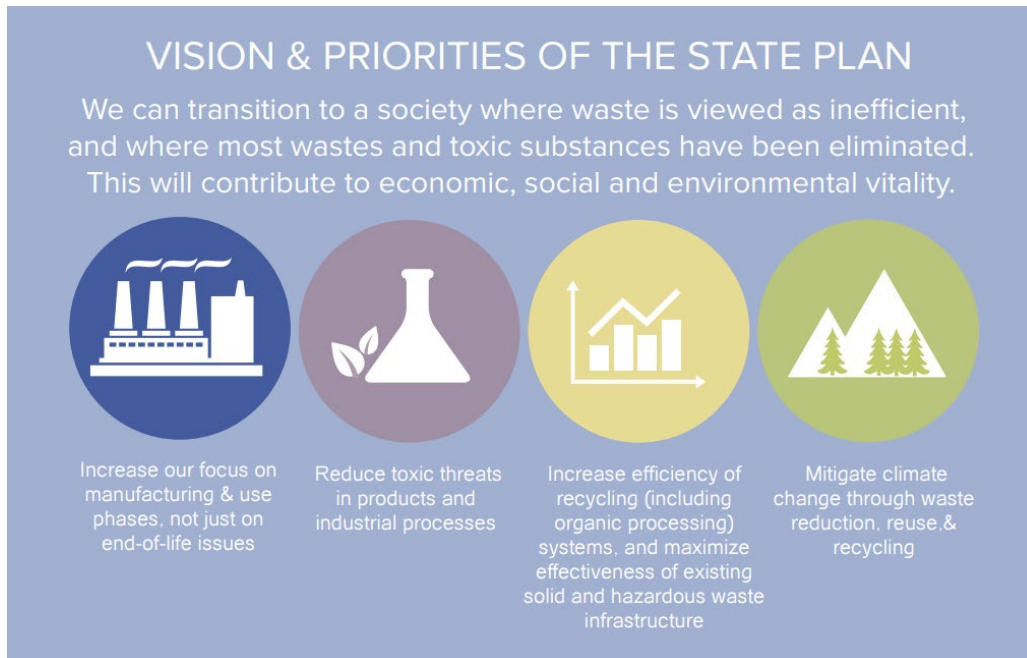


Figure 3 – Beyond Waste Plan Vision & Priorities

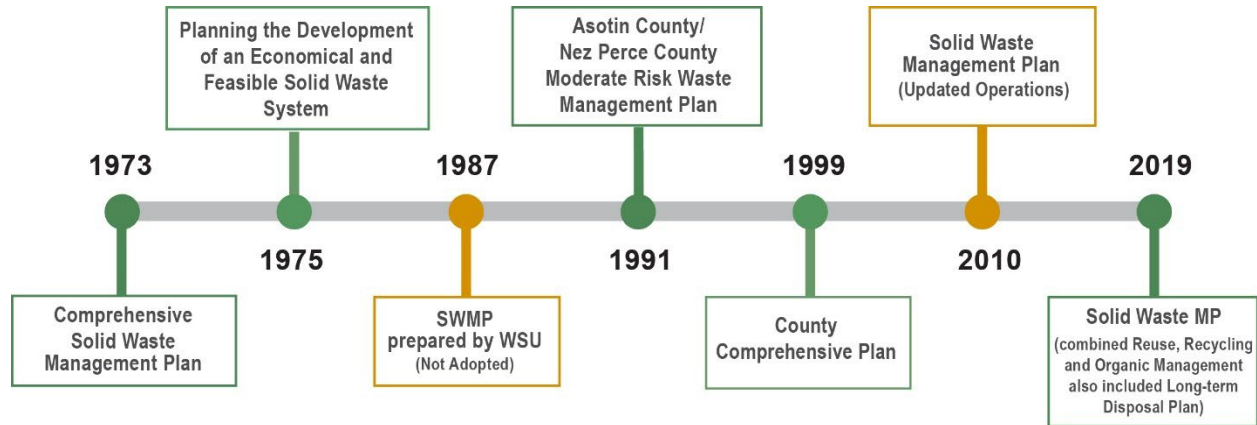
Due to the rural nature of Asotin County, the State's Vision and Priorities aren't all applicable in this Plan. However, the final goal of mitigating climate change through waste reduction, reuse, and recycling is somewhat applicable to Asotin County. Waste reduction, reuse, and recycling is in **Section 10.0**.

2.3.2. County Plans

Several documents from the County were also referenced to both assist in the update of this Solid Waste Management Plan and ensure congruence between planning documents. This SWMP was developed in a manner that aligns with previous planning efforts as the following relevant Asotin County Regional Landfill (ACRL) planning documents were considered:

- MRW Facility Operations Plan (2019)
- Plan of Operations Update (2019, Revised 2020)
- Environmental Monitoring Reference Manual (2020)
- Cell E Engineering Report (2021)
- Closure / Post Closure Plan (2021)
- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Monitoring Plan (2023)
- Cell E Alternative Assessment (2024)
- Life Cycle Update (2025)
- Capital Facilities Plan (2025)
- Comprehensive Emergency Mitigation Plan (CEMP) (2025)
- Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (2021)
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan (2025)
- Voluntary Stewardship Program Work Plan (2018)

2.4. Background



2.4.1. Asotin County Solid Waste Planning



1973 Original Plan

On April 16, 1973, Asotin County adopted the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan for Asotin County. An addendum was added to that plan on July 7, 1975, titled Planning the Development of an Economical and Feasible Solid Waste System for Asotin County, Washington, Nez Perce County, Idaho Metropolitan Area. The addendum was issued by the governments participating at that time.

1987 Plan Update

In February 1987, an updated SWMP

was prepared by a group of graduate students at Washington State University but was not adopted by Asotin County at the time. Later versions of the SWMP updates were prepared, which incorporated many of the management and processing alternatives recommended in the 1987 SWMP.

Two chapter amendments (Chapter 3—Waste Reduction, and Chapter 4—Recycling and Composting) were added to the 1973 SWMP as a result of the Washington State *Solid Waste Management—Reduction and Recycling Act* (RCW 70A.205), which requires counties and cities to revise their comprehensive solid waste management plans to include a waste reduction and recycling element. This Act requires setting priorities for solid waste management in order to provide cost-effective solid waste management, to conserve resources and to reduce the need for landfilling waste. The Chapter 3 amendment provides discussion and evaluation of options for waste reduction programs to reduce waste disposal costs and their associated environmental impacts, improve economic performance and public image, and extend the landfill life. The Chapter 4 amendment outlines the existing recycling and composting programs in the County and provides recommendations for supplementing these efforts in order to increase the diversion of reusable or recyclable materials from the MSW stream.

1991 MRW Plan

Local governments are required by the Washington State Hazardous Waste Management Act (HWMA, RCW 70A.300) to address Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) management in their jurisdictions. In response to

the HWMA and local needs, the original MRW Plan was completed and was adopted in April 1991 by Asotin County and Nez Perce County, and each municipality within the counties. The MRW Plan was designed to improve the management of MRW, thereby promoting better regional protection of public health and the environment. The MRW Plan contributed to the Legislature's goal "...to establish a comprehensive statewide framework for the planning, regulation, and management of hazardous waste..." as outlined in the HWMA (RCW 70A.300.007).

2010 Update

The *Asotin County-Nez Perce County Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan* was incorporated into the 2010 SWMP. The 2010 update also reviewed information contained in the County's solid waste permit reissuance application for ACRL in 2007. In that application, the County provided an updated operations plan for the landfill that describes how ACRL was operated, and what environmental protection measures are in place for stormwater runoff control, leachate management, groundwater monitoring, and a gas control system.

2019 Update

The 2019 update combined sections on recycling, reuse, and organics management into one section. In addition, the implications of The County's latest long-term disposal plan (including updated information on ACRL's financial forecast) was included in the 2019 update.

2.5. Implementation Status of 2019 SWMP Actions

As this SWMP serves as an update to the 2019 rendition, it is important to assess all that Asotin County has accomplished over the last five years. The 2019 SWMP outlined a series of recommendations or actions to be implemented by the County in the years to following adoption. **Table 1** displays the recommendations from the 2019 SWMP and information regarding implementation.

Table 1 – 2019 Plan Recommendations/Actions Implementation Status

Recommendation	Implemented	Comments on Implementation
A. Waste Reduction, Recycling, Organics, and Special Wastes		
1. Waste reduction programs to motivate use of waste reduction techniques	✓	Continued use of woody waste debris, e-waste, HHW, recycling (before scale), and drop sites around town.
2. Seek Ecology grants with support from communities	✓	Litter control & HHW grants.
3. Encourage recycling and those recyclers to recycle additional items	✓	Done through Pacific Steel & Recycling, City of Clarkston and Lewiston green waste.
4. Recycling drop box collection		
a. Evaluate effectiveness of existing drop box locations in the County, reduce contamination, and optimize	✓	3 sites – Annex Bldg, Appleside, and 13 th Street in Clarkston – only cardboard and paper.
b. Add additional recyclable collection as they become more of a commodity with market conditions (e.g, construction materials)		Market was not conducive to adding commodities.

Recommendation	Implemented	Comments on Implementation
5. Perform waste characterization audit to better understand disposed stream and effectiveness of existing programs		A state sort was done at Whitman Co.
6. Continue the organic and yard waste (clean wood) recycling program at ACRL	✓	Continued use of woody waste debris.
B. Collection, Transfer, and Import/Export		
1. Interlocal agreements/contracts with adjacent counties (Appendix I) should be negotiated for wastes coming into or going out of County	✓	Interlocal agreements included in last plan.
2. Encourage recycling at all drop box sites	✓	Education and outreach done, flyers handed out at scale on what is accepted for recycling and where; updates made to website.
C. Landfilling and Volume Reduction		
1. County should continue to own and manage the current landfill	✓	
2. Encourage the use of recycling opportunities at all solid waste station	✓	
3. Evaluate the need for ADCs and other means to maximize landfill airspace	✓	Implemented and evaluated; utilizing soil cover from Cell E area.
D. Special Wastes		
1. Look for alternatives for tires (e.g., shredding and recycling) as technology advances	✓	No better technologies were developed during time period.
2. Continue to recover CFCs from refrigerators	✓	Removed at the shop.
3. Closely monitor disposal of biohazardous wastes and sludges	✓	Monitor at the dump area – operations/supervisors; load inspections too.
4. Evaluate the potential to dispose/recycle of other special wastes, if a need arises	✓	E-wastes recycling, HHW, etc. is ongoing.
E. Moderate Risk Waste Management		
1. Continue to develop public outreach programs to support MRW diversion from the landfill waste stream	✓	Flyer and information; more can be done – social media, website, etc.
2. Continue to look at ways to expand the MRW collection, with continued sponsorship of collection events and mobile collection systems		Not implemented as not reasonable with a fixed facility.
F. Enforcement, Administration and Financial Assurance		
1. The SWAC should continue to actively review and comment upon the planning administration of the solid waste system	✓	SWAC is active during the SWMP update process.
2. Financing of solid waste disposal system should continue to be from user fees, grants, surcharges (as appropriate), and the sale of recyclables	✓	Ongoing.

Recommendation	Implemented	Comments on Implementation
3. Continue routine updates of the financial model for financial assurance and work closely with the waste partners for setting tipping rates in the near term to pay for the development of Cell D out of the solid waste account rather than financing	✓	Updating financial model routinely.

2.6. 2025 Update

The 2025 Update (this Plan) will be used as a guiding document for decision-making regarding future needs of the solid waste program for the county and its partners. This plan includes:

1. An overview of the comprehensive evaluation of disposal options for the County, including the estimated long-range needs for landfill and other solid waste facilities.
2. An updated inventory collection and transfer needs.
3. Updated population and tonnage forecasts.
4. A comprehensive reduction, reuse, and recycling plan including contamination reduction strategies.
5. An assessment of the plan's impact on the costs of solid waste collection.
6. A review of potential areas that meet the criteria as outlined in RCW 70A.205.110 if siting a solid waste disposal facility.
7. A contamination reduction and outreach plan.

This plan also includes implementation strategies and community outreach programs – all designed to adapt to evolving regulatory requirements and sustainability goals, all of which are detailed within these plan sections. To assist with reading this plan, a list of acronyms can be found in **Appendix A** and a glossary of terms can be found in **Appendix B**.

2.6.1. Legislation

Pertinent local and state regulations were reviewed and assessed for updates and/or amendments that have occurred since the 2019 SWMP. These regulations and associated updates/amendments are outlined in **Table 2**.

Table 2 – Overview of Regulatory Updates

Title/Section	Year	Amendment/Explanation
Safe Medication Return, House Bill 1047	2018	- Created a statewide Safe Medication Return program to ensure the secure disposal of unused medications. - Provides free drop-off kiosks and mail-back envelopes for residents to safely dispose of prescription and over-the-counter drugs, helping prevent misuse, accidental poisonings, and environmental harm.
Food Waste Reduction, House Bill 1114	2019	- Established ambitious goals to reduce food waste by 50% by 2030, including halving edible food waste. - Directed Ecology to develop the Use Food Well Washington Plan, a comprehensive strategy created in collaboration with over 100 experts and multiple state agencies. The plan outlines 30 actionable recommendations across sectors such as agriculture, retail, and hunger relief, focusing on policy reform, public education, infrastructure investment, and funding.
Paint Stewardship, House Bill 1652	2019	- Established a statewide paint stewardship program to manage leftover architectural paint through an industry-funded and operated system. - Requires paint manufacturers to implement a stewardship plan (approved by Ecology) that ensures convenient, no-cost collection sites for residents and qualifying businesses. The program, operated by PaintCare, accepts interior and exterior paints, primers, stains, and sealers in containers of five gallons or less. - Collected paint is reused, recycled, used as fuel, or properly disposed of.
Plastic Bag Ban, Senate Bill 5323	2019	- Established a statewide ban on single-use plastic carryout bags to reduce plastic pollution and contamination in recycling systems. - Effective October 1, 2021, the law prohibits retailers and food service businesses from providing thin plastic bags and instead requires them to offer recyclable paper bags or reusable plastic bags for a minimum charge of \$0.08 per bag. All allowed bags must meet specific standards, such as including at least 40% post-consumer recycled content and being properly labeled.
Responsible Management of Plastic Packaging, Senate Bill 5397	2019	- Directed Ecology to conduct a comprehensive study on the management of plastic packaging in the State. The law aimed to evaluate the amount, types, and life cycle impacts of plastic packaging sold or distributed in Washington, including its environmental and economic costs. - The study assessed infrastructure needs, contamination issues, and the effectiveness of existing recycling and stewardship programs. It also reviewed innovations in plastic reduction, reuse, and recycling (such as chemical recycling technologies) and identified using recycled plastics. - The findings were used to develop policy recommendations for reducing plastic waste through product stewardship, industry initiatives, and improved systems, with the goal of implementing actionable solutions by 2022.
Marketing Product	2019	Strengthens regulations on how products, especially packaging and food service ware, can be marketed in terms of degradability.



Title/Section	Year	Amendment/Explanation
Degradability, House Bill 1569		Prohibits the use of misleading terms like "biodegradable", "degradable", and "oxo-degradable" unless the product meets strict scientific standards for composability. To be labeled "compostable", products must be certified by a recognized third party and clearly marked with specific color signals and labeling.
Food Waste Reduction, RCW 70A.205.715	2019	- Stems from House Bill 1114 (see above). - The law requires Ecology to create a food waste reduction plan with current food waste data. The State's food waste reduction progress will be measured annually, leading toward the goal to reduce all edible food waste by 50% by the year 2030.
Disposable Wipes Labeling Requirements, House Bill 2565	2020	- Established clear labeling requirements for disposable wipes to prevent environmental harm caused by improper flushing. - The law mandates that non-flushable wipes (including baby wipes, cleaning wipes, and similar products) must display a prominent "Do Not Flush" label on both the front and back of the packaging. The label must follow specific design standards for visibility and durability.
Solar Panel Stewardship, House Bill 2645	2020	- Established the Photovoltaic Module Stewardship and Takeback Program, requiring manufacturers of solar panels sold in the State to finance and operate a recycling and disposal program for their products. - Beginning July 1, 2025, no photovoltaic module may be sold in Washington unless its manufacturer has an approved stewardship plan on file with Ecology. These plans must ensure convenient, no-cost collection for consumers and outline how modules will be safely reused, recycled, or disposed of at the end of their life.
Encouraging Compost Procurement and Use, House Bill 2713	2020	- Promotes the use of compost in public projects to support soil health and reduce organic waste. The law requires state agencies and local governments to consider using compost products in landscaping, construction, and soil maintenance for government-funded projects, where feasible. - Also encourages local governments that offer residential compost collection to establish purchasing agreements with compost processors, creating a closed-loop system for organic waste reuse.
Plastic Bag Ban, RCW 70A.530	2020	- Stems from Senate Bill 5323 (see above). - Washington passed a ban on single-use plastic bags in 2020 throughout the state in an effort to combat plastic contamination of our environment and recycling stream. - If businesses want to provide plastic bags, they are required to enforce an 8-cent charge for a durable, reusable plastic bag. There are new material and thickness requirements for these bags as part of this law as well.
Plastic Waste Reduction, Senate Bill 5022	2021	- Comprehensive law targeting plastic waste reduction through multiple strategies. Bans the sale and distribution of expanded polystyrene (EPS) products such as packing peanuts (effective June 2023) and foam food containers, plates, and coolers (effective June 2024). - Also requires that single-use food service ware items (like plastic utensils, straws, and condiment packets) be provided only upon customer request, helping to curb unnecessary plastic waste. - Mandates minimum post-consumer recycled content in plastic beverage bottles, household cleaning containers, and trash bags, with phased increases over time to support recycling markets and reduce reliance on virgin plastics.
	2021	"Welcome to Washington Act", aims to strengthen litter control efforts along state highways.



Title/Section	Year	Amendment/Explanation
Enhancing Litter Control Along State Highways, Senate Bill 5040		- Mandates greater coordination among key state agencies including Ecology, WSDOT, and Washington State Patrol to improve the efficiency and visibility of litter cleanup operations. - Prioritizes highway litter removal as a public-facing environmental issue and seeks to enhance perception of the State's cleanliness. Also supports expanded use of litter crews, public education campaigns, and enforcement of anti-littering laws to reduce roadside waste and promote civic pride.
Reducing Methane Emissions from Landfills, House Bill 1663	2022	- Established methane emission requirements to be met by both MSW landfills as well as limited purpose landfills. - Owners of covered landfills of different sizes now need to calculate the quantity of gas generated by the fill and could possibly have to install a gas collection system. - Landfills in Washington State cannot exceed a methane surface emission value of 200 parts per million by volume at any location on the landfill property.
Organic Materials Management, House Bill 1799	2022	- Washington sets state goals related to the management of organic materials and requires local governments to establish a volumetric capacity for its organic materials management. - Certain businesses and local governments are required to arrange or provide organic waste collection services. - The Washington Center for Sustainable Food Management was created under the Department of Ecology. - Created requirements regarding the funding and execution of waste management, such as the updating of plastic and compostable products labeling standards.
Compostable Project Usage, House Bill 1033	2023	- Evaluates compostable product usage in Washington. - Requires that Ecology creates a legislatively outlined advisory committee and hire a facilitator to review issues on compostable products, mainly food related compostable products. - Cascadia Consulting Group was hired to be the lead facilitator, and the Advisory Committee has been meeting since October 2023. A final report with recommendations from the Advisory Committee to be completed.
Reducing Plastic Pollution, House Bill 1085	2023	- Requires that Ecology oversees restrictions on beauty and single-use health products provided in lodging establishments and restricts the construction and installation of overwater plastic foam structures like boat docks. - The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will be required to conduct a study on sustainable alternatives for the foam structures. - Certain public buildings will be required to install water bottle filling stations in an effort to reduce single-use plastic bottles.
Labeling Requirements for Wipes, House Bill 1213	2023	- Strengthens enforcement of labeling requirements for non-flushable wipes, ensuring compliance with the State's earlier "Do Not Flush" labeling law (see HB 2565 above). - Clarifies that manufacturers of wipes sold in Washington must clearly and consistently label products that are not intended to be flushed, using standardized language and placement of packaging. - Empowers Ecology to monitor compliance and take enforcement actions, including issuing penalties for violations.



Title/Section	Year	Amendment/Explanation
Reducing Environmental Impacts Associated with Lighting Products, House Bill 1185	2023	Bans certain mercury-containing lights from being sold starting January 1, 2029, but allows in-state distributors, retailers, and wholesalers to sell existing stock through July 1, 2029.
		The mercury-containing lights collection and recycling program is extended until 2035 rather than ending in 2025. A consumer fee is also added to purchases of mercury-containing lights at the end of 2028.
Battery Stewardship, Senate Bill 5144	2023	Establishes a comprehensive battery stewardship program to ensure responsible environmental management of batteries.
		Requires battery producers to implement a statewide collection and recycling system for portable batteries by January 1, 2027, and for medium-format batteries (like those in e-bikes and mobility devices) by January 1, 2029. Producers must submit a stewardship plan to Ecology by July 1, 2026, detailing logistics, funding, safety protocols, and public outreach strategies.
		Mandates a study on electric vehicle battery management, with final recommendations delivered in May 2024, addressing end-of-life handling, regulatory gaps, and stakeholder responsibilities.
Sale of Cannabis Waste, Senate Bill 5376	2023	Authorizes the sale of cannabis waste that is not classified as dangerous or hazardous waste under state law.
		Cannabis producers and processors may now sell non-hazardous cannabis waste such as stems, leaves, and trim provided they first notify the Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board and the Department of Agriculture with details including the quantity, price, and buyer's name.
		All sales records must be made publicly available. If the waste is not sold under this provision, the original disposal requirements still apply.
Organic Material Management Systems, House Bill 2301	2024	The following organics materials management laws were updated, including the following summary from Ecology:
		Establishing five grant programs within Ecology's Center for Sustainable Food Management to support food waste reduction, food rescue, and other organic material management system improvements
		Establishing the Washington Commodities Donation Grant Program within the Department of Agriculture
		Increasing award thresholds for the Waste Not Washington School Awards
		Mandating organic materials collection in jurisdictions that implement local solid waste plans
		Requiring Ecology to adopt rules to establish permitting requirements for organic management facilities that accept food waste and that also are required to have a solid waste handling permit, to address contamination
		Amending product degradability restrictions
		Changing compost reimbursement eligibility requirements
		Increasing reporting frequency for jurisdictions with a Compost Procurement Ordinance
		Adding a requirement for products labeled as "home compostable"
		Establishing a work group to study how to improve rescue of edible food from businesses submit a legislative report by Sept. 1, 2025



Title/Section	Year	Amendment/Explanation
		Studying produce sticker technology including composability, performance, printability, and cost and submit a report to the legislature by Sept. 1, 2025
Organics Management Law	2022 & 2024	Comprised of House Bills 1799 (2022), 2301 (2024), and 2713 (2020), these laws aim to reduce methane by diverting organic materials away from municipal landfills by saving food for people or livestock and composting.
		The goal is for 20% of previously disposed edible foods to be recovered for consumption by 2025 and for 75% of these foods to be diverted from landfills by 2030.
		Five different grant programs that will support these various organics management requirements will begin to be developed in January 2025.
		Awards for supporting waste reduction in public schools will be increased in 2026.
Recycling Reform Act, Senate Bill 5284	2025	Establishes an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) program for consumer packaging materials, shifting financial and operational responsibility for recycling from local governments and ratepayers to the producers of packaging materials.
		Packaging producers must join a Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO) by early 2026. the PRO will be responsible for financing and managing the State's recycling system, including curbside recycling, public education, infrastructure support, and a statewide recycling list of acceptable materials.
		Ecology will oversee implementation, supported by a 17-member advisory council representing stakeholders.
		Mandates statewide curbside recycling access for all households with existing trash service, including up to 500,000 underserved homes, particularly in rural and multi-family housing.
		A statewide needs assessment will be completed by 2027 to identify infrastructure and service gaps and define the true costs of running the system. Implementation is phased, with reimbursement to local service providers beginning at 50% in 2030, increasing to 75% in 2031, and 90% by 2032. Exemptions apply for specific categories of food, medical, and hazardous packing, as well as if producers independently achieve a 70% reuse or recycle rate by 2030.
Organics Management Law, House Bill 1497	2025	Strengthens the State's efforts to reduce landfill-bound organic waste and improve waste system performance.
		Builds upon earlier organics legislation and introduces several key updates, including requiring that all solid waste carts under 101 gallons purchased after August 1, 2025, must follow a standardized color scheme by January 1, 2028.
		Addresses a critical service gap by mandating that updated local solid waste management plans include phased implementation of source-separated organics collection for multifamily residences, particularly new or substantially remodeled buildings.
		Requires jurisdictions to report performance metrics, such as the percentage of food waste properly separated and contamination rates, to qualify for state funding. Ecology is tasked with developing an outreach and education toolkit and formalizing data reporting requirements through rulemaking.



2.7. Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC)

After the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and the Asotin County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) adopt the updated SWMP, it will be submitted to the other participants for adoption, as appropriate. SWAC members have worked with their respective communities and interest groups during the draft preparations of this SWMP update to provide public review of the SWMP update with the understanding that a resolution of adoption will need to be signed at the end of this SWMP update process.

The SWAC provides a forum for the concerns and interests of constituents of the planning area to be heard and included in the planning process. The SWAC reviews and actively participates in preparation of the SWMP in an advisory capacity and facilitates the adoption of the SWMP by jurisdictions and acceptance by the public. Asotin County has a SWAC made up of eleven primary members, who are appointed by the County legislative authority. SWAC membership represents citizens, businesses, the waste management industry, local elected public officials, and public interest groups (refer to **Table 3**).

Table 3 – SWAC Members

SWAC Member	Representing	Title
Braelyn Savage	Asotin County	Landfill Office Administrator
Charles Whitman	Asotin County	District 3 Commissioner
Josh Malkin	Asotin County	Public Works Director / County Engineer
Jack Worle	Citizen Interest	N/A
Bob Portlock	City of Asotin	Public Works Superintendent
Mike Dimmick	City of Clarkston	Public Works Director
Dan Johnson	City of Lewiston	Mayor
Dustin Johnson	City of Lewiston	Public Works Director
Paula Wesch	Ecology	Solid Waste Planner, Eastern Region
Larrah Charlo	Naslund Disposal	General Manager
Brian Coddington	Sunshine Disposal	Regional Business Manager

The SWAC met with the planning team as needed for the duration of the plan update process. The SWAC met eight times during the process. The dates of the meetings when the SWMP was discussed as a meeting topic are shown in **Table 4**. Meeting notes from each of these meetings are provided in **Appendix E**.

Table 4 – SWAC Meeting Dates

Meeting	Date
SWAC Meeting #1	September 20, 2023
SWAC Meeting #2	November 7, 2023
SWAC Meeting #3	January 24, 2024
SWAC Meeting #4	April 16, 2024
SWAC Meeting #5	July 29, 2024
SWAC Meeting #6	January 22, 2025
SWAC Meeting #8	September 17, 2025
SWAC Meeting #11	June 17, 2026

Throughout the update process, Asotin County worked to involve the public through outreach by:

- Inviting members of the public to the SWAC meetings, which were accessible via virtual platforms
- Posting the DRAFT Plan to the County solid waste website with an email address for comments
- Providing a draft of the Plan to local industry stakeholders for their review and comment
- Providing an opportunity for citizen representation from the community through a position on the SWAC



3.0 VISION & GOALS



Asotin County's solid waste vision is:

"The Asotin County's Solid Waste Division will 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."

Building on this vision and using it to guide the plan update, goals were created for the planning period.

3.1. Goals

Five goals were created to achieve the mission laid out in this plan. These Goals were developed in coordination with the SWAC with consideration for cost and achievability.

Goal 1: Maintain Affordability

Maintaining affordable solid waste management services to the citizens of Asotin County is an essential element of the solid waste system. The system must be ran efficiently with the best interest of its users, its operations staff, and the environment in the forefront.



Goal 2: Environmental/Waste Regulation Compliance

The solid waste system must remain in compliance with all Federal, State, and Local regulations to operate. Maintaining compliance with regulations also ensures the solid waste system is managed in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment.



Goal 3: Waste Material Prioritization

A continuing challenge for the solid waste system is diversion of recyclable materials and special wastes from the waste stream. Diversion of materials must be balanced with the environmental and financial implications of doing so in order to achieve the maximum benefit.



Goal 4: Engage and Educate the Community

Solid waste management is ever-changing. As the industry learns and grows, this information must be shared with the public and solid waste system users. The information sharing and education must be done across multiple platforms to reach various segments of the community.



Goal 5: Dependable and Efficient Waste Management

The County's Solid Waste System is depended on by its customers to be reliable now and in the future. Planning done at the forefront for future growth, regulatory changes, and other challenges can make for a more resilient system.



These fundamental goals drive the planning for each facet of the ACRL solid waste program, from promoting waste reduction and recycling to planning for long-term waste management. The primary emphasis in the SWMP is to build on the program's existing infrastructure and past successes to shape the future.

4.0 WASTE CHARACTERIZATION & GENERATION



4.1. Waste Quantity Projections

The majority of MSW generated within Asotin County and neighboring Nez Perce County (Idaho) is disposed of at ACRL. Asotin County has a low population density of only 35 residents per square mile. According to the State of Washington, Asotin County is designated as a “frontier two county” with a population density of 35.77 people per square mile (State of Washington Office of Financial Management, 2025).

The largest municipality served by ACRL is the neighboring City of Lewiston, Idaho, with an estimated population of 34,203 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020). Lewiston is not only the largest municipality served by the landfill but also the largest in Nez Perce County, Idaho. In comparison, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of the entire Nez Perce County is 42,090 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020). As the largest city in the county, Lewiston also produces the largest amount of waste. The city is served by curbside MSW collection by a private hauler as well as separate curbside yard waste and recycling collection. After collection, all the MSW is taken to the City of Lewiston Transfer Station and then hauled to the ACRL for disposal.

In addition to solid waste from Asotin and Nez Perce counties, a much smaller amount of MSW from Whitman County is disposed of at ACRL. Naslund Disposal, the franchised hauler for Asotin County, also services the Port of Wilma, located just across the county border in Whitman County, as part of its franchise service area. Because the landfill is a much closer disposal site for the Port of Wilma than the Whitman County Transfer Station (where it is hauled by truck to Spokane and then put on rail and transported to the Republic Services Regional Landfill in Roosevelt, Washington), Naslund prefers to haul waste collected from the Port of Wilma to ACRL. Naslund estimates that the quantity of waste collected from the Port is no more than 20 tons per year. It should be noted that waste from Clearwater County in Idaho has been accepted at the ACRL since 2013. According to the ACRL’s 2020 special permit, they cannot accept waste from Idaho except for Nez Perce County due to apple maggot quarantines. Asotin County has stopped accepting waste from Clearwater County as they amend their special permit to include Clearwater County. **Table 5** presents a summary of the waste disposal quantities for Asotin County and the other participants for the last 12 years (2013 – 2024).



4.0 WASTE CHARACTERIZATION & GENERATION

Table 5 – Waste Disposal Quantities for Participants (2013-2024) (in tons)

Year	City of Asotin	Asotin County ⁽¹⁾	City of Clarkston	Lewiston / Nez Perce County ⁽³⁾	Pomeroy / Garfield County	Lapwai City	Clearwater County	Total
2013	1,048	11,977	5,559	25,963	1,174	736	4,413	50,870
2014	1,059	11,526	5,682	25,943	1,141	616	4,579	50,546
2015	1,098	11,771	6,136	26,110	1,113	586	4,620	51,434
2016	1,149	12,616	6,136	26,110	1,113	562	4,620	52,306
2017	1,221	13,320	6,335	28,712	1,091	580	5,108	56,367
2018	1,332	13,825	6,524	27,230	1,026	596	5,335	55,867
2019	1,191	14,823	6,150	27,751	1,042	561	5,199	56,717
2020	1,459	15,494	5,996	28,735	1,032	599	5,682	58,998
2021	1,415	15,589	6,299	29,415	997	610	5,498	59,823
2022	1,317	16,330	6,210	30,530	916	602	5,614	61,518
2023	1,418	18,133	6,442	31,190	698	561	5,759	64,201
2024	1,434	16,166	6,521	33,388	981	636	5,903	65,029

Notes:

1. "Asotin County" tonnages include waste collection from unincorporated areas of the County by Naslund Disposal and also private, self-haulers (residents) dropping off waste at the ACRL. Also included is the small fraction of waste collected from the City of Wilma (Whitman County), which is estimated to be on the order 20 tons per year.

2. "Lewiston/Nez Perce County" tonnages are a total of transfer haul from the transfer station and resident self-haul directly to the landfill.

The quantity of waste disposed of at ACRL is a function of the contributing population and the rate of recycling/diversion. For the last thirty years (1996 to 2024), annual waste growth rates have varied depending on the health of the local market and economy, averaging just under 2 percent. During this period, however, the incoming waste quantity spiked with an increase of 6.7 percent in 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 epidemic. Detailed projections for waste growth were determined based on per capita waste disposal trends and historical tonnages. These actual and projected tonnages are shown in **Figure 4**.



4.0 WASTE CHARACTERIZATION & GENERATION

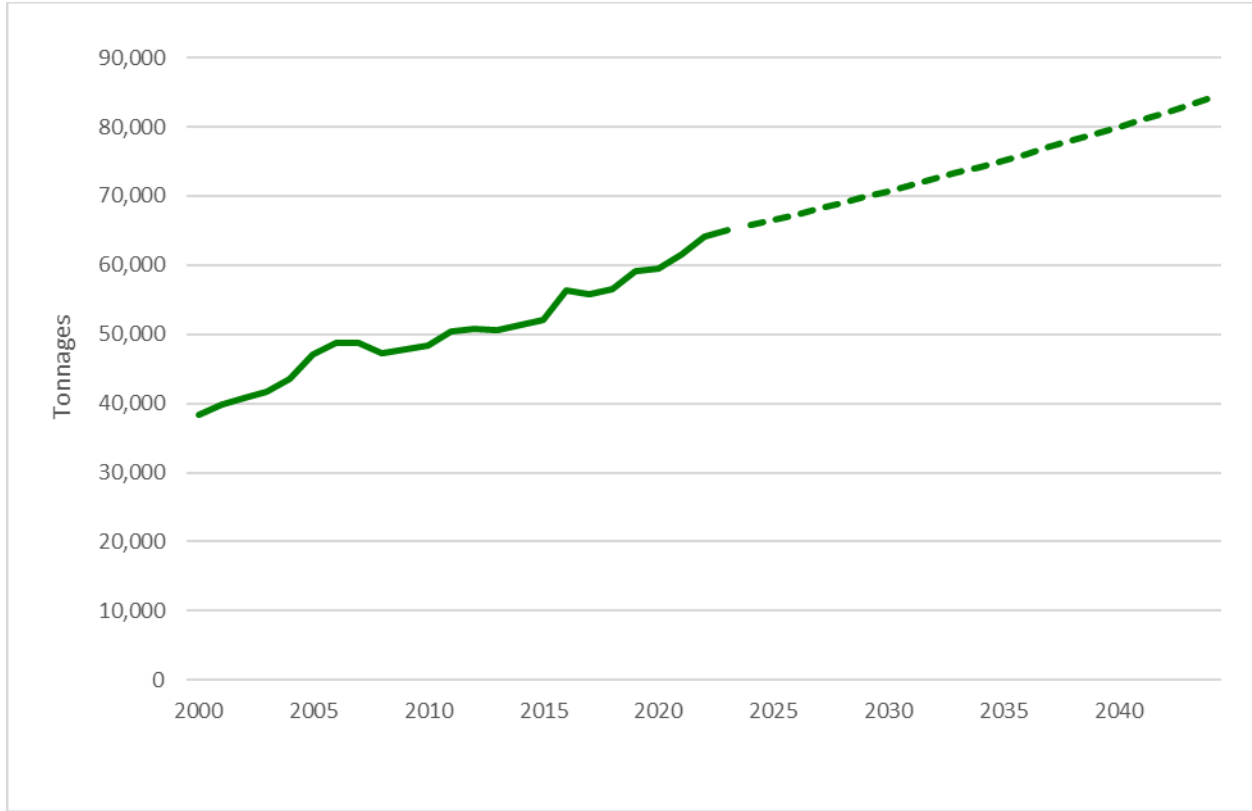


Figure 4 – ACRL Actual and Projected Disposal Tonnages

4.2. Waste Stream Composition

Table 6 presents a summary of the waste types, including divertibles/recyclables, for 2018 through 2024 collected and disposed of at ACRL.

Table 6 – Waste Stream Composition (2018-2024) (in tons)

Waste Type / Commodity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Asbestos, nonfriable	94.19	44.66	38.2	34.15	9.19	50.38	63.18
Tires	31.66	46.06	19.98	66.09	73.62	86.83	119.12
Municipal Solid Waste	53,931.95	54,402.15	57,058.85	58,174.24	59,764.79	60,624.47	64,846.71
Total	54,057.80	54,492.87	57,117.03	58,274.48	59,847.60	60,761.68	65,029.01
Waste Type / Commodity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Newspaper (and magazines)	163.28	111.19	104.02	80.64	70.23	67.78	57.67
Corrugate Paper (Cardboard)	276.61	210.34	255.5	283.13	250.585	160.54	269.33
White Goods (Appliances)	72.53	61.5	82.18	91.11	92.8	90.26	100.12
E-Wastes (Consumer Electronic Products)	36.41	36.37	23.72	22.28	18.91	26.69	21.61
Total	548.83	419.4	465.42	477.16	432.525	345.27	448.73



4.3. Comparison of Asotin County to State Study

4.3.1. Summary of State Study

In a recent 2020-2021 Waste Characterization Study (WCS) prepared for Ecology, the State of Washington was divided into six (6) Waste Generation Areas (WGAs). The six WGAs identified in the study were: Central, East, Northwest, Puget Sound, Southwest, and West. Asotin County (along with 11 other counties) was included in the East WGA. Out of the six WGAs, the East WGA disposed of the second most tonnage (second to Puget Sound).

Disposed waste composition results for the East WGA are based off sampling that was done for 2 of the counties in the WGA (Spokane County and Whitman County). Spokane County has a population density of approximately 306 people per square mile and Whitman County has a population density of approximately 22 people per square mile; compared to Asotin County's 35 people per square mile.

In the East WGA, the single largest component of the disposed waste stream was organics at 20.9 percent; followed by paper packaging at 11.8 percent, wood debris at 9.8 percent, and consumer products at 9.4 percent (see **Figure 5** for a summary). Of the 20.9 percent organics, the largest components were "Edible Food Waste – Vegetative" at 7.7 percent, "Animal Manure" at 3.4 percent, "Inedible Food Waste – Vegetative" at 3.3 percent, and "Edible Food Waste – Meats/Fats/Oils" at 2.7 percent. All other WGAs had both wood debris and organics in their top three, and all but one (Northwest WGA) had organics as their highest percentage.



4.0 WASTE CHARACTERIZATION & GENERATION

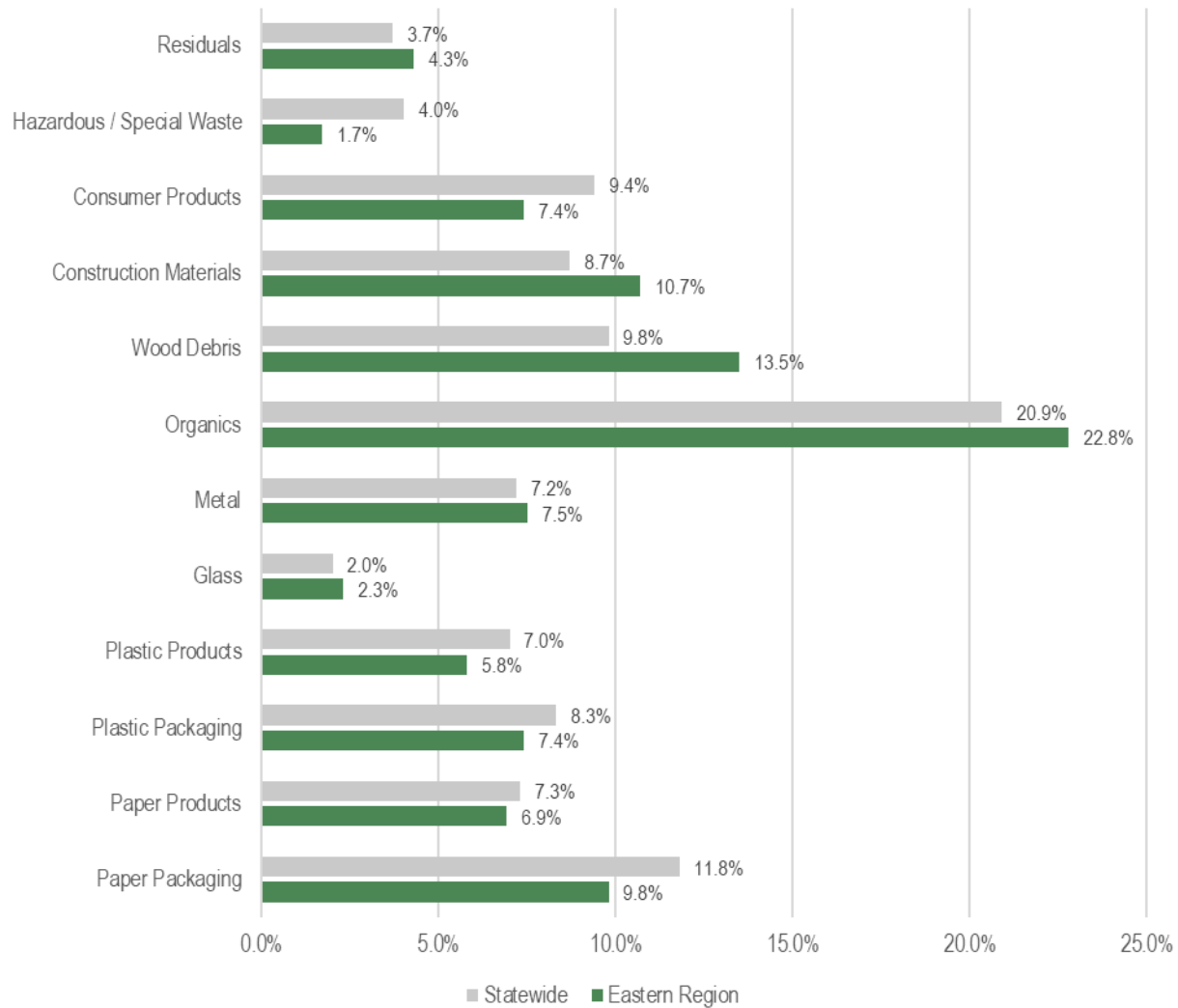


Figure 5 – Statewide and Eastern Region Waste Characterization

4.3.2. Comparison of State and Local Waste Composition Results

Asotin County does not have a County-specific WCS. However, it does keep records of the types of materials that are recycled/reused (see **Table 6**). As can be seen in **Table 6**, Asotin County already has recycling/reuse programs for three of the top four types of material found in the State WCS (Organics, Wood Debris, and Paper Packaging). Consumer Products covers a wide variety of items, including televisions, computers and other electronics as well as shoes, tires, and furniture. All of these items are also accepted at the ACRL. This is validation that the County has focused on providing the right types of recycling/reuse services. However, without having more information on the composition of the materials that are disposed of at ACRL, the success of these programs is not known. Additional discussion on future opportunities to learn more about Asotin County's waste stream disposal is discussed in **Section 7.5.4**.

5.0 SOLID WASTE COLLECTION



Solid waste collection is discussed generally below in regard to the various types of solid waste collection that are available in the region, namely curbside MSW and recycling. Since recycling and organics management are discussed in further detail in another section, discussion of those programs in this section is somewhat limited.

5.1. Hauler Information

Table 7 below shows hauler information about each city / jurisdiction that is involved in curbside collection in Asotin County.

