

Tuesday, February 25, 2025
City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)

7:00 P.M.

#2155 Regular City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)

Agenda: <https://go.boarddocs.com/wa/cocp/Board.nsf/goto?open&id=DDDP6591AD>

In-Person at College Place City Hall, 625 S College Avenue, College Place Washington

Meeting may be viewed at: Live Stream on City of College Place, Washington YouTube at https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCbx3qrqzLDL_05NusReSI-g/featured

Zoom Attendee Link: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/86376750515>

Or you may call this number to listen: 1-669-900-9128 ID#863 7675 0515

Phone controls: *6 - toggle mute/un-mute and *9 - raise hand

1. Opening Items.

Subject :	1.01 Call To Order
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	1. Opening Items.
Access :	Public
Type :	Procedural

Public Content

Mayor Hernández will call the meeting to order.

Subject :	1.02 Roll Call
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	1. Opening Items.
Access :	Public
Type :	Procedural

Public Content

Mayor Norma L. Hernández

Paul T. Jessup,

Michael Cleveland,

Tito Espinoza Jr.,

Council Members Loren Peterson,

Monica Boyle

Public Content

Council meetings are primarily structured to permit Council Members to arrive at the decisions necessary to govern the City.

Meeting Protocol for Public Comment:

When submitting public comments, include the following information regardless of the manner you are using: (Note that there are deadlines for written comments to be included in the meeting documents.)

- Your Name
- Your Address

Written Public comments may be provided by submitting comment to Clerk@cpwa.us no later than 4:30 PM on the meeting date to be included in the record. (If typewritten, no less than 11 pt font).

Verbal Public Comments may be made during the meeting:

- In-person at the meeting location - provided at the beginning of each agenda.

Telephone and Virtual Comments:

Any member of the public who desires to make a public comment at the City Council meeting by telephone or remote access shall provide at least 24 hours notice (excluding weekends and holidays) prior to the start of the meeting at which the member of the public wants to make a comment, notify the City Clerk or designee in writing or by direct verbal communication of their desire to make a comment. Those notice shall include the member's first and last name, address or place of residence, and the topic or topics the comment will touch upon.

- Telephone comment - Call 1-669-900-9128, entering the meeting ID (provided at beginning of agenda) and raise your hand (*9 to raise hand, *6 to mute/un-mute) when comments are requested.
- Virtual comment - Join using the Zoom Attendee link (provided at beginning of agenda) and raise your hand when comments are requested.

Once recognized, you will have five minutes to speak on any subject that is under the control of the Council.

File Attachments

[It is SO EASY to participate in public meetings!.png \(224 KB\)](#)

2. Consent Agenda.

Subject :	2.01 AB 25054 - Approve Agenda for February 25, 2025.
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	2. Consent Agenda.
Access :	Public
Type :	Action (Consent)

Consent

Our adopted rules of Parliamentary Procedure, The Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure, provide for a consent agenda listing several items for approval of the Council by a single motion. Most of the items listed under the consent agenda have gone through previous review either during the budget process, at a workshop, or by subcommittee review and recommendation. Documentation concerning these items has been provided to all Council Members and the public in advance to assure an extensive and thorough review. Items may be removed from the consent agenda at the request of any Council Member.

Subject :	2.02 AB 25055 - Approve Council Minutes from February 11, 2025.
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)

Category :	2. Consent Agenda.
Access :	Public
Type :	Action (Consent), Minutes
Minutes :	View Minutes for Feb 11, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electro

File Attachments

[2-11-25 Meeting Minutes.pdf \(732 KB\)](#)

Consent

Our adopted rules of Parliamentary Procedure, The Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure, provide for a consent agenda listing several items for approval of the Council by a single motion. Most of the items listed under the consent agenda have gone through previous review either during the budget process, at a workshop, or by subcommittee review and recommendation. Documentation concerning these items has been provided to all Council Members and the public in advance to assure an extensive and thorough review. Items may be removed from the consent agenda at the request of any Council Member.

Subject :	2.03 AB 25056 - Excusing the Absence of Council Member Schermann.
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	2. Consent Agenda.
Access :	Public
Type :	Action (Consent)
Recommended Action :	Motion to excuse the absence of Council Member Schermann.

Consent

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Subject :	2.04 AB 25057 - Purchase of City Vehicles for Parks, Public Works, and Community Development; & Surplus of Used Vehicles
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	2. Consent Agenda.
Access :	Public
Type :	Action (Consent)
Preferred Date :	Feb 25, 2025

Absolute Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Fiscal Impact :	Yes
Dollar Amount :	\$422,185.73
Budgeted :	Yes
Budget Source :	ER&R Funds
Recommended Action :	Motion to authorize Fleet Manager or designee to purchase a Community Development Jeep Compass for \$33,515.65, Parks Department John Deere Gator for \$41,084.10, Street Department International Dump Truck and Snow Plow for \$312,928.5, and Street Department Maxx 25K Tilt Trailer for \$34,657.43; and to surplus Vehicles 534 - 2004 Peterbuilt 330 Dump Truck VIN: 2NPNHD6XX4M833333, 547 - 1995 Walton 24K Tilt Trailer VIN: 1W9ESZ527510063280, and 601 - 2003 Ford F550 Utility Truck VIN: 1FDAF56P63EC91403.

Public Content

Historical Perspective:

Council Approved the 2025-2030 Equipment Replacement Plan through Ordinance 24-018. It included a new vehicle for the Community Development Department - Planner, a Utility Gator for the Parks Department, a tilt trailer for streets, and a dump truck for streets.

Information for Consideration:

The Fleet Manager has found vehicles on state contract for community development, parks, and streets. The City wishes to place orders as soon as possible while the vehicles and equipment are still available. All fall within the previously approved costs.

Additionally, the 2004 Peterbuilt dump truck, 1995 Walton Tilt Trailer, and 2003 F550 Utility truck will be surplus.

File Attachments

[24-018 ORDINANCE - FY 2025-2030 Equipment Replacement Plan.pdf \(213 KB\)](#)
[Final ERR Plan as Presented to Council.pdf \(588 KB\)](#)
[2025 New Vehicles.pdf \(49 KB\)](#)

Consent

Our adopted rules of Parliamentary Procedure, The Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure, provide for a consent agenda listing several items for approval of the Council by a single motion. Most of the items listed under the consent agenda have gone through previous review either during the budget process, at a workshop, or by subcommittee review and recommendation. Documentation concerning these items has been provided to all Council Members and the public in advance to assure an extensive and thorough review. Items may be removed from the consent agenda at the request of any Council Member.

Subject :	2.05 Approve Consent Agenda - Our adopted rules of Parliamentary Procedure, The Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure, provide for a consent agenda listing
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several items for approval of the Council by a single motion. Most of the items listed under the consent agenda have gone through previous review either during the budget process, at a workshop, or by subcommittee review and recommendation. Documentation concerning these items has been provided to all Council Members and the public in advance to assure an extensive and thorough review. Items may be removed from the consent agenda at the request of any Council Member.

Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	2. Consent Agenda.
Access :	Public
Type :	Action (Consent)
Recommended Action :	Motion to approve the consent agenda

Consent

Our adopted rules of Parliamentary Procedure, The Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure, provide for a consent agenda listing several items for approval of the Council by a single motion. Most of the items listed under the consent agenda have gone through previous review either during the budget process, at a workshop, or by subcommittee review and recommendation. Documentation concerning these items has been provided to all Council Members and the public in advance to assure an extensive and thorough review. Items may be removed from the consent agenda at the request of any Council Member.

3. Presentations.

Subject :	3.01 AB 25058 - Adoption of the 2024-2029 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan - Mr. McAndrews & Ms. Rohan
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	3. Presentations.
Access :	Public
Type :	Discussion

Public Content

Historical Perspective:

WHY IS THIS NECESSARY?
Chapter 70A.205.040 RCW requires a Plan to be developed by all cities and counties within the State. If cities are not included in the county Plan, they are required to prepare their own Plan.

Per 70A.205.40 RCW, "The purpose is to plan for solid waste and materials reduction, collection, and handling and management services and programs throughout the state, as designed to meet the unique needs of each county and city in the state."

70A.205.075 RCW stipulates a 5-year frequency for plans. Staff previously requested a 3-year delay, however there is not a mechanism provided for delays to be granted and was therefore denied an extension.

Having a current and up-to-date plan provides for funding support/eligibility from the State's solid waste programs. On an annual basis, this provides approximately \$171,000 in funding support of solid waste handling/management programs provided at the Sudbury Road Landfill.

WHO IS THE LEAD AGENCY?

The City of Walla Walla has been authorized by the Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs dated June 23, 2008, as modified on August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019, to act on the County's behalf to update and implement the Plan.

WHAT IS THE COUNTY'S ROLE?

The County retains responsibility for appointing Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) members and ensuring that the Plan is adopted at the county level and approved by the Department of Ecology to comply with Chapter 70A.205 RCW.

BACKGROUND/HISTORY:

The 2014 Plan was similarly prepared and adopted as a joint city-county plan.

A request for proposals was issued by the City of Walla Walla in July 2020 and Parametrix, Inc. was selected to perform comprehensive solid waste planning, including updating the Plan.

In 2021, the City of Walla Walla was awarded an Ecology grant to partially fund the project including hiring a consultant to facilitate updating the Plan.

On May 12, 2021, by adoption of resolution 2021-67, the City of College Place entered into an interlocal agreement for planning coordination with the County and the cities of Walla Walla, Waitsburg, and Prescott in which the local match for the grant was divided between the parties based on population.

On June 21, 2021, the City of Walla Walla entered into a professional services agreement with Parametrix (resolution 2021-088). Since then, Parametrix has worked with the SWAC and City of Walla Walla staff to conduct research into existing conditions, interview stakeholders within the community, attend SWAC meetings to present findings, and publish a preliminary draft of the Plan.

On May 7, 2024, the SWAC was provided the draft plan for review and comment. Upon completion of the SWAC review, Parametrix worked with the City of Walla Walla to incorporate the SWAC comments into the Plan. In August 2024, a draft of the Plan was released for public comment, including publication of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist which resulted in a Determination of Non-Significance on August 8, 2024. A public hearing for the draft Plan was also held on August 13, 2024. During this time, a copy of the draft of the Plan was also provided to Ecology for their required review period, which included review by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC).

In November 2024, the City of Walla Walla received the State agency comments on the Plan. City of Walla Walla staff then worked with Parametrix to address the comments. The Plan has now been presented to the local jurisdictions for adoption.

The local adoption schedule is as follows:
City of College Place - February 25, 2025

City of Walla Walla - February 26, 2026
City of Waitsburg- February 19, 2025
Town of Prescott - February 10, 2025
Walla Walla Board of County Commissioners - March 17, 2025

Following adoption by Walla Walla County, the final draft of the Plan will be submitted to Ecology for regulatory agency approval.

Information for Consideration:

Having a current Plan is required by 70A.205 RCW. By participating as a partner in the Walla Walla County Plan, the City meets this requirement. If the City elects not to adopt the Plan, the City will be required to prepare its own Plan.

Not all recommendations of the Plan will be implemented by all the planning partners nor is that the expectation of Ecology nor the SWAC. The recommendations included in the Plan have been developed as a means to strive toward meeting the goals and objectives of providing efficient and cost-effective solid waste management services to the residents, institutions, and businesses of Walla Walla County.

FINANCIAL IMPACTS:

Aside from the potential loss of solid waste related grant funding if the Plan isn't adopted, there are no direct financial impacts associated with adopting the Plan as there are no mandated implementation elements included in the Plan. Subsequent financial impacts will depend on what elements of the Plan that the individual jurisdictions choose to implement.

Regardless of what the City chooses to implement from the Plan, applicable regulatory compliance for operating a solid waste collection and disposal system will continue to apply. This includes meeting minimum functional standards, compliance with producer responsibility laws, etc. These items are not specifically driven by the Plan, but rather by statute/legislation.

File Attachments

[Walla_Walla_County_ILA_Solid_Waste_Management_2021-06-25.pdf \(292 KB\)](#)
[WWCountySWMP_FinalDraft20250116.pdf \(17,354 KB\)](#)
[2025.02.25 SWMP Presentation.pptx \(834 KB\)](#)
[2025.02.25 SWMP Presentation.pdf \(247 KB\)](#)
[Draft Resolution No 25-XXX Adopting Solid Waste Management Plan .pdf \(154 KB\)](#)

Subject :	3.02 AB 25059 - Washington Secretary of State Organize the File Room Grant - Ms. Garcia
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	3. Presentations.
Access :	Public
Type :	Discussion, Information

Public Content

Historical Perspective:

The City of College Place applied for the Organize the File Room Grant in 2023 and 2024. The City was not awarded either grant.

Information for Consideration:

The Washington Secretary of State is offering another local records grant to government agencies. The City would like to apply for the Organizing the File Room grant again. This grant can be used to cover the costs of new or part time staff to sort and organize paper records, create a records inventory, destroy non-archival records, prepare archival records for transfer, and the assembly and installation of new shelving or file cabinets. In addition, this grant can also be used to pay for metal shelving/file cabinets, Washington State Archives boxes, records destruction services, and other supplies associated with the management of paper records. If approved, the grant would cover up to \$20,000.00 in costs. The deadline to submit the grant application is February 28, 2025.

<https://www.sos.wa.gov/archives/recordsmanagement/local-records-organizing-the-file-room-grants.aspx>

File Attachments

[Records 1.jpg \(790 KB\)](#)

[Records 2.jpg \(670 KB\)](#)

[Records 3.jpg \(668 KB\)](#)

[Records 4.jpg \(631 KB\)](#)

[Records 5.jpg \(609 KB\)](#)

[Records Intern Job Description.pdf \(168 KB\)](#)

[Draft Resolution - SOS Grant.pdf \(144 KB\)](#)

4. Public Hearings - None.

5. Action Items.

Subject :	5.01 AB 25060 - Contract for City Attorney Services: Kerr Ferguson PLLC - Mr. Rizzitiello
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	5. Action Items.
Access :	Public
Type :	Action
Preferred Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Absolute Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Fiscal Impact :	Yes
Dollar Amount :	\$185.00
Budgeted :	Yes
Budget Source :	Budgeted Full-Time City Attorney Salary and Benefits

(\$140,136 salary and \$41,400 fringe - Total: \$181,536

Recommended Action :

Motion to adopt Resolution #25-010 which appoints Kerr Ferguson Law PLLC as the City Attorney and permits Mayor to sign contract.

Public Content

Historical Perspective:

Prior to 2021, City Attorney services were handled by contract counsel. The history for contract attorneys is as follows:

- Prior to 2016: Law Offices of Mr. Charlie Phillips PLLC.
- August 2016 to June 2018 Telquist, Ziobro, McMillen, and Clare PLLC.
- June 2018 to 2021: Walla Walla Life Law PLLC.

Information for Consideration:

The City has a need for contract City Attorney services as authorized by RCW 35A.12.090. The firm of Kerr Ferguson Law PLLC - Mr. Eric Ferguson is happy to represent the City on an hourly basis. This firm also acts as contract counsel for the City of Pasco, Washington.

File Attachments

[Agreement for Interim City Attorney-College Place.pdf \(126 KB\)](#)

[Resolution No 25-010 Contract for City Attorney Services.pdf \(144 KB\)](#)

Subject :	5.02 AB 25061 - Contract for City Prosecutor Services: Rio Foltz PLLC - Mr. Rizzitiello
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	5. Action Items.
Access :	Public
Type :	Action
Preferred Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Absolute Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Fiscal Impact :	Yes
Dollar Amount :	\$8,500.00
Budgeted :	Yes
Budget Source :	What was budgeted for full time City Attorney - Salary: \$140,136 - Benefits: \$41,400 - Total: \$181,536
Recommended Action :	Motion to adopt Resolution #25-011 which appoints Rio Foltz PLLC as the Contract City Prosecutor and authorizes City Administrator to sign agreement.

Public Content

Historical Perspective:

Prior to 2021, City Attorney services were handled by contract counsel. The history for contract attorneys is as follows:

- Prior to 2016: Law Offices of Mr. Charlie Phillips PLLC.
- August 2016 to June 2018 Telquist, Ziobro, McMillen, and Clare PLLC.
- June 2018 to 2021: Walla Walla Life Law PLLC.

Information for Consideration:

The City has a need for contract City Prosecutor. The firm of Rio Foltz PLLC - Mr. Michael Rio- is happy to represent the City for a flat monthly fee of \$8,500. This firm also acts as contract prosecutor for the Cities of Pasco, West Richland, and Othello. Contract is on a month to month basis.

File Attachments

- [Letter to CA Rizzitiello 02.04.2025.pdf \(530 KB\)](#)
- [Resolution No 25-011 Contract for City Prosecutor.pdf \(142 KB\)](#)
- [College Place Contract February 2025 Final.pdf \(444 KB\)](#)

Subject :	5.03 AB 25062 - Adoption of the 2024-2029 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan - Mr. McAndrews
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	5. Action Items.
Access :	Public
Type :	Action
Preferred Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Absolute Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Fiscal Impact :	No
Budgeted :	No
Recommended Action :	Motion to adopt Resolution 25-012 authorizing adoption of the 2024-2029 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan

Public Content

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File Attachments

[Walla_Walla_County_ILA_Solid_Waste_Management_2021-06-25.pdf \(292 KB\)](#)

[WWCountySWMP_FinalDraft20250116.pdf \(17,354 KB\)](#)

[Resolution No 25-012 Adopting Solid Waste Management Plan.pdf \(152 KB\)](#)

Subject :	5.04 AB 25063 - Resolution authorizing City Administrator to enter into contract with National Center for State Courts Municipal Court Services Project - Mr. Rizzitiello
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	5. Action Items.
Access :	Public

Type :	Action
Preferred Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Absolute Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Fiscal Impact :	Yes
Dollar Amount :	\$59,909.00
Budgeted :	No
Budget Source :	100% Current Expense
Recommended Action :	Motion to approve Resolution #25-013 which authorizes City Administrator to enter into contract with National Center for State Courts for Municipal Court Services Project.

Public Content

Historical Perspective:

Since 2013, the City has prosecuted misdemeanor crimes and processed civil infractions utilizing the Walla Walla County District Court which also handles the City of Walla Walla misdemeanors and civil infractions; an interlocal agreement governs the parties duties, including court services to be provided and sharing of costs for said services. Council authorized a new agreement in 2023. A Copy of said Agreement is attached.

Information for Consideration:

In recent years, the City staff and some community members and partners have expressed frustration over how District Court operates, in particular, case outcomes and decisions regarding conditions of release of individuals, often finding cases being dragged out for years, multiple warrants being issued for defendants to be released without bail again, no meaningful punishment for probation violations, and requests for more severe punishment be routinely rejected. Staff believes the time, money and effort the City provides to District Court is producing less and less benefit to the City. Staff desire to explore the option of operating a stand alone Municipal Court at the City level and terminating the combined court arrangement.

Staff reached out to the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) which is a private non-profit organization founded in 1971 for assistance in how to go about evaluating the current court operations and what a separate municipal court would look like for the City, including costs benefits. Staff proposes reaching out to the City of Walla Walla and Walla Walla County to see if they would be interested in partnering with an broader analysis of the current court system, to include impact to the County and/or the City of Walla Walla with College Place having their own court or other possible scenarios.

File Attachments

[NCSC_WA_College Place_Municipal Court Services_Proposal Revised_14Feb2025_Final.pdf \(1.072 KB\)](#)
[WA - City of Auburn Final Report 6.30.23.pdf \(1.153 KB\)](#)
[Walla_Walla_District_Court_Services_Agreement.pdf \(417 KB\)](#)
[Resolution No 25-013 Municipal Court Services Study.pdf \(151 KB\)](#)

Subject :	5.05 AB 25064 - Washington Secretary of State Organize the File Room Grant - Ms. Garcia
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	5. Action Items.
Access :	Public
Type :	Action
Preferred Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Absolute Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Fiscal Impact :	Yes
Dollar Amount :	\$20,000.00
Budgeted :	Yes
Budget Source :	001-514-30-41-00 - Prof Serv - Codification/Records Destruction
Recommended Action :	Motion to adopt Resolution 25-014 authorizing the City Clerk to apply for the Secretary of State Organize the File Room Grant.

Public Content

Historical Perspective:

The City of College Place applied for the Organize the File Room Grant in 2023 and 2024. The City was not awarded either grant.

Information for Consideration:

The Washington Secretary of State is offering another local records grant to government agencies. The City would like to apply for the Organizing the File Room grant again. This grant can be used to cover the costs of new or part time staff to sort and organize paper records, create a records inventory, destroy non-archival records, prepare archival records for transfer, and the assembly and installation of new shelving or file cabinets. In addition, this grant can also be used to pay for metal shelving/file cabinets, Washington State Archives boxes, records destruction services, and other supplies associated with the management of paper records. If approved, the grant would cover up to \$20,000.00 in costs. The deadline to submit the grant application is February 28, 2025.

<https://www.sos.wa.gov/archives/recordsmanagement/local-records-organizing-the-file-room-grants.aspx>

File Attachments

[Records 1.jpg \(790 KB\)](#)
[Records 2.jpg \(670 KB\)](#)
[Records 3.jpg \(668 KB\)](#)
[Records 4.jpg \(631 KB\)](#)
[Records 5.jpg \(609 KB\)](#)

[Records Intern Job Description.pdf \(168 KB\)](#)
[Resolution No. 25-014 - SOS Grant.pdf \(147 KB\)](#)

Subject :	5.06 AB 25065 - FY 2025 Community Grants - Mr. Rizzitiello
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	5. Action Items.
Access :	Public
Type :	Action
Preferred Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Absolute Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Fiscal Impact :	Yes
Dollar Amount :	\$15,000.00
Budgeted :	Yes
Budget Source :	Current Expense - 100%
Recommended Action :	Motion to adopt Resolution #25-015 allocating FY 2025 Community Grant Program Proceeds.

Public Content

Historical Perspective:

The City Council created a Community Grant Program in 2020. This year the call for projects began the second week of December 2024 with applications due the end of the third week of January 2025. This item was reviewed with City Council during the February 4th, 2025 City Council Workshop.

Information for Consideration:

The City received twelve applications but one withdrew (Sonbridge). Thanks to the Ad-Hoc Committee of Nancy Riggle (UTAC), Mayor Norma Hernandez, Jordan Green (PAR), and Alison Peck (EDTEC) for grading applications. The total amount of funds to the program for FY 2025 is \$15,000. The following is the recommended breakdown for grant awards.

1. Award Downtown College Place Association \$2,000.
2. Award Walla Walla University: Center for Humanitarian Engagement: \$3,750.
3. Award YMCA: \$2,400.
4. Award Villages at Garrison Creek Homeowners Association: \$0.00 (They withdrew application as of 2-24-2025).
5. Award Andys Market: \$3,500.
6. Award Enable Art: \$1,225.
7. Award College Place High School: \$750.
8. Award Gesa Powerhouse Theater: \$625.
9. Award Walla Walla Valley Ice Rink: \$750.

File Attachments

[CPHS Grant Application.pdf \(151 KB\)](#)
[Community Grant CP HEYNN.pdf \(156 KB\)](#)
[CP Community Grant 2025_Ice Rink.pdf \(141 KB\)](#)
[Council_CommunityGrantProgram_2025_Application - Andys Market Mural.pdf \(760 KB\)](#)
[Council_CommunityGrantProgram_2025_Application - Enable Art Mural.pdf \(713 KB\)](#)
[Council_CommunityGrantProgram_2025_Application - Operating Costs.pdf \(276 KB\)](#)
[CP FY25 Community Grant Program App - WWYMCA.pdf \(124 KB\)](#)
[SummaryScores.pdf \(444 KB\)](#)
[PHTWW.pdf \(92 KB\)](#)
[AgreementBoilerplate.docx \(15 KB\)](#)
[Resolution No. 25-015 FY 2025 Community Grant Program.pdf \(163 KB\)](#)
[VOGC_CommunityGrant_WithdrawalEmail_2242025.pdf \(588 KB\)](#)

Subject :	5.07 AB 25066 - Resolution to permit City Administrator to sign grant agreement with State Department of Commerce (ELF Direct Appropriation) for Lions Park Community Center - Mr. Rizzitiello
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	5. Action Items.
Access :	Public
Type :	Action
Preferred Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Absolute Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Fiscal Impact :	Yes
Dollar Amount :	\$2,500,000.00
Budgeted :	Yes
Budget Source :	100% State ELF Grant Earmark
Recommended Action :	Motion to adopt Resolution #25-016 which permits City Administrator to sign grant agreement with State Department of Commerce through the Early Learning Fund Direct Appropriation Program for Lions Park Community Center.

Public Content

Historical Perspective:

The City and partners (Library, YMCA, and others) have been working on assembling funds to replace the Lions Park Community Center with a multifaceted facility.

Information for Consideration:

The City lobbied 16th District Legislators and State Officials for funds to assist with Lions Park Community Center replacement. As part of the FY 2024 budget process at the State the City was awarded a direct appropriation of \$2.5 million dollars. It took the State and the City from

July of last year until now to get a contract issued due to the State's onerous contracting conditions. Contract is valid until 2027.

File Attachments

[L25D003 Draft Contract.pdf \(319 KB\)](#)

[Resolution No. 25-016 Accept State ELF Appropriation Lions Park Comm Center.pdf \(155 KB\)](#)

Subject :	5.08 AB 25067 - Resolution Authorizing and Supporting A Prioritized Investment List for FY 2026 Congressional Directed Spending (CDS) Grant Program - Mr. Rizzitiello
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	5. Action Items.
Access :	Public
Type :	Action
Preferred Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Absolute Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Fiscal Impact :	No
Budgeted :	No
Recommended Action :	Motion to adopt Resolution No. 25-017 which demonstrates City Council support for prioritized list of infrastructure projects.

Public Content

Historical Perspective:

Senators Patty Murray & Maria Cantwell as well as Representative Baumgartner have sent a solicitation to local governments to communicate infrastructure needs to them via a prioritized list for earmarks in available money within the FY 2026 Congressional Directed Spending (CDS) Program.

Information for Consideration:

The following is the recommended prioritized list of projects within the City of College Place as well as associated CDS request:

1. Water: Reservoir #4 Construction: \$3 million CDS Request (EPA STAG)
2. Facilities: Lions Park Community Center Replacement: \$2.5 million CDS Request (HUD EDI)
3. Streets: SE 12th Reconstruction Ave (College to Larch Ave) \$3 million (DOT Highway Infrastructure)
4. Facilities: Police Station Replacement Project: \$3 million (USDA Community Facilities)

Total cost of projects is in the attached Capital Facility Plan.

File Attachments

[FY25EarmarkGuide.pdf \(172 KB\)](#)

[24-016 ORDINANCE - FY 2025-2030 Capital Facility Plan Final.pdf \(792 KB\)](#)

[Resolution No 25-017 Prioritized list of Infrastructure Projects CDS Requests.pdf \(162 KB\)](#)

Subject :	5.09 AB 25068 - Resolution of Support for USDA Rural Development Rural Business Development Grant Downtown Parking Lot & Incubation Engineering /Architecture work - Mr. Rizzitiello
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	5. Action Items.
Access :	Public
Type :	Action
Preferred Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Absolute Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Fiscal Impact :	Yes
Dollar Amount :	\$200,000.00
Budgeted :	Yes
Budget Source :	USDA Rural Business Grant matched with TIF District.
Recommended Action :	Motion to authorize Resolution No. 25-018 which supports a grant application into the USDA-RD Rural Business Development Opportunity Grant program to pay for engineering/architecture work for the Downtown College Place parking lot project.

Public Content

Historical Perspective:

Throughout the 2018 College Place Comprehensive Plan and 2017 to 2026 Strategic Plan processes one item that came up is to help with business vitality in the College Avenue corridor a shared municipal parking facility is needed. This concept was voted on by the EDTEC during its February 3rd, 2025 meeting.

Information for Consideration:

The USDA-RD has a Rural Business Development Grant program that can cover the acquisition of land and construction of infrastructure when it as a economic development nexus. The Federal Economic Development Administration has a similar grant program. The project is within the Fiscal Year 2025 to 2030 Capital Facility Plan adopted via Ordinance 24-019 on November 26th, 2024. This grant would pay for engineering on the parking lot facilities as well as associated structures used for business incubation and to support food trucks.

File Attachments

[1. RBDG Fact Sheet.pdf \(271 KB\)](#)

[Resolution No. 25-018 Grant Application to USDA-RD Rural Business Development Opportunity Grant Program.pdf \(151 KB\)](#)

Subject :	5.10 AB 25069 - Resolution of Support for AARP Community Challenge Grant for Veterans Park Renovations - Mr. Rizzitiello
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	5. Action Items.
Access :	Public
Type :	Action
Preferred Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Absolute Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Fiscal Impact :	Yes
Dollar Amount :	\$50,000.00
Budgeted :	No
Budget Source :	AARP Community Challenge Grant
Recommended Action :	Motion to adopt Resolution No. 25-019 which authorizes and supports a application to AARP for the Community Challenge Grant - Veterans Park Renovations.

Public Content

Historical Perspective:

The City successfully obtained a \$20,000 AARP Challenge Grant in 2021 to install four free community wifi spots at park property across the community.

Information for Consideration:

This grant will to go help fund construction of pickleball and basketball courts. Full renovation of park is expected to cost \$1.4 million. The majority of this will be funded by outside grants.

File Attachments

[VeteransPark_Presentation_Reduced.pdf \(2,952 KB\)](#)

[Resolution No. 25-019 AARP Park Improvements \(Veterans Park\) .pdf \(154 KB\)](#)

Subject :	5.11 AB 25070 - February 2025 Update to the City of College Place Standard Specifications and Drawings - Mr. McAndrews
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	5. Action Items.
Access :	Public
Type :	Action
Preferred Date :	Feb 25, 2025

Absolute Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Fiscal Impact :	No
Recommended Action :	Motion to approve Resolution No. 25-020 adopting the February 2025 update to the City of College Place Standard Specifications and Drawings as attached in Appendix A.

Public Content

Historical Perspective:

City staff and JUB Engineers have been working on updates to the City's Standards and Specifications. Generally the Standards and Specifications are reviewed and updated yearly or as needed.Council approved the most recent update through Resolution 24-047 in June 2024.

Information for Consideration:

City staff and JUB Engineers have made a few clerical corrections and amendments, updated standard street specifications, water system specifications, sanitary sewer specifications, storm sewer specifications, parking lot specifications, and Park standards.

File Attachments

Redline COCP Specs_020725.pdf (2.617 KB) REVISED STD DETAILS_020725.pdf (2.946 KB) Appendix A COCP_Stnds_020725.pdf (22.782 KB) Resolution No. 25-020 February 2025 Update to the City of College Place Standard Specifications and Drawings .pdf (150 KB)	
Subject :	5.12 AB 25171 - Amendment to Agreement for Professional Services for the Lift Station #5 Replacement Project - Mr. McAndrews
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	5. Action Items.
Access :	Public
Type :	Action
Preferred Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Absolute Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Fiscal Impact :	Yes
Dollar Amount :	\$43,250.00
Budgeted :	Yes
Budget Source :	State Ecology Financing
Recommended Action :	Motion to authorize Public Works Director or designee to approve and sign the amendment to the agreement for professional services with JUB Engineers for the Lift Station #5 Relocation project increasing the amount by \$43,250.

Public Content

Historical Perspective:

JUB Engineers has been hired by the City to design and oversee construction management for the Lift Station #5 Relocation project. During construction additional road work was deemed necessary and approved by Council. This work resulted in an additional 50 contract days. Construction Observation is necessary during those days as well.

Information for Consideration:

The amendment will cover observation for 25 of the additional days. The remainder was already built in to the original contract. The rate for observation is \$173/hr.

File Attachments

[JUBContractAmendment_20250212.pdf \(416 KB\)](#)

Subject :	5.13 AB 25072 - Amendment to Contract with RH2 Engineering for Well No.7 Drilling and Design - Mr. McAndrews
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	5. Action Items.
Access :	Public
Type :	Action
Preferred Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Absolute Date :	Feb 25, 2025
Fiscal Impact :	Yes
Dollar Amount :	\$197,168.00
Budgeted :	Yes
Budget Source :	DOH and Water Reserves
Recommended Action :	Motion to authorize Public Works Director or designee to sign Contract Amendment No. 1 for Well No. 7 Drilling and Design increasing the authorized engineering fee by \$197,168.

Public Content

Historical Perspective:

RH2 designed and has been overseeing the Well 7 design and drilling. Gregory Drilling completed the drilling and after preliminary testing, little water was available. Upon further inspection, the screens in the well shaft are clogged requiring specialized well development processes to clean them so the well yields can be retested.

Information for Consideration:

RH2 has secured a subcontractor, Holt Industries, who specializes in custom well development and can clear the screens so the well can be re-tested. RH2 plans to run Holts costs through without marking them up. The overall cost will still end below the originally approved drilling costs. Additionally, City staff asked RH2 to work on water rights adjustments to prepare for the possibility that another well will need to be drilled if Well No. 7 does not achieve its desired yields after completing the well development efforts.

File Attachments

[Contract_Amend No. 1_Well No. 7 Drilling and Design_Signed by RH2\(PRC\)_20250219.pdf \(640 KB\)](#)
[CP Well Map 5-3-2023.jpg \(372 KB\)](#)

6. Administrative Reports.

Subject :	6.01 Council Field Trips of Public Works Sites
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	6. Administrative Reports.
Access :	Public
Type :	

Public Content

Historical Perspective:

At a recent Council meeting, Council Member Peterson mentioned that it would be nice to coordinate some Council field trips.

Information for Consideration:

Public Works Director Robert McAndrews and his team would like to offer Council and the Mayor tours of Public Works sites such as:

- Tour of the WWTP before construction gets too far underway. Then maybe a follow up tour in a year or two after the project is completed.
- Tour of Well 6 and the Eastside Booster Station and solar farm
- Tour of PW Yard, Fleet Shop, and existing Water Tower
- Possible tour of the Lift Station 5 Project, if logistics such as safety vests/hard hats and not getting in the way of contractors can be overcome.

Mr. McAndrews has noted to let him know if there is anything else Council would like to see.

These field trips could occur in multiple short tours or one half-day long tour with lunch provided.

This topic will be up for discussion at the March 4, 2025 Council Workshop.

7. Informational Reports.

Subject :	7.01 CPPD Monthly Report
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Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	7. Informational Reports.
Access :	Public
Type :	Information

File Attachments

[Daily Incident Log 01 2025.pdf \(4.023 KB\)](#)
[Incident Activity Report 01 2025.pdf \(3.010 KB\)](#)

Subject :	7.02 Community Development Department Monthly Report
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	7. Informational Reports.
Access :	Public
Type :	Information

File Attachments

[01-2025 Permit Report CP Year to Date.pdf \(23 KB\)](#)
[2025.01 Building Inspector Report.pdf \(28 KB\)](#)
[2025.01 Building Official Report.pdf \(113 KB\)](#)
[2025.01 Walla Walla Area Building Permit List.pdf \(17 KB\)](#)
[2025.01 Walla Walla Area Building Permit Statistics.pdf \(13 KB\)](#)

8. Executive Session - None

9. Closing Items.

Subject :	9.01 Good of the Order?
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	9. Closing Items.
Access :	Public
Type :	Discussion, Information
Subject :	9.02 Conclusion - Motion to Conclude the Meeting.
Meeting :	Feb 25, 2025 - City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic)
Category :	9. Closing Items.
Access :	Public
Type :	Action
Recommended Action :	Motion to conclude the meeting

City Council Meeting - Hybrid (In-Person & Electronic) (Tuesday, February 11, 2025)*Generated by Maryelizabeth Garcia on Friday, February 7, 2025***1. Opening Items.**Procedural: 1.01 Call To Order**Mayor Hernández called the meeting to order at 7:02PM**Procedural: 1.02 Roll Call

PRESENT:

Mayor - Norma L. Hernández

Council Members – Michael Cleveland; Loren Peterson; Melodie Williams; Heather Schermann;

Staff- City Administrator, Michael Rizzitiello; Finance Director, Brian Carleton; Community Development Director, Jon Rickard; Interim City Attorney, Eric Ferguson; City Clerk, Maryelizabeth E. Garcia

Also Present - Interim Prosecuting Attorney, Mike Rio; Brian Hanson, Anderson Perry; Jay Peninger, J-U-B Engineers

MEMBERS EXCUSED: Paul Jessup; Tito Espinoza; Monica Boyle

MEMBERS ABSENT:

Procedural: 1.03 Pledge of AllegianceInformation: 1.04 Public Comment - None.**2. Consent Agenda.**Action (Consent): 2.01 AB 25041 - Approve Agenda for February 11, 2025.Action (Consent), Minutes: 2.02 AB 25042 - Approve Council Minutes from January 28, 2025.Action (Consent), Minutes: 2.03 AB 25043 - Approve Council Workshop Minutes from February 4, 2025.Action (Consent): 2.04 AB 25044 - EMS Contract for 2025 Levy Distribution - Chief WinterAction (Consent): 2.05 AB 25050 - Excusing the Absence of Council Member Boyle.Action (Consent): 2.06 AB 25051 - Excusing the Absence of Council Member Jessup.Action (Consent): 2.07 AB 25053 - Excusing the Absence of Council Member Espinoza.Action (Consent): 2.06 Approve Consent Agenda - Our adopted rules of Parliamentary Procedure, The Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure, provide for a consent agenda listing several items for approval of the Council by a single motion. Most of the items listed under the consent agenda have gone through previous review either during the budget process, at a workshop, or by subcommittee review and recommendation. Documentation concerning these items has been provided to all Council Members and the public in advance to assure an extensive and thorough review. Items may be removed from the consent agenda at the request of any Council Member.**Council Member Schermann made a motion to approve the Consent Agenda. Second by Member Cleveland and the motion passed 4-0.****3. Presentations.**Information: 3.01 AB 25045 - College Place Employee Years of Service - Mayor Hernández

Mayor Hernández commended Jon Rickard for his dedication to his work and presented Mr. Rickard with a Certificate of Appreciation for his 20 years of service to the City, and a corresponding pin. Mr. Rickard stated his son would like to be a City Planner when he grows up.

4. Public Hearings. - None.Procedural: 4.01 Procedure for Public Testimony**5. Action Items.**Action: 5.01 AB 25046 - Lions Park Improvements Project Contingency - Mr. Rickard

Mr. Rickard updated the Council on changes to the project such as tree removal, replanting all foliage on the island, modifying building changes, excavation of the pond, modifications to planned buildings, and engineering the fishing platform to be ADA accessible. Mr. Rickard stated this contingency should cover any other unanticipated costs.

Discussion ensued.

Council Member Williams made a motion to increase the Lions Park Improvement Project contingency amount by \$358,000 for a total construction dollar amount not to exceed \$6,358,000.00. Second by Member Schermann and the motion passed 4-0.

Action: 5.02 AB 25047 - Amendment to Engineering Agreement for SE 8th St Sidewalk Project - Mr. Rizzitiello
Mr. Rizzitiello informed the Council of needed engineering on SE 8th Street to appropriate roadways and sidewalk on the eastern section as well as additional Right of Way to install a flashing beacon.

Council Member Cleveland made a motion to authorize the Public Works Director or designee to approve and sign Contract Amendment for the 8th Street Sidewalks from Birch to Larch increasing costs by \$47,900. Second by Member Schermann and the motion passed 4-0.

Action: 5.03 AB 25048 - Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan - Mr. Rizzitiello
Mr. Rizzitiello reviewed with the Council the Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan which was presented at the February 4 Council Workshop. Mr. Rizzitiello stated that the Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan will be used to pursue grant money correlated to projects from FEMA and other agencies.

Discussion ensued.

Council Member Schermann made a motion to adopt Resolution #25-008 accepting the updated Countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan. Second by Member Williams and the motion passed 4-0.

Action: 5.04 AB 25049 - Resolution to permit City Administrator to sign MOU with Walla Walla YMCA Pertaining to Funding for Architectural Plans - Mr. Rizzitiello

Mr. Rizzitiello informed the Council of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Walla Walla YMCA to reallocate a grant from the Department of Commerce to the architecture and design of the childcare complex in the Lions Park Community Center. Mr. Rizzitiello stated that the YMCA Board decided to sell the property which the grant was previously allocated to, resulting in the grant money being given to College Place for a childcare complex.

Council Member Williams made a motion to adopt Resolution #25-009 which permits City Administrator to sign MOU with YMCA pertaining to Commerce Grant Funds for Architectural Design of the Lions Park Community Center. Second by Member Peterson and the motion passed 4-0.

6. Administrative Reports. - None.

7. Informational Reports. - None.

8. Executive Session.

Discussion: 8.01 AB 25048 - Potential Litigation - Executive Session pursuant to RCW 42.30.110(1)(i).
The Council adjourned to Executive Session.

Mayor Hernández opened the Executive Session at 7:28 PM.

The Council discussed potential litigation pursuant to RCW 42.30.110(1)(i)

Mayor Hernández called the Regular Meeting back to order at 7:53 PM.

9. Closing Items.

Discussion, Information: 9.01 Good of the Order?

Action: 9.02 Conclusion - Motion to Conclude the Meeting.

Council Member Cleveland made a motion to conclude the meeting at 7:54 PM. Second by Member Williams and with no objection, the meeting concluded.

Approved:

Norma L. Hernández – Mayor

Attest:

Maryelizabeth E. Garcia – City Clerk

The foregoing minutes are the official record of the City Council meeting that occurred February 11, 2025. Further detail may be obtained by reviewing the actual audio recording made during this session.

City of College Place, Washington

ORDINANCE NO. 24-018

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON ADOPTING A SIX-YEAR CITYWIDE EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT PLAN FOR THE YEARS 2025 THROUGH 2030

WHEREAS, the City of College Place is a non-charter code city with powers set forth in RCW Title 35A.24.010; and

WHEREAS, a six-year Equipment Replacement Plan is not required by any Federal, State, or Local statute but are a matter of good public policy for future planning of citywide services; and

WHEREAS, updates to the six-year Equipment Replacement Planning documents have been posted on the city budget portal website:

https://cpwa.us/departments/finance/fy_2025_budget_process_.php

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF COLLEGE PLACE DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS

Section 1. Ordinance No. 24-018 that adopts the 2025 to 2030 Equipment Replacement, Plan as shown in Exhibit 2 attached to this Ordinance.

Section 2. City staff is authorized to apply for state, federal, and private foundation grants in support of the projects identified in the Citywide Equipment Replacement Plan.

Section 3: Clerical Corrections. The City Clerk and the codifiers of this ordinance are authorized to make necessary clerical corrections to this ordinance including, but not limited to, the correction of scrivener's/clerical errors, references, ordinance numbering, section/subsection numbers and any references thereto.

Section 4: Severability. If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance is declared unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance.

Section 5: Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force five days after its passage and publication as provided by law.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, this 26th day of November, 2024.

Norma L. Hernández, Mayor

Attest:

Maryelizabeth Garcia, City
Clerk

Approved as to form:

Rea Culwell, City Attorney

From: Jeff Goodson
Sent: Wednesday, February 19, 2025 11:43 AM
To: Robert McAndrews
Subject: New Vehicles

Robert,

State Bid Vehicles for 2025

Community Development and Planning Dept.

Jeep Compass - \$33,515.65 (including tax)

From: Bud Clary CDJR of Moses Lake

Parks Dept.

John Deere Gator - \$41,084.10 (including tax)

With: Dump Box, 4X4, Cab, HVAC, Snowplow, 4,000lbs Towing (front & rear hitches), 1,500lbs Load Capacity, Street Legal

From: Pape' Machinery

Street Dept.

International HV 507 Truck - \$312,928.55 (including tax)

With: Dump Box, Snowplow, Controls (including spreader box controls)

From: RWC of Yakima

Street Dept.