Table 7 – Hauler Information

City / Jurisdiction	Hauler Name	Hauler Information
City of Clarkston	City of Clarkston Sanitation Division	829 5th Street Clarkston, WA 99403 (509) 758-5541 https://clarkston-wa.com/departments/public-works/sanitation/
City of Asotin	Naslund Disposal Service	Asotin County Public Works: 135 2nd Street Floor 3, Asotin, WA 99402 (509) 243-2074 https://www.asotincountywa.gov/267/Public-Works Naslund Disposal Service: 2809 Turning Pointe Loop South, Clarkston, WA 99403 (509) 758-5755 https://www.naslunddisposalservice.com/
City of Lewiston	Sunshine Disposal & Recycling	City of Lewiston Solid Waste Division: 1031 Wild Dove Way, Lewiston, ID 83501 (208) 706-0389 https://www.cityoflewiston.org/390/Solid-Waste-Services Sunshine Disposal: 285 Oconner Road, Lewiston, ID 83501 (208) 743-4075 https://sunshinedisposal.com/
Nez Perce County	Sunshine Disposal & Recycling Inland North Waste	285 Oconner Road, Lewiston, ID 83501 (208) 743-4075 https://sunshinedisposal.com/ Inland North Waste 3299 ID-8, Moscow, ID 83843 (208) 882-5724 https://www.inlandnorthwaste.com
Unincorporated Asotin County / City of Pomeroy and Garfield County / Port of Wilma in Whitman County	Naslund Disposal Service	Naslund Disposal Service: 2809 Turning Pointe Loop South, Clarkston, WA 99403 (509) 758-5755 https://naslunddisposalservice.com/



5.1.1. Bin Standardization

As mentioned in **Table 2**, RCW 70A.205.750 enforced color code and labeling requirements for solid waste, recycling, and organics collection bins smaller than 101 gallons. As of August 1, 2025, when haulers or municipal governments purchase a bin, it must align with the following standardization:

- Garbage containers must be grey or black,
- Recycling containers must be blue,
- Organic waste containers must be green or brown, and
- Lids must be the same color as the cart, or they can be black.

Bins also must have a clear and obvious label by January 1, 2028.

Naslund Disposal is the hauler within the Asotin County planning area (excluding haulers in Idaho, as they don't have to follow these standardization rules). They use grey bins for garbage collection.

5.1.2. City of Clarkston

The City of Clarkston operates a municipal collection service within the city limits that includes household garbage, yard waste, and site-specific recycling bins. Solid waste collection is done Monday through Friday using one 25-cubic-yard rear-loading truck for commercial pickup and one 25-cubic-yard automated truck for residential pickup. Residential and commercial collection happens simultaneously five days a week in addition to more commercial collection on Saturdays.

Commercial collection at larger facilities using onsite compaction systems are served by the City of Clarkston with a 22-foot-long rail hoist truck. The same truck is used for the collection and disposal of demolition waste using 10- and 20-cubic-yard containers. These containers can be rented from the city by the week or the month.

The City of Clarkston has a residential yard waste collection program that operates year-round. Yard waste is picked up from residents' curbside weekly on the designated garbage pickup day. This curbside service is available to all Clarkston residents at no extra cost, but this does not include commercial customers. The residential yard waste is accomplished with a semiautomated system. The City provides 95-gallon rolling containers that work with the system to allow the protection of the crew and the ability to lift the heavy yard waste. Residential yard waste is collected with one truck five days a week, year-round. Clarkston residents also are allowed to self-haul yard waste to the Clearwater Composting facility at no additional charge.

5.1.3. City of Asotin



The City of Asotin is served by Carroll-Naslund Disposal Service, Inc., a private local operation commonly known as Naslund Disposal. Naslund's franchise territory is shown on **Figure 6**. Naslund Disposal has a



permit with the Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) that includes Asotin County (but not Clarkston). Customers are billed per can on a quarterly basis for residential curbside pickup. Commercial customers are billed on a rental rate for the size of dumpster plus a varying rate depending on how often it is to be dumped. **Figure 6** also displays the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission franchise haulers in the Asotin County and Garfield County vicinity.

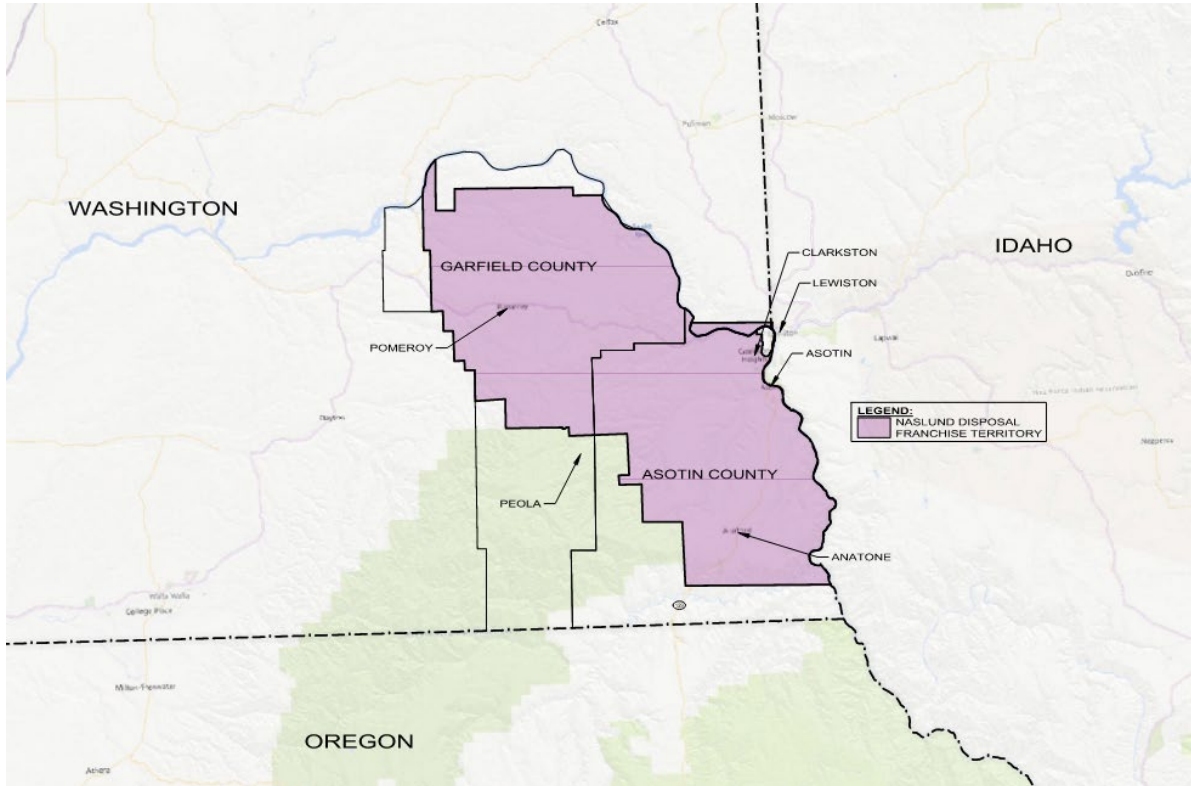


Figure 6 – WUTC Map of Franchise Haulers

The rate schedule for disposal services includes an extra charge per can, above a single can. This cost helps to encourage some waste reduction and recycling in order to reduce the quarterly garbage bill.

Further information on the landfill can be accessed on their website:

<https://asotincountyregionallandfill.com/>

5.1.4. City of Lewiston

The City of Lewiston contracts with a private waste disposal firm, Sunshine Disposal & Recycling. Residential and commercial collections are both performed by Sunshine Disposal & Recycling. Sunshine Disposal & Recycling uses semi-automated and fully automated trucks for residential and commercial mobile cart service and semi-automated for other commercial services.

Residential and commercial customers eligible for mobile cart service may choose from a 32-gallon, 64-gallon, or 96-gallon cart service. The contracted service provider owns the mobile cart. However, residential and commercial customers may purchase and use their own cart so long as it is compatible with the service provider's equipment. Residential customers must contact the city to start or stop mobile cart service. Commercial customers must also contact the City to inquire if they are eligible for mobile cart service. Residential and commercial customers will be delivered a mobile cart upon receipt of request to start mobile cart service. The Lewiston City Council sets the rates for mobile carts and all sanitation services. The residential rates for mobile carts include solid waste, yard waste collection, and curbside recycling. Commercial rates for mobile carts do not include yard waste collection or recycling.

The City of Lewiston also operates a residential yard waste collection program with Sunshine. This curbside service is available to all Lewiston residents at no extra cost. The collection is performed weekly on the same day as garbage collection. There is no limit on the number of approved containers that residents may put out for collection. Collection is year-round. From the first full calendar week in March through December, yard waste is

collected one time per week on the garbage collection day. Yard waste is collected once per month on the scheduled garbage collection day in January and February. Beginning October 1, 2018, yard waste must be placed in the new 48 or 96-gallon green cart. Plastic bag use is limited to November through March. Wet strength paper bags (#50), with 20 to 32 gallons of capacity, are acceptable year-round.

Additionally, the City of Lewiston maintains an active recycling program. Biweekly curbside recycling service is available to all mobile cart users and some commercial can and dumpster users, depending upon location. Residents who subscribe to this voluntary program receive one 96-gallon blue bin to be used for recyclables. Eight commodities are collected in the program, including newspaper, cardboard, mixed wastepaper, magazines/catalogs, aluminum cans, and steel cans.



Service Collection

YARD WASTE

- Available Green Cart Sizes: 48g and 96g
- 20–32 gallon #50 wet strength paper bags are also acceptable year round
- Plastic bags are acceptable November 1–March 31
- Twigs & Branches: Tie bundles with twine and place on or next to cart. Must be no larger than 2' around by 4' long

• First cart is included in your garbage bill

ADDITIONAL YARD WASTE:

- Additional green yard waste carts can be provided for a monthly fee
- Bring to Clearwater Composting 3956 Industrial Way

COLLECTION SCHEDULE:

COLLECTED WEEKLY:
MARCH 1–DECEMBER 31

COLLECTED 1ST COLLECTION OF MONTH:
JANUARY 1–7 and FEBRUARY 1–7

CHRISTMAS TREE PICK UP:
FEBRUARY 1–7



NO DIRT, ROOTS, SOD OR ROCKS

5.1.5. Nez Perce County

Inland North Waste and Sunshine Disposal both cover areas of rural Nez Perce County for the collection and transfer of waste. County residents on solid waste plans may also use the Lewiston Transfer Station for trash disposal at no additional cost. Inland North Waste also operates two One Stop Drop stations in rural areas of Nez Perce County, both of which accept appliances, furniture, tires, batteries (both household and automobile), household construction debris, and other large items that can't fit in the residential curbside recycling bin.

5.1.6. Unincorporated Asotin County/City of Pomeroy and Garfield County/Port of Wilma in Whitman County

A portion of unincorporated Asotin County, the City of Pomeroy, and Garfield County are also served by Naslund Disposal. Naslund's franchise territory is shown in **Figure 6**. Naslund Disposal has a permit with the WUTC that includes Asotin County (but not Clarkston). In addition to the City of Asotin, Naslund serves the majority of businesses in Clarkston Heights and approximately three-quarters of the County residents outside of and adjacent to Clarkston. Customers use dumpsters or one of the 96-gallon two-wheeled carts available to residents in the area.

Garfield County hosts a transfer station, operated by Naslund Disposal. This transfer station is only open on Saturdays, weekly during the summer, and twice a month from October through April. This transfer station does not accept moderate risk wastes (MRW), but does, however, act as a conduit for Garfield County residents for the disposal of waste. The transfer station does not have scales and instead charges customers by the volume of waste.

Naslund Disposal also services the Port of Wilma in Whitman County, and all waste collected at the port is trucked to ACRL.

Asotin County residents who take their garbage directly to the landfill are charged based on weight through tipping fees.



6.0 SOLID WASTE TRANSFER



Transfer of waste occurs when waste collected curbside and drop boxes is brought to a central location and combined for transport to the landfill. Transfer stations generally receive waste from public users or commercial collection vehicles and then consolidate the waste in large transfer trailers for haul to the ACRL.

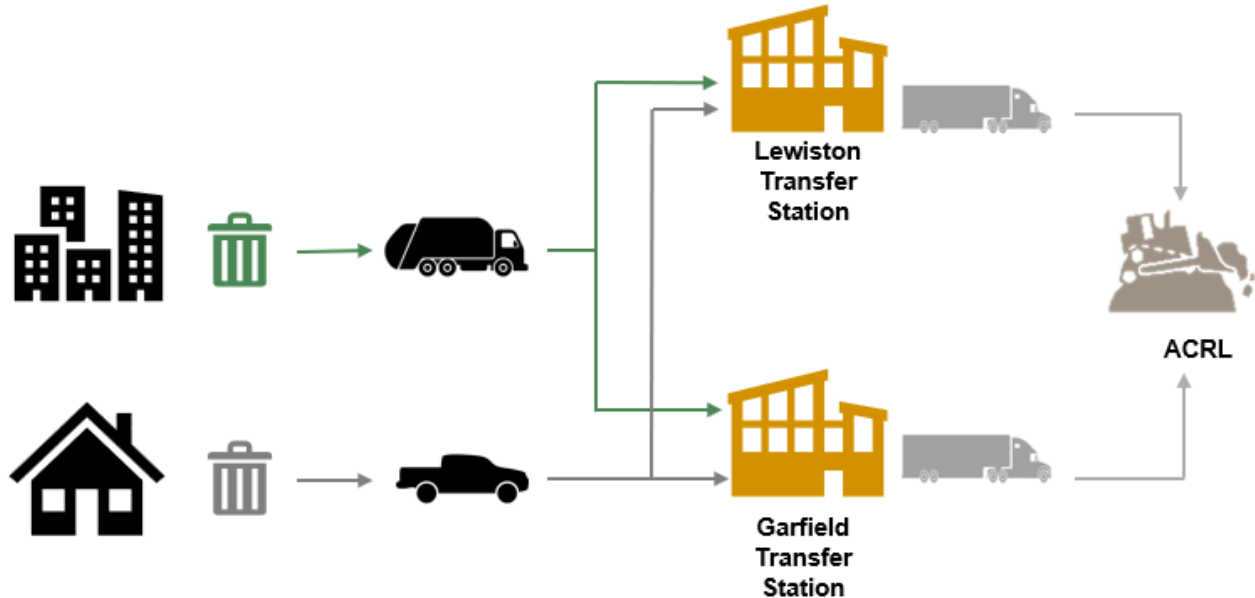


Figure 7– Waste Transfer to Asotin County Regional Landfill

6.1. Transfer Stations

The Garfield County Transfer Station is privately owned and operated by Naslund Disposal and is located at 291 Bell Plain Road. Residents are able to dispose of household trash and bulky waste items. It is open from 9 AM to 2 PM every Saturday from May to September, but only the first and third Saturdays from October to April.

The City of Lewiston Transfer Station, operated by the city, opened in 2001 and serves the City of Lewiston, Idaho, and residents in the Nez Perce County solid waste collection system. It is located at 560 Down River Rd and open daily from 8 AM to 4:30 PM. Residents can dispose of household trash and bulky waste items at the transfer station at no additional charge. Recyclable materials are also collected

at the transfer station, and certain household hazardous waste materials, such as used motor oil, latex paints, used antifreeze, and household and automobile batteries, can be collected at the facility and transferred to the MRW facility at ACRL or collected directly by a certified waste hauler. The transfer station facility serves as a central collection point for the commercial haulers that collect garbage in the Lewiston/Nez Perce County solid waste collection system before it is consolidated and transferred to ACRL for disposal.

No transfer stations are currently located in Asotin County, but one will be required when the ACRL reaches maximum permitted capacity in approximately 2060.

6.2. Waste Importation/Exportation

The transfer of waste from Lewiston/Nez Perce County to ACRL, although across the state line, involves only a short haul distance. The current practice of drop box pickup from more distant areas of Nez Perce County might be considered long haul in terms of distance but is more appropriately looked at as normal waste collection and centralization pick up from less densely populated areas. This rural drop box pickup process is intended to be implemented in the more rural areas in south Asotin County as well.

No waste is exported out of either county, except for the small town of Cul-de-sac that has waste picked up by Inland North Waste and brought to Valley Waste Disposal. Cul-de-sac chooses to transport waste to other Idaho counties rather than to the City of Lewiston transfer station in Nez Perce County is primarily due to shorter haul distances and lower costs when using other available waste collection programs.

The City of Pomeroy and surrounding areas of Garfield County import their solid waste into Asotin County. They are served by Naslund Disposal, who collects approximately 1,000 tons of waste from the area per year. A small quantity of solid waste generated in Whitman County is imported into Asotin County. The franchise area of Naslund Disposal extends from Asotin County into Whitman County to include service to the Port of Wilma.



7.0 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL



The Asotin County Regional Landfill (ACRL) serves not only Asotin County but the City of Pomeroy and Garfield County in Washington, and the City of Lewiston in Nez Perce County.

ACRL is the only permitted MSW landfill actively in operation in the Asotin County and Nez Perce County area. The landfill is located in Section 36 of Township 11 North Range 45 East, approximately 3 miles southwest of Clarkston and is adjacent to 6th Avenue, near the intersection with Evans Road.

The 126.5-acre landfill site is bounded by farmland (wheat) to the north and west, and rural residential to the south and east. The landfill facility is comprised of the old, closed landfill on the west side and the new modern active landfill on the east. The area currently permitted for waste fill in the new landfill area (Cells A-D) is approximately 30 acres. Future waste disposal is planned for a new landfill cell to be permitted in the future (Cell E) located east of existing Cells A-D (information regarding Cell E expansion and the associated alternatives assessment can be referenced in Chapter 15 – Implementation). Access to the landfill is via an entrance road off of 6th avenue. A site plan of the landfill is shown in **Figure 8** and a more detailed map of landfill facilities is shown in **Figure 9**.

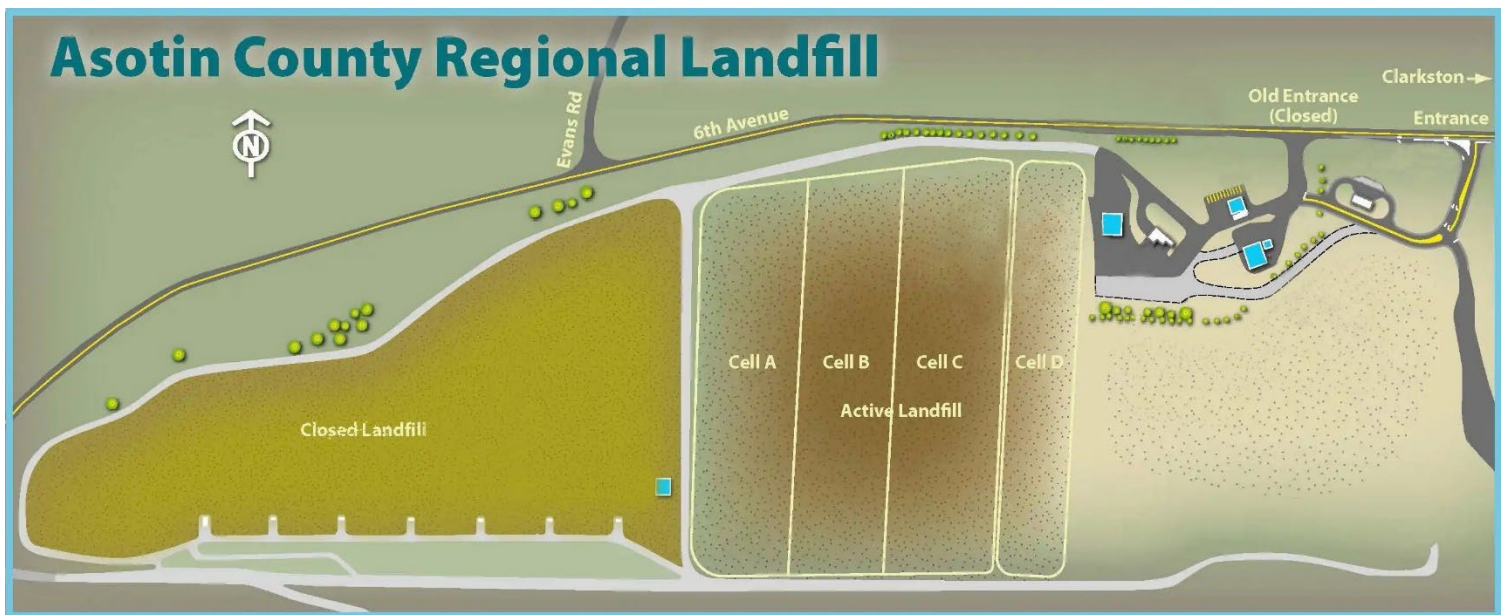


Figure 8 – ACRL Overview Site Plan

The entire landfill facility is fenced and is open from 8 AM to 4:30 PM Monday to Saturday. In addition to the landfill, the site has a MRW facility, organics/wood waste area, and a recycling area. The MRW facility is open on Wednesdays and the 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month from 8 AM to 4 PM, while recycling is accepted 24/7.

Water, electricity, sewer, natural gas, and telephone services are provided at the landfill. Broadband wireless internet is also available. Asotin County Fire District No. 1 provides fire protection service at the landfill.



Figure 9 – ACRL Site Facilities

7.1. Landfill Operations

The landfill uses the waste-fill lift method of operation. Public and commercial traffic is separated from transfer trucks hauling waste from the City of Lewiston Transfer Station. General public dump their waste in roll-off dumpster bins in the entrance area of the facility after passing over the scales (refer to **Figure 8** and **Figure 9**). Vehicles then pass over scales on the way out as well and are charged for the different in weight. Public haulers and commercial traffic are kept separated from one another for dumping.

ACRL is operated in accordance with the *Asotin County Regional Landfill Plan of Operations Update 2020* and the Operations Permit. The plan covers waste disposal operations, maintenance, personnel, general procedures, record keeping, environmental controls and monitoring, and safety. The 2021 *Closure and Post-Closure Plan Update* was also updated for the permit renewals.

7.2. Facility Siting Criteria

RCW 70A.205.045(9) requires a Solid Waste Management Plan to have a “review of potential areas that meet the criteria as outlined in RCW 70A.205.110 during the six-year planning period. Thus, this Plan’s review of areas is satisfied by this paragraph.

7.3. Volume Reduction

ACRL employs typical waste compaction practices for landfills. These practices include using a large trash compactor, making several passes over the waste, limiting daily cover to a minimum to meet cover requirements, and controlling lift thickness. Additionally, MRW products, recyclables, and clean wood waste are collected at the landfill entrance to divert these types of waste from the landfill. Other types of volume reduction technologies exist, such as the use of water addition, alternative daily covers (ADCs) to limit the amount of non-waste materials taking up airspace, and waste shredding and baling. Waste shredding and baling technologies, however, tend to be relatively expensive in terms of equipment investment, maintenance, and labor. Oftentimes, just employing good waste compaction at the working face with the use of an ADC is the most efficient and cost-effective means to achieve volume reduction in a landfill.

7.4. Environmental Controls and Compliance

There are several environmental controls in place within the active landfill area (Cells A-D). These landfill areas are lined with a composite liner to collect and transmit leachate to a leachate pump station, where it is discharged to the sanitary sewer. Landfill gas also is actively collected from both new landfill areas and the old landfill, which is located west of Cell A. Horizontal gas collectors are positioned within the confines of the new landfill area waste profile, whereby blowers extract landfill gas and route it to the flare station to be thermally oxidized. Rainwater is segregated from leachate by use of interim cover soils. Stormwater runoff from the old landfill area and areas of the new landfill that are filled above the rim are collected and routed into the dry creek drainage area.

Windblown dust is an occasional nuisance at the landfill during the summer. Sprinkling with the water wagon is the primary method of control. A commercial dust-suppressant is used on roadways and vectors, such as windblown litter, flies, birds, and rodents are all controlled through proper landfilling operations and techniques. Noise does not present as a problem due to the increased distance to residences.

7.4.1. Environmental Monitoring

The Asotin County Solid Waste Division provides information on the County’s website (asotincountyregionallandfill.com/landfill/environmental-monitoring/) about environmental monitoring



practices utilized for the Asotin County Regional Landfill. Additionally, the *2021 Asotin County Regional Landfill Plan of Operations Update* outlines all existing environmental controls and monitoring practices.

Leachate

The ACRL has a liner system made of several synthetic clay and plastic materials as well as compacted natural soils and is designed to hold leachate within the confines of the landfill. As for the landfill's leachate collection system, this is made up of sands/gravels and pipes that collect and drain the leachate to single low-point in the cell bottom, or a sump. From here, leachate drains through pipes to a lift station and is then pumped to the sewer line to the Asotin County Public Utilities District's Wastewater Treatment Plant located in the City of Clarkston.

Landfill Gas

Methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, and other gases produced by the degradation of organic wastes are monitored at probes around the landfill. Gas collection lines are placed in the landfill as waste is buried and are connected to the collection system. The collected gases are then monitored at stations on the south edge of the landfill. Gas flow rate and properties, such as oxygen or methane content, are recorded. Gas flow can be adjusted if necessary, at this point before being sent to the flare station.

The landfill site has operated under the 1995 air permit, but the County is in the process of updating the permit to support cell expansion and vapor extraction for the closed portion of the landfill.



Figure 10 - LFG Monitoring Station

Groundwater Monitoring

Routine groundwater monitoring began at the landfill site in 1997 and continues in accordance with the requirements of WAC 173-351. In coordination with Ecology, groundwater remediation for the closed landfill occurred per Independent Remedial Action Chapter 173-340-515, WAC (via operation of the vapor extraction system and routine vapor and performance groundwater monitoring).



Figure 11 – Groundwater Monitoring Well

The ACRL practices routine monitoring of groundwater in order to detect leaks or potential leaks in the landfill liner. This is done with a series of wells both upstream and downstream of groundwater flow. With this, the groundwater is checked before and after passing under the landfill and these samples are compared to detect any potential defects in the landfill liner system.

7.5. Future Disposal

To continue to provide long term reliable and cost-effective disposal services in the future, both during this Plan period and beyond, capital improvements must be made at the existing landfill. These improvements are described in more detail in the following sections and include:

- Cell E Development
- 6th Avenue Realignment (and New Roundabout)
- Entrance / Drop-Off Facilities
- Support Facilities
- Composting Facility
- Waste Transfer Building

7.5.1. Cell E Options Assessment

Cell E will be the next and final landfill cell in the current landfill development. An alternatives assessment was developed to assess the configuration for the design and build-out of Cell E. Two designs were assessed, comparing a full build-out with relocating entrance and support facilities (north of 6th Avenue) versus a truncated cell design with a reduced footprint and improving and/or expanded existing entrance and support facilities. Capacity and life expectancy, capital costs, and long-term financial comparisons were used as comparative measures. The capacity and life expectancy of the design alternatives, when compared to one another, produced a pronounced difference, as outlined in **Table 8**.

Table 8 – Design Capacity and Life Expectancy Comparison

Alternative	Cell E Area	Capacity	Remaining Life	Year of Closure	Facilities Development	Revenue - Cost 40- Year Life Cycle
	(Acres)	(cy)	(Years)		Cost (Million \$)	Cost (Million \$)
Full Build-out (Base Case)	20.5	7,538,000	40	2063	\$60.5	\$55.0
Truncated Design (Alternative)	10.2	5,259,000	25	2048	\$41.5	(\$54.0)
Difference	10.3	2,279,000	15	15	\$19.0	\$109.0

As a result of the findings of the alternatives assessment, planning for future development of the landfill will include:

- Full buildout of Cell E
- Continuing to look at ways to divert and extend the life of the landfill (Cells A-E)
- Periodically reassess to consider other alternatives rather than long-haul and regional disposal, including development of another landfill in Asotin County or joining a future public solid waste district

7.5.2. New Entrance / Drop-Off Facilities

Existing entrance and support facilities at the ACRL will need to be removed as part of the landfill expansion into Cell E. Facilities will be rebuilt on the north side of 6th Avenue, except those that are not specifically related to landfill operations, which include the Stormwater Division's decant facility and the heated storage building. These facilities will be rebuilt elsewhere as part of new facilities for the Road Department / Stormwater Division.



New facilities will also be added to the landfill as part of the development to provide better traffic flow and functionality. The new entrance/drop-off facilities are shown in **Figure 12**, and are described in more detail in the following sections and include:

- Administration / Office Building
- Scales / Scalehouse
- MRW / CFC Processing Building
- Commercial Scale
- Recycling, Metals/White Goods, and Tire Drop-Off Stations
- Wood Waste Collection and Processing
- Public MSW Drop-Off Area (Z-Wall)

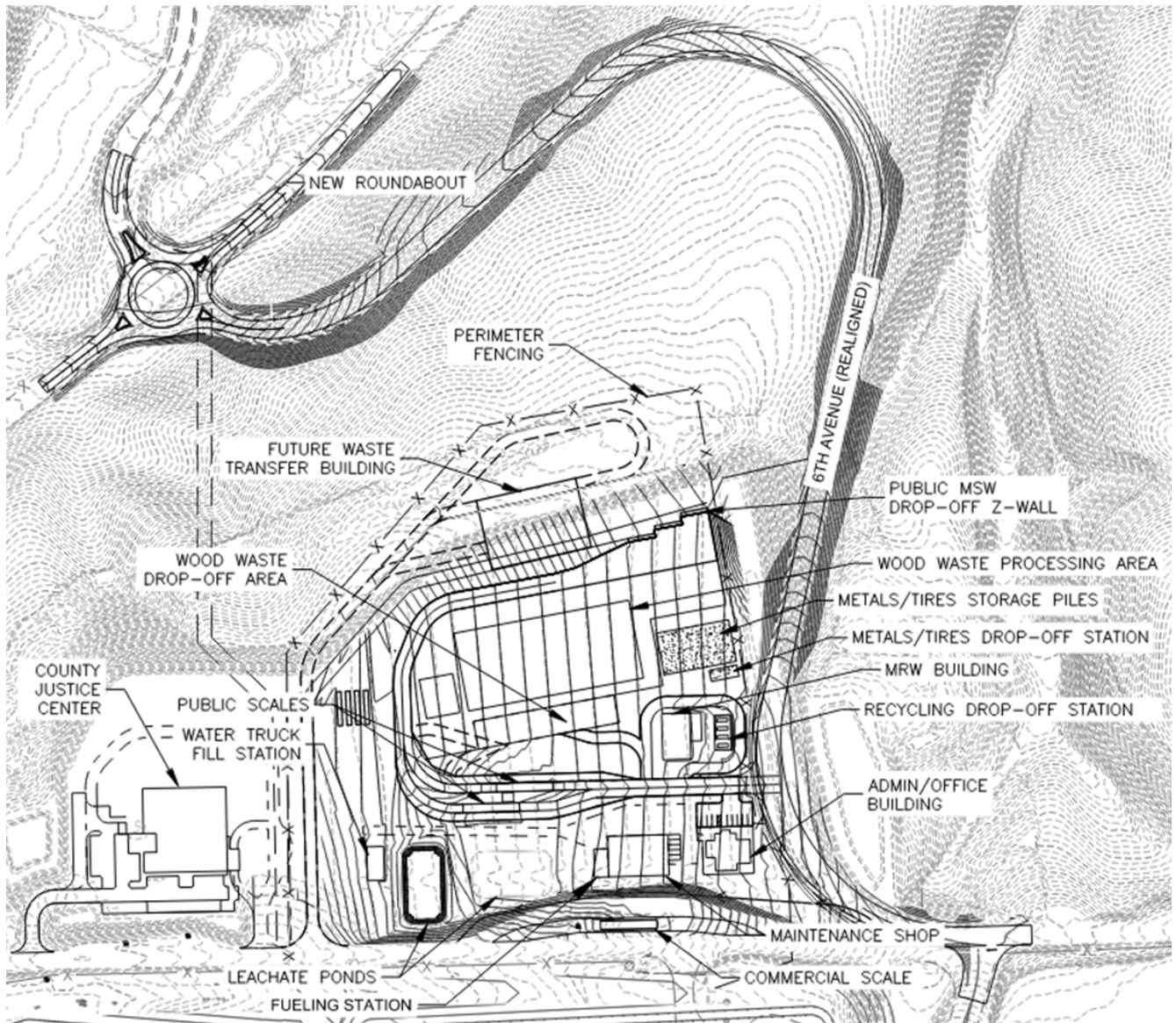


Figure 12 – Relocated ACRL Entrance Facilities and 6th Avenue Re-Alignment

7.5.3. Support Facilities

Maintenance Shop Building & Fueling Station

The proposed maintenance shop building will include two maintenance bays (one pull-through), oil/lubricant storage room, an office space, men's and women's locker rooms, and a breakroom with a folding partition into a meeting/conference room. The building will have a lean-to structure outside the building for equipment storage and to cover the refueling station. The fueling station will include a concrete pad with secondary containment curbing and an above-ground diesel fuel storage tank with a dispenser.

Water Truck Fill Station

A water truck fill station will be provided and will be similar in size and configuration to the existing truck fill station with an overhead fill line /dispenser, concrete pad, and drain.

Flare Station Replacement

The landfill gas flare station was replaced in 2018. The life expectancy for the systems is 25 years with good maintenance. As a result, the next flare station will be needed in 2043 to serve out the remaining life of the landfill until closure.

Composting Facility

A covered aerated static pile (CASP) composting facility will be used to comply with the new Organic Management Laws (described in **Table 2**). The facility will be located at the ACRL over the closed construction and demolition (C&D) landfill.

Future Waste Transfer Building

As the landfill approaches closure, the facility will be converted into a transfer station for hauling and off-site disposal of waste. An approximate 22,500 sf waste transfer building will be located on the northernmost portion of the expanded ACRL Facility footprint.

7.5.4. Landfill Expansion (Cell E)

Cell E will occupy approximately 19.5 acres and will have a waste capacity of 4.7 million cubic yards (cy) (including the approximate 30-foot vertical expansion of Cell A-D), providing an overall landfill waste capacity of over 7.5 million cy. See **Figure 13**.



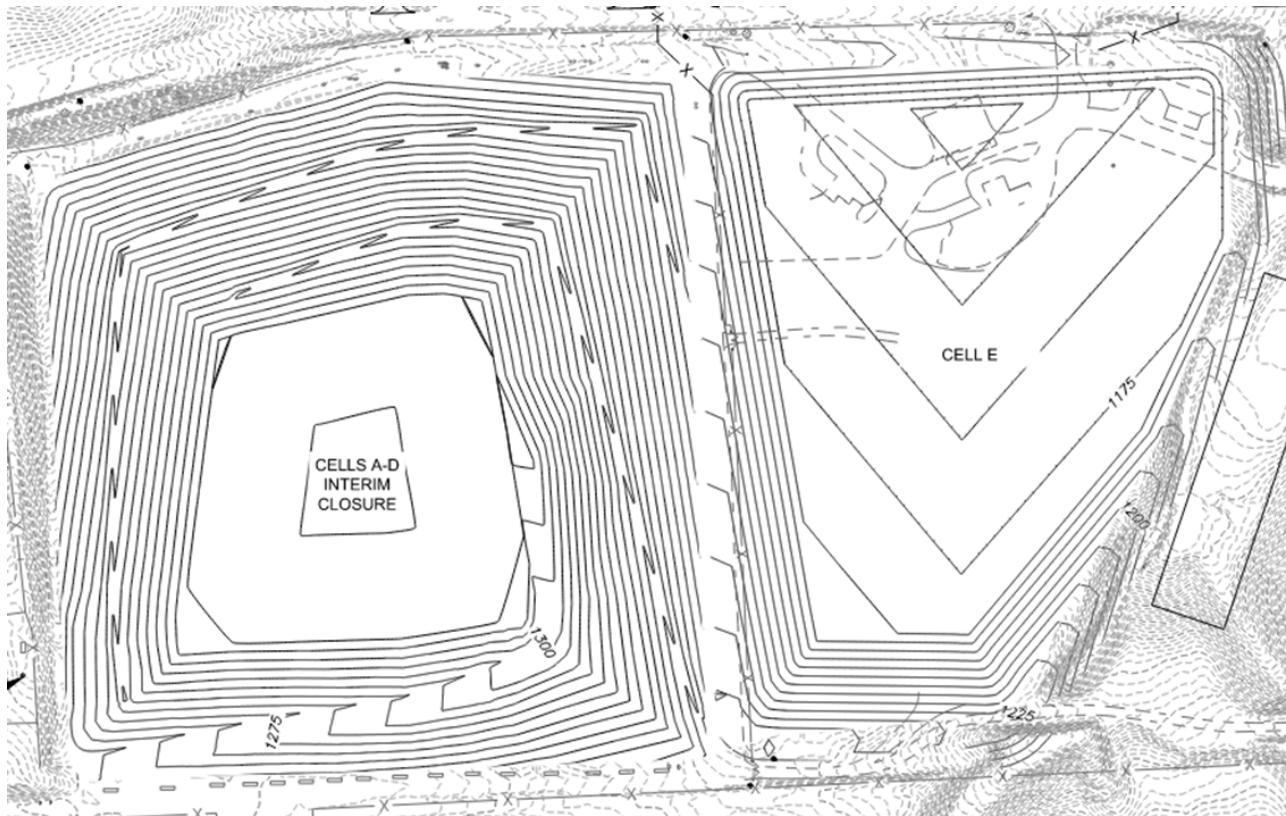


Figure 13 – ACRL Cell E Future Development

7.5.5. Leachate Ponds

Over the last few years, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) have been identified as contaminating our drinking water sources across the United States. These substances are a large family of human-made chemicals. The Washington State Department of Ecology conducted a study at several landfills around the state and found the presence of PFAS in leachate from across the state including the ACRL. As a result, Asotin County assumes that in the next 5-10 years the landfill will no longer be permitted to discharge leachate into the public sewer system. The publicly owned wastewater treatment plant will not be able to treat PFAS. The county will manage leachate by using leachate ponds for storage and evaporation.

7.5.6. 6th Avenue Realignment

To separate landfill operations from public (self-haul) traffic, 6th Avenue will need to be realigned to the north of the new landfill facilities. The new road will connect to Evans Road at the existing Turning Pointe Loop (See **Figure 12**). The road realignment project will be completed in advance of relocating landfill support facilities.

7.5.7. General Site Improvements, Utilities, Surfacing

As part of previous work for the Asotin County Justice Center, a building pad was rough graded for future facilities. In preparation for construction, the grades will need to be refined/finalized, and utilities will need to be installed. These improvements include water, sewer, and electrical services to the buildings, surfacing roads and parking areas with gravel or asphalt, striping and signage.

8.0 MISCELLANEOUS WASTE



8.1. Tires

Littering, fire hazards, and problems with mosquitoes and other vermin can be associated with improper disposal of tires. Compaction of tires in the landfill also presents some complications that the County would rather not deal with. Fortunately, there are local alternatives for tire management already in place, such as tire take-back programs.

To discourage tire disposal at ACRL, the County has implemented a higher tipping fee for tire disposal as compared to other MSW waste materials. This elevated tipping fee has been in place for several years. Since implementation, the landfill has not received a lot of tires and increased illegal dumping has not been observed. This is largely a result of having existing disposal/recycling options (tire take-back programs).

Because of the magnitude of the tire management need, Washington State has passed a variety of legislation over the years to address this area of concern. Currently there is a state Waste Tire Removal Account that is funded by a \$1 per replacement tire fee for all tires sold in Washington. The Waste Tire Removal account is used for cleanup of unauthorized piles, as well as working on solutions for prevention, and improved product stewardship (Ecology, 2016).

By the end of 2025, Asotin County will implement a tire collection and recycling program with a third-party vendor to eliminate the disposal of tires in the active landfill cells. Residents and commercial customers will be required to drop off tires at a staging area prior to accessing the respective dumping areas. Asotin County will update the current tipping fee ordinance to reflect this new requirement and adjusted tire disposal rates.

There are growing concerns surrounding leachate from tires. A chemical called 6PPD prevents automotive tires from degrading and helps them last longer. However, when it is exposed to the air, 6PPD reacts with ozone to create 6PPD-quinone, or 6PPDQ, which can contaminate water systems. Ecology is working with local governments and organizations to reduce the pollution and sources of 6PPDQ released from tires in Washington.

8.1.1. Tire Take-Back Programs

Most of the tires sold in Asotin County come from larger retailers that participate in some form of tire take-back program. There are two tire companies (Les Schwab and Perfection) within the region that will take back tires and then transform them, so they are reused or recycled in some fashion. These programs are doing a sufficient job of promoting sustainable reuse and recycling as these types of programs are excellent examples of how product stewardship programs can better manage hard-to-handle products.

8.2. Electronics

Many electronics, especially TVs and computers, contain toxic materials such as lead, cadmium, and mercury. Reuse and proper recycling keep these toxic chemicals out of our landfills and incinerators and recovers valuable resources. The E-Cycle Washington program is an extended producer responsibility program paid for by electronics manufacturers. This program provides responsible recycling for unwanted consumer electronic products such as TVs, computer monitors, desktop computers, laptop computers, tablets, e-readers, and portable DVD players. These types of products are referred to by the state as covered electronic products. As of January 1, 2009, manufacturers in Washington are required to provide recycling services for this equipment at no cost to households, small businesses, charities, schools, and small governments in Washington State. The law requires that manufacturers set up a recycling program but gives them flexibility to figure out how best to do so. The Washington Materials Management and Financing Authority (WMMFA) is the organization that sets up and runs the recycling program on behalf of the 200 member manufacturers that sell their computers and TVs in Washington State. The WMMFA negotiates with collection sites throughout the state to provide recycling services.

Many other electronic products (such as cell phones and electronic games) can also be re-used or recycled. Some collectors who participate in the E-Cycle Washington program will recycle other electronic



items but may charge a fee. ACRL has an E-Cycle drop-off location that is operated by a state contracted vendor. It is located west of the Household Hazardous Waste Facility and has been in operation since the inception of the E-Cycle Washington program. This location accepts CPUs (towers, laptops, computer monitors, and televisions) from Washington residents and Washington businesses only. The ACRL E-Cycle collection site does not accept peripherals or accessories. Additional information regarding locations to recycle these types of materials can be found by visiting <http://1800recycle.wa.gov> or calling 1-800-RECYCLE.

Electronic equipment collected through this program will be disassembled into separate materials including glass, plastic, metal, and toxic chemicals. All processing is done according to the “*preferred performance standards*” established by Ecology.

8.3. Construction and Demolition (C&D)

In Asotin County, C&D waste typically comes from residential and commercial construction and demolition, infrastructure projects, and land clearing / tree removal. This means that the composition of C&D waste within the County is largely made up of materials including wood waste, concrete, asphalt, masonry, roofing materials, and metals.

There is no County program for recycling construction materials, so all construction and demolition (C&D) waste is taken to the C&D landfill in Lewiston (Valley Waste Disposal) or the ACRL for disposal. Valley Waste Disposal in Lewiston is a private, non-municipal landfill that accepts C&D and yard waste only. More information on Valley Waste Disposal can be found at their website: <https://www.valleywd.com/>. Another potential option for C&D waste could be ReSource Lewiston. This facility accepts a wide range of non-hazardous C&D materials, like wood chips, metals, aggregates, fibers, and more are processed and recovered for uses including fuel, asphalt paving, and new cardboard/drywall. The County can re-evaluate its C&D disposal methods in the future to determine if ReSource Lewiston would be a feasible alternative.

Prior to 2004, C&D wastes were placed in a separate unlined cell at ACRL. However, the current Solid Waste Handling Standards govern the landfill requirements for inert and demolition wastes and require these materials, when disposed, to be placed within a lined landfill cell. The County elected not to construct a separate lined disposal facility for C&D waste and as such is now co-disposing the waste in the lined MSW cell. Should population and housing trends justify the buildout of a separate lined landfill cell for C&D waste in the future, the County will reevaluate at that time.

8.4. Biohazardous Wastes

At the present time, only minor amounts (household quantities) of biohazardous wastes (medical wastes) are being accepted for disposal in the landfill if certain conditions are met. Hospital wastes in the area are contracted through private providers for disposal.

All sharps are to be placed in special plastic disposal containers. Human tissue from hospitals is not currently being disposed of at the landfill, but dead animals are accepted for an additional fee.

8.5. Wastewater Treatment Wastes

Sludges in the region are generated from lagoon systems, septic tanks, wastewater treatment plants, and industry. Since January 1991, Lewiston and Clarkston have contracted with EKO Compost, Inc., and later Clearwater Composting (starting in 2014) to co-compost their sludge (biosolids) with yard waste. Grit material should continue to be tested on a routine basis as nondangerous waste before it is disposed of in the landfill. Grit is not accepted by Clearwater for composting as it is a raw, putrescible material; However, the grit materials from the Lewiston and Clarkston treatment plants are disposed of at ACRL.

No other options are under consideration for the disposal of biohazardous wastes at this time. If current biohazardous waste disposal practices require modification, training and education for both the public and landfill workers could be provided.



8.6. Asbestos

There is a program in place to identify unacceptable waste including asbestos and ensure they don't arrive at the ACRL or the HHW facility.



9.0 ORGANICS



In Asotin County, organics collection programs are somewhat limited. The City of Clarkston has a yard waste residential collection program, and residents can also haul their yard waste to Clearwater Composting for a fee. Wood waste specifically can be taken to the ACRL with certain restrictions. There is no food collection service in the planning area at this time. It is not feasible at this time to expand organics collection/recycling services within the County, but this can be reevaluated in 5 years when the plan is updated.

9.1. Composting

Composting is a natural biological process in which microorganisms break down organic materials such as food scraps and yard waste in the presence of oxygen, producing a nutrient-rich soil amendment called compost. This process diverts organic materials from landfills (which maximizes landfill air space and reduces methane emissions) while improving soil health.

In November 1990, Lewiston and Clarkston contracted with EKO Compost, Inc., and later with Clearwater Composting in 2014 to receive and co-compost their yard waste with sewage sludge. Clearwater Composting, a subsidiary of Inland North Waste (INW), accepts leaves, grass clippings, garden waste, tree limbs and bark, hay, straw, manure, and lawn and garden bark. It does not currently accept food waste. INW also assumed the sewage sludge disposal contracts for the Lewiston and Clarkston wastewater treatment plants. These contracts will expire in December 2034. Additionally, INW handles the sludge for wastewater treatment facilities from the cities of Asotin, Julietta, Lewiston, Clarkston, Plummer, Grangeville, and Uniontown.

Residents outside of the cities of Lewiston and Clarkston are allowed to self-haul yard waste to the INW facility on a per use fee. Although use by such residents is not tracked, the yard-waste contribution that these residents make to the facility is believed to be minimal. Most of these residents are rural (outside of the City of Asotin) and live on farms or small acreages on which they can dispose of or compost their own yard waste, making it impractical or unnecessary for them to haul their yard waste over the long distances to the composting facility.

There are currently no composting operations at the ACRL. The County is not currently exploring in-county composting options, as they transport collected yard waste across the state border to Clearwater Composting. There are also no municipalities within the County that have a compost procurement ordinance (CPO).

9.2. Wood and Yard Waste

9.2.1. ACRL

Customers can dispose of certain wood waste free of charge at the ACRL. This program was put into place in November 2009 and was funded with grant money from Ecology to support alternatives to open burning (and divert these types of wastes from the landfill). Under this program Asotin County, City of Clarkston, and City of Asotin residents (and other nearby Washington State residents) may dispose of certain organic yard and wood waste materials at the ACRL at no charge. Acceptable wastes include tree limbs and branches (limits on larger diameter sized branches), shrubs and bushes, and clean wood pallets. Users are encouraged to also call ACRL if they have a question on acceptable or unacceptable wood wastes. At this time, unacceptable wastes are treated lumber, C&D, grass clippings and leaves, food waste, and any MSW. All of the wood waste collected through this program is chipped and taken to Clearwater Paper and is used in their incinerator to generate power for their facility.

9.2.2. City of Lewiston

In Lewiston, residents have the option to either put yard waste out for curbside collection or to self-haul to the composting facility. Residents are encouraged to use the program, because Lewiston no longer accepts yard waste at the transfer station. Lewiston residents may leave unlimited amounts of yard waste out for curbside collection in either bags or separate cans. The yard waste is picked up in a separate truck on the same day as garbage pickup. The City of Lewiston also hauls yard waste from its own



property (for example, city parks) to the composting facility. The City of Clarkston also has curbside pickup for yard waste. The self-haul program is funded by the per-can solid-waste fees.

9.2.3. City of Clarkston

The City of Clarkston also has curbside pickup for yard waste. Residents have the option to either put yard waste out for curbside collection or to self-haul to the ACRL.

9.2.4. Nez Perce County

Compost and yard waste can be self-hauled by county residents and out-of-county residents (for an additional fee) to Clearwater Composting.

9.3. Yard Waste Importation

Since submittal of the 2010 SWMP, WSDA has added MSW, yard debris, organic feedstocks, organic materials, and agricultural wastes as regulated commodities. As such, transport of these regulated commodities from a quarantine area is prohibited unless accompanied by a special permit issued by WSDA. It has been decided that Asotin County is not within the apple maggot quarantine zone. This means that Asotin County cannot accept any organic waste from areas with apple maggots, including parts of Idaho. In 2018, northern Nez Perce County, including the cities of Lewiston and Lapwai, were tested and deemed to be free of apple maggots. The ACRL filed a WSDA Special Permit Application on August 8, 2019, to transport MSW from an apple maggot quarantine area to / through a pest-free area, and the permit was approved later that year. As long as Idaho State Department of Agriculture continues to monitor for and not find any apple maggots in this area, waste can continue to be transported from Nez Perce County to the ACRL for disposal. If apple maggot is found in Nez Perce County or monitoring ceases, the special permit is void until WSDA issues a modified permit that only allows MSW from Nez Perce County if it has been separated from all green waste.



9.4. Organics Regulations

As described in **Section 2.6** on recent legislation changes, the Organics Management Law was passed and is now in effect. The Law requires “diversion of organic materials away from landfill disposal and toward food rescue programs and organics management facilities”.

Food donation is an effective way to accomplish the second highest tier of Washington State’s Organics Management Hierarchy (Feed People). Donating edible food feeds hungry people while also reducing the quantities of organics that are disposed of in a landfill. The Asotin County Food Bank was established in 1983 and accepts all food items except home-canned goods.

These regulations include a staggered implementation plan, with the full program including mandatory collection of organics, including food waste, from residents and businesses by 2030. The timeline for this staggered implementation is included in **Figure 14**.

As part of the new regulations, Ecology has designated Organics Recycling Collection Areas (ORCAs) where local governments must provide year-round curbside collection for organic waste. These areas are determined based on population density and waste generation infrastructure. Asotin County has not been designated as an ORCA and, therefore, is not required to adhere to the implementation timeline.

Ecology has also designated Business Organics Management Areas (BOMA) where businesses must arrange for organics materials management service. Asotin County has not been designated as a BOMA area and is not required to adhere to the business-related organics requirements in the implementation timeline.

The ORCAs are updated as population numbers increase, and Asotin could be designated as such in the future. Written in statute, if Washington State is not on track to meet the 75% organics diversion goals by 2030, Ecology has the authority to identify additional areas to meet the ORCA requirements. Additionally, as organics collections and processing facilities increase services and/or capacity, the BOMAs are updated. Conditions for the BOMAs are reassessed on July 1st, and Asotin County may be included in a BOMA in the future.

9.4.1. Compost Procurement Ordinance (CPO)

Compost procurement regulations apply to cities and counties that either;

- Have a population of 25,000 residents or more, or
- Provide, contract to provide, or require their UTC-franchised hauler to provide residential curbside collection.

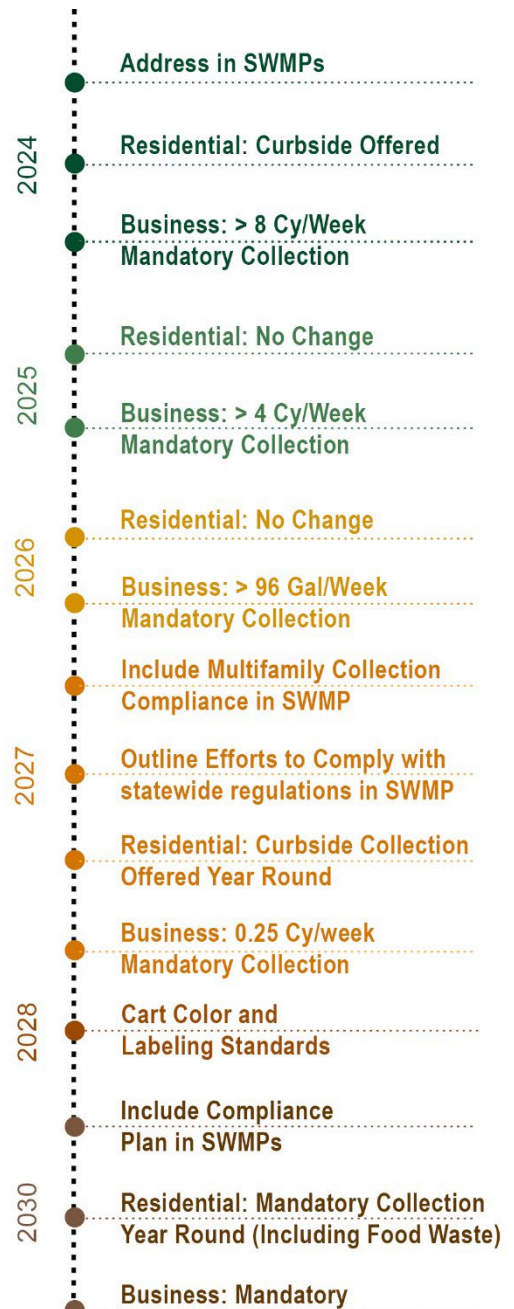


Figure 14 - OML Implementation Timeline



While the County falls well short of the population requirement, Clarkston's sanitation department does provide curbside yard waste collection and therefore is required to adopt a CPO and submit compost procurement activity reports to Ecology. At this time, the City of Clarkston does not have an adopted CPO. The City will strive to meet Ecology's requirements in the near future.

9.5. Organic Materials Management Facility

Asotin County plans to develop a compost facility in the year 2032 (see **Table 14**). Priority areas for organics materials management facilities must meet the following criteria:

- Not located in an overburdened community,
- Not located within tribal area, and
- Located in either industrial, agricultural, and rural zones.

See **Figure 15** for the Asotin County zoning map. According to the Washington Environmental Health Disparities Map, there are no overburdened communities in the entirety of Asotin County, although the City of Clarkston is close to this limit. In addition, there are no tribal census tracts located within the County. A large portion of the land in Asotin County is zoned as agricultural or rural residential, meaning that these areas can be sited for an organic materials management facility. However, on the west side of the County there is land zoned as recreation/open space that cannot be considered in a priority area. Much of the City of Clarkston can also not be sited for a facility of this type except west of the city where a patch of industrial-zoned land exists. See **Figure 15** below for the zoning designations in Asotin County.

SWMPs must identify the annual organic materials management facility volumetric capacity needed to meet the State's 75% landfill reduction goal. This goal is based on how much organic material was disposed of in landfills in 2015 and assumes that the amount of organic material that was diverted in 2015 will continue. According to Ecology's Table of Estimated Capacity Needed Based on 2015, Asotin County needs to divert 29,422 cubic yards of organic material away from the landfill each year to both maintain past diversion rates and reduce landfill disposal even further. Due to the limited number of disposal facility options in Asotin County, the County should identify future partnerships and/or evaluate additional disposal opportunities that would make this diversion goal feasible.



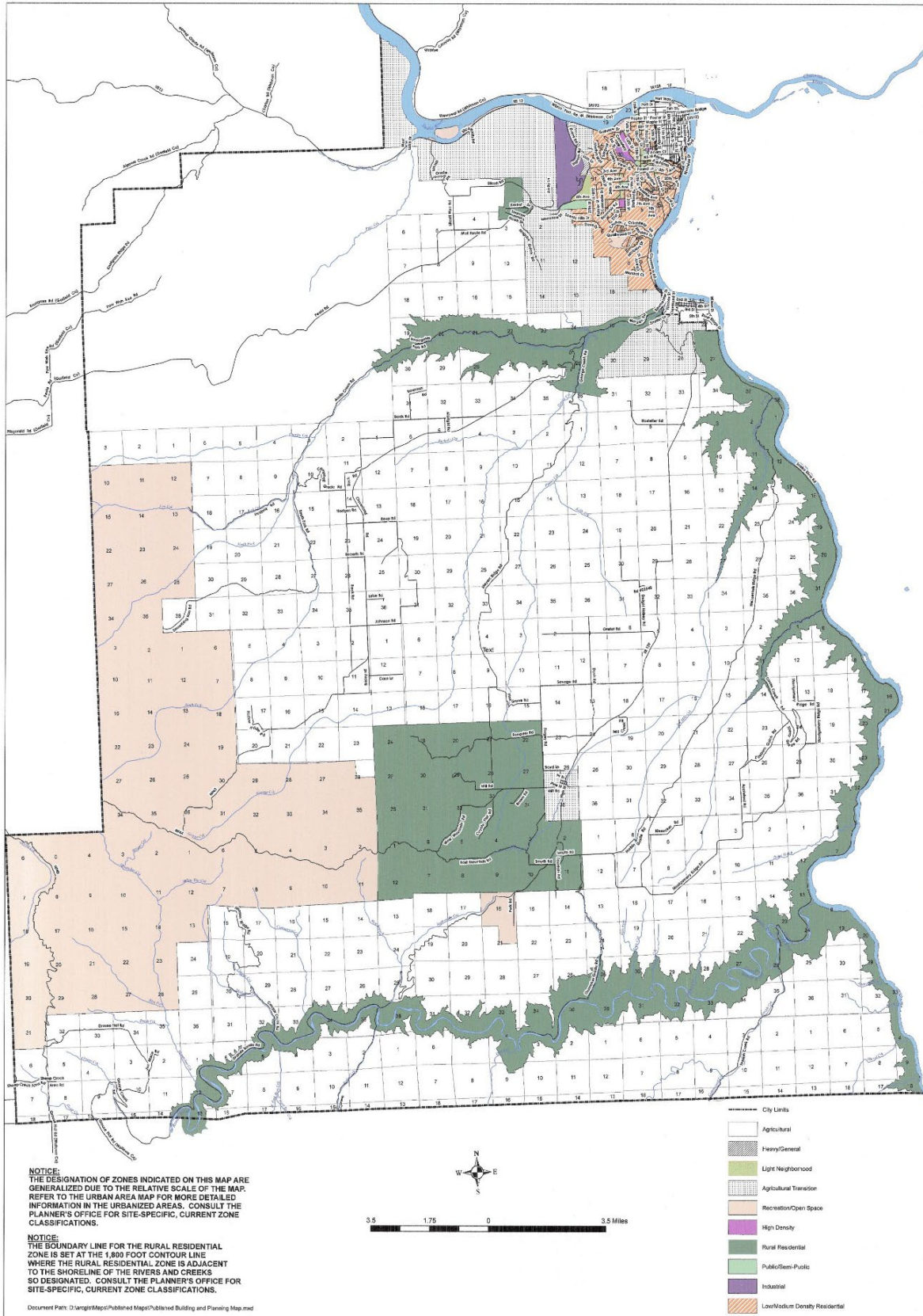


Figure 15 - Asotin County Zoning Map (2019)

10.0 RECYCLING



State regulations relating to solid waste stress the importance of reducing the amount of waste generated and increasing waste recycling activities. The State *Solid Waste Management — Reduction and Recycling Act* lists the following solid waste management priorities in descending order:

- Waste reduction
- Recycling, with source separation of recyclable materials as a preferred method (which includes organics management techniques such as composting)
- Energy recovery, incineration, or landfilling of separated wastes
- Energy recovery, incineration, or landfilling of mixed wastes

10.1. Waste Management Hierarchy

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed a hierarchy for solid waste management (see Figure 16) that prioritizes strategies to reduce waste and minimize environmental impacts. This hierarchy helps municipalities, industries, and individuals make the best choices for waste management and prioritize extending the useful life of products and materials. By following this same hierarchy, Asotin County is able to reduce waste being disposed and, even more importantly, reduce the waste produced overall.

1. **Source Reduction:** This is the top priority and is aimed at reducing or eliminating waste before it's even created. By designing products and processes that use fewer resources and produce less waste the environmental burden is most effectively lessened. Source reduction can include choosing more sustainable or less toxic materials, modifying industrial or manufacturing processes so that waste generation is minimized, or simply buying less.
2. **Reuse:** The next best option for materials is to reuse them whenever possible and in a method that is environmentally beneficial. Reuse generally entails finding ways to use an item or material in its original form rather than disposing of it. Reusing not only extends the useful life of materials but also reduces the demand for new resources.
3. **Recycling:** When reuse isn't possible, recycling provides a valuable alternative. Recycling prevents materials from becoming garbage by recovering them and processing them into new products.

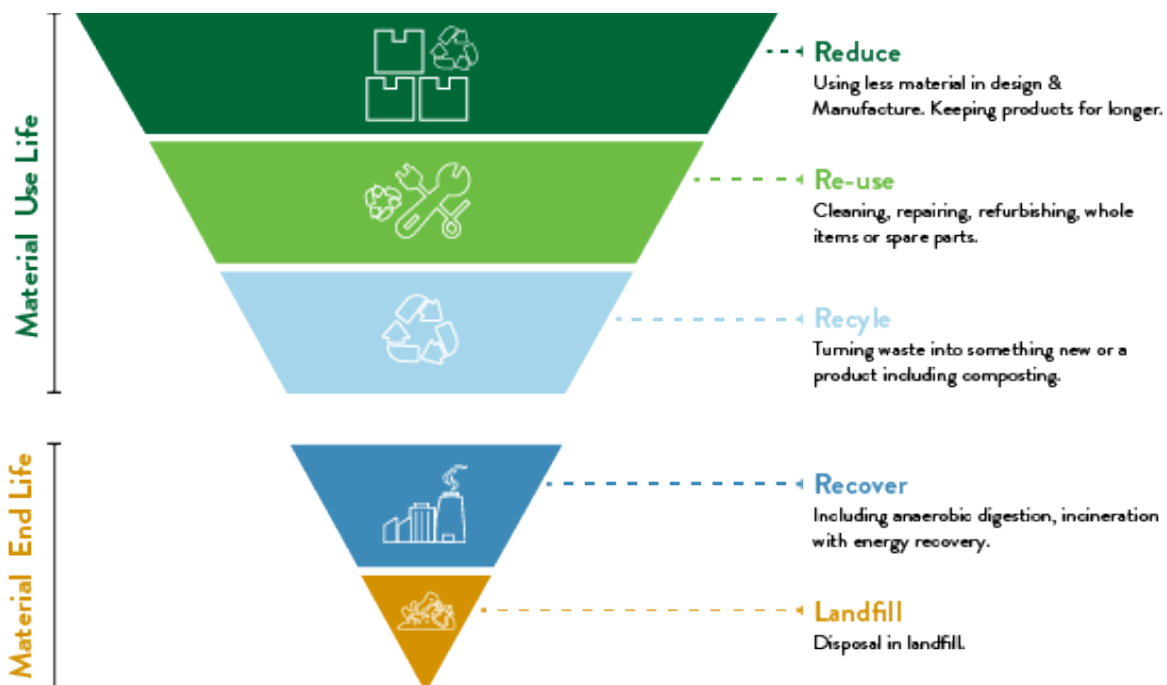


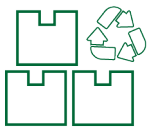
Figure 16 – EPA Hierarchy for Waste Management

Each step in this hierarchy is designed to encourage more sustainable choices by shifting the focus from simply disposing of waste to actively managing resources to promote practices that conserve energy and natural resources and reduce pollution.

Waste reduction and recycling activities go hand in hand. While the ultimate goal of waste reduction is to reduce the amount of waste generated (or the toxicity of the waste generated), secondary goals can be accomplished by reducing the amount of waste that enters the solid waste stream. Waste sources include households, small businesses, industry, recreational facilities, and any other entity that puts materials into the waste stream. This section describes existing waste reduction and recycling practices in the plan jurisdictions and identifies key issues with respect to waste reduction and recycling.

Despite limited County funds, there are currently a variety of local municipal programs that encourage and provide opportunities for waste reduction, waste reuse, recycling, and composting. These existing programs utilize existing infrastructure and programs to address priorities listed above.

10.1.1. Waste Reduction



Reducing waste at the source is promoted and achieved through encouraging behavior modification of residents through education and outreach (described in **Section 12**).

Various initiatives can be promoted to encourage waste reduction including:

- **Mindful Purchasing Decisions** - Choosing products with minimal packaging/packaged in bulk, opting for quality goods with a longer useful life, and minimizing the use of disposable products that need to be replaced regularly.
- **Adopting Reusables** - Using reusable bags, bottles, and containers and switching from single-use items to reusables such as insulated water bottles and lunch boxes rather than cheap bottles/bags.
- **Smart Food Planning, Purchasing, and Usage** - Thoughtful planning can reduce food waste, help to reduce spoilage, surplus, and grocery costs.

Variable Can Rate System

Variable-can rates are implemented in Clarkston and Lewiston as part of the curbside garbage collection service. Variable-can rates provide economic incentives to reduce the amount of waste set out for collection. A small container is charged the lowest rate, with additional or larger containers charged at a higher rate. This type of rate schedule provides a powerful economic incentive to reduce the amount of waste set out for collection.

10.1.2. Reuse



The reuse of materials rather than wasting them is a practice that can have a big impact across the county. Reuse of materials not only removes items from the waste stream/disposal, it offers a product to other residents at a discounted or no-cost and keeps the material or product local. Although many of these individual efforts only deal with a few items, altogether these activities provide a significant benefit to the local economy and environment. Classic reuse organizations such as thrift stores, garage sales, and Habitat for Humanity still thrive and are now supplemented by online selling/swapping markets such as OfferUp and Facebook Marketplace. Local retailers are also aiding in the reuse of materials. Defective or returned merchandise that has been historically discarded has now found a secondary market in liquidation stores and online auction sites.

There are currently a few organizations within the plan area that accept used goods, these include (but may not be inclusive):



- St. Vincent De Paul
- Goodwill(s)
- Salvation Army

Residents can utilize these organizations to donate to or buy from, ultimately reducing the waste stream.

10.1.3. Recycling



Recycling refers to the act of collecting and processing materials to return them to a similar use or transforming or remanufacturing waste materials into usable or marketable materials. Recycling comes with challenges due to collection and transport logistics, processing logistics and costs, end markets to take the separated materials, and contamination.

10.2. Recycling Contamination

One of the most prevalent and difficult challenges with recycling is contamination. Contamination in recycling has several significant impacts that compromise the effectiveness of recycling programs. First, it reduces the quality and market value of recyclable materials, as buyers are less willing to accept or pay for contaminated loads. In some cases, entire batches are rejected and sent to landfills, undermining the effectiveness of recycling programs. This leads to increased costs for municipalities and haulers, who must pay for both additional sorting and disposal.

Contamination most commonly occurs when:

- Non-recyclable materials (e.g., plastic bags, food, Styrofoam) are placed in recycling bins.
- Recyclables are not cleaned (e.g., greasy pizza boxes, jars with food residue).
- Items are sorted incorrectly (e.g., glass in the paper bin).
- Materials are bundled improperly (e.g., bagged recyclables in plastic bags).

Contamination also creates operational problems at material recovery facilities (MRFs), where items like plastic bags, garden hoses, and cords can jam or damage machinery, causing downtime and expensive repairs. Additionally, hazardous contaminants like batteries or propane tanks pose serious safety risks, including fires. High contamination rates can lower overall recycling recovery rates, as good materials may be discarded due to cross-contamination.

Contamination concerns can lead to the removal of certain materials (such as containers full of liquid or recyclables in plastic bags) from designated recyclable lists, as their high risk of soiling other recyclables makes them impractical to process effectively. It is a multi-prong issue that is hard to manage and prevent. Contamination in recycling can cause economic, environmental and even safety issues including:

- Creates unsafe working conditions for workers
- Reduces efficiency and increases the cost/effort of processing/sorting recyclable.
- Causes useable recyclable material to be disposed of if it cannot be sold due to contamination
- More personnel needed for hand sorting
- Causes downtime and damage to the sorting equipment
- Increases staffing needs for monitoring at drop-off locations
- Increases staffing needs for additional pickers at MRF

Although some causes of contamination can be attributed to carelessness or using recycling bins as an extra garbage can, much of the contamination stems from good intentions gone awry. The most common causes of contamination here are:

- Confusion over what can be recycled
- Adding materials to the recycling bin that consumers think “should” be recyclable
- Misunderstanding about regional differences in what is collected for recycling
- Residents store recyclables in non-recyclable bags and toss the whole bag with recyclables in the cart

Recycling contamination can be significantly reduced through the use of clear and consistent communication about accepted materials and proper recycling practices. Providing easy-to-understand guides, visual signage, and regular reminders tailored to local rules can help residents recycle correctly. Direct engagement can also reinforce good habits and reduce confusion.

10.3. Recycling Locations

Recycling and drop-boxes in the County complement the variable disposal rate, by providing an acceptable way for consumers to reduce the amount of waste needing disposal. Several municipal recycling operations and two private recycling companies are available in the Lewiston-Clarkston area. Additionally, several satellite recycling drop-box facilities service the Lewiston/Nez Perce County and Asotin County area along with fixed recycling facilities at ACRL and the City of Lewiston Transfer Station. The satellite recycling drop-box locations are all unstaffed. There are no specific commercial or industrial recycling programs within the planning area. **Table 9** provides a summary of the current number of recycling service locations in each municipality. In addition to the number of drop-off sites identified in this table, the City of Lewiston also provides commingled curbside recycling.

Table 9 – Local Drop-off Sites for Recycling

Location	Sites
Asotin County	Asotin County Regional Landfill (ACRL) website: https://asotincountyregionallandfill.com/ 4 drop-off sites (see 3 below, additional one at ACRL)
City of Clarkston	City of Clarkston Sanitation Department website: https://clarkston-wa.com/departments/public-works/sanitation/ 2 drop-off sites (Lewis Clark Saddle Club, Asotin County Library)
City of Asotin	1 drop-off site (City of Asotin Courthouse Annex Building)
City of Lewiston/ Nez Perce County	City of Lewiston Solid Waste Services website: https://www.cityoflewiston.org/390/Solid-Waste-Services 3 drop-off sites Pacific Steel & Recycling website: http://www.pacific-steel.com/ Western Recyclers, Inc. website: https://www.westernrecyclers.com/

As markets shift and change with the commodity market, the types of recyclable materials collected change regionally and locally. As such, users are encouraged to call the recycling companies or log onto their respective websites, if available, for a current list of recyclables that are accepted, and business hours.

10.4. Levels of Service

RCW 70A.205.045(7)(b)(i) requires certain levels of recycling service in Washington State, depending on if an area is designated as urban or rural. There is curbside recycling collection in the City of Lewiston,



but as it is not in Washington, it was not considered in this discussion. In Asotin County, the only areas considered to be urban are the City of Clarkston and the City of Asotin, as they are the only two incorporated cities in the County. Both cities have at least one recycling drop-box (see **Table 9**). Although they are incorporated cities, their populations are still small (under 7,200 in Clarkston and approximately 1,250 in Asotin) and therefore curbside recycling services are not feasible at this time.

It should also be noted that there was a discussion at a SWAC meeting surrounding residential curbside collection of recyclables. It was determined that collection services through drop-boxes are sufficient for the population. See the current designated recyclables list at these drop-boxes below in **Section 10.6**. Recycling Reform Act (RRA) requirements will be reassessed during the next planning effort.

10.5. Commercial Recycling

There is no commercial recycling collection service within Asotin County. Businesses have the option to take their recycling to the ACRL or any of the other recycling drop-off locations within the County (see **Table 9**). At this time, commercial recycling services are not feasible in Asotin County. This can be reevaluated during the next SWMP update.

10.6. Designating Recyclables

From a logistic and economic standpoint, designating recyclables, or determining what recyclable materials will be collected curbside via carts, dumpsters, and at drop-off locations, is a complex process. Many factors play into what should and can be collected and recycled, some of which include:

- Material contamination
- Recycling markets
- Demand for materials to be recycled
- Demand for products made from recycled materials
- Availability of raw materials
- Proximity to end markets
- Overall cost of collection/processing
- Processing Technology and Capability
- Legislation

The process of designating accepted recyclables is not only complex, but it is also dynamic, with many influencing factors changing over time. As discussed with the SWAC, while residential curbside recycling is not currently feasible for Asotin County due to budgetary constraints and the rural nature of the planning area, a designated recyclables list was generated as it pertains to each location that accepts recyclable materials within the County. Asotin County will continue to evaluate the feasibility of providing residential curbside recycling into the future. The following (see **Table 10**) materials (by location) are collected for recycling either curbside or at fixed facilities.



Table 10 – ACRL Recyclable Materials by Drop-Off Facility

Location	Cardboard	Newsprint	White Goods	Tin Cans	Aluminum Cans	#1-#7 Plastics	Clean paper	Metal
Drop-Boxes								
ACRL								
City of Clarkston								
Lewiston/Nez Pierce County								
Lewiston Transfer Station								
Residential Curbside Recycling								
City of Lewiston through Sunshine Disposal & Recycling								

Drop-boxes	Residential Curbside Recycling
     	   

Table 11 shows the recycling tonnages at ACRL over the last five years (2020 – 2024). Recycling quantities over this period have remained fairly consistent, with the exception of a drop in cardboard in 2023, where collection of the commodity was paused due to a lack of recycling market demand for the material.

Table 11 – ACRL Recycling Stream Composition (tons)

Waste Type / Commodity	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Newspaper (and magazines)	104.02	80.64	70.23	67.78	57.67
Corrugate Paper (Cardboard)	255.5	283.13	250.585	160.54	269.33
White Goods (Appliances)	82.18	91.11	92.8	90.26	100.12
E-Wastes (Consumer Electronic Products)	23.72	22.28	18.91	26.69	21.61
Total	465.42	477.16	432.525	345.27	448.73

11.0 HAZARDOUS WASTE PLAN



Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) is hazardous waste produced by households (also referred to commonly as household hazardous waste [HHW]), and by businesses and institutions in small quantities that do not exceed conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG) state regulatory limits as follows:

- 220 pounds (100 kilograms) of dangerous waste (**Appendix D**) per month or per batch
- 2.2 pounds (1 kilograms) of acute or extremely hazardous waste per month or per batch

Businesses or institutions producing or accumulating hazardous waste above the quantity exclusion limits are required to meet a more stringent set of regulations when storing, handling, and disposing of their hazardous wastes. In addition, these fully regulated waste generators must comply with extensive waste tracking and reporting requirements. CESQGs must meet certain requirements for identifying and managing their MRW but are exempt from most of the waste tracking and reporting requirements. More information on CESQGs can be found in **Section 11.4**.

Asotin County primarily has responsibility for MRW management within Asotin County and Lewiston. This section summarizes the various MRW management programs underway in Asotin County and Lewiston (and Nez Perce County), municipalities, and private businesses within the plan jurisdictions.

11.1. MRW Collection

11.1.1. MRW Collection Events

Asotin County to-date has not sponsored any MRW specific collection events for general household residents. However, the U.S. Department of Agriculture sponsors a collection event once a year at ACRL (during one of the facility's closed days). The Department of Agriculture advertises, organizes, and runs this event. Mostly agricultural type businesses and farmers participate in this event. Additional events of this type could be scheduled if determined to be warranted.

11.1.2. ACRL Fixed Facility Collection Site

In 1993, Asotin County constructed a permanent MRW fixed facility at ACRL and opened the facility in 1994. This made MRW disposal significantly more convenient for citizens. The MRW fixed facility was upgraded in late-2008. The upgrades provided total enclosure of the facility including the main handling area and the back storage area, installation of overhead sectional doors, ventilation, cooling and heating, lighting, and flammable gas monitoring.

The MRW facility is open each Wednesday from 8 am to 4 pm and also on the first and third Saturdays of each month from 8 am to 4 pm, except on major holidays. The facility receives all types of MRW. Radioactive wastes (except smoke detectors) are excluded, along with explosives and critically unstable materials. Accepted materials include all types of batteries, all types of paint and adhesives, used motor oil, antifreeze, gasoline, other flammable materials, cleaners, aerosols, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers and other poison materials, pool chemicals, and mercury thermometers, switches, and thermostats. Refer to the ACRL website for a current list of MRW materials that are accepted at the ACRL fixed MRW facility (<https://asotincountyregionallandfill.com/landfill/household-hazardous-wastes/>).

Trained staff operate the collection program at ACRL. The program is paid for in part by solid waste tipping fees and grant funding from Ecology. Staff accept, sort, and bulk MRW delivered by the public. The fixed facility has three separate concrete compartments to keep wastes separate: flammable material, poisonous material, and corrosive material. Within each compartment, chemicals are stored on shelves, and up to five 55-gallon drums are placed for lab packing, loose packing, or bulking. Also within the fixed facility, waste oil is stored in an aboveground storage tank. There is also a storage locker inside the facility for flammable materials.



Antifreeze is collected and stored on a spill pallet in the MRW facility itself (enclosed and under control), and auto batteries are stored on a spill pallet located outside of the facility. Many of the MRW materials collected are ultimately recycled or used as fuel. Waste management methods are evaluated periodically and are subject to change.

Records have been kept of the types and quantities of waste handled through the fixed MRW collection facility. **Table 12** summarizes the quantities of materials handled from 2018 through 2024.

Table 12 – Types of MRW Collected and Quantities (in Pounds) (from 2018 – 2024)

Type of MRW	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Antifreeze	2,884	3,343	2,720	2,644	3,742	4,748	4,190
Automobile Batteries	5,700	7,920	8,942	9,166	7,024	9,390	11,580
Corrosives*	864.7	1,162.70	826.51	659.80	1,243.40	1,831.58	2,464.11
Flammables	11,003.38	9,264.80	8,801.46	7,783.30	10,266.40	8,748.09	10,806.96
Pesticides/Poisons	2,849.06	2,659.40	2,303.78	2,036	2,689.30	2,142.93	1,948.45
Latex Paint	23,209.30	18,804.80	18,473.60	20,617.20	17,313.25	30,915.80	30,024.20
Used Oil**	22,694.85	20,856.30	21,164.05	22,104.75	24,384.80	28,532.18	25,716.85
Gasoline	1,879.25	1,781.25	2,269.72	2,210	1,911.25	3,062.34	2,407.50
Oil Paint	10,632.95	6,609	5,378.55	6,050.70	6,615.45	5,579.64	4,976.17
Adhesives	1,985.90	1,037.60	558.48	758	668	1,519.96	2,253.60
Aerosols	1,012.37	1,019.30	791.35	857.9	982.1	963.09	1,127.76
Total	84,715.76	74,458.15	72,229.50	74,887.65	76,839.95	97,433.81	97,495.20

Notes:

1. Corrosives, Acids, Bases, Oxidizers
2. ACRL Only

11.1.3. Used Oil

Used oil is collected at the MRW fixed facility at ACRL. Three 275-gallon waste oil containers with double containment are used to collect the oil. At this time, Asotin County does not have the resources to follow Washington State's PBC contamination mitigation BMPs. A private hazardous waste collector (Clean Harbors) has been contracted to collect and process (off-site) the used oil. Before taking the collected used oil, the contractor obtains a sample and tests for PCBs to ensure that the collected oil is properly processed and that contaminated oil is not sent off-site. The contractor will take PCB-contaminated oil for an additional fee. Used oil that is recycled at the ACRL is re-refined, as long as it is not contaminated.

In order to prevent contamination, educational flyers are handed out, informing customers not to mix their wastes. In addition, an on-site Haz Mat tech questions each customer to ensure that they are dumping only oil before they can dump. There are currently no used oil signage ordinance in the planning area.

The used oil program, along with the MRW program as a whole, is funded through LSWFA grants. When this money runs out (typically at the end of the biennium), tipping fees are used to cover costs associated with the MRW facility.

11.1.4. Asotin County Services to Neighboring Cities/Counties

Asotin County has a contract with neighboring Lewiston to dispose of MRW. Lewiston (and Nez Perce County) residents may deliver wastes to the Asotin County MRW fixed facility for bulking, lab-packing, and shipment. This service, provided by Asotin County at no additional cost to users, helps encourage proper



management MRW in the region. Citizens of Lewiston (and Nez Perce County) may also drop off more standard types of MRW at their transfer station. Accepted materials include latex paint, used motor oil, used antifreeze, common household batteries, and automobile batteries. Refer to the City of Lewiston Transfer Station website for a **current list** of MRW materials that are accepted at the City of Lewiston Transfer Station (www.cityoflewiston.org/index.aspx?NID=336).

11.2. MRW Facility Health and Safety Program

Asotin County has developed an in-house employee training program, prepared for solid waste facility personnel as well as for MRW facility technicians. Full-time hazardous waste technicians responsible for supervision and specialized waste handling receive HAZWOPER 40-hour training. These staff members are involved in lab-packing certain wastes (such as poisons, corrosives, and oxidizers) and bulking other wastes. The technicians receiving 40-hour training must also receive an annual 8-hour refresher course in hazardous materials training to maintain certification.

Part-time hazardous waste personnel complete a 24-hour hazardous materials training course. The course includes instruction on a variety of topics, including hazard determination, hazard communication, physical and health hazards of chemicals, use of personal protective equipment, hygiene, work procedures, basic chemistry and toxicology, information on blood borne pathogens, waste characterization, medical monitoring, emergency response, decontamination, and storage and handling of incompatible or reactive wastes.

All solid waste employees receive first aid and emergency response training as needed to maintain certification.

11.3. MRW Program Evaluation

Asotin County tracks and reports expenditures, activities, and accomplishments associated with the MRW management program. Reports are routinely provided to Ecology and the ACHD. Asotin County also compiles detailed information on its MRW and CESQG waste collection programs on a quarterly basis for grant funding reimbursement and annually as required by Ecology.

The existing structure of solid waste fees and grants provides adequate resources to maintain a successful solid waste program at ACRL (including the MRW facility). The County works closely with Ecology to secure grant funding where possible. As an example, the ACRL received grant funding for improvements to their MRW facility in 2008.

As described in **Section 14.4**, the majority of the solid waste tipping fee goes toward paying for the day-to-day operating costs of the landfill, including the cost of the recycling program and the handling and disposing of MRW.

11.4. Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG)

CESQGs are assisted in minimizing the production of hazardous waste and properly managing wastes that are produced. Information and disposal options are provided for CESQGs primarily by a telephone call. ACRL had accepted CESQG's in the past, but no longer allows CESQG hazardous waste at the landfill.



11.5. Universal Wastes

Universal waste (including mercury batteries, lamps, thermostats, and other like equipment and materials) must be handled separately from the MSW stream. Mercury waste can be found in the residential waste stream in the form of mercury thermometers, light ballasts (including low-energy, compact fluorescent lights), or other waste. Asotin County presently allows residents to bring waste products with mercury (such as mercury thermometers or thermostats) to the MRW facility for management.

In 2010, an extended producer responsibility law was passed in Washington that covers mercury-containing lights. On January 1, 2015, the LightRecycle Washington program began operation. This program includes mercury-containing lights such as: fluorescent tubes, compact fluorescent lights, and high-intensity discharge lights and helps to keep these items out of the landfill. Additional information on the program can be found at: www.lightrecycle.org/.

Users of the Asotin County Fixed MRW Facility can bring source-separated mercury-containing lights to the facility. These are collected, boxed, and shipped off as part of the LightRecycle Washington program. In addition, mercury-containing thermostats are collected at the facility and recycled through the Thermostat Recycling Corp. Effective December 31, 2025, Product Care Recycling (PCA), the long-time administrator of the LightRecycle program, ceased administering the program due to declining funding tied to reduce mercury-containing light sales. Although the program lost its administrator, the LightRecycle law (RCW 70A.505) remains in effect and Ecology is working to identify a new stewardship organization to resume program administration.



12.0 EDUCATION & OUTREACH



12.1. Educational Materials and Programs

ACRL staff strive to educate members of the public whenever possible through phone conversations, face-to-face meetings, and through information provided on the County's website. Asotin County has developed informational brochures for the public regarding recycling, hazardous waste, and business technical assistance. These brochures are provided upon request or when staff determine the information would be helpful for individuals.

Waste reuse, recycling, and MRW components are integrated within Asotin County's education program. That is, whenever general educational information is presented by Asotin County staff, every topic regarding waste and disposal is conveyed at the same time. Information on the MRW program is also provided on the County's landfill website (<http://asotincountyregionallandfill.com/>).

The County's website provides general information, including a FAQ's page, providing answers to common questions or requests. The ACRL FAQ's page can be accessed here: <https://asotincountyregionallandfill.com/faq/>

12.2. Waste Reduction Program

In general, Asotin County promotes waste reduction following the hierarchy provided in **Figure 16**. This prioritizes reducing waste as a whole, followed by refilling/reusing materials and recycling. There are currently no educational partnerships with haulers in the County.

12.3. MRW Education Program

Asotin County provides MRW education for residences and businesses located in Asotin County and Nez Perce County through a variety of approaches. Residents often have questions concerning the management of household hazardous wastes, particularly used motor oil, batteries, and paints. Information and education about hazardous waste is received primarily by telephone calls and customer visits at the landfill, as well as visiting the landfill website. Callers are given assistance over the phone, and a hazardous waste brochure is given to landfill customers upon request.

The MRW brochure not only has information about proper disposal of household hazardous waste, but also includes information about giving the unused portion to someone else to use and alternative products to use instead of using hazardous household products. Asotin County also provides free technical assistance to businesses wanting to learn how to reduce and manage hazardous and/or dangerous waste and has developed an educational brochure (available upon request).

DON'T BURY OUR FUTURE:
RECYCLE!

YES	NO
CARDBOARD Corrugated cardboard, cereal boxes, pop cases, shoe boxes, brown paper bags, etc. Flatten cardboard. Only 48" wide. 	OTHER ALUMINUM No scrap aluminum.
MAGAZINES, CATALOGS, NEWSPAPERS Newspapers and all newspaper inserts, writing paper, envelopes, computer paper or junk mail. 	OTHER STEEL No coat hangers, sheet metal, plumbing pipes, car batteries, or metal pots and pans. 
TV RECYCLING Asotin County is now the state contracted vendor accepting TV's, computers, monitors and laptops. ACRL E-Cycle accepts materials Monday-Saturday 8:00 am - 4:00 pm. Drop off located next to our Household Hazardous Waste Building. 	
OTHER PLASTIC No plastic bags or wrap, plastic toys, foam products, coolant & lubrication containers. 	
OTHER PAPER No hard bound books.	

13.0 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



13.1. Goals and Action Items

Goals and associated actions were developed through a collaborative effort between the County and SWAC. Actions were developed to assist in attaining the five goals identified through the planning process with consideration for cost and achievability. The goals and associated actions items are summarized below.

Goal 1: Maintain Affordability

Maintaining affordable solid waste management services to the citizens of Asotin County is a goal of the SWMP and essential to the success of the solid waste system. There are many expenses associated with operating a solid waste system. The County must give their citizens an affordable rate while also covering their operations expenses.



Action Item 1.1. Alternative Funding Options

One Action Item to achieve this goal is to find alternative funding options like grants. As solid waste system operating costs increase over time, these alternative funds will be necessary to prevent the County from raising rates or eliminating services. Being awarded grant money for improvement projects decreases the need to charge customers higher rates for their solid waste services.

Action Item 1.2 Financial Modeling / Forecasting

Another action Item to achieve this goal is financial modeling to understand the ACRL's financial performance in the past, present, and predicted future. Financial forecasting allows the county to predict future expenses and revenues. Forecasts will need to be updated with each alternative funding option that is pursued. These action items will be performed cooperatively between the County and their consultant team. These action items do not have a specific time frame as they are part of ongoing efforts to maintain affordability.

Goal 2: Environmental/Waste Regulation Compliance

The solid waste system must remain in compliance with all Federal, State, and Local regulations to operate. If the system falls out of compliance with these regulations, it will not be able to generate revenues or conduct its services. The following action items will allow the help the county reach the goal of maintaining compliance.



Action Item 2.1 Engage SWAC Regularly

Regularly scheduled meetings with the SWAC allow the key players of the Counties Solid waste system to discuss regulations and stay up to date on any changes to regulations that effect their respective services.

Action Items 2.2 Staff Continuing Education

It is necessary for staff to understand regulations to keep the system in compliance. Continuous education and training for all staff ensures that they are familiar with the rules and regulations involved with operating a solid waste system. Improved safety for the staff members and the environment is both accomplished through continuing education.

Action Item 2.3 Participate in WACSWM

Learn about other counties approaches to maintaining compliance. By participating in a regional solid association such as WACSWM (Washington Association of Solid Waste Managers) will enable the County to understand what other counties are doing to remain in or achieve compliance with the regulations. Participating in a regional solid waste association also makes it easy to stay up to date with the industry.

The responsibility of completing these action items will fall on the SWAC and Asotin County's Public Works Department. Since compliance with the regulations is mandatory to operate the solid waste

system, these items will be ongoing if the system is in operation. The mentioned actions will be taken upon the completion of the SWMP.

Goal 3: Waste Material Prioritization

A challenge that the SWAC identified in the solid waste system is diverting recycling and special wastes from the waste stream. When not diverted, recyclable waste is disposed of in the landfill which decreases its design life span. Special wastes that are not diverted from the waste stream can cause environmental and safety hazards at the landfill. Prioritizing the diversion of these waste types is a goal of the updated SWMP. The actions to achieve this goal include the following;



Action Item 3.1 Recycling Regionalization

Creating a regionalized recycling system grows the scale at which recyclable goods can be processed. A regional system would be made up of member counties from the surrounding area. Regionalization would create standardization of what is and is not able to be recycled. Also, this allows resources to be shared more efficiently across the region.

Action Item 3.2 Investigate MRF

Materials recovery facilities are state of the art specialized plants that separate recyclable materials. The upfront cost of one of these plants is high, but its ability to efficiently sort materials into marketable means that its revenues can help offset these costs. This kind of facility could have a big impact on recycling for the county and region. Determining the feasibility of one of these systems is required to see if it could be financially sustainable.