Maxx 25K Tilt Trailer - \$34,657.43 (including tax)

From: Trailer Boss

Surplus Vehicles

534 – 2004 Peterbilt 330 Dump Truck

VIN: 2NPNHD6XX4M833333

Age: 21 years

Mileage: 38,651

Hours: 4,728

547 – 1995 Walton 24K Tilt Trailer

VIN: 1W9ESZ527510063280

Age: 30 Years

601 – 2003 Ford F550 Utility Truck

VIN: 1FDAF56P63EC91403

Age: 22 Years

Mileage: 64,422

Jeff Goodson, Fleet Manager

City of College Place

218 SE 4th Street

Phone: 1-509-394-8654

Cell: 1-509-301-4622

E-Mail – jgoodson@cpwa.us

City of College Place: Equipment Replacent Plan (FY 2025 to 2030) (\$5,000 ER&R Threshold)													
Name of Project	Project ID	Prioritization	Project Description	Status	First Year Budgeted	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	Total Project Cost	How is project funded?
Administration/Community Development													
Addition for Planner position		Low	Addition for Planner position	Budgeted	2025	\$ 45,000.00						\$ 45,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #803 - Vehicle	1020	Low	Replace Vehicle #803 2011 Ford Escape, Building Department. Possible EV Vehicle.	Planned	2026		\$ 55,000.00					\$ 55,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #804 - Vehicle	1021	Low	Replace Vehicle #804 2011 Ford Escape, Building Department. Possible EV Vehicle.	Planned	2026		\$ 55,000.00					\$ 55,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #102 - Administration Car		low	Replace #102 Jeep Compass, Administration Car	Planned	2029					\$ 45,000.00		\$ 45,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Total: Administration/Community Development						\$ 45,000.00	\$ 110,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,000.00	\$ -	\$ 200,000.00	
Fire Department													
Replace #UT306 Pick up		Low	Replace #UT306 2011 Ford F150 Pick Up.	Planned	2026		\$ 75,000.00					\$ 75,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Add New Ambulance		Medium	Add New Ambulance for increase medical calls.	Planned	2026		\$ 400,000.00					\$ 400,000.00	Ambulance Utility
Replace #E3041 - Brush Truck		Medium	Replace #E3041 2001 IH 4800, MOB Type 4 Brush Truck.	Planned	2026		\$ 500,000.00					\$ 500,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #TR3081 - Trailer		Low	Replace #TR3081 - 2008 Edith House Training Trailer.	Planned	2028				\$ 175,000.00			\$ 175,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #UT301 - Pick up		Low	Replace #UT301 Fire Chiefs Pick up	Planned	2029					\$ 80,000.00		\$ 80,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #TR3083/808 - Fire/Police Incident Command Trailer		Low	Replace #TR3083/808 - Fire/Police Incident Command Trailer	Planned	2030						\$ 60,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	Ambulance Utility - 50% / Equipment Replacement Fund
Turnouts	2001	High	Annual replacement of turnouts/ \$12,000 a year.	Budgeted	Perpetual	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 240,000.00	Current Expense (Fire Budget)
Total: Fire Department						\$ 40,000.00	\$ 1,015,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 215,000.00	\$ 120,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 1,530,000.00	
Police Department													
Police Vehicle Leasing Program	3005	High	Police Vehicle Leasing Program (#403, #404, #406, #412, #417, and #419 Durango's will be switched out in 2025. Note: Purchasing vehicles will reduce the Lease amount.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 168,350.74	\$ 168,350.74	\$ 168,350.74	\$ 168,350.74	\$ 168,350.74	\$ 168,350.74	\$ 1,010,104.44	Equipment Replacement Fund
Purchase (6) Police Vehicles - \$80K		High	Police Vehicle Purchase (#403, #404, #406, #412, #417, and #419 Durango's will be switched out in 2025.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 480,000.00						\$ 480,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Add Marked Vehicle		High	Add Marked Vehicle for New Officers Position.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 80,000.00						\$ 80,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Taser Replacement	3006	High	Tasers need to be replaced as they are now out of warrantee.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 17,000.00	\$ 17,000.00					\$ 34,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Purchase (4) four of the Leased vehicles for Replacement of back up Vehicles		Medium	Replace (4) four older back up vehicles.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 60,000.00						\$ 60,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #474 - Cone Trailer		Low	Replace #474 Cone Trailer.	Planned	2026		\$ 15,000.00					\$ 15,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #400 - Unmarked Chiefs Car		Medium	Replace #400 2021 Dodge Charger.	Planned	2027			\$ 75,000.00				\$ 75,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #411 - Unmarked Detectives Car		Medium	Replace #411 2021 Dodge Charger.	Planned	2027			\$ 75,000.00				\$ 75,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Purchase (4) four of the Leased vehicles for Replacement of back up Vehicles		Medium	Replace (4) four older back up vehicles.	Planned	2028				\$ 72,000.00			\$ 72,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #408 - Dodge Charger Unmarked Unit		Low	Replace #408 Dodge Charger Unmarked Unit	Planned	2029					\$ 70,000.00		\$ 70,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #420 - Dodge Durango Marked Unit		High	Replace #420 Dodge Durango Marked Unit.	Planned	2030						\$ 90,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #421 - Dodge Durango Marked Unit		High	Replace #421 Dodge Durango Marked Unit.	Planned	2030						\$ 90,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Total: Police Department						\$ 805,350.74	\$ 200,350.74	\$ 318,350.74	\$ 240,350.74	\$ 238,350.74	\$ 348,350.74	\$ 2,151,104.44	
Public Works Department - Parks													
Add Utility Gator - #307		Low	Add Utility Gator	Budgeted	2025	\$ 45,000.00						\$ 45,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #306 - Lawn Mower		Medium	Replace #306 lawn mower. Need more professional one for efficient operations.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 25,000.00						\$ 25,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Add 1/2 ton Pickup		Low	Add 1/2 ton Pickup for new Parks Personel	Budgeted	2025	\$ 55,000.00						\$ 55,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #305 - Trailer	4011	Low	Replace #305 2007 Tilt Trailer.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 30,000.00						\$ 30,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Total: Public Works Department - Parks						\$ 155,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 155,000.00	
Public Works Department - Stormwater													
Additional Stormwater 2500 Pickup		Medium	Add 2500 Pickup for new Stormwater Position	Budgeted	2025	\$ 55,000.00						\$ 55,000.00	Stormwater Utility

Power Washer		High	Power washer needed. Half in Streets. Half in Storm.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 12,000.00						\$ 12,000.00	50% Storm Utility, 50% Equipment Replacement - Streets
Replace Vehicle #909		Low	Replace Vehicle #909 2017 - Chevrolet Colorado Pick Up.	Planned	2027			\$ 60,000.00				\$ 60,000.00	Stormwater Utility
Total: Public Works Department - Stormwater						\$ 67,000.00	\$ -	\$ 60,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 127,000.00	
Public Works Department - Streets													
Replace Vehicle #547 - Tilt Trailer	6037	Medium	Replace Vehicle #547 Walton 24,000 lb. Tilt Trailer.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 45,000.00						\$ 45,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace Vehicle #507 - Bucket Truck	6034	High	Replace Vehicle #507 Ford F550 Utility Bucket Truck.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 300,000.00						\$ 300,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #534 Dump Truck	6070	High	Replace #534 Dump Truck	Budgeted	2025	\$ 325,000.00						\$ 325,000.00	25% Equipment Replacement Street, 25% Water, 25% Wastewater, and 25% Storm
Additional Travel Vehicle		Low	Possibly an EV Vehicle	Budgeted	2025	\$ 45,000.00						\$ 45,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Traffic Counters		Medium	Replacement Traffic Counters. Helps for grant opportunities and economic development.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 12,000.00						\$ 12,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Additional Street Dept. 2500 Pickup		Low	Add 2500 Pickup for new Street Position	Budgeted	2025	\$ 55,000.00						\$ 55,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #211		Low	Replace Unit #211 2007 Napa Shop Air Compressor.	Planned	2026		\$ 15,000.00					\$ 15,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #503		Low	Replace #503 2010 Dynapac 48" Roller / Compactor.	Planned	2026		\$ 100,000.00					\$ 100,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #512 - Trailer	6066	Low	Replace #512 2007 Tilt Trailer.	Planned	2027			\$ 20,000.00				\$ 20,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #529 - Tractor	6067	Low	Replace #529 2012 Tractor.	Planned	2027			\$ 50,000.00				\$ 50,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #208 - ER&R Vehicle		Low	Replace #208 ER&R Vehicle.	Planned	2027			\$ 60,000.00				\$ 60,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #511 - Tack Machine		Low	Replace #511 - Tack Machine	Planned	2028				\$ 30,000.00			\$ 30,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #519 - Walk behind Paint Sprayer	6069	Low	Replace #519 2017 Walk Behind Paint Sprayer.	Planned	2028				\$ 8,000.00			\$ 8,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #532 - Dump Truck		Low	Replace #532 Dump Truck.	Planned	2028				\$ 350,000.00			\$ 350,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #530 - Street Sweeper		Low	Replace #530 Street Sweeper.	Planned	2029				\$ 500,000.00			\$ 500,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #204 - Travel Vehicle		Low	Replace #204 Travel Vehicle.	Planned	2029				\$ 45,000.00			\$ 45,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #205 - Travel Vehicle		Low	Replace #205 Travel Vehicle.	Planned	2030					\$ 45,000.00		\$ 45,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #514 - Sign Board		Low	Replace #514 Sign Board.	Planned	2030					\$ 50,000.00		\$ 50,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #525 - Pick up		Low	Replace #525 Pick up.	Planned	2030					\$ 70,000.00		\$ 70,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Replace #528 - Weed Sprayer		Low	Replace #528 Weed Sprayer.	Planned	2030					\$ 10,000.00		\$ 10,000.00	Equipment Replacement Fund
Total: Public Works Department - Streets						\$ 782,000.00	\$ 115,000.00	\$ 130,000.00	\$ 388,000.00	\$ 545,000.00	\$ 175,000.00	\$ 2,135,000.00	
Public Works Department - Wastewater (Moving all items in here to all inclusive contract with Jacobs Group - WWTP Operator)													
Jacobs Contract Addendum Cost (Equipment Portion)	7018	High	The equipment portion of the Jacobs contract addendum will put all equipment needs on Jacobs Group, the Wastewater Treatment Plant operator.	Budgeted	2020	\$ 122,412.00	\$ 123,636.12	\$ 124,872.48	\$ 124,074.80	\$ 124,074.80	\$ 124,074.80	\$ 743,145.00	Wastewater Capital Reserve Fund
Replaces #722 - Sewer Line Rodder Trailer		Low	Replaces #722 - Sewer Line Rodder Trailer	Planned	2027			\$ 175,000.00				\$ 175,000.00	Wastewater Capital Reserve Fund
Total: Public Works Department - Wastewater						\$ 122,412.00	\$ 123,636.12	\$ 299,872.48	\$ 124,074.80	\$ 124,074.80	\$ 124,074.80	\$ 918,145.00	
Public Works Department - Water													
Utility Box for Stellar 601		High	Utility Box for Stellar 601	Budgeted	2025	\$ 25,000.00						\$ 25,000.00	Water Capital Reserve Fund
Replace #607 - Backhoe		Low	Replace #607 2011 Backhoe.	Planned	2026		\$ 225,000.00					\$ 225,000.00	Water Capital Reserve Fund
Replace #628 - Pick up		Medium	Replace #628 Pick up, possible EV Pick up.	Planned	2027			\$ 70,000.00				\$ 70,000.00	Water Capital Reserve Fund
Replace #612 - Flatbed Pick up		Medium	Replace #612 Flatbed Pick up, possible EV Pick up.	Planned	2030						\$ 80,000.00	\$ 80,000.00	Water Capital Reserve Fund
Total: Public Works Department - Water						\$ 25,000.00	\$ 225,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	
Grand Total: All Equipment Replacements						\$ 2,041,762.74	\$ 1,788,986.86	\$ 918,223.22	\$ 967,425.54	\$ 1,072,425.54	\$ 827,425.54	\$ 7,616,249.44	

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT

This agreement is executed by and between Walla Walla County ("County") and the Cities of College Place, Walla Walla, Prescott and Waitsburg, (Cities) (hereinafter jointly referred to as "the parties") for the purpose of establishing an integrated and coordinated solid waste management program for Walla Walla County; fulfilling the Cities and County's obligations under Chapter 70A.205 RCW, and other state and federal laws and regulations governing solid waste management; and contributing to the health and safety of all Walla Walla County residents. The parties make and enter into this Interlocal Agreement ("Agreement") effective the 25th day of June, 2021, for the purposes and under terms contained herein.

1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Agreement and any related agreements, contracts, and documents executed, adopted, or approved pursuant to the Agreement, the parties shall use the definitions found in RCW 70A.205.015 and WAC 173-304-100, unless the context indicates otherwise.

2. Recital and Purpose

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

WHEREAS 70.95 RCW has been recodified as 70A.205 RCW.

WHEREAS, RCW 70A.205.040(3)(b) allows cities to, "[E]nter into an agreement with the county pursuant to which the city shall participate in preparing a joint city-county plan for solid waste management;" and

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

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

WHEREAS, the City of Walla Walla has been authorized by *the Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified on August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019, to act on the County's behalf to update and implement the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City of Walla Walla is updating the comprehensive solid and moderate risk waste plan for all of Walla Walla County as part of its responsibilities under the *Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified on August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019, to ensure compliance with the requirements of RCW 70A.205 which includes periodic review and revision of the Plan; and

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

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

3. Authorities and Responsibilities

Authority and Responsibility of the County: All references to the County include the City of Walla Walla, acting as the County's fiscal and lead agent under the terms and conditions of the *Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified on August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019. The County hereby assumes the following authorities and obligations to be exercised on behalf of the Cities, with only such limits as are herein specifically enumerated or provided by law. The County shall:

- a. Facilitate the preparation and submit for approval on behalf of each of the Cities and the County the joint Cities/County planned comprehensive solid waste management plan as provided in RCW 70A.205.040 and related provisions of law. Such plan shall include elements related to the Cities in regards to recycling and/or reduction of solid waste and management of the solid waste generated within each of the Cities.
- b. Implement and coordinate with each of the Cities elements in the Plan related to reduction and recycling within each of the Cities.
- c. Facilitate management of the reduction and recycling program for both the County and the Cities and facilitate maintenance of accounts and records in accordance with the requirements of the Washington State Auditor.

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

- a. Continue to administer the municipal solid waste collection program (“collection program”) within the municipality’s incorporated boundaries and shall work with the County to plan and implement recycling and reduction programs outlined in the Plan.
- b. Maintain accounts for collection programs in accordance with the requirements of the Washington State Auditor.
- c. As a Plan participant and as required by law, review the Plan at least once every five years following approval of the Plan by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

Mutual Responsibilities of Both the Cities and the County:

- a. Should any revisions to the Plan become necessary due to any action anticipated or taken by any Plan participant, the instigating participant will process such amendments through the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC). Any amending action will require a majority vote by the Plan participants, with any disputes being referred to a third party mediator, one mutually agreed upon by the Plan participants, to resolve any such disputes.
- b. Should any additional municipality be added to this agreement, it must be under the same terms and conditions as the original participating municipalities and the new party is required to agree to same in writing.
- c. Each Plan participant shall indemnify and hold harmless the other Plan participants in any liability, in connection with this agreement, for any and all injuries to persons or property arising from negligent acts or omissions of any participant’s agents or employees.
- d. Each Plan participant shall contribute to the cost of updating the Plan based upon a population-derived percentage as outlined in Table 1 below:

Jurisdiction	Population	% of Population
College Place	9,665	15.5%
Prescott	330	0.5%
Waitsburg	1,230	2%
Walla Walla	34,240	55%
Unincorporated	16,735	27%
Total:	62,200	100%

Based on OFM 2019 Population of Walla Walla County

- e. Any municipality may exercise the option to terminate involvement in this Agreement within thirty- (30) days following the 45-day final review period by the Department of Ecology. Should such involvement as a Plan participant be terminated, that municipality shall not be considered a Plan participant and will not be considered as having adopted the Plan and will begin immediately upon termination to begin preparing that municipality's Solid Waste Plan. Such Plan is to be prepared in accordance with all Plan regulations and guidelines for approval by the Department of Ecology.
- f. This Agreement shall be effective upon its execution by the Walla Walla Board of County Commissions after execution by all other Participating Municipalities.
- g. With the exception of the *Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019, between the City of Walla Walla and the County, this Agreement replaces and supersedes any previous agreements between the named parties regarding the subject of solid waste plans and shall remain in effect until replaced by any new Interlocal Agreement.

4. Miscellaneous

This Agreement may be simultaneously executed in several counterparts, each of which shall be an original and all of which shall constitute one and the same instrument.

Dated this 25th day of June, 2021.

Attest Daniel D. Harris
Clerk of the Board

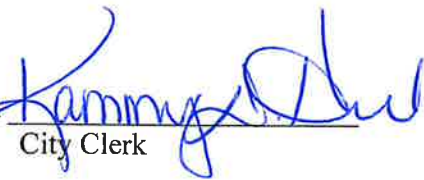
WALLA WALLA COUNTY
By Gregory A. Thompson
Chair, Board of Commissioners

Attest Lisa R. Neisel
City Clerk

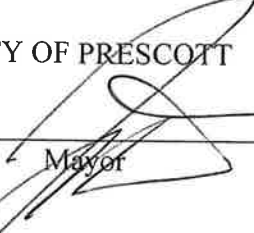
CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE
By Norma L. Hernandez
Mayor

Attest 
City Clerk

Attest 
City Clerk

Attest 
City Clerk

CITY OF PRESCOTT

By 
Mayor

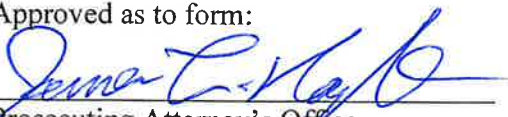
CITY OF WAITSBURG

By 
Mayor

CITY OF WALLA WALLA

By 
Nabiel Shawa
City Manager

Approved as to form:


Prosecuting Attorney's Office


College Place City Attorney


Prescott City Attorney


Waitsburg City Attorney


Walla Walla City Attorney



Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan – 2024 to 2029

Prepared for
Walla Walla County



Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan – 2024 to 2029

Prepared for

Walla Walla County

Prepared by

Parametrix

719 2nd Avenue, Suite 200

Seattle, WA 98104

T. 206.394.3700 F. 1.206.649.6353

www.parametrix.com

373-4095-004

Citation

Parametrix. 2025. Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid
and Hazardous Waste Management Plan – 2024 to 2029.
Prepared for Walla Walla County
by Parametrix, Seattle, Washington.

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- D WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire
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Glossary of Terms

Automated Collection: Solid waste collection by mechanical means, where arms or other devices extend from the collection vehicle, grasp or otherwise manipulate containers, lift them overhead, tip them to empty solid waste into the vehicle, and set them back down on the ground. Fully automated collection requires no manual labor to grasp containers; semi-automated collection requires manual labor to position containers for mechanical grasping.

Buyback Center: Facility that purchases recyclable materials.

Buy Recycled: Purchasing recycled products. Buy recycled programs often emphasize purchase of products that contain a specified or maximum level of post-consumer content and/or recyclable materials content without affecting the intended use of the product.

Commingled Recyclables: Recyclable materials designated for recycling either by (1) generators' placement with other recyclable materials mixed in a single, common container for collection, or (2) collectors' sorting and placement in a single, common compartment on the collection vehicle.

Composting: Biological decomposition or decay of organic wastes (sometimes including mixed solid waste) under controlled conditions. Composting takes place under aerobic conditions, typically in an open pile (called a windrow) or in a tank or container (called in-vessel composting).

Diversion: The recovery of "asphalt, concrete, and other construction, demolition, and land clearing debris" through uses "other than landfill disposal."

Drop-Off Center: Containers such as bins and roll-off boxes placed at collection sites designated for deposit by generators of specified materials such as recyclable materials or solid waste.

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing: Buying environmentally preferable products or services that have a lower or a reduced adverse effect on human health and the environment than competing products or services that serve the same purpose, considering life cycle impacts. These products or services include raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance, or disposal.

Franchise: Right or privilege conferred by a local government on one or more private entities for the collection, transportation or other handling of solid waste or recyclable materials. A franchise may extend throughout the corporate limits of the local government or may be limited to a specified area. Local power to grant franchises typically stems from state or provincial law, municipal charter, or home rule authority. Franchisees may be required to secure licenses or permits to perform franchised services.

Landfill: A disposal facility or part of a facility at which solid waste is placed in or on land and that is not a land treatment facility.

Manual Collection: Solid waste collection by hand rather than machine, where workers grasp, lift, and empty cans, or toss bags into hoppers or buckets on a collection vehicle. Contrast with "Automated Collection."

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF): A building where commingled recyclables are separated and processed (including sorting, baling, and crushing) or where source separated recyclables are processed for sale to various markets. See "Intermediate Processing Center." In a dirty MRF, the incoming recyclable materials are co-collected and commingled with other non-recyclable portions of solid waste. See "Mixed Waste Processing."

Glossary of Terms (continued)

Mixed Waste Processing: Picking, sorting, and otherwise separating recyclable materials from commingled refuse and garbage, as opposed to picking, sorting, and otherwise separating one type of commingled recyclables (such as fiber) that was separated and collected apart from solid waste from another type of commingled recyclable (such as containers). See “MRF.”

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): All putrescible and non-putrescible solid and semisolid wastes, including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, sewage sludge, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, and recyclable materials.

MSW Recycling Rate: To determine a recycling rate that is consistent and comparable to past years, the Washington State Department of Ecology has measured a very specific part of the solid waste stream since 1986. It is roughly the part of the waste stream defined as MSW by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). It includes durable goods, nondurable goods, containers and packaging, food wastes, and yard trimmings. It does not include industrial waste, inert debris, asbestos, biosolids, petroleum-contaminated soils, or construction, demolition, and land clearing debris recycled or disposed of at MSW landfills and incinerators.

Product Stewardship: Involves the actions taken to improve the design and manufacture of products to facilitate either their reuse, recycling, or disposal, as well as actions to establish programs to collect, process and Reuse or Recycle products when they are discarded.

Rail Haul: Transportation of solid waste (generally long distances) by railroad.

Recovery: Material that is diverted from the solid waste stream for the intended purpose of recycling, composting, burning source-separated materials for energy, anaerobic digestion, land application, and other beneficial uses.

Recyclable Materials: Solid wastes that are separated for recycling or reuse, such as papers, metals, and glass, which are identified as recyclable material pursuant to a local comprehensive solid waste plan.

Recycled Content: Portion of a product or a package’s weight that is composed of materials remanufactured from a recyclable product or packaging material, including pre-consumer materials or post-consumer materials.

Recycling: Transforming or remanufacturing waste materials into usable or marketable materials for use other than landfill disposal or incineration.

Reuse: Use of a product more than once in its same form for the same or different purpose without substantial alteration.

Solid Waste Management: Planned and organized handling of solid waste and recyclable materials in an environmentally and economically sound manner, encompassing the generation, storage, collection, transfer, transportation, processing, resource recovery, reuse, and disposal of solid waste and recyclable materials, including all administrative, financial, educational, environmental, legal, planning, marketing, and operational aspects thereof.

Source Reduction (or Waste Reduction): Actions taken to reduce solid waste toxicity or disposal, including (1) manufacturers’ redesign and management of products and packaging to extend product life, and facilitating repair, (2) consumers’ reduced purchase and consumption of products that become wastes, and (3) manufacturers and consumers’ reuse of products.

Glossary of Terms (continued)

Source Separation: The separation of different kinds of solid waste at the place where the waste originates.

Transfer Station: Facility that receives and consolidates solid waste or recyclable materials from municipal or commercial collection trucks and self-haulers' vehicles and loads the solid waste onto tractor trailers, railcars, or barges for long-haul transport to a disposal facility.

Variable Rates (or Pay as You Throw/PAYT): Charges for solid waste collection services that incrementally increase with disposed refuse and garbage volume (such as 32-, 64-, or 96-gallon containers) or weight, with lower or no charges for recyclables collection services, to encourage recycling and discourage disposal. Variable rates do not necessarily reflect actual operational costs; rather, they constitute behavioral incentives (or disincentives).

Waste Exchange: Organization or service that facilitates or arranges for recyclable materials or discarded materials from various generators or industries to be Recycled or Reused by others.

Waste Generation: Total amount of disposed solid waste and diverted recyclables.

Waste-to-Energy: Controlled combustion of solid waste in solid waste combustors having state-of-the-art pollution controls, and energy recovery therefrom. Types of waste-to-energy facilities include mass burn units that incinerate mixed solid waste with little or no prior separation and refuse derived fuel (RDF) units that separate combustible solid waste from noncombustible solid waste prior to combustion.

Yard Debris: Plant material commonly created while maintaining yards and gardens and through horticulture, gardening, landscaping, or similar activities. Yard debris includes, but is not limited to, grass clippings, leaves, branches, brush, weeds, flowers, roots, windfall fruit, vegetable garden debris, holiday trees, and tree prunings that are 4 inches or less in diameter.

Zero Waste: Efforts to reduce solid waste generation waste to nothing, or as close to nothing as possible, by minimizing excess consumption and maximizing the recovery of solid wastes through recycling and composting.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

2024 Plan	2024 Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan
ACM	asbestos-containing materials
ASP	aerated static pile
BDI	Basin Disposal, Inc.
BRS	Builders ReSupply Store
C&D	construction and demolition
CFL	compact fluorescent light
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
County	Walla Walla County
CROP	Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan
CRT	cathode ray tube
DOC	Department of Corrections
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPR	extended producer responsibility
EPS	expanded polystyrene
FMP	Facility Master Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FTE	full-time equivalent
GMA	Growth Management Act
HB	House Bill
HHW	household hazardous waste
HDPE	high-density polyethylene
HID	high-intensity discharge
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
HWMA	Washington Hazardous Waste Management Act
IA-H	industrial agriculture-heavy
IA-M	industrial agriculture-mixed
IIWL	Isaacs Inert Waste Landfill

Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)

LDPE	low-density polyethylene
LPL	limited purpose landfill
LSWFA	Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance Program
MRF	materials recovery facility
MRW	moderate risk waste
MSW	municipal solid waste
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NWPSC	Northwest Product Stewardship Council
OCC	old corrugated cardboard
OFM	Washington Office of Financial Management
PCA	Packaging Corporation of America
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PCR	postconsumer recycled
PET	polyethylene terephthalate
PP	polypropylene
PPA	pollution prevention assistance
ppl	people
PSMMC	Providence St. Mary Medical Center
PV	photovoltaic
RDC	Recycling Development Center
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SB	Senate Bill
Sf	square foot
SLC	Sustainable Living Center
SMP	shoreline master program
sq ft	square feet
SRL	Sudbury Road Landfill
State	Washington State

Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)

SWAC	Solid Waste Advisory Committee
SWMP	Solid Waste Management Plan
SQG	small quantity generators
TWL	Tausick Way Landfill
UGA	urban growth area
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WGA	waste generation area
WRRLA	Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Model Litter Control Act
WSP	Washington State Penitentiary
WUTC	Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission
WWCC	Walla Walla County Code
WWMC	Walla Walla Municipal Code
WWU	Walla Walla University

PLACEHOLDER: Dept of Ecology letter of approval

Executive Summary

The Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan – 2024 to 2029 (2024 Plan) provides background and guidance for a long-term approach to solid waste and moderate risk waste management in the region. This 2024 Plan comprises the combined comprehensive solid waste management plan (SWMP) and Local Hazardous Waste/Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Plan for the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Walla Walla County.

The preparation of the 2024 Plan included a comprehensive review of the solid waste system and allowed the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and solid waste managers to make recommendations based on current data. The recommendations contained in the 2024 Plan include policies, programs, and facilities to protect public health and safety. Although not all recommendations may be implemented during the near-term planning horizon, the 2024 Plan will serve as a roadmap to manage the comprehensive solid waste management system in Walla Walla County.

The 2024 Plan was developed as a joint effort of Walla Walla County and the cities of Walla Walla, College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg. It is intended to provide citizens and decision makers in Walla Walla County with a guide to implement, monitor, and evaluate future activities in the planning area for a 20-year period. The recommendations for the 2024 Plan not only guide local decision makers but substantiate the need for local funds and state grants to underwrite solid waste and MRW projects.

The SWAC has participated in the 2024 Plan development by attending meetings, reviewing draft reports, providing input and comment on all issues covered by the Plan, acting as a liaison to its constituencies, and assisting in public involvement. After the Plan is adopted, the SWAC will routinely evaluate implementation of recommended programs, and it will help to promote the 2024 Plan throughout the region. SWAC members will also participate in amending the 2024 Plan, if necessary.

For additional information on the City of Walla Walla's solid waste management programs, the Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan, and the SWAC, please visit the City's solid waste planning webpage available at: <https://www.wallawallawa.gov/government/public-works/solid-waste/solid-waste-planning-advisory-committee>.

Mission Statement, Objectives, and Strategies

The intent of the 2024 Plan is to establish the foundation for the proper management of solid waste in Walla Walla County. The 2024 Plan's Mission Statement is as follows:

The overall goal of this 2024 Plan and the participating jurisdictions is to ensure that citizens of Walla Walla County have efficient, reliable, and affordable solid waste collection, handling, recycling, and disposal services in order to improve our quality of life while protecting human health, the environment, and natural resources.

To accomplish this goal, the 2024 Plan was developed with the following objectives and strategies. The SWAC provided revisions to the objectives and strategies, which included open discussions during several regularly scheduled meetings related to the 2024 Plan update.

- Manage solid wastes in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner that promotes, in order of priority, waste reduction, reuse, and recycling, and proper/safe disposal.
 - Consider restoring and/or expanding the opportunities for recycling and yard waste collection within the municipalities, unincorporated County area, and Urban Growth Area (UGA).
 - Evaluate options to reduce landfilling of materials (e.g., construction and demolition (C&D) diversion, material processing for reuse, composting, etc.).
 - Explore opportunities to reduce the carbon footprint of the Sudbury Road Landfill.

- Continue to evaluate tipping fees as related to the true cost of operations, including closure and post closure costs associated with the Sudbury Road Landfill.
- Evaluate future needs and funding.
- Emphasize public outreach and educational programs to promote recommended waste management practices.
 - Continue to expand methods of outreach, including use of social media.
 - Increase public awareness of proper solid waste handling and the options available.
 - Develop outreach and educational programs that emphasize waste prevention and reduction techniques that avoid or create less waste and reduce the need for recycling, composting, or landfilling.
- Maintain and improve solid waste infrastructure and programs to meet or exceed Washington State solid waste regulations and 2024 Plan goals and objectives.
 - Plan for future needs and establish adequate financial investment for facilities and programs that support waste management goals and recommended practices.
- Encourage and expand coordination and communication regarding solid waste issues among all jurisdictions, agencies, and private firms in Walla Walla County.
 - Encourage consistent policies and communication across jurisdictions.
 - Encourage public involvement in the planning and implementation process.
 - Emphasize local responsibility for solving solid waste management issues.

Recommendations and Implementation

Table ES-1 lists the recommendations included in the 2024 Plan, the schedule for implementation, and the likely source of funding that would be used to implement and/or maintain the programs. Some programs are ongoing. These recommendations are based on an assessment of the County's solid waste management needs and the options available to address those needs. The recommendations were approved by the SWAC in 2022 and again confirmed by the SWAC in 2023 with the completion of the Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan. In addition to approving the recommendations listed in Table ES-1, the SWAC identified their top 10 recommendations as shown in Figure ES-1 below.

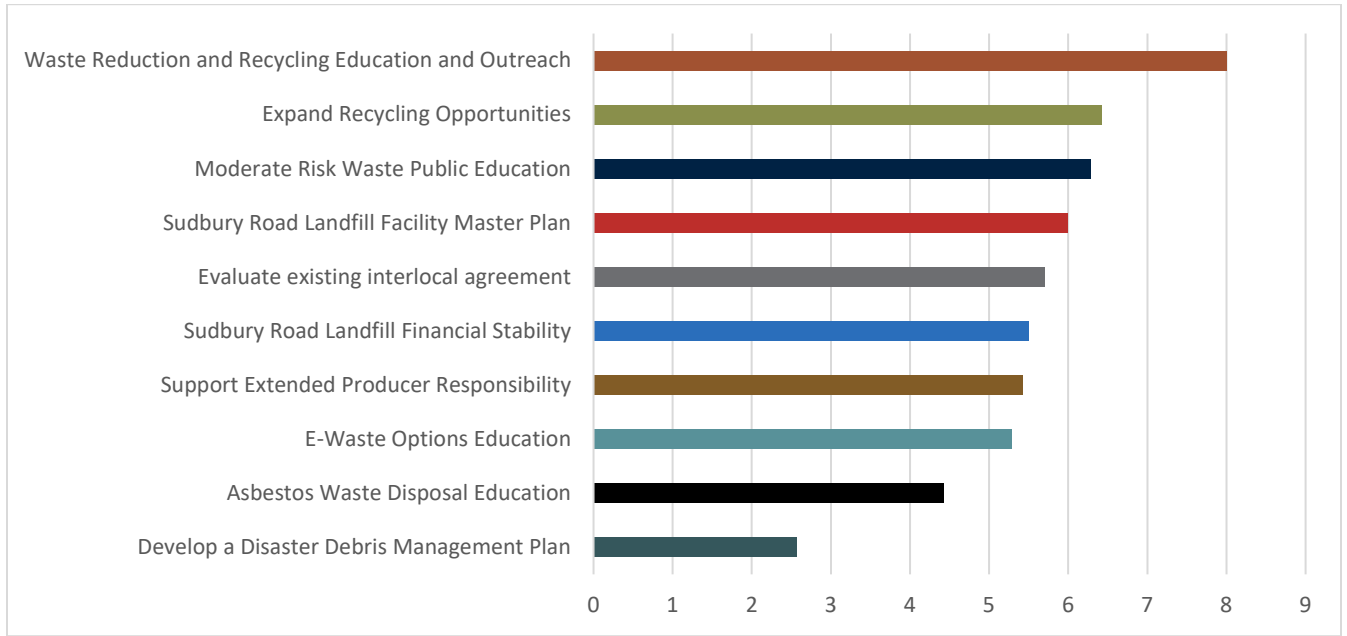


Figure ES-1. Solid Waste Advisory Committee Prioritization of Recommendations – Top 10

Table ES-1. Recommendations, Implementation Schedule, and Funding Sources

Chapter	Recommendation	Implementation Year(s)	Funding Source
Chapter 3: Education and Outreach, Waste Reduction, Recycling	3.7.1 Education and Outreach (high priority)		
	a. Continue to expand outreach methods to promote waste reduction, reuse, composting, and recycling on the City of Walla Walla website and online social media.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	b. Improve messaging for opportunities to reduce, reuse, compost, and recycle on other local jurisdiction's websites.	2025–2026	Tip Fee, Grants
	c. Continue to host community events or discussion forums and coordinate with other community events.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	d. Continue to implement the Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	e. Promote existing opportunities for residents and businesses to reduce, reuse, and recycle priority recyclables, as well as other materials, through opportunities such as Builders ReSupply Store (BRS) and other nonprofit organizations (e.g., thrift stores).	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	3.7.2 Backyard Composting (low priority) – Continue to support and encourage backyard composting through educational materials and social media.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	3.7.3 Support Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) (high priority)		
	a. Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) review and provide recommendations on EPR State Legislation.	2025–2029	Tip Fee, Grants
	b. Support EPR to encourage a full life-cycle approach with an emphasis on the manufacturer's responsibility for ensuring the product is recyclable and recycled.	2025–2029	Tip Fee, Grants
	3.7.4 Promote Multifamily Recycling (low priority)		
	a. Provide technical assistance to property owners and managers.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	b. Provide education and outreach.	2025–2029	Tip Fee, Grants
	c. City of Walla Walla will continue to require multifamily recycling for up to 10 units at a location.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	d. Consider changing the building code to require multifamily and businesses to provide space for recycling and garbage.	2026–2027	Tip Fee, Grants
	3.7.5 Develop an Award and Recognition Program (low priority) – Promote award and recognition programs provided by local nonprofits that recognize businesses that implement sustainable practices.	2026–2029	Tip Fee, Grants
	3.7.6 Expand Recycling Opportunities (high priority) – Evaluate feasibility of expanding materials collected, facility expansion, and education and outreach.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants

Table ES-1. Recommendations, Implementation Schedule, and Funding Sources (continued)

Chapter	Recommendation	Implementation Year(s)	Funding Source
Chapter 4: Collection Services	3.7.7 Consider Variable Can Rate (low priority) – Consider incentivizing recycling by establishing a variable can rate structure that rewards residents for waste reduction and recycling. This policy option could be reviewed and discussed by each jurisdiction whenever rate structures are evaluated. The City of Walla Walla, for example, typically reviews policy initiatives on a 5-6-year interval as part of the financial planning/cost of service process for sanitation, yard waste, and recycling.	2024–2029	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants
	3.7.8 Provide On-Site Business Waste Audits and Technical Assistance (low priority) – Explore options to support commercial recycling through/with local waste haulers.	2026–2027	Collection Fee, Grants
	4.5.1 Curbside Recycling in Urban Growth Areas (low priority) – Consider offering recycling services in the cities and the Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) that do not have this service. This would involve working with haulers to establish a new minimum service level.	2026–2027	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants
	4.5.2 Expand Curbside Organics Collection in Urban Growth Areas (low priority)		
	a. Consider providing curbside yard waste collection for residents in the cities and the UGAs that do not have this service. This would involve working with haulers to establish a new minimum service level.	2027–2029	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants
	b. Implement a food waste collection pilot program in the City of Walla Walla if/when food waste processing is available.	To be determined	Tip Fee, Grants
	c. Consider bundling yard waste service with other waste collection services, possibly incentivizing subscriptions for yard waste collection.	2026–2029	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants
	4.5.3 Mixed Paper and Cardboard Collection (low priority) – Consider establishing a program for mixed paper and cardboard from large commercial generators.	2026–2027	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants
	4.5.4 Organics Collection for Large Commercial Generators (low priority) – Consider implementing a food waste composting pilot that would involve commercial or institutional entities.	2028–2029	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants
	5.5.1 Use of Sudbury Road Landfill for Out-of-County Waste (low priority) – Consider increased import of out of County waste. Consider a Market Wasteshed Radius Study to understand the feasibility of being competitive with regional markets.	2025–2026	Tip Fee, Grants
Chapter 5: Solid Waste Facilities	5.5.2 Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan (high priority) – Implement the 2023 Facility Master Plan.	2024–2029	Tip Fee, Grants, Loans, Bond Sales
	5.5.3 Sudbury Road Landfill Financial Stability (high priority) – The City of Walla Walla adopted/implemented the 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023). Update the Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan in 2024.	2024	Tip Fee, Grants

Table ES-1. Recommendations, Implementation Schedule, and Funding Sources (continued)

Chapter		Recommendation	Implementation Year(s)	Funding Source
Chapter 6: Miscellaneous Waste	5.5.4	Expand Organics Processing to Include Additional Materials (low priority) – Evaluate expanding the existing composting operations to include additional materials, with consideration toward the expansion being economical relative to other disposal options.	2024–2025	Tip Fee, Grants
	5.5.5	Improve the Marketability of the Sudbury Compost Facility’s Finished Product (low priority) – Substantial progress has occurred with regard to compost sales following implementation of the 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023) with demand currently exceeding production. Continue monitoring production vs. demand.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.1	Agricultural Waste (low priority) – County will support others regarding the feasibility of developing a facility for the production of biofuels, biopower, or bioproducts, and work with local entities to further discussions and development of such facilities.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.2	Asbestos Waste (high priority) – Provide education to homeowners on the proper handling and disposal of asbestos waste as a component of building permits.	2025–2026	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.3	Construction and Demolition – Feasibility Study (high priority) – Study the feasibility of developing a C&D drop-off site for sorting and processing wood, metals, and other salvageable materials, with consideration toward the service being economical relative to other disposal options.	2026–2028	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.4	Construction and Demolition – Inert Waste Disposal (low priority) – Design and construct an inert waste receiving, processing, and disposal area at Sudbury Road Landfill.	2027–2030	Tip Fee, Grants, Loans, Bond Sales
	6.3.5	Construction and Demolition – County Support to Existing Programs (low priority) – Continue to expand and support the BRS and other opportunities for reuse and recycling of C&D materials.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.6	Construction and Demolition – Contractor Education (low priority) – Provide education to contractors.	2027–2029	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.7	Develop a Disaster Debris Management Plan (high priority) – Consider developing a County-wide disaster debris management plan.	2026–2027	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.8	Biomedical Waste – Education and Outreach (low priority) – Provide education and outreach to residents on the correct management of medical waste.	2024–2026	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.9	Tire Management Funding (low priority) – Continue to pursue state grants, if available, to assist in tire pile cleanup.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.10	Monitor and Evaluate E-Waste Program (low priority) – Complete the satisfaction report to monitor the effectiveness of the existing E-Cycle program.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.11	E-Waste Education (high priority) – Continue to educate consumers on the E-Cycle program.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants

Table ES-1. Recommendations, Implementation Schedule, and Funding Sources (continued)

Chapter		Recommendation	Implementation Year(s)	Funding Source
Chapter 7: Moderate Risk Waste	7.7.1	Moderate Risk Waste (MRW): Public Education (high priority) – Continue the existing education and outreach programs. The information will continue to be made available through a variety of methods and venues, including social media and partnerships with other organizations.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	7.7.2	MRW: School Curriculum (low priority) – Expand outreach in the K-12 classrooms including presentations, assignments, and projects.	2026-2027	Tip Fee, Grants
	7.7.3	MRW: Business Technical Assistance (low priority)		
	a.	Continue to use the \$mart Business Program to provide education and outreach, technical assistance, and recognition of businesses on reducing the generation of MRW.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	b.	Expand participation in the Washington State Department of Ecology pollution prevention assistance program to provide technical assistance to businesses and organizations that qualify as small quantity generators (SQGs).	2025-2026	Tip Fee, Grants
	7.7.4	Small Business Collection Opportunities (low priority) – Consider developing an area at the landfill for SQG hazardous materials collection. This would include working with a contractor to establish a collection system for businesses.	2024	Tip Fee, Grants
	7.7.5	Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events and Locations (low priority) – Work towards expanding the number of collection events or locations, depending on the availability of funding.	2026-2027	Grants
Chapter 8: Administration and Enforcement	8.5.1	Evaluate Existing Interlocal Agreement for Coordination of Programming and Planning (high priority) – SWAC members should maintain an open dialog regarding solid waste issues and challenges to ensure effective provision and management of solid waste programs and activities. Amend or update agreements as needed.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	8.5.2	Coordinate Enforcement Activities to Attain Maximum Impact Without Duplication (N/A) – Each agency will continue to address code enforcement in their respective jurisdictions.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants

The Revised Code of Washington 70A.205.075 requires the SWMP contain a 6-year construction and capital acquisition program for public solid waste handling facilities, including development and construction or purchase of publicly financed solid waste management facilities. The legislation further requires plans to contain a means for financing both capital costs and operations expenditures of the proposed solid waste management system. Any recommendation for the development, construction, and/or purchase of public solid waste management and recycling facilities or major equipment should be included in this discussion.

Capital expenses over the next 6 years and beyond are summarized in Table ES-2. Actual budgets to carry out the recommendations will vary from year to year as specific programs are defined and will depend upon availability of staffing, Public Works Trust Fund loans, state and federal grant funding, capital improvement fee tied to customer tipping fees, and bond sales.

The proposed Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan is scheduled for 2024. This analysis will provide greater definition to the strategy for funding the proposed capital investments as well as related administration and operation costs.

Table ES-2. Capital Improvement Expenses and Implementation Schedule

Facility Improvement	Approximate Implementation Duration (months)	Implementation Commencement Year	Capital Budget (2023 \$)
Landfill Core And Supporting Element Investments (Non-Optional)			
Self-Haul Waste Drop Off Area Replacement	22	2024	\$4.23 million
Design/Connect Existing Leachate Cleanout Locations to Existing Gas Header	24	2024	\$0.06 million
Compost Facility Improvements Alternative 1	30	2024	\$3.84 million
Existing Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Building Rehabilitation and Expansion Alternative 2 (7,500 square feet [Sf])	36	2025	\$2.5 to \$3 million
Maintenance Building Replacement	36	2026	\$5.37 million
Permit for Area 7, Cell 4	36	2026	\$0.08 million
Compliance Monitoring System	24	2028	\$1.44 million
Design/Install New 300–800 cubic feet per minute Landfill Gas Flare Facility	30	2028	\$1.94 million
Design/Install Landfill Gas Extraction System in Area 7 and Connect to Existing Header, Horizontal/Vertical.	28	2028/2030	\$0.62 million
Design and Development of Area 8, Cell 1	36	2028	\$5.39 million
Design and Final Closure of Area 7	30	2029	\$3.62 million
Design/Install Passive Biofilter for Areas 1 and 2	16	2030	\$0.04 million
Design/Install Landfill Gas Extraction System In Area 8, Cell 1	18	2041	\$0.63 million
Scale Plaza Improvements	36	Not likely to occur before 2073	\$0.60 million
ALTERNATIVES TO PROPOSED CAPITAL PROJECTS			
Compost Facility Improvements Alternative 2 (First Phase, 60% of Full- Buildout, 15 Acres)	30	2024	\$17.42 (10.45) million
MRW Building Replacement Alternative 1 (7,400 Sf)	40	2025	\$5.88 million
OTHER SOLID WASTE PROGRAM INVESTMENTS (DISCRETIONARY)			
Drop Off Recycling Area Improvements	20	2027	\$0.29 million
Recycled Glass Processing Area	20	2029	\$0.37 million
Design/Construct Inert Waste Receiving, Processing and Disposal Area	36	2030	\$0.61 million

Source: Parametrix 2023a.

1. Introduction

The 2024 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan (2024 Plan) provides background and guidance for a long-term approach to solid waste and moderate risk waste management in the region. This 2024 Plan comprises the combined comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) and the Local Hazardous Waste/Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Plan for the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Walla Walla County. The 2024 Plan replaces the 2014 Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan.

1.1 Purpose and Organization of the 2024 Plan

The purpose of the 2024 Plan is to serve as a roadmap to manage the comprehensive solid and MRW in Walla Walla County. It is intended to provide citizens and decision makers in Walla Walla County with a guide to implement, monitor, and evaluate future activities in the planning area for a 20-year period. The 2024 Plan was developed as a joint effort of Walla Walla County and the cities of Walla Walla, College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg. The preparation of the 2024 Plan included a comprehensive review of the solid waste system and allowed the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and solid waste managers to make informed recommendations based on current data.

The recommendations contained in the 2024 Plan include policies, programs, and facilities that encompass an efficient solid waste system that protects public health and safety. The recommendations in the 2024 Plan substantiate the need for local funds and state grants to underwrite solid waste projects. It is understood that not all of the recommendations will be implemented during the near-term planning horizon, and the recommendations are not to be considered mandated for each jurisdiction to implement. Instead, taken together, the recommendations contained in the 2024 Plan serve as a guide for local decision makers over the 20-year planning period.

The 2024 Plan conforms to the State Solid Waste Management requirements for local solid waste planning, which are found in Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 70A.205.040 through 70A.205.075, and RCW 70A.205.110 and 70A.205.115. The 2024 Plan follows suggested protocol as outlined in Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans and Plan Revisions (Ecology 2010a) and Guidelines for Developing and Updating Local Hazardous Waste Plans (Ecology 2010b).

The 2024 Plan is organized as follows:

- Executive Summary
- Chapter 1 Introduction
- Chapter 2 Waste Generation and Projections
- Chapter 3 Education and Outreach, Waste Reduction and Recycling
- Chapter 4 Collection Services
- Chapter 5 Solid Waste Facilities
- Chapter 6 Miscellaneous Waste
- Chapter 7 Moderate Risk Waste
- Chapter 8 Administration and Enforcement
- Chapter 9 Financing and Implementation
- Chapter 10 References

1.2 Mission Statement, Objectives and Strategies

The intent of the 2024 Plan is to establish the foundation for the proper management of solid waste in Walla Walla County. The 2024 Mission Statement is as follows:

The overall goal of the 2024 Plan and the participating jurisdictions is to ensure that citizens of Walla Walla County have efficient, reliable, and affordable solid waste collection, handling, recycling, and disposal services to improve our quality of life while protecting human health, the environment, and natural resources.

To accomplish this goal, the 2024 Plan was developed with the following objectives and strategies:

- Manage solid wastes in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner that promotes, in order of priority: waste reduction, reuse, and recycling, and disposal.
 - Consider restoring and/or expanding the opportunities for recycling and yard waste collection Countywide.
 - Evaluate options to reduce landfilling of materials (e.g., construction and demolition (C&D) diversion, material processing for reuse, composting, etc.).
 - Explore opportunities to reduce the carbon footprint of the Sudbury Road Landfill (SRL).
 - Continue to evaluate tipping fees as related to the true cost of operations, including closure and post closure costs associated with the SRL.
 - Evaluate future needs and funding.
- Promote recommended waste management practices.
 - Continue to expand methods of outreach, including use of social media.
 - Increase public awareness of proper solid waste handling and the options available.
 - Develop outreach and educational programs that emphasize waste prevention and reduction techniques that avoid or create less waste and reduce the need for recycling, composting, or landfilling.
- Maintain and improve solid waste infrastructure and programs to meet or exceed Washington State solid waste regulations and 2024 Plan goals and objectives.
 - Plan for future needs and establish adequate financial investment for facilities and programs that support waste management goals and recommended practices.
- Encourage coordination and communication regarding solid waste issues among all jurisdictions, agencies, and private entities in Walla Walla County.
 - Encourage consistent policies and communication across jurisdictions.
 - Encourage public involvement in the planning and implementation process.
 - Emphasize local responsibility for solving solid waste management issues.

Goals and objectives specifically related to moderate risk waste (MRW) are detailed in Section 7.2.

1.3 Planning Authorities

1.3.1 Solid Waste Advisory Committee

According to RCW 70A.205, each county shall establish a local SWAC to assist in the development of programs and policies for solid waste handling and disposal and to review and comment upon proposed rules, policies, or ordinances prior to their adoption. Two primary responsibilities of the SWAC are to advise on the 2024 Plan development and to assist in the plan adoption process.

The 2024 Plan update was prepared under the direction and guidance of the SWAC. The SWAC has participated in the 2024 Plan update process by reviewing the previous plan and a draft version of the 2024 Plan, providing input and comment on all issues covered by the 2024 Plan, acting as a liaison to its constituencies, and assisting in public involvement. The committee also reviewed the complete draft and final plans, and it will be asked to recommend the 2024 Plan for adoption by Walla Walla County and its municipalities. After the 2024 Plan is adopted, the SWAC will routinely evaluate implementation of recommended programs and will help to promote waste reduction and recycling throughout the region. SWAC members will also participate in amending the 2024 Plan, if necessary.

Additional information about the SWAC is available on their webpage:

<https://www.wallawallawa.gov/government/public-works/solid-waste/solid-waste-planning-advisory-committee>.

Members of the SWAC during the development of the 2024 Plan are included in Table 1-1. A list of SWAC meeting dates held during preparation of the 2024 Plan is included in Table 1-2. Minutes of the meetings are on file in the City of Walla Walla Public Works Office.

Table 1-1. Solid Waste Advisory Committee Members 2021–2024

Name	Affiliation
Andrew Dressler	Agricultural Industry
Carlan Bradshaw	City of Walla Walla Residents – At Large
Dave Dressler	Business and Industry
Linda Vannoster	City of Prescott
Randy Hinchliffe	City of Waitsburg
Rebecca Francik, Chair	Waste/Recycling Industry
Rick Dawson	Walla Walla County
RL McFarland, Vice Chair	Walla Walla County Residents
Robert McAndrews	City of College Place
Sandy Shelin	Environmental Interest Groups
Stacy Cutter	Walla Walla County
Steve Moss	City of Walla Walla
Susan Nakonieczny	City of Walla Walla

Table 1-2. Solid Waste Advisory Committee Meetings 2021–2024

September 2, 2021	April 7, 2022
October 7, 2021	November 16, 2023
November 4, 2021	June 20, 2024
January 6, 2022	
February 3, 2022	

1.3.2 Role of Local Governments

The cities of Walla Walla County have chosen to fulfill their solid waste management planning responsibilities by participating in preparing a joint plan for solid waste management. The City of Walla Walla has been authorized by the Interlocal Agreement, dated May 24, 2021 (2021 Interlocal Agreement), with Walla Walla County, for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs to act on the County's behalf to update and implement the Walla Walla County SWMP. The 2024 Plan has been developed with the City of Walla Walla as the lead agency with participation and cooperation defined in the 2021 Interlocal Agreement for plan development among the County and the cities of College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg. The interlocal agreement referenced above is included in Appendix A.

1.4 Solid Waste Planning History in Walla Walla County

Solid waste management in the County has evolved several times through the years to the current system. The original system of local dumps was later shifted to a series of rural drop boxes serving a central landfill. This was updated to the current system in which collection services are available to all County residents with disposal at the SRL—which is owned and operated by the City of Walla Walla—or transferred out of the County to an out of state landfill (i.e., communities of Prescott and Waitsburg).

This plan supersedes all previous Walla Walla County solid waste plans, including the 1987 SWMP, the 1994 Walla Walla and Columbia Counties SWMP, the 1991 Walla Walla and Columbia Counties MRW Management Plan, and the 2014 Walla Walla County Solid Waste and MRW Management Plan.

Table 1-3 lists the key recommendations from the 2014 Walla Walla County SWMP, and the actions taken on those recommendations.