Action Items 3.3 University Projects

Partnering with local universities to provide learning opportunities to students through mutually beneficial projects is a way the county can get a better understanding of the recycling system. These projects may include waste characterization or gathering information through community surveys.

Action Item 3.4 Prioritize Special Waste

Make it easier to dispose of special waste to keep it out of the municipal waste stream. This will be done by expanding facilities for accepting special waste and adding additional collection points.

Action Item 3.5 Prioritize Recycling Commodities

Focus efforts on the most marketable and environmentally beneficial commodities to make a larger impact on the waste stream and cost offsetting.

Action Item 3.6 Research Recycling Options

Investigate new technologies and program structures to develop the most efficient system possible. These different options can be combined in a way that best serves the ACRL and its customers.

Goal 4: Engage and Educate the Community

It is important to keep staff and solid waste system users informed and updated about the system changes that are made, as well as the impacts and results of these changes. There are many ways to keep these stakeholders informed.



Action Item 4.1 Utilize Social Media

Many people use social media to stay up to date with current events in their community. Update and inform the public through social media posts by the county on platforms like Facebook and Instagram.

Action Item 4.2 School Outreach

Give engaging presentations at local schools to inform students about changes to the system and improve their understanding of the importance of the solid waste system. Presentation should be catered to the age and interests of the students.

Action Item 4.3 Attend Public Works Events

Update staff on goals, changes and future plans for the solid waste system by attending Public Works events, such as the annual Public Works Expo, and giving presentations. Attending these events will also give the county insight into other counties solid waste plans and projects.

Action Item 4.4 Update Website

Regularly update website (<https://asotincountyregionallandfill.com/>) with important information and upcoming events.

Action Item 4.5 Partner With Universities

Inform the public through mutually beneficial projects led by local university students from Washington State University (WSU) and University of Idaho (U of I). This includes marketing projects that inform the public on updates to the system and determine customer satisfaction.

Action Item 4.6 Resurrect Special Interest Group

The responsibility of completing these action items to achieve the goal will be a joint effort between the Asotin County Public Works Department, SWAC, and contractors that make up the system.

Goal 5: Dependable and Efficient Waste Management

The County's Solid Waste Management is depended on by its customers for reliable collection and disposal of solid waste. Planning for future growth, regulation changes and other challenges make for a more resilient system. Four action items were developed to achieve this goal.

**Action Item 5.1 Master Planning Updates**

It is important to track the changes to the SWMP in the County's master plan every 2 to 3 years.

Action Item 5.2 Engage SWAC Regularly

Regular SWAC meetings will provide the County a chance to communicate on successes and challenges of the system allowing them to better plan for the future.

Action Item 5.3 Annual SWMP Reviews

Reviewing the SWMP annually will ensure that it is shooting to achieve pertinent goals for maintaining the system. This is also a way to track progress of the action items and goals.

Action Item 5.4 Utilize Industry Knowledge & Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Utilize the cumulative knowledge of the SWAC and County along with industry standard BMPs to increase efficiency of the system.

The responsibility of completing these action items to achieve the goal will be a joint effort between the Asotin County Public Works Department, SWAC, and contractors that make up the system. Progress on these items will begin upon completion of the SWMP update and efforts will last for 5 years (2025-2030) as shown in the Implementation Section (**Section 13.2**).

13.2. Implementation

A detailed 6-year Implementation Plan was developed that includes years for implementation and associated estimated costs the next 6 years (through 2031). The 6-Year Implementation Plan is shown in **Table 13**. A 20-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) was also developed for long range planning. The plan includes both the projects and years of implementation and is shown in **Table 14**. It should be noted that aside from the projects and priorities outlined in the short-term and long-term implementation plans, ACRL has a fleet of vehicles and equipment that require ongoing maintenance and periodic placement to ensure all vehicles and equipment remain in working condition.



13.0 IMPLEMENTATION

Table 13 – 6-Year Implementation Plan

Action Item	Implementation Year(s)	Goal(s) Supported	Participants ¹	Cost ²
<i>Alternative Funding Options</i>				
Research & Identify Grant and Alternative Funding Strategies	2025	    	S, C	\$10,000
Submit Funding Applications	2026 - 2030	    	S, C	\$20,000
<i>Financial Modeling</i>				
Update Financial Model	2025	 	S, C	\$15,000
Complete Financial Forecasting Bi-Annually	2027, 2029	 	C	\$30,000
<i>Engage SWAC Regularly</i>				
Establish Semi-Annual SWAC Meetings	Ongoing	 	S, SWAC	\$0
<i>Engage Staff in Industry</i>				
Attend Continuing Education / Training Courses	Ongoing	   	S	\$25,000
Participate in SWANA Evergreen Chapter	Ongoing	   	S	\$10,000
Participate in WACSWM	Ongoing	   	S	\$5,000
<i>Recycling Regionalization</i>				
Resurrect Special Interest Group	2026		S	\$0
Establish Semi-Annual Meetings	Ongoing		S	\$0
Review Existing Plans / Work on Regional MRF Feasibility	2026		S, C	\$15,000
Update Plans / Work on Regional MRF Feasibility	2027		S, C	\$35,000
Identify Recycling Partnership Opportunities With University	2027		S	\$0

13.0 IMPLEMENTATION

Action Item	Implementation Year(s)	Goal(s) Supported	Participants ¹	Cost ²
<i>Prioritize Diversion of Special & Moderate Risk Waste</i>				
Identify Special Waste & MRW Commonly Found in Waste Stream	2025	 	S, C	\$12,000
Create Diversion Program for Identified Special Wastes	2027	 	S, C	\$10,000
Create Diversion Program for Identified MRW	2027	 	S, C	\$10,000
Identify Funding Mechanisms for Diversion Programs	2028-2029	 	S, C	\$5,000
<i>Prioritize Recycling Commodities</i>				
Create Financial / Environmental Cost / Benefit Report for Recyclables	2025	  	S, C	\$25,000
Create Priority List for Recyclables	2026	  	S, C, SWAC	\$5,000
Remove High Cost / Low Benefit Recyclables From Program	2027	  	S	\$5,000
<i>Utilize Social Media</i>				
Establish Social Media Plan	2026		S, C	\$15,000
Post Information on Social Media	2027 - 2030		S	\$0
<i>School Outreach</i>				
Review Previous School Outreach Efforts	2026		S	\$0
Create School Outreach Programming	2027		S, C	\$25,000
Implement School Outreach Program	2028		S	\$0
<i>Attend Public Works Events</i>				
Create Events Outreach Programming	2026		S, C	\$25,000

13.0 IMPLEMENTATION

Action Item	Implementation Year(s)	Goal(s) Supported	Participants ¹	Cost ²
Implement Events Outreach Program	2027		S	\$0
<i>Utilize Website</i>				
Review Website for Current & Relevant Information & Initial Update	2025	 	S, C	\$20,000
Update Website Annually	2026 - 2030	 	S, C	\$25,000
<i>Partner With Universities</i>				
Identify Opportunities to Engage University Students in Outreach Efforts	Ongoing	 	S, C	\$10,000
<i>Master-Planning Updates</i>				
Review & Update Long Term Waste Disposal Options	2025, 2029	 	C	\$35,000
Review & Update Landfill Master Plan	2025, 2029	 	C	\$15,000
<i>Update SWMP</i>				
Review SWMP Annually for Relevance and Implementation Status	Ongoing		S, C, SWAC	\$18,000
Update of SWMP	2030	 	S, C, SWAC	\$85,000
<i>Utilize Industry Knowledge & BMP's</i>				
Implement Operational Changes to Maintain Regulatory Compliance	Ongoing	 	S, C	Varies
Implement Operational Changes to Align With Industry Best Practices	Ongoing	    	S, C	Varies
<i>Provide Resources to Manage Waste</i>				
Evaluate Solid Waste Division Organizational Chart	2025	   	S, C, SWAC	\$10,000
Perform Salary Rate Study	2025	   	C	\$20,000
Update Staffing According to Evaluation and Rate Study	2026	   	S, C, SWAC	\$5,000
¹ Entities involved with the implementation of the action item. ² Approximated cost over the implementation plan period outside of regular staff time.				

Table 14 – 20-Year Implementation Plan

Project	A/E Design Year	A/E Design Fee (2025\$)	Construction / CM Services Year	Construction Cost / CM Services Fee (2025\$)	Total Cost (2025\$)
6 th Avenue Realignment	2030	\$188,000	2031	\$3,407,000	\$3,595,000
Site / Yard Improvements (Includes Z-Wall)	2031	\$106,000	2032	\$1,928,000	\$2,034,000
Composting Facility	2031	\$250,000	2032	\$1,650,000	\$1,900,000
Commercial Scale	2032	\$30,000	2033	\$531,000	\$561,000
Public Scales / Scalehouse	2032	\$58,000	2033	\$1,043,000	\$1,101,000
MRW / CFC Processing Building	2034	\$90,000	2035	\$1,633,000	\$1,723,000
Maintenance Building (w/ Fueling Station)	2034	\$134,000	2035	\$2,434,000	\$2,568,000
Truck Water Fill Station	2034	\$4,000	2035	\$76,000	\$80,000
Admin / Office Building	2033	\$80,000	2035	\$1,448,000	\$1,528,000
Cell E Development	2034	\$520,000	2035	\$9,445,000	\$9,965,000
Leachate Ponds	2034	\$74,000	2035	\$1,340,000	\$1,414,000
New Flare Station	2042	\$120,000	2043	\$600,000	\$720,000
Future Waste Transfer Building	2058	\$498,800	2059	\$9,064,200	\$9,563,000
Total		\$2,152,800		\$34,599,200	\$36,752,000

14.0 ADMINISTRATION, ENFORCEMENT, & FINANCIAL ASSURANCE



The operation of any solid waste program requires coordination between the operator and the users. There should be communication between the County (and its participant users), franchised haulers, contractors, other users, and regulators to ensure that the needs of customers and applicable regulations are considered in any major decisions. The SWAC can enhance this communications process by maintaining an active role in the planning of solid waste programs.

Under the requirements of WAC 173-351, Asotin County is required to provide financial assurance for ACRL closure and post-closure care. This section also provides information on the financial assurance program with updated construction and capital acquisition programs for 6 years into the future in accordance with RCW 70A.205.075.

14.1. Administration

The Asotin County Public Works Department administers the County's solid waste disposal facilities and programs. The Public Works Director reports to the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) on all solid waste issues.

The SWAC is also formed to assist in the solid waste planning processes reviewing and commenting upon proposed rules, policies, or ordinances (**Appendix G**), prior to adoption. By law, the SWAC must represent a balance of interests including public interest groups, business, the waste management industry, local elected officials, and citizens-at-large. Recent changes to RCW 70A.205 require that the SWAC also include an agricultural representative. Although solid waste programs are regulated by the ACHD, the WUTC, and Ecology, the role of this diverse group is to assist in the development of programs and policies concerning solid waste handling and disposal.

14.2. Regulatory Enforcement

The enforcement of solid waste regulations in Asotin County is the joint responsibility of Ecology, ACHD, and the Asotin County Sheriff's Department.

Ecology is responsible for setting standards for solid waste facilities (both design and operation), and for making recommendations on permit applications and permits issued by the ACHD. ACHD is responsible for inspection of solid waste facilities for compliance with permit conditions regulations and the operating plan, determining the need for monitoring programs, providing funding for the enforcement programs, and for granting permits and variances, with the approval of Ecology.

In addition to its pollution prevention work, ACHD is responsible for issuing permits for solid waste facilities and enforcing regulations under RCW 70A.205. The agency conducts periodic inspections to ensure compliance and responds to complaints related to illegal dumping, improper waste handling, and other violations outside municipal boundaries. ACHD's Environmental Public Health staff coordinate with Ecology and local code enforcement agencies to investigate violations and implement corrective actions.

ACHD also issues the operations permit for the landfill. It is the responsibility of the ACHD to ensure that the solid waste permit conforms to the approved solid waste management plan and all applicable laws and regulations. It inspects the site annually to determine if the permit should be renewed. If the site is in violation of the regulations, the department may enforce the regulations by suspending or declining to renew the permit. The site must also comply with state and local fire, zoning, water and air pollution, nuisance, and aesthetics regulations.

Control of littering is the responsibility of the agency or persons transporting waste to the landfill site. A County-wide ordinance for unsecured loads on the roadways was passed (as required by RCW 70A.200.120), but due to limited County resources, enforcement is limited. Illegal dumping is a misdemeanor under RCW 70A.205.195, but enforcement of this regulation in the past in southern Asotin County has proven difficult.

A unique situation exists at the Rogersburg area (also known as Hells Bar) located at the mouth of the Grande Ronde River, and along the 25-mile stretch of Snake River shoreline between Asotin and Rogersburg. Rogersburg is a popular launching and take-out point for boaters using the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. A sign is posted advising users to haul and dispose of their own trash, although



this does not always occur. Additionally, along the Snake River shoreline between Asotin and Rogersburg are many popular beaches and informal camp sites. No litter barrels or dumpsters are provided at these sites. Signs have been posted to discourage illegal trash dumping and encourage users to pack their waste out. The Asotin County Litter Crew and the Youth Corps from Ecology perform summer trash clean-up along the shoreline in this area. These programs are funded by grants from Ecology. Several years ago, the Game Department installed trash collection dumpsters along this shoreline. However, the dumpsters were abused and, as a result of insufficient funding, the dumpsters were found to be impractical and were removed.

Adequate budgeting and staffing is always a concern for ACHD. At present, the health department consists of two employees, the health inspector and solid waste enforcement officer. The health inspector has responsibility for both Garfield and Asotin counties. The solid waste enforcement officer has the responsibility for solid waste inspection and enforcement. The health inspector has the responsibility for inspection and enforcement activities for schools, water supply systems, septic tanks, restaurants, taverns, and grocery stores.

There are several opportunities for ACHD to improve solid waste handling; however, due to limited County resources, it is unlikely that many of these options are feasible. The County could add information to the ACRL website or provide Public Service Announcements to help educate the public and local industry on proper handling and disposal methods. If additional funds were to become available, the County could monitor illegal dumping through a complaint system or investigate reports of illegal dumping.

Washington Department of Ecology: The Solid Waste Handling Standards were promulgated by Ecology. In addition, Chapter 173-351 WAC, Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, contains the current standards for municipal solid waste landfills. The Model Litter Control and Recycling Act (RCW 70.93.060) prohibits depositing garbage on any property that is not properly designated as a disposal site. Ecology also responds to complaints regarding hazardous material spills or releases.

Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission: The WUTC regulates residential and non-residential garbage collection services, primarily in unincorporated areas as well as for incorporated areas that have not taken control of the collection system. Cities are permitted by State law to choose their form of waste collection regulation. WUTC authority does not extend to companies operating under contract with any city or town, such is the case in Asotin County. This regulatory system was set up by the State Legislature in the 1960's to ensure that every citizen and business, no matter how remotely located, can get garbage collection service.

Washington State Department of Agriculture: Since the previous 2014 SWMP, WSDA has added MSW, yard debris, organic feedstocks, organic materials, and agricultural wastes as regulated commodities. As such, transport of these regulated commodities from a quarantine area is prohibited unless accompanied by a special permit issued by WSDA. It has been decided that Asotin County is not within the apple maggot quarantine zone. This means that Asotin County cannot accept any organic waste from areas with apple maggots. See **Section 9.3** for further discussion on WSDA's involvement with apple maggot quarantine areas.

14.3. MRW

During implementation of the MRW Plan, emphasis has been given to providing education and technical assistance to businesses in Asotin County and Nez Perce County, to improve MRW management. If serious or imminent threats to public health or the environment are identified through complaints or onsite visits to businesses, Asotin County will refer such problems to the appropriate regulatory agencies.

With respect to businesses generating hazardous waste, Asotin County has relied primarily on educational efforts and collection opportunities to obtain compliance with state laws. A primary focus of Asotin County's compliance effort has been to assure the quality of the waste stream arriving at the landfill and the MRW fixed facility. A load inspection program has been established to identify unacceptable wastes, including asbestos, regulated quantities of hazardous waste, infectious waste,



large containers, recyclables, large quantities of liquids, contaminated soils, and sludges. All scale operators, landfill equipment operators and MRW facility technicians are trained to identify unacceptable wastes at the scale, at the filling areas of the landfill, and at the MRW facility. If unacceptable wastes such as hazardous waste are discovered through load inspection, an effort is made to identify the source of the waste. Responsible parties will be notified, if possible, and arrangements will be made for proper waste disposal. The quality control program also includes an emergency response plan. The plan identifies procedures for response to injuries, fires and explosions, hazardous material spills, and release of toxic gases. As described in the preceding section, training on first aid and emergency response procedures is provided to all landfill employees.

14.4. Financial Assurance

A stable source of financing is necessary to protect the environment by providing reliable and affordable solid waste disposal. Financial resources are necessary to provide for the continuation of recycling and hazardous waste diversion programs and for complying with new and more stringent rules and regulations governing solid waste management. These resources may be provided by taxes, solid waste tipping fees, grants, or any combination of these sources.

Waste reduction, recycling, MRW diversion, and solid waste planning can be partially funded by grants that are available from Ecology. The County works closely with Ecology to secure grant funding where possible.

The majority of the solid waste tipping fee goes toward paying for the day-to-day operating costs of the landfill, including the cost of the recycling program and the handling and disposing of MRW. The small remaining amount of the tipping fee is set aside for new construction, closure, and post-closure costs of landfill cells and future landfill management services and incidentals. WAC 173-351 requires that landfills have accounts or trust agreements established to ensure that the closure and post-closure operations are adequately funded. Financing for solid waste disposal traditionally comes from user fees at the landfill.

14.4.1. Financial Evaluation

Economic evaluations were prepared based on County input of their account status, finances, and goals. Cost estimates are rough order-of-magnitude (ROM) in 2025 dollars, unless otherwise noted, and are considered Class 4 estimates as defined by the American Association of Cost Engineering. Class 4 estimates have a typical accuracy of -30 to +50 percent.

Table 15 presents the key financial inputs and assumptions used in the evaluation.

Table 15 – Financial Inputs and Assumptions

Input / Assumption	Rate	Source / Notes
Rate of Inflation	3.0%	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI Calculator for the last 20 years (from January 2006 to January 2025). https://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm Basis of \$1.00 in January 2006, equal value in January 2025 is \$1.60, which equates to an inflation rate of 2.52%/year; for this model, the rate of inflation was rounded up to 3%/year as a conservative measure
Earned Interest on Accounts	1.5%	Conservative interest rate earned on financial assurance and reserve accounts per County. The rate of interest earned has fluctuated over the years depending on the economy. (Note that 0% interest is assumed to be earned on Operations Account.)
Operations Account Balance	\$3,220,241	Beginning of 2025 account balance per County.
Closure Account Balance	\$6,035,137	Beginning of 2025 account balance per County.
Post-Closure Account Balance	\$5,829,677	Beginning of 2025 account balance per County.



14.0 ADMINISTRATION, ENFORCEMENT & FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Input / Assumption	Rate	Source / Notes
Capital Reserve Account Balance	\$4,394,542	Beginning of 2025 account balance per County.
Closed Landfill Post-Closure Care Account Balance	\$58,887	Beginning of 2025 account balance per County.
Minimum Operations Account Balance	\$2,000,000	End-of-year minimum balance target for the Operations Account, set and verified by County. [Set the 2027 tip fee so that year and the subsequent years through the 5-year period have yearly positive cash flows.]
Min. Capital Reserve Account Balance	\$2,000,000	Minimum account balance set and verified by County.
Cell D Public Works Trust Fund Loan	0.25% (20 years)	Loan term of 20 years at a simple interest rate of 0.25%, ending in 2032. The annual loan payment is scheduled to be provided by the County.
Future Cell E Low-Interest Loan	2.5% (25 years)	Assumed to be needed for the construction costs associated with several capital projects in 2034, including Cell E, the MRW/CFC Processing Building, Maintenance Building, Water Truck Fill Station, Admin/Office Building, and Leachate Ponds. Loan amount is estimated to be ~\$22MM in year of expenditure dollars (2035\$) – Annual Payment of \$1,194,504.
Current MSW Tip Fee	\$49.73/ton	\$48.00/ton base tip fee plus \$1.73/ton for refuse tax (3.6%)

Financial assurance account contributions for Closure and Post-Closure Care are calculated in the Financial Model in a series of schedules using estimated costs while also accounting for interest earned and the rate of inflation. Similarly, contribution schedules are set up for reserve accounts to fund capital projects and ongoing post-closure care costs for the closed landfill unit. These contribution schedules are included in the accompanying financial model spreadsheet.

The primary source of revenue for the Operations Account is from the MSW tipping fee. The tip fee is set by an Interlocal Agreement between Asotin County and the City of Lewiston, Idaho, which expires December 30, 2026. In order to achieve no less than a ~\$2.0 million operations balance and a yearly positive cash flow, the MSW tipping fee (with refuse taxes) increases from \$49.73/ton in 2026 to \$63.06/ton in 2027 and then remains at that amount through 2030.



Appendix A

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACHD	Asotin County Health District
ACRL	Asotin County Regional Landfill
ADC	alternative daily cover (materials)
BOCC	Board of County Commissioners
BMP	Best Management Practice
C&D	Construction and Demolition
CESQG	Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon (refrigerant gas)
County	Asotin County
Ecology	Washington Department of Ecology
GMA	Growth Management Act
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
HWMA	Hazardous Waste Management Act
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement
MRW	Moderate Risk Waste
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
N/A	Not Applicable
NR	Not Recorded
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PWTF	Public Works Trust Fund
RCW	Revised Code of Washington (laws)
SWAC	Solid Waste Advisory Committee
SWMP	<i>Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan Update 2023</i>
WAC	Washington Administrative Code (regulations)
WCS	Waste Characterization Study
WGA	Waste Generation Area
WMMFA	Washington Materials Management and Financing Authority
WSDA	Washington State Department of Agriculture
WUTC	Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission

Appendix B

Glossary

Appendix B

Glossary

The following definitions are provided for various terms used in the Asotin County Solid Waste Management Plan:

Actions (Plan): detailed plan outlining actions needed to reach one or more goals.

Beneficial Reuse: According to Chapter 173-350 WAC, includes the use of solid waste as an effective substitute for natural or commercial products, or as a soil amendment in a manner that does not pose a threat to human health or the environment and when approved in accordance with Chapters 173-250-200 or 173-350-230. The use of solid waste as fill or avoidance of processing or disposal cost alone, does not constitute beneficial use.

Biohazardous/Medical waste: infectious and injurious waste originating from a medical, veterinary, intermediate care facility, or from home use.

Biosolids: the nutrient rich organic product of wastewater treatment.

Buy-back recycling center: a facility that pays people for recyclable materials.

C&D (Construction and Demolition Waste): Materials delivered to privately operated inert and demolition facilities for recycling/diversion or disposal that is largely inert waste, resulting from construction and demolition activities or land-clearing activities in the County.

Closed Landfill: A landfill in which solid waste is no longer being placed.

Collection and Transport (Waste): includes (1) curbside collection of residential waste, (2) collection of waste from businesses and institutions, and (3) self-haul customers (both residents and businesses) transporting their solid waste to a transfer facility (transfer station or drop box site) or WTE facility.

Comingled: recyclable materials that have been collected separately from garbage by the generator, but the recyclable materials have been mixed together in the same container (see also single stream).l

Commercial: waste hauled by contracted or municipally operated vehicles in which 80% or more of the waste is from multifamily residences with five or more units, or institutional, commercial, or industrial sources.

Commercial solid waste: solid waste generated by non-industrial businesses. This includes waste from business activities such as construction; transportation, communications and utilities; wholesale trades; retail trades; finance, insurance, and real estate; other services; and government. This term is also used to refer to all waste except residential, or is used by waste collectors to refer to all waste that is collected using dumpsters.

Composting: the controlled biological decomposition of organic wastes to produce a humus-like final product that can be used as a soil amendment. In this Plan, backyard composting means a small-scale activity performed by homeowners on their own property, using yard debris that they generate.

Contaminated soils: soils which contain harmful substances but are not designated as dangerous wastes.

Corrosive wastes: acidic or alkaline (basic) wastes that can readily corrode or dissolve materials they come into contact with.

CPG: Coordinated Prevention Grants, a grant program administered by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

Curbside recycling: the act of collecting recyclable materials directly from residential generators, usually after the recyclable materials have been placed at the curb (or at the side of the street if no curb exists in the area) by the residents.

Dangerous wastes: solid waste designated as dangerous waste by the department under Chapter 173-303 WAC.

Disposal (waste): the final disposal destination for waste that has been collected/transported and transferred.

Disposed waste: the residual waste thrown away by all customers after materials have been diverted from the waste stream. That waste is ultimately sent to a landfill or the WTE facility.

Diversion (waste): diversion does not reduce the amount of waste produced, but reduces the amount being disposed of or incinerated by diverting material from disposal sites through reuse and recycling.

Diverted wastes: waste types that are diverted away from the landfill, such as recyclables.

Electronic Waste (E-waste): electronics that contain hazardous materials.

Energy Recovery: recovery of energy in a useable form from mass burning of refuse.

EPA: the United States Environmental Protection Agency; the federal agency responsible for promulgation and enforcement of federal environmental regulations.

Flammable: easily set on fire.

Flow control: authority to direct solid wastes to specific facilities.

Goals (Plan): the end towards which effort is directed.

Groundwater: water present in subsurface geological deposits (aquifers).

Hog fuel: woody materials that have been ground to a smaller size to use as fuel.

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW): wastes that would be classified as hazardous due to their nature or characteristics, except that the amount is too small to be regulated and the wastes are generated by households (which are exempt). Includes aerosol cans, solvents, some paints, cleaners, pesticides, herbicides, compressed gases, oil, other petroleum products, car batteries, and other materials.

Impermeable: not allowing fluid to pass through.

Incineration: reducing of volume of solid waste by using controlled flame combustion.

Incorporated: to be contained as part of a whole; included.

Industrial waste: solid waste generated by various manufacturing companies, includes waste generated by businesses that manufacture the following products: food, textile mill products, apparel, lumber, paper, printing, chemical, stone, clay, glass, fabricated metals, equipment, and miscellaneous other products. Does not include hazardous wastes generated by these industries.

Inert wastes: includes wastes that are inert in nature, such as glass, concrete, rocks, gravel, and bricks.

Leachate: water that has percolated through solid waste and leached out some of the constituents.

Limited Purpose Landfill: a landfill that is not an inert waste landfill and receives or has received only solid wastes designated as nonhazardous and are not municipal solid wastes.

Material Recovery Facility: facility that collects and processes single source recycling.

Mixed paper: all other types of recyclable paper not included in newspaper, cardboard or high-grade papers. Includes materials such as “junk mail”, magazines, books, and white and colored printing and writing papers.

Moderate-risk wastes (MRWs): includes household hazardous waste (see definition above) and wastes produced by businesses that potentially meet the definition of a hazardous waste except the amount of waste produced falls below regulatory limits.

Monofill: landfills that are intended to be used for only one type of waste.

Mulching: includes (1) leaving grass clippings on the lawn when mowing, or (2) placing yard debris, compost, wood chips, or other materials on the ground in garden or around trees and shrubs to discourage weeds and retain moisture.

Municipal solid waste: waste generated by households and businesses that are commonly delivered to the transfer station and directly to the WTE facility for disposal or are recycled/diverted or composted through various means. Included in MSW are small quantities to the County waste handling facilities.

Organics: relating to or derived from living matter.

Other divertibles: materials that are separated for reuse, composting, land application, or energy recovery that are not categorized as recyclables, such as wood debris, yard waste, furniture, asphalt and concrete, used oil, etc. This does not include general MSW that is sent to the WTE facility for energy recovery.

Poison: a substance that is capable of causing the illness or death of a living organism when introduced or absorbed.

Post-closure: a period of time following the closure of a landfill.

Product stewardship: an environmental management strategy that directs those involved in the design, production, sale, and use of a product to take responsibility for minimizing the product's impact to human health and the natural environment.

Public education: a broad effort to present and distribute informational materials.

Public information: the development of educational materials for the public, including brochures, videos, and public service announcements.

Putrescible: liable to decay.

Recyclables: materials that are separated for traditional recycling such as paper, plastics, metals, etc.

Recycling: the act of collecting and/or processing source-separated materials in order to return them to a usage similar in nature to their previous use.

Reduction: waste reduction can be defined as reducing initial consumption that creates waste. It can also refer to the reduction of toxics in the community and environment.

Refrigerant: a substance that is used for cooling or heating because of its ability to absorb and transfer energy.

Residential: waste hauled by contracted or municipally operated vehicles in which 80% or more of the waste is from single-family and/or multifamily residence with fewer than five units.

Reusable items: items that may be reused (or easily repaired), including things such as small electronics or household items such as dishes and furniture.

Roll-off: large open-topped container, generally 8 to 40 cubic yards in volume, used for collecting and transporting waste.

Self-haul waste: waste that is brought to a landfill or transfer station by the person or company that created the waste. The former is called *residential self-haul* and the latter is called either *non-residential self-haul* or *commercial self-haul*.

Single stream: refers to the practice of placing all recyclable materials together in one container for curbside collection. This is similar to “commingled” (see above) except that glass bottles may or may not be included in a commingled mixture, whereas glass bottles are mixed with other materials in single stream collection programs.

Sharps: needles, syringes, and similar items.

Small quantity generators: businesses that generate less than 220 pounds of dangerous waste, or less than 2.2 pounds of certain kinds of highly toxic waste in any month.

Solid waste: solid and semisolid wastes, including but not limited to garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, demolition and construction wastes, discarded commodities, wood waste, and various special wastes.

Special wastes: wastes that have particular characteristics such that they present special handling and/or disposal problems.

Stationary compactor: a compaction unit installed at an apartment building or a medium- to large-sized business, used for compacting and transporting wastes.

Sustainability: the ability to be maintained at a certain rate or level.

Sustainable material management: a systematic approach to using and reusing materials throughout their entire life cycles.

Sustainable: meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Tipping fee: the rate charged by transfer and disposal facilities, generally on a per-ton basis.

Transfer station: an intermediate solid waste disposal facility at which solid waste is temporarily deposited to await transportation to a final disposal site.

Unincorporated: to not be contained as part of a whole; excluded.

Vision statement: a description of the long-term objective of an organization.

Waste characterization: a study performed to analyze the amounts of different waste streams (such as paper, food waste, and plastics) that are disposed of in a community.

Waste reduction/waste prevention: reducing the amount or type of solid waste that is generated. Also defined by state rules to include reducing the toxicity of wastes.

White goods: large appliances such as refrigerators.

Wishful recycling: the placing of mixed and nonrecyclable object in the recycling bin.

Wood waste: includes saw dust, chips, shavings, bark, pulp, hog fuel, and log sort yard waste, but it does not include wood pieces or particles containing paint, laminates, bonding agents, or chemical preservatives.

Yard debris: includes leaves, grass clippings, brush, and branches.

Zero waste: principles focused on waste prevention that encourages the redesign of resource life cycles to that all products are reused.

Appendix C

Regulatory Compliance

Solid Waste Management Planning Element	Regulation or Ordinance	Section
Inventory of Existing Facilities, Capacities, and Deficiencies.	RCW 70A.205.045(1)	Throughout
Twenty-Year Projection of Facility Needs	RCW 70A.205.045(2)	13.2
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)	2.6.1, Appendix G
Financing Solid Waste Infrastructure and Operations – Six Year Capital Program for Solid Waste Facilities	RCW 70A.205.045(3)(c)	13.2
Financing Solid Waste Infrastructure and Operations – Funding Strategy	RCW 70A.205.045(3)(d)	14.4
Surveillance and Control	RCW 70A.205.045(4)	14.2
Waste Collection – Description of Service Areas and Needs	RCW 70A.205.045(5)	5.0
Waste Collection – WUTC Hauler Areas	RCW 70A.205.045(5)(a)&(b)	5.1
Waste Collection – Population Densities	RCW 70A.205.045(5)(c)	2.2
Waste Collection – Six Year Needs	RCW 70A.205.045(5)(d)	13.2
Waste Reduction and Recycling Programs - Reduce Waste Generated	RCW 70A.205.045(6)	10.1
Waste Reduction and Recycling Programs - Source Separation Incentives/Mechanisms	RCW 70A.205.045(6)	10.1
Waste Reduction and Recycling Programs - Recycling Opportunities	RCW 70A.205.045(6)	10.1.3
Recycling and Waste Diversion – Waste Reduction Strategies	RCW 70A.205.045(7)(a)	10.1.1
Recycling and Waste Diversion – Source Separation, Urban	RCW 70A.205.045(7)(b)(i)	10.4
Recycling and Waste Diversion – Source Separation, Rural	RCW 70A.205.045(7)(b)(i)	10.4
Recycling and Waste Diversion – Non-Residential Monitoring	RCW 70A.205.045(7)(b)(ii)	10.4
Recycling and Waste Diversion – Organics Management	RCW 70A.205.045(7)(b)(iii)	9.0
Recycling and Waste Diversion – Education Programs	RCW 70A.205.045(7)(b)(iv)	12.1
Recycling and Waste Diversion – Designation of Recyclable Materials	RCW 70A.205.045(7)(c)	10.4
Recycling and Waste Diversion – Description of Markets	RCW 70A.205.045(7)(c)	10.3, 10.4
Recycling and Waste Diversion – Review of Waste Generation Trends	RCW 70A.205.045(7)(c)	4.1
Recycling and Waste Diversion – Description of Waste Composition	RCW 70A.205.045(7)(c)	4.2
Recycling and Waste Diversion – Description of Existing and Future Programs	RCW 70A.205.045(7)(c)	10.0
Recycling and Waste Diversion – Implementation Schedule	RCW 70A.205.045(7)(c)	13.0
Assessment of Plan Costs on Solid Waste Collection (WUTC review)	RCW 70A.205.045(8)	Appendix F
Facility Siting Requirements	RCW 70A.205.045(9) & RCW 70A.205.110	7.2
CROP - Recycling Contamination Reduction	RCW 70A.205.045(10)(a)	10.2
CROP - Key Contaminants	RCW 70A.205.045(10)(b)	10.2
CROP - Impact of Key Contaminants on Collection	RCW 70A.205.045(10)(c)	10.2
CROP - Impact/Costs of Key Contaminants to System	RCW 70A.205.045(10)(d)	10.2
CROP - Implementation Schedule	RCW 70A.205.045(10)(e)	13.2
Waste Collection – Urban and Rural Designation	RCW 70A.205.050	5.0

Organics Collection - Urban Residents	RCW 70A.205.102	5.0, 9.2
Organics Collection - Businesses	RCW 70A.205.102	5.0, 9.2
Organics - Plan for Implementing Organics Collection	RCW 70A.205.040(3)(a)	9.4
Organics - Identify Potential Composting Sites	RCW 70A.205.040(3)(a)(i)	9.1
SWAC Participation	RCW 70A.205.110	2.7
Hazardous Waste – Assessment of Moderate Risk Waste	RCW 70A.300.350(1)(a)	11.0
Hazardous Waste – Public Involvement and Education	RCW 70A.300.350(1)(b)	12.1
Hazardous Waste – Hazards of Improper Use and Disposal	RCW 70A.300.350(1)(b)(i)	11.0
Hazardous Waste – Proper Handling, Reducing, Recycling, and Disposing	RCW 70A.300.350(1)(b)(ii)	11.0
Hazardous Waste – Inventory of Generators and Managers of Waste	RCW 70A.300.350(1)(c)	Appendix D
Hazardous Waste – Public Involvement in Developing Plan	RCW 70A.300.350(1)(d)	2.7
Hazardous Waste – Eligible Zones	RCW 70A.300.350(1)(e)	11.0
Hazardous Waste – Local Government Elements	RCW 70A.300.350(1)(f)	11.0
Hazardous Waste – Coordination with Other Hazardous Materials-Related Plans	RCW 70A.300.350(2)	2.4
Hazardous Waste – Coordination with Privately Owned Hazardous Waste Facilities	RCW 70A.300.350(3)	11.1.2
Hazardous Waste – Preparation of Hazardous Waste Guidelines and Reviewing Pilot Project	RCW 70A.300.350(4)	2.6.1
Hazardous Waste – Consultation with Local Groups for Public Education	RCW 70A.300.350(5)	12.2
Locally Defined Amendment Process	Recommended by Ecology	N/A
Support of States SWMP and Priorities	Recommended by Ecology	2.3.1
SWAC Bylaws	Recommended by Ecology	N/A
Transmittal Letter	Required by Ecology	
Interlocal Agreements	Required by Ecology	Appendix I
Evidence of Public Meeting(s)	Required by Ecology	Appendix E
Resolution of Plan Adoption from All Jurisdictions	Required by Ecology	Appendix J
Comments and Responses From Ecology and WUTC Review	Required by Ecology	Appendix K
SEPA Documentation	Required by Ecology	Appendix H

Appendix D

Inventory of Dangerous Wastes

1.0 Remedial Sites

The following screenshot shows the remedial sites that are listed in Ecology's databases:

1504	63376447	Tri State Memorial Hospital	Cleanup Started
1942	572	Asotin County Landfill	Cleanup Started
4747	65161547	Crop Production Services Inc Anatone	No Further Action
5552	13234439	TIGER MART	No Further Action
5695	21836336	Circle K Store 1095	No Further Action
6147	46948772	Jackpot 042	No Further Action
6236	53387757	Riverview Grocery	No Further Action
8871	35974779	Q-Mac Concrete Inc	No Further Action
9040	41379712	City of Clarkston Street Shop	Cleanup Started
9255	44864196	TRI-STATE CONVALESCENT CENTER	No Further Action
9387	47812495	Guy Bennett Lumber Company	Cleanup Started
9617	53852761	WA DOT Anatone Maintenance Site	No Further Action
9940	62719856	Rick's Family Foods	No Further Action
10024	64847651	Asotin County Fire District 1	No Further Action
10111	66988425	Corps of Engineers Clarkston	No Further Action
10120	67416637	Clarkston High School Bus Garage	Cleanup Started
11006	90773963	Gull Sinclair 638	No Further Action
14567	5947848	SUPER LUBE CLARKSTON	No Further Action
15143	83221753	G & S Enterprise	No Further Action

2.0 Hazardous Waste Inventory

This section summarizes the dangerous waste generators, remedial sites, transportation companies, treatment facilities, and zone designations within the plan area.

2.1 Dangerous Waste Generators

A total of twelve active dangerous waste generators are located within Asotin County.

Table 1 - Active Dangerous Waste Generators in Asotin County

Generator Name	Site ID
Albertsons 241	WAH000032614
Clarkston Fire Department	WAH000064450
Clarkston Police Department	WAH000018879
Costco Wholesale 103	WAR000006080
Nutrien Ag Solutions	WAD000618066
Qwest Corporation W0099Q	WA0000630517
Renaissance Marine Group Inc	WAH000051320
Thunder Jet Boats	WAD988486338
Tri-State Memorial Hospital and Medical Campus	WAH000059630
WA Agr Asotin 2	WAH000007898
Walgreens 16025	WAH000061205
WalMart Supercenter 2006	WAH000035148

In addition, the EPA's databases show twenty-four other sites that are listed as inactive.

2.2 Hazardous Waste Transportation Companies Registered with Ecology

The known transporters that service businesses in the jurisdiction are Emerald and Clean Harbors.

2.3 Facilities that Recycle, Treat, Store, or Dispose of Hazardous Waste

Aside from activities conducted at ACRL (as described above), there are currently no facilities that recycle, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste in Asotin County.

2.4 Zone Designations

The HWMA required local governments to establish land use zones or geographic areas for siting "designated zone facilities" such as hazardous waste recycling, storage, and treatment facilities. These local zoning requirements must be consistent with the State's hazardous waste siting criteria and must allow hazardous waste processing or handling where hazardous substances, such as raw materials, are processed or handled. Local governments are not required under the HWMA to develop land use zones for siting designated zone facilities if they can show that within their jurisdictions, no regulated amounts of hazardous waste were generated over the previous 2 years, and no geographic area meets the State's siting criteria. Zone designations or requests for exemptions were required to be submitted to Ecology by June 30, 1988. According to Ecology records, the cities of Asotin and Clarkston have approved land use zones, or have received approval of their request for an exemption from the zoning requirements.

Appendix E

SWAC Participation

MEETING NOTES

Solid and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan Update Asotin County's Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) Meeting #1

TO (REPRESENTATIVES OF): Asotin County
Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC)

PREPARED BY: Travis Pyle, PE/Great West

PROJECT NUMBER: 4-17110

MEETING DATE: September 20, 2023

MEETING TIME: 1:00 p.m. (Pacific Time)

MEETING PARTICIPANTS:

☒ Charles Whitman	☒ Dan Johnson
☐ Sean McCabe	☒ Kevin Poole
☒ Russ Pelleberg	☒ Jack Worle
☐ Braelyn Savage	☐ Bob Portlock
☒ Travis Pyle	☐ Larra Charlo
☒ Michelle Langdon	☐ Others

LOCATION: Asotin County Annex / ZOOM

The meeting generally followed the agenda. Supplemental comments / notes are shown in italics.

PURPOSE

- Introduce Team
- Project Overview – tasks, meetings, and timeline
- Set SWAC meeting schedule.

MEETING AGENDA

1. Introductions

Asotin County
Great West Engineering
SWAC Members (Name/Affiliation):

1. Braelyn Savage/Asotin County
2. Kevin Poole/City of Clarkston
3. Dan Johnson/City of Lewiston
4. Charles Whitman/Asotin County
5. Jack Worle/Citizen interest
6. Larrah Charlo/Naslund Disposal
7. Sean McCabe/Sunshine Disposal
8. Bob Portlock/City of Asotin
9. Russ Pelleberg/Asotin County

2. Project Intent

- RCW 70A.205.040, County comprehensive solid waste plan – Joint plans – Requirements when updating – Duties of cities.
- Comprehensive county solid waste management plans must be reviewed and revised every 5 years.
- The last plan was started in 2016 and was finalized in 2019. The plan will expire in 2024.
- Plan updates typically take between 18 and 24 months to complete given the multiple steps, meetings with the SWAC, and submissions to Ecology for review and comment.
- Completed plan by September 2025 at the latest depending on our work progress and agency review times.
- *The primary driver for the project is the RCW.*
- *Typical to have representatives from cities/jurisdictions within the county that are part of the solid waste system.*

3. Project Overview

- Multi-step / multi-year project with the following overall tasks:
 - Task 1 – Project Initiation Phase
 - Task 2 – SWAC Meetings
 - Task 3 – Existing Plan Review / Systems Analysis
 - Task 4 – Identify Future Needs
 - Task 5 – Develop Activities for Implementation
 - Task 6 – Draft Plan Preparation
 - Task 7 – Final Plan Preparation
- Refer to the Project Baseline Schedule
- *Project schedule - Mondays and Fridays we should try to avoid for SWAC Meetings – Schedule needs to be updated to avoid these days.*
- *Project initiation (Task 1) is underway with data needs list and data exchange are on-going.*
- *SWAC meetings started with this meeting.*
- *Process is straight forward but lengthy – on the order of 18-24 months is typical.*

4. SWAC Objectives

- Information sharing
- Advise on solid waste issues / concerns in Asotin County and partnering communities.
- *Will rely on haulers for some needed data. Important to keep partners involved in process.*

5. Work Plan

- Recurring SWAC Meetings:
 - Meeting #1 – Project Initiation: This Meeting.
 - Meeting #2 – Existing Conditions Review / System Needs: Discuss and review the previous plans' goals along with their implementation status and challenges.
 - Meeting #3 – Plan Goals: Review and discuss the goals for this plan update and the actions needed to achieve those goals.
 - Meeting #4 – Implementation Plan Review: Review and discuss the proposed implementation plan schedule and recommendations.
 - Meeting #5 – Preliminary Draft Plan Review: Discuss the preliminary draft plan prior to submittal to Ecology for their 'completeness review'.
 - Meeting #6 – Draft Final Plan Revisions / Ecology Comment Responses: Review and discuss Ecology's comments on the draft plan and the draft responses and plan updates (if comments require substantial changes).

- Meeting #7 – Final Plan Review / Adoption: Review and discuss Ecology's comments and resolutions on the draft plan (if comments require substantial changes).
- *Meeting dates may have to be adjusted based on schedules and days of the week that do/do not work for everyone.*
- *Next SWAC will be in November and will focus on existing conditions updates. The Ecology meeting will happen before then and will just be an information sharing meeting, introductions, and a plan for the update.*
- *Next Ecology meeting will be completeness review.*
- *SWAC doesn't have to attend Ecology meetings. Meeting notes from these meetings will be shared with the SWAC.*
- *Interlocal agreements will be put together during Ecology review time.*
- *SEPA and WUTC forms will be part of the plan.*
- *Would be helpful to share the existing plan along with the meeting minutes from this meeting.*
- *For future meetings, Mondays and Fridays are bad. But will send polls to set next meetings shortly after each meeting is held.*

6. Comments and Questions

- *Kevin mentioned that the region looked at a possible mini MRF, but the findings resulted in not enough volume to support it financially (no economy of scale).*
- *Recycling is a hot topic, and the market is very volatile.*
- *With Waste Management developing a new landfill in Adams County, WA maybe there is an opportunity there for recycling more?*
- *Many opportunities will be looked at and brought to the table and will be analyzed based on what is reasonable given budgets and plan timeframe.*

7. Action Items

- *Great West to send out meeting notes, share link to existing SWMP, and poll for scheduling next SWAC meeting.*
- *Contact Ecology to arrange the pre-plan development meeting (Meeting No. 1).*

ID	Task Name	Duration
1	Task 1 - Project Initiation	74 days
2	1.1 - Project Kickoff Mtg	0 days
3	1.2 - Data Needs List	14 days
4	1.3 - Project Baseline Schedule	0 days
5	1.4 - Ecology Meeting #1	0 days
6	Task 2 - SWAC Meetings (Tentative Dates)	344 days
7	2.1 - Meeting #1 (Project Initiation)	0 days
8	2.2 - Meeting #2 (Existing Conditions / System Needs)	0 days
9	2.3 - Meeting #3 (Plan Goals and Actions)	0 days
10	2.4 - Meeting #4 (Implemetnation Plan)	0 days
11	2.5 - Meeting #5 (Preliminary Draft Plan)	0 days
12	2.6 - Meeting #6 (Draft Plan Comment Responses / Revisions)	0 days
13	2.7 - Meeting #7 (Final Plan Updates / Adoption of Plan)	0 days
14	Task 3 - Existing Plan / Systems Analysis	79 days
15	3.1 - Existing Program Inventory	74 days
16	3.2 - Regulatory Compliance Review	5 days
17	Task 4 - Identify Future Needs	20 days
18	4.1 - System Needs Identification	10 days
19	4.2 - Actions	10 days
20	Task 5 - Develop Activities for Implementation	35 days
21	5.1- Final List of Activities	20 days
22	5.2 - 6-Year Implementation Plan	15 days
23	5.3 - 20-Year Capital Plan	15 days
24	Task 6 - Draft Plan Preparation	312 days
25	6.1 - SEPA Checklist (Prepare, Submit, Public Review, DNS)	50 days
26	6.2 - WUTC Form	25 days
27	6.3 - Prelim Draft Plan	30 days
28	6.4 - Pre-submittal Agency Review Draft	20 days
29	6.5 - Ecology Meeting #2	0 days
30	6.6 - Agency Review Draft Plan (start 120-day Ecology Review)	88 days
31	Task 7 - Final Plan Update	131 days
32	7.1 - Draft Comment Reponeses / Plan Revisions	20 days
33	7.2 - Ecology Meeting #3	0 days
34	7.3 - Updated Draft Comment Reponeses / Plan Revisions	15 days
35	7.4 - Draft Final Plan (start 45-day Ecology Review)	34 days
36	7.5 - Draft Comment Response Letter / Plan Revisions	15 days
37	7.6 - Update Final Plan	15 days
38	7.7 - Final Plan / Plan Adoption	25 days

Project: SWMP Update_Baselin
Date: Tue 9/26/23

TaskProject Summary

SplitInactive Task

MilestoneInactive Milestone

SummaryInactive Summary

Manual Task

Duration-only

Manual Summary Rollup

Manual Summary

Start-only

Finish-only

External Tasks

External Milestone

Deadline

Progress

Manual Progress

Page 1

MEETING NOTES

Solid and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan Update Asotin County's Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) Meeting #2

TO (REPRESENTATIVES OF): Asotin County SWAC

PREPARED BY: Travis Pyle, PE/Great West

PROJECT NUMBER: 4-17110

MEETING DATE: November 7, 2023

MEETING TIME: 2:00 p.m. (Pacific Time)

MEETING PARTICIPANTS:

☐ Charles Whitman/Asotin County	☐ Sean McCabe/Sunshine
X Russ Pelleberg/Asotin County	☐ Kevin Poole/City of Clarkston
X Braelyn Savage/Asotin County	X Bob Portlock/City of Asotin
X Travis Pyle/Great West	X Larra Charlo/Naslund Disposal
X Michelle Langdon/Great West	X Dan Johnson/City of Lewiston
X Paula Wesch/Ecology	X Jack Worle/Citizen Interest

LOCATION: Asotin County Annex / ZOOM

PURPOSE

- Review Plan Mission/Vision
- Review Previous Plan Implementation
- Regulatory Update
- Discuss Plan Goals

MEETING AGENDA

1. Mission/Vision

The mission and vision of Asotin County's Solid Waste Division 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.

The County's vision is to provide waste disposal services in a manner that will preserve the environment for future generations. This mission considers the three E's of sustainability, which reconcile environmental, social equity, and economic demands within Asotin County.

Notes:

Presented mission/vision from previous plan. Asked for input. Seems reasonable.

2. Plan Goals/Objectives

1. Develop and implement an environmentally sound, flexible, and cost-effective solid waste management system.
2. Ensure system is consistent with the prudent management and constraints of physical, environmental, and financial resources.
3. Ensure system is compliant with all applicable federal and state and local health district policies.
4. Ensure the availability of long-term solid waste disposal management for both Asotin County and the solid waste partners.

Notes:

Presented goals from previous plan. Described how goals and recommendations support mission vision. New goals will be discussed and set in subsequent SWAC meetings.

3. Previous Plan Recommendations/Implementation Plan Status

See attached table

Notes:

Presented status of recommendations from previous plan:

- *Whitman County waste was characterized as part of the statewide characterization effort.*
- *County should continue to landfill. A lot of history and research has gone into this and landfilling continues to be best/most economic for County.*
- *ADC: alternative daily covers, looked at but needing to excavate soil for Cell E, so soil has made most sense for cover material.*
- *Waste screening done at scalehouse; ongoing and continuous.*
- *Mobile MRW collections – not reasonable given there is a fixed facility.*
- *Sales of recyclables have been very low and volatile as of late.*

4. Regulation Changes Since Previous Plan

1. Organics
2. Methane Emissions

5. SWAC Meeting #3

Notes:

Will send out poll for setting meeting.

6. Comments and Questions

Discussion:

The future of solid waste in the long term was brought up. Future of waste after landfill is full is a transfer station and haul out of county or landfill expansion. Looking at this, the county has been looking forward on how to manage waste. Question was brought up: Would it be better to go ahead and do transfer station, and not do Cell E and put the transfer station where Cell E would go? This would only be beneficial if the county sited another landfill somewhere else. Maybe look at regional partnerships and siting a regional landfill?

Jack inquired if there has been a cost analysis done to see if smaller cell E and not moving the entrance facilities is a better idea. There is very limited space at the current site and may not be enough room to build a transfer station even if Cell E is not built. Jack has a drawing showing this concept. He will provide the drawing he has that shows this.

This discussion will be taken into consideration for the goals setting process. One possible goal might be to evaluate what is best for county for managing waste. Want to take input from the SWAC to make sure the SWMP the County has is the best in interest of the citizens.

7. Action Items

Notes:

GWE to schedule SWAC Meeting #3 for January/February timeframe

Recommendation	Implemented	Comments on Implementation	Consider for Implementation in 2023?
A. Waste Reduction, Recycling, Organics, and Special Wastes			
1. Waste reduction programs to motivate use of waste reduction techniques	X	Continued use of woody waste debris, e-waste, HHW, recycling (before scale), and drop sites around town.	
2. Seek Ecology grants with support from communities	X	Litter control & HHW grants.	
3. Encourage recycling and those recyclers to recycle additional items	X	Done through Pacific Steel & Recycling, City Clarkston and Lewiston green waste.	
4. Recycling drop box collection			
a. Evaluate effectiveness of existing drop box locations in the County, reduce contamination, and optimize	X	3 sites - 1 Annex Bldg, 1 Appleside, and 1 13th Street in Clarkston - only cardboard and paper.	
b. Add additional recyclable collection as they become more of a commodity with market conditions (e.g, construction materials)		Market was not conducive to adding commodities.	
5. Perform waste characterization audit to better understand disposed stream and effectiveness of existing programs		A state sort was done at Whitman Co.; waiting for the report to be issued.	
6. Continue the organic and yard waste (clean wood) recycling program at ACRL	X	Continued use of woody waste debris.	
B. Collection, Transfer, and Import/Export			
1. Interlocal agreements/contracts with adjacent counties should be negotiated for wastes coming into or going out of County	X	Interlocal agreements included in last plan.	
2. Encourage recycling at all drop box sites	X	Education and outreach done; flyers handed out at scale on what is accepted for recycling and where; updates made to website.	
C. Landfilling and Volume Reduction			
1. County should continue to own and manage the current landfill	X		
2. Encourage the use of recycling opportunities at all solid waste station	X		
3. Evaluate the need for ADCs and other means to maximize landfill airspace	X	Implemented and evaluated; utilizing soil cover from Cell E area .	
D. Special Wastes			
1. Look for alternatives for tires (e.g., shredding and recycling) as technology advances	X	No better technologies were developed during time period.	
2. Continue to recover CFCs from refrigerators	X	Removed at the shop	
3. Closely monitor disposal of biohazardous wastes and sludges	X	Monitor at the dump area - operations / supervisors; load inspections too	
4. Evaluate the potential to dispose/recycle of other special wastes, if a need arises	X	e-wastes recycling, HHW, etc. is ongoing	
E. Moderate Risk Waste Management			
1. Continue to develop public outreach programs to support MRW diversion from the landfill waste stream	X	flyer and information; more can be done - social media, website, etc.	
2. Continue to look at ways to expand the MRW collection, with continued sponsorship of collection events and mobile collection systems		Not implemented as not reasonable with a fixed facility	
F. Enforcement, Administration and Financial Assurance			
1. The SWAC should continue to actively review and comment upon the planning administration of the solid waste system	X	SWAC is active during the SWMP update process	
2. Financing of solid waste disposal system should continue to be from user fees, grants, surcharges (as appropriate), and the sale of recyclables	X	Ongoing	
3. Continue routine updates of the financial model for financial assurance and work closely with the waste partners for setting tipping rates in the near term to pay for the development of Cell D out of the solid waste account rather than financing	X	Updating financial model routinely.	

MEETING NOTES

Solid and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan Update Asotin County's Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) Meeting #3

TO (REPRESENTATIVES OF): Asotin County SWAC

PREPARED BY: Travis Pyle, PE/Great West

PROJECT NUMBER: 4-17110

MEETING DATE: January 24, 2024

MEETING TIME: 2:00 p.m. (Pacific Time)

MEETING PARTICIPANTS:

✓ Charles Whitman/Asotin County	☐ Steve Wulf/Sunshine
✓ Russ Pelleberg/Asotin County	☐ Bob Portlock/City of Asotin
✓ Braelyn Savage/Asotin County	✓ Larra Charlo/Naslund Disposal
✓ Travis Pyle/Great West	☐ Dan Johnson/City of Lewiston
✓ Michelle Langdon/Great West	✓ Jack Worle/Citizen Interest
✓ Dustin Johnson/City of Lewiston	

LOCATION: Asotin County Annex / ZOOM

PURPOSE

- Discuss and Draft Plan Goals
- Identify and Discuss Potential Actions

MEETING AGENDA

1. Mission & Vision

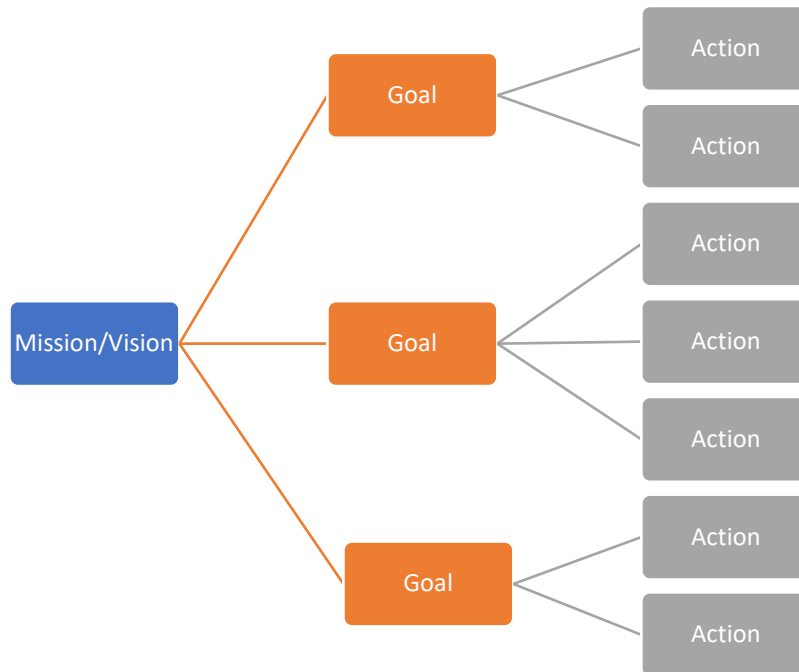
The mission and vision of Asotin County's Solid Waste Division is to protect public health and the environment through efficient, effective, and fiscally responsible practices while also providing stable and affordable waste management services for the community and its solid waste partners.

The County's vision is to provide waste disposal services in a manner that will preserve the environment for future generations. This mission considers the three E's of sustainability, which reconcile environmental, social equity, and economic demands within Asotin County.

Notes:

The mission and vision are provided for reference and use during goals and action discussions..

2. Goals & Actions



Goals	Actions
3 to 6 total	1 to 3 per goal
Support Mission & Vision	Support Goals
Can be broad in nature	Specific and measurable
Does not include specific tasks	Task specific
No specific costs	Associated costs (staff time or dollars)
Realistic, implementable but not <u>only</u> things already being done	

Notes:

Presented and described the difference between goals and actions and how both support the mission and vision of the Solid Waste Division.

Existing Needs/Areas for Improvements

- New Green Waste Regulations
- New Landfill Emissions Regulations
- PFAS and Pending Regulations
- Website is outdated
- Disposal options need to be re-evaluated/updated

- Managing tires
- Ecology will want to see general improvements in recycling/diversion
- Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP) section missing

Notes:

Current issues and areas for improvements were identified during previous SWAC meetings and during review of the previous plan. New regulations also create additional program needs. One important upcoming regulation to add to the above list is Extended Producer Responsibility for material packaging.

Examples (see attached)

Notes:

Examples of other jurisdiction goals were presented and discussed. Stevens County was used as an example of a similar community although their goal/actions formatting was done differently. The City of Spokane Valley was also used as an example to show the simple and clear types of goals the County could emulate. Examples of actions from both entities were also included and discussed.

Following presentation of the examples, a brainstorming session was facilitated to identify the hot button (most important) items that come to mind when thinking of managing waste in Asotin County. The ideas from this session were summarized and categorized in the following table. This table is not all inclusive of the goals and actions that will be accomplished but it is a starting point. From here, the ideas for goals will be used to form the draft goals and additional actions to support those goals.

Costs	
<u>Goals</u> <i>Affordable Fiscal Responsibility</i>	<u>Actions</u> <i>Look at Alternative Funding Options Financial Modeling/Reforecasting</i>
Regulations	
<u>Goals</u> <i>Meet Regulations Be Compliant</i>	<u>Actions</u> <i>Keep SWAC Active</i>
Special Wastes	
<u>Goals</u> <i>Batteries (Car and Lithium Ion) E-Waste Recycling Regionalization MRFs</i>	<u>Actions</u> <i>Senior Projects at Local Universities Prioritize Materials to Collect for Recycling, Eliminate Others Re-establish Regional Recycling Group</i>
Education/Outreach	
<u>Goals</u> <i>Engage & Educate the Public More</i>	<u>Actions</u> <i>Facebook/Social Media Platforms Visit Schools Public Works Events Website Updates Partnering with Local Universities Resurrect Special Interest Group</i>
Long-Term Planning	
<u>Goals</u> <i>Plan to the Best of Our Ability Be Forward Thinking</i>	<u>Actions</u> <i>Master-Planning Updates Corrections as Needed</i>

3. SWAC Meeting #4 (April 2024)

- Finalized Goals and Actions
- Draft Implementation Plan

Notes:

The next meeting will occur in early April and will focus on finalizing the goals and discussing actions to be carried forward into the implementation plan.

4. Comments and Questions

Notes:

A question was raised regarding making updates to the Plan in the future. The regulations require the Plan to be updated every 5-years, but it may be beneficial to the County to review the Plan more often. An annual review and keeping the SWAC active would be beneficial.

5. Action Items

- Doodle Poll for next meeting / Set next meeting time and day
- Meeting Notes
- Draft Goals for SWAC review (prior to next meeting)

MEETING NOTES

Solid and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan Update Asotin County's Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) Meeting #4

TO (REPRESENTATIVES OF): Asotin County SWAC

PREPARED BY: Michelle Langdon, PE/Great West
Travis Pyle, PE/Great West

PROJECT NUMBER: 4-17110

MEETING DATE: April 16, 2024

MEETING TIME: 2:00 p.m. (Pacific Time)

MEETING PARTICIPANTS:

☐ Charles Whitman/Asotin County	☒ Steve Wulf/Sunshine
☐ Russ Pelleberg/Asotin County	☐ City of Clarkston
☒ Braelyn Savage/Asotin County	☐ Bob Portlock/City of Asotin
☒ Travis Pyle/Great West	☒ Larra Charlo/Naslund Disposal
☒ Michelle Langdon/Great West	☐ Dan Johnson/City of Lewiston
☒ Nate Echols /Sunshine	☒ Jack Worle/Citizen Interest
☒ Cheri Anderson/Great West	

LOCATION: Asotin County Annex / ZOOM

PURPOSE

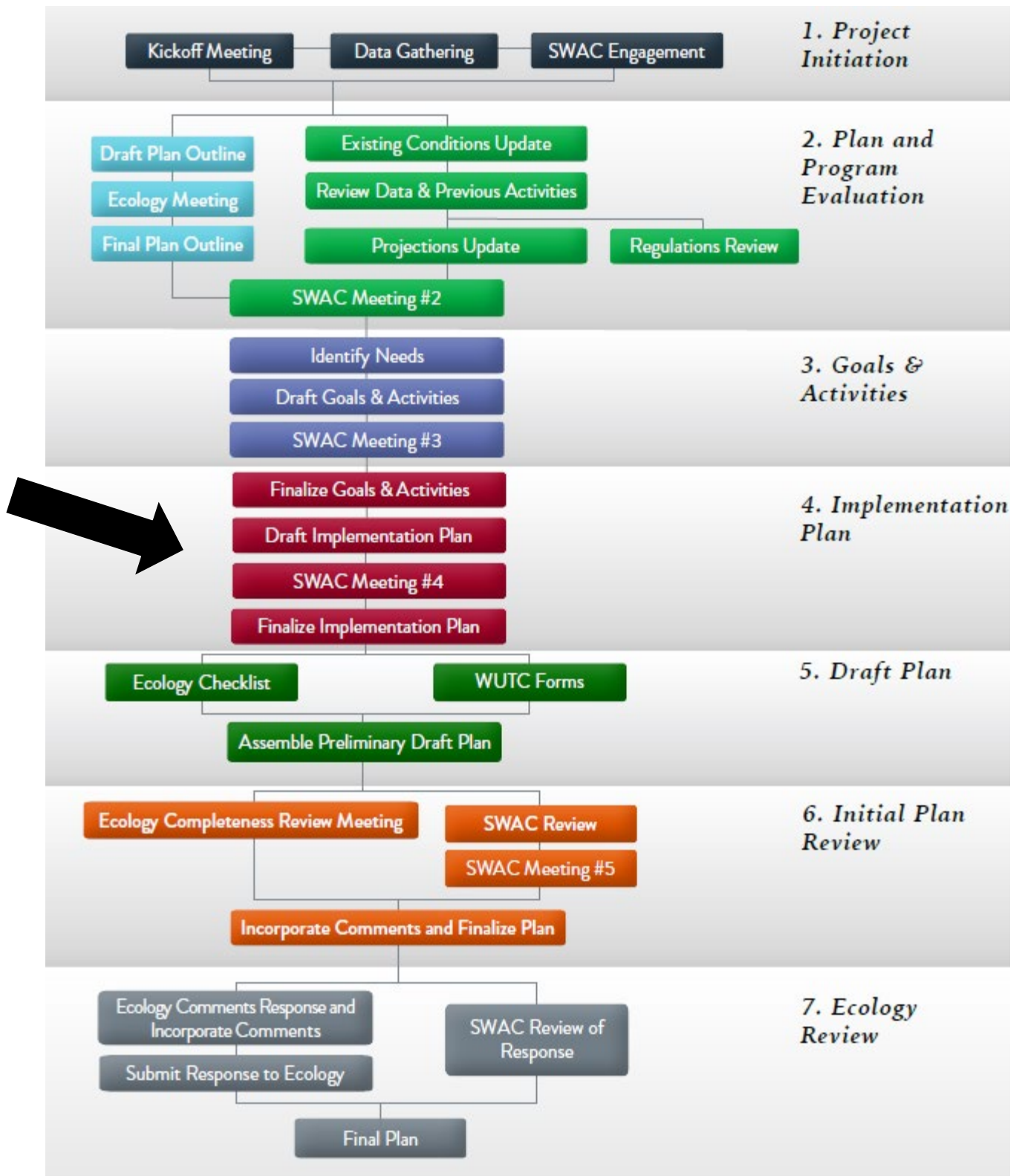
- Review and Finalize Plan Goals
- Discuss Implementation Plan

MEETING AGENDA

1. Project Progress Update

Notes:

Task 4 Implementation Plan - After this meeting, costs and resources will be added to the plan.



2. Goals & Actions

Goals
Support Mission & Vision
Can be broad in nature
Does not include specific tasks
No specific costs

Actions
Support Goals
Specific and measurable
Task specific
Associated costs (staff time or dollars)

GOALS

(1) Maintain Affordable Waste Management

Operate the Solid Waste Division in a fiscally responsible manner and maintain affordability of solid waste services for the community.

Notes:

Look at funding availability. Financial modeling and forecasting to support the goals. Grant money would be for things beyond what that the state likes to requires and/or to support new regulations. The funds could help with gas monitoring (surface emissions from new rules) and HHW, etc. Grants can help keep user fees lower as well.

Is there budget for additional groundwater monitoring? There is no need for additional groundwater monitoring wells to be installed. Additional gas wells will likely be put in. The flare was built to take the gas out of the landfill and destroy it.

(2) Meet All Environmental/Waste Regulations

Maintain compliance with all federal, state, and local solid waste related environmental regulations.

Notes:

Engage the SWAC in appropriate intervals. Keeps staff trained and updated and they can keep SWAC informed.

(3) Prioritize Materials that are Managed

Prioritize wastes that are accepted and provide reasonable and effective ways to divert and recycle materials.

Notes:

Look at recycling regionalization. Help motivate a manufacturer to come to the area to reuse the materials. Investigate a local MRF. Look at partnering with University students. Prioritize wastes that are accepted. Prioritize material recycling with the most environmental benefits. Research recycling options.

Waste Management recycling efforts are in Spokane. Asotin would like to get ahead of regulations coming out for recycling.

(4) Education/Outreach

Improve community engagement and education for waste management and recycling.

Notes:

Utilize social media, update website, partnering with university, special interest groups.

(5) Long-Term Planning

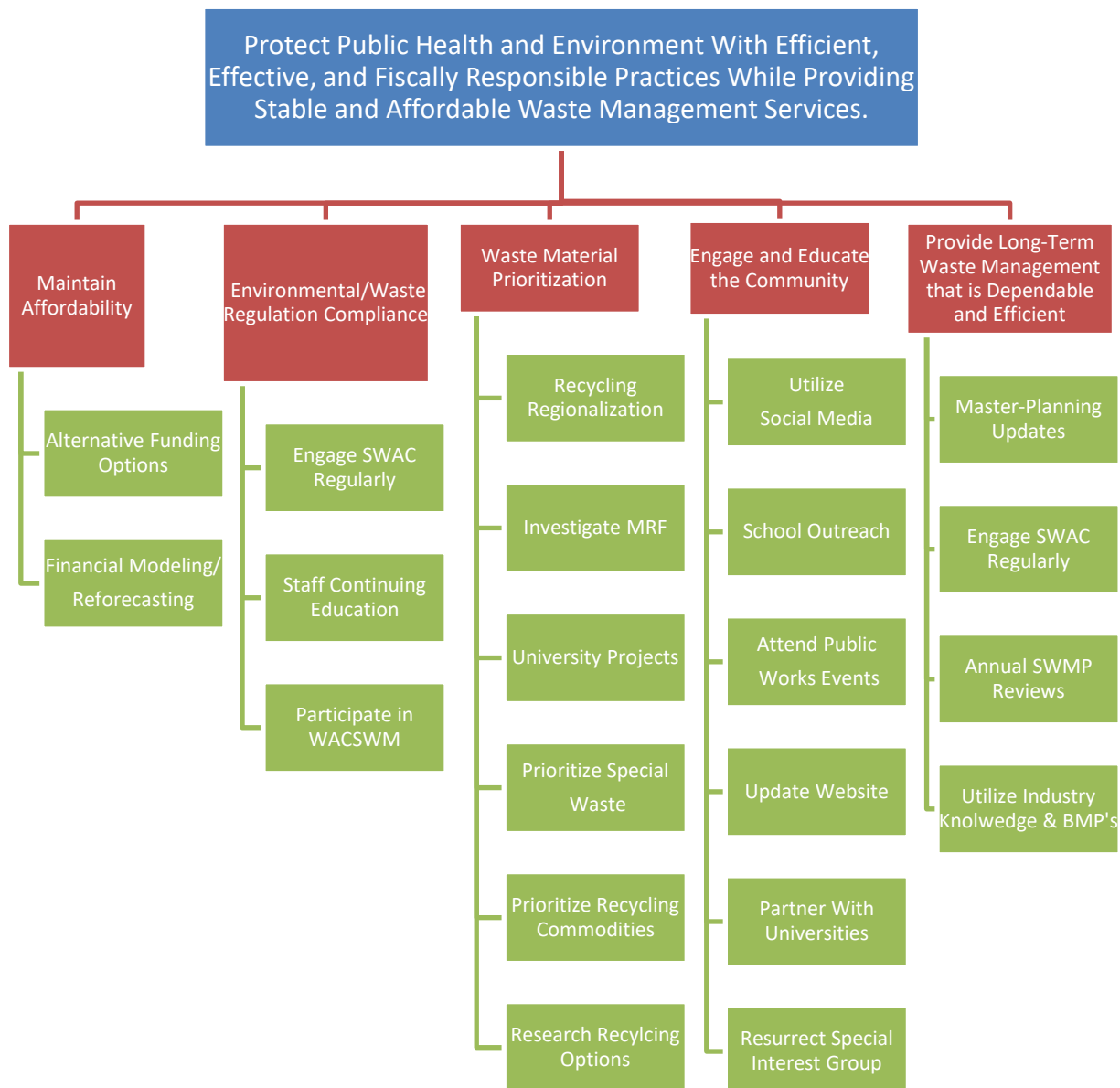
Provide long-term, dependable, and efficient solid waste management services.

Notes:

Update Master Plan periodically and keep SWAAC engaged on this. Annual review of SWMP and best management practices.

Counties in central/western Idaho area are trying to form a regional solid waste. Suggested a partnership with them. Would like to get partnered with Grangeville on the rumored 900-acre landfill. Locally the county has acres which possibly could be offered as an option. The regional landfill in Idaho County is on the radar but it is very early in development.

Discussion of long-term planning. Asotin would like a plan and would like to be ahead of running out of landfill space. Need to make sure that doing the full expansion of Cell E and spending money to move entrance facilities north is more beneficial (financially and environmentally) than siting a new landfill in Asotin County, if there is a spot available for one. Doing so is a very long process.



3. Next Steps

- Final Implementation Plan to SWAC for Review – July 2024

Notes:

More details on actions and finances and resources needed for implementation plan will be brought to the next meeting

- Draft Plan to SWAC for Review – September 2024
- SWAC Meeting # 5 – October 2024

4. Comments and Questions

Notes:

Asotin hopes that in the process there is ongoing discussion and communication. Jack is feeling left out of the loop. He would like to be more informed and be able to track things more. Such as the strategic plan so that he can discuss it before it goes in the plan.

5. Action Items

- *Send out meeting notes - GWE*
- *Schedule July meeting - GWE*

MEETING NOTES

Solid and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan Update Asotin County's Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) Meeting #5

TO (REPRESENTATIVES OF): Asotin County SWAC

PREPARED BY: Michelle Langdon, PE/Great West
Travis Pyle, PE/Great West

PROJECT NUMBER: 4-17110

MEETING DATE: July 29, 2024

MEETING TIME: 2:30 p.m. (Pacific Time)

MEETING PARTICIPANTS:

☒ Charles Whitman/Asotin County	☒ Steve Wulf/Sunshine
☒ Russ Pelleberg/Asotin County	☐ City of Clarkston
☒ Braelyn Savage/Asotin County	☐ Bob Portlock/City of Asotin
☒ Travis Pyle/Great West	☒ Larra Charlo/Naslund Disposal
☒ Michelle Langdon/Great West	☐ Dan Johnson/City of Lewiston
☒ Addy Hance/Great West	☒ Jack Worle/Citizen Interest
☒ Dustin Johnson	

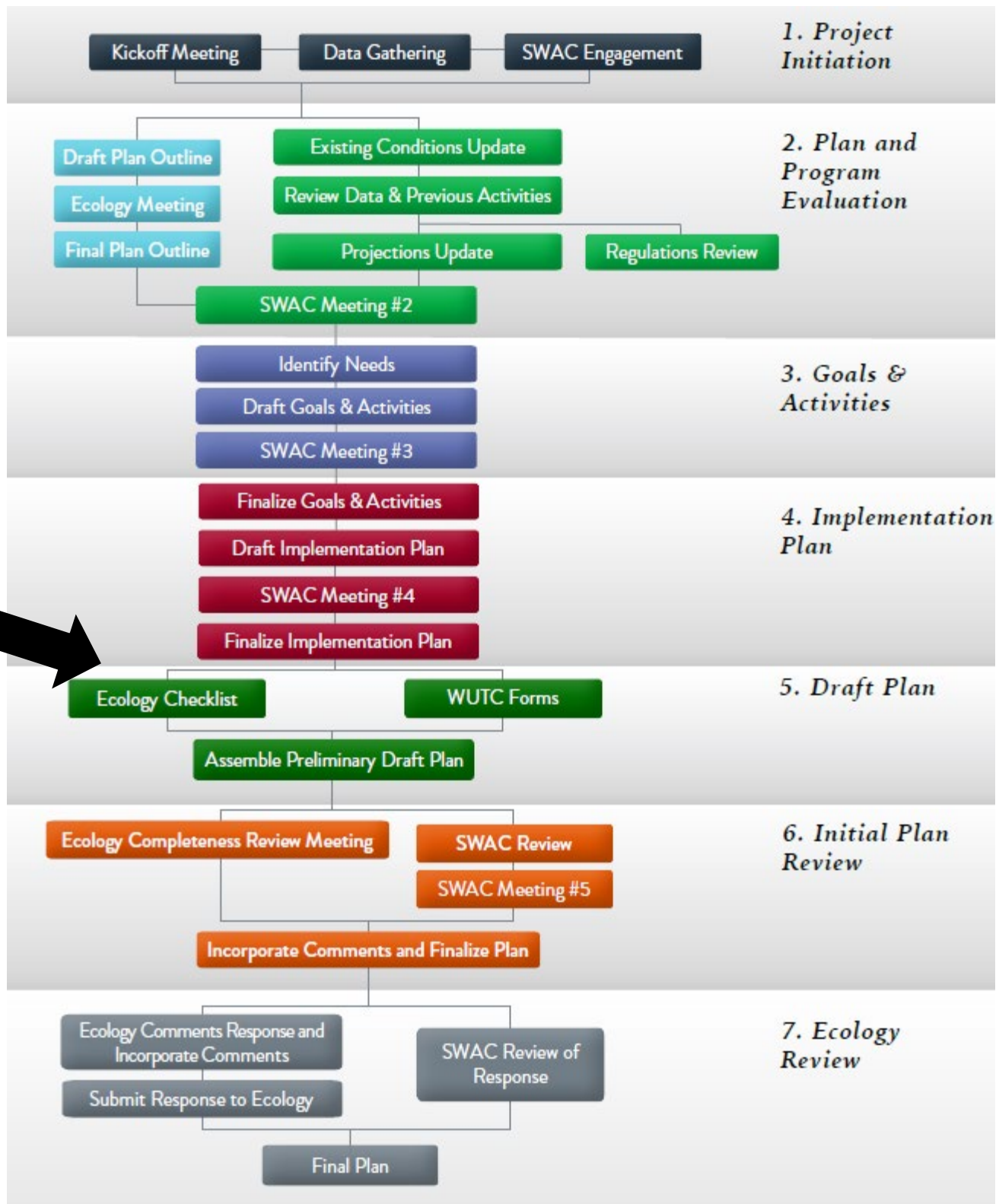
LOCATION: Asotin County Annex / ZOOM

PURPOSE

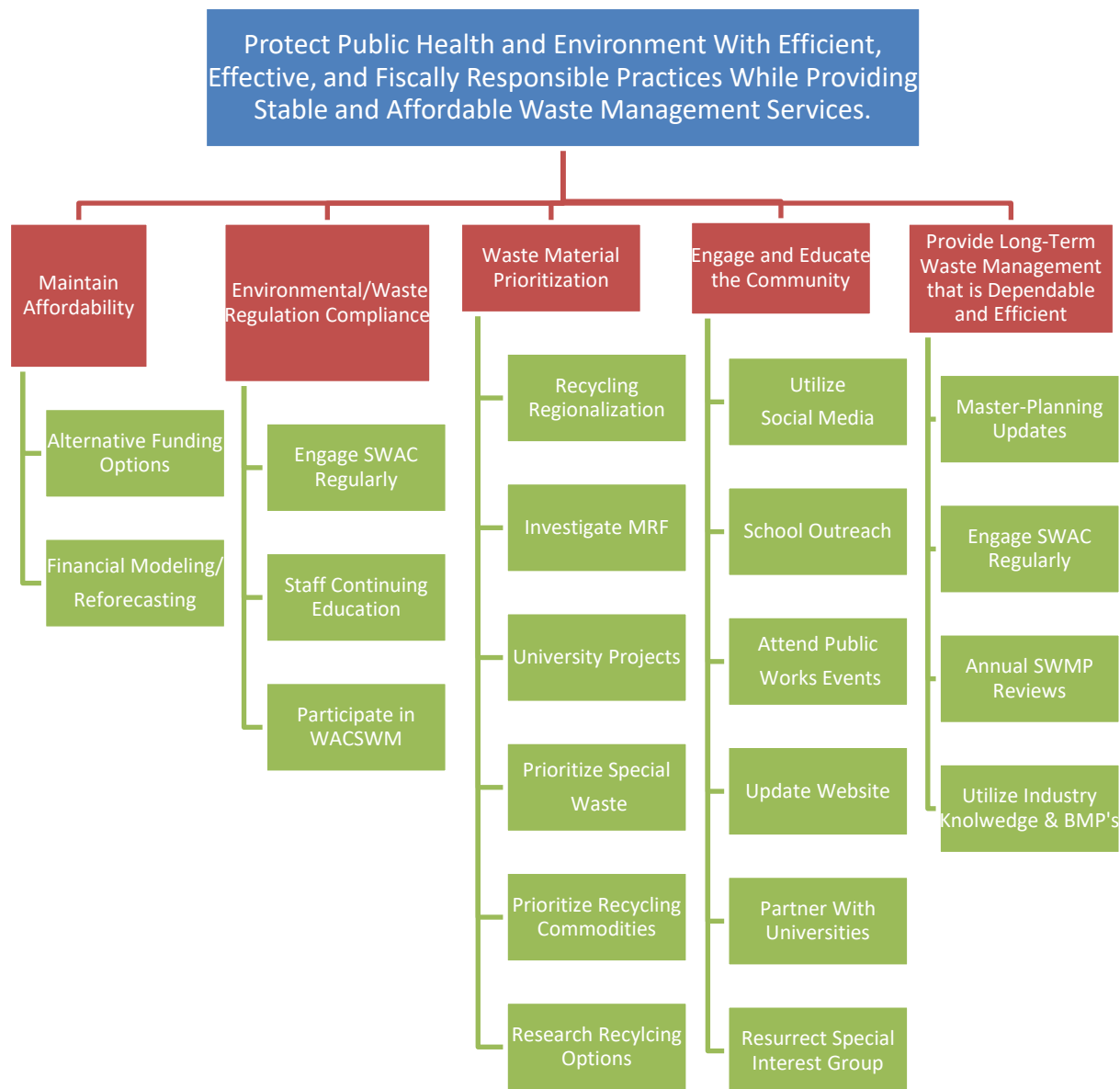
- Review, Discuss and Finalize Goals and Implementation Plan

MEETING AGENDA

1. Project Progress Update



2. Implementation Plan Matrix (Previous Meeting)



Revisit the 5 Goals:

- Goal #1 – Maintain Affordability: Add “and Solid Waste Partners”
- Goal #2 – Environmental/Waste Regulation Compliance: Add “safe” as in managed in a safe manner that is protective of human health and the environment.
- Goal #3 – Waste Material Prioritization:

- *Add something that addresses may be available regionally, but not locally.*
- *Can add something saying it can be balanced with affordability*
- *"Pursue recycling options"*
- *Goal #4 – Engage and Educate the Community: Add something about helping the public (especially young adults) understand how the landfill works, concerns, and issues related to solid waste that they will be faced with in the future.*
- *Goal #5: Dependable and Efficient Waste Management: No comments on this goal.*

3. Draft Implementation Plan

- *How did we come up with costs for alternative funding options assessment?*
 - *Very similar to Tillamook County, OR which we used as reference.*
- *RCWs don't necessarily come from people that know the details of solid waste management*
 - *Barrier between legislature and enforcers and applicability to small communities like Asotin County.*
 - *When legislature comes out that has anything to do with solid waste, the WACSWM participants discuss, and they have more of a say/more weight to their words so may be able to get legislators to understand.*
- *How does recycling regionalization work, collaboratively?*
 - *If it makes sense to have an MRF, for example, the priority list for recyclables and cost benefits will look a little different than if there isn't a regional MRF.*
 - *Several of the recycling and regionalization action items will work together.*
 - *Put dates out by a year or so; also, organize the action items with dates from closest to longest to show some sense of order of when these actions will occur.*
- *Website updates: different platform than other social media discussion and so a separate action item.*
- *Add consultant to school outreach step for school implementation (\$5,000).*
- *Lewiston has their Public Works Days include Sunshine Disposal to bring solid waste into the event.*
- *Asotin County has Public Works event(s) but it is centered more on stormwater but could definitely include solid waste.*

4. Next Steps

- *Draft Plan to SWAC for Review – October 2024*
- *SWAC Meeting # 5 – November 2024 (specific date to be set)*

The draft plan is anticipated to be ready in early October to give SWAC a couple weeks to review it before the next SWAC meeting in early November to go over questions/comments/thoughts. This will be the last meeting before the plan is compiled and submitted to Ecology for review.

5. Comments and Questions

None

6. Action Items

- *GWE to prepare meeting notes and distribute to SWAC*
- *GWE to send out doodle poll to schedule next meeting in early November*
- *GWE to prepare draft plan for SWAC review by mid-October.*

3.0 Mission, Vision and Goals

The mission and vision of Asotin County's Solid Waste Division 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

Goals

Five goals were created to achieve the vision laid out in this plan. These Goals were developed in coordination with the SWAC with consideration for cost and achievability.

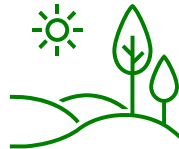
Goal 1: Maintain Affordability

Maintaining affordable solid waste management services to the citizens of Asotin County is an essential element of the solid waste system. The system must be run efficiently with the best interest of its users, its operations staff and the environment in the forefront.



Goal 2: Environmental/Waste Regulation Compliance

The solid waste system must remain in compliance with all Federal, State and Local regulations to operate. Maintaining compliance with regulations also ensures the solid waste system is managed in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment.



Goal 3: Waste Material Prioritization

A continuing challenge for the solid waste system is diversion of recyclable materials and special wastes from the waste stream. Diversion of materials must be balanced with the environmental and financial implications of doing so in order to achieve the maximum benefit.



Goal 4: Engage and Educate the Community

Solid waste management is ever changing. As the industry learns and grows, this information must be shared with the public and solid waste system users. The information sharing and education must be done across multiple platforms to reach the various cross section of the community.



Goal 5: Dependable and Efficient Waste Management

The County's Solid Waste System is depended on by its customers to be reliable now and in the future. Planning done at the forefront for future growth, regulatory changes and other challenges can make for a more resilient system.



Action Item	Implementation Year(s)	Goal(s) Supported	Participants ¹	Cost ²
Alternative Funding Options				
Research & Identify Grant and Alternative Funding Strategies	2025	    	S, C	\$10,000
Submit Funding Applications	2026 - 2030	    	S, C	\$20,000
Financial Modeling				
Update Financial Model	2025	 	S, C	\$15,000
Complete Financial Forecasting Bi-Annually	2027, 2029	 	C	\$30,000
Engage SWAC Regularly				
Establish Semi-Annual SWAC Meetings	Ongoing	 	S, SWAC	\$0
Engage Staff in Industry				
Attend Continuing Education / Training Courses	Ongoing	   	S	\$25,000
Participate in SWANA Evergreen Chapter	Ongoing	   	S	\$10,000
Participate in WACSWM	Ongoing	   	S	\$5,000
Recycling Regionalization				
Resurrect Special Interest Group	2026		S	\$0
Establish Semi-Annual Meetings	Ongoing		S	\$0
Review Existing Plans / Work on Regional MRF Feasibility	2026		S, C	\$15,000
Update Plans / Work on Regional MRF Feasibility	2027		S, C	\$35,000
Identify Recycling Partnership Opportunities With University	2027		S	\$0
Prioritize Diversion of Special & Moderate Risk Waste				
Identify Special Waste & MRW Commonly Found in Waste Stream	2025	 	S, C	\$12,000
Create Diversion Program for Identified Special Wastes	2027	 	S, C	\$10,000
Create Diversion Program for Identified MRW	2027	 	S, C	\$10,000
Identify Funding Mechanisms for Diversion Programs	2028-2029	 	S, C	\$5,000
Prioritize Recycling Commodities				
Create Financial / Environmental Cost / Benefit Report for Recyclables	2025	  	S, C	\$25,000
Create Priority List for Recyclables	2026	  	S, C, SWAC	\$5,000
Remove High Cost / Low Benefit Recyclables From Program	2027	  	S	\$5,000
Utilize Social Media				
Establish Social Media Plan	2026		S, C	\$15,000
Post Information on Social Media	2027 - 2030		S	\$0
School Outreach				
Review Previous School Outreach Efforts	2026		S	\$0
Create School Outreach Programming	2027		S, C	\$25,000
Implement School Outreach Program	2028		S	\$0
Attend Public Works Events				
Create Events Outreach Programming	2026		S, C	\$25,000

Action Item	Implementation Year(s)	Goal(s) Supported	Participants ¹	Cost ²
Implement Events Outreach Program	2027		S	\$0
Utilize Website				
Review Website for Current & Relevant Information & Initial Update	2025	 	S, C	\$20,000
Update Website Annually	2026 - 2030	 	S, C	\$25,000
Partner With Universities				
Identify Opportunities to Engage University Students in Outreach Efforts	Ongoing	 	S, C	\$10,000
Master-Planning Updates				
Review & Update Long Term Waste Disposal Options	2025, 2029	 	C	\$35,000
Review & Update Landfill Master Plan	2025, 2029	 	C	\$15,000
Update SWMP				
Review SWMP Annually for Relevance and Implementation Status	Ongoing		S, C, SWAC	\$18,000
Update of SWMP	2030	 	S, C, SWAC	\$85,000
Utilize Industry Knowledge & BMP's				
Implement Operational Changes to Maintain Regulatory Compliance	Ongoing	 	S, C	Varies
Implement Operational Changes to Align With Industry Best Practices	Ongoing	    	S, C	Varies
Provide Resources to Manage Waste				
Evaluate Solid Waste Division Organizational Chart	2025	   	S, C, SWAC	\$10,000
Perform Salary Rate Study	2025	   	C	\$20,000
Update Staffing According to Evaluation and Rate Study	2026	   	S, C, SWAC	\$5,000
¹ . Entities involved with the implementation of the action item. ² . Approximated cost over the implementation plan period outside of regular staff time.				