Table 1-3. Recommendations of the 2014 Solid Waste Management and Moderate-Risk Waste Plan and Resulting Implementation

2014 Solid Waste Management Plan Recommended Actions		Implementation Schedule ¹	Implemented? Yes or No
Waste Reduction			
1	Expand outreach methods to include online social media.	Years 1-2	Yes
2	Host community events or discussion forums and coordination with other community events.	Years 1-2	Yes
3	Implement Waste Reduction Ambassadors Program.	Year 3	No
4	Measure program effectiveness through surveys.	Years 2-3	Yes

Table 1-3. Recommendations of the 2014 Solid Waste Management and Hazardous Waste Management Plan and Resulting Implementation (continued)

	2014 Solid Waste Management Plan Recommended Actions	Implementation Schedule ¹	Implemented? Yes or No
5	Utilize and expand existing network of relationships with local committees and private organizations to help promote its waste diversion programs.	Years 1-2	Yes
6	Expand promotion and awareness of Smart Business Partners Program, and develop additional award categories.	Years 2-3	No
7	Provide on-site business waste audits and technical assistance.	Years 2-3	Yes
8	Work directly with large businesses and institutions to implement waste reduction and recycling programs. Provide outreach for the program and publicize results.	Years 2-3	No
9	Promote use of waste reduction workshops, buy-back centers, and other waste reduction and recycling opportunities.	Years 1-2	No
10	Promote existing opportunities for residents and businesses to reduce, reuse, and recycle priority recyclables, as well as other materials. Make information available through a variety of media.	Years 1-2	Yes
11	Backyard Composting: Conduct annual workshops, master composting training, and/or expand education materials and communication methods.	Years 2-3	Partially
12	Promote Builders ReSupply Store (BRS) and other nonprofit organizations. Provide online forum for materials exchange. Sponsor reuse website.	Year 2	Yes
13	Support initiatives for non-recyclable, toxic, and/or hard to handle materials that cannot be handled efficiently through the current solid waste collection system.	Years 2-3	Yes
14	Consider becoming an Associate Member of the Northwest Product Stewardship Council.	Years 2-3	No
15	Local governments could consider incentivizing recycling by establishing a rate structure that rewards residents for reducing waste and recycling.	Years 3-4	No
16	Promote multifamily recycling.	Years 2-4	Yes
17	Provide technical assistance to property owners and managers. Provide education and outreach.	Years 2-4	Partially
18	Provide containers or bags for collecting and transporting materials.	Years 2-4	No
19	Evaluate feasibility of expanding materials collected, facility expansion, and education and outreach.	Years 2-3	Yes
20	Offer recycling services in the cities and the UGAs, working with the haulers to establish a new minimum service level.	Years 2-3	Partially
21	Offer curbside organics recycling to residents in the cities and the UGAs. Work with the contracted and Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission hauler to establish this service.	Years 2-3	Partially
22	Establish a program for collection of mixed paper and cardboard from large commercial generators.	Year 2	Partially
23	Establish a curbside green waste service for commercial customers and work with landscapers and gardeners to educate them on keeping these materials separated.	Year 3	Partially

Table 1-3. Recommendations of the 2014 Solid Waste Management and Hazardous Waste Management Plan and Resulting Implementation (continued)

	2014 Solid Waste Management Plan Recommended Actions	Implementation Schedule ¹	Implemented? Yes or No
24	Resume use of the Sudbury Road Landfill (SRL) for out-of-county waste. The City of Walla Walla will evaluate opportunities and market the SRL within and outside of the County to attract more waste, organics, and recyclables.	Years 1-3	Partially
25	The City of Walla Walla will evaluate various options for increasing the financial stability of the SRL, including various funding mechanisms.	Years 1-3	Yes
26	The Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) recommends that the City of Walla Walla develop a C&D drop-off site at the landfill for sorting and processing wood, metals, and other salvageable materials, with consideration towards the service being economical in relation to other disposal options.	Years 2-3	Partially
27	Expand organics processing to include food, compostable paper, and biosolids. The SWAC recommends that the City of Walla Walla expand the existing composting operations to include additional materials, with consideration towards the expansion being economical relative to other disposal options.	Years 2-3	No
28	Develop and implement a business/marketing plan for the compost facility.	Years 1-2	No
29	The County will support studying the feasibility of developing a facility for the production of biofuels, biopower, or bioproducts, and it will work with local entities to further discussions and development of such facilities.	Years 1-2	Partially
30	The County will provide education to homeowners on the proper handling and disposal of asbestos waste.	Year 2	No
31	The County will provide education and outreach to residents on the correct management of medical waste. The County will investigate opportunities for additional drop-off locations and events for pharmaceutical waste, including additional U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration-sponsored events.	Years 2-3	Yes
32	The County will continue to expand and support the BRS and other opportunities for reuse and recycling of C&D materials.	Years 1-4	Yes
33	The SWAC recommends that the City of Walla Walla consider purchasing equipment to handle inert materials more effectively.	Years 1-4	Partially
34	The County will promote green building through education and outreach.	Years 1-4	Yes
35	The County will provide education to contractors about alternatives to landfilling for C&D and inert materials.	Years 1-4	No
36	The County will develop a disaster debris management plan.	Years 1-4	No
37	The County will develop a plan for addressing accumulation of tires on individual properties, and it will pursue state grants, if available, to assist in tire pile cleanup.	Year 2	Yes
38	The County will monitor the effectiveness of the implementation of the existing E-Cycle program, and it will determine the need to modify or alter the program.	Years 1-2	No
39	The County will provide education to consumers on the E- Cycle program and the opportunities available for recycling of these materials.	Years 1-2	Yes

Table 1-3. Recommendations of the 2014 Solid Waste Management and Hazardous Waste Management Plan and Resulting Implementation (continued)

	2014 Solid Waste Management Plan Recommended Actions	Implementation Schedule ¹	Implemented? Yes or No
40	The County will continue the existing education and outreach programs, including the following: • Classroom presentations on household hazardous waste • Information booths at community events • Recycling hotline • Mass mailings • Newspaper articles • Website postings The information will be made available through a variety of methods and venues, including social media and partnerships with other organizations.	Years 1-2	Partially
41	The County will expand outreach in the K-12 classrooms including presentations, assignments, and projects.	Years 2-3	Partially
42	The County will continue to use the Smart Business Partners Program to provide education and outreach, technical assistance, and recognition of businesses on reducing the generation of MRW.	Years 1-3	No
43	The SWAC recommends that the City of Walla Walla consider developing an area at the landfill for small quantity generator hazardous materials collection. The City will also work with a contractor to establish a collection system for businesses.	Years 2-3	No
44	The County will work towards expanding the number of collection events or locations, depending on funding availability.	Years 2-3	No
45	The County will support state product stewardship efforts for MRW and other toxic materials.	Years 1-2	No
46	Evaluate the current Interlocal arrangement for coordination of programming and planning. The agencies involved will evaluate the existing Interlocal agreement to identify whether roles, responsibilities, funding mechanisms, and implementation should be changed.	Year 2	Yes
47	Coordinate enforcement activities to attain maximum impact without duplication. Solid waste enforcement activities will be coordinated among all affected and interested agencies to maximize efforts and resource use and to avoid duplication of efforts.	Years 1-2	No
48	Improve agency coordination for illegal dumping cleanup, education, and prevention programs. The agencies involved in enforcing illegal dumping programs will coordinate efforts, resources, and activities.	Years 2-3	No
49	Evaluate potential future establishment of a Regional Solid Waste Management Agency. The County may evaluate the feasibility of establishing a formal regional agency for managing solid waste in the County.	Year 3	No

¹ Per 2014 Plan, actual implementation schedule may vary.

1.5 Walla Walla County Solid Waste Management Plan Amendment Process

According to RCW 70A.205.075, comprehensive solid waste management plans shall be reviewed and revised every 5 years. However, occasional minor amendments between 5-year plan revisions may be required to keep the 2024 Plan current so it will continue to meet the needs of the County and participating cities. Proposed amendments may be received or initiated by the SWAC for consideration. In these situations, the SWAC will review and consider the amendment, and if it is approved by a majority of the Plan participants (County and cities), it will be adopted. Because all plan participants have representation on the SWAC, it is deemed adequate to handle minor amendments this way. An example of a minor amendment is the ability of the SWAC to alter the designated recyclable list in response to changing market conditions or local hardship to provide collection of one or more materials (recyclable material priorities are discussed further in Chapter 3).

The amendment must be submitted to the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) after adoption by the SWAC. Upon final adoption of the amendment, all future copies of the plan will include the amendment and note the amendment date on the cover. This process follows Ecology's Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans and Plan Revisions (Ecology 2010a) and the interlocal agreement between the County and participating cities (Appendix A).

1.6 Relationship to Other Plans

Solid waste and MRW management plans must be viewed in the context of the overall planning process within all jurisdictions. As such, they must function in conjunction with various other plans, planning policy documents, and studies which deal with related matters. Included among these are the Washington State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan, county comprehensive plan and zoning code, shoreline management master plan, capital facility plans, emergency management plans, watershed plans, and floodplain management plans.

1.6.1 Washington State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan

The State updated and published the Washington State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan: Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics (2021 State Plan) in December 2021 (2021a Ecology).

The 2021 State Plan priorities include the following:

- Increase the focus on manufacturing phases as opposed to end-of-life for solid waste.
 - Gather data on the life cycle of materials and encourage the producers of these products to take responsibility for them. The State also plans to encourage the repair and reuse of products over discard and an environmentally conscious approach to the purchase of new products.
- Reduce the toxic threats of products and industrial processes.
 - Encourage fewer toxic products and industrial processes through improved design, and encourage the use of safer, available alternatives to the most toxic chemicals. The State will also encourage the use of alternative assessments and green chemistry to find safer alternatives to toxic chemicals and pursue local partnerships to improve toxic chemical source control.

- Maximize the effectiveness of recycling and organic processing systems.
 - Address contamination issues in the recycling and composting process; support the creation of a market for recycled materials and recycling; and focus on issues with facilities including compliance, technology, and enforcement of regulations.
- Mitigate climate change through waste reduction, reuse, and recycling.
 - Reduce overall waste—including food waste—and increase the use of processed organics to sequester carbon while also utilizing opportunities to decrease waste and toxic chemicals in ways that concurrently reduce carbon (2021a Ecology).

The 2021 State Plan also addresses changes in recycling practices and legislature that have been implemented since the publication of the previous 2015 Plan, reviews the progress toward the 2015 Plan recommended actions, and recommends new additional actions.

1.6.2 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan

The planning guidelines require that the solid waste management plan reference comprehensive land use plans for all participating jurisdictions to ensure that the solid waste management plan is consistent with policies set forth in the other documents. This 2024 Plan considers the effect of other utility, land use, and resource development plans produced by the participating jurisdictions on solid waste management in the County.

The Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan is an official document adopted by the Board of County Commissioners as a guide to making decisions about the future development of Walla Walla County. It strives to balance the community's financial ability to support growth with its projected increase in population and employment and the need for environmental protection. Updated in 2018, the Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan is a mandatory update required by the Growth Management Act (GMA), RCW 36.70A.130 (4)(d) (Walla Walla County 2019).

The Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan provides a legally recognized policy framework for making decisions about accommodating growth in the County. It is not just a land use policy document. It also establishes the County's growth-related policies for transportation, economic development, housing, critical areas, shorelines, parks and recreation, utilities, and capital facilities. The GMA, in turn, requires that the policies be implemented through the County's development regulations (Walla Walla County 2019).

1.6.3 Zoning

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

Chapter 20 of the City of Walla Walla Municipal Code (WWMC) conditionally allows development of solid waste handling facilities within all zoning districts. Defined as an essential public facility, solid waste handling facilities are subject to a Level III land use review process. This process requires a quasi-judicial public hearing before, and a final decision by, the hearing examiner; public input; and State Environmental Policy Act review. As a prerequisite to the Level III review process, proposed solid waste handling facilities must undergo a siting process, which includes input from an appointed advisory committee (WWMC 20.176).

1.6.4 Shoreline Management Plan

Under the Washington State Shoreline Management Act, local governments have the primary responsibility for initiating the planning program and administering the regulatory requirements of the Act. Ecology acts in a supportive and review capacity. Walla Walla County and the cities of Walla Walla, Waitsburg, and Prescott all have adopted shoreline master programs (SMPs), which prohibit solid waste disposal sites within the areas of their respective shoreline jurisdiction.

Walla Walla County adopted a SMP, which was approved in May 1975. The October 2023 update was completed with the goals of aligning the plan with state laws and guidelines, ensuring that the plan is consistent with the Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan and providing clarification to improve the usability to the reader.

The City of Walla Walla adopted and approved its first SMP in 1977 and updated it in June 2018 (City of Walla Walla 2018). The City of Prescott adopted and approved their first SMP in 2016 (City of Prescott 2016). The City of Waitsburg also adopted and approved their first SMP in 2016 (City of Waitsburg 2016).

1.6.5 Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan

The City of Walla Walla owns and operates the SRL. The City completed the SRL Facility Master Plan (FMP) in September 2023 to document the long-term planning approach for the landfill and surrounding facilities. See Section 5.2.1 for a description of the SRL FMP.

1.6.6 Flood Response Plan

The 2022 Walla Walla County Flood Response Plan (2022 Flood Response Plan) guides Walla Walla County on flood response and recovery actions to maintain public health and safety. It addresses recognizing flood potential, reducing property damage because of flooding, and developing community awareness of flood hazards. The 2022 Flood Response Plan details the roles and responsibilities of County agencies and the activation of the Emergency Operations Center and includes information on administration, financing and logistics, and training. The 2022 Flood Response Plan does not address solid waste facilities or waste streams relative to flood response (Walla Walla County 2022).

1.6.7 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation

The Walla Walla County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) was written in 2018 and updated in 2020. Its purpose is to mitigate the potential for and the damage resulting from natural hazards and disasters. The HMP addresses the issue that debris would likely be generated as a result of various disasters, but it doesn't act as a strict guideline for recovery from disasters. The plan does not address solid waste facilities or waste streams relative to disaster response (Walla Walla County 2018).

1.7 Background of the Planning Area

The planning area includes the cities of Walla Walla, College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg, as well as the unincorporated County areas. Walla Walla County is bordered on the west by Benton and Franklin Counties, on the north by Franklin County, on the east by Columbia County, and on the south by Umatilla County, Oregon. See Figure 1-1.

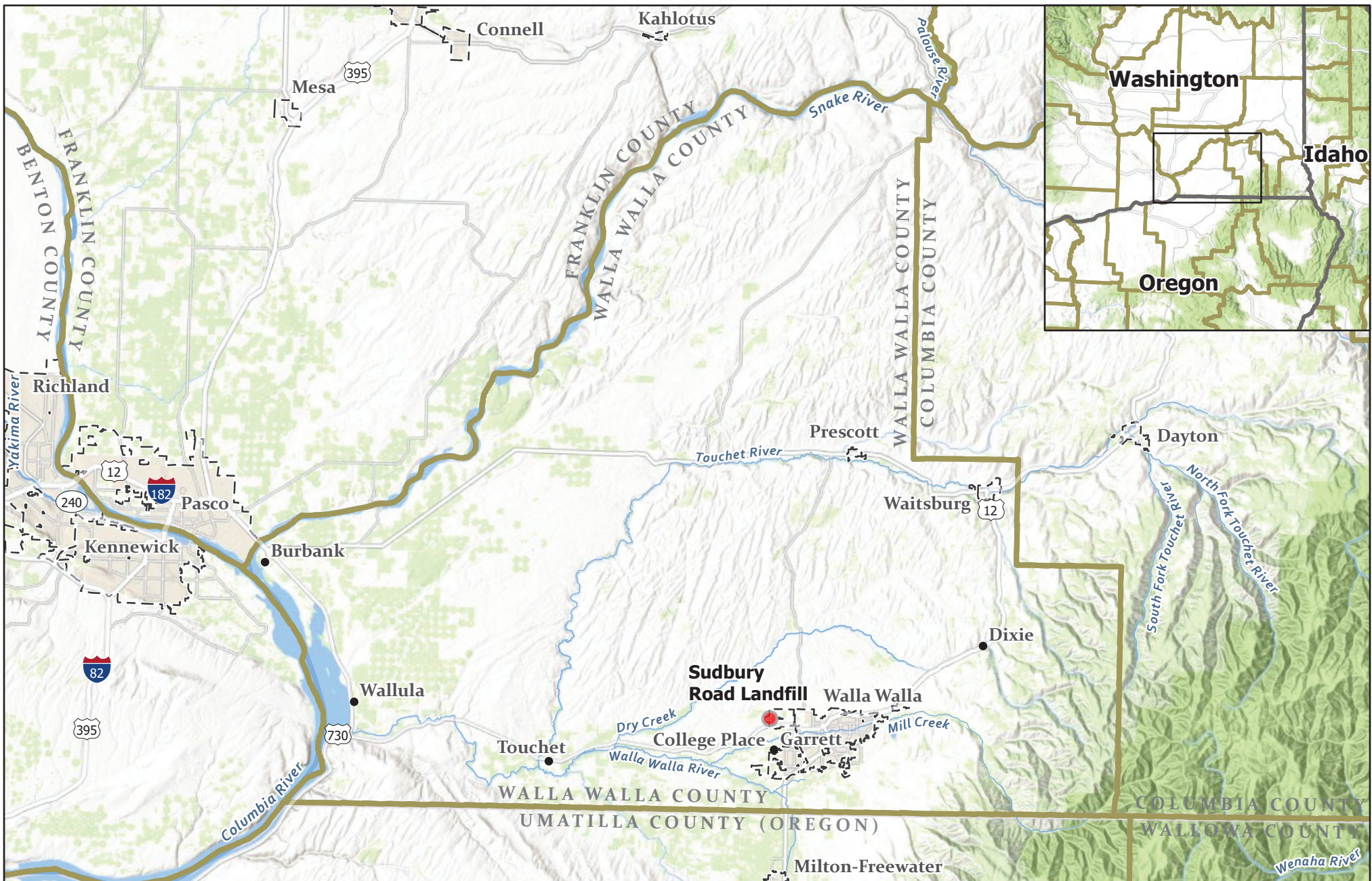
1.7.1 Population

The County encompasses four incorporated cities (College Place, Prescott, Waitsburg, and Walla Walla) and six U.S. Census-designated unincorporated places (Burbank, Dixie, Garrett, Touchet, Walla Walla East, and Wallula). Between 1960 and 2020, the population of the County grew 48 percent, or at an annual rate of 0.62 percent, increasing from 42,195 to 62,580 people. During the 1990s, the County experienced the largest percentage increase in population compared to any other decade; however, the population increased at a rate slower than most counties in Washington State. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of the County increased by approximately 3,800 persons, or approximately 6 percent. The total population of Walla Walla County in 2020 was approximately 62,580 persons (OFM 2021a). Most growth has occurred in the incorporated cities, predominantly Walla Walla and College Place. The population growth from 2010 to 2020 is shown in Table 1-4.

Table 1-4. Population Growth, 2010–2020

Jurisdiction	2010	2015	2020
College Place	8,765	9,110	9,780
Prescott	318	325	330
Waitsburg	1,217	1,235	1,240
Walla Walla City	31,731	33,390	34,400
County Unincorporated	16,750	16,590	16,830
COUNTY TOTAL	58,781	60,650	62,580

Source: United States Census Bureau 2020



Date: 12/12/2023
 Sources:
 PCS: NAD 1983 StatePlane Washington North FIPS 4601 Feet
 Disclaimer: This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes.



- Sudbury Road Landfill
- City Limits
- Unincorporated Community
- County Boundary
- State Boundary

Figure 1-1. Vicinity Map
 Walla Walla County Solid Waste Management Plan

As indicated in Table 1-4, most residents live in the incorporated City of Walla Walla, with other population centers in College Place, Waitsburg, and Prescott. The 2020 population percentages of the cities and Walla Walla County are shown in Table 1-5.

Table 1-5. Walla Walla County Population Percentages, 2020

Jurisdiction	Population	Percent of Total
College Place	9,780	15%
Prescott	330	>1%
Waitsburg	1,240	2%
Walla Walla City	34,400	55%
County Incorporated	45,750	73%
County Unincorporated	16,830	26%
County Total	62,580	100%

Source: United States Census Bureau 2020

1.7.2 Land Use

The land area of the County is approximately 813,000 acres, of which 801,000 acres are unincorporated, and the remainder consists of the incorporated cities of Walla Walla, Prescott, College Place, and Waitsburg. According to the Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan, approximately 93 percent of the County's existing land uses consisted of resource production and extraction, including agriculture, forestry, and mining. Table 1-6 indicates the distribution of existing land use in the unincorporated areas of the County as described in the Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan (Walla Walla County 2019).

Table 1-6. Walla Walla County Unincorporated Land Use

Existing Land Use	Estimated Acres	Percentage of Total Acreage
Cultural, Entertainment, and Recreational	4	0.0%
Services-Education	13,502	1.7%
Manufacturing	417	0.1%
Services-Public/Government	3,646	0.5%
Residential	12,888	1.6%
Resource Production and Extraction-Agriculture, Forestry, Mining	743,734	93.2%
Services-Other	261	0.0%
Trade	222	0.0%
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	3,395	0.4%
Undeveloped Land and Water Areas	8,688	1.1%
Unknown	11,233	1.4%
Total	798,272	100.0%

Source: Walla Walla County 2019

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

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

1.7.3 Economy

Historically, manufacturing has been the leading industry in the County. However, the largest employer in the County is now Broetje Orchards, which was sold and became FirstFruits Farms in 2019, an apple orchard that employs 19.4 percent of the County's labor force. This indicates that agriculture is comparable to manufacturing for numbers of employees. FirstFruits Farms is one of the largest privately owned orchards in the world with more than 6,000 acres near Prescott, Benton City, and Wallula.

Roughly 70 percent of the largest employers operate in the City of Walla Walla, where the labor force is established. Exceptions include Tyson Fresh Meats and Packaging Corporation of America (PCA)/Boise Paper located in Wallula and Wal-Mart located in College Place. The County's largest employers are indicated in Table 1-7 (Walla Walla County 2019).

Table 1-7. Walla Walla County Largest Employers (2015)

	Company	Product/Service	FTE	PTE	Total
1	Broetje Orchards (FirstFruits Farms) ¹	Apple Grower, Packer, Shipper	1,300	1,100	2,400
2	Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Beef Slaughter/Processing	1,380	0	1,380
3	Washington State Penitentiary	Correctional Institution	1,030	59	1,089
4	Providence St. Mary Medical Center	Health Care	650	311	961
5	Walla Walla School District #140	Education	570	244	814
6	Walla Walla Community College	Community College/Higher Education	322	292	614
7	Packaging Corp. of America/Boise Paper	Pulp, Paper, Packaging	600	0	600
8	Whitman College	Higher Education	379	191	570
9	Walla Walla University	4-yr. Comprehensive University	255	193	448
10	U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs	Health Care (Walla Walla VA MC)	393	43	436
11	Key Technology Inc.	Design and Manufacture Process Automation Systems	431	3	434
13	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Federal Government – Engineering Construction	350	3	353
14	Walla Walla County	County Government	315	27	342
15	Wal-Mart	Retail	161	177	338

Table 1-7. Walla Walla County Largest Employers (2015) (continued)

	Company	Product/Service	FTE	PTE	Total
16	City of Walla Walla	Municipal Services	239	67	306
17	Walla Walla Clinic	Medical Clinic/Health Care Service	175	75	250
18	Washington Odd Fellows Home	Nursing, Assisted Living, and Retirement Center	168	53	221
19	Banner Bank	Full Service Banking	187	15	202
20	Nelson Irrigation Corporation	Irrigation Products	175	10	185

Notes: FTE = full-time equivalent; PTE = part-time equivalent.

Source: Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan 2019, Economic Development Element, August 2019.

¹ Broetje Orchards was sold in 2019 and was renamed FirstFruits Farms.

2. Waste Generation and Projections

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

This chapter characterizes the County's disposed municipal solid waste (MSW). It is organized into the following key sections:

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

2.1 Historic Municipal Solid Waste Disposal and Recovery

This section discusses the quantities of MSW disposed and recovered in Walla Walla County.

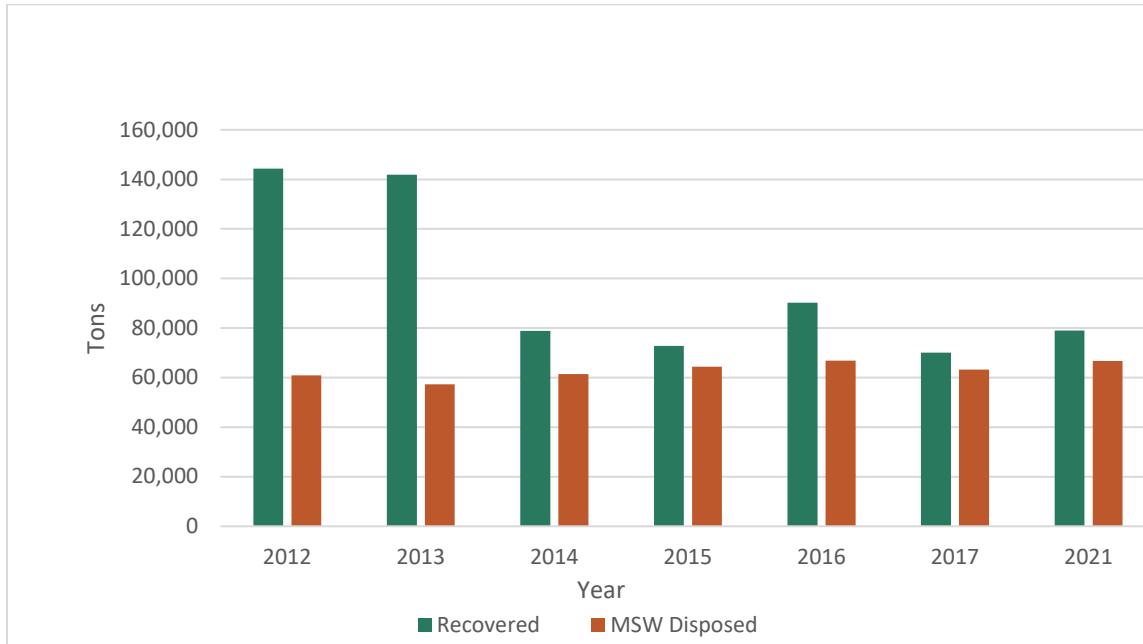
Dating back to 2012, recovered and waste disposal quantities reached the lowest levels in 2015 at about 72,800 and 64,400 annual tons, respectively. Disposal and recovery peaked in 2012 with an estimated 144,300 annual tons recovered, approximately 61,000 tons disposed, and a total generation rate of approximately 205,100 tons. (Ecology 2021b, 2024a).

Between the reporting years of 2012 and 2021, there are instances where recovery (MSW recycling and diversion) of specific commodities far exceeded the average tonnage reported compared to other years. In 2012, 2013, and 2016, for example, ferrous metal recycling contributed approximately 48,200 tons (72 percent), 51,400 tons (77 percent), and 23,030 tons (68 percent), respectively, to the overall MSW recycling tonnage. According to Ecology, there were inconsistencies in how this information was reported; therefore, the recycling tonnage reported for those years misrepresents what was recycled (Ecology 2021b, 2024a). As discussed further in Section 2.2, food processing waste and industrial organics are also large contributors to the recovery tonnage, but this is consistent among all years. Figure 2-1 shows an estimate of what was disposed and recovered from 2012 to 2021.²

¹ MSW recycling includes mixed solid waste and other materials collected for recycling or disposal from municipal sources (residential and commercial) and excludes source separated C&D debris, agricultural waste, mining waste, and most industrial sources. This is also partially defined in WAC 173-350.

Recovery is defined as material that is diverted from the solid waste stream for the intended purpose of recycling, composting, burning source-separated materials for energy, anaerobic digestion, land application, and other beneficial uses (includes MSW recycling and diversion).

² There is a gap of data provided by Ecology between 2017 and 2021.



Source: Ecology 2021b, 2024a

Figure 2-1. Walla Walla County Recovery and Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Quantities, 2012-2021

2.2 Historic Per Capita Waste Generation

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

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

Walla Walla County per capita waste generation data compared to Washington State levels for 2012 through 2021 are shown in Table 2-1³. County per capita waste generation decreased between 2014 and 2015, with an increase between 2016 and 2017 and in 2021, but it did not exceed what was generated in 2012 and 2013. The statewide per capita generation consistently increased from 12.0 pounds per person in 2012 to 12.9 pounds per person in 2016, and 13.3 in 2021. The County's total waste generation (what is disposed and recovered) is generally higher compared to the State averages, with some years between 2014 and 2017 only slightly higher than the State averages (Ecology 2021b, 2024a). The County's high generation rate is driven, in part, by substantial amounts of food processing and industrial organic waste that is managed by the generator, not the County.

³ There is a gap of data provided by Ecology between 2017 and 2021.

**Table 2-1. Walla Walla County and Statewide Per Capita Waste Generation Comparison
(Recoverable), 2012–2021**

Year	County Per Capita Waste Generation	WA Per Capita Waste Generation
2012	19.1	12.0
2013	18.3	12.2
2014	12.9	12.4
2015	12.5	12.4
2016	14.5	12.9
2017	10.7	13.1
2021	15.0	13.3

Sources: Ecology 2021b, OFM 2021b, Ecology 2024a

Walla Walla County per capita solid waste disposal data compared to Washington State levels for 2012 through 2021 are shown in Table 2-2.⁴ County per capita waste disposal is mostly lower than the state’s average, with 2021 as the only year showing a higher disposal rate.

**Table 2-2. Walla Walla County and Statewide Per Capita Waste Generation Comparison
(Disposal) 2012–2017**

Year	County Per Capita MSW Generation	WA Per Capita MSW Generation
2012	5.7	6.0
2013	5.3	6.5
2014	5.7	6.7
2015	5.9	6.9
2016	6.3	6.7
2017	6.3	6.7
2021	8.1	7.6

Sources: Ecology 2021b; OFM 2021b, Ecology 2024a

2.3 Waste Stream Composition

County refuse is primarily disposed at the SRL. In 2021, 78 percent (approximately 54,954 tons) was disposed at SRL, and about 22 percent (approximately 15,145 tons) was disposed at Finley Buttes Landfill (Oregon) (Ecology 2024b). This section summarizes the composition of waste disposed from Walla Walla County using data from 2022 for the four substreams defined below.

- **Commercial** – This is waste generated by businesses, institutions, industrial entities, and apartments with 10 or more units and collected by a municipal or private garbage hauler.
- **Residential** – This is waste generated by single-family residences, apartments with fewer than 10 units and collected by a municipal or private garbage hauler.
- **Self-haul** – This is waste transported to a disposal site by someone other than a municipal or private garbage hauler.
- **Dropbox (also Compactor Waste)** – This is waste generated by businesses, institutions, industrial entities, apartments of all sizes, and single-family residences on a temporary basis

⁴ There is a gap of data provided by Ecology between 2017 and 2021.

and collected by a municipal or private garbage hauler. It is often associated with construction sites.

The 2022 estimated tonnage disposed at the SRL by substream is shown in Figure 2-2. The residential substream was the largest overall contributor, disposing roughly 23,609 tons, followed by the self-haul, drop box, and commercial substreams, which contributed about 22,027 tons, 5,637 tons, and 5,322 tons, respectively (Leno 2023).

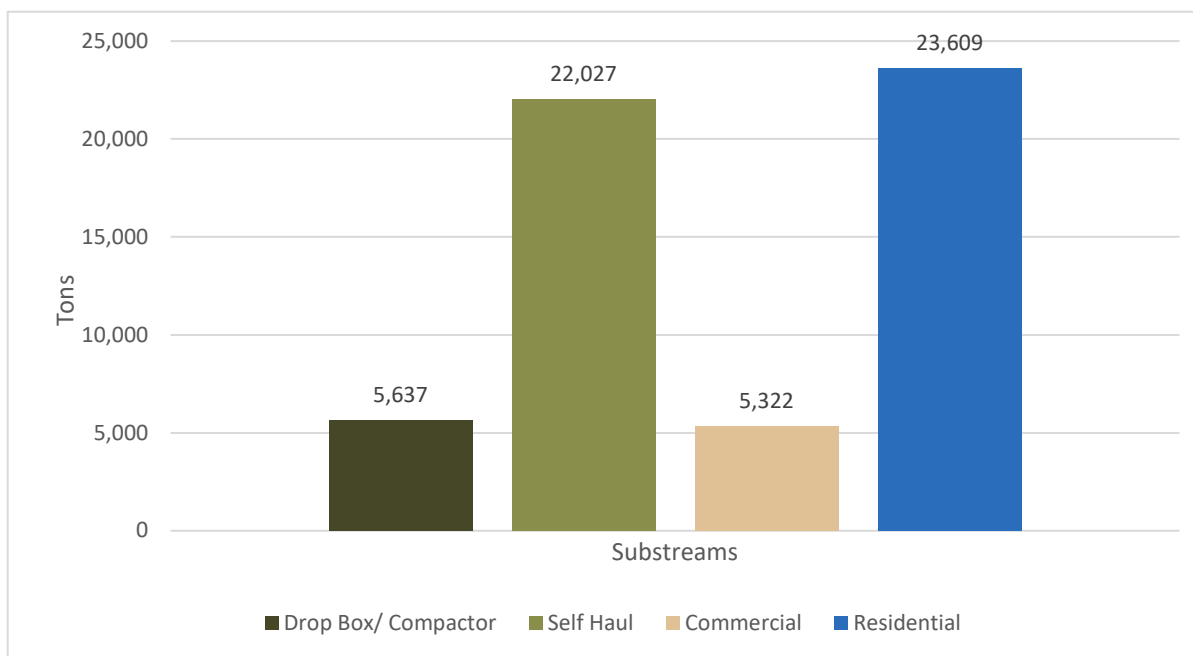


Figure 2-2. Walla Walla County Waste Disposal by Substream

2.3.1 Waste Composition, Overall County

This section discusses the overall waste composition of the County based on samples of residential, self-haul, and commercial waste according to Ecology’s 2020–2021 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study (Ecology 2021c). Ecology has performed five state-wide waste characterization studies over the last 20 years. The studies survey residential, commercial, and industrial waste substreams to determine the percentages of specific material types that end up in the landfill by sector.

The 2020–2021 four-season study surveys six waste generation areas (WGAs) across the State of Washington as grouped by similar geographies, demographics, and economies. For our analysis, we combined the data for two WGAs to better represent the waste characterization in Walla Walla County: the Central WGA, which includes Kittitas and Okanogan Counties, and the East WGA, which includes Spokane and Whitman Counties. Figures 2-3 through 2-6 provide an overview of the composition of eight material classes: Paper, Plastic, Glass, Metal, Organics, Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)/Special Wastes, C&D⁵, and “Other”⁶ Materials. Detailed composition results for the County’s overall waste stream and the three substreams are included in Appendix B.

⁵ C&D includes the “wood debris” category.

⁶ “Other” materials include consumer products (e.g., TVs, textiles, furniture), hazardous materials (e.g., pesticides, paint, antifreeze), and residuals (e.g., diapers, ash, dust).

Figure 2-3 provides a general overview of the composition of MSW disposed in Walla Walla County as drawn from the East and Central WGAs, including residential, commercial, and self-haul wastes. Organics made up about 21 percent of all waste disposed by weight, and included food (15.5 percent), yard waste (about 2 percent), and other organic materials. C&D debris/wood debris made up 18 percent, and paper made up 20 percent of the total waste disposed by weight, 17 percent of which was recyclable paper.

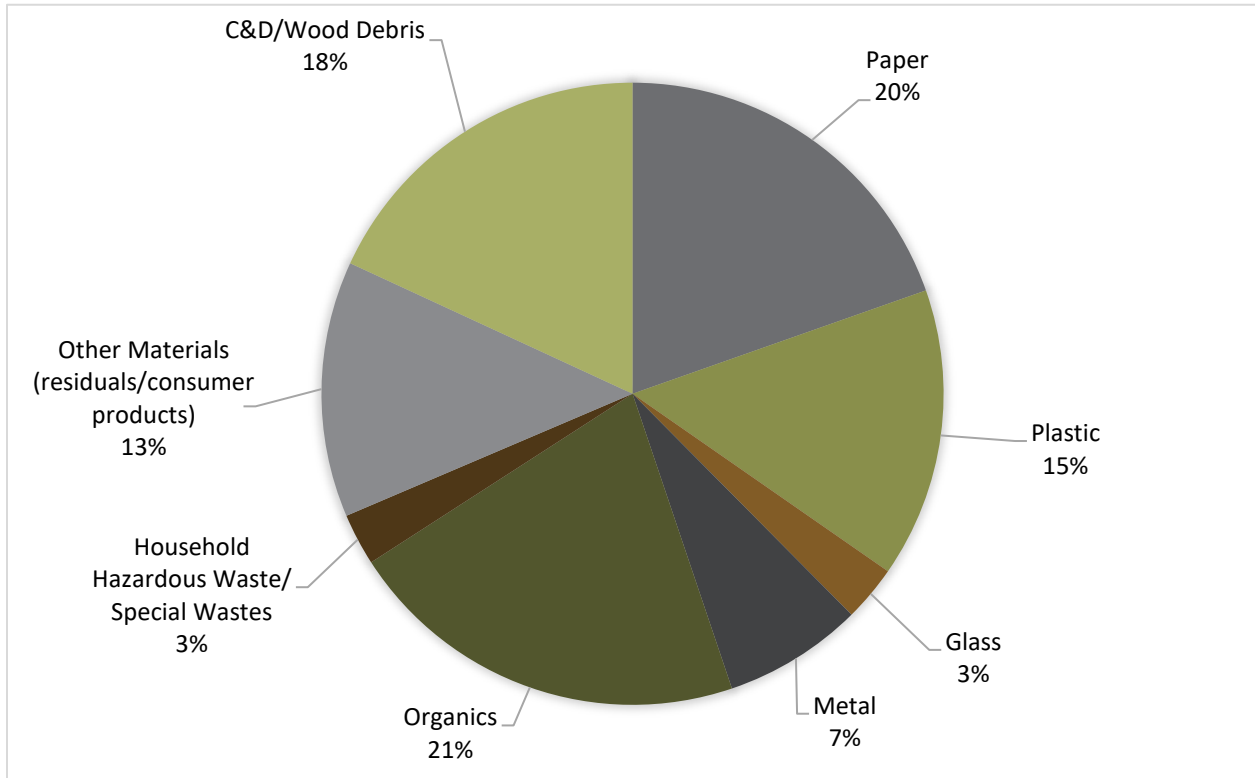


Figure 2-3. Overview of Walla Walla County Overall Waste Composition

2.3.2 Waste Composition, Commercial Substream

An overview of Walla Walla County's commercial waste stream is shown in Figure 2-4. Paper and C&D/wood debris, at 23 percent each, made up the largest fractions of this substream by weight. Recyclable paper accounted for slightly less than 20 percent of the total. Organics, which comprised more than 16 percent of the total by weight, were predominately composed of food (Ecology 2021c).

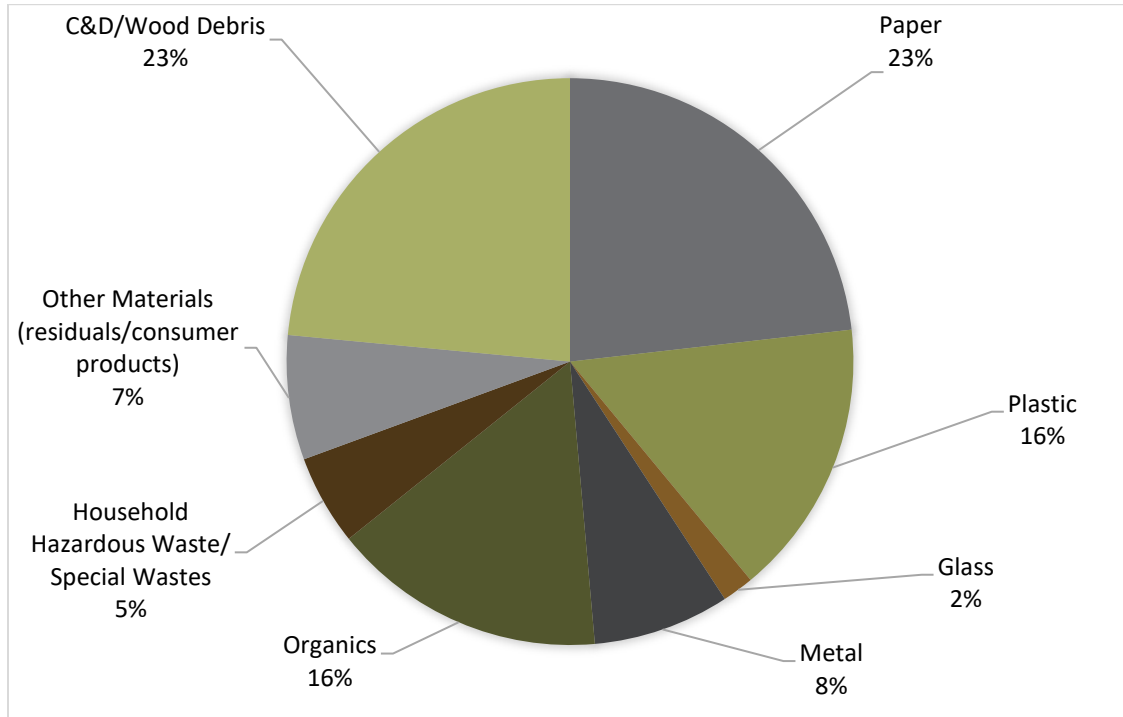


Figure 2-4. Overview of Walla Walla County Commercial Waste Composition

2.3.3 Waste Composition, Residential Substream

An overview of the County's residential substream waste composition is presented in Figure 2-5. Organics composed the largest percentage of this waste stream at 32 percent, followed by paper at 19 percent of the total by weight. Food (about 23 percent) was the largest individual material by weight in the organics category (Ecology 2021c).

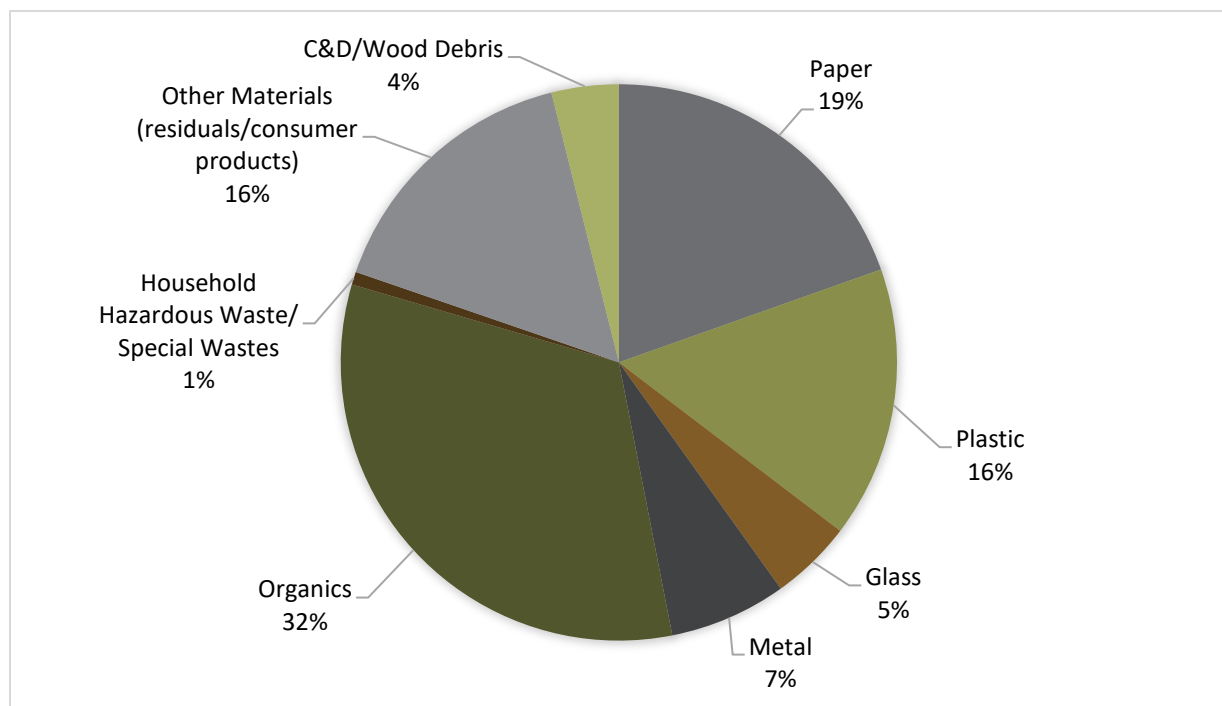


Figure 2-5. Overview of Walla Walla County Residential Waste Composition

2.3.4 Waste Composition Self-Haul Substream

An overview of Walla Walla County’s self-haul waste is presented in Figure 2-6. C&D materials were estimated to compose 34 percent of this substream by weight. Wood debris made up about 17.5 percent, while construction materials made up 16.3 percent (Ecology 2021c).

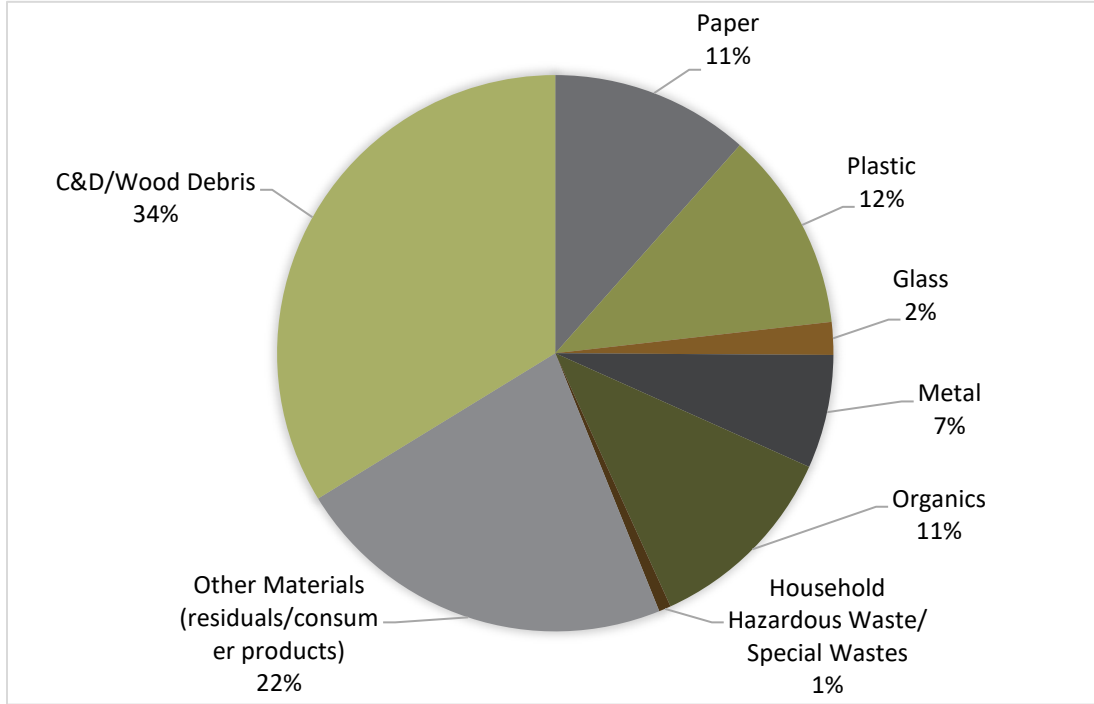


Figure 2-6. Overview of Walla Walla County Self-Haul Waste Composition

2.4 Waste Stream Projections

This section presents waste generation projections for the 20-year planning period, 2024 to 2043, using Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) population forecasts (OFM 2022) and estimated waste disposal and recycling information provided by the City of Walla Walla and Walla Walla Recycling Inc.⁷, respectively (City of Walla Walla 2023, Stapleton 2021 Personal Communication). Figure 2-7 presents population growth estimates throughout the County – both incorporated and unincorporated areas. The “middle series” population projection was applied to this forecast.

⁷ Details regarding Walla Walla Recycling are provided in Chapter 3, Section 3.3 Recycling.

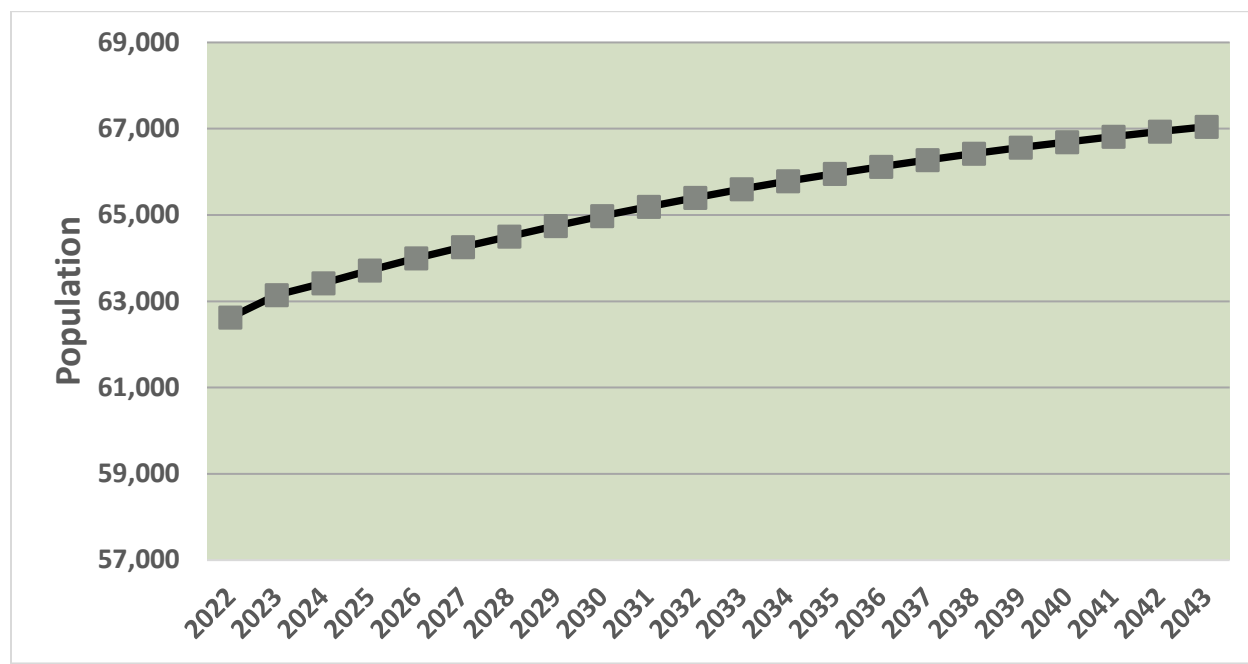


Figure 2-7. Population Projections for Walla Walla County through 2043

The 20-year waste generation projections for recycling, diversion, and disposal are presented in Table 2-3. Waste generation estimates for the 20-year planning period were calculated using the following methodology:

- Per capita disposal was projected using the estimated 2022 population and disposal quantity as the baseline.
- The baseline recycling quantity was provided by Walla Walla Recycling for the year 2020 and the baseline quantity of yard waste diverted to the compost facility at SRL was provided by City of Walla Walla for the year 2022.
- The projected population growth through 2043 uses the OFM middle series population estimates.
- The rate of diversion is based on an estimated organics diversion of 25 percent from 2028 through 2030, with an estimated diversion after 2030 at 75 percent. This estimate is based on planned compost facility improvements outlined in the SRL FMP (City of Walla Walla 2023). If the recycling rate can be increased with the reintroduction of commodities that were removed from recycling collection due to market constraints, and with the introduction of new materials, the projected waste generation based on recycling and disposal conservatively estimates an increase in the recycling rate of 5 percent/year.

Table 2-3. Walla Walla County Projected Waste Generation Quantities through 2043

Year	Population	Waste Generation with Current Trend of Recycling, Organics Diversion, and Disposal (tons/yr)	Waste Generation with Increased Recycling and Organics Diversion (tons/yr)	Disposal with Increased Recycling and Organics Diversion (tons/yr)
2020	62,584	74,100	--	--
2025	63,714	77,400	73,500	57,400
2030	64,977	78,900	73,400	56,900
2035	65,959	80,100	71,300	54,600
2040	66,695	80,900	72,000	55,200
2043	67,045	81,400	72,400	55,500

Sources: OFM 2022; City Walla Walla 2022

3. Education and Outreach, Waste Reduction and Recycling

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

- State Legislation, Regulations, and Guidelines
- Education and Outreach
- Waste Reduction
- Recycling

3.1 State Legislation, Regulations, and Guidelines

This section introduces state legislation, regulations, and guidelines that shape both existing practices and the future of waste reduction and recycling. The SWAC will continue to revise and amend the plan as necessary to conform to future legislation.

Use Food Well Washington Plan (RCW 70A.205.715). Implemented in 2021, the Use Food Well Washington Plan outlines a pathway to a more resilient food system through food waste reduction. The Plan establishes statewide food waste reduction goals including: to reduce food waste generated by 50 percent by 2030 and reduce at least half of edible food waste by 2030. Three key strategies to meet these goals include 1) prevent and reduce the amount of food wasted, 2) rescue food that would otherwise be wasted and ensure it reaches those that need it, 3) recovery (use as animal feed, composting, vermicomposting).

Plastic Packaging Evaluation and Assessment Law (RCW 70A.520). This law was passed in 2020 and required a statewide study of plastics management and recommendations for improvements to the system be conducted and submitted to the Washington State Legislature. Laws that have passed stemming from this study include:

- **Plastic Bag Ban (RCW 70A.530).** Beginning October 1, 2021, single-use plastic carryout bags were banned statewide, excluding plastic produce bags. In addition, paper carryout bags must contain a minimum of 40 percent postconsumer recycled (PCR) material. Small paper bags may be provided at no cost, but large bags (882 cubic inches or larger) are required to be purchased for \$0.08 per bag. Thick, reusable plastic carryout bags are also allowed under the law if available to purchase at \$0.08 per bag and are required to be labeled as reusable, with the millimeter thickness and percent PCR material.
- **Optional (Single-Use) Food Serviceware (RCW 70A.245.080).** This law went into effect in 2022 and disallows restaurants and other businesses from automatically including single-use plastic serviceware in customer orders. This includes items such as utensils, straws, condiment packages, and cup lids for cold beverages; it does not include food containers, lids for hot beverages, or food wrappers.
- **Expanded Polystyrene Ban (RCW 70A.245.070).** This law went into effect in 2023 and regulates the use and sale of expanded polystyrene (EPS). EPS-based packing peanuts or other void-filling materials were banned in June 2023. By June 2024, portable coolers and other food service products (e.g., plates, bowls, clamshell packages, and other containers) will be banned. This law will not include trays and packaging for raw, uncooked, or butchered meat, fish, poultry, seafood, or fruits and vegetables; egg cartons; block EPS packaging

materials; or EPS containers for drugs, medical devices, and biological materials or shipping perishable commodities from a wholesale or retail establishment.

Reducing Plastic Pollution (House Bill [HB] 1085). This bill was passed in 2023 and implements new restrictions intended to reduce plastic waste and pollution in three ways. First, it includes restrictions on plastic packaging for single-use health and beauty products provided to guests in lodging establishments with the intent to phase these out over time. In addition, it restricts the installation of overwater plastic foam structures (such as floating boat docks, blocks, and floats). This will also include a study on alternatives to these structures by the Department of Fish and Wildlife. Finally, it will require certain public buildings to install bottle filling stations in addition to standard water fountains, intended to encourage the use of reusable water bottles, and reduce plastic, single-use water bottles.

Recycling, Waste, and Litter Reduction: Postconsumer Recycled (PCR) Content (RCW 70A.245.010 to 060). Implemented in January 2023, this law requires producers of common single-use plastics to include a minimum of PCR plastics within products. Currently the law extends to plastic trash bags, which are required to contain 10 percent PCR materials, and plastic beverage bottles (excluding dairy and 187 milliliter wine bottles), which are required to contain 15 percent PCR materials. In addition, plastic trash bags must be labeled with the name and location of the producer or a uniform resource locator/QR code to a webpage with producer information. Additional products will be added and recycled minimums will be increased through 2031 as detailed below:

- Beginning 2025: Household cleaner and personal care product containers will be required to contain 15 percent PCR materials; plastic trash bag will increase to 15 percent PCR materials.
- Beginning 2026: Beverage containers (excluding dairy and 187 milliliter wine bottles) will increase to 25 percent PCR materials.
- Beginning 2027: Plastic trash bags will increase to 20 percent PCR materials.
- Beginning 2028: Household cleaner and personal care product containers will increase to 25 percent PCR materials. Dairy milk and 187 milliliter plastic wine bottles will be required to include 15 percent PCR materials.
- Beginning 2031: Beverage containers (excluding dairy and 187 milliliter wine bottles), household cleaner and personal care product containers will increase to 50 percent PCR materials, and dairy milk and 187 milliliter plastic wine bottles will increase to 25 percent PCR materials.
- Beginning 2036: Dairy milk and 187 milliliter plastic wine bottles will increase to 50 percent PCR materials.

Plastic Packaging Advisory Committee Report (Senate Bill [SB] 5022, Section 9). This law was passed in 2021 and required Ecology to hire a third-party facilitator to convene a stakeholder advisory committee. This committee prepared recommended recycled content minimums for plastic items not currently subject to RCW 70A.245.010 through 70A.245.060, including polypropylene number 5 resin (#5 PP) tubs, polyethylene terephthalate (#1 PET) thermoform containers for consumable and durable goods; single-use cups made from #1 PET; #5 PP; and polystyrene.

Recycling Development Center (RDC) (RCW 70A.240). Implemented in 2019, the RDC facilitates research and development, marketing, and policy review to strengthen the recycling system in Washington State. The overall goal of the RDC is establishing a circular economy to eliminate waste products through maintenance, reuse, refurbishment, remanufacture, recycling, and composting. The current duties of the RDC include, but are not limited to, studying developments in the recycling market, communicating important findings concerning the recycling markets, providing grants or contracts intended to further develop the recycling market, and working with private and public

stakeholders to provide business and marketing assistance. The RDC is guided by an advisory board that meets quarterly to evaluate and make recommendations for future and current RDC work and to discuss state policies affecting recycled materials.

Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plans (CROP) (RCW 70A.205.045). Implemented in July 2021, counties with a population of 25,000 or more and the cities within those counties that have an independent SWMP are required to include a CROP within their SWMPs. This should include an overview of contaminants identified by Ecology and the County, the impacts on the system, a set of actions to reduce contamination within the system, and a schedule to implement the proposed actions. This can be prepared using an Ecology provided template.

Consumer Packaging and Paper Products Study (SB 5693 budget proviso). This study was contracted by Ecology in 2022 and assessed the types and amounts of consumer packaging and paper products sold and supplied in Washington. The study also estimated the recycling rates for these products through existing recycling programs and activities. Using this information, the study provided recommendations for legislative actions that would address the materials that are considered problematic and unnecessary and identified for elimination, according to the U.S. Plastic Pact.

Recycling, Reuse, and Source Reduction Target Study and Community Input Process (SB 5187, Sec. 302(20)). This bill required Ecology to use a consultant to conduct a study that analyzed plastic packaging reduction. This study recommended the most successful recycling, reuse, and source reduction rates under four potential policy scenarios. In addition, the consultant conducted a community survey to assess public opinion of the current recycling system and ways that the system could be improved.

HB 1799 Washington State Organics Management Law and HB 2301 Organics Management Law 2.0. These bills are centered on the diversion of organic materials from the landfill disposal with the overarching intent to reducing methane emissions. In 2023, Washington State began the phased implementation of HB 1799, which requires organic solid waste materials to be diverted from landfill disposal to food rescue programs and organic waste facilities. This law was expanded further in 2024 with the implementation of HB 2301. The following discussion highlights the key components of these bills as codified in the RCW.

Compost Procurement Ordinance (RCW 43.19A)

As of January 2023, cities and counties are required to adopt compost procurement ordinances, excluding cities with a population of less than 25,000. Beginning in December 2024, compost collection amounts and compost purchased from specific sources must be reported to Ecology. In July 2023, Washington State completed a study to determine the adequacy of funding by local governments to enact the upcoming organic waste requirements. This was done in addition to a study that determined which local governments currently had SWMPs and which of those cities and counties currently offer organics collections to businesses, the study also assessed the current and future capacity of the organic waste collection facilities.

As required by HB 1799, the City of Walla Walla (codified in 2022 under Walla Walla Municipal Code [WWMC] 2.104) and Walla Walla County (codified in 2023 under WWCC 13.06) passed ordinances in 2023 that require the purchasing of finished compost for use in public projects. Per HB 1799, WWMC 2.104 and WWCC 13.06 include the following provisions:

- Composted material will be procured locally from providers certified by a nationally recognized program whose products are derived from MSW programs.
- Material will be used in landscaping projects, construction and post-construction soil amendments, applications to prevent soil erosion, filter stormwater, promote vegetative

growth, or improve the stability of roadways or, low-impact development of green infrastructure to filter pollutants to keep water on site or both.

- Reporting on compost materials usage and purchasing will be submitted to Ecology every 2 years beginning in 2024, as directed under HB 1799, and will shift to yearly reporting in March 2025 as revised by HB 2301.
- Both the City of Walla Walla and the County will inform residents of the value of compost and the ways that composted materials are used in operations.

In 2024 HB 2301 expanded upon HB 1799 to allow municipalities to purchase compost from permitted, and conditionally exempt facilities.

Washington Center for Sustainable Food Management (RCW 70A.207)

In 2024, the Washington Center for Sustainable Food Management was created to help coordinate food waste reduction across the state to meet Washington food waste reduction goals. This includes collaborating with federal, state, and local governments on food waste initiatives; and researching and providing education, outreach, and technical assistance to local governments. By 2025, Ecology must develop and adopt model ordinances (related to commercial solid waste collection and disposal) for “optional” use by counties and cities that would disincentivize the generation of organic waste.

Degradable Products Labeling (RCW 70A.455)

Beginning in January 2024, producers of products labeled as compostable sold in Washington must submit a declaration of compliance for appropriate labeling and colors on the products. The requirements apply to three major categories: film bags, plastic food service products, and film products.

County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans (RCW 70A.205)

All SWMPs that are created or updated after July 1, 2024, including this 2024 Plan, need to 1) identify priority areas for organic materials facilities and 2) identify volumetric capacity required to manage the county's organic materials consistent with the state's landfill disposal of organics goal⁸, and 3) consider new organic materials collections requirements that are scheduled to begin in 2027 according to RCW 70A.205.540. Under RCW 70A.205.540, a jurisdiction must adhere to specific organic waste collection requirements beginning January 1, 2027⁹. This generally only applies to jurisdictions of a certain size. The only jurisdiction in the County that would be subject to the requirement is the City of Walla Walla. These three topics related to organic materials management are covered in this 2024 Plan as itemized below.

- 1) Priority Areas for Organic Materials Facilities – Sections 5.4.4 and 5.5.5 include additional information on the expansion of the SRL Compost Facility, addressing requirements for priority areas for organic materials facilities.
- 2) Volumetric Capacity – The planned compost facility improvements outlined in Sections 5.5.2 and 5.5.4 are projected to divert 25 percent organics from the landfill from 2028 through

⁸ Goal of a 75 percent reduction of disposed organic materials by 2030 and 20 percent volume of edible food by 2025 – both metrics relative to 2015 levels.

⁹ Specific collection requirements: 1) Source-separated organic solid waste collection every other week (26 weeks annually) for all residents and for nonresidential customers that generate more than 0.25 cubic yards of organic waste per week. 2) All collected organic waste must go through an organic waste management process. 3) Jurisdictions may charge and collect fees and rates for the organic waste collection services.

2030, and 75 percent after 2030. This estimate is based on planned compost facility improvements outlined in the SRL FMP (City of Walla Walla 2023).

- 3) Consistency with RCW 70A.205.540 – Sections 4.4.2 and 4.4.4 address residential and commercial organic material collection, respectively. As discussed above, 5.4.4 and 5.5.5 address expansion of compost operations.

Additionally, RCW 70A.205.540 asserts that Ecology may issue a renewable waiver to jurisdictions that are subject to the organics collection requirement for up to 5 years, based on the following considerations: *distance to organic materials management facilities, the sufficiency of the capacity to manage organic materials at facilities to which organic materials could feasibly and economically be delivered from the jurisdiction, and restrictions in the transport of organic materials under Chapter 17.24 RCW*. Although not currently in place, Ecology will likely develop a specific process for reviewing and approving waiver applications.

3.2 Education and Outreach

The solid waste education and outreach efforts in the County are offered in a variety of mediums, ranging from classroom presentations provided by City of Walla Walla to support from for-profit and local nonprofit organizations. The education and outreach efforts for the County are managed by the City of Walla Walla's Public Works Department, established through an interlocal agreement in June 2008. These efforts are primarily funded by grants from the Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance Grant (LSWFA). This section discusses existing education and outreach throughout the community.

3.2.1 City of Walla Walla

Since the previous plan was implemented, the City of Walla Walla Public Works Department has made improvements to their community-based social marketing program to help change culture and behavior, with different messages targeted to different demographics. The education and outreach programs include the following:

- Classroom presentations on waste reduction and recycling, backyard composting, vermicomposting, HHW, and sustainability planning
- Information booths at community events (e.g., National Night Out, farmers markets)
- Recycling hotline
- Radio
- Online social media (Facebook and Twitter)
- Mass mailings
- Newspaper articles
- Information in the "City Central" e-newsletter
- Website postings
- Updated stickers for outdoor bins
- Brochures

Within the last several years, the City of Walla Walla Public Works Department hired one new employee to improve outreach, with an emphasis on overhauling the City website. The informational and interactive website includes the following features:

- Evolving informational videos such as an overview of the City of Walla Walla Recycling program and recycling contamination reduction
- FAQ Section

With the drastic changes in the recycling commodities world market, the City of Walla Walla Public Works Department held numerous public discussions/presentations between 2017 and 2023 regarding recycling, recycling contamination, and the impacts of the China National Sword policy. This included educating the public on the necessity for a recycling commodities surcharge. In 2021, the City sent out a flyer (Figure 3-1) to customers to continue education on the changes to the recycling program. In November 2023, the Walla Walla City Council approved a new residential recycling contract that allows residents to recycle plastics, specifically plastic numbers 1, 2, and 5 with no lids. The service reintroducing plastic to the recycling system began in January 2024. Figure 3-2 shows the new messaging related to this change. Stickers were also added to all indoor and outdoor recycling bins reminding customers of currently recyclable materials.

Recycling Updates are Here!

Cleaning up our recycling stream will take every one of us working together to recycle ONLY what's accepted – and to do it right.

YES! PLEASE RECYCLE... ¡SI! RECICLA, POR FAVOR...

PAPER Papel
CARDBOARD Cartón
ALUMINUM/TIN (no lids) Aluminio y Estano (sin tapas)

PLEASE DO NOT RECYCLE NO RECICLAR, POR FAVOR

NO PLASTIC BAGS NO Bolsas de plástico
NO GLASS NO Vidrio
NO PLASTIC NO Plástico
NO STYROFOAM NO Poliestireno
NO COATED CARTONS NO Cartones con recubrimientos
NO FREEZER PACKS NO Cajas plastificadas

Thank You for Recycling Right! ¡Gracias por Reciclar Bien!

EMPTY Vacío
CLEAN Limpio
DRY Seco

Recycling's global challenges need local action

Walla Walla is introducing some key updates to keep our recycling system resilient in the face of change.

Why now?

The abundance of non-recyclable plastics in our economy, "wishful recycling" behaviors, and new market restrictions are straining local recycling programs. Costs are adding up.

DID YOU KNOW?

Recycling is not just an environmentally beneficial action. It's also a global economy formed around the buying and selling of used resources.

For the past two decades, nearly half of the plastics recycled worldwide were being shipped to China, where low-paid workers salvaged material from highly contaminated loads. In 2018, the government of China introduced strict requirements for quality and cleanliness of incoming loads of recyclables. Shipments that didn't meet these new standards were rejected on arrival, leading to the notorious floating barges of dirty recyclables, adrift in the Pacific with no port to call home.

The sudden removal of the world's most reliable market for recyclable material is impacting recycling programs around the globe.

What can you do to help reduce contamination and costs?

When in doubt, find out!

Have you ever stood before a recycling bin, item in hand, and thought "it says it's recyclable, so it must be" or "this must be recyclable, I'll put it in and someone will figure out a way to recycle it"? This is **wishful recycling**, and it's one of the main reasons we have such a high contamination rate in the U.S.

We can and must do better. We've enclosed bin stickers to help everyone in our community to recycle right — in our homes and at the curb.

To see a full list of accepted materials in Phase I, and stay up to date on progress toward Phase II, visit wallawalla.gov/recycling.

From product packaging to shipping materials and single-use takeout containers, much of the plastic we encounter day to day is not readily recyclable. It damages equipment, degrades the value of other recyclables, and adds costs system wide, which are paid by rate payers.

To address this issue, the Walla Walla City Council formed a Recycling Ad-Hoc Committee in February 2020, and asked its seven members to recommend a practical strategy for containing or reducing the cost of recycling while preserving and encouraging responsible recycling.

After conducting a review of Walla Walla's current recycling system, the Committee put forward a set of recommendations:

- **Eliminate plastics as an accepted recycling material** as Phase I of a two-part approach to decontaminate the local recycling stream.
- **Launch a public information campaign** to provide guidance on recycling right.
- **Periodically monitor** the quality of the recycling stream.
- Once contamination has been successfully reduced, **move to add high value/recyclable plastics back** onto the list of accepted recyclables (Phase II).

These recommendations were approved by City Council on Oct. 14, 2020.

It's easy to Recycle Right at home.

For a quick reminder of what's in and out, place the enclosed sticker on your recycling container or in a place you'll remember to check.

No plastics. No glass. No garbage. No plastic bags. Empty, Clean, Dry.

Recycling Updates are Here!

City of Walla Walla

wallawalla.gov/recycling

Figure 3-1. City of Walla Walla Recycling Updates Flyer 2021



Beginning Jan. 1, 2024



ACCEPTABLE RECYCLABLES

All items must be clean and dry.

PAPER

- Newspaper/ads/inserts
- Corrugated cardboard
- Mail
- Cereal, cracker, and shoe boxes (non-freezer chipboard)
- Office paper and file folders
- Magazines, catalogs, and phone and paperback books

METAL

Clean tin and aluminum cans (no lids)

PLASTIC — new for 2024

#1, #2, and #5 WITH NO LIDS!



Bottles (8 oz. and larger)



Jugs (milk, laundry, etc.)



Tubs (dairy, coffee; no clear tubs)



Buckets and ridged flower pots (no lids, no handles)

RECICLABLES ACEPTABLES

Todos los artículos deben estar limpios y secos.

PAPEL

- Periódicos, anuncios e inserciones
- Cartón corrugado
- Correo
- Cajas de cereal, galletas y de zapatos (aglomerado no del congelador)
- Papel de oficina y carpetas
- Revistas, catálogos, guías telefónicas y libros de pasta blanda

METAL

Latas limpias de estaño y aluminio (sin tapas)

PLÁSTICO — nuevo para 2024

Nº 1, Nº 2, y Nº 5 ¡SIN TAPAS!



Botellas de plástico (de 8 onzas y más grandes)



Recipientes de plástico (de leche, detergente líquido, etc.)



Envases de plástico (de productos lácteos, de café, no se aceptan recipientes de plástico transparente)



Contenedores de plástico en forma de cubo y contenedores de plástico para plantas (sin tapas, ni agaraderas)

Figure 3-2. City of Walla Walla Recycling Updates Flyer 2024

In 2019, the Washington Legislature required counties and cities with more than 25,000 residents to include a CROP in their solid waste management plans by July 11, 2021. As the only jurisdiction that provides recycling collection in the County, the City of Walla Walla published its CROP in February 2021, with the goals of reducing contamination, reducing the cost to the customers, and improving the marketability of the City recycling programs (Appendix C). As of 2024, the CROP has not been revised, but it will be reviewed and revised as needed in response to any future changes in the recycling programs.

As an initial step in the CROP process, the City of Walla Walla gathered data on the amount of recycling and levels of contamination in recycling and observed the bins on routes that were noted as having high levels of contamination. With this information, the City developed a program and timeline for ongoing educational and enforcement procedures.

As outlined in the CROP, the educational component includes various ongoing outreach methods such as mailers, newsletters, videos, and social media campaigns including the following:

- Recycling mailer on “recycling right”
- City of Walla Walla website for recycling to include anti-contamination campaign, which includes theme-based education videos covering a specific topic (e.g., “Why not pizza boxes?” and “Lids or no lids?”) and “Q&A” on how and why to recycle clean
- Press release to newspaper, radio stations, and the Chamber of Commerce

Enforcement of contamination reduction is done through a series of tagging and spot checks on cans. If a resident is noted as a repeat offender or has blatant contamination, bins are not to be picked up until the contaminant is removed. Alternatively, bins may be picked up and disposed of as landfill waste and charged as such. From the onset of the program, there has been a noticeable reduction in contamination of recycling. Spot checking of bins began in October 2021 to continue to ensure that contamination is reduced over time.

The City of Walla Walla also regularly performs a community engagement and priority assessment survey to ascertain community values and priorities. Although the survey assesses “utility services” broadly, with no understanding of how the respondents specifically score the services of the solid waste division, there is an opportunity for respondents to identify the top two improvements they would like implemented in the community. Solid waste management is a topic that receives suggestions for improvements.

In addition to the City of Walla Walla’s efforts described above, there are also several committees and private organizations that promote waste reduction and recycling in the County. A description of each resource is provided below.

3.2.2 Nonprofit Organizations

Other important ways to provide education and outreach to the community are the efforts of nonprofit organizations. This section describes these organizations and their approaches to education and outreach.

3.2.2.1 Sustainable Living Center

The Sustainable Living Center (SLC), located on the campus of Walla Walla Community College, is a nonprofit organization that provides education in the community about the benefits of conserving resources. Established in July 2005, the organization is supported through grant funding, donations, memberships, and fees charged for workshops. Two programs that the SLC provides are related to waste reduction, reuse, and recycling: the Builders ReSupply Store (BRS) and the \$mart Business Program, described below.

BRS – The SLC operates BRS, a building materials reuse store, located at 551 Lockheed Ave in the City of Walla Walla. BRS was opened in 2010 after a 2009 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-sponsored construction waste survey conducted at the SRL identified that a large quantity of useable construction/building materials were being disposed. The BRS promotes reuse by accepting donations of new or used reusable building materials and selling them at a discounted price to the community (Cruz 2021 personal communication). See Section 3.2.1 for more information.

\$mart Business Program – The \$mart Business Program is a free advisory service that helps business and organizations set goals to reduce energy, water, waste (especially hazardous waste), and materials in their operations. This program assists businesses in strengthening their bottom line and reducing their ecological footprints. The \$mart Business Program was originally established in 1992 as the Green Seal Program under the Public Participation Grant Program. A program of the

SLC, the program maintains approximately 50 active business partners. In 2019, the \$mart Business Program received an EPA Pollution Prevention grant to provide technical outreach with the goals of reducing energy and water use in the Blue Mountain Region (Cruz 2021 personal communication).

3.2.2.2 Walla Walla Area Resource Conservation Committee

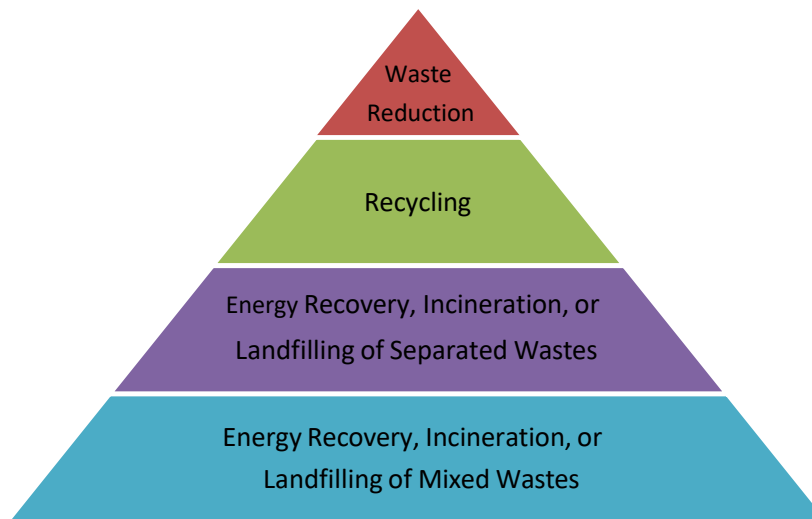
The Walla Walla Area Resource Conservation Committee evolved out of its original function as the Walla Walla County Recycling Committee to its present status as a nonprofit organization that provides information on ways to reduce, reuse, recycle, and purchase environmentally preferred products. The committee is involved with conducting the \$mart Business Program.

3.2.2.3 City of Walla Walla Sustainability Committee

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

3.3 Waste Reduction

Waste reduction is defined as a reduction in the amount and/or toxicity of waste entering the waste stream. While all components of an integrated solid waste management system (Figure 3-3) are important, reduction of waste at its source should be applied prior to implementation of other techniques, creating less waste to be recycled, reused, composted, incinerated, or landfilled.



The solid waste hierarchy places source reduction as the top priority

Figure 3-3. Solid Waste Management System

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

3.3.1 Existing Conditions

The cities and County are working to instill waste reduction and recycling as a work ethic among employees and to set an example for the community. Means to achieve these goals are described below.

The SLC operates BRS, located at 551 Lockheed Ave in the City of Walla Walla. BRS promotes waste reduction and reuse by accepting donations of new or reusable building materials and sells them to the community at a discounted price. BRS tracks materials and weights of items being diverted from the waste stream as they are accepted at the store. Annually, BRS diverts over 50 tons of materials from the waste stream and provides a lower cost option to the community for their building material needs. BRS also offers community volunteer opportunities and internships. Between 2016 and 2020, nearly 289 tons of materials were donated and diverted from the landfill. In the summer and fall of 2021, the BRS partnered with the City of Walla Walla Solid Waste Division in a pilot program that provided a service allowing SRL customers to donate directly to the BRS by bringing suitable construction and building materials to a BRS truck on-site at the landfill. The BRS also engaged landfill customers by educating them about the service that the BRS provides (Cruz 2021 Personal Communication).

In addition, there are a number of second-hand stores in the County that accept used goods for sale, including Yeehaw Aloha Thrift n' Gift Store, Goodwill Stores, Country Store Consignment, Pickers Paradise, SonBridge Thrift & Gift Store, Antique Mall, Tricycled Treasures, and Main Street Furniture Co. The Union-Bulletin Newspaper offers free classified ads for free items. Social media, like Craigslist, Facebook, Nextdoor, Freecycle, OfferUp, and local buy-nothing groups (Facebook), advertise used items for free and for sale. The above organizations provide opportunities for people to divert usable items from the waste stream.

3.4 Recycling

Recycling is the second tier in the hierarchy of solid waste management in the state, as defined by the Ecology State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan. This section describes the Countywide estimated recycling and overall recovery rate,¹⁰ state programs that emphasize waste reduction and recycling, and recycling efforts in both incorporated and unincorporated areas of the community. This section also discusses the prioritization of commodities designated for recycling.

3.4.1 Existing Conditions

3.4.1.1 Waste Generation and Recovery

This section presents the recovery quantities and rates for Walla Walla County in 2021. Ecology defines *recovery* as material that is diverted from the solid waste stream for the intended purpose of recycling, composting, burning source-separated materials for energy, anaerobic digestion, land application, and other beneficial uses (Ecology 2021d).

Table 3-1 shows the tons recycled and recovered in Walla Walla County in 2021 according to the Ecology Recycling, Recovery & Waste Generation survey (Ecology 2024).

¹⁰ With a shift to a lifecycle approach to solid waste management, Ecology has shifted their emphasis from landfill diversion to recovering materials for greenhouse gas and energy benefits.

Table 3-1. Walla Walla County Estimated Recycling and Recovery Quantities, 2021

Category	Materials Collected for Recycling	Tons
C&D	Ash, Sand & Dust	0.0
C&D	Asphalt & Concrete	0.0
C&D	Carpet & Pad	0.0
C&D	Construction & Demolition Debris	0.0
C&D	Gypsum	0.0
C&D	Landclearing Debris	0.0
C&D	Roofing Material	0.0
C&D	Wood Waste	3,663.0
Glass	Container Glass	0.0
Metal	Aluminum Cans	97.3
Metal	Appliances/White Goods	950.6
Metal	Other Ferrous Metal	4,187.1
Metal	Other Nonferrous Metal	413.1
Metal	Steel Cans	42.8
MRW	Antifreeze	19.9
MRW	Auto Lead Acid Batteries	108.9
MRW	Electronics	20.9
MRW	Household Batteries	0.4
MRW	Light Bulbs	6.7
MRW	Oil Filters	14.3
MRW	Other Batteries	0.4
MRW	Paint	11.2
MRW	Used Oil	198.3
Organics	Agricultural Organics	183.8
Organics	Food Processing Waste	0.0
Organics	Food Scraps	358.8
Organics	Industrial Organics	32,358.9
Organics	Meats, Fats & Oils	189.4
Organics	Other Organics	19,585.2
Organics	Yard Debris	6,450.4
Organics	Yard Debris & Food mixed	0.0
Other	Mattresses	0.0
Other	Photographic Films	0.0
Other	Miscellaneous	0.0
Other	Textiles	37.9
Other	Tires	64.9
Paper	Cartons	9.6
Paper	Cardboard	8,150.5
Paper	High Grade Paper	7.39
Paper	Mixed Paper	384.8

Table 3 1. Walla Walla County Estimated Recycling and Recovery Quantities, 2021 (continued)

Category	Materials Collected for Recycling	Tons
Paper	Newspaper	996.4
Paper	Other Recyclable Paper	0.0
Plastic	Mixed Plastics	22.19
Plastic	PET Plastics	151.8
Plastic	HDPE Plastics	57.7
Plastic	LDPE Plastics	10.13
Plastic	Other Recyclable Plastics	39.1
Total Materials Collected for Recycling		78,800.6
Category	Materials Collected for Recovery	Tons
C&D	Land Clearing Debris burned for energy	0.0
C&D	Wood Waste burned for energy	5.75
MRW	Used Oil burned for energy	0.0
Organics	Food Processing Waste anaerobically digested	0.0
Organics	Food Processing Waste land applied	180.5
Organics	Other Organics anaerobically digested	0.0
Organics	Other Organics land applied	0.0
Organics	Yard Waste burned for energy	0.0
Other	Tires burned for energy	44.9
Total Materials Recovered		231.4

Notes: HDPE = high-density polyethylene; LDPE = low-density polyethylene; PET = polyethylene terephthalate

Source: Ecology 2024

The recovery rate is defined by Ecology as recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion, land application, and burning source separated materials for energy. Reuse is excluded since it is generally not a solid waste handling activity. The amount of recycling and recovery as a percentage of the total waste generated is calculated as follows.

$$\text{Recovery Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Recycled and Recovered (R/R)}}{\text{MSW disposed + other recoverable waste disposed (e.g. C\&D) + R/R}} = \frac{79,032 \text{ tons}}{92,208 \text{ tons} + 79,032 \text{ tons}} = 46\%$$

As shown above, the 2021 recycling and recovery rate for Walla Walla County is approximately 46 percent, which, by and large, is attributed to the large amount of organic waste that is managed by commercial generators, not the County solid waste system. Table 3-1 categorizes these large contributors as “industrial organics” and “other organics.” When combined, these two categories contribute approximately 51,945 tons to the overall total of 79,032 tons recovered in the County. If these two categories were removed from Ecology’s estimated recycling and recovery quantities, the County would have a recycling rate of about 23 percent. Comparatively, Washington State reached a statewide recovery rate of approximately 49 percent. If “industrial organics” and “other organics” were removed from the state recycling tonnages, there would be less than a 1 percent change, compared to a 23 percent change in the County’s recycling rate.

3.4.1.2 Community Recycling Programs

This section discusses recycling programs for the cities of Walla Walla, College Place, Waitsburg, and Prescott. Yard waste is discussed in Chapter 4, Collection.

Collection

City of Walla Walla

The City of Walla Walla's residential recycling program began as a network of neighborhood depots in the mid-1980s with a multi-stream system. In 1996, the City of Walla Walla implemented a single-stream curbside recycling program for single-family residences and multifamily complexes up to 10 units, using a 16-gallon bin and manual source separation at the curb during pickup. The weekly curbside recycling program transitioned to an automated service beginning February 2010, and every residence was issued a 96-gallon wheeled container. The City of Walla Walla contracts with Basin Disposal, Inc. (BDI) to provide this service. In response to increasing costs of collection and processing the materials, service was transitioned to every other week beginning February 1, 2013. This change also slowed the increase in customer rates that would have occurred if the service had continued on a weekly basis. All recycled materials are hauled to the Walla Walla Recycling Center; ultimately, all materials are then sent to a materials recovery facility (MRF).

On February 12, 2020, the City of Walla Walla passed a motion to form an Ad-Hoc Recycling Committee with the assigned goal of providing specific recommendations to the City Council to contain or reduce the cost of recycling while preserving and encouraging responsible recycling. One aspect of the Ad-Hoc Committee's Recycling Program review was to consider what items should be recycled.

The Ad-Hoc Committee met virtually on six occasions from June to September 2020. In October 2020, the City Council received and approved the Ad-Hoc Committee's recommendation for the following:

- Eliminate plastics as an accepted recycling material and apply a phased approach to plastics to simplify what is allowed/goes into the commingled container.
- Implement a public information campaign followed by monitoring, measuring, and the establishment of a feedback loop to citizens/customers.
- Periodically monitor and report to the City Council. If contamination has been successfully reduced, move to Phase II, adding plastics of highest value to the accepted recyclables list.
- Reevaluate the current collection system in 2023 if contamination continues to be a problem.

In November 2023, the City of Walla Walla Public Works requested a vote by the City Council to reintroduce plastics and glass for collection. The City Council approved the reintroduction of plastics but did not approve the reintroduction of glass. The reintroduction of plastics is limited to grades #1 (PET) and #2 (high-density polyethylene [HDPE]) with no handles, and #5 (PP); lids and caps are not accepted.

In 2020, approximately 1,500 tons of recyclables were collected through the automated curbside program (BDI 2021). Table 3-2 provides the list of recyclables that are currently collected within the City of Walla Walla and the 2020 tonnages, customers, and participation rates are shown in Table 3-3.

Information on the yard waste collection is provided in Chapter 4.

Table 3-2. City of Walla Walla Residential Curbside Recycling Program Materials, 2024

Residential Curbside Materials
Mail
Office paper and file folders
Newspaper including ads and inserts
Phone books
Magazines and catalogs
Paperback books
Corrugated cardboard
Cereal, cracker, and shoe boxes (non-freezer chipboard)
Aluminum cans
Household (tin) cans
Plastics #1, #2, and #5 ¹

Source: City of Walla Walla 2021

¹ Plastic #1 PET (polyethylene terephthalate) bottles 8 ounces and larger, such as water or soda bottles; #2 HDPE (high-density polyethylene) jugs, such as milk or laundry, plastic flowerpots, and buckets without handles; #5 Poly Pro tubs, such as those for dairy or coffee (no clear tubs). No lids or caps are acceptable.

Table 3-3. City of Walla Walla Residential Curbside Collection Program, 2020 Data

	Potential Set Outs	Actual Set Outs	Total Wt. (tons)	Set Out Rate	Avg. # Accts for Month
January	23,096	13,982	128	60.54%	10,086
February	20,492	12,477	107	60.89%	10,096
March	22,875	14,337	121	62.68%	10,090
April	22,679	15,088	128	66.53%	10,104
May	21,550	14,581	132	67.66%	10,108
June	22,528	15,216	132	67.54%	10,110
July	23,602	15,525	130	65.78%	10,116
August	21,688	14,520	117	66.95%	10,121
September	22,980	15,464	128	67.29%	10,126
October	22,802	14,787	123	64.85%	10,135
November	21,583	13,767	118	63.79%	10,140
December	23,640	15,007	136	63.48%	10,161
Total	269,515	174,751	1,500	64.84%¹	10,116¹

Source: BDI 2021

¹Average, not total.

Recycling is also available to commercial businesses and multifamily complexes with more than 10 units on a voluntary subscription basis. BDI provides the service, and it is available upon request for a fee. In 2022, BDI served 107 unique commercial recycling customers in the City of Walla Walla, including 96 customers with curbside recycling containers and 11 with cardboard recycling drop boxes (BDI 2024).

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

Although glass collection increased each year between 2008 and 2011—averaging approximately 500,000 pounds per year—due to high transportation costs and low market revenue, the material was stockpiled at SRL, where it was eventually crushed with a dozer and used for road stabilization. On July 27, 2012, the City of Walla Walla suspended the glass recycling program and removed its designated glass collection depots with support from the City's Sustainability Committee. Earlier in 2012, the SWAC had evaluated the designated recyclables list from the 1995 SWMP and elected to designate glass as a low-priority commodity due to the low market value and logistics of local handling and processing. In spring 2022, the City prepared a glass recycling alternatives analysis, which recommended the City implement the following:

- Contract with BDI for collection.
- Provide an 18-gallon bin to residents for curbside pickup.
- Collect the glass every other week to coincide with commingled recycling (BDI would invest in new trucks with two compartments to separate the glass and commingled recycling).
- Glass would be stored until the volume would result in a monetary return and then hauled to Portland for recycling.

In addition, the SRL FMP included a recycled glass processing area to manage the potential for inclusion of glass into the city's recycling program.

As discussed previously, in December 2023, the City Council determined not to reintroduce glass for collection. The SWAC will continue to monitor the glass market conditions and evaluate the potential to change the designation as appropriate.

Recently, BIG Recycling has made self-haul glass recycling available to County residents, with drop-off opportunities in the City of Walla Walla and the Benton City Winery.

City of Waitsburg

The City of Waitsburg collects and bales cardboard for recycling, which is then hauled to Walla Walla Recycling by the Public Works Department. On average, the City recycles about 40.5 tons in cardboard bales each year (Hinchliffe 2021 personal communication).

City of College Place

To ensure that citizens were not paying additional costs for a service not being provided, the curbside recycling program was suspended through Resolution 18-008 on March 27, 2018. However, the City of College Place encourages citizens to recycle through available recycling companies in the area. The 2014 Walla Walla Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Plan included 2012 data from the College Place residential curbside collection program, with a total of 113 tons collected and a participation rate of about 75 percent.

Prescott

The City of Prescott does not have a recycling program, but residents have the option of self-haul to drop box locations available to County residents, as discussed below.

Unincorporated

BDI does not provide recycling services to jurisdictions that lack curbside service in unincorporated areas of the County or in incorporated jurisdictions other than the City of Walla Walla. BDI provides drop box recycling for cardboard to 10 commercial businesses in unincorporated areas (BDI 2024).

Self-Haul Opportunities

Although collection isn't offered to all residents in unincorporated and incorporated areas of the County, opportunities are available for all residents to self-haul recyclables to various locations throughout the County. This section discusses recycling self-haul opportunities offered by SRL, Walla Walla Recycling, and BIG Recyclers as well as other opportunities in the community that support recycling or diversion from the landfill.

Sudbury Road Landfill

The SRL provides a drop box for recycling located prior to crossing the scale, which, as described below, is hauled to Walla Walla Recycling. Items accepted are free of charge, and mirror what is collected in the City of Walla Walla. Chapter 5 provides a detailed description of composting self-haul operations at the SRL.

Walla Walla Recycling

Walla Walla Recycling is a private company located in the City of Walla Walla that provides self-haul recycling services to all residents in the County. The self-haul services provided by Walla Walla Recycling are particularly important given that the City of Walla Walla is the only jurisdiction that provides collection services to its residents and businesses. Items accepted at the recycling center include the following:

- Mixed paper
- Cardboard
- Aluminum cans
- Steel/tin food cans
- Additional non-ferrous metal
- E-waste

In addition to self-haul, Walla Walla Recycling is the destination for recycling BDI collects in the County (primarily mixed recycling collected for the City of Walla Walla) and for recyclables collected at the SRL, which is hauled to the recycling center by City landfill staff. The final disposition of recycling commodities can vary depending on the market. In 2024 the majority of materials were sent to Pioneer Recycling in Tacoma, Washington, although this may change in the future due to the variability of the recycling market.

BIG Recyclers

BIG Recyclers is a local glass recycler working in partnership with the Glass Packaging Institute to provide glass recycling options based on paying a small tipping fee. Clean glass can be dropped off at the City of Walla Walla location on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month between 10 a.m. and 12 p.m. for a tipping fee. There is also a drop off location at a Benton City winery. Glass that is collected at local drop-offs is transported to Pasco, then to Portland, where it is sorted and transferred to local glass manufacturers. According to the company website, “Because we collect very clean glass, glass manufacturers pay more, which helps offset some of our costs.” BIG Recyclers provides an additional option to become a member and pay a smaller fee per pound as well as provide input to business operations and receive an annual environmental impact report. The member fees vary based on specific weight ranges. For example, tier one is for 10 to 20 cases, or the equivalent weight of 125 to 250 pounds, for an annual fee of \$30, and tier 10 equates to 293 to 2,335 cases, or 3,501 to 4,000 pounds, for an annual fee of \$565. Corporate memberships are for an unlimited glass volume at \$1,000/year. The operations are reliant on volunteerism, including free bunkers for glass aggregation donated by BDI and free trucking services provided by SMI for transport of glass from Walla Walla to Portland. According to the company website, they are looking to expand to other rural communities in the future (BIG Recyclers 2024).

Other

Table 3-4 provides a complete list of recycling, diversion, and proper disposal (e.g., hazardous materials) opportunities for County residents. The table includes the chapters in the 2024 Plan where the material is discussed in greater detail.

Table 3-4. Recycling and Diversion Opportunities in Walla Walla County

Material	Recycling Location	Chapter Discussion
Automobiles	Stubblefield Company Veteran Car Donations	Chapter 3
Aluminum	Walla Walla Recycling Stubblefield Company	Chapter 3
Glass	BIG Recyclers	Chapter 3
Green Waste/Yard Waste	Sudbury Road Landfill (SRL) Compost Facility	Chapter 3
Household Goods and Clothing	Goodwill Industries	Chapter 3
Household recyclables for non-curbside customers	Walla Walla Recycling – No plastics SRL- takes plastics #1, #2 and #5.	Chapter 3
Metals/Iron	Walla Walla Recycling Stubblefield Company	Chapter 3
White Goods (e.g., refrigerators and stoves)	SRL (fee applies) Stubblefield Company	Chapter 4
Building Materials (e.g., doors, light fixtures, toilets, sinks, windows, lumber, tile, etc.)	Builders ReSupply Store	Chapter 6
Electronics	Walla Walla Recycling (free E-Cycle) Covered Electronic Product Recycling (free E - Cycle) Goodwill Industries (free E-Cycle) SRL (fee applies)	Chapter 6
Tires	SRL	Chapter 6
Automotive (e.g., car batteries, motor oil, antifreeze)	SRL Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Facility Some retailers (potential)	Chapter 7

Table 3-4. Recycling and Diversion Opportunities in Walla Walla County (continued)

Material	Recycling Location	Chapter Discussion
Compact Fluorescent Lightbulbs	SRL HHW Facility Home Depot Batteries Plus	Chapter 7
HHW – free for Walla Walla County residents only, no business waste accepted (batteries, cleaners, paints, fluorescent light bulbs, fertilizer, pesticides, pool chemicals, etc.)	SRL HHW Facility	Chapter 7
Rechargeable Batteries	SRL HHW Facility Home Depot Batteries Plus	Chapter 7

Source: Walla Walla County 2021

3.4.1.3 Institutional and Business Recycling Programs

This section describes waste reduction and recycling practices of several large businesses and educational institutions in the County.

Whitman College, Walla Walla

In 2016, Whitman College was diverting approximately 47 percent of its waste. As of 2016 waste diversion rates were trending downwards, however, the campus has enacted a Zero Waste Plan (Whitman College 2018) in an effort to lower overall campus waste and increase diversion rates of on campus waste. The Zero Waste plan includes a number of mitigation strategies such as implementing mandatory recycling at college events, sending e-waste to a certified electronic waste recycling program, and implementing a vegetable oil recovery/recycling program. Whitman College's current goal is for 90 percent waste mitigation by 2030. The campus has a recycling center that collects the following materials:

- Plastics labeled #1 and #2
- Tin Cans
- Aluminum
- Cardboard (No Gloss)
- Newspapers
- Magazines
- Phonebooks and paperbacks

Recycling in student residence halls is collected by student volunteers, led by a student program called The Outhouse. Recycling in the administration, faculty, and recreational buildings is collected by paid students. Small buildings on campus, such as interest houses, are serviced by the City of Walla Walla's curbside recycling pickup. The campus has a Sustainability Coordinator as well as a Sustainability Committee that consists of students, staff, and faculty members who coordinate the campus' education and outreach, which consists of training materials, emails, and posters.

Walla Walla University, College Place

Walla Walla University (WWU) has a campus-wide recycling program run by Facility Services. The WWU website outlines the recycling program and indicates that the university collects the following materials, with slightly differing methods for each item:

- Recyclable paper and cans are collected year-round in blue bins located in offices and public spaces on campus. These are taken to a local recycler approximately twice per year.
- Scrap metal is placed in a large transfer truck bin and picked up several times a year by a local vendor.
- Cardboard is picked up weekly from cardboard recycling bins located throughout the campus in a separate recycle compaction truck and taken to a local vendor.
- All computers, monitors, and other electronics are collected and sent to a recycler (a service paid for by WWU).
- Lighting products are sent to a recycler for separation of the recyclables and the hazardous materials (a service paid for by WWU).
- Other recycled materials, including motor oils and chemicals, tires, leaves, lawn clippings, and brush are collected; however, no information was provided on the disposition of these materials.

Additionally, WWU has a Sustainability Committee which strives to improve recycling and waste diversion on campus (WWU 2022).

Washington State Penitentiary, Walla Walla

The Washington State Penitentiary (WSP) handles its own waste and recyclables. The facility operates a recycling center inside of the secure perimeter. Some recyclables are removed from the penitentiary waste stream and baled on site. Recycled materials include cardboard, aluminum and steel cans, copper, stainless steel, and other metals. Where practical and safe to do so, recycling containers are available for inmates and staff; however, all other recyclables are separated from the waste stream at the main recycling area. Contamination of recyclables is a known issue for the penitentiary, all recyclables that have high levels of contamination are processed with landfill waste (Vanneste 2021 personal communication).

The WSP also takes part in the Sustainable Prisons Project, which supports the WSP Sustainable Practices Lab, which encompasses 18 programs to encourage sustainability within the prison system and the Washington State Department of Corrections (DOC). Thousands of items are refurbished for state and nonprofit use. This, in turn, saves the DOC about \$200,000 annually. Items are reused in ways that reduce waste within the facility, such as using damaged laundry to make cleaning rags or to stuff teddy bears that are then donated to nonprofit organizations (Vanneste 2021 personal communication).

Packaging Corporation of America

PCA recycles several waste streams, including scrap metal, used oil, wood, and batteries. Approximately 30 percent of the total waste stream is recycled annually. Scrap metal and wood have the highest rates at 20 and 10 percent, respectively. All scrap metal is recycled off-site at Twin City Metals in Kennewick, Washington (Butkus 2021 personal communication).