MEETING AGENDA

**Solid and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan Update
Asotin County's Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC)
Meeting #6**

TO (REPRESENTATIVES OF): Asotin County SWAC

PREPARED BY: Michelle Langdon, PE/Great West
Travis Pyle, PE/Great West

PROJECT NUMBER: 4-17110

MEETING DATE: January 22, 2025

MEETING TIME: 1:00 p.m. (Pacific Time)

MEETING PARTICIPANTS:

☐ Charles Whitman/Asotin County	☒ Brian Coddington/Sunshine
☒ Russ Pelleberg/Asotin County	☒ Mike Dimmick/City of Clarkston
☒ Braelyn Savage/Asotin County	☐ Bob Portlock/City of Asotin
☐ Travis Pyle/Great West	☒ Larra Charlo/Naslund Disposal
☒ Michelle Langdon/Great West	☒ Lauren Grijalva/City of Lewiston
☒ Addy Hance/Great West	☒ Jack Worle/Citizen Interest

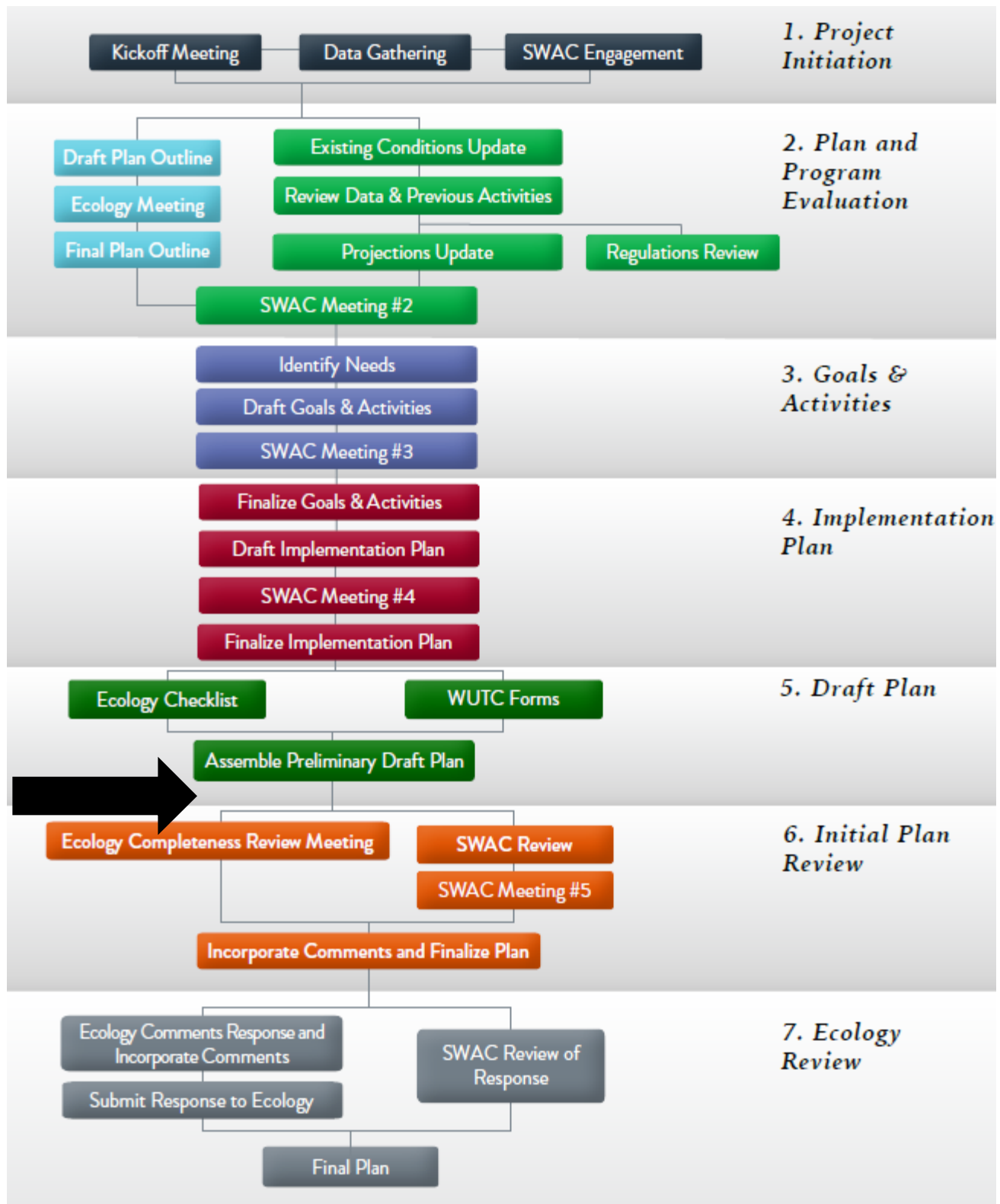
LOCATION: Asotin County Annex / ZOOM

PURPOSE

- Present Overview and Organization of Preliminary Draft Plan Review, Discuss and Answer Questions and set review timeframes

MEETING AGENDA

1. Project Progress Update



2. Present Overview and Organization of Preliminary Draft Plan

Preliminary SWMP Draft was sent out this morning (1/22/2025).

- *SWAC review to follow, once comments are received by GWE they will be addressed.*
- *Ecology Completeness meeting after first SWAC review, then another SWAC review before it is submitted to Ecology.*
- *Blue section in draft SWMP is still in the works.*
 - o *Capital Facilities Plan is being finalized. Once this is complete, we can fill in the blue section and various missing WUTC forms and the 6- and 20-year schedules.*
- *More bills will be added if they are passed during the completion of the plan, maybe bills that are likely to pass in the near future as well.*

3. Next Steps

- SWAC Review of Preliminary Draft Plan
 - o *SWAC electing to hold off on beginning their review until CFP info can be incorporated into the SWMP draft.*
 - o *Once review is started, SWAC will review the draft plan in Word and use track changes and leave comments*
 - o *SWAC is not to focus on grammar/formatting of the plan. Instead,*
 - *Look closely at your jurisdiction/business's details and information throughout the plan for accuracy.*
 - *Look for items that may need more data, explanation, or description.*
 - *Think about key items to include in the Executive Summary.*
- Review and Incorporate SWAC Comments
 - o *Once CFP info is incorporated into the draft plan.*
- Schedule Ecology Completeness Review

4. Comments and Questions

5. Action Items

- *GWE: meet to discuss timeline on CFP*
- *GWE: send out CFP finish date to SWAC along with the SWMP Word Doc and the "Dos and Don'ts" sheet*
- *SWAC: begin review of SWMP once CFP is finalized*



SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING #8 SEPTEMBER 17, 2025, 2:30 PM

NOTES

1. Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) Update
 - a. SWAC comment deadline September 30, 2025
 - b. Next Steps
 - i. Schedule Ecology Completeness Review
 - ii. 120-day Review (after making any changes/updates from Completeness)
 - c. SWAC review, focus mostly on information not grammar
 - d. Ecology review will likely not be done for the December meeting – can go over at the March meeting
 - e. Page 45 of plan, question on the development cost of Cell E – this cost includes prices of all the new facilities, development across the street, etc., all described in financial model
 - f. Concern on plan for expansion... possible to find other land in the future?
 - i. One of the implementation plan action items is to look for pieces of property that could be sited for a new landfill, included in the SWMP
2. Tire Disposal Policy and Fee Changes
 - a. Public Hearing for change in fee and disposal protocols on September 22, 2025
 - b. Proposed tire disposal fee to increase from \$233.10 to \$320.00 per ton
 - i. Everybody will pay this, regardless of number of tires and if they have MSW to dispose of as well
 - ii. No fluff money here – just enough to account for the third part that is going to be transporting the tires off the property
 - c. All tires diverted from the landfill and deposited in designated staging area
 - d. Changes to be implemented October 1, 2025
3. Camper and Trailer Storage / Disposal
 - a. Storage / disposal fees and protocols implemented for impounded campers and trailers
 - b. Recreational vehicles not accepted at the landfill
 - i. Possible to accept RVs if they are stripped to their shell?
 - Just too difficult on the landfill equipment to compact RVs
 - ii. In other areas, can cost up to \$3,000 to get rid of just one motor home (not including the

cost to get it to landfill)

- c. Resolution passed August 4, 2025

4. 2027 Rate Increase / Financial Model Overview

- a. Tipping fee currently anticipated to increase from \$49.73 to \$63.06 per /ton (including 3% refuse tax), effective January 1, 2027. Subsequent increases every 5 years.
 - i. Projected based on future projects/facilities, increase amounts will be reassessed annually or as needed
 - ii. Refuse tax increase?
- b. Shared with City of Lewiston and working to update interlocal agreement

5. Nez Perce County

- a. Nez Perce County working to finalize resolution and protocols to bypass Lewiston Transfer Station and direct haul to Asotin County Regional Landfill (3-4 trucks per week).
- b. Nez Perce County residents will receive a tag to use for the landfill free of charge; Asotin County will bill based on tonnage.
 - i. Tags are transferable – could register a specific vehicle to the tag, or make it a sticker so it cannot be shared
 - ii. County will be paying for the residents to use the landfill through residential taxes, so it is technically not “free”
 - iii. Businesses will be charged the regular rate, even if the person driving the vehicle is a Nez Perce County resident
- c. Nez Perce and Asotin Counties working on interlocal agreement to cover payment terms.
- d. Implementation tentatively planned for October 1, 2025, pending interlocal agreement.
 - i. Will need to monitor residents, tags could theoretically be handed off to different people. Will be no tolerance to people forgetting or misplacing their tag for this reason
 - ii. Concern that Nez Perce County wants to use the scales at the landfill, so the landfill staff is doing extra work for this new agreement
 - iii. Also some concern about increase in traffic at the landfill – won’t be any additional waste, but will be lots more residential cars coming to the site

6. Next Meeting: Thursday, December 11, 2025 (4th Quarter Meeting) at 1 pm



SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING #11 JUNE 17, 2026, 10:30 AM

MINUTES

1. Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) Update

- a. Ecology comments adjudicated and plan updated.
 - i. Development of the 2025-2030 plan start started in Fall 2023 and the draft was submitted to Ecology for review in October 2025.
 - ii. Ecology provided comments in February 2026, which Asotin County has been working to address since that point.
 - iii. Great West provided an overview of the nature of Ecology comments and how they were adjudicated.
 - iv. No meeting attendees had any additional comments or questions about the updated plan.
 - v. The current draft (final) plan can be viewed at the link below:
<https://greatwesteng.egnyte.com/fl/vpYxq8GJRX7W>
Password: H8MDbf4V1G3Q
- b. Next Step – Final adoption by Asotin County, City of Asotin and City of Clarkston. Josh Malkin will send the final plan and draft adoption resolution to each agency by late June 2026.

2. Financial Model Update

- a. Model updated ahead of the Asotin County 2027 budget cycle, which starts in July 2026.
 - i. Great West provided a summary of the model updates and outlined key assumptions for the operating budget, capital and closure accounts. Summary memo is provided as an attachment.
 - ii. Asotin County will provide the current full model (in MS Excel format) to the City of Lewiston per Dustin Johnson's request.
- b. New proposed tipping fee to be implemented January 1, 2027.
 - i. New tipping fee is currently estimated to be \$63.71 per ton (increase from \$49.73 per ton, which was last updated in 2015).

- ii. Public hearing to be held August/September 2026 prior to adoption.
- iii. New Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) between Asotin County and the City of Lewiston required before the current one expires in December 2026. Dustin Johnson will review the current draft and work with Asotin County on making necessary revisions for a new IGA.
- c. Josh Malkin noted that Asotin County will be looking at other miscellaneous fees (i.e. load under 200 lbs., appliance fees, etc.) to make appropriate updates. Asotin County will compare its fees with other rural/small WA and ID municipalities to help inform a reasonable increase. Except for tire disposal (updated in 2025), all other landfill fees have not been updated since 2015.

3. Clearwater County Update

- a. Special Permit approved.
 - i. As part of the SWMP review process, Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) noted that Asotin County does not currently have a Special Permit to accept municipal solid waste (MSW) from Clearwater County since it is in an Apple Maggot Quarantine Area.
 - ii. Asotin County ceased accepting MSW from Clearwater County following WSDA comments until a new Special Permit could be obtained and new IGA executed.
 - iii. Asotin County submitted the Special Permit application in April 2026 and WSDA issued it in June 2026.
- b. Next step is new IGA, which Asotin County and Clearwater County staff are currently working to develop. Asotin County anticipates the IGA will be executed in Summer of 2026.

4. Closed Landfill Regrading Project

- a. Project will repair an existing low area along the closed landfill access road and construct a new stormwater pond.
- b. Asotin County Released the advertisement for bids released June 8, 2026 and bids are due July 9, 2026.
- c. The project will be funded by a Department of Ecology Landfill Methane Emissions Reduction (LEMR) grant and is expected to be complete by Fall of 2026.

5. LightRecycle Program

- a. Program resumed on June 1, 2026 (after ceasing on January 1, 2026).
- b. Mercury Lamp Recyclers Association (MLRA) took over program administration.

6. Lewiston Transfer Station Closure

- a. The City of Lewiston is developing a project to replace the transfer station floor. Work is planned for Fall of 2026 and is expected to take approximately 4-6 weeks to complete.
- b. During construction, the Lewiston Transfer Station will be closed, and trash will be hauled directly to the landfill.
- c. The City of Lewiston may set up temporary collection bins for residents and others during construction but hasn't made a final decision yet.

7. Next Meeting: Wednesday, September 9, 2026 (3rd Quarter Meeting) at 1:30 pm PT

SWAC Membership:

- | | |
|--|---|
| ■ Chuck Whitman / Asotin County | ☐ Brian Coddington / Sunshine Disposal |
| ■ Josh Malkin / Asotin County | ■ Mike Dimmick / City of Clarkston |
| ■ Brae'Lyn Marsh / Asotin County | ☐ Bob Portlock / City of Asotin |
| ■ Larra Charlo / Naslund Disposal | ■ Dustin Johnson / City of Lewiston |
| ☐ Jack Worle / Citizen Interest | ■ Travis Pyle / Great West |
| ■ Addie Coffelt / Great West | ☐ Addy Hance / Great West |

Asotin County Solid Waste 2026 Solid Waste Financial Model Update

Prepared For: Asotin County, Washington
Prepared By: Travis Pyle, PE
Reviewed By: Jeremy Welch, PE
Date: June 17, 2026
Project Number: 4-17110
Revision No.: 1
Approved By: Travis Pyle, PE



1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this memorandum is to document the approach, methodology, key assumptions, and results of the 2026 financial model update for the Asotin County Solid Waste Division. The update incorporates current operating revenues and expenditures, existing reserve and financial assurance account balances, and the schedule of anticipated capital improvement projects used in the long-range forecast. The model also includes a rate-setting analysis and cash flow projections intended to evaluate whether the solid waste system can maintain targeted minimum account balances while funding projected operating needs, reserve contributions, and future system improvements and expansions. An accompanying Microsoft Excel workbook contains the detailed financial model and supporting schedules referenced in **Section 3.0**.

This update was completed in June 2026 using actual 2025 revenue and expenditure data to calibrate and validate the financial model and to support establishment of a 2027 tipping fee. As in the prior model iteration, the rate-setting analysis was developed to ensure that, once the revised fee takes effect in 2027, the Operations Account remains cash-flow positive for the next 5 years while maintaining a minimum end-of-year balance of no less than \$2.0 million.

2.0 Background

2.1 Site Information

The ACRL is located in southeastern Washington, near the City of Clarkston, and approximately 5 miles south of State Highway 12 (refer to **Exhibit 1** for a site location map). The landfill facility includes an office and scale, recycling drop-off area, public (self-haul) drop-off area, decant station, maintenance shop, moderate risk waste (MRW) building, active municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill unit (Cells A-D), and a closed landfill unit. The active MSW landfill is operated in accordance with the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-351 and the landfill's operating permit under the jurisdiction of the Asotin County Health District (ACHD).

The ACRL began accepting waste in 1975. Waste was placed on the western portion of the site located within the original landfill footprint (known as the "Closed Landfill Unit" today). Waste was placed using a

trench-fill technique oriented in a north-south alignment. This area is comprised of nearly 46 acres and was closed in 1993. The Closed Landfill Unit is unlined (no bottom liner). East of the Closed Landfill Unit is the Active Landfill Unit that includes four lined cells (Cells A-D). Cell A began filling in 1993, Cells B and C opened together in 1999, and Cell D opened in 2013. All four cells are currently part of the active landfilling footprint. Filling operations are currently underway in Cell D.

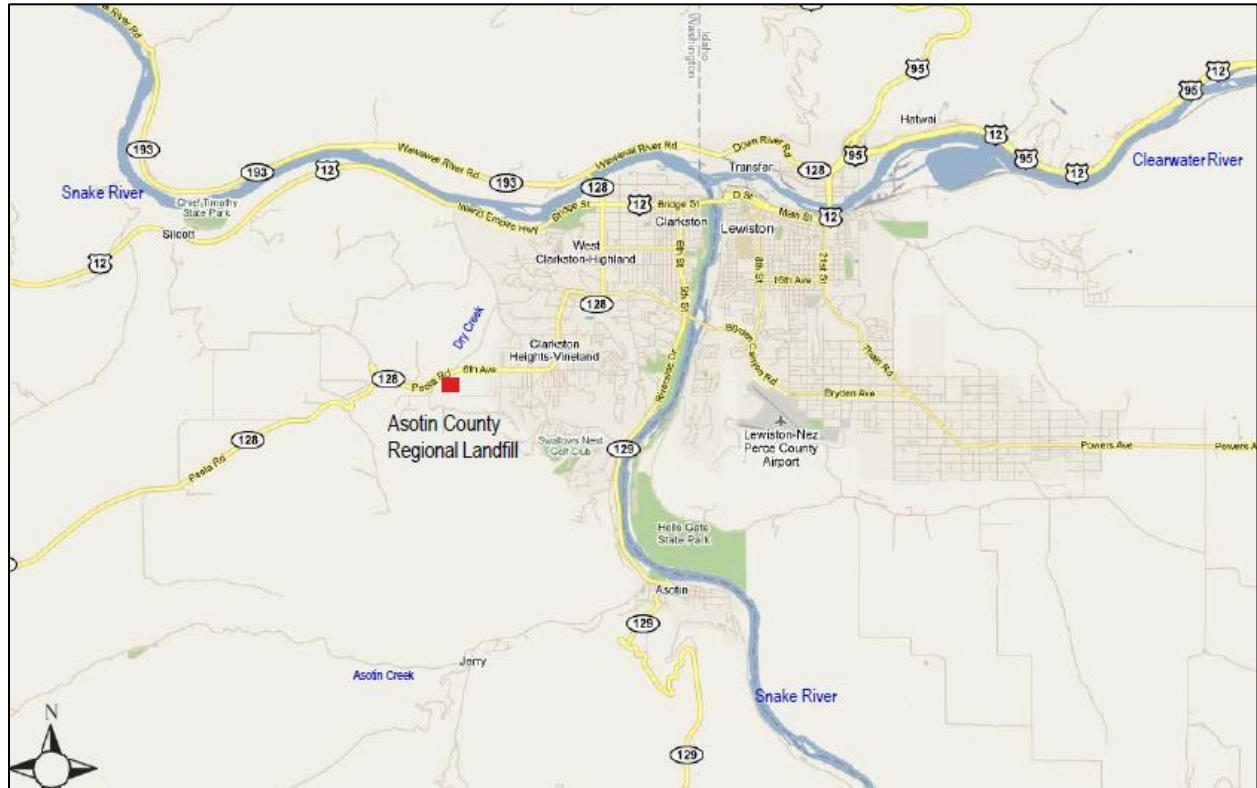


Exhibit 1 – Site Location Map

2.2 Solid Waste Account Information

Asotin County maintains a solid waste fund, the “Operations Account,” to operate and manage the solid waste system. The account is an enterprise fund that is self-supporting, continues indefinitely, and revenues can carry over from one year to the next, which allows accumulation of funds for capitalizing solid waste projects. The County also maintains closure and post-closure accounts and reserve accounts for capital improvements and ongoing post-closure care of the closed landfill.

3.0 Financial Model Update

The financial model created for the Asotin County Public Works Department uses a Microsoft Excel platform. The financial forecasting worksheet (“FinForc”) references various worksheets throughout the workbook and tabulates the revenues and expenses in a cost-accounting format. The results are tracked using various charts and graphs.

3.1 Revenues

Costs for providing solid waste services are recovered through user fees (tipping fees) and grants. The primary revenue source is from the collection of tipping fees, with minor funding from grants made available by the State of Washington through the Department of Ecology. Revenues are adjusted in the

spreadsheet by entering a tip fee for the MSW and then increasing it on a pre-determined schedule based on inflation.

3.2 Expenses

Expenses consist of operating costs, capital improvements, and contributions to reserve accounts and financial assurance accounts. Operating costs include salaries, fuel, maintenance, supplies, etc. The forecasted capital outlay schedule is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1 – Capital Improvements Projects Summary

Project	A/E Design Year	A/E Design Fee ⁽¹⁾	Construction / CM Services Year	Construction Cost / CM Services Fee ⁽¹⁾	Total Cost ⁽¹⁾
6 th Avenue Realignment / Roundabout	2030	\$188,000	2031	\$3,407,000	\$3,595,000
Site / Yard Improvements (Includes Z-Wall)	2031	\$106,000	2032	\$1,928,000	\$2,034,000
Composting Facility	2031	\$250,000	2032	\$1,650,000	\$1,900,000
Commercial Scale	2032	\$30,000	2033	\$531,000	\$561,000
Public Scales / Scalehouse	2032	\$58,000	2033	\$1,043,000	\$1,101,000
MRW / CFC Processing Building ⁽²⁾	2034	\$90,000	2035	\$1,633,000	\$1,723,000
Maintenance Building (w/ Fueling Station) ⁽²⁾	2034	\$134,000	2035	\$2,434,000	\$2,568,000
Truck Water Fill Station ⁽²⁾	2034	\$4,000	2035	\$76,000	\$80,000
Admin / Office Building ⁽²⁾	2033	\$80,000	2035	\$1,448,000	\$1,528,000
Cell E Development ⁽²⁾	2034	\$520,000	2035	\$9,445,000	\$9,965,000
Leachate Ponds ⁽²⁾	2034	\$74,000	2035	\$1,340,000	\$1,414,000
New Flare Station	2042	\$120,000	2043	\$600,000	\$720,000
Future Waste Transfer Building	2058	\$498,800	2059	\$9,064,200	\$9,563,000
Total		\$2,152,800		\$34,599,200	\$36,752,000

Notes:

1. These Opinion of Probable Costs are estimated by the Engineer based on the preliminary level design as provided herein and supplied as a guide only. Since the Engineer has no control over the costs of labor and materials or over competitive bidding and market conditions, the Engineer does not guarantee the accuracy of such opinions compared to the Contractor's bids or actual costs to the Owner. The cost estimates are provided in 2025 dollars with escalation to year of expenditure for the model.

2. These projects are assumed to occur together in 2034 for design and permitting, and 2035 for construction and construction management (CM) support services. These projects are also assumed to be combined into a single low-interest loan from the Washington State Public Works Board.

3.3 General Model Inputs and Assumptions

Table 2 summarizes the key inputs and assumptions for the financial model.

Table 2 – Financial Model Inputs and Assumptions

Input / Assumption	Rate	Source / Notes
Rate of Inflation	3.00%	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI Calculator for the last approximate 20 years (from January 2007 to May 2026). https://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm Basis of \$1.00 in January 2007, equal value in May 2026 is \$1.66, which equates to an inflation rate of 2.69% per year; with a 10% contingency added, the rate of inflation is 2.96% and was rounded up to 3%/year as a conservative measure.
Earned Interest on Accounts	1.50%	Conservative interest rate earned on financial assurance and reserve accounts per County. The rate of interest earned has fluctuated over the years depending on the economy. (Note that 0% interest is assumed to be earned on Operations Account.)
Operations Account Balance	\$3,568,009	Beginning of 2026 account balance per County.
Closure Account Balance	\$6,329,861	Beginning of 2026 account balance per County.
Post-Closure Account Balance	\$6,157,475	Beginning of 2026 account balance per County.
Capital Reserve Account Balance	\$4,770,778	Beginning of 2026 account balance per County.
Closed Landfill Post-Closure Care Account Balance	\$58,377	Beginning of 2026 account balance per County.
Minimum Operations Account Balance	\$2,000,000	End-of-year minimum balance target for the Operations Account, set and verified by County. [Set the 2027 tip fee so that year and the subsequent years through the 5-year period have yearly positive cash flows.]
Min. Capital Reserve Account Balance	\$2,000,000	Minimum account balance set and verified by County.
Cell D Public Works Trust Fund Loan	0.25% (20 years)	Loan term of 20 years at a simple interest rate of 0.25%, ending in 2032. The annual loan payment is scheduled to be provided by the County.
Future Low-Interest Loan	2.5% (25 years)	Assumed to be needed for the construction costs associated with several capital projects in 2034, including Cell E, the MRW/CFC Processing Building, Maintenance Building, Water Truck Fill Station, Admin/Office Building, and Leachate Ponds. Loan amount is estimated to be ~\$22MM in year of expenditure dollars (2035\$) – Annual Payment of \$1,194,504.
Current MSW Tip Fee	\$49.73/ton	\$48.00/ton base tip fee plus \$1.73/ton for refuse tax (3.6%)

3.4 Financial Assurance & Reserve Accounts

Financial assurance account contributions for Closure and Post-Closure Care are calculated in the Financial Model in a series of schedules using estimated costs while also accounting for interest earned and the rate of inflation. Similarly, contribution schedules are set up for reserve accounts to fund capital projects and ongoing post-closure care costs for the closed landfill unit. These contribution schedules are included in the accompanying financial model spreadsheet.

3.5 Modeling Results

The primary source of revenue for the Operations Account is the MSW tipping fee. That fee is currently governed by the Interlocal Agreement between Asotin County and the City of Lewiston, Idaho, which expires on December 30, 2026. For purposes of this update, the 2027 MSW tipping fee was established through an iterative rate-setting evaluation within the financial model to identify the minimum initial rate necessary to satisfy two operating criteria: (1) maintain a projected end-of-year Operations Account

balance of not less than approximately \$2.0 million, and (2) preserve positive annual cash flow over the near-term planning period used for rate evaluation. Based on that analysis, the model applies a total 2027 tipping fee, inclusive of the 3.6 percent refuse tax of **\$63.71 per ton**, compared to the current 2026 rate of \$49.73 per ton.

Following the initial 2027 adjustment, the model keeps the tipping fee unchanged through 2030, then increases it on the fifth year in 2031 using a cumulative inflation factor based on the assumed 3.0 percent annual inflation rate. Under this approach, the 2031 fee reflects four years of compounded inflation and is modeled at \$72.33 per ton, inclusive of refuse tax. The same stepped escalation method is applied through 2042 to match revenue growth with projected operating cost increases and future capital funding needs while avoiding annual rate fluctuations. Beginning in 2043, the escalation rate is reduced to 1.5 percent per year, or one-half of the assumed inflation rate, to moderate long-term revenue growth after the major forecasted capital obligations have been incorporated and to avoid overcapitalizing the Operations Account by the end of the planning period. Using this approach, the projected tipping fee in 2063 is \$130.72 per ton. In 2063, the ACRL is expected to reach permitted capacity for Cells A through E, at which point the County will transition to transfer station operations.

Exhibit 2 presents a graphical summary of the 2026 model output, including projected end-of-year Operations Account balances and annual revenues and expenses on the primary (left) vertical axis, together with the modeled MSW tipping fee, inclusive of the 3.6 percent refuse tax, on the secondary (right) vertical axis. The exhibit is intended to illustrate the relationship between the adopted rate path, annual operating performance, and the resulting balance trajectory of the Operations Account over the modeling period.

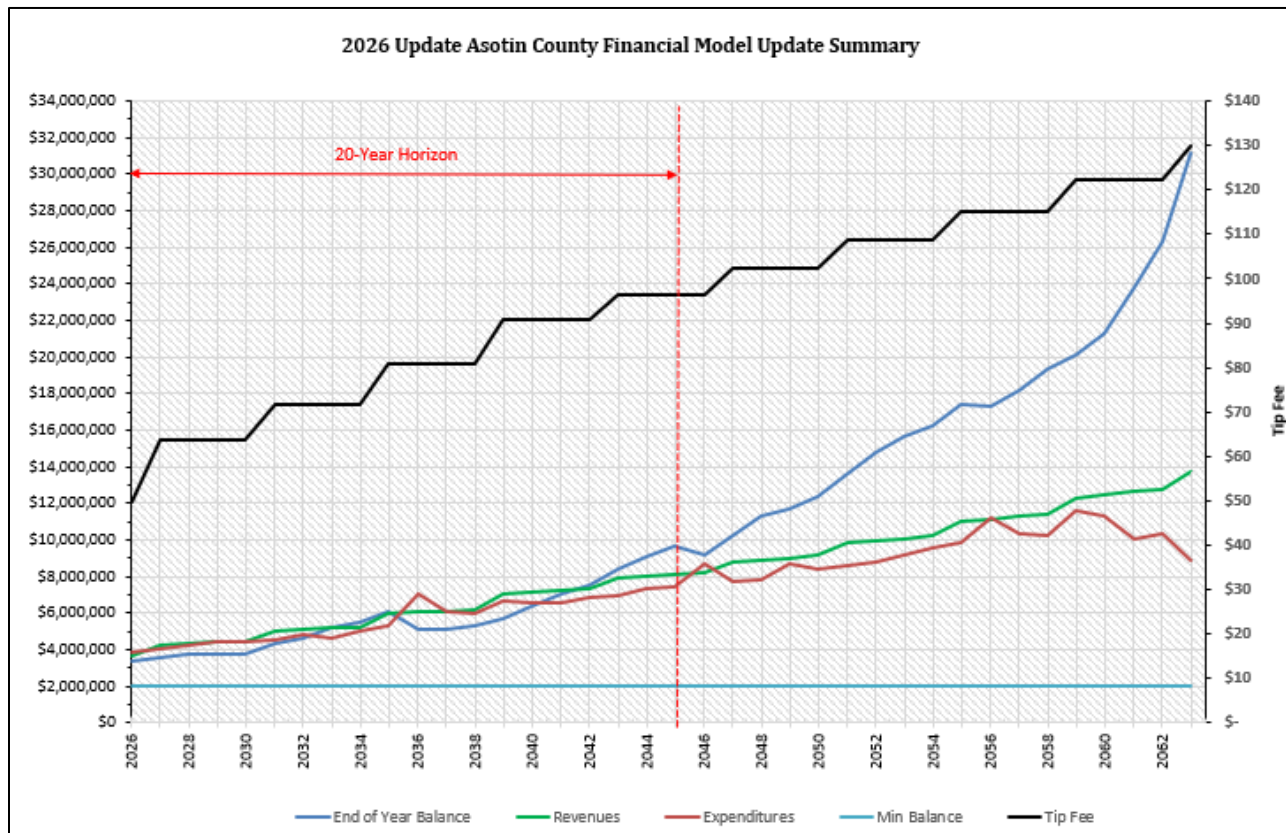


Exhibit 2 – 2026 Financial Model Output Summary Chart

The ending Operations Account balance at the end of the last year of modeling (2063) is projected to be around \$31 million. Although this may be considered excessive, a lot can change in the next 35+ years that could result in changes to the rate structure. Additionally, the County can use this balance to mitigate substantial future fee increases associated with transfer station and long-haul operations.

A better gauge of the forecast is to look at the next 20-year horizon, whereby revenues and expenses are still relatively in line with one another while maintaining positive cash flow. As shown in the chart, there is only one year (2036) in the next 20 years where the annual cash flow is negative (due to a projected large equipment purchase that year) but quickly rebounds to a positive cash flow thereafter. The tipping fee can be re-adjusted in the future to better match the expenses and the foreseen capital costs at that time. At the end of the 20-year horizon (2045), the Operations Account balance is approximately \$10 million, and the tipping fee is projected to be \$96.42 per ton.

4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

With the proposed increase in the tipping fee from the current rate of 49.73/ton to **\$63.71/ton in 2027**, the Operations Account is forecasted to be adequately funded to a level that covers several of the capital projects. A low-interest loan (25-year term) is necessary in the year 2035 to cover the substantial amount of capital projects needed for the construction of Cell E and associated entrance facilities and support infrastructure.

An update to the financial model is recommended within the next three years to incorporate actual revenue and expenditure data for 2026 and 2027, and to re-evaluate the tipping fee trajectory in advance of the next planned five-year rate adjustment in 2031.

Appendix F

WUTC Questionnaire

APPENDIX F – WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire (2025-2030)

1.0 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 Asotin 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.

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 2025-2030 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, and
- UTC-regulated solid waste collection companies that can use assessments to plan for future capital and operating expenditures.

Citizens who pay for solid waste management systems through solid waste collection bills and tipping fees 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 and further citizen understanding of the rate-setting process.

1.2 General Information

Prepared For: Asotin County Public Works Department
Prepared By: Travis Pyle, PE/Great West Engineering
Contact Telephone: 208-576-6671
Date: October 10, 2025

This questionnaire has been prepared along with the 2025-2030 SWMP for Asotin County. The SWMP Update for Asotin County 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 (2025-2030).

1.3 Period of Review

Table 1 defines the period of review.

Table 1 – Period of Review

Year	Plan Year
0 (Base Year)	2024 ⁽¹⁾
1	2025
2	2026
3	2027
4	2028
5	2029
6	2030

Notes:

¹. Year 2024 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.

Asotin 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 SWMP. No other jurisdictions within the County have developed a plan exclusive of Asotin County. Great West Engineering and Asotin County worked together with local governments and citizens to develop the county-wide 2025-2030 SWMP. No other jurisdictions within the County have developed a SWMP that is exclusive of Asotin County.

2.0 DEMOGRAPHICS

The SWMP is intended to include the communities in Asotin County (City of Asotin, City of Clarkston, and unincorporated Asotin County) and its solid waste partners (City of Pomeroy and Garfield County in Washington and the City of Lewiston and Nez Perce County in Idaho). Asotin County is responsible for providing solid waste disposal for both Washington and Idaho partners. Asotin County operates the Asotin County Regional Landfill (ACRL), which is a permitted Subtitle D municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill located near Clarkston, WA.

2.1 Population

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. The population of Asotin County in 2020 was reported as 22,285, with 21,623 in 2010. The growth between the 2010 census and the 2020 census was approximately 3.1% (or 0.31% per year).

For Asotin County's Life Cycle Analysis 2025 Update, population projections were made based on average annual growth rates (AAGRs) between 2010 and 2020 for each of Asotin County's waste partners. **Table 2** shows the population estimates from this Life Cycle Analysis for Asotin County and its waste partners for the base year (2024) and each of the following six years (2025-2030).

Table 2 - Population Projections

Year	Plan Year	Asotin County Population	Asotin + Washington State Partners ⁽¹⁾	All Contributors
0	2024	22,554	33,244	76,824
1	2025	22,622	33,321	77,181
2	2026	22,689	33,398	77,538
3	2027	22,756	33,475	77,895
4	2028	22,823	33,552	78,252
5	2029	22,891	33,629	78,609
6	2030	22,958	33,706	78,966

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Includes the primary Asotin County, City of Clarkston, City of Asotin, Clearwater County, and Pomeroy/Garfield County.

3.0 WASTE STREAM GENERATION

The quantity of municipal solid waste (MSW) disposed of at ACRL is a function of the contributing population, past tonnage trends, and the rate of recycling and materials diversion. The average annual increase of waste disposed of at ACRL has been approximately 2 percent for the last 14 years (2010 through 2023). However, during this period, the incoming waste quantity spiked with an increase of 6.7 percent in 2020/2021 due to the COVID pandemic.

For the last 21 years (1996 to 2017), the annual waste growth rates have varied depending on the health of the local market and economy. Since 2006, the annual trends have averaged approximately **2%** per year. Therefore, a growth rate of 2 percent is assumed for long-term future projections of the MSW disposed of at ACRL from 2024 and on, as discussed in this section. **Table 3** presents a summary of the waste generation and diversion/recycling tonnages for Asotin County (and its waste partners) for 2024 (base year) and the projected 6-year period (2025-2030).

For the last 29 years (1996 to 2024), the annual waste growth rates have varied depending on the health of the local market and economy. The average growth rate for future tonnage projections is approximately **1.2% per year** based on the 2025 Asotin County Life Cycle Analysis, which averaged tonnage and per capita waste generation rate increases. **Table 3** presents a summary of the waste generation and diversion/recycling tonnages for Asotin County (and its waste partners) for 2024 (base year) and the projected 6-year period (2025-2030).

Table 3 - Waste Generation Projections

Year	Plan Year	Total Waste Disposed (Tons)	Recyclables with a Market (Tons)	Recyclables without a Market (Tons)
0	2024	64,580	448.73	0.00
1	2025	65,337	450.60	0.00
2	2026	66,108	466.86	0.00
3	2027	66,898	476.20	0.00
4	2028	67,700	485.72	0.00
5	2029	68,515	495.43	0.00
6	2030	69,342	505.34	0.00

Notes:

1. "Total Waste Disposed" includes municipal solid waste (MSW), construction & demolition (C&D) waste, asbestos, and tires from all contributors.
2. "Recyclables with a Market" includes newspaper and magazines, cardboard, white goods, and E-wastes. Wood waste is also accepted at ACRL as a recyclable and its end destination is Clearwater Paper, where it is used as fuel. Tonnages of wood waste are no longer recorded upon disposal at ACRL. Assumes all recyclables collected have a market.

4.0 COLLECTION PROGRAMS

Solid waste collection services in Asotin 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 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 request service is a condition of the franchise agreement.

4.1 Regulated Solid Waste Collection Programs

Table 4 shows hauler information for each city/jurisdiction involved in curbside collection.

Table 4 - Hauler Information by City/Jurisdiction

City / Jurisdiction	Hauler Name	Hauler Information
City of Clarkston	City of Clarkston Sanitation Division	829 5th Street Clarkston, WA 99403 (509) 758-5541 https://clarkston-wa.com/departments/public-works/sanitation/
City of Asotin	Naslund Disposal Service	Naslund Disposal Service 2809 Turning Pointe Loop South, Clarkston, WA 99403 (509) 758-5755 https://www.naslunddisposalservice.com/
City of Lewiston	Sunshine Disposal & Recycling	Sunshine Disposal P.O. Box 13369 Spokane Valley, WA 99213 (509) 924-5678 https://sunshinedisposal.com/

City / Jurisdiction	Hauler Name	Hauler Information
Nez Perce County	Sunshine Disposal & Recycling	Sunshine Disposal P.O. Box 13369 Spokane Valley, WA 99213 (509) 924-5678 https://sunshinedisposal.com/ Inland North Waste 3299 ID-8, Moscow, ID 83843 (208) 882-5724 https://www.inlandnorthwaste.com
Unincorporated Asotin County / City of Pomeroy and Garfield County / Port of Wilma in Whitman County	Naslund Disposal Service	Naslund Disposal Service 2809 Turning Pointe Loop South, Clarkston, WA 99403 (509) 758-5755 https://naslunddisposal.com/

Naslund Disposal Service is the only UTC-regulated solid waste collection company that operates in and near Asotin County. Both tonnage and number of customers for Naslund Disposal Service are forecasted below for the years 2025-2030, based on data through 2024 in **Table 5**.

Table 5 - Naslund Disposal Service Customers & Tonnages 2024-2030

UTC Regulated Hauler Name: Naslund Disposal Service

G-Certificate Number: G-037

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Residential Tonnages					
Pomeroy City	512	518	524	531	537
Garfield County	72	73	74	75	76
Asotin County	4,261	4,312	4,363	4,416	4,468
Commercial Tonnages					
Pomeroy City	110	111	113	114	115
Garfield County	113	114	116	117	119
Asotin County	350	354	358	363	367
Landfill Tonnages					
Pomeroy	989	1,000	1,012	1,025	1,037
Clarkston	6,292	6,367	6,443	6,520	6,598
Roll-Offs	815	824	834	844	854
Combined Customers					
# of Customers	5,418	5,472	5,527	5,582	5,638

The average growth rate for future tonnage projections is approximately **1.2% per year** based on the 2025 Asotin County Life Cycle Analysis, which averaged tonnage and per capita waste generation rate increases. An average growth rate of **1.0% per year** was used for projections on the number of customers (per Naslund Disposal).

4.2 Cost & Funding for Solid Waste Programs

All the solid waste programs that have been implemented and/or proposed are described below as well as in the Asotin County Solid Waste Management Plan. **Implemented program costs are included in operating costs and are funded through revenues and grants.**

Implemented solid waste programs in Asotin County include:

- Variable-Can-Rate Systems
- Recycling Drop-Boxes
- Tire Take-Back Programs
- E-Cycle Washington Program
- Reuse Stores
- Food Donations
- Yard & Wood Waste (Reuse & Recycling)

Propose solid waste programs in Asotin County include:

- Special Wastes Diversion Program
- MRW Diversion Program
- Recyclables Cost / Benefit Report
- Recyclables Priority List
- Social Media Use
- School Outreach Programming
- Events Outreach Program
- University Student Outreach Program

5.0 WASTE REDUCTION (RECYCLING & ORGANICS)

5.1 Recycling

There are no UTC-regulated companies operating in or around Asotin County that offer recycling service. Several municipal recycling operations, two private recycling companies, and several satellite recycling drop box facilities service the area. However, these are not relevant to the UTC questionnaire, so they will not be discussed further. Refer to the SWMP for more information.

As markets shift and change with the commodity market, the types of recyclable materials collected can change locally and regionally. As such, users are encouraged to call the recycling companies or log onto their respective websites, if available, for a current list of recyclables that are accepted, and business hours. **Table 6** below shows the recyclable markets in the Asotin County area.

Table 6 - Recycling 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

Material ⁽¹⁾	Primary Market(s)	Revenues > Processing Costs?
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 included in the general MSW waste stream. Moderate Risk Waste (i.e., Household Hazardous Waste materials) such as anti-freeze, used motor oil, etc., are not included in this list.

5.1.1 Cost & Funding for Recycling Programs

Recycling programs that have been implemented and/or proposed are described below and in the SWMP. Program costs are included in operating costs and are funded through revenues and grants.

Implemented recycling programs in Asotin County include:

- Recycling Drop-Boxes
- Tire Take-Back Programs
- E-Cycle Washington Program

Proposed recycling programs in Asotin County include:

- Recyclables Cost / Benefit Report
- Recyclables Priority List

5.2 Organics

There are no UTC-regulated companies operating in or around Asotin County that offer organics collection services. Several municipal organics collection operations exist within the planning area. However, these are not relevant to the UTC questionnaire, so they will not be discussed further. Refer to the SWMP for more information.

5.2.1 Cost & Funding for Organics Programs

All the organics programs that have been implemented and/or proposed are described below, as well as in the SWMP. Program costs are included in operating costs and are funded through revenues and grants.

Implemented organics programs in Asotin County include:

- Food Donations
- Yard & Wood Waste (Reuse & Recycling)

Proposed organics programs in Asotin County include:

- Mandatory organics collection (upcoming organics management laws)

6.0 LAND DISPOSAL

Asotin County owns and operates the Asotin County Regional Landfill (ACRL). The landfill began accepting waste in 1975 and has a projected capacity until the early 2060s. **Table 7** provides a summary of the annual amount of waste anticipated to be disposed of over the planning period.

Table 7 - Total Solid Waste Disposal (Landfilled) Projections (2025 - 2030)

Waste Tons	2024 (base year)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
MSW	65,029	65,788	66,575	67,374	68,186	69,010	69,847

6.1 Energy Recovery & Incineration (ER&I) Disposal Programs

There are currently no ER&I facilities within the Asotin County solid waste area. The State *Solid Waste Management — Reduction and Recycling Act* lists ER&I facilities as third priority, behind waste reduction and recycling.

7.0 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 Asotin County.

7.1 Waste Reduction Programs

Existing waste reduction programs in Asotin County include:

- Wood waste debris
- HHW (MRW)
- E-waste
- Recycling (before scale)
- Drop sites around town

The cost for providing a waste reduction program is included in Asotin County's overall solid waste system budget and is funded through revenues and grants. Refer to **Table 8**.

7.2 Litter Pickup Program

The cost for providing litter pickup is included in Asotin County's overall solid waste system operating budget and is funded through revenues and grants. Refer to **Table 8**.

7.3 Solid Waste Collection

Curbside collection of MSW is conducted within the cities of Clarkston, Asotin, Lewiston, and Pomeroy as well as in Nez Perce County, the Port of Wilma, and Unincorporated Asotin County. Refer to **Table 4** 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.