In addition, the PCA facility includes an old corrugated cardboard (OCC) plant that was brought online in March 2021. The OCC processes pre- and post-consumer cardboard containers, resulting in approximately 25 percent recycled material furnished in the final product. The addition of the OCC plant roughly tripled the capacity for use of recycled OCC in the plant's final product (Butkus 2021 personal communication).

Providence St. Mary Medical Center, Walla Walla

Providence St. Mary Medical Center (PSMMC) has implemented significant waste reduction and recycling programs, earning it the 2020 National Practice Greenhealth Environmental Excellence Award and the 2024 National Practice Greenhealth Partner for change award. In addition to the single-stream commingled recycling program offered at the Medical Center, the on-site PSMMC Environmental Stewardship Council has helped implement a wide range of supplemental waste reduction and recycling programs. A list of the materials diverted in 2020 is provided in Table 3-5. Currently, the medical center does not measure the weight of diverted materials, but there are plans to begin weighing diverted materials in the future. Materials that are reused include office furniture, freezer packs, and sharps containers. The sharps containers are reused approximately 600 times before they are disposed. Education and outreach efforts of the medical center's waste reduction programs include newspaper articles, announcements in newsletters, and staff presentations. PSMMC also takes part in the Medline ReNewal Reprocessing Program, which reuses hover mat pads, sequential compression device cuffs, and other equipment. A pharmaceutical medication drop-box has been installed for expired and unused medications. The drop box is accessible to staff and community members (Aichele 2021 personal communication).

The PSMMC Environmental Stewardship Council is a part of two Providence System Groups: Washington/Montana Environmental Stewardship and 2-Action Collaborative for Environmental Stewardship. PSMMC is also a part of the Providence initiative to be carbon negative by 2030.

Table 3-5. Providence St. Mary Medical Center Diverted Materials (2020)

Material Type
Co-mingled products including cardboard, plastics, aluminum, white paper
Scrap metals
Batteries sealed lead acid and specialty rechargeable
Regulated white paper
Toner cartridges
Green waste
Cooking oil/grease
Electronic devices including computers and medical equipment
Wood and plastic pallets
Pharmaceutical medications
Reprocessed/reusable medical accessories
Co-mingled products including cardboard, plastics, aluminum, white paper
Scrap metals
Batteries sealed lead acid and specialty rechargeable

Source: Aichele 2021 personal communication

Other Institutions

Institutions such as the Downtown Walla Walla Foundation, Walla Walla Valley Wine, and the Walla Walla School District were contacted regarding their recycling programs. All three institutions are active recyclers and provide recycling bins in their buildings and at events.

The Downtown Walla Walla Foundation expressed interest in providing more active recycling programs during events. They are interested in exploring options for expanding their partnership with the SLC (Witherington 2021 personal communication).

Walla Walla Valley Wine is currently in the preliminary steps of developing a sustainability-related questionnaire that will be provided to members. This questionnaire will be used to determine if the wineries that partner with Walla Walla Valley Wine participate in specific sustainable activities, or if there is an interest in sustainable activities (Witherington 2021 personal communication).

3.4.2 Designation of Recyclables

To customize efforts for different conditions around the state, Ecology requires that local solid waste management plans include a list of recyclable materials that will be targeted in the planning area. Under WAC 173-350, the definition of recyclable materials means those “solid wastes that are separated for recycling or reuse, including, but not limited to, papers, metals, and glass that are identified as recyclable material pursuant to a local comprehensive solid waste plan.” RCW 70A.205.015 provides a similar definition. Materials on the designated recyclables list should be collected by at least one of the recycling programs in the County; however, not all programs have to target all materials.

3.4.2.1 Current Recycling Market

The term “recycling market” refers to the processors and manufacturers (consumers) that purchase recycled materials from the waste stream, and the rates at which these consumers are willing to purchase the materials. These rates, and the market as a whole can fluctuate based on a variety of local, regional, and international factors.

In 2018 the Chinese government enacted the National Sword policy, which placed strict limits on the recycling exports received by China from the United States. The China National Sword policy banned post-consumer plastics and mixed paper imports, and only allows other recyclable materials which have a contamination rate of 0.5 percent or less. These restrictions, and the subsequent limited collection of recycled material, lead to a significant reduction in the price of recyclable materials between 2018 and 2020, and since 2020, the recycling market has experienced a wide range of fluctuation for all materials. The market prices of recycled materials between 2015 and 2024 are shown in Figures 3-4 through 3-7 below. The Ecology Recycling Development Center also provides additional information on the Washington State recycling market on their webpage, <https://ecology.wa.gov/waste-toxics/reducing-recycling-waste/strategic-policy-and-planning/recycling-development-center>.

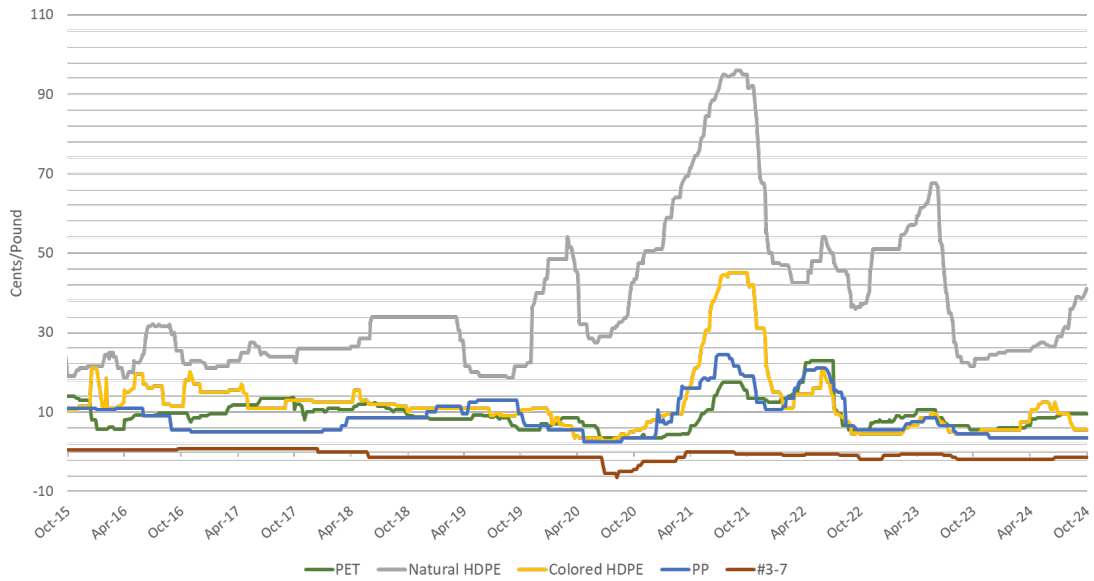


Figure 3-4. Pacific Northwest Plastics Recycling Market Rates

Note: PET = polyethylene terephthalate HDPE = high-density polyethylene; PP = polypropylene

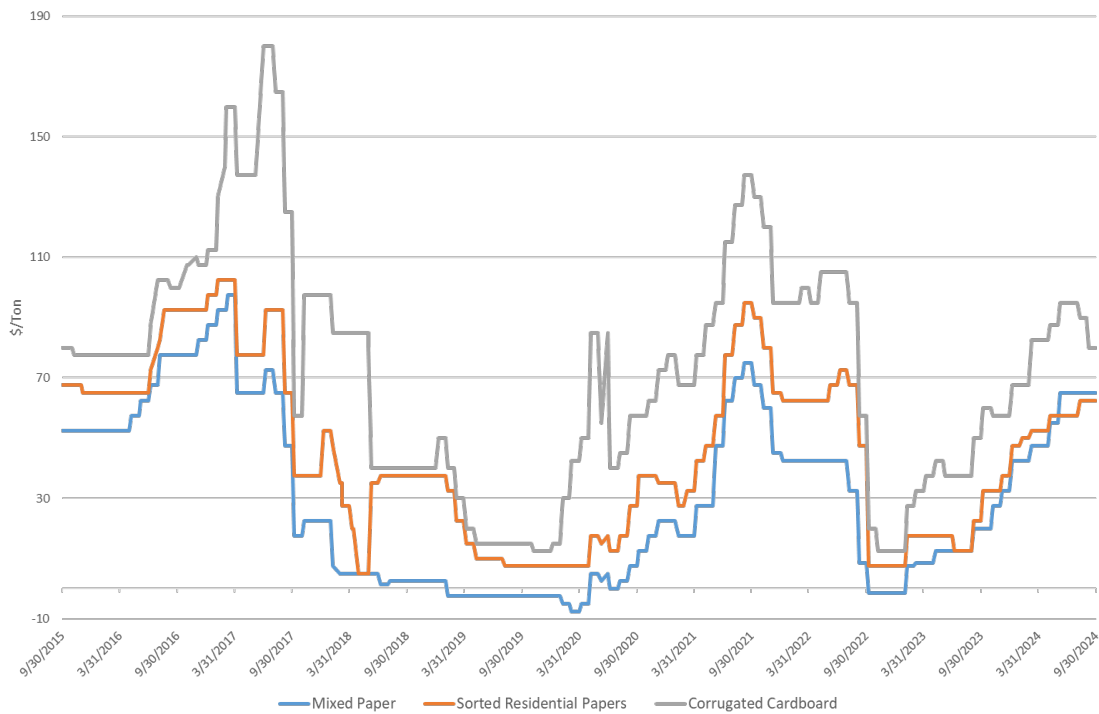


Figure 3-5. Pacific Northwest Paper Market Rates

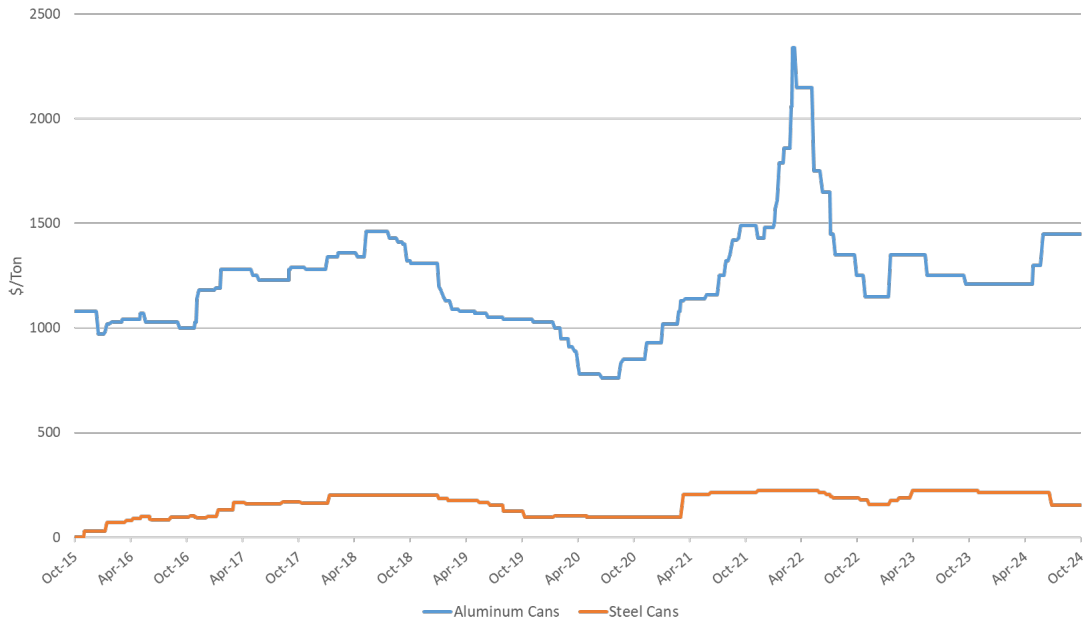


Figure 3-6. Pacific Northwest Metals Recycling Market Rates

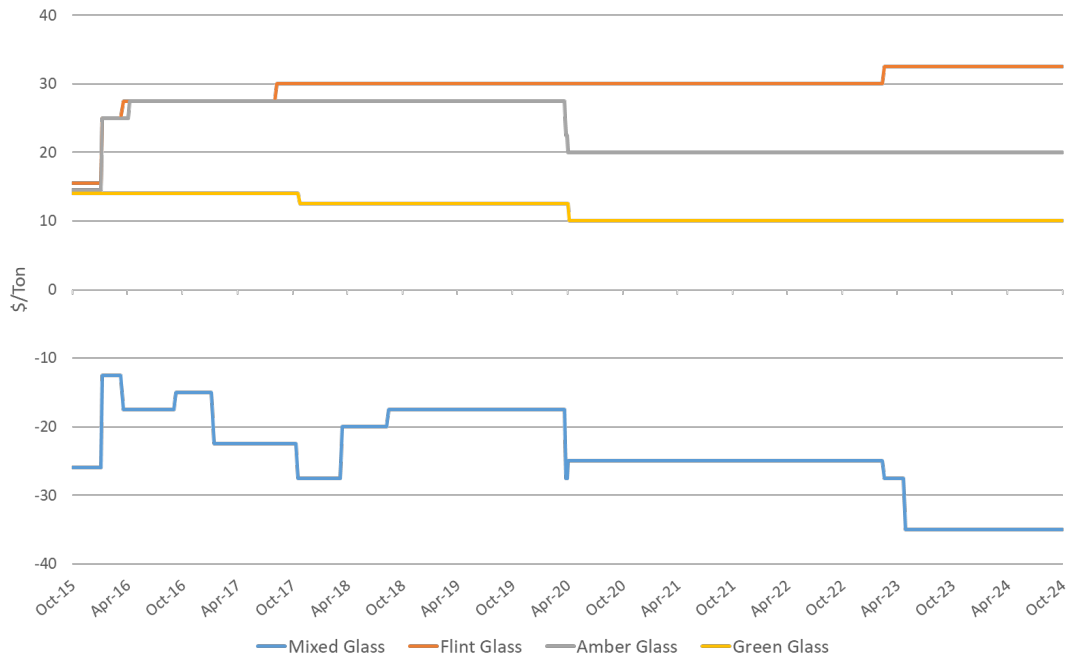


Figure 3-7. Pacific Northwest Glass Recycling Market Rates

3.4.2.2 Designation Process

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

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

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

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

3.4.2.3 Designated List

The designated list is not intended to create a requirement that every recycling program in the County collect every designated material. Rather, the intent is that through a combination of programs offered throughout the County, residents and businesses should have an opportunity to recycle all the designated materials through at least one program. Table 3-6 includes the materials that the County designated as recyclable and applies a prioritization system as a means for accommodating requests to modify collection programs as needed.

Table 3-6. Walla Walla County Designated Recyclables

Priority Level	Material
High Priority Materials: <i>Materials that should be collected by all standard curbside and drop-off programs throughout the County</i>	• Cardboard • Newspaper • Mixed paper • Aluminum cans • Tin cans • Plastics of value (e.g., #1, #2, #5)
High Priority Specialized Handling Materials: <i>Materials that should be collected for recycling or proper disposal by at least one location in the County because they can have harmful impacts on the environment or humans</i>	• Motor oil • Oil based paint • Antifreeze • Vehicle batteries • Lithium and Ni-Cad batteries • Fluorescent light bulbs
Medium Priority Materials: <i>Materials that should be collected at select locations throughout the County</i>	• Electronic waste • Ferrous metals • Yard debris • Wood waste • C&D debris

Table 3-6. Walla Walla County Designated Recyclables (continued)

Priority Level	Material
Medium Priority Specialized Handling Materials: <i>Materials that can be accepted for recycling or proper disposal by at least one location in the County because they can potentially have harmful impacts on the environment or humans</i>	• Electronic waste • Tires • Latex paint
Low Priority Materials: <i>Hard-to-recycle materials that can be recycled if markets are available or if other logistics, such as cost or potential environmental impact, make it feasible to do so without causing hardship on jurisdictions or rate payers</i>	• Glass (containers such as bottles and jars) • Consumer textiles • Polystyrene • Plastics #3 and #7
Low Priority Specialty Handling Materials: <i>Materials that can be accepted for recycling or proper disposal if doing so does not pose undue financial burden on a jurisdiction or rate payer</i>	• Alkaline batteries • Agriculture containers

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

3.4.2.4 Modification of Designated Materials

Recognizing that recyclable commodity values are dependent on market conditions beyond the control of local jurisdictions, the SWAC reserves the right to modify the list of recyclables included in this 2024 Plan. Modifications would take place so as not to cause undue financial burden on jurisdictions or rate payers.

As such, the SWAC will treat requests to add/modify/drop items from the designated recyclable materials list as amendments to the Plan. The Plan amendment process is discussed in detail in Section 1.5.

The following conditions are reasonable grounds for requesting modifications to the designated recyclable materials list identified in this 2024 Plan:

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

3.5 Waste Stream Diversion Opportunities

The waste stream analysis also included the recyclability of waste that are presently landfilled. The analysis compared the disposed waste stream with the list of designated recyclables established by the SWAC. This information is important to identify potential program options that will be considered by the SWAC and the community for increasing waste diversion. The charts below were generated using data from the 2020–2021 Waste Characterization Study and utilized estimates from the Central and Eastern Washington WGAs, which was then averaged to approximate the data for the County. Due to this process, the numbers are not exact and should be viewed as estimates.

For the residential waste stream, it was determined that the high priority and medium priority recyclables make up about 25 percent of the waste stream (Figure 3-8).

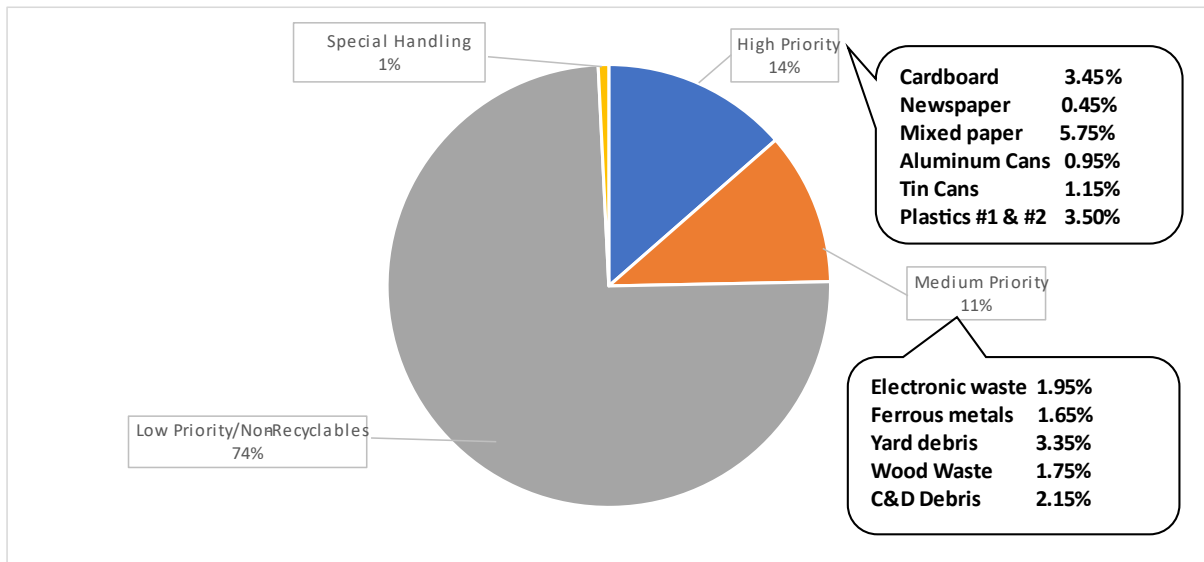


Figure 3-8. Residential Sector Potential Recyclables

For the commercial sector, the high and medium priority recyclables make up about 43 percent of the disposed waste stream (Figure 3-9).

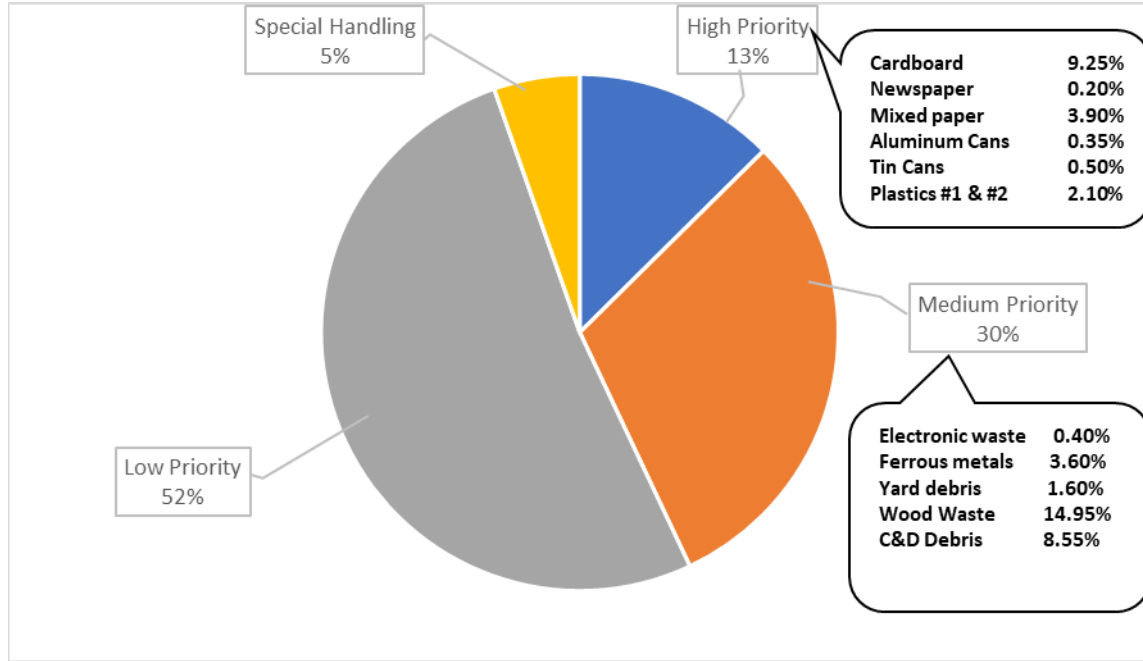


Figure 3-9. Commercial Sector Potential Recyclables

For the self-haul waste stream, it was found that high and medium priority recyclables make up about 51 percent of the disposed waste stream (Figure 3-10).

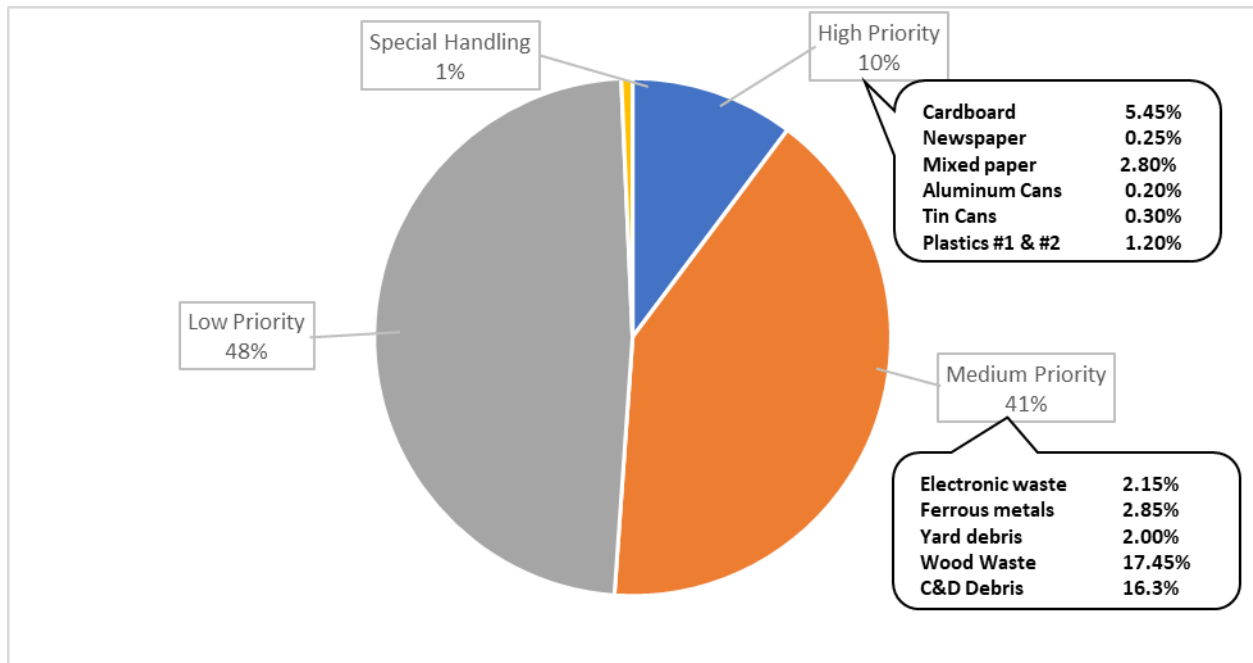


Figure 3-10. Self-Haul Waste Stream Potential Recyclables

3.6 Options

This section discusses options for education and outreach, waste reduction, and recycling. The options are based on the following guiding principles and strategies:

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

See Chapter 4, Section 4.4 for collection options related to recycling.

3.6.1 Education and Outreach

Targeted Streams

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

Description

Emphasize public outreach and educational programs

As discussed in Section 3.1, education and outreach efforts are generally managed at the discretion of the County and cities for their respective communities. As owner and operator of the SRL, the City of Walla Walla Public Works Department also engages in public outreach and educational programs specific to the SRL, which is intended for all unincorporated and incorporated communities in the County. Some of these efforts can be funded by grants from the Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance (LSWFA) Program. All participating jurisdictions, using their available resources and materials, could continue with their existing programs, applying periodic updates as conditions change. The programs could continue to host and advertise community events to give residents the opportunity to ask questions about reduction and recycling. All education and outreach materials and events should help residents better understand the recycling and waste disposal process. Programs should promote awareness of topics such as how its diversion programs work, recycling contamination reduction, the need for source separated recyclables, and/or landfill and collection operations. Messaging could be expanded to include waste reduction tips, and to introduce and advise on new statewide mandates (e.g., plastic bag ban).

The County and cities could continue to expand and improve its community-based social marketing program to help change behavior. The City of Walla Walla Public Works Department, as the driver of the public information program, would work with community partners to further develop a public education and outreach program that targets specific audiences. For example, other local jurisdictions could improve their messaging on opportunities to reduce, reuse, and recycle on their websites or provide a link to the City of Walla Walla website, which provides information that can be used broadly (e.g., self-haul recycling opportunities).

General education brochures, social media posts, utility bill inserts, newspaper articles, media ads, new program kick-off events, webpages, and other forms of communication should consider all people residing in the County to be equitable. Funding programs on an ongoing basis to educate all

audiences about the new rules and changes is an important part of maintaining positive community relations and engagement.

The County and cities could promote community events and opportunities, such as local presentations; collection events; waste reduction workshops; use of existing private buy-back centers; and other waste reduction, reuse, and recycling opportunities for residents and businesses that targets priority materials. Events such as these garner public involvement in the planning and implementation of waste diversion, and they promote consistency and ease of recycling for residents across all jurisdictions. An integrated network working towards the same goals of reduction and recycling should also emphasize citizens' responsibilities in solving solid waste management issues.

Diversion Potential

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

Cost

Staff budget (time) ranges from \$10,000 to \$20,000 per year. Higher expenses are currently being incurred in support of CROP, which was approximately \$60,000 (+/-) in 2021.

3.6.2 Backyard Composting Program/On-Site Composting

Targeted Waste streams

The targeted streams for the backyard and on-site composting program are residential and commercial yard waste, food, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products.

Description

Composting is a highly effective waste reduction and diversion strategy. The City of Walla Walla Public Works could continue to support and encourage the current backyard composting educational program for residents. If there is adequate funding, the County and participating municipalities could:

- Conduct an annual event to distribute free or subsidized bins for yard waste, food, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products for backyard composting. These annual events could also include workshop and demonstration opportunities informing the public on the value of composting.
- Develop educational materials and methods of communication with residents, including social media posts, emails, radio commercials, or local TV spots to help raise awareness about composting and to give residents tips on how to compost at their homes.

Diversion Potential

Diversion potential is 5 percent of the targeted material for residential customers, approximately 200 tons/annually. The potential for commercial diversion varies.

Cost

Negligible—no new material is anticipated to be developed nor is new funding expected to subsidize or expand this program.

3.6.3 Support of Statewide Product Stewardship

Targeted Streams

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

Description

Product stewardship is the act of minimizing health, safety, and environmental and social impacts, as well as maximizing economic benefits of a product and its packaging throughout all lifecycle stages. Stewardship can be either voluntary or required by law. Extended producer responsibility (EPR) is a mandatory type of product stewardship that includes, at a minimum, the requirement that producers' responsibility for their products extends to post-consumer management of those products and their packaging. There are two related features of EPR policy: (1) shifting financial and management responsibility, with government oversight, upstream to the producer and away from the public sector; and (2) providing incentives to producers to incorporate environmental considerations into the design of their products and packaging.

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

Diversion Potential

Estimates for diversion are not available.

Cost

Cost to support product stewardship is estimated at \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year.

3.6.4 Promotion of Multifamily Recycling

Targeted Streams

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

Description

The City of Walla Walla currently requires multifamily recycling for up to 10 units at a location. No other local governments in the County have recycling requirements for multifamily residential.

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

The County and cities could work directly with property owners and managers to promote multifamily recycling. This could include technical assistance to property managers, helping them optimize their building's services and install infrastructure to support a recycling program. Communication with property managers could help ensure consistency of service and educational or informational updates for residents. Incentives could be extended to contracted haulers through monetary incentives relative to the number of new multifamily accounts.

Finally, the County and cities could consider changing their building code to require multifamily and businesses to provide space for recycling and garbage.

Diversion Potential

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

Cost

Implementation of this program could be achieved at a low cost, approximately \$2,000 a year for coordination with property owners and an estimated \$5,000 per jurisdiction to change their building codes. Cost of implementation/retrofit would be a private property owner's expense and would be site specific.

3.6.5 Award and Recognition Programs

Targeted Streams

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

Description

The \$mart Business Program encourages and recognizes businesses that implement sustainable practices in the workplace. The program is run by coordinating with the SLC, the Walla Walla Valley Chamber of Commerce, and the Walla Walla Area Resource Conservation Committee. Any \$mart Business Program calculating actual reductions in energy, materials, waste, and water is nominated for an award during the annual Business Awards Showcase in September.

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

Diversion Potential

Diversion potential for this program is limited.

Cost

Estimated annual cost of less than \$1,000 per year to provide public recognition via various forms of media.

3.6.6 Drop-Off Opportunities for Recyclables

Targeted Streams

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

Description

The City of Walla Walla FMP includes recommendations for expanding the drop-off program at the SRL in the SRL FMP (City of Walla Walla 2023). For facility expansion at the SRL and other potential areas for drop-off, the City of Walla Walla would first evaluate the feasibility of adding a wider range of materials. After this assessment, the City of Walla Walla would likely have to expand the drop-off recycling area at the landfill as discussed above or provide additional drop-off boxes elsewhere in the community. The City of Walla Walla would continue to promote opportunities for recycling by continuing to increase education and outreach. Information provided to County residents could include directions to the facilities, materials accepted, contamination reduction, and hours of operation. Other educational materials could include a description of recycling processes, benefits, and other news and changes.

The County and/or other participating jurisdictions could introduce a recycling drop box system within their communities. This system would have to be managed and monitored to limit illegal dumping. This could involve a partnership with a nonprofit organization.

Diversion Potential

Diversion potential for the residential and commercial streams is about 1 percent or approximately 600 tons annually.

Cost

Estimated costs will vary for each jurisdiction and will depend upon the type and quantity of materials collected and the number of sites. Evaluation will need to consider collection, transport, monitoring, site development, and commodities (disposal) costs. Each jurisdiction will need to make its own assessments, given the variables.

3.6.7 Variable Can Rate (cities)

Targeted Streams

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

Description

Under the variable can rate, residential rates per household would be based on the size of container the resident subscribes to for refuse collection. This would entail offering various-size solid waste containers to encourage residents to subscribe for a container that meets their basic household disposal needs, while simultaneously providing the correct price incentive to reduce waste. Residents who use a smaller size can would receive a price break, and residents who use larger sized containers would be charged more. A variable can rate program would provide financial incentives for residents to select a smaller container for refuse. It would, thereby, encourage them to separate their recyclables and yard trimmings more consistently. Depending on the level of pricing incentives to reduce waste, some customers could practice source reduction, in addition to recycling to reduce their solid waste collection costs.

Currently, the City of Walla Walla provides a reduced can size and rate for residents that subscribe to green waste collection. Green Waste subscribers can keep their 90-gallon garbage container or downsize to a 64-gallon container for a reduced rate. This program is in operation for nine months of the year, when the green waste collection service is provided. This program could be expanded to more options for can sizes and rates, coupled with year-round organics collection. A variable can rate could be adopted by other local jurisdictions Countywide.

This policy option could be reviewed and discussed by each jurisdiction whenever rate structures are evaluated. The City of Walla Walla for example typically reviews policy initiatives on a 5- to 6-year interval as part of the financial planning/cost of service process for sanitation, yard waste, and recycling.

Diversion Potential

The estimated increase in diversion potential is about 6 percent for recyclable materials, or approximately 90 tons/year. Diversion potential is 5 percent for yard waste, or approximately 200 tons/year.

Cost

Costs will depend upon the required level of infrastructure investments and would have to be factored into the financial planning/rate setting process either by the jurisdiction or through the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) (for franchised/private waste haulers).

3.6.8 On-Site Audits and Technical Assistance

Targeted Streams

This program targets priority recyclable material in the commercial stream.

Description

Walla Walla County and cities could begin to work with larger businesses, institutions, and other large waste generators to identify opportunities for waste reduction and recycling, develop recommendations, and assist with implementing new programs. Technical assistance would:

- Include conducting on-site waste assessments to identify target materials for recycling and waste reduction, providing contact information for securing recycling services, and distributing appropriate outreach materials describing best practices for setting up or expanding recycling services for different types of businesses.
- Help minimize or overcome various obstacles to recycling faced by commercial customers (space constraints, labor and sorting requirements, lack of information or training, etc.).
- Encourage more commercial customers to set up an effective recycling program that is best suited to their site.

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

- Help nonresidential generators identify opportunities to reduce waste, purchase recycled content products, and locate appropriate recycling services.
- Promote local waste reduction successes through site visits, telephone contacts, and workshops as appropriate.

Diversion Potential

Estimated diversion potential for this program is 2 percent for the targeted stream, or approximately 150 tons/year.

Cost

Costs to implement this program vary depending on business needs and level of assistance. This work would only be undertaken with grant assistance. Grant writing would be \$2,000/year, and 25 percent of the cost share would be \$5,000/year.

3.7 Recommendations

The SWAC reviewed the options for education, outreach, waste reduction, and recycling recommend the following options.

3.7.1 Education and Outreach (high priority)

- Continue to expand outreach methods to promote waste reduction, reuse, composting, and recycling on the City of Walla Walla website and online social media.
- Improve messaging for opportunities to reduce, reuse, compost, and recycle on other local jurisdiction's websites.
- Continue to host community events and coordinate with other community events.
- Continue to implement the CROP.
- Promote existing opportunities for residents and businesses to reduce, reuse, and recycle priority recyclables, as well as other materials, through opportunities such as BRS and other nonprofit organizations (e.g., thrift stores).

3.7.2 Backyard Composting (low priority)

- Continue to support and encourage backyard composting through educational materials and social media.

3.7.3 Support Extended Producer Responsibility (high priority)

- SWAC review and provide recommendations on EPR State Legislation.
- Support EPR to encourage a full life-cycle approach with an emphasis on the manufacturer's responsibility for ensuring the product is recyclable and recycled.

3.7.4 Promote Multifamily Recycling (low priority)

- Provide technical assistance to property owners and managers.
- Provide education and outreach.
- City of Walla Walla will continue to require multifamily recycling for up to 10 units at a location.
- Consider changing the building code to require multifamily and businesses to provide space for recycling and garbage.

3.7.5 Develop an Award and Recognition Program (low priority)

- Promote award and recognition programs provided by local nonprofits that recognize businesses that implement sustainable practices.

3.7.6 Expand Recycling Opportunities (high priority)

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

3.7.7 Consider Variable Can Rate (low priority)

- Consider incentivizing recycling by establishing a variable can rate structure that rewards residents for waste reduction and recycling.

3.7.8 Provide On-Site Business Waste Audits and Technical Assistance (low priority)

- Explore options to support commercial recycling through/with local waste haulers.

4. Collection Services

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

4.1 Regulatory Authority and Jurisdiction

The WUTC, the County, and the municipalities regulate refuse collection in Walla Walla County. The regulatory authority and the jurisdiction of each of these entities are described below.

4.1.1 Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission Authority

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

Haulers charge uniform rates, subject to WUTC approval across each certificated area. Haulers must provide collection services at the specified tariffs to all customers within their certificated area. Under the authority of RCW 81.77.195, the County may request a regulated solid waste company provide discounted rates, charges or services to low-income seniors and other customers, as adopted in the local Plan; currently the County has not made such a request.

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

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

4.1.2 Transportation of Recyclable Materials

WAC 173-345 establishes minimum standards for the transportation of recyclable materials, establishes notice and reporting standards for recycling facilities and MRFs, ensures that recyclable materials are not delivered for disposal, and establishes penalties for transporters of recyclable materials, recycling facilities, and MRFs that do not meet the standards of the chapter.

4.1.3 County Authority

The rights of the counties include the establishment of solid waste collection districts for the mandatory collection of solid waste (RCW 36.58A.010). However, solid waste collection districts cannot include incorporated areas without the consent of the legislative authority of the city or town.

To form a solid waste collection district, public hearings must be held, and the county legislative authority must determine that mandatory collection is in the public interest. County provision of collection services can be implemented only if the WUTC notifies the county that no qualified haulers are available for a district. Under mandatory collection, a hauler may request that the county collect fees from delinquent customers. Half of the fees collected by the county would go to the certified collection company, and the other half would go to the county's general fund.

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

4.1.4 Municipal (Cities and Towns) Authority

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

- A City can provide solid waste collection using its own equipment and labor under a solid waste utility.
- A City may choose not to manage or regulate its own refuse collection services. Collection services may then be provided by the certificate hauler(s) with authority for that area under the regulation of the WUTC.
- A City may require a private company to obtain a refuse collection license from the City and to conform to all City collection guidelines.
- A City may award contracts to private companies for refuse collection in all or part of the City. The contract hauler does not have to hold a WUTC certificate for that area. Usually, contracts are awarded based on selection criteria as determined by the City. The City may decide to manage and maintain its own municipal collection system for all or part of its jurisdiction.

The WUTC would not have jurisdiction over the last two options (RCW 81.77.020).

Under RCW 35.21.120, municipalities have the authority to provide or contract for solid waste handling¹¹ within their boundaries and to manage, regulate, and fix the price of these services. State law also allows municipalities to require, through ordinance, that residents and businesses subscribe to designated refuse collection services (RCW 35.21.130).

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

¹¹ RCW 70A.205.015 defines *Solid Waste Handling* as the management, storage, collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing, and final disposal of solid wastes, including the recovery and recycling of materials from solid wastes, the recovery of energy resources from solid wastes or the conversion of the energy in solid wastes to more useful forms or combinations thereof.

4.2 Existing Collection Services

This section describes collection services for refuse and green waste in the County, which are provided through a number of different mechanisms, including municipal public works, WUTC certificates, and municipal contracts. The existing collection services and arrangements for each jurisdiction are described below. For information on existing *recycling* collection in the County, reference Section 3.4.1.2 Community Recycling Programs.

4.2.1 City of Walla Walla

The City of Walla Walla provides residential, commercial, and drop box refuse collection in the City of Walla Walla. Waste collected by the City is disposed at the SRL, which the City owns and operates. This section discusses the City's cost of service financial study, which influences the current cost of services to its customers and provides a description of the collection.

4.2.1.1 Cost of Service Financial Study

In 2018, the City of Walla Walla completed a Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study for landfill and sanitation (collection) services. To establish a rate structure, the study included the following:

- Revenue Requirement Analysis. Identified the total revenue needed to fund the landfill and collection services fully on a self-supporting basis. The analysis considered operating and “maintenance expenditures, capital/equipment needs, debt requirements, and fiscal policy objectives.”
- Cost-of-Service Analysis. Analyzed the equitable distribution of costs to customer classes of service based on their “proportional demand and use of the system.”
- Rate Design Analysis. Analyzed “the development of rates that generate sufficient revenue to meet each system’s revenue requirement forecast and addresses the City’s policy goals and objectives.”

The analysis identified that the revenues at current levels are not sufficient to fund ongoing obligations and expenses for collection, and a 3 percent annual increase in revenue is needed for 2018 through 2023. In response to the analysis and recommendations, the City of Walla Walla increased some services to full cost of service, while other costs were reduced or kept at existing levels to advance policy objectives. The City reported that the increases sufficiently funded ongoing obligations and expenses for collection. An updated Cost of Financial Services Study is in development.

4.2.1.2 Collection Services

Residents are provided a standard 96-gallon container for refuse, which is serviced weekly by an automated collection vehicle. A 64-gallon container is available at a reduced rate to residents who subscribe to the yard debris collection program.

Refuse service to commercial businesses and large multifamily complexes (greater than 10 units) is provided by the City of Walla Walla, with frequency and level of service dependent on the generator's needs. Container sizes range from 300-gallon containers to 8-cubic-yard bins. The City of Walla Walla also provides temporary drop box service for 10-, 20-, and 30-cubic-yard boxes for both commercial and residential customers.

Table 4-1. Waste Collected in the City of Walla Walla 2011 and 2022

Collection Stream	Tons 2011	Tons 2022
Residential	11,442	12,650
Commercial	4,277	5,322
Drop Box/Compactor	4,576	5,637
Total	20,245	23,631

As shown in Table 4-1 there was an increase of approximately 15 percent in residential waste, 6 percent in commercial waste, and 5 percent in drop box and compactor waste between 2011 and 2022. Residential collection showed an average yearly gain of about 1 percent, and the other two waste collection streams were about 2 percent. Overall, MSW increased approximately 17 percent over a span of 11 years, averaging about 1.4 percent increase per year. Comparatively, the official U.S. Censuses in 2010 and 2020 show a population of 31,731 and 34,060, respectively, for an average annual population increase of less than 1 percent, which demonstrates that annual waste generation is increasing at a slightly higher rate compared to population. The collected waste is disposed at the SRL.

Curbside yard debris collection is available to residents on a subscription basis. In 2022, an average of 1,257 residents subscribed to the service, and in 2011, there were 661 subscribers on average, with an increase of nearly 47 percent over a span of 11 years. The service is available from March 1 to November 30, with May and June representing peak tonnage collected. Residents are provided with a 96-gallon container for green waste, which is picked up on the same day as refuse. In 2022, City haulers collected approximately 671 tons of curbside subscription green waste compared to approximately 446 tons collected in 2011. The collected yard waste is brought to the compost facility located at the SRL for processing.

A free annual leaf pickup at curbside is provided to residents from November into December, and drop boxes are available in the community. In 2022, crews collected approximately 1,148 tons of leaves.

4.2.2 City of Waitsburg

The City of Waitsburg contracts with BDI for residential and commercial refuse collection. In 2022, BDI collected 924 tons of residential waste, 167 tons of commercial waste, and 55 tons of drop box and compactor waste, totaling 1,146 tons with a total of 445 residential customers and 37 commercial/multifamily customers. Waste collected in the City of Waitsburg is taken to the BDI transfer station in Pasco and disposed at the Finley Buttes Landfill in Oregon. Table 4-2 describes the size of waste collection receptacles provided to customers and the tonnage collected by type (residential, commercial, or drop box).

The City allows residents to drop off yard debris at the City's wastewater treatment plant and conducts an annual cleanup event for yard waste and Christmas trees, but an accounting of the tonnage collected is unavailable. The material is chipped for use as mulch for City purposes. No yard waste collection is offered.

For information on existing recycling collection in the City of Waitsburg, reference Section 3.3.1, Existing Conditions.

4.2.3 City of College Place

The City of College Place contracts with BDI for residential and commercial refuse collection. In 2022, BDI collected 4,390 tons of residential waste, 680 tons of commercial waste, and 844 tons of drop box and compactor waste, totaling 5,914 tons with 2,945 residential customers and 108 commercial/multifamily customers. Waste collected in the City of College Place is disposed at the SRL. Table 4-2 describes the size of waste collection receptacles provided to customers and the tonnage collected by type (residential, commercial, or drop box).

After the first freeze, the City collects unbagged leaves deposited along the street by residents. This activity is free of charge until December 31. Customers are charged for leaf piles that contain green waste other than leaves and for any piles that are deposited after December 31. There are no specific haul days. The collected leaves are hauled to a City-owned site adjacent to the wastewater treatment plant for slow composting along the hillside. Farmers occasionally request leaves to incorporate into their compost operations. The City does not track the quantity of leaves that are collected.

4.2.4 Prescott and Unincorporated County

BDI collects residential and commercial waste in the City of Prescott and unincorporated Walla Walla County. Depending on the cost effectiveness to the hauler, waste collected is either disposed at the SRL or hauled to the BDI transfer station in Pasco for disposal at the Finley Buttes Landfill in Oregon. In 2022, BDI collected 6,484 tons of residential waste, 1,096 tons of commercial/multifamily waste, and 2,578 tons of drop box and compactor waste, totaling 10,158 tons disposed in the SRL. BDI collected 1,863 tons of residential waste, 1,505 tons of commercial waste, and 12,587 tons of drop box and compactor waste, totaling 15,955 tons of waste with the ultimate disposition in the Finley Buttes Landfill. The total customers for the City of Prescott and Walla Walla County in 2022 were 5,616 residential and 650 commercial/multifamily. Table 4-2 describes the size of waste collection receptacles provided to customers, and the tonnage collected by type (residential, commercial, or drop box).

Table 4-2. BDI Collection Receptacle Options and Tonnages by Jurisdiction

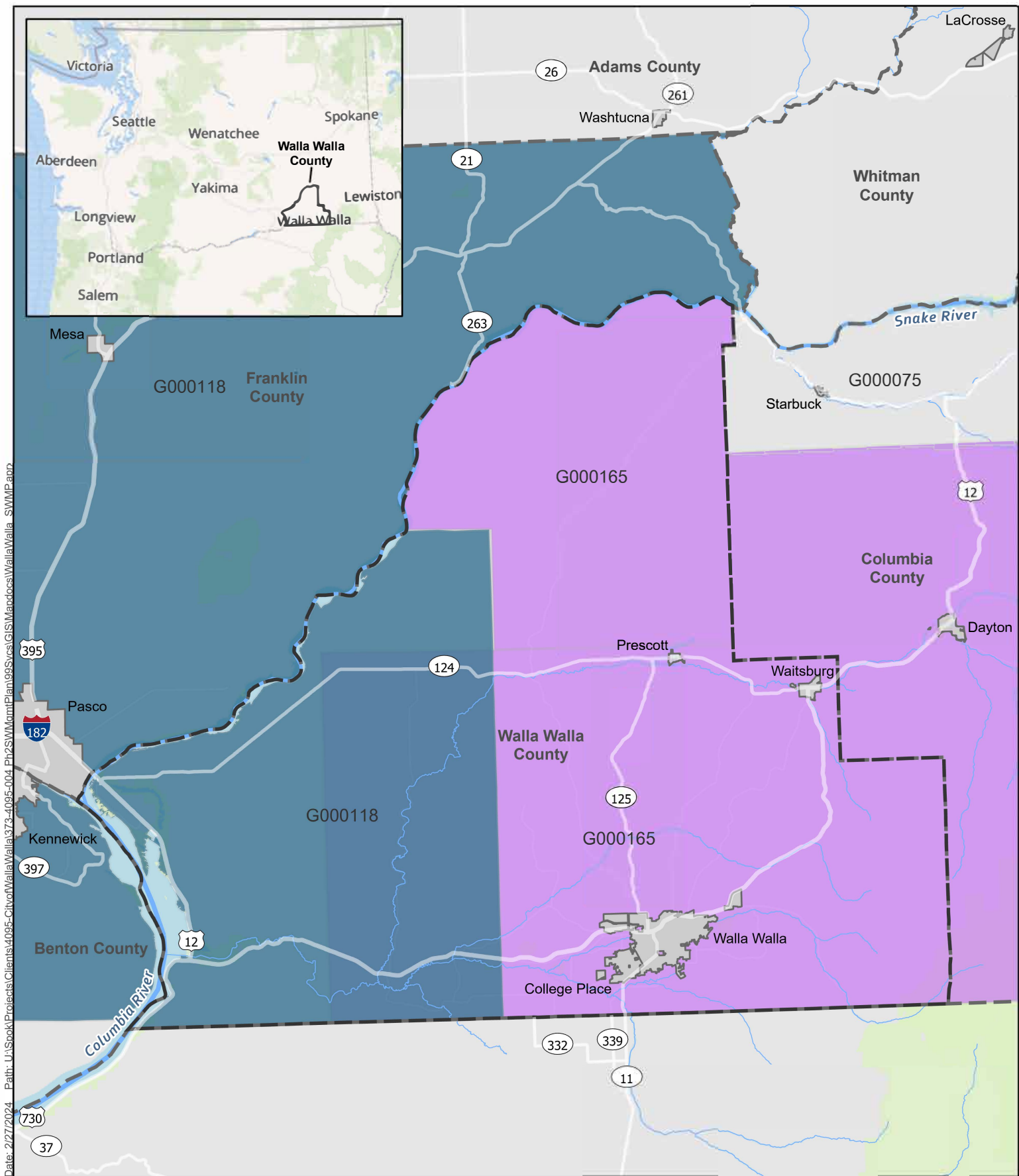
Jurisdiction/Destination	Residential	Commercial/Multifamily	Drop Box
Waitsburg	96-gallon container ¹	96-gallon container	11, 20, 30 yards
Tons (Finley Buttes Landfill)	924	167	55
College Place	96-gallon container 32-gallon container ²	96-gallon container 1.5-, 2-4-, 6-, 8-yard containers	11, 20, 30, 40 yards
Tons (Sudbury Landfill)	4,390	680	844
Prescott/Unincorporated Walla Walla County	32-, 64-, 96-gallon container ¹	- Prescott: 32-, 96-, 200-gallon container; 1-, 1.5-, 2-6-, 8-yard containers - Walla Walla County: 96-gallon containers; 1.5-, 2-4-, 6-, 8-yard containers	11, 20, 30, 40 yards
Tons (Sudbury Landfill)	6,484	1,096	2,578
Tons (Finley Buttes Landfill)	1,863	1,505	12,587

Source: BDI 2024

¹ Additional container for a nominal fee.

² Available as a grandfathered program for low-income seniors only.

Refuse collection in unincorporated Walla Walla County is provided under BDI's certificates G-118 and G-165, granted by the WUTC. Maps of the service areas for each certificate are provided in Figure 4-1.



Date: 2/27/2024 Path: U:\Sook\Projects\Clients\4095-CitofWallaWalla\373-4095-004 Ph2SWMM\MapPlan\99Svcs\GIS\Mapdocs\WallaWalla SWMP.aprx

Parametrix

Source: ©Esri, © Mapbox, © OpenStreetMap,
State of Washington

Walla Walla County

City Boundary

WUTC Collection Areas

Basin Disposal Inc. (Certificate G000118)

Basin Disposal of Washington LLC (Certificate G000165)

Figure 4-1.

WUTC Collection Areas

Walla Walla County Solid
Waste Management Plan

Walla Walla County, WA



0 2.5 5 10
Miles

4.3 Recycling and Green Waste Collection in Rural and Urban Areas

This section discusses state requirements (RCWs) and the viability of offering the collection of recycling and green waste in unincorporated and incorporated rural areas of the County.

Under RCW 70A.205.045, comprehensive SWMPs are required to identify programs for source separated materials from residences in *urban* and *rural* areas, with an understanding that there are differences in the solid waste services that can be offered based on such factors as population density. Municipalities designated as urban are required to collect recyclables from single- and multifamily residences or are required to have an equivalent program, unless there are situations where this is infeasible.¹² Services to rural areas require drop-off boxes or buyback centers at transfer and disposal sites. SWMPs are also required to discuss programs for the collection of yard waste and food waste if there are adequate markets or capacity to support the program.

In addition, RCW 70A.205.050 requires local governments to develop clear criteria to determine the designations for urban and rural areas for disposal and waste reduction and recycling. In designating urban areas, local governments should consider the following:

- Planning guidelines adopted by Ecology
- Total population
- Population density
- Applicable land use or utility service plans

For this plan, population and housing density are the key factors in determining the designation of urban versus rural. Urban is defined as 1) being an incorporated community and 2) qualifying as “urban” according to the U.S. Census Bureau, which defines urban as containing at least 2,000 housing units or having a population of at least 5,000 (U.S. Census 2023). As shown in Table 4-3, the only communities participating in the Plan that meet the designation of urban are College Place and the City of Walla Walla, all other participating jurisdictions are rural.

Table 4-3. Population and Housing Densities

Jurisdiction	2020 ¹	2021 ¹	# of Housing Units (2021) ¹	Area (sq mi) ²	Population Density (ppl per sq mi)	Housing Density (units per sq mi)
College Place	9,780	9,675	4,200	3.14	3,081	1,337
Prescott	330	335	164	0.40	837	410
Waitsburg	1,240	1,255	530	1.16	1,082	457
City of Walla Walla	34,400	34,110	13,790	14.02	2,433	983
Walla Walla County (unincorporated)	16,830	16,975	6,653	1280.00	13	5

Notes: sq mi = square mile; ppl = people

Source: OFM 2021a

¹ Number of housing units is a culmination of one unit, two or more units, and mobile homes (OFM 2021a).

² Walla Walla County-provided GIS Data

¹² Per RCW 70A.205(7)(b)(i) criteria includes: Anticipated recovery rates and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials, unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning period, utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate.

As required in RCW 70A.205.045(5)(d), solid waste collection needs must be projected for the next 6 years, and the requirements for future collection services in both rural and urban areas will depend on population growth. Forecasted growth in population for Walla Walla County from 2024 through 2029 is provided in Table 4-4. As indicated, the population of Walla Walla County is estimated to reach 64,746 in 2029. With a level of growth at approximately 2 percent change overall, and less than 0.5 percent annual growth, it is expected that the communities of Prescott and Waitsburg will remain rural and would not need to provide collection.

Given the existing and projected growth in the planning area (Walla Walla County and participating cities), the cities of Walla Walla and College Place are subject to collection requirements. The City of Walla Walla currently provides collection for all single-family residences and multifamily residences with up to 10 units. By way of resolution, College Place has suspended collection until market conditions are favorable. Until a solution is reached, the residents of College Place have the option of utilizing self-haul services as described in Chapter 3, Section 3.4.1.2.

Table 4-4. Population Growth Projections, 2024–2029

2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
63,422	63,714	64,002	64,259	64,506	64,746

Source: OFM 2022

Finally, all SWMPs that are created or updated after July 1, 2024, need to consider new organic materials collection requirements that are scheduled to begin in 2027 (RCW 70A.205.540). The only jurisdiction in the County that would be subject to the requirements is the City of Walla Walla. A qualifying jurisdiction must adhere to the following specific organic waste collection requirements:

- 1) By January 2027 source-separated organic solid waste collection every other week (26 weeks annually) for all residents and for nonresidential customers that generate more than 0.25 cubic yards of organic waste per week.
 - a. Beginning in January 2030 this will expand to include all residential (excluding multifamily) and non-residential customers, regardless of the amount of organic waste generated.
- 2) All collected organic waste must go through an organic waste management process.
- 3) Jurisdictions may charge and collect fees and rates for the organic waste collection services.

Expanded organics collection would result in the need for expanded organics materials processing and marketability, which is discussed in sections 5.5.4 and 5.5.5. In addition, further information on HB 1799 and HB 2301 can be found in Section 3.1.

4.4 Options

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

4.4.1 Curbside recycling in Urban Growth Areas

Targeted Sector and Materials

This program targets curbside recycling in the residential sector of cities and UGAs

Description

Curbside residential recycling is presently provided and required for all residents in the City of Walla Walla. Voluntary recycling services could be reinstated in College Place and offered in Waitsburg and the UGAs as a means to offer more convenient recycling and to increase the County's recycling rate. When the market prices for recyclables improve, cities would work with the WUTC hauler to make recycling services available in these areas. Working with the haulers, a new minimum service level could be defined that expands recycling and encourages haulers to invest in additional equipment for the service.

Diversion Potential

The estimated increase in diversion is 5 to 6 percent of the residential waste stream.

Cost

The cost per household would range from \$10 to \$20 per month for single-family households. Costs will also depend upon service frequencies and number of accounts serviced.

4.4.2 Expand Curbside Organics Collection in Urban Growth Areas

Targeted Sector and Materials

This option targets the residential sector in the UGAs and organics (yard debris, waxed cardboard, compostable paper products, and food waste).

Description

Curbside yard waste recycling is presently offered on a subscription basis to residents in the City of Walla Walla. Collection could be expanded to include food waste and compostable paper if/when processing is expanded at SRL. Voluntary organics collection services could also be offered in College Place, Prescott, Waitsburg, and the UGAs as a means to offer a more convenient collection of this material, and to increase the County's diversion rate. The County and the cities would work with the WUTC hauler to make organics collection services available in these areas. Working with the haulers, a new minimum service level could be defined that expands organics collection and encourages haulers to invest in additional equipment for the service.

A food waste composting pilot could be implemented to understand the feasibility of the program. This would involve collection of food and compostable paper waste from a small percentage of residential customers already subscribing to the green waste collection program in the City of Walla Walla. Adding food waste to the existing compost operations is discussed as an option in Chapter 5, Solid Waste Facilities, Sections 5.4.3 and 5.5.3.

Diversion Potential

The estimated increase in diversion, based on the waste characterization study, could be up to 23 percent of the residential waste stream.

Cost

The cost per household would range between \$20 to \$25 per month. Costs will also depend upon service frequencies and number of accounts serviced.

4.4.3 Mixed Paper and Cardboard Collection

Targeted Sector/Materials

This option targets the commercial sector and mixed paper and cardboard.

Description

The Ecology 2020–2021 Washington Waste Characterization Study shows that mixed paper was about 8 percent, and cardboard was just over 9 percent of the disposed waste stream from the commercial sector. This option would establish a program for the collection of these materials from commercial businesses, specifically large generators such as supermarkets, hospitals, universities, and offices. To increase participation in the program, collection of mixed paper and cardboard could be provided at a reduced rate from refuse collection, providing an incentive for businesses to participate by reducing their overall refuse bill. The collection could be provided on a regularly scheduled basis, or on call, depending on the types and quantities of materials collected. Recycling technical assistance would help to facilitate the design and implementation of the program. See the option discussed in Section 3.6.8 regarding working with larger businesses, institutions, and other large waste generators to identify opportunities for waste reduction and recycling, develop recommendations, and assist with implementing new programs.

Diversion Potential

The estimated increase in diversion, based on the waste characterization study and considering typical participation and recovery rates, could range from 5 to 8 percent of the commercial waste stream.

Cost

The cost to implement is likely to be less than the existing refuse rates for businesses.

4.4.4 Organics Collection for Large Commercial Generators

Targeted Sector/Materials

This option targets the commercial sector and organics (yard debris, compostable paper, and food waste).

Description

The Ecology 2020–2021 Washington Waste Characterization Study shows that yard debris and food waste constituted about 14 percent of the commercial waste stream, with food waste the predominant organic at over 12 percent. This option incorporates a voluntary curbside food, yard waste, and compostable paper collection service for commercial customers. This option is intended to motivate large commercial generators to separate organic materials from the waste they generate at their businesses and to place it in the appropriate organics collection container on a regular basis for collection.

This option would incorporate educating landscapers and gardeners who service commercial businesses and residences on the importance of keeping their material separate from other refuse. Such separation would enable them to take advantage of the lower tipping fee for clean, green waste at the landfill.

Local food service establishments and grocers would be encouraged to participate with the understanding that the cost of this program would reduce their collection costs. This option could also encourage regular reporting of food waste diversion to local and state recycling agencies for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

The materials collected would be processed for mulch, composting, or other products at the SRL Compost Facility. Before this program could be implemented, the facility would have to make appropriate modifications to its processing method and equipment; these modifications are discussed in the SRL FMP. The County and cities could consider implementing a food waste composting pilot that would involve commercial or institutional entities. For example, the County and cities could team up with Whitman College and WWU to collect food waste from dining halls, but this would be limited to fall through spring to account for limited enrollment during the summer months. Adding food waste to the existing compost operations is considered as an option in Chapter 5, Solid Waste Facilities, Sections 5.4.3 and 5.5.3.

Diversion Potential

The estimated increase in diversion, based on the waste characterization study and typical participation and recovery rates, could range from 8 to 10 percent of the commercial waste stream.

Cost

A limited pilot project with processing at the SRL compost facility would cost up to \$200,000, with funding coming from a mix of tip fees, collection fees, and grant funds. Grant funding would be applied to cover costs that exceed current cost of service for waste diverted through pilot operation.

4.5 Recommendations

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

4.5.1 Curbside Recycling in Urban Growth Areas (low priority)

- Consider offering recycling services in the cities and the UGAs that do not have this service. This would involve working with the haulers to establish a new minimum service level.

4.5.2 Expand Curbside Organics Collection In Urban Growth Areas (low priority)

- Consider providing curbside yard waste collection for residents in the cities and the UGAs that do not have this service. This would involve working with haulers to establish a new minimum service level.
- Implement a food waste, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products collection pilot program in the City of Walla Walla if/when food waste processing is available.
- Consider bundling yard waste service with other waste collection services possibly incentivizing yard waste.

4.5.3 Mixed Paper and Cardboard Collection (low priority)

- Consider establishing a program for mixed paper and cardboard from large commercial generators.

4.5.4 Organics Collection for Large Commercial Generators (low priority)

- Consider implementing a food waste, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products composting pilot that would involve commercial or institutional entities.

5. Solid Waste Facilities

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

5.1 Regulatory Authority

On October 9, 1991, the EPA promulgated the Solid Waste Disposal Facility Criteria, Final Rule (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 257 and 258). These standards, typically referred to as Subtitle D rules and issued under authority of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, set forth location restrictions, requirements for facility design and operations, groundwater monitoring, corrective action measures, and landfill closure standards. Under 40 CFR 239, Congress has assigned primary responsibility for managing solid waste to state governments. State standards must meet or exceed federal standards. In turn, local governments must comply with state standards that have the potential to be more stringent than federal standards.

Ecology responded to the new federal standards in November of 1993 with its revised Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (WAC Chapter 173-351). In general, the standard for MSW landfills must be at least as strict, in every way, as the federal standards. However, because the federal standards do not establish rules for non-MSW landfills (e.g., demolition and wood waste landfills), the state developed regulatory requirements for these landfills (WAC 173-350). As adopted in 2018, Ecology made several substantive and clarifying revisions to WAC 173-350. These changes involved waste in piles, inert wastes, contaminated soils, and waste versus commodities.

5.2 Existing Conditions

This section provides information on existing landfill and composting facilities located in Walla Walla County. C&D waste is discussed in Chapter 6.

5.2.1 Landfills

5.2.1.1 Sudbury Road Landfill

This section discusses the historic operations and current operations of the SRL, the 2018–2023 Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study, long-term planning efforts, and the SRL FMP.

Most waste generated in the County is disposed at the SRL, which opened for operation in 1978. SRL is a MSW landfill located in the very northwest corner of the City of Walla Walla, at 414 Landfill Road. The City of Walla Walla owns and operates the landfill. The landfill comprises approximately 125 acres on 829 acres of land zoned Public Reserve. The land is surrounded primarily by agriculture with some rural residential properties. Privately owned properties zoned for agricultural use lie to the north and west of the landfill. U.S. Highway 12 is to the south of the landfill. To the east of the landfill, the City of Walla Walla owns several hundred acres of land that is farmed under contract and is also utilized for the land application of class 'B' biosolids from the City of Walla Walla Wastewater Treatment Plant. The WSP is east of the City-owned property.

SRL is open Monday through Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., March through October, and 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., November through February. The facility is permitted to accept MSW, and typically receives approximately 50,000 to 60,000 tons per year. The landfill is not permitted to accept the following wastes:

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

Table 5-1 provides a breakdown of the source, and the tonnage of solid waste disposed in the SRL. Waste coming in from outside the County is no longer tracked separately.

Table 5-1. Sudbury Landfill Disposal 2022

Source	Tons 2022
Municipal Solid Waste - Self-haul	16,082
Other ¹	3,861
Basin Disposal	15,823
Sanitation Division (total)	23,609
<i>Residential Household Waste</i>	<i>12,650</i>
<i>Commercial Waste</i>	<i>5,322</i>
<i>Dropbox & Compactor Waste</i>	<i>5,637</i>
Total Landfill Tonnage	59,377

Source: Leno 2023 personal communication

¹ Includes construction debris, wood waste, asbestos, medical waste, cement/asphalt/rock, gravel or soil, self-haul flood debris, municipal flood debris, and compost overs (e.g., oversized woody material).

Over the years, MSW has been placed in five separate areas at the SRL—areas 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7. Areas 1, 2, 5, and 6 are closed, unlined cells. Area 7 is lined, has been in operation since 2006, and is actively receiving MSW. Area 7 has a projected capacity until 2030 at which time Area 7 will either be closed, or a revised permit will be submitted for vertical expansion to allow for continued operation. Area 6 reached its capacity in 2008 and was closed in accordance with WAC 173-351. The City of Walla Walla is currently monitoring Area 6 and conducting remediation monitoring of the other early use areas. Closed cell Area 3 contains medical waste, while closed cell Areas 4 and 4A contain asbestos. Area 7 is the first landfill unit at SRL with a composite base liner system and a leachate collection system.

A landfill gas collection system and flare were installed with the closure of Area 6. The flare is registered with the Climate Action Reserve for the sale of carbon credits. The SRL is currently not subject to the air quality regulations of 40 CFR 60, but it will be if vertical expansion of Area 7 occurs when waste in place exceeds 2,500,000 tons. The City of Walla Walla investigated various bioreactor/leachate recirculation options for implementation/trial in Cell 3 of Area 7, but ultimately deferred implementing the project until near-term master planning for Area 8 is accomplished.

Landfill facilities include an administration building/scale house, scales, equipment building, public drop off area, composting facility, and HHW facility. The facility environmental controls systems include leachate collection and storage, landfill gas collection system (discussed above), and surface water and groundwater management.

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

- Aluminum
- Paper
- Cardboard
- Tin
- Plastics #1, #2, and #5.

A 20-yard ferrous metal recycling bin is located on the west side of the HHW building.

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

At the current fill rate, the site has a remaining capacity of approximately 240 years (FCS Group 2018). The facility is permitted to accept waste from within Walla Walla County, as well as waste from outside the County. From 1994 (when record-keeping started) to 2010, Columbia County sent approximately 700 to 2,000 tons per year to SRL. Beginning in 2010, Columbia County ceased sending waste to SRL, and the landfill presently is not importing waste from out of the County. As a result, the facility is underutilized in terms of the quantity of waste received and the resources allocated for operations and maintenance.

Planned uses of the facility during the post-closure period have not been fully evaluated. It is currently planned that the site will be designated as secured open space, not accessible to the public. Figure 5-1 shows the general layout of the landfill.

Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study

In 2018, the City of Walla Walla completed a Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study (2018–2023) for landfill and sanitation (collection) services. To establish a rate structure, the study included the following:

- Revenue Requirement Analysis. Identified the total revenue needed to fund the landfill and collection services fully on a self-supporting basis. The analysis considered operating and “maintenance expenditures, capital/equipment needs, debt requirements, and fiscal policy objectives.”
- Cost-of-Service Analysis. Analyzed the equitable distribution of costs to customer classes of service based on their “proportional demand and use of the system.”
- Rate Design Analysis. Analyzed “the development of rates that generate sufficient revenue to meet each system’s revenue requirement forecast and addresses the City of Walla Walla’s policy goals and objectives.”



Figure 5-1. Sudbury Road Landfill: Existing Site Layout

The rate study identified that the revenues at current levels (2018) were not sufficient to fund ongoing obligations and expenses and suggested an overall 3 percent increase to meet the financial obligation of providing these services. The findings of the study resulted in a change in rate structure and categorization of services and waste types. The City of Walla Walla applied the study's proposed rate changes in 2018, which have been extended through 2024.

The Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study (2018–2023) recommended that the City of Walla Walla revisit the “findings during each budget cycle to check that the assumptions used are still appropriate and no significant changes have occurred that would alter the results of the study. The City should use the study findings as a living document, continuously comparing the study outcomes to actual revenues and expenses. Any significant or unexpected changes will require adjustments to the rate strategy proposed (FCS Group 2018).” The City reported that the increases have sufficiently funded ongoing obligations and expenses for disposal with some refinement following application. Refinements included the following:

- Roughly doubling the rate for tractor and heavy equipment tires to better match market rates
- Reducing vehicle weighing rate from \$46.30 to \$10.30 (2022 rate) to account for improved capacity (A new two-scale in/out system was installed to replace a single in/out scale.)
- Adding new retail and wholesale rates for unscreened compost to meet customer demand and to account for the lower cost of unscreened product
- Establishing a bulk per ton tire disposal rate for tire loads of 20 or more tires

Long-Term Waste Disposal Approach

In 2011, the City of Walla Walla conducted an alternatives analysis and financial assessment to guide future use of the landfill and an approach to solid waste and recycling collections, transfer, processing, and disposal. Regarding the disposal, two primary options were considered: status quo and outsourcing for transfer, transport, and disposal by a private contractor. The latter would include establishing a long-term contract with a private company to provide solid waste disposal services, with the City acting as the manager (WIH Resource Group 2011). A subsequent study in 2015 considered the possibility of importing additional waste under four different scenarios, including the status quo – resulting in many tradeoffs and the need to study the possibility of import through a Market Waste Shed Radius Study (WIH Resource Group 2015). In 2020, an alternatives analysis was performed to consider continued SRL operation for County MSW (Landfill Alternative), or SRL closure and transfer station construction for long-haul export of MSW for out-of-county disposal (Transfer Station Alternative). The analysis was a high-level update to the 2011 Sudbury Road Landfill (SRL) Alternatives and Financial Assessment Final Report to assist in the City's decision-making process to determine a long-term waste disposal approach. The following were the findings coming out of the 2020 analysis (Parametrix 2020):

- Landfill Alternative shows a cost advantage over the Transfer Station Alternative.
- Landfill Alternative allows the City of Walla Walla to retain control over the solid waste management system, with less outside influences.
- The Landfill Alternative provides more flexibility for the City of Walla Walla, because the Transfer Station Alternative would require long-term contracts with service providers.
- The Transfer Station Alternative has the advantage of decreased solid waste management responsibilities for the City of Walla Walla.
- The Landfill Alternative provides better system resiliency.

- The Transfer Station Alternative requires more logistics for waste disposal and is subject to more opportunities for system disruption.
- Local landfill capacity associated with the Landfill Alternative also provides for immediate surge disposal capacity in the case of a natural disaster.
- The Transfer Station Alternative is the preferred option over the Landfill Alternative based on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.¹³ However, when SRL reaches an MSW volume with sufficient landfill gas production to warrant energy recovery, the Landfill Alternative will become the preferred GHG option.

The City of Walla Walla determined that the continued operation of the SRL is the preferred alternative. Therefore, the City proceeded with contracting for the preparation of a SRL FMP (Parametrix 2020) to prioritize long-term investments alternatives at the landfill through closure.

Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan

As discussed above, the City of Walla Walla completed the SRL FMP in September 2023 to document the long-term planning approach for the landfill and surrounding facility. The FMP is intended to provide a comprehensive document to identify the current and planned facilities, operations, and development of the SRL Facility. Recommended projects include expansion of the current landfill cells and associated environmental controls such as the landfill gas control, collection and monitoring systems and the surface water and leachate management facilities, expansion or replacement of the MRW facility, self-haul waste drop-off area, and the support structures, such as the scale plaza (e.g., scale house) and the maintenance building. The FMP also recommends improvements to the compost facility, potentially constructing a recycled glass processing area, drop-off recycling area, and inert waste process yard. At a minimum, the FMP will be reviewed and updated in conjunction with future updates of the SWMP to ensure consistency between the plans (Parametrix 2023a).

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

5.2.1.2 Tausick Way Landfill

Located on the east side of the City of Walla Walla, adjacent to Mill Creek, the Tausick Way Landfill (TWL) operated as the City of Walla Walla's municipal waste landfill from the late 1930s until it was closed in 1978. This closure occurred prior to implementation of WAC 173-304, which set new regulations for landfill closures. The site is estimated to have approximately 1.3 million cubic yards of waste interred within a footprint of 68 acres. The TWL is maintained through the City of Walla Walla Landfill's operations and management budget, which includes mowing, herbicide spraying, methane monitoring, and fence repair. Quarterly testing of groundwater and landfill gas monitoring are conducted and submitted to the Walla Walla County Health Department. In 2013, the City received an Early Notice letter from Ecology that the site is now listed in the state's Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites database, and a site hazard assessment will be conducted. The site will require further investigation into its impact on groundwater and possible remediation in the future. The City is studying the viability of developing a solar energy farm at the site.

¹³ According to the alternatives analysis, the Transfer Station Alternative requires additional hauling with increased GHG emissions; however, the energy recovery provided at large, regional landfills create significant emission offsets, which results in a net emissions reduction compared to the Landfill Alternative. Note: the GHG impacts associated with the construction and operation of a transfer station were not included in the emissions inventory model.

5.2.1.3 Isaacs Inert Waste Landfill

The Isaacs Inert Waste Landfill (IIWL) is adjacent to the closed TWL within the eastern portion of the City of Walla Walla. The site was formerly a private gravel mining operation until the City acquired the 15-acre property in 1999 after the property was foreclosed and, subsequently, MSW was discovered in a portion of the property. The City applied for an inert waste permit for the site to dispose of dirt, asphalt, and concrete generated from City projects. In 2011, the City received an Integrated Planning Grant from Ecology to determine whether the property could be redeveloped as a brownfield site. The study, completed in 2013, looked at two development scenarios and one scenario to cap and close the facility. The City decided on eventual closure. In 2019, the site was graded and received a final cover. The site was closed in 2021.

5.2.2 Compost Facilities

In Washington State, compost facilities—both public and private—are permitted by Ecology under WAC 173-350. These facilities are prohibited from collecting materials sourced from within the Apple Maggot Quarantine Area per RCW 17.24, unless specifically permitted for collection through the Washington State Department of Agriculture; for additional information see Section 8.1.6.

5.2.2.1 Sudbury Road Landfill Compost Facility

The City of Walla Walla operates the SRL–Compost Facility over Areas 3 and 4 of the SRL. The Compost Facility operates on the same schedule as the landfill, Monday through Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., March through October, and 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., November through February. The facility receives municipal and commercial loads of green waste, including yard debris and other organic waste from local and regional sources. The facility is permitted to accept the following materials:

- Source-separated yard and garden wastes
- Compostable paper
- Agricultural crop residues, wax-coated cardboard, pre-consumer vegetative food wastes
- Manure and bedding from herbivorous animals (e.g., cows, horses – not dogs or cats)
- Meat and post-consumer source-separated food wastes
- Leaves
- Yard, garden, and wood waste
- Food waste

The Sudbury Compost Facility covers approximately 5 acres, and it is divided into areas for receiving/grinding, composting, screening, storage, and customer loading. The unprocessed materials are stockpiled on site, and a grinder is brought to the site two to three times per year to process the materials. After grinding, the materials are composted primarily by using the aerated static pile (ASP) method and secondarily by being placed into windrows for curing when the ASP system is at capacity. The total processing time for the piles is typically 100 to 120 days. The ASP system, which was first piloted in 2015, has been shown to fare slightly better than the windrowed material, most noticeably in nitrate concentrations. Since the pilot program, the City of Walla Walla purchased eight ASP systems. The City would eventually like to transition to using only the ASP system; however, even with the smaller footprint of the system, the compost facility only has enough space to add two more systems.

After curing and screening, compost is made available for sale in bulk quantities to the public, private compost dealers for resale, and interested local or state agencies. The facility produces a variety of products, including screened and unscreened compost, 50/50 soil amendment product, and fill dirt. The facility does not have an official marketing plan for the products; however, the SRL Compost Facility has made internal marketing changes, including adjusting rates, and temporarily sold out of products in 2021 for the first time in its 14-year history. Although not currently accepted, the compost facility is permitted to accept food waste and wax-coated cardboard.

Table 5-2 lists the materials currently accepted and not accepted at the Compost Facility as provided on the City of Walla Walla Public Work's webpage. In 2022, the facility received approximately 6,150 tons of materials and sold approximately 2,400 cubic yards of compost and 2,248 yards of 50/50 blend (mix of soil and compost) compared to receiving approximately 6,651 tons and selling approximately 1,874 cubic yards of compost and 2,806 yards of 50/50 blend in 2021 (Leno 2023 personal communication).

Table 5-2. Sudbury Compost Facility Materials

Acceptable Materials	Unacceptable Materials
Tree trimmings	Painted and/or treated wood products
Limbs (less than 16" in diameter)	Limbs (larger than 16" in diameter)
Grass clippings	Stumps
Thatch	Dirt/rocks/concrete/brick
Leaves	Food
Hay/straw/bedding	Landscaping fabric, twine, plastic bags, and other miscellaneous non-organic lawn debris
Garden waste	Carnivorous animal manure

Source: City of Walla Walla 2021

The 2018 Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study (2018–2023) referenced earlier in this chapter, provides options and recommendations for increasing sales of compost to be competitive with other facilities in the region. The study considered compost types that are normally sold in the market—high end versus low end, potential regional markets, and other compost facilities in the region (FCS Group 2018). Several recommendations evolved from the study as follows:

- Conduct market study to identify the potential users and the types of products that will enhance compost sales.
- Eliminate the tiered compost rate structure and establish one rate for wholesale customers and one rate for retail customers.
- Use screening to produce fine, medium, and coarse compost products, as needed.
- Use results of a food waste composting pilot to determine if it will result in a higher quality product.
- Increase testing through the Seal of Testing Assurance Program to qualify the facility for inclusion on the Washington State Department of Transportation Preferred Provider List.
- Expand advertising of compost products by participating in local agriculture and viticulture associations and organizations.
- Market directly to the public through horticulture clubs and nurseries.

- Continue to participate in local organizations, associations, and events, such as International Compost Awareness Week.
- Continue to host educational seminars, provide useful educational material, and offer tours of the facility. (FCS Group 2018)

Of the above recommendations, the City of Walla Walla eliminated the tiered rate structure¹⁴ for compost sales, and applied one rate structure for wholesale, and one for retail customers, comparable to other regional facilities. The City also began producing screened and unscreened compost to provide a product that can be used in a variety of applications. The City continues to participate in local organizations, associations, and events, as well as providing educational materials and hosting seminars and tours.

Building on these efforts, the SRL FMP recommends two alternatives for compost improvements. Both compost facility layouts include the following: customer drop-off, material process area, compost windrow area, finished material storage area, product sales and loading area, stormwater pond, and support office. Alternative 1 would expand the existing 5-acre site to approximately 7 acres and includes 16 200-foot-long compost windrows, and Alternative 2 would expand the existing footprint to approximately 25 acres with 56 200-foot-long compost windrows and a significantly larger storage area for finished compost (Parametrix 2023a).

5.2.2.2 Privately Operated Compost Facilities

In addition to the SRL Compost Facility, the County has four privately owned compost facilities that are not open to the public: the Envirocom Compost Facility located in Burbank, the PCA Compost Facility located in Wallula, the compost facility operated by the Washington State Penitentiary (WSP) in the City of Walla Walla, and the compost bin system operated by Walla Walla Community College in the City of Walla Walla.

The Envirocom facility is located in Burbank. The facility primarily composts yard debris and processed a total of 985 tons in 2023.

The PCA Compost Facility is located in Wallula. The facility handles approximately 90,000 cubic yards of primary and secondary sludge and 25,000 cubic yards of paunch manure per year. A windrow turner is used to aerate the piles. Some of the finished product is beneficially used; however, most are stockpiled on site. The facility hopes to sell the product as a soil amendment in the future. In addition, the dry sludge may be shipped to the Wasco Landfill in The Dalles, Oregon. Fly ash, lime waste, wood waste, and demolition debris are also stockpiled on site. Currently PCA is working with consultants to evaluate the properties of compost generated by the on-site facility to further determine beneficial use. The compost facility is operated by American Fiber Products, LLC, and the facility also has a limited-purpose landfill on the site (Butkus 2021 personal communication). Through an agreement with the Walla Walla County Department of Community Health, Ecology has assumed delegation for the PCA compost facility and limited purpose landfill in accordance with WAC 173-350-700. The WSP operates an on-site composting facility that includes composting post-consumer food scraps. The 7- to 8-acre site uses an ASP composting process. The compost is used on-site at the penitentiary because the WSP is legally constrained from selling the product to other government agencies or nonprofit organizations.

¹⁴ Compost sales are charged on tiered rates based on the amount purchased in a calendar year.

Walla Walla Community College operates a small-scale O2Compost Micro-Bin system. This is used to compost pre-consumer food waste from the campus culinary program and cafe. In addition, the Community College operates a freestanding ASP system for grape pomace from the campus ecology and viticulture program. The finished compost is used in the culinary club's food garden beds and for the campus landscape beds.

5.3 Waste Export

“Waste export” refers to the transfer of waste from Walla Walla County to a landfill located outside the area. There is currently no ordinance within the City of Walla Walla or the County that requires waste within the County to be flow controlled to the SRL. BDI of Pasco collects waste in unincorporated areas of Walla Walla County, Prescott, and Waitsburg. Waste collected by BDI is brought to the company’s transfer station in Pasco and is long-hauled to the Finley Buttes Landfill in Oregon for final disposal. If the County flow-controlled this waste to SRL it would add approximately 25 percent to the tonnage and improve dollars per ton efficiencies.

5.4 Options

5.4.1 Use of Sudbury Road Landfill for Out-of-County Waste

Description

This option aims to refocus on waste import to the landfill. This approach would capitalize on the existing capacity of the SRL and would improve waste import to the facility. This would mean improved marketing for importing out-of-county waste for disposal.

In 2015, the City of Walla Walla studied four waste volume scenarios to understand the tipping fees and related costs for the SRL: status quo, 50,000 tons/year, 100,000 tons/year, and 150,000 tons/year. The study showed that import of an additional 150,000 tons/year would be necessary for the landfill to compete with the regional market price. The 2015 study recommended four sources/categories of waste streams to increase waste volumes at the SRL: large waste generators, local jurisdictions, private sector waste collection companies, and long-haul transport. The 2015 study recommends the City of Walla Walla prepare a Market Wasteshed Radius Study to understand the feasibility and likelihood of attracting waste from the sources/categories listed above (WIH Resource Group 2015). Under this option, the City of Walla Walla would prepare a Market Wasteshed Radius Study.

Cost

The cost to prepare a Market Wasteshed Study is estimated at \$50,000.

5.4.2 Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan

Description

The City of Walla Walla finalized the SRL FMP in September 2023. The FMP details the planning and scheduling for landfill operations spanning the next 20 years.

The SRL FMP addresses compost operations/facilities, landfill gas, flare and leachate operations/facilities, and HHW operations/facilities. It includes a comprehensive assessment of all facilities at the landfill to develop a prioritized work plan to address identified deficiencies and

upgrades (including future air permitting/compliance as applicable). Alternatives in the FMP fall into three categories:

- Core landfill element investments (essential to continued landfill operations).
- Landfill supporting element investments (important peripheral activities that contribute to successful landfill operations).
- Other solid waste management program investments (discretionary).

Core landfill element investments are necessary to continue operations at the SRL. These elements include constructing new cells and areas in accordance with projected waste disposal amounts, the closure of completed cell areas, and improvements to the current environmental controls. These environmental control facility improvements include collection, control, and management of leachate, surface water, and landfill gas, and monitoring the groundwater. Core landfill element investments are expected to be implemented between 2026 and 2041.

Landfill supporting investments are important peripheral activities that contribute to successful landfill operations. These investments include replacing the current maintenance building, replacing or upgrading the current moderate-risk waste building, replacing the self-haul waste drop-off area, and improvements to the scale plaza area. These investments are currently expected to be implemented between 2024 and 2026, excluding the scale plaza area improvements, which are not expected to be needed until 2073.

Other solid waste management program investments are not required for the continued operation of the facility but are recommended to expand the City of Walla Walla's current waste programs. They are considered discretionary in scope and timing. These recommendations include improvements to the compost facility, improvements to the recycling drop-off area, the addition of a recycled glass processing area, and the addition of an inert waste process yard and landfill. There were also a number of additional potential investments discussed such as construction of a sanitation shop for the sanitation fleet that includes EV charging stations, wood waste receiving and recycling areas, and solar power generation on closed landfill areas. Since these are discretionary, their implementation is variable; however, current implementation is expected between 2027 and 2030.

Cost

The cost to implement the alternatives discussed in the FMP are detailed in the table below (Table 5-3).

Table 5-3. Facility Master Plan Recommendation Costs

Facility Improvement	Capital Budget (2023 \$)
Landfill Core And Supporting Element Investments (Non-Optional)	
Self-Haul Waste Drop-Off Area Replacement	\$4.23 million
Design/Connect Existing Leachate Cleanout Locations to Existing Header	\$0.06 million
Compost Facility Improvements Alternative 1	\$3.84 million
Existing Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Building Rehabilitation and Expansion Alternative 2 (7,500 Sf)	\$2.5 to \$3 million
Maintenance Building Replacement	\$5.37 million
Permit for Area 7, Cell 4	\$0.08 million
Compliance Monitoring System	\$1.44 million
Design/Install New 300- to 800-cubic-feet-per-minute Landfill Gas Flare Facility	\$1.94 million
Design/Install Landfill Gas Extraction System in Area 7 and Connect to Existing Header, Horizontal/Vertical.	\$0.62 million
Design and Development of Area 8, Cell 1	\$5.39 million

Table 5-3. Facility Master Plan Recommendation Costs (continued)

Facility Improvement	Capital Budget (2023 \$)
Design and Final Closure of Area 7	\$3.62 million
Design/Install Passive Biofilter for Areas 1 and 2	\$0.04 million
Design/Install Landfill Gas Extraction System In Area 8, Cell 1	\$0.63 million
Scale Plaza Improvements	\$0.60 million
ALTERNATIVES TO PROPOSED CAPITAL PROJECTS	
Compost Facility Improvements Alternative 2 (First Phase, 60% Of Full-Buildout, 15 Acres)	\$17.42 (\$10.45) million ¹
MRW Building Replacement Alternative 1 (7,400 Sf)	\$5.88 million
OTHER SOLID WASTE PROGRAM INVESTMENTS (DISCRETIONARY)	
Drop Off Recycling Area Improvements	\$0.29 million
Recycled Glass Processing Area	\$0.37 million
Design/Construct Inert Waste Receiving, Processing and Disposal Area	\$0.61 million

¹Total project cost is \$17.42 million and first phase at around 60% buildout is approximately \$10.42 million.

Source: Parametrix 2023a.

5.4.3 Sudbury Road Landfill Financial Stability

Description

As described earlier, the SRL is presently receiving waste from predominantly within Walla Walla County, with incidental waste from outside of Walla Walla County; and some in-county waste is being exported for disposal in Oregon. At the current fill rate, the facility has a remaining capacity of over 240 years. Presently, the facility's revenues are adequate to pay for operations and maintenance, including daily operations, as well as long-term maintenance and legacy costs associated with past uses of the facility.

As discussed in Section 5.2, Existing Conditions, the City of Walla Walla performed a Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study (2018–2023) that resulted in a change in rate structure and categorization of services and waste types. This has resulted in the City being able to fund ongoing obligations and expenses in the short term. Additional mechanisms include implementing disposal agreements with contract-based rates with public or private entities, establishing dedicated fees such as land-use fees (per household, business, parcel, or per jurisdiction, based on population), waste-export fees, or flow control.

The City of Walla Walla adopted/implemented the 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023). This option proposes to update the Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan in 2024, notably to consider the future capital investments outlined in the SRL FMP.

Cost

The estimated cost to update the financial plan is \$80,000.

5.4.4 Expand Organic Materials Processed

Targeted Materials

The targeted waste stream for this option includes food waste, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products.

Description

This option would expand the existing operations at the SRL Compost Facility to incorporate additional materials. The objectives of the option are to facilitate diversion of additional organics, including food waste, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products, and to produce additional products for sale to the public. Sources of these additional organics include the residential and commercial sectors. Sections 4.4.2 and 4.4.4 discuss the options for expansion of organics collection for residential and commercial customers, respectively. As discussed in Section 5.2.2, the existing compost facility is already permitted to accept food, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products.

This option would require new equipment, personnel, and other resources to handle the types and quantities of new materials. The SRL FMP includes two alternatives, one that increases the existing compost site to over 7-acres and the other that increases the compost operations on the site to 25 acres at the SRL. Implementation of the SRL FMP, which includes a high-level estimate of the cost and siting of compost facility alternatives is discussed in 5.4.2.

To understand the feasibility of this program, a food waste composting pilot could be implemented in advance of any major investments. This would involve collection of food waste from a small percentage of residential customers already subscribing to the green waste collection program in the City of Walla Walla.

Another option is for the operation of a private compost facility to process additional organics.

Diversion Potential

Food scraps make up approximately 12 percent of the County's disposed waste stream, and compostable paper and paper products comprise approximately 5 percent. As outlined in the SRL FMP, the compost facility improvements outlined in SRL FMP are projected to divert 25 percent organics from the landfill from 2028 through 2030, and 75 percent after 2030 (City of Walla Walla 2023).

Costs

Cost to implement this option would include capital costs for equipment and other improvements at the facility as well as operating costs including labor, operations, and maintenance. The recommended approach is through an implementation plan that clearly identifies the investments, budgeting, and permitting. The estimated cost for the implementation plan is \$125,000, including grant writing for initial capital improvements.

5.4.5 Improve the Marketability of the Sudbury Compost Facility's Finished Product

Description

Substantial progress has occurred at the Sudbury Compost Facility with regard to compost sales following implementation of the 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023) with demand currently exceeding production. The City could further this progress by implementing additional recommendations provided in the 2018 Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study as discussed in Section 5.2.2.

Cost

Given the success of the operations following the 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023), the City of Walla Walla could continue to monitor production versus demand at no additional cost.

5.5 Recommendations

The SWAC evaluated the options for solid waste facilities and recommends the following for implementation by the City of Walla Walla:

5.5.1 Use of Sudbury Road Landfill for Out-of-County Waste (low priority)

- Consider increased import of out-of-county waste.
- Consider a Market Wasteshed Radius Study to understand the feasibility of being competitive with regional markets.

5.5.2 Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan (high priority)

- Implement FMP recommendations.

5.5.3 Sudbury Road Landfill Financial Stability (high priority)

- The City of Walla Walla will update the adopted/implemented 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023) in 2024.

5.5.4 Expand Organics Processing to Include Additional Materials (low priority)

- Evaluate expanding the existing composting operations to include additional materials, with consideration toward the expansion being economical relative to other disposal options.

5.5.5 Improve the Marketability of the Sudbury Compost Facility's Finished Product (low priority)

- Continue to monitor production and demand at Sudbury Compost Facility.

6. Miscellaneous Waste

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

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

Wastes such as low-level radioactive wastes and biosolids are not addressed in this 2024 Plan. Universal waste is addressed in Chapter 7, Moderate Risk Waste, of the Plan. There may be other items for the special waste category, but they have not been identified, nor have they caused a problem in the County. The nature and sources of these wastes as well as the existing programs for managing them in Walla Walla County are described, and where warranted, options are presented.

6.1 Existing Conditions

6.1.1 Agricultural Waste

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

According to the 2022 Census of Agriculture (USDA NASS 2024), the number of farms in Walla Walla County is decreasing slightly. The number decreased by about 1 percent, from 903 farms in 2017 to 894 farms in 2022. The total acreage in farms increased by about 1.5 percent, totaling 713,416 acres in 2022, compared to 702,537 acres in 2017. Approximately 81 percent of the land on farms is cropland, with the remainder being pasture and other uses.

Agricultural wastes result from farming and ranching activities, and they consist primarily of crop residues and manure. In 2022, the top crop items in acreage are listed in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1. Primary Agricultural Acreage in Production

Crop	Acreage
Wheat for grain	219,473
Vegetables harvested for sale	21,778
Potatoes	12,682
Peas (dried, edible)	11,191
Corn for grain	6,317
Chickpeas	8,923
Orchards	13,983

Source: 2022 Census of Agriculture, US Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service 2024

6.1.2 Asbestos

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

Federal regulations governing handling, transportation, and disposal of ACM are known as the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) (40 CFR 61). Requirements for asbestos disposal include, but are not limited to, standards for covering the waste, maintenance of waste shipment records, and maintenance of records concerning location and quantity of waste disposed.

Ecology Regulations (WAC 173-401-531) state that asbestos waste that contains 0.00004 percent of friable asbestos exceeds the thresholds for hazardous air pollutants and must be regulated for disposal per the asbestos management standards of NESHAP (40 CFR 61). Friable asbestos wastes are exempt from regulation as dangerous wastes, provided these wastes are managed in compliance with, or in a manner equivalent to, the asbestos management standards of NESHAP (40 CFR 61). The Washington State Department of Labor and Industries is responsible for asbestos handling, and disposal is regulated by the federal government, as well as by local asbestos regulations and the local health district.

The SRL is permitted to dispose of asbestos waste. The waste is disposed in designated locations of Area 7 of the landfill. Asbestos material must be properly bagged and is charged as a special fee in addition to the normal tip fee based on weight.

6.1.3 Biomedical Waste

Medical treatment and research facilities generate a wide range of special wastes that require handling and disposal. Because of the variety of waste streams, several different regulatory agencies at the local, regional, state, and federal levels have regulations pertaining to best management practices, and they apply their own definitions to waste types. For the purpose of this plan update, biomedical waste means, and is limited to, the following types of waste in accordance with RCW 70A.228.010:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Washington Department of Ecology
- Washington Department of Health
- Washington Department of Transportation
- Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC)
- Local government agencies, including health districts/departments

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

Residential sharps must be disposed in accordance with RCW 70A.228.040, which requires disposal of sharps into a recycling container provided a city, county, solid waste collection company, or other collection site that is designated by the local health department. In Walla Walla County, residents may dispose of sharps at the SRL HHW facility by placing them in designated red biomedical containers or a customer-provided puncture resistant container with a label indicating the contents. They are informed of this requirement through the City of Walla Walla website dedicated to solid waste management and through information disseminated at the SRL. Although not considered biomedical waste, pharmaceutical wastes present both wastewater and solid waste management issues. See Section 7.1.4.3, Pharmaceutical Take-back Program, regarding disposal options for pharmaceuticals.

6.1.4 Construction, Demolition, Inert, and Disaster debris

C&D debris comprises approximately 18 percent of the County’s waste stream according to Ecology’s 2020–2021 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study (Ecology 2021c). C&D debris consists of the materials generated during the construction, renovation, and demolition of buildings, roads, and bridges and is included within the definition of solid waste (WAC 173- 350-100). This waste stream often contains the following:

- Concrete
- Wood (from buildings)
- Asphalt (from roads and roofing shingles)
- Gypsum (the main component of drywall)

- Metals
- Bricks
- Glass
- Plastics
- Salvaged building components (doors, windows, and plumbing fixtures)
- Trees, stumps, earth, and rocks from clearing sites

A category closely related to C&D is inert waste. Inert waste includes the following:

- Cured concrete that has been used for structural and construction purposes, including embedded steel reinforcing and wood, and was produced from mixtures of Portland cement and sand, gravel, or other similar materials.
- Asphaltic materials that have been used for structural and construction purposes (e.g., roads, dikes, and paving) that were produced from mixtures of petroleum asphalt and sand, gravel, or other similar materials.
- Brick and masonry that have been used for structural and construction purposes.
- Ceramic materials produced from fired clay or porcelain, and glass composed primarily of sodium, calcium, silica, boric oxide, magnesium oxide, lithium oxide, or aluminum oxide.
- Glass presumed to be inert includes, but is not limited to, window glass, glass containers, glass fiber, glasses resistant to thermal shock, and glass-ceramics. Glass containing significant concentrations of lead, mercury, or other toxic substances are not presumed to be inert.
- Stainless steel and aluminum.

The primary difference between the two types of waste is that C&D waste has the potential to be tainted through chemical, physical, biological, or radiological substances that may present a threat to human health or the environment, whereas inert waste is not considered to be tainted; thus, it is not expected to be a threat to human health or the environment.

6.1.4.1 Disposal Options

This section discusses disposal options for C&D, inert waste, and disaster debris as regulated in the State of Washington.

Limited Purpose Landfill

In general, limited purpose landfills (LPLs) do not allow for MSW, incinerator ash, dangerous waste, or disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls. LPLs have very specific site requirements relative to the proximity to sensitive areas, including faults, water supply wells, surface water bodies (e.g., wetlands, streams), and runways. The design standards are stringent with specific requirements related to landfill gas control, liner system design and construction, and leachate collection and control.

Under WAC 173-350-400, LPLs means the following:

... 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. Limited purpose landfills include, but are not limited to, landfills that receive or have received segregated industrial solid waste, construction, demolition and land clearing debris, wood waste, ash (other than special incinerator ash), contaminated soil and contaminated dredged material (WAC 173-350-400).

Inert Landfill

Disposal of inert wastes is addressed specifically in WAC 173-350-410. The requirements for inert sites are significantly reduced from those required for LPLs. For example, no liners, leachate collection, or treatment systems are required for inert landfills. The less stringent requirements result in cost savings in all aspects of construction, operation, and maintenance of inert landfills. It is often advantageous to divert inert waste from the MSW stream for disposal at an inert landfill. This reduces the amount of costly landfill space consumed by wastes that do not necessarily require disposal in a solid waste landfill. A higher level of regulatory oversight should be part of any permitted inert waste landfill so that non-permitted material (i.e., non-inert solid waste) does not get deposited in an unlined landfill.

Construction, Demolition and Inert Waste Disposal Options

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

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

6.1.4.2 Existing Conditions

As discussed in Chapter 5, the IIWL was graded and received a final cover. The site was formally closed in 2021.

With the IIWL closed, inert materials generated in the County are delivered to the SRL, where the materials are presently stockpiled.