7.4 Administration

Asotin County administrative costs include a combination of full salaries and benefits and pro-rated portions of salaries and benefit expenses, where applicable. 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 2024 actual expenses and annual inflationary adjustments. The cost for administration is included in the Asotin County overall solid waste system budget and is funded through revenues. Refer to **Table 16**.

7.5 Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Financial Assurance

A portion of the tipping fees is set aside to contribute to the closure and post-closure funds for financial assurance of the ACRL. The contributions include a system of regular payments to the funds based on forecasted costs to close the landfill and to 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 overall solid waste system budget for the landfill (refer to **Table 16**).

7.6 Surplus Funds (Minimum Operating Funds)

Asotin County maintains a minimum operations account with a balance of \$2,00,000. Refer to Section 14.4.1 in the SWMP for funding and revenues.

7.7 Solid Waste System Costs

Expenses for the planning period are summarized in **Table 8** based on the most current financial model for the landfill (2025). Also, for reference, the capital improvements project schedule is summarized in **Table 9**.

Table 8 - Solid Waste System Expense Forecast (2024 - 2030)

Expense Item / Category	(Base Year) 2024	Year 1 2025	Year 2 2026	Year 3 2027	Year 4 2028	Year 5 2029	Year 6 2030
Operating Costs ⁽¹⁾	\$2,340,102	\$2,560,532	\$2,419,332	\$2,522,661	\$2,705,836	\$2,779,126	2736230
Capital Expenditures ⁽²⁾	\$132,332	\$193,200	\$199,000	\$204,900	\$210,900	\$217,300	\$223,800
Capital Reserves ⁽³⁾	\$587,882	\$301,301	\$306,557	\$759,438	\$772,240	\$785,041	\$797,842
Closed Landfill CAP ⁽⁴⁾	\$0	\$33,498	\$34,062	\$51,973	\$52,849	\$53,725	\$54,601
Financial Assurance ⁽⁵⁾	\$293,940	\$301,301	\$306,557	\$501,693	\$510,129	\$518,585	\$527,042
Total	\$3,354,256	\$3,389,832	\$3,265,508	\$4,040,665	\$4,251,954	\$4,353,777	\$4,339,515

Notes:

1. "Operating Costs" include regular time and benefits, overtime, office supplies, fuel, professional services, utilities, repairs and maintenance, insurance, loan payments, external taxes, data processing fees, and refuse taxes.
2. "Capital Expenditures" includes general equipment, supplies, and landfill engineering services.
3. "Capital Reserve" funds are set asides for capital improvements, such as large equipment purchases, new facilities, and landfill expansion.
4. "Closed Landfill CAP" funds are set aside to support ongoing cleanup of the closed landfill unit.
5. "Financial Assurance" funds are set asides in accounts for the landfill's closure and post-closure care.

Table 9 – Capital Improvements Projects Schedule

Project	A/E Design Year	A/E Design Fee (2025\$) ⁽¹⁾	Construction / CM Services Year	Construction Cost / CM Services Fee (2025\$) ⁽¹⁾	Total Cost (2025\$) ⁽¹⁾
6 th Avenue Realignment / Roundabout	2030	\$188,000	2031	\$3,407,000	\$3,595,000
Site / Yard Improvements (Includes Z-Wall)	2031	\$106,000	2032	\$1,928,000	\$2,034,000
Composting Facility	2031	\$250,000	2032	\$1,650,000	\$1,900,000
Commercial Scale	2032	\$30,000	2033	\$531,000	\$561,000
Public Scales / Scalehouse	2032	\$58,000	2033	\$1,043,000	\$1,101,000
MRW / CFC Processing Building ⁽²⁾	2034	\$90,000	2035	\$1,633,000	\$1,723,000
Maintenance Building (w/ Fueling Station) ⁽²⁾	2034	\$134,000	2035	\$2,434,000	\$2,568,000
Truck Water Fill Station ⁽²⁾	2034	\$4,000	2035	\$76,000	\$80,000
Admin / Office Building ⁽²⁾	2033	\$80,000	2035	\$1,448,000	\$1,528,000
Cell E Development ⁽²⁾	2034	\$520,000	2035	\$9,445,000	\$9,965,000
Leachate Ponds ⁽²⁾	2034	\$74,000	2035	\$1,340,000	\$1,414,000
New Flare Station	2042	\$120,000	2043	\$600,000	\$720,000
Future Waste Transfer Building	2058	\$498,800	2059	\$9,064,200	\$9,563,000
Total	--	\$2,152,800	--	\$34,599,200	\$36,752,000

Notes:

¹. These estimates are Opinions of Probable Costs estimated Great West Engineering based on the preliminary level design as provided in the 2025 Capital Improvement Plan and are in 2025 dollars (2025\$).

². These projects are assumed to occur together in 2034 for design and permitting, and in 2035 for construction and construction management (CM) support services. These are assumed to be funded using a low interest loan.

7.8 Funding Mechanisms

System component costs are primarily funded through tipping fees at the landfill, with additional funds from Ecology grant(s) and recycling sales.

Future fees are established based on a revenue-requirement analysis. 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.

7.9 Solid Waste System Revenues

This analysis provides the basis for projected tipping fee rate increases over the planning period. Projected tipping fee rates are subject to change depending on actual revenues and expenditures each year.

The solid waste system's primary source of revenue is tipping fees collected at the landfill. Rates are established to fund operating and capital expenses while maintaining a minimum account balance of approximately \$2 million, which Asotin County set and verified.

Without future adjustments to tipping fees, the solid waste utility is projected to operate at a deficit. The next tipping fee adjustment will occur on January 1, 2027, coincident with the contract renewal with the City of Lewiston, and then will be adjusted periodically thereafter.

The primary source of revenue for the Operations Account is from the MSW tipping fee. The tip fee is set by an Interlocal Agreement between Asotin County and the City of Lewiston, which expires December 30, 2026. To achieve no less than a \$2 million operations balance and a yearly positive cash flow, the MSW tipping fee (with refuse taxes) increases from \$49.73/ton in 2026 to \$63.06/ton in 2027 (including refuse taxes).

Table 10 outlines planning-level estimates of the tipping fees and tipping fee revenues over the planning period.

Table 10 – Solid Waste System Revenue Forecast

Revenue Item / Category	(Base Year) 2024	Year 1 2025	Year 2 2026	Year 3 2027	Year 4 2028	Year 5 2029	Year 6 2030
Grants	\$14,360	\$265,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Tipping Fees ⁽¹⁾	\$3,243,303	\$3,300,400	\$3,281,900	\$4,212,400	\$4,262,700	\$4,314,100	\$4,366,500
Recycling Sales	\$29,138	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Total	\$3,286,801	\$3,590,400	\$3,321,900	\$4,252,400	\$4,302,700	\$4,354,100	\$4,406,500

Notes:

¹: Tipping fees include refuse taxes (pass-through with the expenses also accounting for refuse taxes).

7.10 System Balance Sheet

Table 11 presents the system balance sheet financial forecast for the planning period. The tipping fee rates are also included in the table for reference.

Table 11 – Solid Waste System Balance Sheet

Item	(Base Year) 2024	Year 1 2025	Year 2 2026	Year 3 2027	Year 4 2028	Year 5 2029	Year 6 2030
Tipping Fee ⁽¹⁾	\$49.73	\$49.73	\$49.73	\$63.06	\$63.06	\$63.06	\$63.06
Fund Account Balance ⁽²⁾	\$2,780,678	\$3,220,241	\$3,420,698	\$3,477,090	\$3,688,845	\$3,739,591	\$3,739,915
Revenues	\$3,286,801	\$3,590,400	\$3,321,900	\$4,252,400	\$4,302,700	\$4,354,100	\$4,406,500
Operating Expenses	\$3,354,256	\$3,389,832	\$3,265,508	\$4,040,665	\$4,251,954	\$4,353,777	\$4,339,515
Revenues - Expenditures	(\$67,455)	\$200,568	\$56,392	\$211,735	\$50,746	\$323	\$66,985

Notes:

¹: The tipping fee includes refuse taxes.

²: Beginning of year operations account balance.

Appendix G

Solid Waste Ordinances

Asotin County Code – Chapter 7.05: Nuisance Ordinance

This ordinance provides the primary authority to address solid waste issues in unincorporated Asotin County by prohibiting conditions that threaten public health or safety, including the accumulation of garbage, refuse, junk, and improperly managed solid waste, and authorizing enforcement and abatement when such conditions occur.

Asotin County Open Burning Ordinance

This ordinance regulates outdoor burning to protect air quality and prevent fire risk, strictly prohibiting the burning of garbage, demolition debris, treated wood, rubber, and other solid waste materials.

Appendix H

SEPA

BUILDING & PLANNING DEPARTMENT

KARST J. RIGGERS
BUILDING OFFICIAL
COUNTY PLANNER



P.O. Box 610
Asotin, WA 99402
PHONE (509) 243-2020
Fax: (509) 243-2019

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

DETERMINATION OF NONSIGNIFICANCE

Description of Proposal: **This non-project action is an update to the existing Asotin County Comprehensive Solid and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan.**

Proponent: **Asotin County Public Works Department**

Location of proposal, including street address, if any: **This non-project action is an update to the existing Asotin County Solid and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan. The updated plan applies to the unincorporated areas of Asotin County including the cities of Clarkston & Asotin, Asotin County, WA.**

Lead agency: **Asotin County**

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

_____ There is no comment period for this DNS

 X This DNS is issued under 197-11-340(2). The lead agency will not act on this proposal for 15 days from the publish date. Comments must be submitted by **November 12, 2025.**

Responsible Official: Karst Riggers

Position/Title: Building Official/Planner

Phone: (509) 243-2020

Address: P.O. Box 610, Asotin, WA 99402

Date: 10-27-2025

Signature: _____

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Karst Riggers", is written over a horizontal line.

BUILDING & PLANNING DEPARTMENT

KARST J. RIGGERS
BUILDING OFFICIAL
COUNTY PLANNER



P.O. Box 610
Asotin, WA 99402
PHONE (509) 243-2020
Fax: (509) 243-2019

PLEASE PUBLISH ON October 28, 2025

NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

All interested parties are hereby advised that **Asotin County Public Works Department** has filed an Environmental Checklist for the following proposal . **This non-project action is an update to the existing Asotin County Solid and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan. The updated plan applies to the unincorporated areas of Asotin County including the cities of Clarkston & Asotin, Asotin County, WA.** Any persons wishing to review the checklist filed and/or make comments concerning the environmental significance of the proposal should contact the office of the Asotin County Public Works, P.O. Box 160, Asotin, WA 99402, no later than 5 P.M., **November 12, 2025**. The lead agency has filed a Declaration of Non-Significance.

Background

[Find help answering background questions²](#)

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

Asotin County Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) Update

2. Name of applicant:

Asotin County

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

Street Address: 135 2nd Street, Asotin, WA 99402

Mailing Address: PO Box 160, Asotin, WA 99402

Phone Number: (509) 243-2074

4. Date checklist prepared:

October 15, 2025

5. Agency requesting checklist:

Washington State Department of Ecology.

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

Draft Final Plan submitted to Ecology in October 2025

Final Plan submitted to Ecology in March 2026

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

State law requires that the Plan be reviewed every five years and updated if necessary.

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

No environmental information has been, or will be prepared, as part of this Plan update.

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 current applications are known to be pending for government approvals.

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

Approvals are required from the Asotin County Board of Commissioners, participating jurisdictions in the County, Washington State Department of Ecology, and Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission. All facilities (solid waste and moderate risk waste) require a permit from the Asotin County Health District.

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

² <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/SEPA-checklist-guidance/SEPA-Checklist-Section-A-Background>

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 Asotin County Solid Waste Management Plan documents existing waste management policies and handling methods. It establishes a waste management framework that will guide Asotin County in the years to come. The Plan updates the County's previous Asotin County Solid Waste Management Plan (2019).

In compliance with the Washington State solid waste management priorities, the strategies recommended for waste collection, handling, and management priorities are to be implemented in the following order: Waste Reduction; Recycling/Diversion; Energy recovery/ incineration or landfill disposal of separated and mixed wastes, respectively.

- 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 plan includes all unincorporated areas of Asotin County, along with the cities of Asotin and Clarkston.

B.Environmental Elements

1. Earth

[Find help answering earth questions³](#)

- a. General description of the site:

The geographic area of Asotin County covers approximately 636 square miles and lies in the Southeast most corner of Washington State. Asotin County borders the State of Idaho on the east and the state of Oregon on the south. The Snake River, which originates near the southern border of Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming creates the Eastern and northern borders of the County.

The topography of Asotin County ranges from its lowest elevation of 740 feet above sea level along the Snake River to Ray Ridge at 6,180 feet above sea level. With such vast elevation change the landscape ranges from high mountain meadows and forests to a deep gorge-like valley bordered by prominent cliffs and terraces along the Snake River.

Circle or highlight one: Flat, rolling, **hilly**, steep slopes, mountainous, other:

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

Does not apply.

- 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

³ <https://ecology.wa.gov/regulations-permits/sepa/environmental-review/sepa-guidance/sepa-checklist-guidance/sepa-checklist-section-b-environmental-elements/environmental-elements-earth>

agricultural land of long-term commercial significance and whether the proposal results in removing any of these soils.

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

- f. Could erosion occur because of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

2. Air

[Find help answering air questions](#)⁴

- 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.

There will be some air emissions from existing landfills, transfer stations and from motor vehicles transporting solid waste. These sources are expected to be only a small percentage of total air emissions generated in the county. The primary source of carbon monoxide (CO) in the atmosphere is gasoline-powered motor vehicles. Other sources include heating and power generation from natural gas and wood heat for residential, commercial, or industrial uses.

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

Unknown.

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

Emissions from the existing landfills and WTE are controlled and regulated. The closed portion of the Asotin County Regional Landfill has a landfill gas collection and destruction system. The active portion of the Asotin County Regional Landfill has an existing Air Operating Permit.

⁴ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/SEPA-checklist-guidance/SEPA-Checklist-Section-B-Environmental-elements/Environmental-elements-Air>

3. Water

[Find help answering water questions⁵](#)

a. Surface:

[Find help answering surface water questions⁶](#)

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 waters of Asotin County include the Snake River and its tributaries, in addition to smaller streams and lakes. Larger tributaries to the Snake include the Grande Ronde River, Couse Creek and Asotin Creek. Lakes in the county include Huber Lake and Tule Lake.

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.

All existing solid waste facilities are located 200 feet or more from described surface waters.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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.

Does not apply.

b. Ground:

[Find help answering ground water questions⁷](#)

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

⁵ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/SEPA-checklist-guidance/SEPA-Checklist-Section-B-Environmental-elements/Environmental-elements-3-Water>

⁶ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/SEPA-checklist-guidance/SEPA-Checklist-Section-B-Environmental-elements/Environmental-elements-3-Water/Environmental-elements-Surface-water>

⁷ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/SEPA-checklist-guidance/SEPA-Checklist-Section-B-Environmental-elements/Environmental-elements-3-Water/Environmental-elements-Groundwater>

quantities withdrawn from the well. Will water be discharged to groundwater? Give a general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

Does not apply.

2. Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (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.

Does not apply.

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.

The existing solid waste facilities have runoff control and stormwater management programs in place.

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

No.

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

No.

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

Control systems are in place to prevent waste materials from impacting surface, ground or runoff water at transfer stations and at closed and operating landfills in the County.

4. Plants

[Find help answering plants questions](#)

- 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**

Does not apply. The plan encompasses all of Asotin County.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

5. Animals

[Find help answering animal questions](#)⁸

a. List any birds and other animals that have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site.

Examples include:

- **Birds:** hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other:
- **Mammals:** deer, bear, elk, beaver, other:
- **Fish:** bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other:

Does not apply, the plan encompasses all of Asotin County.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

⁸ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/SEPA-checklist-guidance/SEPA-Checklist-Section-B-Environmental-elements/Environmental-elements-5-Animals>

6. Energy and natural resources

[Find help answering energy and natural resource questions](#)⁹

- 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.

Does not apply.

- 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.

Does not apply.

7. Environmental health

[Health Find help with answering environmental health questions](#)¹⁰

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

The Plan incorporates the County's Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan, and the used oil recycling element. The Plan includes a comprehensive program for household and business education and technical assistance, moderate risk waste (MRW) collection, and disposal. The County's fixed facilities receive all types of household hazardous waste (HHW).

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.

Does not apply. The Plan documents waste management policies and handling methods. It does not include project development or design. Any future waste handling facility design or development would be separate from the Plan and would address this concern.

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.

⁹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/SEPA-checklist-guidance/SEPA-Checklist-Section-B-Environmental-elements/Environmental-elements-6-Energy-natural-resou>

¹⁰ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/SEPA-checklist-guidance/SEPA-Checklist-Section-B-Environmental-elements/Environmental-elements-7-Environmental-health>

Under guidance of the Plan, MRW is segregated at collection facilities by type of waste (i.e. corrosives, poisons, etc.) and is handled in accordance with state regulations. MRW is stored on double containment systems to ensure no site contamination occurs.

4. Describe special emergency services that might be required.

Emergency alarm systems are present at the facilities. If necessary, the Asotin County Fire District 1 and emergency services staff are available to respond.

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

The facilities have Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure plans, emergency response plans, and are managed through County health and safety programs.

b. Noise

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

Does not apply.

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)?

Does not apply. Existing facilities comply with the Asotin County noise ordinance.

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

Does not apply.

8. Land and shoreline use

[Find help answering land and shoreline use questions](#)¹¹

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.

Does not apply.

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 because 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?

Does not apply. The Plan documents waste management policies, handling methods and public outreach. It does not include project development or design. Any future facilities that are constructed for the management and handling of solid waste and special waste will address this concern.

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?

¹¹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/SEPA-checklist-guidance/SEPA-Checklist-Section-B-Environmental-elements/Environmental-elements-8-Land-shoreline-use>

Does not apply.

- c. Describe any structures on the site.

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

9. Housing

[Find help answering housing questions](#)¹²

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

Does not apply.

¹² <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/SEPA-checklist-guidance/SEPA-Checklist-Section-B-Environmental-elements/Environmental-elements-9-Housing>

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

10. Aesthetics

[Find help answering aesthetics questions](#)¹³

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

11. Light and glare

[Find help answering light and glare questions](#)¹⁴

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

12. Recreation

[Find help answering recreation questions](#)

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

Does not apply.

¹³ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/SEPA-checklist-guidance/SEPA-Checklist-Section-B-Environmental-elements/Environmental-elements-10-Aesthetics>

¹⁴ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/SEPA-checklist-guidance/SEPA-Checklist-Section-B-Environmental-elements/Environmental-elements-11-Light-glare>

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

13. Historic and cultural preservation

[Find help answering historic and cultural preservation questions](#)¹⁵

- 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.

Does not apply.

- 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.

Does not apply.

- 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.

Does not apply.

- 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.

Does not apply.

14. Transportation

[Find help with answering transportation questions](#)¹⁶

- 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.

Does not apply.

- 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?

Does not apply.

¹⁵ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/SEPA-checklist-guidance/SEPA-Checklist-Section-B-Environmental-elements/Environmental-elements-13-Historic-cultural-p>

¹⁶ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/SEPA-checklist-guidance/SEPA-Checklist-Section-B-Environmental-elements/Environmental-elements-14-Transportation>

- c. 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).

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

- e. 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?

Does not apply.

- f. 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.

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

15. Public services

[Find help answering public service questions¹⁷](#)

- 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.

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

16. Utilities

[Find help answering utilities questions¹⁸](#)

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

Does not apply. The plan encompasses all of Asotin County's solid waste infrastructure and systems, rather than a specific location/site.

¹⁷ <https://ecology.wa.gov/regulations-permits/sepa/environmental-review/sepa-guidance/sepa-checklist-guidance/sepa-checklist-section-b-environmental-elements/environmental-elements-15-public-services>

¹⁸ <https://ecology.wa.gov/regulations-permits/sepa/environmental-review/sepa-guidance/sepa-checklist-guidance/sepa-checklist-section-b-environmental-elements/environmental-elements-16-utilities>

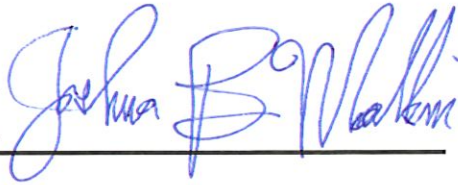
- b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service, and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.

Does not apply.

C. Signature

[Find help about who should sign](#)¹⁹

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.

X 

Type name of signee: Josh Malkin, P.E

Position and agency/organization: Asotin County Public Works Director/Engineer

Date submitted: 10-15-25

D. Supplemental sheet for nonproject actions

[Find help for the nonproject actions worksheet](#)²⁰

Do not use this section for project actions.

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

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

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

The Plan will not have an adverse impact to water or air; will not increase the production, storage or release of toxic or hazardous substances or the production of noise. The continued implementation of the Plan will result in decreased discharges to the environment because of management strategies developed to prevent problems caused by solid waste. The Plan provides for the continued designation of solid waste from the entire County (incorporated and unincorporated

¹⁹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/SEPA-checklist-guidance/SEPA-Checklist-Section-C-Signature>

²⁰ <https://ecology.wa.gov/regulations-permits/sepa/environmental-review/sepa-guidance/sepa-checklist-guidance/sepa-checklist-section-d-non-project-actions>

areas). This system provides for the proper disposal of solid waste, programs for waste reduction, reuse and recycling.

- **Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are:**

Does not apply.

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

Continued implementation of the Plan will result in improved quality of habitat for plant and animal species in the county by reducing pollution to lakes and streams and contamination of groundwater through proper management, disposal, source reductions and recycling of solid waste. Continued implementation of the Plan will also decrease pollution problems in surface and groundwater, which will result in improved environmental quality for plants, animals, fish, and marine life.

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

Does not apply.

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

Implementing the Plan's waste management priorities of waste reduction and recycling will result in conservation of energy and natural resources through avoiding the production of waste followed by recycling and reuse of products, such as used glass, paper, aluminum, metals, and plastics.

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

The following goals are included in the Plan:

- Maintain affordability for the community and fiscal responsibility by Asotin County.
- Meet all federal, state, and local regulations regarding waste disposal and continue to be compliant when doing so.
- Prioritize only certain special wastes to continue to accept special wastes, including E-Waste, and find more effective ways to recycle items like tires and batteries.
- Work to engage and educate the community more through events and social media platforms.
- Use our knowledge of current and past waste management to provide ongoing, long-term, effective services to the Asotin County community.

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?

Continued implementation of the Plan will enhance these areas by providing education to the public who use these areas to properly manage and dispose of solid and hazardous waste. This system provides for the proper disposal of solid waste, programs for recycling, reuse, and waste reduction.

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

Does not apply.

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

The Plan does not result in land and shoreline use that would be incompatible with existing plans.

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

Does not apply.

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

The Plan will not increase demands on transportation, public services or utilities.

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

Does not apply.

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

The Plan conforms to all applicable local, state, and federal regulations. All future solid waste handling facilities will conform will all applicable local, state, and federal regulations, and SEPA review.

Appendix I

Interlocal Agreements

**INTERLOCAL COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT BETWEEN ASOTIN COUNTY AND
THE CITY OF CLARKSTON, WASHINGTON
FOR THE 2025 – 2030 SOLID AND MODERATE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
UPDATE**

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into by and between Asotin County (Hereinafter “County”) and the City of Clarkston, Washington, (Hereinafter “City”) pursuant to the authority granted by Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 39.34, INTERLOCAL COOPERATION ACT.

**ARTICLE I
AUTHORITY**

WHEREAS, Chapter 39.34 RCW (short title: “Interlocal Cooperation Act”), provides for any power or powers, privileges or authority exercised or capable of exercise by any agency, political subdivision, or unit of local government of this state to be exercised and enjoyed jointly with any other public agency of this state, and jointly with any public agency of any other state or of the United States.

**ARTICLE II
PURPOSE**

The purpose of this Agreement is to engage in an integrated and coordinated effort for preparing, adopting, and implementing the 2025-2030 update to the County’s Solid and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan, herein referred to as the “SWMP”.

**ARTICLE III
ADMINISTRATION**

The following individuals are designated as representatives of the respective parties. The representatives shall be responsible for administration of this Cooperative Agreement and for coordinating and monitoring performance under this Agreement. In the event such representatives are changed, the party making the change shall notify the other party.

County representative shall be the Public Works Director.
Asotin County Public Works Department
P.O. Box 160
Asotin, WA 99402
509-243-2074 Ext. 1401

City representative shall be the Public Works Director.
City of Clarkston Public Works Department
829 5th Street
Clarkston, WA 99403
509-758-1662

ARTICLE IV DURATION AND RENEWAL OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall be effective when executed by both parties and shall continue unless terminated in writing by either party. Thereafter, this Agreement shall automatically renew annually on January 1 until the end of the planning cycle on December 31, 2030.

ARTICLE V COMPENSATION TO THE COUNTY

No costs are anticipated by either the County or City as a result of this Agreement.

ARTICLE VI PERFORMANCE OF AGREEMENT

COMPLIANCE WITH ALL LAWS. Each party shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulations and ordinances applicable to the performance of this Agreement, including without limitations, all those pertaining to wages and hours, confidentiality, disabilities, and discrimination.

MAINTENANCE AND AUDIT OF RECORDS. Each party shall maintain books, records, documents, and other materials relevant to its performance under this Agreement. These records shall be subject to inspection, review and audit by either party or its designee, and the Washington State Auditor's Office. Each party shall retain all such books, records, documents and other materials for the applicable retention period under federal and Washington law.

ON-SITE INSPECTIONS. No on-site inspections are required in relation to this Agreement. The County continues to maintain operational control and oversight of the Asotin County Regional Landfill.

TREATMENT OF ASSETS AND PROPERTY. No fixed assets or personal or real property will be jointly or cooperatively, acquired, held, used, or disposed of pursuant to this Agreement.

IMPROPER INFLUENCE. The parties acknowledge that RCW 42, the statute governing public employees behavior prohibits influencing the granting of contracts for personal gain.

NOTICE Except as set forth elsewhere in this Agreement, except for service of process, notice to County shall be to the Public Works Director, P.O. Box 160, Asotin, WA 99402 and to the Asotin County Board of Commissioners P.O. Box 250, Asotin, WA 99402. Notice to City for all purposes under this Agreement shall be to City of Clarkston Public Works Director and the City Council, 829 5th Street, Clarkston, WA 99403.

ARTICLE VII INDEMNIFICATION

The City agrees to and shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless County, its appointed and elective officers, agents and employees, from and against all loss or expense, including but not limited to judgments, settlements, attorney's fees and costs by reason of any and all claims and demands upon County, its elected or appointed officials, agents or employees for damages because of personal or bodily injury, including death at any time resulting therefrom, sustained by any person or persons and on account of damage to the property including loss of use thereof, whether such injury to persons or damage to property is due to the negligence of City, its elected officers, employees or their agents, except only such injury or damage as shall have been occasioned by the sole negligence of County, its appointed or elected officials, agents or employees. It is further provided that no liability shall attach to County by reason of entering into this contract, except as expressly provided herein.

ARTICLE IX DISPUTES

GOVERNING LAW AND VENUE. This Agreement shall be governed exclusively by the laws of the State of Washington. The Asotin County Superior Court shall be the sole proper venue for any and all suits brought to enforce or interpret the provisions of this Agreement.

DISPUTES. Any dispute will be first discussed between the Public Works Director, or their delegate, and a third party chosen by the parties to see if a resolution can be reached. This group may suggest mediation.

MEDIATION. The parties may engage in mediation at any time to resolve disputes. The site of any non-judicial hearing or action, of whatever nature or kind regarding this Agreement, will be conducted in Asotin, Washington, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.

ATTORNEY'S FEES. If any legal action or other proceeding is brought for the enforcement of this Agreement, or because of an alleged dispute, breach, default, or misrepresentation in connection with any of the provisions of this Agreement, each party shall pay its own attorney's fees incurred in that action, mediation or other proceeding.

ARTICLE X NO SEPARATE LEGAL ENTITY, NO JOINT FINANCING REQUIRED OR BUDGET REQUIRED, NO PERSONAL OR REAL PROPERTY WILL BE ACQUIRED

The parties specify it is not the intent of this interlocal agreement to create any separate legal entity. It is not the parties' intent that there will be any financing of joint or cooperative undertaking, or to establish any budget. It is not the intent of the parties to acquire, hold or dispose of any joint personal or real property pursuant to this agreement.

**ARTICLE XI
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

CHANGES, MODIFICATIONS, AMENDMENTS AND WAIVERS. The Agreement may be changed, modified, amended or waived only by written agreement signed by the parties' authorized representatives and adopted by resolution of each party's legislative authority. Any waiver of a term or condition of this Agreement shall apply only to the specific act, occurrence or omission and shall not constitute a waiver as to any other term or condition or future act, occurrence or omission. Waiver or breach of any term or condition of this Agreement shall not be considered a waiver of any prior or subsequent breach.

ASSIGNMENT. Neither party may assign its rights or delegate its duties under this Agreement, whether by assignment, further, subcontract or other means. Any such attempted assignment or delegation shall be void and shall constitute a material breach of this Agreement.

SEVERABILITY. In the event any term or condition of this Agreement or application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other terms, conditions or applications of this Agreement which can be given effect without the invalid term, condition, or application. To this end, terms and conditions of this Agreement are severable.

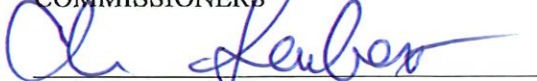
ENTIRE AGREEMENT. This Agreement contains all the terms and conditions agreed upon by the parties. All items incorporated herein by reference are attached. No other understandings, oral or otherwise, regarding the subject matter of this Agreement shall be deemed to exist or to bind any of the parties hereto.

FILING This Agreement shall be filed pursuant to RCW 39.34.040.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the parties have executed this agreement this 11 day of may, 2026.

APPROVED:

ASOTIN COUNTY BOARD OF
COMMISSIONERS


Chris Seubert, Chairman


Brian Shinn, Vice Chair


Charles Whitman, Member

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the parties have executed this agreement this 29 day of April, 2026.

APPROVED:

CITY OF CLARKSTON


Monika Lawrence, Mayor

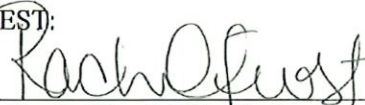
ATTEST:

By:


Tara Sanchez, Clerk of the Board

ATTEST:

By:


Rachel Frost, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By:


Curt L. Liedkie
Prosecuting Attorney
WSBA#30371

**INTERLOCAL COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT BETWEEN ASOTIN COUNTY AND
THE CITY OF ASOTIN, WASHINGTON
FOR THE 2025 – 2030 SOLID AND MODERATE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
UPDATE**

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into by and between Asotin County (Hereinafter “County”) and the City of Asotin, Washington, (Hereinafter “City”) pursuant to the authority granted by Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 39.34, INTERLOCAL COOPERATION ACT.

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WHEREAS, Chapter 39.34 RCW (short title: “Interlocal Cooperation Act”), provides for any power or powers, privileges or authority exercised or capable of exercise by any agency, political subdivision, or unit of local government of this state to be exercised and enjoyed jointly with any other public agency of this state, and jointly with any public agency of any other state or of the United States.

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The purpose of this Agreement is to engage in an integrated and coordinated effort for preparing, adopting, and implementing the 2025-2030 update to the County’s Solid and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan, herein referred to as the “SWMP”.

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Asotin County Public Works Department
P.O. Box 160
Asotin, WA 99402
509-243-2074 Ext. 1401

City representative shall be the City Clerk/Treasurer.
City of Asotin
P.O. Box 517
Asotin, WA 99402
509-243-4411 Ext. 1

ARTICLE IV DURATION AND RENEWAL OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall be effective when executed by both parties and shall continue unless terminated in writing by either party. Thereafter, this Agreement shall automatically renew annually on January 1 until the end of the planning cycle on December 31, 2030.

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No costs are anticipated by either the County or City as a result of this Agreement.

ARTICLE VI PERFORMANCE OF AGREEMENT

COMPLIANCE WITH ALL LAWS. Each party shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulations and ordinances applicable to the performance of this Agreement, including without limitations, all those pertaining to wages and hours, confidentiality, disabilities, and discrimination.

MAINTENANCE AND AUDIT OF RECORDS. Each party shall maintain books, records, documents, and other materials relevant to its performance under this Agreement. These records shall be subject to inspection, review and audit by either party or its designee, and the Washington State Auditor's Office. Each party shall retain all such books, records, documents and other materials for the applicable retention period under federal and Washington law.

ON-SITE INSPECTIONS. No on-site inspections are required in relation to this Agreement. The County continues to maintain operational control and oversight of the Asotin County Regional Landfill.

TREATMENT OF ASSETS AND PROPERTY. No fixed assets or personal or real property will be jointly or cooperatively, acquired, held, used, or disposed of pursuant to this Agreement.

IMPROPER INFLUENCE. The parties acknowledge that RCW 42, the statute governing public employees behavior prohibits influencing the granting of contracts for personal gain.

NOTICE Except as set forth elsewhere in this Agreement, except for service of process, notice to County shall be to the Public Works Director, P.O. Box 160, Asotin, WA 99402 and to the Asotin County Board of Commissioners P.O. Box 250, Asotin, WA 99402. Notice to City for all purposes under this Agreement shall be to City of Asotin Clerk/Treasurer and the City Council, P.O. Box 517, Asotin, WA 99402.

ARTICLE VII INDEMNIFICATION

The City agrees to and shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless County, its appointed and elective officers, agents and employees, from and against all loss or expense, including but not limited to judgments, settlements, attorney's fees and costs by reason of any and all claims and demands upon County, its elected or appointed officials, agents or employees for damages because of personal or bodily injury, including death at any time resulting therefrom, sustained by any person or persons and on account of damage to the property including loss of use thereof, whether such injury to persons or damage to property is due to the negligence of City, its elected officers, employees or their agents, except only such injury or damage as shall have been occasioned by the sole negligence of County, its appointed or elected officials, agents or employees. It is further provided that no liability shall attach to County by reason of entering into this contract, except as expressly provided herein.

ARTICLE IX DISPUTES

GOVERNING LAW AND VENUE. This Agreement shall be governed exclusively by the laws of the State of Washington. The Asotin County Superior Court shall be the sole proper venue for any and all suits brought to enforce or interpret the provisions of this Agreement.

DISPUTES. Any dispute will be first discussed between the Public Works Director, or their delegate, and a third party chosen by the parties to see if a resolution can be reached. This group may suggest mediation.

MEDIATION. The parties may engage in mediation at any time to resolve disputes. The site of any non-judicial hearing or action, of whatever nature or kind regarding this Agreement, will be conducted in Asotin, Washington, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.

ATTORNEY'S FEES. If any legal action or other proceeding is brought for the enforcement of this Agreement, or because of an alleged dispute, breach, default, or misrepresentation in connection with any of the provisions of this Agreement, each party shall pay its own attorney's fees incurred in that action, mediation or other proceeding.

ARTICLE X NO SEPARATE LEGAL ENTITY, NO JOINT FINANCING REQUIRED OR BUDGET REQUIRED, NO PERSONAL OR REAL PROPERTY WILL BE ACQUIRED

The parties specify it is not the intent of this interlocal agreement to create any separate legal entity. It is not the parties' intent that there will be any financing of joint or cooperative undertaking, or to establish any budget. It is not the intent of the parties to acquire, hold or dispose of any joint personal or real property pursuant to this agreement.

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ASSIGNMENT. Neither party may assign its rights or delegate its duties under this Agreement, whether by assignment, further, subcontract or other means. Any such attempted assignment or delegation shall be void and shall constitute a material breach of this Agreement.

SEVERABILITY. In the event any term or condition of this Agreement or application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other terms, conditions or applications of this Agreement which can be given effect without the invalid term, condition, or application. To this end, terms and conditions of this Agreement are severable.

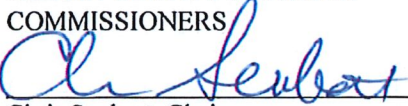
ENTIRE AGREEMENT. This Agreement contains all the terms and conditions agreed upon by the parties. All items incorporated herein by reference are attached. No other understandings, oral or otherwise, regarding the subject matter of this Agreement shall be deemed to exist or to bind any of the parties hereto.

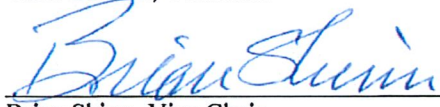
FILING This Agreement shall be filed pursuant to RCW 39.34.040.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the parties have executed this agreement this 11 day of May, 2026.

APPROVED:

ASOTIN COUNTY BOARD OF
COMMISSIONERS


Chris Seubert, Chairman


Brian Shinn, Vice Chair


Charles Whitman, Member

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the parties have executed this agreement this 11 day of May, 2026.

APPROVED:

CITY OF ASOTIN


Dwayne Paris, Mayor

ATTEST:

By:

Tara Sanchez
Tara Sanchez, Clerk of the Board

ATTEST:

By:

Tina Davidson
Tina Davidson, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By:

Curt L. Liedkie
Curt L. Liedkie
Prosecuting Attorney
WSBA#30371

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By:

Adam W. Papini
Adam W. Papini
City Attorney
WSBA#28241

Appendix J

Resolutions of Adoption

RESOLUTION NO. 26 - 23

ADOPTING THE 2025-2030 ASOTIN COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the Washington State Legislature, pursuant to the provisions of Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 70.95, enacted legislation; the purpose of which is to establish a comprehensive statewide program for solid waste handling, solid waste recovery and/or recycling which will prevent land, air and water pollution and conserve the natural, economic and energy resources of this state; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of RCW 70.95.080 each county within the state, in cooperation with various cities located within such county, shall prepare a coordinated, comprehensive solid waste management plan; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of RCW Chapter 70.95 and respective Interlocal Cooperative Agreements between the City of Asotin, City of Clarkston and Asotin County, the aforementioned governmental entities have agreed amongst themselves by actions of the governing authorities of the respective parties that there should be only one solid waste management plan to encompass the entirety of Asotin County; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW Chapter 70.95 the Asotin County Solid Waste Advisory Committee and Public Works Department staff have prepared the 2025-2030 Asotin County Solid Waste Management Plan.

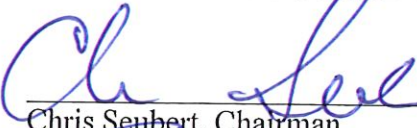
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Asotin County Board of Commissioners in consideration of the premises, mutual agreements and covenants does hereby approve and adopt the attached 2025-2030 Asotin County Solid Waste Management Plan.

ADOPTED this 6 day of July, 2026.

ATTEST:

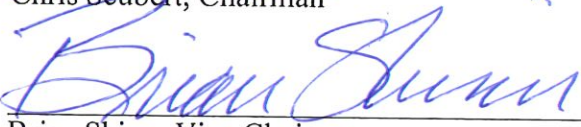

Tara Sanchez
Clerk of the Board

ASOTIN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS


Chris Seubert, Chairman

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


Curt L. Liedkie
Prosecuting Attorney
WSBA #30371


Brian Shinn, Vice Chair


Charles Whitman, Member

RESOLUTION 2026 - 771

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE 2025-2030 ASOTIN COUNTY SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Washington State Legislature, pursuant to the provisions of Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 70.95, enacted legislation; the purpose of which is to establish a comprehensive statewide program for solid waste handling, solid waste recovery and/or recycling which will prevent land, air and water pollution and conserve the natural, economic and energy resources of this state; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of RCW 70.95.080 each county within the state, in cooperation with various cities located within such county, shall prepare a coordinated, comprehensive solid waste management plan; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of RCW Chapter 70.95 and respective Interlocal Cooperative Agreements between the City of Asotin, City of Clarkston and Asotin County, the aforementioned governmental entities have agreed amongst themselves by actions of the governing authorities of the respective parties that there should be only one solid waste management plan to encompass the entirety of Asotin County; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW Chapter 70.95 the Asotin County Solid Waste Advisory Committee and Public Works Department staff have prepared the 2025-2030 Asotin County Solid Waste Management Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Asotin, Washington in consideration of the premises, mutual agreements and covenants does hereby approve and adopt the attached 2025-2030 Asotin County Solid Waste Management Plan.

DATED this 22nd day of June, 2026.


Dwayne Paris, Mayor

Attest:


Tina Davidson, Clerk/Treasurer

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-10

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE 2025-2030 ASOTIN COUNTY SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Washington State Legislature, pursuant to the provisions of Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 70.95, enacted legislation; the purpose of which is to establish a comprehensive statewide program for solid waste handling, solid waste recovery and/or recycling which will prevent land, air and water pollution and conserve the natural, economic and energy resources of this state; and

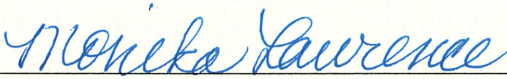
WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of RCW 70.95.080 each county within the state, in cooperation with various cities located within such county, shall prepare a coordinated, comprehensive solid waste management plan; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of RCW Chapter 70.95 and respective Interlocal Cooperative Agreements between the City of Asotin, City of Clarkston and Asotin County, the aforementioned governmental entities have agreed amongst themselves by actions of the governing authorities of the respective parties that there should be only one solid waste management plan to encompass the entirety of Asotin County; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW Chapter 70.95 the Asotin County Solid Waste Advisory Committee and Public Works Department staff have prepared the 2025-2030 Asotin County Solid Waste Management Plan.

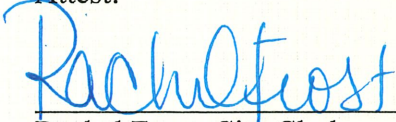
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Clarkston, Washington in consideration of the premises, mutual agreements and covenants does hereby approve and adopt the attached 2025-2030 Asotin County Solid Waste Management Plan.

DATED this 27th day of July 2026.



Monika Lawrence, Mayor

Attest:



Rachel Frost, City Clerk

Appendix K

Agency Review Comments and Responses

REVIEW COMMENT AND RESPONSE LOG GREAT WEST ENGINEERING, INC.		CLIENT PROJECT MANAGER: Travis Pyle, Addie Coffelt	
INTERPRETATION and RESPONSE BY: Addy Hance		PROJ. No. 4-17110	DATE: 4/16/2026
PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION: Asotin County SWMP Update		TYPE OF REVIEW: Ecology, WUTC, & USDA	
Comment #	Plan Section, Page Number	Comments Received	GWE Response
WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY – REVISIONS REQUIRED FOR PLAN APPROVAL			
1	Section 2.1, Page 4	City Responsibilities – Authorization There is no official documentation showing authorization from the Cities of Asotin and Clarkston authorizing Asotin County to plan on their behalf. Required Documentation: Written authorization from the City for the County to do the planning, which can be as simple as an email. Recommended Documentation: While Interlocal Agreements are not required by law when embarking on a Plan where the County plans on behalf of the City, it is highly recommended. An Interlocal Agreement helps ensure the City stays abreast of the planning process and is prepared to adopt it at the end, instead of backing out.	New interlocal agreements were prepared for the City of Asotin and the City of Clarkston. These were circulated for approval, and will be included in the final plan.
2	Section 2.3.1, Page 5	State Plan References These recommendations are from the Beyond Waste Plan in 2004. There is a newer plan out now, The State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics (2021). Update this section to reflect any Plan goals and actions that may be applicable to Asotin County.	Replaced vision and priorities with the newest version. Added discussion of the recommendations' applicability to Asotin County.
3	Section 2.3.2, Page 11	Plan Relationships Please add to the discussion of "Planning Congruency" other Plan that may intersect with the Solid or Hazardous Waste Management Plan. These include but are not limited to: • Comprehensive Plans, within which the Capital Facilities Plan often intersects with solid or hazardous waste facility planning, • Disaster Debris or Emergency Management Plans, and • Climate mitigation or preparedness plans such as Climate Action Plans	Added references to the Asotin County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, Community Wildfire Protection Plan, and Voluntary Stewardship Program Work Plan.