Currently, the landfill sets aside concrete that is disposed for use on the site to construct access roads in the pit area, as allowed per WAC 173-350-410 (use of inert waste as general unregulated fill material). If the concrete pile exceeds 250 cubic yards which is the limit for a solid waste handling permit exemption, landfill operators plan to rent a crusher to process the material into a usable nonregulated product to set aside for later use. The City has considered purchasing a crusher bucket to alleviate the need for an outside company to crush the concrete. The objective would be to fund this practice using available grant funding. Excess material above the amount needed for road maintenance purposes would be disposed of in the proposed inert disposal area.

New and used C&D materials are accepted at the SLC's BRS in the City of Walla Walla for resale to the community at a discounted price. Stubblefield's and Walla Walla Recycling recycle scrap metal. Except for the BRS, limited recycling and reuse opportunities exist for other C&D materials in Walla Walla County. Additional opportunities for recycling concrete, asphalt, and scrap metals are located in Benton and Franklin Counties, about 50 miles from the City of Walla Walla.

During the summer/fall of 2021, the landfill partnered with the BRS on a pilot project to allow customers to donate suitable materials directly to the BRS. During landfill business hours, BRS stationed a small van truck at the landfill's community recycling center to collect acceptable building materials. In addition to accepting building materials while at the landfill, BRS informed landfill users

that BRS is available to take new or used reusable building materials donations directly (at the site) or by customer delivery to BRS. BRS promoted the reuse of building materials to the community via fliers and social media in advance of starting the pilot project and throughout the pilot period.

6.1.5 Tires

Accumulated waste tires have the potential to harbor mosquitoes and vermin that could pose health risks, including the mosquito-transmitted West Nile Virus, and they could present a fire hazard that could cause smoke pollution. In 2005, Washington State established legislation that created the Department of Ecology's Tire Fund Account to help clean up illegally discarded tires through a \$1 fee charged for each new vehicle tire sold in the state. These funds are used to provide resources for tire removal services; to assist local governments in tire prevention, education, and hosting tire recycling amnesty events; to manage fees collected when new tires are sold; and to provide licenses to businesses that manage tire disposal.

In the spring of 2021, two tire amnesty collection events were held through the partnership of Walla Walla County, the City of College Place, and City of Walla Walla, with events held in each city. The events were open to residents, excluding commercial businesses. The two events allowed up to 15 tires to be disposed of for free, excluding semi-truck tires and tires with rims/wheels. In total, approximately 2,870 tires were collected and hauled away by Castle Tire Disposal & Recycling. The tire collection was funded through a grant from the State's Department of Ecology's Tire Fund Account.

In addition, tires are also accepted at the SRL and stockpiled in an area just north of the HHW facility. Stockpiled tires are collected from the landfill on an as needed basis for processing and recycling by Castle Tire, located in Portland, Oregon. The City of Walla Walla maintains the stockpile at less than 800 tires.

6.1.6 Electronic Waste

Electronic waste refers to discarded computers, monitors, printers, fax machines, cell phones, electronic cables, and other electronic products. In 2006, the Washington State Legislature passed Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6428, which established the Washington State Electronics Product Recycling Law. The law requires manufacturers of electronic products sold in Washington State to finance and implement electronics collection, transportation, and recycling programs in Washington State no later than January 1, 2009.

This program, E-Cycle Washington, provides free recycling of computers, monitors, laptops, e-readers, and televisions to residents, charitable organizations, small businesses, and small government agencies. The business locations that accept and recycle or reuse electronic materials in Walla Walla County are indicated in Table 6-2. In addition, the Cities of Walla Walla and College Place hold a biannual Drug Take Back Event in October and April of each year that also accepts computers and other electronics such as TVs, printers, monitors, and cell phones.

Table 6-2. Electronic Materials Recyclers

Business Name	Location	Materials Accepted	E-Cycle Washington Site ¹
Sudbury Road Landfill	414 Landfill Rd., Walla Walla	Computers, television	No
Walla Walla Recycling	827 N. 12th St., Walla Walla	Computers, tablets, monitors, televisions, portable DVD players	Yes
CEP Recycle Walla Walla	1090 W. Rose St., Walla Walla	Computers, tablets, monitors, televisions, portable DVD players	Yes

Table 6-2. Electronic Materials Recyclers (continued)

Business Name	Location	Materials Accepted	E-Cycle Washington Site ¹
Home Depot	1100 NE C St., College Place	Rechargeable batteries	No
Batteries Plus	632 S. 9th Avenue Walla Walla	Lead acid batteries, nickel cadmium batteries, nickel metal hydride batteries, lithium ion and polymer batteries, household batteries, specialty batteries (e.g., watch and hearing aid batteries), LED lightbulbs, CFL lightbulbs, fluorescent lightbulbs, incandescent lightbulbs, ballast lightbulbs, plastic-coated and shatter-shield lightbulbs, germicidal and UV lightbulbs, mercury vapor lightbulbs, cold cathode lightbulbs, halogen lightbulbs, metal halide lightbulbs, high-pressure sodium lightbulbs, tablets, phones, laptops, portable tools, power cords, and charging accessories	No
Goodwill Walla Walla Store	1017 NE C St, College Place, WA 99324	Computers, monitors, televisions, tablets, portable DVD players	Yes
Staples	420 N. Wilbur St., Ste 116, Walla Walla	Computers, VCR and DVD players, coffee brewers less than 40lbs., copiers, telephones, tablets, fax machines, video game consoles, keyboards and mice, cell phones, monitors, printers, scanners, stereo equipment, accessories, adapters, cables, cable/satellite receivers, calculators, camcorders, connected home devices, digital cameras, digital projectors, flash drives, hard drives, MP3 players, modems, routers, and webcams	No

Source: Ecology 2021e

¹ Indicates E-Cycle Washington sites that take computers, monitors and TVs free of charge from households, small businesses, charities, schools and small governments.

6.2 Options

6.2.1 Agriculture waste

6.2.1.1 Identify Opportunities for Beneficial Use of Organic Residuals

Description

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

The County and cities, in conjunction with growers and processors, could support the feasibility of developing a facility for the production of biofuels, biopower, or bioproducts. To further this effort, the County, in conjunction with the Port of Walla Walla, could consider assembling interested parties that discuss potential opportunities in the County for developing these types of alternative energy industries.

Interested and affected stakeholders to be included in the discussions may include city and County representatives, farmers, processors, energy industry representatives, and the waste and recycling industry.

6.2.2 Asbestos Options

6.2.2.1 Provide Education to Homeowners on Proper Handling and Disposal

Description

Much of the asbestos waste is generated as a result of demolition and remodeling projects. The quantities generated are a direct result of the amount of this type of work that is conducted. While private contractors are generally aware of asbestos handling requirements, homeowners doing their own project work may not recognize asbestos-containing materials (ACMs). Some homeowners may be unknowingly placing ACMs from small remodeling projects in with their trash. There may be a need to educate homeowners about proper identification of ACMs and proper handling and disposal methods. The Washington State Department of Health provides information on its website, but a source for local outreach to residents regarding the proper handling and disposal of asbestos waste is limited. The cities and the County could provide education to homeowners on the proper handling and disposal of asbestos as a component of building permit issuance.

Cost

The cost of this option is included with overall public outreach and education efforts.

6.2.3 Construction and Demolition Options

According to Ecology's 2020–2021 Waste Characterization Study, approximately 18 percent of waste disposed in the County is C&D and wood debris (including natural wood, dimensional lumber). The following options are intended to reduce the amount of this material—which oftentimes can be reused or recycled—that enters the landfill.

6.2.3.1 Inert Waste Collection at Sudbury Road Landfill

Targeted Waste Streams

The targeted waste stream for this program is self-hauled concrete, asphaltic materials, brick and masonry, ceramic materials, and metals.

Description

The SRL FMP proposes to develop a 27-acre inert waste process yard and landfill in accordance with WAC 173-350-410. It is envisioned that residential and commercial customers would drop off inert materials (concrete, asphaltic materials, brick and masonry, ceramic materials, and metals) in a processing yard where the materials could be separated by type, consolidated, and possibly resized (crushed) as part of a recycling program. Materials not being recycled would be placed and compacted into a separately permitted LPL. Materials being recycled would be loaded into transport vehicles and/or containers for transport to a material processing facility off site.

Cost

The estimated cost is \$0.61 million.

6.2.3.2 Commingled Construction and Demolition Drop-Off Site

Targeted Waste Streams

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

Description

The City of Walla Walla could encourage a private entity to develop and manage a C&D landfill, or the City could develop and manage a separate drop-off site at the landfill to accept commingled C&D including wood, metals, drywall, and other recyclables. Wood, metals, and other salvageable materials could be sorted and processed at the landfill and then sent to recycling facilities or partnerships, such as the BRS, Stubblefield Co., or Walla Walla Recycling for reuse, material exchange, or recycling. Shingles, aggregates, soil, recycled asphalt pavement, and cured concrete could be accepted as source separated materials for processing.

To encourage the diversion of materials to a C&D landfill, the City of Walla Walla could institute a C&D ban at SRL. Further, the City of Walla Walla and other participating jurisdictions could institute a C&D ordinance that would target materials that are typically generated during construction that could be reused or recycled rather than landfilled. Adoption of C&D ordinances have been successfully used in California and western Washington to divert substantial amounts of C&D waste. Adoption of a countywide C&D ordinance would require all sponsors of C&D projects throughout the County to recycle or reuse minimum thresholds of debris generated from those projects.

The City of Walla Walla and the other participating jurisdiction's adoption of a C&D ordinance would create an immediate need for drop-off or collection of C&D materials plus processing capacity. Contractors could either source separate or recycle materials such as wood and inert waste, or they could haul mixed C&D loads to a processing site. As with Seattle or King County, the framework of the ordinance should allow for modification of the implementation schedule for any recyclable materials according to availability of end markets and processing capacity. The City of Walla Walla could prepare a feasibility study to determine the viability of such a program in Walla Walla County.

Diversion Potential

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

Cost

Cost to study the feasibility of a C&D landfill is approximately \$60,000.

6.2.3.3 On-Site Separation of Construction Materials for Reuse and Material Exchange

Targeted Streams

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

Description

Building on the BRS pilot project described in Section 6.4.2, Existing Conditions, the County could continue to expand and support the BRS. The County could work with other nonprofit organizations, such as Iron Straw, Ecoguild, or Habitat for Humanity, to further promote a materials exchange program for C&D materials.

The City of Walla Walla could allow BRS to permanently establish a collection station at the landfill on an as-needed basis. This operation could be expanded to allow Habitat for Humanity to collect materials for its store in Richland, Washington. This would entail establishing an area at the landfill that could be utilized for intermittent collection events. It is assumed the events would be coordinated in advance based on the need of the reuse store to expand its inventory, with stipulations such as an accounting of materials/tonnage collected and number of customers. As with the pilot program, the materials exchange would involve providing literature about the reuse store and benefits of the program. It could also be expanded to provide awareness around asbestos, the paint stewardship program, and HHW.

Diversion Potential

Diversion potential for this program is between 2 and 3 percent.

Cost

The estimated cost to administer this private program is \$3,000.

6.2.3.4 Provide Education Programs for Contractors

Description

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

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

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

Diversion Potential

The diversion potential of this option is between 2 and 3 percent.

Cost

The cost of this option is included with overall public outreach and education efforts.

6.2.3.5 Develop a Disaster Debris Management Plan

In the aftermath of a disaster, the primary focus of government response teams is to restore and maintain public health and safety. As a result, debris diversion programs, such as recycling and reuse, can quickly become secondary. Advance planning, through a Disaster Debris Management Plan, can help Walla Walla County identify options for collecting, handling, storing, processing,

transporting, diverting, and disposing of debris. Preparing a plan before an emergency happens can save valuable time and resources if needed. Further, as described in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Debris Management Guide, *communities with a debris management plan are better prepared to restore public services and ensure the public health and safety in the aftermath of a disaster, and they are better positioned to receive the full level of assistance available to them from FEMA and other participating entities* (FEMA 2021). A typical plan includes three major sections:

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

Cost

The estimated cost to prepare a Disaster Debris Management Plan is \$75,000.

6.2.4 Biomedical Option

6.2.4.1 Educational Materials for Correct Management of Medical Waste Generated by Residents

Description

Educational materials should continue to inform residents about the risks associated with their waste and the services available to store and dispose of them properly. Residential sharps generators can use information about correct containers and collection opportunities. The City of Walla Walla and the County will continue to hold prescription takeback events twice a year, and the City of Walla Walla will continue to provide outreach to dentists regarding the proper handling of their mercury containing amalgam waste.

Cost

Budget for this is estimated at \$3,000 for basic website and social media communications. Shred/prescription take-back events are organized by local law enforcement agencies. Amalgam waste is addressed through wastewater regulations.

6.2.5 Tire Option

6.2.5.1 Develop a Plan for Management of Tires

Description

Although tires currently are not a major concern in Walla Walla County, the collection of tires at individual residences or businesses has the potential to become a nuisance. The County and cities should continue to address the accumulation of tires on individual properties through the pursuit of state grants, if available, to assist in tire pile cleanup. Cities and County staff should coordinate tire recycling activities with programs in other jurisdictions.

Cost

The cost to manage tires is typically \$20,000 per year, depending on the quantity received.

6.2.6 E-Waste options

6.2.6.1 Monitor and Evaluate E-Waste Program

Description

The County and cities should monitor the current implementation of the E-Cycle program for effectiveness.

Beginning in 2010, local governments were encouraged to voluntarily submit an annual “Satisfaction Report” to Ecology by March 1. The entity responsible for preparing the solid waste management plan for an area is responsible for submitting the Satisfaction Report. The report must use a template provided by Ecology and include the following information:

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

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

Cost

The Satisfaction Report, prepared by city staff, would cost approximately \$3,000 to prepare.

6.2.6.2 E-Waste Education

Description

Ecology requires local governments to provide their citizens with information about the E-Cycle program through existing educational methods typically used by local government. This includes listing locations and hours of operation of local collection sites and services. Ecology has developed a Local Government Toolkit to promote E-Cycle Washington. This toolkit is available on Ecology's web site. This public education program will promote the existing drop-off locations in the County that are part of the state program. The information should be regularly updated to ensure it is accurate. The City of Walla Walla provides information on the proper recycling of these materials through handouts at the landfill and the City of Walla Walla Website.

Cost

The cost of this option is included with overall public outreach and education efforts.

6.3 Recommendations

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

6.3.1 Agricultural Waste (low priority)

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

6.3.2 Asbestos Waste (high priority)

- Provide education to homeowners on the proper handling and disposal of asbestos waste as a component of building permits.

6.3.3 Construction and Demolition – Feasibility Study (high priority)

- Study the feasibility of developing a C&D drop-off site for sorting and processing wood, metals, and other salvageable materials, with consideration toward the service being economical relative to other disposal options.

6.3.4 Construction and Demolition – Inert Waste Disposal (low priority)

- Design and construct an inert waste receiving, processing, and disposal area at SRL.

6.3.5 Construction and Demolition – County Support to Existing Programs (low priority)

- Continue to expand and support the BRS and other nonprofit organizations for reuse and recycling of C&D materials.

6.3.6 Construction and Demolition Options – Contractor Education (low priority)

- Provide education to contractors about alternatives to landfilling for C&D and inert materials.

6.3.7 Develop a Disaster Debris Management Plan (high priority)

- Consider developing a Countywide disaster debris management plan.

6.3.8 Biomedical Waste – Education and Outreach (low priority)

- Provide education and outreach to residents on the correct management of medical waste.

6.3.9 Tire Management Funding (low priority)

- Continue to pursue state grants, if available, to assist in tire pile cleanup.

6.3.10 Monitor and Evaluate E-Waste Program (low priority)

- The City of Walla Walla could complete a satisfaction report to monitor the effectiveness of the existing e-cycle program and determine the need to modify or alter the program (low priority).

6.3.11 E-Waste Education (high priority)

- Continue to educate consumers on the e-cycle program and the opportunities available for recycling of these materials (high priority).

7. Moderate Risk Waste

Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) is hazardous waste produced in small quantities by businesses and households: 220 pounds per month of materials classified as Dangerous Wastes, or 2.2 pounds per month of materials classified as Extremely Hazardous Waste. “Moderate risk waste” does not mean the waste is moderate in risks to human health and the environment; instead, it means it is moderate in quantity, or “small volume hazardous wastes.” The Hazardous Waste Management Act (HWMA) (RCW 70A.300) and The Solid Waste Management and Reduction and Recycling Act (RCW 70A.205) require all local governments to develop and implement MRW plans. This chapter updates the 2014 Plan.

“Moderate Risk Waste” (MRW) means (a) any waste that exhibits any of the properties of hazardous waste, but is exempt from regulation under this chapter solely because the waste is generated in quantities below the threshold for regulation, and (b) any household wastes that are generated from the disposal of substances identified by Ecology as hazardous household substances.

“Household Hazardous Wastes” (HHWs) are waste that exhibits the characteristics of hazardous waste but are generated by households and therefore exempt from regulation under RCW 70A.300. This may include, but is not limited to oven cleaners, herbicides or pesticides, and pool chemicals.

“Small Quantity Generators” (SQGs) are generators in Washington 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. SQGs may accumulate up to 2,200 pounds (or up to 2.2 pounds for wastes regulated at the 2.2-pound limit). The rules for this category of dangerous waste generators are less complex than they are for medium or large quantity generators.

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

7.1 Regulations and Guidance

Hazardous Waste Management Act (RCW 70A.300) and Solid Waste Management and Reduction and Recycling Act (RCW 70A.205) require all local governments to develop and implement moderate risk waste plans.

Solid Waste Handling Standards (WAC 173-350-360) provides regulatory guidance on MRW handling procedures for fixed facilities and mobile collection events. Handlers are subject to measures that meet specific performance and design standards, including spill prevention, prevention of public exposure, handling procedures, and labeling. Handlers, excluding a limited number of permit exempt facilities, are required to submit a copy of an annual report detailing collection activities (e.g., quantities and types) to the local health department and Ecology.

Guidelines for Developing and Updating Local Hazardous Waste Plans provides guidelines to help local governments to update their hazardous waste plans (Ecology 2010b).

Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program is the primary authority that regulates hazardous waste in the state with an emphasis on pollution prevention, compliance with regulations, and permitting/corrective action at facilities that manage hazardous wastes.

The State Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan – Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics addresses regulated hazardous waste generators, pollution prevention plans, and moderate risk waste (Ecology 2021a).

Walla Walla Municipal Code, Title 8, Health and Safety, Garbage Collection and Disposal (WWMC 8.20.150) considers dangerous or hazardous material or substances such as poisons, acids, caustics, and infected material and explosives as not acceptable for collection or disposal at the landfill without special permission.

Walla Walla Moderate Risk Waste Collection Facility Final Operations Plan provides guidance to facility operators regarding safety and procedures for acceptance and management of MRW at the SRL (Parametrix 2023b).

Walla Walla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan includes an Emergency Support Function for hazardous materials. The County's hazardous materials response plan was developed as required under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. The purpose of the plan is to develop policies and procedures for responding to a spill of hazardous materials. The plan addresses incidents involving transportation, use, and storage of hazardous materials, including waste materials. The plan provides for the coordination of local government action in response to an incident and outlines procedures to protect emergency workers and the population at large (2017 Walla Walla County).

7.2 Existing Conditions

In Walla Walla County, MRW is handled by the City of Walla Walla; for HHW, with limited services for commercial wastes (SQGs). SQGs must ship their hazardous materials that are not collected at the landfill to permitted dangerous waste recyclers or to treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. Guidance for businesses on how to safely dispose of MRW is provided on the City's landfill website and Ecology's small quantity generator website.

This section discusses existing services and programs for MRW available in the County.

7.2.1 Sudbury Road Landfill – Moderate Risk Waste Facility

The City of Walla Walla operates an MRW facility at the SRL, located at 414 Landfill Road in Walla Walla County. The facility is open Monday through Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. March through October and from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. November through February. In addition to signage at the MRW facility, the landfill section of the City's Public Works website provides a detailed overview of acceptable and unacceptable MRW. The website also provides information regarding the limited acceptance of waste generated by SQGs, including hyperlinks to resources for managing the disposal of dangerous waste.

The facility includes a 960-square-foot paved and covered customer unloading area, and a 2,400-square-foot enclosed materials processing and storage building. The existing facility is at capacity in terms of storage limitations. The current facility manages nearly 100,000 pounds of materials annually, with estimates projecting an increase to 107,000 pounds by 2042 and 121,000 pounds by 2072. Despite the modest increase in average daily customers, the existing facility is undersized for the size of its customer base. The City of Walla Walla SRL FMP includes a recommendation to upgrade or replace the MRW facility to accommodate projected increases in waste drop-off and to improve safety. If implemented, this expansion or replacement could begin in 2025.

The facility accepts hazardous waste from households in Walla Walla County at no fee to the customer.¹⁵ The facility will also accept medical sharps (syringes) from residents for proper disposal if containerized and labeled properly. Except for waste eligible for disposal through the product stewardship programs, Paint Care and Light Recycle, and limited collection of motor oil, no business-related MRW is accepted. The facility does not accept radioactive materials (such as smoke detectors), asbestos, ammunition, or explosives. Materials are shipped offsite for disposal approximately once per quarter.

Details of daily operations for the MRW Facility, including waste acceptance, packing, shipping, training, and emergency procedures, are provided in the Moderate Risk Waste Collection Facility Final Operations Plan (Parametrix 2023b). A copy of the Operations Plan is available on site at the MRW Facility, as well as in the landfill administration office.

The types and quantities of materials collected at the Sudbury HHW Collection Facility between 2020 and 2023 are included in Table 7-1. Some of the collected HHW is reused in part through such means as exchange.

Table 7-1. Materials Accepted at Sudbury Road Landfill, Moderate Risk Waste Facility, 2020-2023

Material	2020 Quantity (lbs)	2021 Quantity (lbs)	2022 Quantity (lbs)	2023 Quantity (lbs)
Motor oil (non-contaminated)	28,150	35,261	44,918	41,137
Antifreeze	4,241	5,157	5,922	5,351
Flammable Liquids	7,111	8,092	9,783	9,117
Flammable Solids	12	24	25	15
Latex Paint	21,942	6,708	--	--
Oil Base Paint	8,804	3,106	356	--
Other paint Items	4,250	3,965	3,096	5,271
Batteries (auto lead acid)	4,600	5,840	5,800	7,400
Batteries (small lead acid)	981	612	1,197	378
Batteries (household dry cell-alkaline/carbon)	728	700	764	640
Batteries (NiCad/NIMH/Lithium)	300	508	326	237
Pesticide Poison (liquid)	2,137	1,421	3,902	2,504
Pesticide Poison (solid)	967	960	2,220	720
Acids	674	576	300	348
Bases (hydroxides)	1,003	918	600	785
Oxidizers (solid)	37	69	200	134
Flammable Butane, Propane, etc.	80	--	--	--
Aerosol (consumer commodities)	385	360	732	901
Mercury – Pure (elemental)	10	12	20	65

¹⁵ A fee is charged for freon-containing items: refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, televisions, and computer hardware. Smoke detectors, which also require special handling for safe disposal, must be recycled through the manufacturer. Ammunition and explosives must be disposed of through the local law enforcement agency. Asbestos must be properly bagged as hazardous material and disposed at the Sudbury Landfill. See Chapter 6, Miscellaneous Waste, for more information.

**Table 7-1. Materials Accepted at Sudbury Road Landfill, Moderate Risk Waste Facility, 2020-2023
(continued)**

Material	2020 Quantity (lbs)	2021 Quantity (lbs)	2022 Quantity (lbs)	2023 Quantity (lbs)
Mercury Thermometers, Thermostats	16	4	8	22
Mercury Fluorescent Tubes and Compact Fluorescent Lights (compact fluorescent lights)	1,229	1,158	1,155	1,277
Non-polychlorinated Biphenyl Light Ballasts	190	550	--	--
Used Cooking Oil	680	540	1,440	1,260
Cathode ray tubes (CRTs)	600	980	225	--
E-Waste (except CRTs)	900	320	375	--
Total	90,114	77,841	83,365	77,562

Source: City of Walla Walla 2020-2023.

The quantities of materials collected at the facility from 2018 through 2023 are indicated in Figure 7-1.

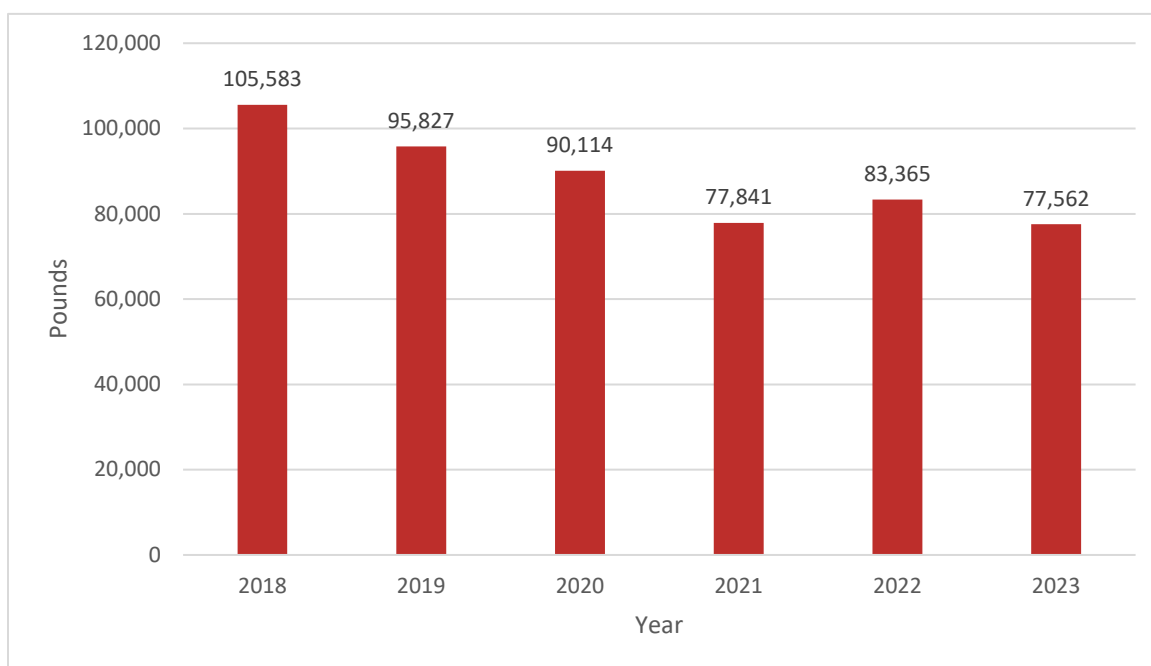


Figure 7-1. Historical Pounds of Materials Collected at the Sudbury Moderate Risk Waste Facility

Figure 7-2 provides annual data on the number of customers from 2018 to 2023, which shows that the MRW facility served an average of 2,014 customers annually.

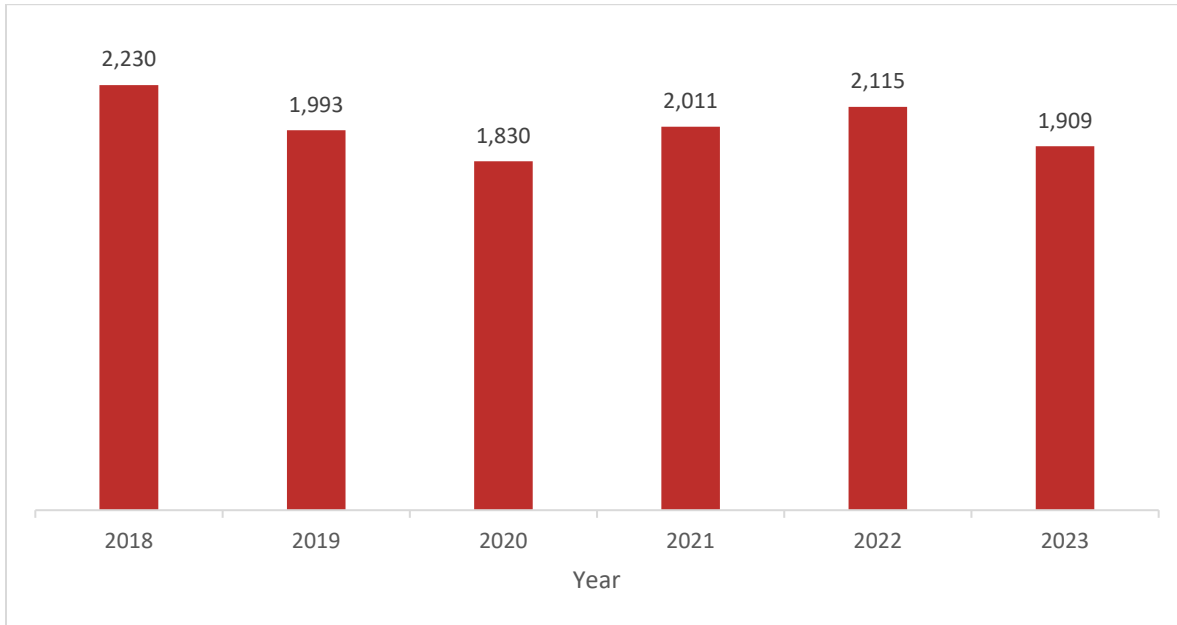


Figure 7-2. Historical Customer Count for Sudbury Moderate Risk Waste Facility

7.2.2 Collection Events

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

7.2.3 Business Small Quantity Generator Assistance

Through a partnership with Ecology, the City of College Place provides technical pollution prevention assistance (PPA) to businesses and organizations that qualify as SQGs in their community. Activities include free site visits and calls, with the expectation that the City will conduct about 14 site visits per year. These activities, as overseen by a Local Source Control Specialist, are intended to reduce pollution, including spill prevention, explanation of regulations, and help locating recycling or disposal sources for hazardous waste. Businesses targeted by the program include automotive and repair shops, landscaping businesses, and restaurants (Myrlie 2021 Personal Communication).

The \$mart Business Partner Program, as operated by the local nonprofit SLC, includes MRW educational outreach and recognition of businesses that reduce the amount of MRW generated. The program provides information on less toxic, alternative products businesses can use to substitute for hazardous materials that are often difficult and/or expensive to dispose of, and to provide technical assistance to businesses on reducing and properly managing MRW.

7.2.4 Product Stewardship Programs

Product stewardship is an environmental management strategy that directs those involved in the design, production, sale, and use of a product to take responsibility for minimizing the product's impact to human health and the natural environment throughout the life of the product. EPR is a core principle of product stewardship, where producers' responsibility for their products extends to the post-consumer management of those products, including responsible management of those products and their packaging at the end of their useful life. Currently the City of Walla Walla is

involved in the Paint Stewardship Program, battery collection, and the Mercury-Containing Lights Product Stewardship Program (including compact fluorescent light [CFL], high-intensity discharge [HID] lights, and fluorescent bulbs). The following subsections describe existing programs, or programs that will be implemented within a few years.

7.2.4.1 Mercury – Containing Lights Product Stewardship Program

Beginning January 1, 2013, RCW 70A.505 requires all producers of mercury-containing lights sold in Washington to fully finance and participate in a product stewardship program, including Ecology's cost for administering and enforcing the program. In 2024, the program was revised and extended until January 2039 by E2HB 1185. The program is required to provide, at a minimum, no cost services in all cities and counties in the state with populations greater than 10,000 on an ongoing, year-round basis and conform to WAC 173-910, which implements the proper disposal of mercury-containing lights.

As of 2024, WAC 173-910 requires all persons, government, commercial, industrial, retail facilities, and office buildings in Washington State to recycle their mercury-containing lights. Small businesses can recycle up to 10 lights a day. For larger businesses, mercury-containing lights are typically handled as universal waste. If a larger business is already handling other materials as dangerous waste, they would also handle mercury-containing lights through that same process.

Beginning in January 2025 the limit on accepted number of lights will be amended for individuals and small businesses to:

- An unlimited number of compact fluorescent lamps with a screw base;
- Ten pin-based compact or linear fluorescent lamps per day; and
- Two high-intensity discharge lamps per day.

In addition, businesses which provide product stewardship will also be responsible for providing public information (e.g. public service announcements, promotional materials, education and outreach, etc.). Plans for these public information campaigns must be reviewed and accepted by Ecology and must be updated every five years.

In Walla Walla County, two locations provide mercury-containing light recycling: SRL, and Batteries Plus—both in the City of Walla Walla. The program is managed by the nonprofit Product Stewardship Incorporated.

7.2.4.2 Photovoltaic Module Stewardship/Take-back Program

Washington State Senate Bill 5939, passed in 2017, promotes the local renewable energy industry through tax incentives. A component of the bill is the Photovoltaic (PV) Module Stewardship and Take-back Program (Chapter 70A.510 RCW). This program requires manufacturers of solar panels (also referred to as PV modules), to provide the public a convenient and environmentally friendly way to recycle the equipment. Key elements of the program include the following elements:

- The program applies to all PV modules purchased after July 1, 2017.
- The manufacturer is responsible for the cost of the takeback/recycling program.

Through coordination with manufacturers, stewardship organizations, and stakeholders; Ecology completed stewardship guidance for manufacturers to implement the program in 2019. Either through a designated stewardship organization, or acting on their own behalf, manufacturers must prepare and submit a stewardship plan to Ecology by July 1, 2024, or within the first 30 days of the first sale of a PV module in or into Washington State. Beginning on July 1, 2025, no manufacturer,

distributor, retailer, or installer may sell or offer for sale a PV module (in or into the state) unless the manufacturer has submitted a stewardship plan to Ecology and received plan approval.

7.2.4.3 Pharmaceutical Take-back Program

Washington State offers the “Safe Medication Return Program” at no cost to residents. The program was passed by the legislature as Engrossed Substitute House Bill No. 1047, which requires drug manufacturers that sell drugs into Washington to operate a drug take-back program to collect and dispose of prescription and over-the-counter drugs. The program was updated in 2021 to specify that the program can be facilitated through multiple drug take-back programs that meet the requirements of the law. The program is currently facilitated by MED-Project and overseen by the Washington Department of Health. The program has several benefits:

- Limits prescription medication being obtained by drug abusers.
- Prevents accidental poisoning of children.
- Protects the environment (contamination of groundwater and surface water contributes to long-term negative effects to the environment and animal life).

Residents have two options to participate in the program: they can request a free prepaid envelope through MED-Project and mail in the package or take the medication to the nearest drop off site. Drop off sites in Walla Walla County include the following:

- Family Medical Center Pharmacy – City of Walla Walla
- PSMMC Pharmacy – City of Walla Walla
- Safeway Pharmacy – City of Walla Walla

Additionally, the Drug Enforcement Administration sponsors the Prescription Drug Take-Back Days, which are run by the Walla Walla Police Department and the College Place Police Department during the months of October and April. In 2021, the Walla Walla Police Department hosted the Drug Take-Back Day at the Walla Walla Police Station, and the College Place Police Department hosted the event at the College Place Walmart parking lot. It was reported that 611 pounds of drugs were dropped off during the April event (Union-Bulletin 2021).

In addition to medication, the Drug Take-Back events also accept and safely dispose of computers and other electronics (see Section 6.6, Electronic Waste, for additional information), and offer a free paper shredding service.

7.2.4.4 Paint Stewardship Program

Industry-supported paint stewardship programs ensure environmentally responsible, end-of-life management for leftover architectural paint. Such programs relieve local and state governments of the economic burden of post-consumer paint management.

Washington State signed HB 1652 into law on May 9, 2019, and established the Paint Stewardship Program for leftover architectural paint in April 2021. The nonprofit PaintCare currently operates the Paint Stewardship Program on behalf of paint manufacturers in Washington, as well as in nine other states with paint stewardship laws. In September 2021, Washington State had 190 year-round drop-off sites, and collected 220,000 gallons of unwanted paint. The goal of the program is to conserve resources and increase the amount of paint that is recycled.

The mandate requires paint retailers to pass on a fee to consumers for the sale of products covered by the program¹⁶, and to sell only products registered with PaintCare (Table 7-2). All paint retailers are required to do this.

Table 7-2. PaintCare Fee Schedules¹

Half pint or smaller	Larger than half pint up to smaller than 1 gallon	1 gallon up to 2 gallons	Larger than 2 gallons up to 5 gallons
\$0.0	\$0.45	\$0.95	\$1.95

¹ Fees are based on the 2024 PaintCare rates, the most recent rates can be found on the PaintCare webpage: <https://www.paintcare.org/states/washington/>.

Retailers in Washington are also mandated to provide customers with information about the program and end-of life paint management. At no cost, PaintCare provides program materials for retailers to share with customers, including brochures, fact sheets, and posters. In addition to collection sites, the program provides education on buying the correct quantity of paint and tips on using up leftover paint.

Retailers have the option to volunteer as a drop-off site, which not only offers a valued service to the community but could also benefit the business by drawing in customers. Participation in collection is contingent on available space for collection storage, and staffing. The program also supports collection at solid waste facilities (e.g., recycling facilities, landfills) and HHW facilities, with the benefit of relieving local governments the cost of managing leftover paint. In Walla Walla County, the following entities provide collection services:

- Rodda Paint
- Sherwin-Williams
- SRL
- BRS

PaintCare also offers a pickup service for businesses (e.g., contractors) and households with at least 100 gallons of eligible paint products.

7.3 Regulated Generators, Transporters, and Sites

This section provides a hazardous waste inventory of dangerous waste generators, transporters, and sites. While there are no hazardous waste recycling or disposal facilities in Walla Walla County, Section 7.3.4 discusses the potential zoning and Comprehensive Plan designation should it become necessary for a facility to be located within the county.

7.3.1 Hazardous Waste Generators

Businesses and institutions producing or accumulating hazardous waste above the quantity exclusion limits must meet a stringent set of regulations when storing, handling, and disposing of their hazardous wastes.

¹⁶ The PaintCare program accepts house paint as well as primers, stains, sealers, and clear coatings such as shellac and varnish. It does not accept aerosols, solvents, or other products labeled for industrial or non-architectural use.

The RCRA and the HWMA regulate hazardous waste for large generators and transporters of hazardous waste. Businesses that generate, transport, or own/operate a hazardous waste treatment facility have an EPA/state identification number, which allows regulators to ensure they are properly tracking and reporting.

Appendix H includes a list of the active hazardous waste generators registered in the County (Ecology 2024c).

7.3.2 Hazardous Waste Remedial Action Sites

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

Sites are ranked relative to each other on a scale of one to five. A rank of one represents the highest level of concern relative to other sites, and a rank of five the lowest. Hazard ranking helps Ecology target where to spend cleanup funds. However, a site's actual impact on human health and the environment, public concern, a need for an immediate response, and available cleanup staff and funding also affect which sites get first priority for cleanup. A site may be removed from the list only if the site is cleaned up. In some cases, long-term monitoring and periodic reviews may be required to ensure the cleanup is adequate to protect the public and the environment. The placing of a site on the list does not, by itself, imply that persons associated with the site are liable under Chapter 70A.305 RCW. A list of remedial action sites within the County are included in Appendix H (Ecology 2024c).

7.3.3 Transporters and Facilities

Hazardous waste transportation, storage, disposal and recycling companies registered with Ecology that serve Walla Walla County are included in Appendix H (Ecology 2024c). All transporters of hazardous waste require a common carrier permit issued by the WUTC, under RCW 81.80. Hazardous waste transporters can be researched and verified through EPA's online search tool, Enforcement and Compliance History Online, to ensure they have a good record of compliance.

7.3.4 Hazardous Waste Recycling and Disposal Facilities

Presently there are no hazardous waste recycling or disposal facilities registered within the County. The Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan designates specific areas for industrial land uses should it become necessary to site an MRW treatment facility in the County. Approximately 7,600 acres in Walla Walla County are zoned as industrial lands, consisting of the following zoning districts: Industrial Agriculture Heavy, Industrial Agriculture Mixed, Industrial/Business Park, Light Industrial, and Heavy Industrial. This includes the Heavy Industrial lands designation in the Attalia Industrial Urban Growth Area, west of College Place, totaling approximately 6,080 acres. Heavy industrial districts, as specified in the Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan, are primarily for manufacturing, processing, fabrication and assembling of products or materials; warehousing and storage; and transportation facilities (Walla Walla County 2019).

According to the City of Walla Walla's 2018 Walla Walla Comprehensive Plan, approximately 346 acres of land in the City are zoned for Heavy Industrial and approximately 21 acres of land is designated for Light Industrial/Commercial land uses. Concentrations of industrial uses are located on the west side of the City, both north and south of U.S. Highway 12, and along U.S. Highway 12 south of the airport. Most of the Heavy Industrial land, located north of town near the WSP, is active farmland (City of Walla Walla 2018). The City's municipal code (Walla Walla Municipal Code [WWMC] 20.50.070) defines the heavy industrial zone as an area for industrial uses that may create a greater degree of hazard or nuisance to surrounding areas. Residential uses and certain commercial uses, which might hinder the development of these industrial uses, are not permitted within the heavy industrial district.

7.4 Program Goals and Objectives

The primary goal of the Hazardous Waste Management plan for Walla Walla County is to protect natural resources and public health by eliminating the discharge of MRW into solid waste systems, wastewater treatment systems, and into the environment through indiscriminate disposal. The MRW program also ensures compliance with state and local solid and MRW regulations. The supplemental goals addressed by the MRW program are listed below:¹⁷

- Manage MRW in a manner that promotes, in order of priority: waste reduction; recycling; physical, chemical, and biological treatment; incineration; solidification and stabilization; and landfilling.
- Increase public awareness of available alternatives and the importance of proper disposal of MRWs.
- Improve opportunities for the safe disposal of MRW by citizens and businesses within the County.
- Improve disposal options available to farmers and ranchers for small quantities of agricultural chemical waste.
- Reduce health risks for workers coming in contact with MRW that may be disposed of in the solid waste stream or in wastewater treatment systems.
- Coordinate MRW management programs with existing and planned systems for waste reduction, recycling, and other programs for solid waste management.
- Encourage cooperation and coordination among all levels of government, citizens, and the private sector in managing MRW.
- Emphasize local responsibility for solving problems associated with MRW, rather than relying on the state or federal government to provide solutions.
- Comply with the requirements of the HWMA (RCW 70A.300) directing each local government to prepare a local hazardous waste management plan.

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

¹⁷ Source: 1991 Walla Walla and Columbia Counties MRW Plan

7.5 Options

The County and cities will consider a number of options for MRW public education, collection, and business technical assistance. These options are described below.

7.5.1 Public Education

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

- Classroom presentations on HHW
- Information booths at community events
- Recycling hotline
- Agency newsletters
- Newspaper articles
- Website postings

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

Partnerships with existing nonprofit organizations (i.e., SLC and Walla Walla Area Resource Conservation Committee) could expand educational outreach opportunities. MRW resources are available from Ecology and the Washington Toxics Coalition to distribute information to residents and businesses.

Cost

The cost of this option is included with overall public outreach and education efforts.

7.5.2 School Curriculum

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

Cost

The cost of this option is included with overall public outreach and education efforts.

7.5.3 Business Technical Assistance

The \$mart Business Partner Program, as operated by the local nonprofit SLC would continue to provide MRW educational outreach and recognition of businesses that make an effort to reduce the amount of MRW generated. The City of College Place would continue to provide technical assistance to businesses and organizations through Ecology's PPA program.

Walla Walla County and cities or nonprofit organizations in the County that are not participating in the program could apply to Ecology's PPA or other grant-funded programs to expand the reach of technical assistance to businesses and organizations that qualify as SQGs. Participation in the program will reduce pollution, including spill prevention; explain regulations; and help locate recycling or disposal sources for hazardous waste generated by SQGs. Businesses that could benefit from the program include automotive and repair shops, construction contractors, gas stations, automobile dealers, landscaping businesses, and restaurants. Ecology is particularly interested in expanding their partnership to communities east of the Cascades.

Cost

Estimated cost of \$10,000 to \$20,000 depending upon the number of site visits and level of involvement. Participation would be dependent upon receiving grant funding or technical assistance for outreach, with a typical local match of 25 percent.

7.5.4 Small Business Collection Opportunities

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

Cost

Estimated cost of \$10,000 to \$20,000.

7.5.5 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events and Locations

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

Cost

Estimated cost of \$5,000 per event.

7.6 Recommendations

The following constitutes the Implementation Plan for the Walla Walla County Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

7.6.1 Public Education (high priority)

- Continue the existing education and outreach programs. The information will continue to be made available through a variety of methods and venues, including social media and partnerships with other organizations.

7.6.2 School Curriculum (low priority)

- Expand outreach in the K-12 classrooms including presentations, assignments, and projects.

7.6.3 Business Technical Assistance (low priority)

- Continue to use the \$mart Business Program to provide education and outreach, technical assistance, and recognition of businesses on reducing the generation of MRW.
- Expand participation in Ecology's PPA program to provide technical assistance to businesses and organizations that qualify as SQGs by others.

7.6.4 Small Business Collection Opportunities (low priority)

- Consider developing an area at the landfill for SQG hazardous materials collection. This would include working with a contractor to establish a collection system for businesses.

7.6.5 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events and Locations (low priority)

- Work towards expanding the number of collection events or locations, depending on the availability of funding.

7.7 Process for Updating Implementation Plan

The SWAC will review the plan at a minimum every 5 years per RCW 70A.205.075 to identify any necessary changes to the goals, objectives, and implementation plan. Minor changes may be deemed necessary due to changes in state law, conditions in the County, budgets, and/or other issues. If the need for an amendment is identified by the SWAC and is approved by a majority of the Plan participants (the County and cities), then it would be adopted. The SWAC includes representation of all plan participants and is therefore deemed adequate to review and approve minor amendments.

Following approval and adoption by the SWAC, all amendments must be submitted to Ecology. Once an amendment has been fully adopted into the Plan, all future copies will include the amendment and note the amendment date on the cover. This process follows Ecology's Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Solid Waste management Plans and Plan Revisions (Ecology 2010a) and the interlocal agreement between the County and participating cities (Appendix A).

7.8 Annual Budget

The City's budget for the Implementation Plan is included in Table 7-3. Actual budgets and staff needed to carry out the Implementation Plan will vary from year to year as specific programs are defined and will depend upon availability of grant funding and the budget approved by participating local governments. As shown in Table 7-3, and included in the recommendation to implement the SRL FMP, the City of Walla Walla has proposed two alternatives for improvements to the existing MRW building at the SRL. Alternative 1, which is not the preferred alternative, would replace the

existing structure. Alternative 2 would rehabilitate and expand the existing structure at a lower cost. Although only one alternative would be constructed, Table 7-3 provides both alternatives, including the schedule for implementation.

Table 7-3. Hazardous Waste Management Plan Implementation Budget and Schedule

Activity	Projected Costs	Funding Mechanism (Tip Fees/Grants/Others)	Implementation Year
Public Education	\$25,000	Grants, Tip Fee	2022–2027
Business Technical Assistance (Pollution Prevention Assistance Program)	\$125,000	Interagency Agreement (Ecology)	2023
Collection Events (4 x Year)	\$20,000	Grants, Tip Fee, Jurisdictional Sponsorship	2022–2027
Small Business Small Quantity Generator Collection at the Sudbury Road Landfill	\$20,000	Grants, Tip Fee	2027
Household Hazardous Waste Facility Operation & Maintenance	\$277,000	Grants, Tip Fee	2024
Existing Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Building Rehabilitation and Expansion (alternative 1)	\$2.5 to 3 million	Tip Fee, Grants, Loans, Bond Sales	2025
Replace Existing MRW Building (alternative 2)	\$5.88 million	Tip Fee, Grants, Loans, Bond Sales	2025

Sources: FCS Group 2018, Parametrix 2023a

8. Administration and Enforcement

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

8.1 Administration

The Washington State Solid Waste Management Act, RCW 70A.205, assigns local government with the primary responsibility of managing solid waste. Administrative responsibility for solid waste management in Walla Walla County is divided among several agencies and jurisdictions. This section describes the administrative structure for solid waste management planning and permitting in Walla Walla County.

8.1.1 Solid Waste Advisory Committee

Washington State requires that counties establish a SWAC to assist in the development of programs and policies concerning solid waste handling and disposal (RCW 70A.205). The Walla Walla County SWAC is an advisory board to the Board of Walla Walla County Commissioners and makes recommendations to the Commissioners on matters relative to the development of solid waste handling programs and policies. One of its main functions is to provide a forum within the community for the expression of opinions regarding solid waste handling and disposal plans, ordinances, resolutions, and programs prior to their adoption. SWAC members represent citizens, public interest groups, business, the waste management industry, and local government. The SWAC has a role in developing and updating Walla Walla County's Comprehensive SWMP. The SWAC should receive progress reports on the implementation of the 2024 Plan and should be asked to review and recommend any necessary adjustments or revisions to planned activities.

8.1.2 Incorporated Cities

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

8.1.3 Walla Walla County Department of Community Health

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

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

Special Wastes: The Department of Community Health issues permits for demolition and inert waste landfills and facilities for managing street waste (decant facilities).

The specific permit requirements for solid waste disposal facilities are defined in WAC 173-351 and WAC 173-350. The Department of Community Health's responsibilities for processing and evaluating these permits are defined in RCW 70A.205.125. These state regulations require jurisdictional health departments to evaluate solid waste permit applications for their compliance with all existing laws and regulations and their conformance with the SWMP and all zoning requirements. Ecology's review and appeal process for a permit issued by the Health Department is explained in RCW 70A.205.130.