4	Section 2.7, Page 16, Appendix E	SWAC Participation SWAC Participation will be added in the Final Plan submittal, however please make sure these items are addressed within the provided SWAC information: Evidence of SWAC participation must reflect three milestones: 1. Participation in the curbside recycling meeting in RCW 70A.205.115(1), described below. Exception: jurisdictions without curbside recycling during the planning period. 2. Participation leading up to submittal of the Preliminary Draft Plan. 3. Participation leading up to local adoption of the Final Plan (ensures SWAC is aware of what is in the Final Plan, with opportunity to advise). Evidence of the three milestones may be provided as meeting notes, comments and response to comments, etc. The evidence can be inserted into a Plan as an Appendix, or jurisdictions can link to the information on their website within a Plan.	SWAC Participation, including meeting minutes proving this, is included as an appendix in the Final Plan.
5	Section 2.7, Page 16	SWAC Residential Curbside Discussion There is no discussion provided of a SWAC meeting that discussed residential curbside collection of recyclables. Provide SWAC minutes showing curbside discussion. RCW 70A.205.115 requires the SWAC must hold at least one meeting to discuss the collection of residential curbside recyclables across the planning area and the processing and marketing of the collected materials. This is not inclusive of organics, The meeting must occur during development of the Preliminary Draft Plan. Discussion of processing and marketing materials must occur, and an updated draft of the Designated Recyclables List (DRL) as it pertains to residential curbside recycling must be discussed at the meeting. A template for the residential curbside recycling Designated Recyclables List that also reflects Ecology’s latest recommendations is provided on Tab 2, Res. Curbside DRL of the CAQ-DRLs Workbook.	Described this SWAC discussion in Section 10.4 and 10.6. All SWAC minutes are located in Appendix E for reference.
6	Chapter 7, Page 37	Facility Siting Criteria No references to Facility Siting Criteria – if no such siting is anticipated to occur, you may use this Ecology-provided language in your Plan to fulfill this requirement: “RCW 70A.205.045(9) requires a Solid Waste Management Plan to have, ‘A review of potential areas that meet the criteria as outlined in RCW 70A.205.110 during the six-year planning period. Thus, this Plan’s review of areas is satisfied by this paragraph.’” If siting a publicly-owner landfill will occur during the six-year planning	Added Ecology-provided language in Chapter 7

		period, discuss the potential areas that meet the criteria described in RCW 70A.205.110.	
7	Section 8.3, Page 45	C&D Discussion In 2010, the legislature added a new requirement to SW Plans RCW 70A.205.040(2)(a). Each SW Plan must now consider methods that will be used to address C&D waste for recycling or reuse. • Discuss the markets, generation, and composition of C&D generated in the waste area. • Review and reflect on Ecology’s recommendations given on the Beyond the Bin Designated Recyclables List template. • Consider what major facilities in your planning area are accepting C&D and what end markets may exist in your region for such materials. • Discuss with your local health department. • Consider population and new housing trends. • Review the information you’ve included in your SW Plan regarding waste characterization in terms of C&D. Tease out the three key materials of concrete, wood, and new gypsum scrap as able/desired. Note that Ecology’s long-running waste characterization studies have been on waste going to MSW landfills, so does not include C&D to other landfills. • Estimate the C&D that could be reused or recycled in twenty years. This informs the long-range needs for SW handling facilities. It may be a broad estimate and may focus just on concrete, wood, and new gypsum scrap.	Added discussion on markets, generation, and composition of C&D waste in the County. ReSource Lewiston was mentioned as a possible recycler for Asotin County’s C&D waste in the future. Added language outlining that the County is growing at a very slow rate, so C&D generation is not a major concern at this time. The County also does not have resources to expand C&D operations.
8	Section 9.4, Page 48, Figure 14	Organics Regulations Table Please define “Compliance Programs” shown in Figure 14. What are the compliance programs that are referenced? Also, the figure lists “No Change” for businesses in 2027, however there is a change that will impact businesses who generate greater than 0.25 cubic yards per week (or ~50 gallons per week). This is identified in ORCA.	Changed language in Figure 14 to show that businesses generating greater than 0.25 cubic yards of organic waste a week will have mandatory collection in starting 2027. Updated reference in the figure to read more clearly.
9	Chapter 9	Organics Management Volumetric Capacity Each SW Plan must identify the annual organic materials management facility volumetric capacity needed to meet the 75% landfill reduction goal. The 75% goal is based on how much organic material went to landfills in 2015. It also assumes that the amount of organic material already being diverted in 2015 will	Added a section (Section 9.5) describing the organics management volumetric capacity in Asotin County.

		continue. To calculate the total amount that needs to be managed, Plans should: • Start with the amount of organic material that was diverted in 2015, and • Add 75% of the organic material that was landfilled in 2015. This total shows how much organic material needs to be handled each year to both maintain past diversion and reduce landfill disposal further. The RCW does not specify where the facility capacity must be located, nor if it exists presently or is needed future capacity. Plans only need to identify the total annual amount of organic material that must be managed by these facilities to meet the goal. Because estimating future facility needs is an important part of planning, include this number in the SW Plan’s discussion of projected facility needs. You can also use Ecology’s table of Estimated Capacity Needed Based on 2015.	
10	Chapter 9	Priority Areas for Organic Materials Management Facilities Each SW Plan must clearly identify priority areas for organic materials management facilities. Existing facilities may be part of the identified areas. Facilities only performing transfer or pre-processing do not count. Asotin does not need to pursue siting an organics facility, they just need to identify possible areas that a facility could go. The priority areas may not be located in overburdened communities as identified by Ecology under chapter 70A.02 RCW. To ensure identified areas are not in overburdened communities, visit the Washington Environmental Health Disparities Map. Use the map pin in the upper left to enter the areas you are considering to be identified as priority areas. You can also zoom in to hover over the areas in question. Areas carrying a 9 or 10 ranking for “Environmental Health Disparities V 2.0” on the map are considered overburdened for this case. Furthermore, tribal areas may not overlap with the identified priority areas. This can be checked by looking at the Tribal Census Tracts boundaries in the same Environmental Health Disparities Map. These boundaries can be turned on by going to the “Map Features” icon in the map toolbar, then scrolling down until you find “Tribal Census Tracts” highlighted in yellow. The areas must also be in either industrial, agricultural, or rural zones, and be chosen to minimize impact to residential areas. Existing OM facilities that annually processed 500,000 tons or more as of 2019 may not expand their annual processing capacity. That expansion restriction does not apply to anaerobic digestion facilities. Maps are recommended to identify the potential facility locations. Ideally, maps	Added a section (Section 9.5) describing priority areas in Asotin County, including the County zone map.

		and/or diagrams would include contextual siting information like general location characteristics, proximity to key feedstocks and end markets, major thoroughfares, transportation routes, trunk utility lines, and major terminal facilities. Speak with the County planning department as you begin identification of priority areas. This can help identify zones that may appear to allow composting but actually preclude it, or ensure that areas are generally zoned appropriately for organic materials management facilities. It will likely also help in the creation of maps for your areas, as maps are common under Comprehensive Plans, and thus the planning department will have related resources.	
11	Chapter 9	Organics Markets, Generation, and Composition A SW Plan must include a description of markets for recyclables, which includes organics, a review of waste generation trends, and a description of waste composition. Ecology has recently published the Compost Market Study. An express purpose of the study is to gain insight into the types and volumes of organic materials each jurisdiction needs to plan for. It considers the impact of legislation, anticipated population changes, and capacity constraints. Using the Compost Market Study (CMS) or similar, project the following for organic materials generation and markets during the six-year planning period: • The total projected organics available for recovery in the planning area for each year of the six-year planning period. • The total projected finished compost generated in the planning area for each year of the six-year planning period. The UTC requires organics projection data be broken out as seen in the template in the CAQ-DRLs Workbook. Using the CMS or similar, discuss the composition of the organics anticipated during the six-year planning period (RCW 70A.205.045(7)(c)).	While Asotin County does not have an in-county a composting program, Clarkston's curbside yard waste collection (and self-haul yard waste) is taken to Clearwater Composting. It is not feasible nor necessary at this time for the County to have their own program with Clearwater Composting so close. This can be reevaluated by the County during the next planning period.
12	Chapter 9	Organics Programs, Improvements, and Implementation Schedule A SW Plan must describe and discuss existing public and private recycling programs. Much of this may have been captured in other sections. • Description for public organics recycling programs (residential curbside). Include basic information such as that found on tabs 2 and 3 of the CAQ-DRLs Workbook. • Description for public organics recycling programs (self-haul). Government-provided self-haul option descriptions must include location, basic operating hours, and materials accepted. A column on tab 4 of the CAQ-DRLs Workbook may be used to show what	While Asotin County does not have an in-county a composting program, Clarkston's curbside yard waste collection (and self-haul yard waste) is taken to Clearwater Composting. It is not feasible nor necessary at this time for the County to have their own program with Clearwater Composting so close. This can be reevaluated by the County

		materials are accepted and additional columns may be added. Additionally, describe the colors of garbage, recycle, and organics bins placed in public areas by Plan participants. This helps ensure compliance with the colors in RCW 70A.205.750. • Description for private organics programs. ○ Describe known private options available for businesses and citizens in your planning area for recycling or recovery of organics. This may include various self-haul or direct pickup options to destinations such as wood recyclers, composters, and pre-processing facilities like depackagers that then send organics on for recycling. Required discussion of existing programs and strategies for improvements. Items to discuss include: • If the service levels set in the Plan are in compliance with those set by RCW. If not, outline what steps will be taken to remedy this. • Current programs incentivizing and providing mechanisms for source separation, and providing for materials to be recycled well (RCW 70A.205.045(b) and (c)). Programs may include “pay as you throw” rate structures, ensuring a disposal bin is present if a recycling bin is provided (RCW 70A.205.010(3)), and more. If improvements are needed, strategize how they could be done. • Strategies for any additional programs needed to assist public or private recycling (RCW 70A.205.045(7)(c)). • Consideration of methods to address yard debris, food waste, and food contaminated paper products for organic materials management (RCW 70A.205.040(2)(b)). • Any additional information you deem necessary (RCW 70A.205.045(7)(d)). Required implementation schedule: A SW Plan needs to outline what is planned to be done, how, and when. Set a realistic timeline for implementing the strategies and recommendations in your Plan.	during the next planning period.
13	Chapter 10, Chapter 14	Miscellaneous Edits Several mentions of Spokane Valley instead of Asotin County. Page 70 – SRHD instead of ACHD.	Fixed incorrect references to Spokane Valley and SRHD.
14	Chapter 10	Recycling Collection – Urban vs Rural and the Service Levels RCW 70A.205.045(7)(b)(i) requires certain levels of recycling service,	Added language that clarifies urban vs rural designation.

		depending on if an area is designated as urban or rural. Chapter 10 does not provide detail regarding which areas are designated urban or rural, nor if each area is receiving the minimum services required per RCW 70A.205.045(7)(b)(i). SW Plans must clearly delineate areas designated as urban or rural. Jurisdictions may define urban and rural areas in a map, or through clear descriptions of borders and criteria. It is highly recommended to tie this in with a map that also meets the City collection boundary requirement in RCW 70A.205.045(5)(b).	Discussed levels of service in both incorporated cities in the County (Clarkston and Asotin).
15	Chapter 10	Recycling Markets To support recycling strategies, RCW 70A205.045(7)(c) requires SW Plans to have a description of markets for recyclables. This RCW had been applicable to all recyclables but changed with the passage of the Recycling Reform Act (RRA) in 2025. The RCW was changed such that SW Plans no longer need to discuss markets for materials covered under the RRA. The RRA will do market analysis outside of a SW Plan. Materials covered under the RRA are residential packaging and paper products. SW Plans should address all remaining recyclables including organics, mattresses, concrete, commercial recyclables, etc. Describe the markets of recyclables generated in the planning area, including at least: • Organics (See comment #11), • C&D: Known markets for items commonly included under the umbrella of C&D (See comment #7), and • Recyclables (non-organic) picked up by government-directed route vehicle or accepted at government-directed self-haul options. This requirement will shift some when RRA is implemented. ○ Note that SWAC discussion of markets for residential recyclables picked up curbside is required early in the planning process and must include key recyclers (See comment #5). Because all key recyclables are captured on the Designated Recyclables Lists and Ecology provides recommendations for every item on the CAQ-DRLs Workbook template based on statewide market data, use of the Workbook is one way to outline the scope of materials for which market descriptions are needed, and provide basic descriptions. However, recycling systems can vary locally, so supplementing Ecology’s statewide recommendations with local information in SW Plan text is important. Discussion could include a list of: • Existing regional recycling centers, including the location of each and	Recycling markets and locations in Asotin County are covered in Chapter 10. Recycling. Organics “recycling” and the local market (compost) is covered in Chapter 9.

		materials handled, • Recycling brokers to whom existing recyclers may sell their materials, including locations, • Processing centers (planned and existing capacity), • Possible recycling markets for materials not handled by existing recyclers, • Description of strengths and weaknesses of the markets, • Discussion of the general demand for various materials, and • Summary of the general market conditions and their potential future.	
16	Chapter 10, Chapter 4	Recycling Generation and Composition While there is information in Chapter 4 regarding waste generation, it does not specifically cover recyclables. Please add to the discussion the generation and composition of recyclables generated in the planning area, including at least: • Organics, • C&D, • Recyclables (non-organic) picked up by government-directed route vehicles or accepted at government-directed self-haul sites, and • Other recyclables as able. The UTC requires recycling projection data be broken out as seen in the template in the CAQ-DRLs Workbook. Estimate the recycling that will need managed for recycling in twenty years. This informs the long-range needs for SW handling facilities (RCW 70A.205.45(2)).	Organics: we discuss acceptable and non-acceptable yard waste, which should cover generation and composition. C&D: we discuss composition and generation of C&D waste. Recyclables: we show acceptable materials by facility and show the composition/generation for the last 5 years. UTC requires projection data broken out <i>for UTC regulated companies</i>. There are none in the planning area that do recyclables/organics collection.
17	Chapter 10	Monitoring and Describing Commercial Recycling RCW 70A.205.045(7)(b)(ii) requires jurisdictions to monitor nonresidential recycling where there's sufficient density to sustain a program. While this section of RCW does not require jurisdictions to establish commercial programs, many urban governments have established commercial recycling collection programs either on their own or in coordination with local recyclers. Furthermore, many local governments conduct outreach about RCWs or local code directing businesses to do certain things with their discards. Finally, enforcement comes into this, such as monitoring commercial loads at transfer stations for contamination or hazards such as unsecured loads, asbestos, or hazardous waste. Describe which of the participating planning jurisdictions monitor nonresidential recycling in their areas, in terms of education and enforcement.	Added language for commercial recycling. Not sufficient density to sustain a commercial recycling program. We describe CESQGs in Section 11.4.

		Discuss if education and/or enforcement occurs at the point of generation or at places where waste is aggregated (transfer stations), key topics or laws focused on, and what coordination has occurred across the planning area. Identify which jurisdictions participate directly in the collection of commercial recyclables (such as via contracted hauler, city-provided service, or a collection district), and which general waste streams are collected (traditional recyclables, organics, etc.). Discuss other key commercial and public sector recycling occurring. This helps meet the related RCW to discuss and describe existing recycling programs. After describing current practices, reflect on where there are opportunities for improvement. Are collected items actually recycled? Are there key materials that are getting missed that could or must (organics) get collected? How could contamination be reduced? Decide what recommendations for nonresidential recycling the planning partners will pursue during the planning period. Public Event Recycling RCW 70A200.100 requires recycling be provided at every official gathering and at every sports facility by vendors who sell beverages in certain containers. Beverage vendors are responsible to provide and fund the recycling program at the official gathering/sports facility. Including the Public Events Recycling Law in local planning documents and event permitting requirements is an effective way to ensure events and facilities are aware of their responsibilities. However, the law does not require you to do so. Moderate-Risk Waste (MRW) Since Asotin has a Combined Plan, you may wish to mention businesses practices and governmental supports regarding commercial recycling of MRW here. Small quantity generators are part of the MRW program, and sellers of motor oil have requirements to support recycling as well.	
18	Section 10.4, Page 54	Designated Recyclables Lists The Designated Recyclables List needs more discussion. Organics should be added to the DRL since Yard Waste is also collected. Required: Provide two Designated Recyclables Lists; one for residential curbside recycling, and one for all other recycling methods. The residential curbside recycling DRL must specify, by jurisdiction: • Which specific materials are currently collected for recycling at residential curbside (including organics where applicable). ○ The jurisdictions defaulting to the G-certificated hauler for	Materials accepted at drop-off locations is already discussed (Table 10). Added language making the level of separation for the City of Lewiston's curbside recycling program.

		residential curbside recycling/organics service must be identified and have their lists complete and specific, as the Plan directs service. In the years leading up to implementation of the RRA, for areas not using the G-certificated hauler for residential curbside recycling, it may be possible to get an exemption from identifying with RRA-likely materials are collected by which cities, if those cities will adopt the RRA list when available. Work with your Ecology Planner. • The level of separation for each material (commingled or in a separate bin). For materials just started to be collected or getting removed from collection, placement on or off the list may precede actual collection practices and sets the stage for the required service. Clarify timing of service changes in additional text or the Notes column. Use an initial draft of this list early in the planning process at the requires SWAC Curbside Recycling Meeting. The DRL for anything not collected at residential curbside (commonly called the Beyond the Bin DRL) must specify: • Specific materials you designate as recyclable across the planning area collected in a method other than residential curbside, and • The level of separation for each material (commingled or in an individual stream). Recommended: • Use the CAQ-DRLs Workbook template and work with relevant entities as you develop it. • Outline in your SW Plan a simple process for amending one or both DRLs. Conditions change. Ecology recommends local governments outline within their Plan what process may be used to amend the DRLs between Plan revision. It may be as simple as the minimum amendment process found in the Amending a Plan section of these guidelines. A city providing its own collection services or contracting for services may adjust what it collects without needing to amend the residential DRL. The information about the change can be updated during the next Plan revision. Changes Due to the RRA The RRA will come with standard materials acceptance lists and collection methods effective January 1, 2030. SW Plans will still require DRLs and will need to include mandatory statewide items on the lists. DRLs will also need to	
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		address non-packaging and paper products and non-residential materials that are not covered by the program. The usefulness of the Beyond the Bin DRL for enforcement against sham recycling will not be changed by the RRA. Using the CAQ-DRLs Workbook template now helps you embark on a platform that is anticipated to continue past 2030, even if the specific materials recommended by Ecology and some materials you select will need to shift to align with the new program as of 2030. It also helps you capture a clear picture of what is collected where, and how, right now, which helps all parties gauge what exactly will change in each area with the RRA.	
19	Chapter 10	Recycling Programs, Improvements, and Implementation Throughout RCW, local government is directed to pursue strategies to incentivize and support source separation, and to establish recycling opportunities for the source separated waste. The Waste Reduction and Recycling Element culminates in a discussion and description of existing programs and any additional programs needed to assist public and private sector recycling. Chapter 10 Recycling does not provide robust discussion on programs, improvements, or implementation. Please consider the following and add it to the Recycling Chapter: • Describe and Discuss Existing Programs: Before setting strategies for improvement, one must take stock of what is happening currently. A SW Plan must describe and discuss existing public and private recycling programs. Nonresidential should be discussed in the Commercial Recycling section (See comment #18). • Required description for public recycling programs (residential curbside): For curbside, the easiest way to meet this requirement is to fill out tabs 2 and 3 of the CAQ-DRLs Workbook. This is filled out as a snapshot of what is happening currently or at the start of the planning period, with notes on anticipated changes. ○ If you do not use the Workbook, the same basic information may be provided in an alternative format for each unincorporated area and incorporated area. • Required description for public recycling programs (self-haul): Government-provided self-haul option descriptions must include location, basic operating hours, and materials accepted. A column on tab 4 of the CAQ-DRLs Workbook may be used to show what materials are accepted, and additional columns may be added as useful. • Additionally, describe the colors of garbage, recycling, and organics bins placed in public areas by Plan participants. This helps ensure	Chapter 10 details all information regarding recycling programs and evaluating future improvements for implementation. The extent of the (very limited) existing recycling programs are discussed, and language clarifying that commercial recycling programs don't exist in the planning area was added. It is discussed that the only city with curbside recycling collection is Lewiston and links are provided to their website with more details. Accepted materials at each facility (drop-boxes, landfills, transfer stations) are already discussed. Drop-boxes are unmanned and therefore operating hours are non-existent. Landfill location and operating hours are discussed. Transfer station location and hours were added. Bin color standardization discussion added. Known private recyclers in the planning area are mentioned. Service levels discussion added.

		compliance with the colors in RCW 70A.205.750. • Required description for private recycling programs: Describe known private recycling options available for businesses and citizens in your planning area for most recyclables. This may include various self-haul or buy-back options, as well as non-traditional residential pickup such as doorstep or valet service. • Required discussion of existing programs and strategies for improvements. Items to discuss include: ○ If the service levels set in the Plan are in compliance with those set by RCW for urban and rural areas. If not, outline what steps will be taken to remedy this. ○ Current programs that are incentivizing and providing mechanisms for source separation, and providing for materials to be recycled well. Programs may include “pay as you throw” rate structures, ensuring a disposal bin is present if a recycling bin is provided, and more. If improvements are needed, strategize how they could be done. ○ Strategies for any additional programs needed to assist public or private recycling. ○ Any additional information you deem necessary. Many local governments now discuss topics such as responsible recycling and supporting end markets by Environmentally Preferable Purchasing policies (some of which are mandated, such as Compost Procurement Ordinances).	
20	Chapter 11, Page 55	Moderate Risk Waste A Combined Plan is a single document that incorporates all required elements of both a SW Plan and a HW Plan. A Combined Plan follows the SW Plan process for review and approval. To keep the two components distinct, the HW Plan should be presented as a separate chapter in the Combined Plan. To make it clear that this is the Hazardous Waste Plan section, the chapter should be renamed to reflect that.	Updated this section to be named “Hazardous Waste Plan”.
21	Section 11.1.2, Page 57	MRW – Oil Disposal Rerefining Goal Identify the company (companies) responsible for transporting and properly disposing of the used oil and specify which disposal method they use. If the oil is being burned rather than rerefined, explain why the County selected this option and whether it can be reconsidered to align with the State’s 80% rerefining goal (RCW 70A.224.030(4)).	Added description of WA’s re-refining goal.
22	Section 11.4, Page 58	Moderate Risk Management – SQG Does Asotin still accept Small Quantity Generator waste? Section 11.4 says it is	SQG waste is still accepted. Language changed to reflect

		no longer accepted. If Asotin County has stopped accepted SQG waste then it is not consistent with Hazardous Waste guidelines and does not meet the requirements of RCW 70.300.350. If business-generated MRW is still being accepted, please reword this section. Please provide more discussion on the items listed below relating to SQGs: “A plan or program to manage moderate risk wastes that are generated or otherwise present within the jurisdiction. Including an assessment of the quantities, types, generators, and fate of moderate risk wastes in the jurisdiction. The purpose of this element is to develop a system of managing moderate-risk waste, appropriate to each local area, to ensure protection of the environment and public health [RCW 70A.300.350(1)(a)].” Table 12, page 57 lists the types and quantities of MRW collected in Asotin County. There is no mention of the fate of that material other than Used Oil. Please provide a brief description of where the material goes after collection.	this.
23	Section 11.1.2, Page 57	MRW – Oil Disposal Rerefining Goal Identify the company (companies) responsible for transporting and properly disposing of the used oil and specify which disposal method they use. If the oil is being burned rather than rerefined, explain why the County selected this option and whether it can be reconsidered to align with the State’s 80% rerefining goal (RCW 70A.224.030(4)).	Repeated comment (see Comment #21).
24	Chapter 11	MRW – Private Business Agreements (RCW 70A.224.020(1)(a)) Describe any voluntary agreements with private businesses for the collection of used oil from the public, including terms and conditions that support the jurisdiction’s used oil recycling objectives. Consider providing a list of all used oil collection facilities (public and private) on the local government’s MRW web page.	It is already discussed that a private hazardous waste collector has been contracted to collect and process used oil. Added name of the company.
25	Chapter 11	MRW – Ordinance Implementation (RCW 70A.224.020(1)(b)) Retailers annually selling 1,000+ gallons of oil or 500+ oil filters to residential customers must follow certain signage and container protocol to support customers’ ability to recycle their used oil. Ecology has created signs to fulfill this requirement which are available online. The retailers must post such signs at or near the point of sale. The retailers must also conveniently provide containers for sale that residents could use for capturing the used oil directly from vehicles and transporting to a recycling facility. • Detail the local ordinances enacted to regulate used oil signage and container requirements. • Describe the plan for enforcing the sign ordinance and container ordinance.	There are none. Sentence added describing this.
26	Chapter 11	MRW – Public Education (RCW 70A.224.020(1)(c))	MRW education is already

		Provide a comprehensive plan to educate the public about proper used oil management and recycling. This may include informational pamphlets, public workshops, mailing campaigns, curbside hang tags, informative webpages, or other outreach efforts.	discussed in 12.3. Used oil details were added to 11.1.3.
27	Chapter 11	MRW – Contamination Mitigation (RCW 70A.224.020(1)(d) & .030(1)(b)) Describe how used oil will be managed to keep it separate from other hazardous wastes. This may include questioning whether other wastes have been mixed in when customers drop off used oil, signage indicating what is acceptable to add to used oil, convenient location of containers or tanks for used oil contaminated with other wastes, etc. Outline how the BMPs, to reduce the likelihood of PCB contamination in used oil, have been addressed. While following the practices is recommended, it is not required. Only discussion on your approach to these BMPs is required. Jurisdictions that adopt these practices may be eligible for reimbursement of extraordinary costs incurred due to contamination events. • If your jurisdiction intends to implement all the BMPs and potentially seek reimbursement if a contamination event occurs, describe the decision-making criteria to apply for reimbursement and how the jurisdiction will submit an application to Ecology for approval. • Once approved, Ecology will forward the application to the state legislature for consideration during the legislative session. • Upon legislative approval, reimbursement will be provided for costs associated with the contamination event.	Described that used oil is collected at the MRW facility in waste oil containers with double containment. Described that it is tested prior to the contractor taking the oil from the ACRL to determine the best disposal/treatment method. The County does not currently have resources to follow BMPs for PCB contamination. Added language saying this, and describing the measures they do take.
28	Chapter 11	MRW – Funding and Budget Planning (RCW 70A.224.020(1)(e)) Specific funding aspects are required by statute. These are best included with other financial information. The used oil recycling element should include what revenue is utilized to meet the requirements. Include a budget reserve to address potential PCB contamination costs. We recommend having a schedule to reevaluate this reserve account at regularly scheduled intervals to account for changes in costs and inflation. It is recommended that this reserve cover the cost of managing contamination for either 50% of the maximum oil storage capacity or the largest tank/container at each facility under the Plan, whichever is greater.	Funded through LSWFA grants. Added discussion of this in 11.1.3.
29	Chapter 12	Waste Reduction and Education – Reduce, Refill, Reuse, Recycling Education Please add more to the discussion about education/promotional programs in the planning area on the following topics. Name the agency/agencies in charge of the programs and their funding sources. • Waste reduction	There is limited education on this in the County due to lack of resources. Asotin County follows EPA’s hierarchy for waste management and this is described in 10.1. Language was added describing this.

		• Refill • Reuse • Recycling (providing incentives for source separation and telling folks about them fits well here)	
30	Appendix J	Resolutions of Adoption (ROAs) Prior to submitting the final draft Plan to Ecology for review and approval, it must be adopted by all participating jurisdictions. A ROA formally approves the Plan and sets it as a guiding document. Required: local adoption of the Plan.	Will be included in the final plan submission.
31	Throughout	Waste Reduction and Education – Hauler Educational Partnerships If revenue-sharing agreements are happening in your planning area, discuss them and how they'll be impacted by the RRA.	No educational partnerships with haulers exist at this time. Described in 12.2.
32	Throughout	Waste Reduction and Education – Compost Procurement Ordinance (CPO) CPOs are a tool for cities and counties to look for opportunities to buy compost products and use these products in their projects. This piece of the OMLs supports the demand side of organics markets through direct purchases and education. The jurisdictions required to pass a CPO are listed in the Local Government Requirements workbook. The City of Clarkston is required to have a CPO submitted to Ecology. Asotin County should acknowledge that within the SW Plan and provide the following information for Clarkston: • Required: a SW Plan must outline strategies to inform residents about two things: ○ How the local governments (at least those with CPOs) are using compost in their operations, and ○ The value of compost. • Recommended: strategies to inform residents could include posting informational signage at public places where local government has used compost, news articles, demonstrating compost benefits via a public garden bed using compost versus not using compost, posting the amount of compost used to a webpage, partnering with gardening groups such as Washington State Extension Master Gardeners to promote compost, and more. Ecology has a webpage about the benefits of compost.	Clarkston does have a curbside yard waste collection service, so they are required to submit a CPO. Due to lack of resources, this has not been accomplished yet. This was acknowledged in the SWMP, and plans for the City to move forward with a CPO will be reevaluated to comply.
33	Throughout	Solid Waste Collection – Bin Colors and Labels Washington adopted color code and labeling requirements in 2025 (RCW 70A.205.750). Haulers and local governments are responsible for carrying out	This law is described in Section 2.6.1. Created new Section 5.1.1 Bin

		the law. The color code affects containers smaller than 101 gallons for provision to a customer (like curbside rolling carts) or for public use (like in a city park), and affects all three streams: waste, recycle, and organics. As of August 1, 2025, when haulers or city/county government purchases a bin, the bin must align with the colors in the law. By January 1, 2028, solid waste containers provided by the hauler or local government must align with the colors. This allows some time to use up existing stock. Nobody needs to pull or replace bins that are incorrectly colored, if the bins were purchased or distributed before the deadlines and they are still functional • Garbage containers must be grey or black • Recycling containers must be blue • Organic waste containers must be green or brown • Lids must be the same color as the cart, or they can be black Furthermore, all bins must have a clear and obvious label by January 1, 2028. If the container holds more than one cubic yard of waste, the label must be at least one square foot in size with five-inch text or larger. Learn more on the waste container colors webpage. Required: Inventory which jurisdictions are using which colors of bins. This may be done on Tab 3 of the CAQ-DRLs Workbook. Outline how the haulers and local governments in the planning area intend to fulfill this law.	Standardization detailing the requirements of RCW 70A.205.750, as well as inventory of bin colors.
34	Throughout	Surveillance and Control for Litter and Illegal Dumping There should be more discussion about litter control or illegal dumping (only found brief sentences under Section 8.1 and Section 14.2). Part of the SW Plan's program for surveillance and control should cover spontaneous locations where illegal activity has occurred, such as litter and illegal dumping. Local governments are vital partners with the state in the effort to keep Washington litter free. Required: • Document if all staffed transfer stations and landfills in the planning area are enforcing the local secured load laws, inclusive of public and private facilities. • Cite at least the Planning Authority's local ordinances regulating secured loads, litter, and illegal dumping, and describe how you are combating litter in coordination with the State.	This is stated in the enforcement chapter and that it is the responsibility of the agency or persons transporting waste. Also discussed litter crew and summer clean-up, as well as where the funding for them comes from. Discussed County-wide ordinance for unsecured loads, and that enforcement is somewhat limited due to limited resources.

		- Discuss methods to address tires and other state-sponsored prevention campaigns, including funding and implementing agencies (these items may also be discussed in your Miscellaneous Waste chapter). - Identify program areas in need of improvement. Recommended: - Describe local ordinances or anti-litter mechanisms beyond those of just the Planning Authority. Examples include: - County or city contracts may require the hauler to conduct litter patrols (route vehicles often accidentally shed litter and roads leading to solid waste facilities are always more heavily littered) or neighborhood cleanup events. - Partnership with Ecology to promote the We Keep WA Litter Free campaign. - Partnership with the Sheriff's office to run litter crews and/or assist with education and outreach, especially for enforcement against unsecured loads. - A lower disposal fee for litter collected by not-for-profits or charitable community organizations. - Discussion of methods to address homeless encampment cleanup, which may include working with the Washington State Department of Transportation, use of the Department of Enterprise Service's master contract, or use of grant funds.	
WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY – RECOMMENDED REVISIONS			
35	Title Page and Any Other References Throughout the Plan	Plan Name In order to bring statewide consistency with Plan names and years covered, Ecology strongly encourages using the following title format for clarity and statewide uniformity: "Asotin County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan for Years 2025-2030".	Updated Plan name to reflect this.
36	Section 2.1, Page 4	County Responsibilities Please include a copy of the Intergovernmental Agreement with the City of Lewiston, Idaho and Nez Perce County if there is one.	Will be included with final plan submission.
37	Section 2.1, Page 4	Planning Area – Interlocal Agreements If the County designates disposal sites and has a G-certificated hauler with territory in more than one county (such as border city using the UTC G-certificated hauler), ensure an agreement such as an interlocal agreement outlines the flow of solid waste. ILAs clarify roles and expectations and hold entities to those roles and expectations. Ecology encourages this continued use	Will be included with final plan submission.

		for both SW and HW planning.	
38	Chapter 8, Page 43	Special Waste Many jurisdictions have traditionally used the term “special waste” in SW Plans to refer to items requiring unusual handling, such as asbestos, tires, or biomedical waste. However, Ecology now requests SW plans to use “miscellaneous waste” when referring to such materials. This is because the term “special waste” is defined in WAC 173-303-040[1] as any state-only dangerous waste that has certain characteristics.	Updated special waste section to be titled “Miscellaneous Waste”.
39	Section 8.1, Page 44	Tires – 6PPD and 6PPDQ Discussion Ecology recommends mentioning emerging concerns over leachate associated with tires and 6PPD. See Ecology’s Tire Anti-Degradant (6PPD) and 6PPD-Quinone webpage for more information.	Added mention of 6PPD and 6PPDQ in Section 8.1.
40	Chapter 10	Recycling Reform Act (RRA) The RRA of 2025 brings producers of covered products more fully to the table of waste management and sustainable materials management thinking. It is a paradigm shift in how many recyclables are managed, how reuse systems can be supported, and how those systems are funded. RCW 70A.205.045(7)(b)(i)(E) requires all SW Plans to be updated as of January 1, 2030, to reflect the new RRA system and required service levels for residential recycling (both curbside and drop-off). it offers two pathways for this: 1. Before January 1, 2030, your SW Plan may be amended or revised. If your SW Plan does not already outline a process for amending it, Ecology recommends getting one in place now. 2. On January 1, 2030, if your SW Plan has not been updated as above, a model amendment authored by Ecology will come into effect. Ecology must complete the model amendment by January 31, 2029.	Added language describing that RRA requirements will be reassessed during the next planning effort (Section 10.4).
41	Section 11.5 Page 58	MRW – Extended Producer Responsibility Programs Effective January 1, 2026, PCA Product Stewardship, Inc. is no longer administering the LightRecycle Washington program. Please update the language in this section to reflect that change.	Updated language to reflect this in Section 11.5.
42	UTC	UTC Comments The UTC comments include adding a discounted rate structure for low income and low income senior customers if that the County feels is beneficial.	Noted and considered.
43	WSDA Chapter 7	WSDA Comments In Chapter 7.0, it’s stated that “The Asotin County Regional Landfill (ACRL) serves not only Asotin County but the City of Pomeroy and Garfield County in	Added discussion of this in 4.1.

		Washington, and the City of Lewiston, Nez Perce County, and Clearwater County in Idaho”. Asotin County’s current special permit does not allow waste transport from Clearwater County in Idaho to the ACRL. The permit only allows for the transport of waste from Nez Perce County. The State of Idaho is included in the apple maggot quarantine under WAC 16-470-105(3). Asotin County is in the non-quarantined area; therefore, waste from a quarantined area cannot be transported into the County unless a special permit has been issued. Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) currently traps Clearwater County for apple maggot and shares the results with WSDA. If Asotin County intends to import waste from Clearwater County, a request must be made to WSDA to amend the current special permit to include it.	
44	WSDA Section 9.3	WSDA Comments In section 9.3, there is a paragraph discussing the apple maggot quarantine and Asotin County’s status, as well as the special permit that has been issue to the ACRL. there are some inaccurate statements within this paragraph. Asotin County is in the non-quarantine area for apple maggot. This means that solid waste and green waste may not be accepted from apple maggot quarantine areas (such as Idaho) without a WSDA issues special permit. WSDA issued a special permit to Asotin County which allows for the transportation of MSW from Nez Perce County, Idaho to the ACRL. In 2018, ISDA began trapping areas of northern Nez Perce County, including the cities of Lewiston and Lapwai, for apple maggot per a memorandum of understanding between ISDA and WSDA. Under the memorandum of understanding, ISDA will continue to trap areas of Nez Perce County for apple maggot on an annual basis and will share the results with WSDA. Currently, ISDA has designated Nez Perce County as pest-free, and continues to trap the area annually for apple maggot. The transport of waste as outlined in Asotin County’s special permit is contingent upon ISDA’s continued trapping in Nez Perce County and the County maintaining its pest-free status. If apple maggot is determined to be established in Nez Perce County or if ISDA halts trapping, the permit is automatically void until WSDA issues a modified permit which will require that all MSW received from Nez Perce County first be segregated to exclude green waste (i.e., requiring no green waste from Idaho be transported into the pest-free area).	Fixed language and added further discussion on this topic.
45	WSDA Section 14.2	WSDA Comments In Section 14.2, Spokane Valley is mentioned as being within the apple maggot quarantine area. It also states that because Spokane Valley is within the apple maggot quarantine area, “Spokane Valley cannot accept any organic waste from areas with apple maggots”. This isn’t accurate. Spokane Valley (and all of Spokane County) is within the apple maggot quarantine area and, therefore, can accept waste from both non-quarantined and quarantined areas. However, Spokane Valley cannot transport waste outside of the quarantine area without a WSDA issued special permit. It may be more topical to the Plan to use the	Fixed, added reference to Section 9.3 where the topic is discussed in more detail.

		example of Idaho being within the quarantined area, rather than Spokane Valley.	
WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY – MINOR EDITS			
46	Section 1.1.2.1	Hazardous Waste Generators Companies listed that did not generate waste should be 2025, not 2017.	This was referring to a reference in Appendix D, not the listed Section. Updated reference and information from 2017 to be more recent.
47	Section 2.2, Page 10, Figure 2	Figure 2 description has a type: “shoes” vs “shows”.	Fixed.
48	Section 2.7, Page 16	Error message for the SWAC meeting dates.	Fixed.
49	Section 4.1, Page 22	Update to 2016 OFM reference to 2020 or 2025 statistics. Asotin is now referred to as a “Frontier” County with 35.77 people per square mile.	Updated language.
50	Section 9.4, Page 48	Organics Regulations <i>4th Paragraph</i> – There is a sentence that states “These areas are determined based on population density and waste management infrastructure”. It should reference ‘waste generation infrastructure’. <i>6th Paragraph</i> – Please insert this sentence between the first and second sentences: “Written in statue, if Washington State is not on track to meet the 75% organics diversion goals by 2030, Ecology has the authority to identify additional areas to meet the ORCA requirements”. Also in the 6 th paragraph, please change “annually” to “July 1”.	Fixed.
51	Section 10.1, Page 50	Waste Management Hierarchy <i>1st Paragraph</i> – missing Figure number. <i>Bullet list – number 2 reuse</i> – Please consider adding extra verbiage to the “reuse them whenever possible”. Suggest using the following: “and in a method that is environmentally beneficial”. Not all reuse is better than single-use, the life cycle analysis of products and material types should be considered as well as the functionality of the item. i.e. – to make a ceramic cup environmentally outweigh its single-use paper counterpart, it would need to be reused over 350 times before you would see a positive environmental output. BUT this could work and be feasible in a restaurant or another closed loop system or campus.	Updated.
52	Chapter 12, Page 60	Page Header Header says ‘Administration’ instead of ‘Education & Outreach’.	Fixed.

53	Chapter 14	Page Header Header has a type in the word 'Enforcement'.	Fixed.
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STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Division of Plant Protection

P.O. Box 42560 • Olympia, Washington 98504-2560 • (360) 902-1800

November 13, 2025

Joshua Malkin
Public Works Director/County Engineer
Asotin County Public Works

Paula Wesch
Regional Planner and Grant Manager
Eastern Regional Office
Department of Ecology

Dear Joshua Malkin and Paula Wesch:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft Asotin County Comprehensive Solid and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan (Plan). RCW 70A.205.060 requires WSDA to review preliminary draft solid waste management plans for any increased risk of introducing a quarantine plant pest or disease into a pest free area.

Upon reviewing the Plan, there are a few points that the agency would like to comment on:

- In section 7.0 Solid Waste Disposal, it's stated that, "The Asotin County Regional Landfill (ACRL) serves not only Asotin County but the City of Pomeroy and Garfield County in Washington, and the City of Lewiston, Nez Perce County, and Clearwater County in Idaho." Asotin County's current special permit does not allow waste transport from Clearwater County in Idaho, to the ACRL. The permit only allows for the transport of waste from Nez Perce County. The state of Idaho is included in the apple maggot quarantine under WAC 16-470-105(3). Asotin County is in the non-quarantined area; therefore, waste from a quarantined area cannot be transported into the County unless a special permit has been issued. Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) currently traps Clearwater County for apple maggot and shares the results with WSDA. If Asotin County intends to import waste from Clearwater County, a request must be made to WSDA to amend the current special permit to include it.
- In section 9.3 Yard Waste Importation, there is a paragraph discussing the apple maggot quarantine and Asotin County's status, as well as the special permit that has been issued to the ACRL. There are some inaccurate statements within this paragraph.

Asotin County is in the non-quarantine area for apple maggot. This means that solid waste and green waste may not be accepted from apple maggot quarantine areas (such as Idaho), without a WSDA issued special permit. WSDA issued a special permit to

Asotin County which allows for the transportation of municipal solid waste from Nez Perce County, Idaho to the ACRL. In 2018, ISDA began trapping areas of northern Nez Perce County, including the cities of Lewiston and Lapwai, for apple maggot per a memorandum of understanding between ISDA and WSDA. Under the memorandum of understanding, ISDA will continue to trap areas of Nez Perce County for apple maggot on an annual basis and will share the results with WSDA. Currently, ISDA has designated Nez Perce County as pest-free, and continues to trap the area annually for apple maggot. The transport of waste as outlined in Asotin County's special permit is contingent upon ISDA's continued trapping in Nez Perce County and the County maintaining its pest-free status. If apple maggot is determined to be established in Nez Perce County or if ISDA halts trapping, the permit is automatically void until WSDA issues a modified permit, which will require that all MSW received from Nez Perce County first be segregated to exclude green waste (i.e., requiring no green waste from Idaho be transported into the pest-free area).

- In section 14.2 Regulatory Enforcement, Spokane Valley is mentioned as being within the apple maggot quarantine area. It also states that because Spokane Valley is within the apple maggot quarantine area, "Spokane Valley cannot accept any organic waste from areas with apple maggots." This isn't accurate. Spokane Valley (and all of Spokane County) is within the apple maggot quarantine area and, therefore, can accept waste from both non-quarantined and quarantined areas. However, Spokane Valley cannot transport waste outside of the quarantine area without a WSDA issued special permit. It may be more topical to the Plan to use the example of Idaho being within the quarantined area, rather than Spokane Valley.

Thank you again for the opportunity to review the Plan. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Amy Clow
Quarantine, Compost, and Rules Coordinator
WSDA Plant Protection Division

cc:
Sven-Erik Spichiger, WSDA Pest Program Manager



Service Date: November 20, 2025

STATE OF WASHINGTON
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November 20, 2025

Paula Wesch
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**RE: Request for Review Asotin County Comprehensive Solid and Moderate Risk
Waste Management Plan, for Years 2025-2030, dated October 2025.**

Dear Paula Wesch:

Thank you for filing Asotin County's 2025-2030 Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan.

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (Commission) has completed its review of preliminary draft of the Asotin County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan (Plan).

The 2025-2030 Plan proposes in Asotin County, the projected tip fee is to increase for inflationary adjustment to \$13.33 per ton in 2027 after having rates stay the same over six years in a row at \$49.73. The County states the solid waste facility will be operating at a deficit without increase in 2027.

The County currently does not offer recycling and yard waste through the regulated haulers. The county offers several municipal recycling operations, two private recycling companies and several satellite recycling drop box facilities. The County also offers several municipal organics collection operations within the planning area.

Projected Disposal Fees	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Per Ton Disposal Cost	\$49.73	\$49.73	\$63.06	\$63.06	\$63.06	\$63.06
Per Ton Increase	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.33	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Percentage Increase	0%	0%	26.8%	0%	0%	0%

Projected Rate Increases	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Residential						
Monthly Rate for One 32-Gallon Can Per Week Service	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Commercial						
One-Yard Per Pick Up	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

The Plan speaks to RCW 81.77.195, which allows for discounts for low-income and low-income senior customers. Under the RCW authority, the County may request a regulated solid waste company to provide discount rates for charges or services to low-income or senior. Currently, the County has not requested such a rate in the Plan. Recently, the Commission has been receiving more public comments expressing a wish for such a rate and believe it may be worth the County to consider requesting discounted rates. We understand that it may not happen in the current Plan but offer the assistance we can provide when the time comes for such a proposal.

Commission Staff has no further comments on the Plan.

Please direct questions or comments about the Commission's Plan review process to Kelsey Hanson at (360) 664-1250.

Sincerely,

Jeff Killip
Executive Director and Secretary

cc: Joshua Malkin
Public Works Director/County Engineer
Asotin County Public Works
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