8.1.4 Washington State Department of Ecology

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

Regarding facilities, Ecology makes recommendations and comments on reviews of solid waste handling and disposal permits to ensure that the proposed site or facility conforms with applicable laws and regulations. Ecology also reviews and issues the statewide general permit for biosolids management.

8.1.5 Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

The WUTC regulates solid waste collection activities under RCW 81.77, through the issuance of certificates entitling private companies to provide solid waste collection services within specified geographic areas of the state. RCW 70A.205.065 also grants the WUTC the authority to review solid waste management plans to assess solid waste collection cost impacts on rates charged by collection companies regulated under RCW 81.77 and to advise the County and Ecology of the probable effects of the Plan's recommendations on those rates.

The WUTC has a 45-day review period of the County's Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan during the approval process.

8.1.6 Washington Department of Agriculture

The Washington Department of Agriculture (WSDA) has oversight of solid waste management plans to ensure compliance with RCW 17.24 as related to insect pests and plant diseases. In particular, the apple maggot quarantine was amended in 2016 to include MSW, yard debris, organic feedstock, organic materials, and agricultural wastes to the list of commodities regulated under the apple maggot quarantine (WAC 16-470-101). These regulated commodities are prohibited from moving from the quarantine area into pest-free areas without a special permit, obtained through WSDA. Walla Walla County and all adjacent counties in Washington State are in a pest-free, non-quarantine area. Lincoln and Yakima counties are the closest counties in quarantine.

The WSDA also has a 45-day review period of the County's Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan during the approval process. This review period is used to ensure compliance with the apple maggot quarantine.

8.2 Enforcement

Numerous different entities are responsible for enforcing solid waste management regulations and requirements within Walla Walla County: the Walla Walla County Department of Community Health, the Walla Walla County Community Development Department, Ecology, the WUTC, and the incorporated cities.

Cities and counties have the authority to establish solid waste programs, pass ordinances, and provide resources to monitor compliance and take corrective action where necessary. For instance, within the City of Walla Walla, the Public Works Department is responsible for enforcing compliance with refuse collection regulations. The department monitors compliance of daily operations at the landfill. Cities

and counties are also responsible for enforcing local ordinances covering zoning, land use, illegal dumping, and littering. The enforcement responsibilities of these entities are discussed below.

8.2.1 Walla Walla County Community Development Department

The Walla Walla County Community Development Department provides land use planning, building, permitting, and code compliance services for Walla Walla County. The department is responsible for enforcement of County codes regarding solid waste management. Solid waste policies are included in WWCC, Chapter 8.08, Solid Waste Handling and Facilities. Pursuant to the code, the criteria for MSW landfills, WAC 173-351, the solid waste handling standards, WAC 173-350 and the minimum functional standards for solid waste handling, WAC 173-304, are adopted by reference as the solid waste handling code of Walla Walla County.

WWCC 8.24.010, Debris and Excess Vegetation, prohibits the accumulation of debris and excess vegetation. It establishes civil infraction penalties, with the ability to issue notices of civil infraction given to the Walla Walla County sheriff, the public health department, the County, or the Walla Walla County prosecuting attorney.

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

8.2.2 City of Walla Walla

WWMC Section 8.20, Garbage Collection and Disposal, establishes administration and enforcement authority for the City of Walla Walla. WWMC 8.20.040 establishes authority for the regulation of solid waste handling in the City, including the days of collection of solid waste, location of waste containers, and any other regulations pertaining to the collection and disposal of waste, subject to the approval of the City manager or as delegated by the City manager. According to WWMC 8.05, junk and litter are a nuisance, and the existence of the materials on property stored in a manner that is harmful to the surrounding neighborhood, could be considered a fire, safety, health, or sanitary issue subject to enforcement. WWMC 8.20.230 addresses abatement of nuisances, and gives the City manager, or a designee, the authority to order the abatement or removal of any nuisance detrimental to the public health, and, if such nuisance is not properly abated or removed, to cause its removal or abatement at the expense of the owner of the property on which the nuisance is maintained.

WWMC 9.13.020 asserts that it is unlawful to litter. Someone who willfully engages in this activity may be subject to a misdemeanor.

8.2.3 Walla Walla County Department of Community Health

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

8.2.4 Washington State Department of Ecology

Although primary enforcement for solid waste management is through jurisdictional health departments, Ecology has a range of enforcement authorities under various statutes to address existing or potential sources of pollution, including those that result from improper solid waste handling and management. For instance, Ecology has broad authority to take enforcement actions under the State Water Pollution Control Act, the HWMA, Model Toxics Control Act, and the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Model Litter Control Act (WRRLA). Collectively, these laws allow Ecology to issue orders and impose penalties for noncompliance. Under some circumstances, Ecology may also take direct action to remedy threats to public health and the environment and can seek to recover costs from potentially liable parties. In addition, Ecology is responsible for processing solid waste permit exemptions and oversight of permit exempt facilities.

In some instances, Ecology may assume the duties and responsibilities of jurisdictional health departments. RCW 70A.205.105 authorizes local health departments to enter into an agreement with Ecology to assume some, or all, of their solid waste regulatory responsibilities and authorities, such as biosolids and septage permitting and enforcement. The WRRLA, as codified in RCW 70A.200, allows for the funding of eligible programs at the local level for costs related to waste reduction, litter cleanup and prevention, and recycling activities. Through an application process, Ecology evaluates funding requests according to specific criteria outlined in RCW 70A.200.170; essentially providing funds according to the efficiency and effectiveness of local programs.

8.2.5 Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

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

8.3 Solid Waste System Financing

The County's solid waste system is funded almost entirely through tipping fees at the SRL. As described in Chapter 4, Collection Services, and Chapter 5, Solid Waste Facilities, the City of Walla Walla contracted for the completion of a rate study in 2018 for the landfill and sanitation utilities to identify revenues that would fund ongoing obligations and expenses through 2023. As detailed in the 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023), solid waste tipping fees are used for essentially all solid-waste-related expenses, including landfill disposal, construction debt service, post-closure fund contributions, recycling, MRW, public education, and administration. Ecology grants are used for planning, recycling, and other programs, with the City's match obtained from disposal tipping fees.

The LSWFA Program provides financial assistance to local governments to help them properly manage solid waste, improve recycling, enforce solid waste laws, and safely manage HHW. The approved proposed 2023–2025 budget sets the LSWFA funding level at \$24 million, which shows a \$14 million increase from the previous funding cycle. Based on population, Walla Walla County was allocated approximately \$285,000 for solid waste planning and implementation and \$115,000 for solid waste enforcement, totaling approximately \$400,000 in financial assistance. The use of the solid waste planning and implementation funding requires that the project being implemented is identified in the local solid and hazardous waste management plan.

Other potential sources of funding could be leveraged through state funds generated through the Solid Waste Collection Tax and the Litter Tax.

The solid waste collection tax is a consumer tax remitted to the Washington State Department of Revenue on the collection, transfer, storage, or disposal of solid waste. The current tax rate is 3.6 percent. These funds are earmarked to provide financial assistance to local governments for “repair and maintenance” of public works projects.

The Waste Reduction, Recycling and Litter Control Act (“litter tax”) is a tax collected from manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of certain products sold in the state (e.g., groceries and soft drinks), which contribute to the litter problem in the state. The current tax rate is 0.15 percent. The funding is used by Ecology for litter control and public education and awareness programs relating to litter control and recycling.

The E-Cycle Washington and the Paint Stewardship programs are other mechanisms used within the state to offset the cost of managing electronics and latex paint. Although these materials are still managed at the SRL, the increased availability of collection by others is expected to lessen the burden of local governments managing these waste streams over the long term.

Known capital funding needs as well as funding mechanisms are provided in Chapter 9. The specific small capital improvement priorities are reevaluated yearly during the City of Walla Walla’s budget process and are implemented as funding allows. Longer range projects, such as obtaining additional disposal capacity, are funded through a combination of loans, reserves, grants, and tipping fee revenues.

8.4 Options

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

8.4.1 Evaluate Existing Interlocal Agreement for Coordination of Programming and Planning and Revise as Necessary

Description

The Interlocal Agreement with Walla Walla County, dated May 24, 2021, authorizes the City of Walla Walla to continue coordination of regional pollution prevention and waste prevention programs and to act on the County's behalf to update and implement the Walla Walla County SWMP. Furthermore, the SWMP has been developed with the City as the lead agency, and participation and cooperation are defined in the interlocal agreement among the County and the Cities of College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg. Responsibilities for implementing the SWMP reside primarily with the City, with other local agencies participating in programs specific to their jurisdiction.

The cities and the County should periodically evaluate the existing agreement to ensure that it meets the needs of the existing and future solid waste system in the County. Each jurisdiction has to recognize the importance of carrying out all tasks in a manner that ensures efficient use of resources (by avoiding duplication of effort), avoids gaps in program activities, and avoids conflicts or inconsistencies. This can be accomplished by holding regular coordination meetings, sharing informational materials, and briefing the SWAC. Participating jurisdictions should track progress as they implement each recommendation contained in the 2024 Plan to determine the effectiveness of each of its elements and the need for adjustments or revisions. As programs are implemented, participating agencies should also solicit comments and suggestions from citizens and participating businesses, regarding the programs’ adequacy and effectiveness. The SWAC should receive progress reports on the implementation of the 2024 Plan. The SWAC should be asked to review and recommend any necessary adjustments or revisions to planned activities.

Costs

The cost to implement this option is minimal outside of standard administrative costs.

8.4.2 Coordinate Enforcement Activities to Attain Maximum Impact without Duplication

Description

Complex environmental issues, increased emphasis on clean recycling and waste reduction programs, more complicated operational requirements at sanitary landfills, and the need to coordinate all aspects of the solid waste system, including hazardous waste, have drawn attention to enforcement. Jurisdictions must take the time and effort, not only to understand the laws, but also to examine their organizations and staffing levels to adequately address the requirements of the laws.

Costs

The cost to implement this option is minimal.

8.4.3 Improve Agency Coordination for Illegal Dumping Cleanup, Education, and Prevention Programs

Description

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

Costs

The cost to implement this option is minimal.

8.5 Recommendations

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

8.5.1 Evaluate Existing Programming and Planning (high priority)

- SWAC members should maintain an open dialog regarding solid waste issues and challenges to ensure effective provision and management of solid waste programs and activities and amend or update agreements as needed.

8.5.2 Coordinate Enforcement Activities to Attain Maximum Impact Without Duplication (not prioritized)

- Each agency will continue to address code enforcement in their respective jurisdictions.

9. Financing and Implementation

The purpose of this chapter is to outline the actions and budget necessary to implement the recommendations contained in this 2024 Plan.

9.1 Implementation Schedule

The implementation of the recommendations contained in this 2024 Plan will begin upon its approval by the jurisdictions and Ecology. The schedule for implementation is included as Table 9-1. As indicated, for some recommendations, the programs have been or will be implemented within the first planning year; for other recommendations, implementation will span many years.

[placeholder for Table 9-1 after review and approval (see Table ES-1).]

9.2 Six-Year Capital and Operating Financing

The RCW 70A.205.075 requires the solid waste management plan to contain a six-year construction and capital acquisition program for public solid waste handling facilities, including development and construction or purchase of publicly financed solid waste management facilities. The legislation further requires plans to contain a means for financing both capital costs and operations expenditures of the proposed solid waste management system. Any recommendation for the development, construction, and/or purchase of public solid waste management and recycling facilities or equipment should be included in this discussion. Financing operation expenditures should also be added to this section of the plan.

Capital expenses over the next 6 years and beyond are summarized in Table 9-2. Actual budgets to carry out the recommendations will vary from year to year. Based on the 2023 SRL FMP, the implementation schedule in Table 9-2 assumes that funding for the capital investments will come from four primary sources, including Washington State public works trust fund loans; state and federal grants; the capital improvement fee component of customer tipping fees; and bond sales. The schedule assumes an average annual capital improvements investment of between \$1.5 million and \$2 million (2023 estimate) over the 20-year period 2023 through 2042, or between \$30 million and \$40 million (2023 estimate). The largest component of the investments over this period will be directed to landfill core and supporting elements (Parametrix 2023a).

The implementation schedule for the discretionary investments could be stretched out over a longer period, if necessary, to match the available capital and reflect the City's willingness to take on long-term debt. Stretching out the implementation period for the discretionary investments would also lower the workload of the staff responsible for managing the implementation processes. The overall cost of implementation stretched over a longer period would result in higher total cost because of construction cost inflation, which generally has run several percentage points higher than the general inflation level (Parametrix 2023a).

Table 9-2 does not include the cost of the City of Walla Walla administration of the proposed capital improvements, nor does it include the costs related to the City's landfill operations and maintenance. The Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan that is scheduled for completion in 2024 will provide greater definition to the strategy for funding the proposed capital investments, including administration and operations.

[placeholder for Table 9-2 after review and approval (see Table ES-2)]

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Appendix A

Interlocal Agreements

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT

This agreement is executed by and between Walla Walla County ("County") and the Cities of College Place, Walla Walla, Prescott and Waitsburg, (Cities) (hereinafter jointly referred to as "the parties") for the purpose of establishing an integrated and coordinated solid waste management program for Walla Walla County; fulfilling the Cities and County's obligations under Chapter 70A.205 RCW, and other state and federal laws and regulations governing solid waste management; and contributing to the health and safety of all Walla Walla County residents. The parties make and enter into this Interlocal Agreement ("Agreement") effective the 25th day of June, 2021, for the purposes and under terms contained herein.

1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Agreement and any related agreements, contracts, and documents executed, adopted, or approved pursuant to the Agreement, the parties shall use the definitions found in RCW 70A.205.015 and WAC 173-304-100, unless the context indicates otherwise.

2. Recital and Purpose

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

WHEREAS 70.95 RCW has been recodified as 70A.205 RCW.

WHEREAS, RCW 70A.205.040(3)(b) allows cities to, "[E]nter into an agreement with the county pursuant to which the city shall participate in preparing a joint city-county plan for solid waste management;" and

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

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

WHEREAS, the City of Walla Walla has been authorized by *the Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified on August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019, to act on the County's behalf to update and implement the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City of Walla Walla is updating the comprehensive solid and moderate risk waste plan for all of Walla Walla County as part of its responsibilities under the *Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified on August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019, to ensure compliance with the requirements of RCW 70A.205 which includes periodic review and revision of the Plan; and

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

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

3. Authorities and Responsibilities

Authority and Responsibility of the County: All references to the County include the City of Walla Walla, acting as the County's fiscal and lead agent under the terms and conditions of the *Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified on August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019. The County hereby assumes the following authorities and obligations to be exercised on behalf of the Cities, with only such limits as are herein specifically enumerated or provided by law. The County shall:

- a. Facilitate the preparation and submit for approval on behalf of each of the Cities and the County the joint Cities/County planned comprehensive solid waste management plan as provided in RCW 70A.205.040 and related provisions of law. Such plan shall include elements related to the Cities in regards to recycling and/or reduction of solid waste and management of the solid waste generated within each of the Cities.
- b. Implement and coordinate with each of the Cities elements in the Plan related to reduction and recycling within each of the Cities.
- c. Facilitate management of the reduction and recycling program for both the County and the Cities and facilitate maintenance of accounts and records in accordance with the requirements of the Washington State Auditor.

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

- a. Continue to administer the municipal solid waste collection program (“collection program”) within the municipality’s incorporated boundaries and shall work with the County to plan and implement recycling and reduction programs outlined in the Plan.
- b. Maintain accounts for collection programs in accordance with the requirements of the Washington State Auditor.
- c. As a Plan participant and as required by law, review the Plan at least once every five years following approval of the Plan by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

Mutual Responsibilities of Both the Cities and the County:

- a. Should any revisions to the Plan become necessary due to any action anticipated or taken by any Plan participant, the instigating participant will process such amendments through the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC). Any amending action will require a majority vote by the Plan participants, with any disputes being referred to a third party mediator, one mutually agreed upon by the Plan participants, to resolve any such disputes.
- b. Should any additional municipality be added to this agreement, it must be under the same terms and conditions as the original participating municipalities and the new party is required to agree to same in writing.
- c. Each Plan participant shall indemnify and hold harmless the other Plan participants in any liability, in connection with this agreement, for any and all injuries to persons or property arising from negligent acts or omissions of any participant’s agents or employees.
- d. Each Plan participant shall contribute to the cost of updating the Plan based upon a population-derived percentage as outlined in Table 1 below:

Jurisdiction	Population	% of Population
College Place	9,665	15.5%
Prescott	330	0.5%
Waitsburg	1,230	2%
Walla Walla	34,240	55%
Unincorporated	16,735	27%
Total:	62,200	100%

Based on OFM 2019 Population of Walla Walla County

- e. Any municipality may exercise the option to terminate involvement in this Agreement within thirty- (30) days following the 45-day final review period by the Department of Ecology. Should such involvement as a Plan participant be terminated, that municipality shall not be considered a Plan participant and will not be considered as having adopted the Plan and will begin immediately upon termination to begin preparing that municipality's Solid Waste Plan. Such Plan is to be prepared in accordance with all Plan regulations and guidelines for approval by the Department of Ecology.
- f. This Agreement shall be effective upon its execution by the Walla Walla Board of County Commissions after execution by all other Participating Municipalities.
- g. With the exception of the *Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019, between the City of Walla Walla and the County, this Agreement replaces and supersedes any previous agreements between the named parties regarding the subject of solid waste plans and shall remain in effect until replaced by any new Interlocal Agreement.

4. Miscellaneous

This Agreement may be simultaneously executed in several counterparts, each of which shall be an original and all of which shall constitute one and the same instrument.

Dated this 25th day of June, 2021.

Attest Diane R. Harris
Clerk of the Board

WALLA WALLA COUNTY
By Suzanne A. Tompkins
Chair, Board of Commissioners

Attest Lisa R. Nisil
City Clerk

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE
By Norme L. Hernandez
Mayor

Attest

City Clerk

Attest

City Clerk

Attest

City Clerk

CITY OF PRESCOTT

By

Mayor

CITY OF WAITSBURG

By

Mayor

CITY OF WALLA WALLA

By

Nabiel Shawa
City Manager

Approved as to form:

Prosecuting Attorney's Office

College Place City Attorney

Prescott City Attorney

Waitsburg City Attorney

Walla Walla City Attorney

Appendix B

Detailed Waste Composition



Central Waste Generation Area Composition Tables

Table 24: Central WGA Overall Disposed Waste Stream, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	20.2%	2.2%	119,478	13,144	WOOD DEBRIS	11.1%	3.0%	65,389	17,848
PAPER PACKAGING	12.0%	1.8%	71,053	10,353	Natural Wood	0.1%	0.1%	535	569
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	6	10	Treated Wood	0.6%	0.7%	3,370	4,311
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	6.6%	1.3%	39,287	7,774	Painted Wood	0.9%	0.4%	5,415	2,356
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	2.1%	0.4%	12,157	2,472	Dimensional Lumber	2.7%	1.5%	16,168	8,756
Aseptic Containers	0.1%	0.0%	467	120	Engineered Wood	2.4%	1.1%	14,241	6,668
Gable Top Containers	0.6%	0.8%	3,553	4,438	Pallets & Crates	3.2%	1.7%	18,953	9,916
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.2%	0.0%	1,006	253	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	166	94
Compostable Paper Packaging	1.9%	0.4%	11,442	2,602	Wood By-products	0.3%	0.3%	1,812	1,900
R/C Paper Packaging	0.5%	0.2%	3,134	902	R/C Wood Debris	0.8%	0.4%	4,730	2,401
PAPER PRODUCTS	8.2%	1.3%	48,425	7,896	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	6.6%	2.1%	39,165	12,402
Newspaper Products	0.3%	0.1%	1,522	334	Plastic Lumber	0.1%	0.1%	375	362
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	29	46	Insulation	0.4%	0.3%	2,236	1,643
Magazines	0.6%	0.4%	3,693	2,238	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
High-Grade Paper Products	0.3%	0.1%	1,863	859	Concrete	0.1%	0.1%	477	682
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.1%	0.1%	461	744	Drywall	1.8%	1.4%	10,802	8,299
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	2.7%	0.8%	15,779	4,689	Carpet	0.8%	0.5%	4,745	2,836
Compostable Paper Products	3.4%	0.5%	19,856	2,829	Carpet Padding	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Paper Products	0.9%	0.4%	5,222	2,462	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	0.8%	0.6%	4,444	3,588
PLASTIC	14.8%	1.6%	87,713	9,356	Asphalt Roofing	0.6%	0.6%	3,745	3,572
PLASTIC PACKAGING	9.0%	1.0%	52,962	5,927	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.0%	128	208
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	1.1%	0.2%	6,226	1,000	Ceramics & Brick	0.4%	0.5%	2,556	2,863
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.5%	0.1%	2,790	399	R/C Construction Materials	1.6%	0.9%	9,657	5,177
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.3%	0.1%	1,783	412	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	10.5%	2.5%	61,917	14,695
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.6%	0.3%	3,435	1,539	Televisions - LCD	0.4%	0.5%	2,388	2,732
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.3%	0.1%	1,780	359	Televisions - CRT	0.6%	0.4%	3,291	2,627
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	8	8	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	8	7	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	0.8%	0.1%	4,518	878	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	703	204	Computers	0.1%	0.1%	362	588
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	0.5%	0.3%	3,157	1,689	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	153	249
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.6%	0.2%	3,450	1,162	Computer Printers	0.1%	0.1%	676	776
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	94	59	Audio Equipment	0.2%	0.2%	1,026	1,445
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.3%	0.1%	1,966	351	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	3.1%	0.7%	18,344	4,184	Other Consumer Electronics	0.2%	0.2%	1,322	1,004
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.6%	0.3%	3,671	1,573	Textiles- Organic	2.7%	0.7%	15,659	4,235
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	712	384	Textiles- Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	1.3%	0.4%	7,697	2,333
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	318	385	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.3%	0.2%	1,641	1,005
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	5.9%	1.1%	34,751	6,523	Tires & Other Rubber	0.4%	0.2%	2,324	1,283
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	1	2	Furniture	3.4%	1.7%	20,251	10,093
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	126	204	Mattresses	0.9%	1.0%	5,127	6,113
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	4	7	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	1.4%	0.6%	8,128	3,618
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	13	14	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	21	34
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	172	69	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	38	60
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	1.1%	0.3%	6,485	1,598	Compact Florescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	76	71
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	61	62	Florescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	157	231
Plastic Garbage Bags	1.2%	0.2%	7,242	1,192	Water-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	192	250
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	0.7%	0.6%	4,021	3,476	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	80	96
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	2.0%	0.7%	11,951	3,924	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	34	39
R/C Plastic Products	0.8%	0.2%	4,676	1,461	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	3.8%	0.9%	22,649	5,099	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	1.6%	0.3%	9,484	1,935	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.7%	0.2%	3,849	1,238	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.8%	0.3%	4,530	1,690	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plate Glass	0.6%	0.7%	3,606	4,162	Solvents	0.0%	0.0%	59	79
Non-glass Ceramics	0.1%	0.1%	536	317	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	38	61
R/C Glass	0.1%	0.1%	644	387	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	223	108
METAL	7.3%	1.6%	43,048	9,221	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.0%	0.0%	260	295
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.6%	0.1%	3,647	852	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.2%	0.1%	1,477	363	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.1%	0.1%	568	521	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.0%	0.0%	230	177	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	65	105
Food Cans - Tinned	0.9%	0.2%	5,203	1,164	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	264	176	Oil Filters	0.0%	0.0%	232	219
White Goods	0.4%	0.6%	2,239	3,640	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	2.6%	0.9%	15,488	5,161	Medical Wastes	0.7%	0.6%	4,096	3,396
R/C Metal	2.4%	1.1%	13,931	6,468	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	1	1
ORGANICS	21.2%	2.6%	125,510	15,526	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.0%	189	102
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	9.5%	1.9%	56,400	11,060	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	9	15
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	3.6%	0.7%	21,406	4,393	Personal Care Products	0.0%	0.0%	268	169
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	3.2%	0.8%	18,988	4,832	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.4%	0.2%	2,092	1,333
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.5%	0.2%	2,782	956	RESIDUALS	3.0%	0.5%	17,824	3,156
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	1.7%	0.6%	9,916	3,798	Disposable Diapers	2.0%	0.5%	11,891	3,018
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.2%	0.1%	1,387	764	Ash	0.0%	0.0%	87	122
Animal Manure	2.1%	0.7%	12,455	4,389	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	144	95
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.0%	0.0%	10	14	Fines/Sorting Residues	1.0%	0.3%	5,685	1,748
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	17	28
R/C Organics	0.4%	0.2%	2,166	1,169					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			590,822		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count			104						

Table 25: Central WGA Commercial Disposed Waste Sector, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	23.3%	4.3%	57,997	10,633	WOOD DEBRIS	16.8%	6.1%	41,881	15,241
PAPER PACKAGING	15.8%	3.2%	39,486	8,071	Natural Wood	0.0%	0.0%	105	121
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	6	10	Treated Wood	0.3%	0.4%	732	1,060
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	10.0%	2.5%	24,842	6,286	Painted Wood	1.1%	0.8%	2,708	1,904
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	1.4%	0.5%	3,553	1,135	Dimensional Lumber	4.8%	3.2%	12,091	7,924
Aseptic Containers	0.0%	0.0%	103	69	Engineered Wood	5.0%	2.6%	12,396	6,556
Gable Top Containers	1.2%	1.8%	2,871	4,436	Pallets & Crates	4.0%	2.5%	10,070	6,172
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	174	202	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	67	65
Compostable Paper Packaging	2.7%	1.0%	6,791	2,384	Wood By-products	0.3%	0.4%	755	1,081
R/C Paper Packaging	0.5%	0.3%	1,144	814	R/C Wood Debris	1.2%	0.8%	2,957	2,050
PAPER PRODUCTS	7.4%	2.6%	18,512	6,432	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	5.8%	2.8%	14,584	6,895
Newspaper Products	0.1%	0.1%	293	202	Plastic Lumber	0.1%	0.1%	211	249
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Insulation	0.4%	0.4%	889	997
Magazines	0.6%	0.8%	1,506	2,027	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
High-Grade Paper Products	0.4%	0.2%	1,026	589	Concrete	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Drywall	0.8%	1.0%	2,119	2,405
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	2.5%	1.6%	6,130	3,874	Carpet	0.3%	0.4%	821	874
Compostable Paper Products	2.3%	0.8%	5,776	1,976	Carpet Padding	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Paper Products	1.5%	1.0%	3,780	2,378	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	0.3%	0.3%	764	823
PLASTIC	15.3%	2.9%	38,204	7,161	Asphalt Roofing	0.2%	0.3%	594	786
PLASTIC PACKAGING	7.7%	1.7%	19,240	4,306	Plastic Floor Covering	0.1%	0.1%	128	208
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	0.7%	0.3%	1,818	661	Ceramics & Brick	1.0%	1.1%	2,515	2,862
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.3%	0.1%	796	218	R/C Construction Materials	2.6%	1.5%	6,544	3,709
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.2%	0.1%	572	226	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	6.2%	2.3%	15,511	5,688
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	1.0%	0.6%	2,392	1,434	Televisions - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.2%	0.1%	616	282	Televisions - CRT	0.6%	0.7%	1,575	1,801
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	2	4	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	2	2	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	0.5%	0.2%	1,251	511	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	271	180	Computers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	0.2%	0.1%	536	161	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.6%	0.3%	1,471	727	Computer Printers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	60	49	Audio Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.2%	0.1%	405	135	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	2.5%	1.0%	6,131	2,429	Other Consumer Electronics	0.2%	0.2%	421	613
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	1.0%	0.6%	2,388	1,451	Textiles - Organic	1.9%	1.0%	4,853	2,422
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	304	363	Textiles - Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	1.1%	0.6%	2,838	1,600
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	226	366	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.1%	0.1%	223	251
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	7.6%	2.2%	18,963	5,517	Tires & Other Rubber	0.4%	0.3%	1,105	787
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	1	2	Furniture	1.8%	1.6%	4,496	3,951
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.1%	0.1%	126	204	Mattresses	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	2.4%	1.4%	5,877	3,534
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	1	2	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	78	47	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	37	60
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	1.3%	0.5%	3,158	1,367	Compact Florescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	56	62	Florescent Tubes	0.1%	0.1%	141	230
Plastic Garbage Bags	1.3%	0.3%	3,126	812	Water-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	22	36
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	1.3%	1.4%	3,255	3,416	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	52	85
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	2.6%	1.3%	6,433	3,138	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Plastic Products	1.1%	0.5%	2,729	1,270	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	2.2%	1.6%	5,533	4,008	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	0.8%	0.3%	1,927	682	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.1%	0.1%	344	258	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.2%	0.1%	590	288	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plate Glass	1.0%	1.6%	2,607	4,012	Solvents	0.0%	0.0%	48	77
Non-glass Ceramics	0.0%	0.0%	41	68	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Glass	0.0%	0.0%	24	28	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	51	83
METAL	8.0%	2.7%	19,963	6,830	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.0%	0.1%	102	166
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.4%	0.2%	973	382	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.3%	0.1%	655	326	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.2%	0.2%	398	481	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.0%	0.1%	124	128	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Tinned	0.6%	0.4%	1,484	951	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	79	96	Oil Filters	0.0%	0.0%	55	72
White Goods	0.9%	1.5%	2,239	3,640	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	3.4%	1.6%	8,398	3,894	Medical Wastes	1.5%	1.4%	3,776	3,391
R/C Metal	2.3%	1.3%	5,611	3,167	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
ORGANICS	18.7%	5.0%	46,645	12,573	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.0%	20	25
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	10.1%	4.1%	25,073	10,234	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	1.9%	1.0%	4,812	2,557	Personal Care Products	0.0%	0.0%	59	70
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	3.8%	1.7%	9,574	4,216	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.6%	0.5%	1,515	1,281
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.4%	0.3%	1,071	768	RESIDUALS	1.3%	0.5%	3,132	1,312
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	1.0%	0.6%	2,599	1,432	Disposable Diapers	0.6%	0.3%	1,399	867
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.1%	0.1%	168	190	Ash	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Manure	1.2%	1.1%	3,104	2,730	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.0%	0.0%	1	2	Fines/Sorting Residues	0.7%	0.4%	1,716	910
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	17	28
R/C Organics	0.1%	0.1%	243	160					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			249,328		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count			48						

Table 26: Central WGA Residential Disposed Waste Sector, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	20.6%	2.3%	43,452	4,925	WOOD DEBRIS	0.9%	0.4%	1,998	840
PAPER PACKAGING	9.2%	1.5%	19,309	3,132	Natural Wood	0.0%	0.0%	61	70
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Treated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	2.8%	0.7%	5,965	1,570	Painted Wood	0.2%	0.1%	518	311
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	2.9%	0.6%	6,106	1,340	Dimensional Lumber	0.1%	0.1%	256	268
Aseptic Containers	0.2%	0.0%	347	98	Engineered Wood	0.2%	0.2%	424	388
Gable Top Containers	0.3%	0.1%	568	130	Pallets & Crates	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.4%	0.1%	755	147	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	2	3
Compostable Paper Packaging	1.9%	0.5%	4,024	1,009	Wood By-products	0.0%	0.0%	50	81
R/C Paper Packaging	0.7%	0.1%	1,545	309	R/C Wood Debris	0.3%	0.3%	688	722
PAPER PRODUCTS	11.4%	1.9%	24,143	4,106	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	2.1%	2.3%	4,502	4,747
Newspaper Products	0.5%	0.1%	1,103	249	Plastic Lumber	0.1%	0.1%	164	263
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Insulation	0.2%	0.2%	363	373
Magazines	0.9%	0.4%	1,960	937	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
High-Grade Paper Products	0.1%	0.1%	291	116	Concrete	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.2%	0.4%	461	744	Drywall	1.2%	1.9%	2,617	4,073
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	3.5%	1.1%	7,416	2,317	Carpet	0.6%	0.7%	1,210	1,376
Compostable Paper Products	5.8%	0.9%	12,203	1,826	Carpet Padding	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Paper Products	0.3%	0.2%	707	358	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	0.0%	0.1%	75	122
PLASTIC	15.1%	1.7%	31,830	3,652	Asphalt Roofing	0.0%	0.0%	13	20
PLASTIC PACKAGING	11.2%	1.1%	23,547	2,283	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	1.7%	0.3%	3,514	614	Ceramics & Brick	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.8%	0.2%	1,713	318	R/C Construction Materials	0.0%	0.0%	61	98
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.5%	0.2%	1,080	337	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	9.3%	4.2%	19,698	8,898
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.1%	0.1%	303	133	Televisions - LCD	0.6%	1.0%	1,279	2,060
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.4%	0.1%	927	202	Televisions - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	2	3	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	6	7	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	1.3%	0.3%	2,713	625	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.2%	0.0%	375	93	Computers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	1.0%	0.8%	2,172	1,668	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.4%	0.1%	937	281	Computer Printers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	33	34	Audio Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.6%	0.1%	1,269	286	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	3.7%	0.5%	7,842	1,091	Other Consumer Electronics	0.0%	0.0%	17	27
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.2%	0.1%	365	276	Textiles - Organic	4.0%	1.6%	8,486	3,287
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	275	95	Textiles - Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	1.4%	0.6%	3,009	1,370
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	21	34	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.6%	0.5%	1,237	957
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	3.9%	0.7%	8,283	1,462	Tires & Other Rubber	0.3%	0.4%	633	774
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Furniture	2.4%	2.7%	5,036	5,677
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Mattresses	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	4	7	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	0.6%	0.2%	1,276	482
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	4	7	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	60	30	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	0.9%	0.2%	1,898	521	Compact Fluorescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	67	70
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	4	7	Fluorescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Garbage Bags	1.7%	0.4%	3,611	858	Water-based Paint	0.1%	0.1%	153	246
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	0.0%	0.0%	48	78	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	27	44
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	0.8%	0.4%	1,780	841	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	34	39
R/C Plastic Products	0.4%	0.2%	874	406	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	6.2%	1.2%	13,144	2,498	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	2.7%	0.6%	5,785	1,364	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	1.5%	0.6%	3,173	1,166	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	1.7%	0.8%	3,504	1,637	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plate Glass	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Solvents	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Non-glass Ceramics	0.2%	0.1%	432	304	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	38	61
R/C Glass	0.1%	0.1%	251	159	Dry-cell Batteries - Single Use	0.1%	0.0%	130	58
METAL	6.2%	2.1%	13,136	4,374	Dry-cell Batteries - Rechargeable	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Beverage Cans	1.1%	0.3%	2,233	734	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.3%	0.1%	694	154	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.0%	0.0%	6	10	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.0%	0.1%	99	122	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Tinned	1.5%	0.3%	3,256	643	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.1%	0.1%	182	147	Oil Filters	0.1%	0.1%	107	173
White Goods	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	1.1%	0.6%	2,363	1,218	Medical Wastes	0.1%	0.1%	265	184
R/C Metal	2.0%	2.1%	4,303	4,475	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	1	1
ORGANICS	32.7%	3.9%	68,970	8,249	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.1%	0.0%	109	68
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	13.1%	1.9%	27,562	3,906	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	7.4%	1.7%	15,504	3,518	Personal Care Products	0.1%	0.1%	143	144
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	3.8%	1.0%	8,029	2,180	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.1%	0.1%	203	223
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.6%	0.2%	1,369	504	RESIDUALS	6.1%	1.2%	12,862	2,567
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	2.7%	1.5%	5,752	3,210	Disposable Diapers	4.4%	1.2%	9,383	2,607
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.2%	0.2%	442	338	Ash	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Manure	4.1%	1.6%	8,660	3,391	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	94	84
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.0%	0.0%	8	14	Fines/Sorting Residues	1.6%	0.7%	3,384	1,470
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Organics	0.8%	0.5%	1,644	1,150					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			210,869		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count			24						

Table 27: Central WGA Self-hauled Disposed Waste Sector, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	13.8%	4.6%	18,029	5,954	WOOD DEBRIS	16.5%	7.1%	21,509	9,249
PAPER PACKAGING	9.4%	4.3%	12,258	5,676	Natural Wood	0.3%	0.4%	369	551
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Treated Wood	2.0%	3.2%	2,638	4,178
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	6.5%	3.3%	8,480	4,295	Painted Wood	1.7%	1.0%	2,189	1,352
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	1.9%	1.3%	2,498	1,739	Dimensional Lumber	2.9%	2.8%	3,821	3,717
Aseptic Containers	0.0%	0.0%	18	16	Engineered Wood	1.1%	0.9%	1,421	1,155
Gable Top Containers	0.1%	0.0%	114	57	Pallets & Crates	6.8%	5.9%	8,883	7,761
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	77	41	Other Untreated Wood	0.1%	0.1%	97	67
Compostable Paper Packaging	0.5%	0.2%	627	262	Wood By-products	0.8%	1.2%	1,007	1,560
R/C Paper Packaging	0.3%	0.2%	445	235	R/C Wood Debris	0.8%	0.8%	1,085	1,019
PAPER PRODUCTS	4.4%	1.6%	5,771	2,031	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	15.4%	7.0%	20,079	9,151
Newspaper Products	0.1%	0.1%	126	93	Plastic Lumber	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	29	46	Insulation	0.8%	1.0%	984	1,252
Magazines	0.2%	0.1%	227	149	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
High-Grade Paper Products	0.4%	0.5%	545	613	Concrete	0.4%	0.5%	477	682
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Drywall	4.6%	5.2%	6,067	6,819
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	1.7%	1.0%	2,233	1,270	Carpet	2.1%	1.8%	2,714	2,321
Compostable Paper Products	1.4%	0.7%	1,877	873	Carpet Padding	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Paper Products	0.6%	0.4%	735	525	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	2.8%	2.7%	3,605	3,490
PLASTIC	13.5%	3.7%	17,679	4,786	Asphalt Roofing	2.4%	2.7%	3,139	3,484
PLASTIC PACKAGING	7.8%	2.6%	10,175	3,373	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	0.7%	0.3%	894	432	Ceramics & Brick	0.0%	0.1%	41	65
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.2%	0.1%	281	105	R/C Construction Materials	2.3%	2.8%	3,053	3,610
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.1%	0.1%	131	73	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	20.4%	7.8%	26,708	10,218
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.6%	0.4%	740	544	Televisions - LCD	0.8%	1.4%	1,109	1,795
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.2%	0.1%	237	92	Televisions - CRT	1.3%	1.5%	1,716	1,913
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	4	6	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	0.4%	0.3%	554	345	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	57	30	Computers	0.3%	0.5%	362	588
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	0.3%	0.2%	448	215	Computer Peripherals	0.1%	0.2%	153	249
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.8%	0.7%	1,042	861	Computer Printers	0.5%	0.6%	676	776
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	1	1	Audio Equipment	0.8%	1.1%	1,026	1,445
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.2%	0.1%	293	152	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	3.3%	2.5%	4,371	3,227	Other Consumer Electronics	0.7%	0.6%	885	795
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.7%	0.4%	917	540	Textiles - Organic	1.8%	0.9%	2,319	1,128
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	134	81	Textiles - Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	1.4%	0.8%	1,850	1,001
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	71	115	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.1%	0.1%	180	179
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	5.7%	2.4%	7,504	3,158	Tires & Other Rubber	0.4%	0.5%	585	653
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Furniture	8.2%	5.6%	10,718	7,350
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Mattresses	3.9%	4.7%	5,127	6,113
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	0.7%	0.5%	975	603
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	7	12	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	21	34
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	35	42	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	2	3
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	1.1%	0.5%	1,429	642	Compact Florescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	9	9
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Florescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	16	18
Plastic Garbage Bags	0.4%	0.1%	505	164	Water-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	17	27
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	0.5%	0.5%	717	643	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	2.9%	1.7%	3,738	2,201	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Plastic Products	0.8%	0.5%	1,072	597	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	3.0%	1.5%	3,971	1,921	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	1.4%	0.9%	1,771	1,191	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.3%	0.2%	332	326	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.3%	0.2%	436	305	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plate Glass	0.8%	0.9%	999	1,110	Solvents	0.0%	0.0%	11	18
Non-glass Ceramics	0.0%	0.0%	63	55	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Glass	0.3%	0.3%	369	351	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	42	37
METAL	7.6%	3.4%	9,949	4,387	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.1%	0.2%	157	244
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.3%	0.2%	441	202	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.1%	0.0%	128	50	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.1%	0.2%	165	201	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.0%	0.0%	7	12	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.1%	65	105
Food Cans - Tinned	0.4%	0.1%	462	194	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	3	4	Oil Filters	0.1%	0.1%	70	114
White Goods	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	3.6%	2.4%	4,726	3,161	Medical Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	56	32
R/C Metal	3.1%	2.6%	4,017	3,433	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
ORGANICS	7.6%	3.0%	9,895	3,863	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.1%	60	71
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	2.9%	1.2%	3,765	1,531	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	9	15
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	0.8%	0.5%	1,091	622	Personal Care Products	0.1%	0.0%	67	55
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	1.1%	0.7%	1,386	906	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.3%	0.2%	374	295
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.3%	0.2%	342	265	RESIDUALS	1.4%	1.0%	1,830	1,284
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	1.2%	1.1%	1,565	1,438	Disposable Diapers	0.8%	1.0%	1,109	1,251
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.6%	0.5%	777	658	Ash	0.1%	0.1%	87	122
Animal Manure	0.5%	0.4%	691	555	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	50	44
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Fines/Sorting Residues	0.4%	0.2%	584	259
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Organics	0.2%	0.1%	279	135					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			130,624		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count			32						



East Waste Generation Area Composition Tables

Table 28: East WGA Overall Disposed Waste Stream, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	19.0%	2.2%	160,811	18,752	WOOD DEBRIS	9.8%	2.6%	83,099	22,043
PAPER PACKAGING	11.8%	1.7%	99,323	14,263	Natural Wood	0.2%	0.3%	1,829	2,353
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	168	161	Treated Wood	0.4%	0.3%	3,320	2,741
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	6.0%	1.1%	51,026	9,073	Painted Wood	3.8%	1.8%	32,017	15,233
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	1.8%	0.3%	14,996	2,709	Dimensional Lumber	0.8%	0.3%	6,587	2,926
Aseptic Containers	0.1%	0.0%	954	340	Engineered Wood	0.9%	0.4%	7,552	3,027
Gable Top Containers	0.2%	0.1%	1,981	745	Pallets & Crates	2.6%	1.4%	22,061	11,928
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	1,015	366	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	185	152
Compostable Paper Packaging	1.7%	0.4%	14,396	3,155	Wood By-products	0.2%	0.2%	1,783	1,780
R/C Paper Packaging	1.8%	1.3%	14,787	10,982	R/C Wood Debris	0.9%	0.5%	7,765	4,413
PAPER PRODUCTS	7.3%	1.0%	61,489	8,812	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	8.7%	2.8%	73,219	23,685
Newspaper Products	0.4%	0.1%	3,052	1,168	Plastic Lumber	0.2%	0.3%	2,043	2,686
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	186	302	Insulation	0.8%	0.5%	6,426	4,478
Magazines	0.2%	0.1%	1,630	1,118	Asphalt Paving	0.1%	0.2%	877	1,410
High-Grade Paper Products	0.2%	0.1%	1,883	761	Concrete	2.5%	1.9%	21,110	16,352
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.0%	0.1%	401	508	Drywall	1.1%	1.0%	9,283	8,556
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	1.7%	0.4%	14,736	3,668	Carpet	1.0%	0.8%	8,546	6,555
Compostable Paper Products	3.4%	0.6%	29,103	5,337	Carpet Padding	0.7%	0.8%	6,328	6,655
R/C Paper Products	1.2%	0.7%	10,498	5,925	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	0.7%	0.6%	6,310	4,700
PLASTIC	15.3%	2.2%	129,137	18,304	Asphalt Roofing	0.8%	0.9%	6,776	7,447
PLASTIC PACKAGING	8.3%	1.1%	69,948	9,546	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.0%	141	228
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	1.0%	0.2%	8,209	1,527	Ceramics & Brick	0.0%	0.0%	344	319
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.4%	0.1%	3,348	868	R/C Construction Materials	0.6%	0.8%	5,036	7,152
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.2%	0.1%	2,031	523	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	9.4%	1.8%	79,497	15,197
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.4%	0.1%	2,966	1,114	Televisions - LCD	0.3%	0.5%	2,614	4,171
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.3%	0.1%	2,250	688	Televisions - CRT	0.5%	0.7%	4,333	5,900
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	29	39	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	1.0%	0.3%	8,040	2,619	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	1,186	235	Computers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	0.9%	0.9%	7,659	7,236	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.6%	0.2%	5,483	1,751	Computer Printers	0.2%	0.2%	1,628	1,887
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	252	162	Audio Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.4%	0.1%	3,640	544	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	2.3%	0.4%	19,695	3,258	Other Consumer Electronics	0.7%	0.5%	5,703	4,290
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.5%	0.2%	4,553	1,493	Textiles- Organic	2.5%	0.5%	20,732	4,115
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	520	168	Textiles- Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	0.8%	0.4%	7,155	3,004
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	86	124	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.3%	0.2%	2,124	1,332
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	7.0%	1.7%	59,189	14,037	Tires & Other Rubber	0.4%	0.2%	3,776	1,789
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	46	64	Furniture	2.5%	1.1%	21,035	9,053
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Mattresses	0.6%	0.5%	5,177	3,996
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	0.6%	0.7%	5,221	5,618
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	4.0%	2.4%	33,448	20,373
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	22	32	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	76	124
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	233	139	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	213	347
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	1.0%	0.3%	8,476	2,338	Compact Florescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	71	75	Florescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	9	14
Plastic Garbage Bags	1.5%	0.3%	13,000	2,379	Water-based Paint	0.1%	0.1%	857	1,022
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	0.7%	0.7%	6,199	5,705	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	2.8%	1.3%	23,700	10,795	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	115	110
R/C Plastic Products	0.9%	0.4%	7,442	3,465	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	2.0%	0.7%	17,277	5,621	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	1.2%	0.3%	9,752	2,800	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.4%	0.2%	3,620	1,884	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	108	174
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.3%	0.2%	2,224	1,299	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	35	57
Plate Glass	0.0%	0.1%	341	442	Solvents	0.2%	0.3%	1,793	2,921
Non-glass Ceramics	0.1%	0.1%	864	599	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	50	82
R/C Glass	0.1%	0.0%	476	394	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	185	79
METAL	7.2%	1.6%	60,516	13,252	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.5%	0.1%	4,049	1,027	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.2%	0.0%	1,598	322	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.0%	0.0%	87	127	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.1%	0.0%	542	230	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Tinned	0.5%	0.1%	4,311	1,241	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	224	116	Oil Filters	0.1%	0.1%	469	562
White Goods	0.8%	0.9%	6,403	7,491	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	2.9%	0.8%	24,436	6,858	Medical Wastes	3.1%	2.4%	26,490	19,912
R/C Metal	2.2%	0.9%	18,866	7,197	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	7	7
ORGANICS	20.9%	2.7%	176,398	23,011	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.0%	131	97
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	7.7%	1.4%	65,417	12,070	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	89	103
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	3.3%	0.7%	27,713	6,247	Personal Care Products	0.3%	0.2%	2,677	1,323
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	2.7%	0.9%	22,757	7,375	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	142	158
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.5%	0.2%	4,163	1,892	RESIDUALS	3.7%	1.0%	31,495	8,854
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	2.3%	1.0%	19,699	8,613	Disposable Diapers	1.7%	0.9%	14,512	7,569
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.5%	0.3%	3,948	2,323	Ash	0.2%	0.2%	1,279	2,057
Animal Manure	3.4%	1.5%	28,343	12,951	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.2%	0.3%	1,430	2,250	Fines/Sorting Residues	1.9%	0.5%	15,704	4,216
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Organics	0.3%	0.1%	2,927	1,173					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			844,896		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count			104						

Table 29: East WGA Commercial Disposed Waste, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	23.1%	4.4%	85,822	16,357	WOOD DEBRIS	13.1%	5.4%	48,573	19,931
PAPER PACKAGING	15.2%	3.4%	56,359	12,567	Natural Wood	0.0%	0.0%	32	53
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	14	23	Treated Wood	0.2%	0.3%	743	1,210
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	8.4%	2.1%	30,982	7,739	Painted Wood	4.1%	3.7%	15,221	13,662
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	1.4%	0.5%	5,224	1,891	Dimensional Lumber	0.8%	0.5%	2,823	1,925
Aseptic Containers	0.1%	0.1%	465	265	Engineered Wood	0.8%	0.5%	2,903	1,982
Gable Top Containers	0.3%	0.2%	972	693	Pallets & Crates	5.8%	3.2%	21,337	11,870
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	282	199	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	94	104
Compostable Paper Packaging	1.9%	0.8%	7,137	2,798	Wood By-products	0.3%	0.4%	1,227	1,622
R/C Paper Packaging	3.0%	2.9%	11,283	10,904	R/C Wood Debris	1.1%	1.1%	4,192	4,069
PAPER PRODUCTS	7.9%	2.0%	29,463	7,564	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	11.3%	5.7%	41,946	21,149
Newspaper Products	0.3%	0.2%	1,108	775	Plastic Lumber	0.4%	0.7%	1,583	2,580
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.1%	0.1%	186	302	Insulation	0.1%	0.1%	442	508
Magazines	0.1%	0.1%	447	347	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
High-Grade Paper Products	0.3%	0.2%	1,150	676	Concrete	5.3%	4.4%	19,495	16,224
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.1%	0.1%	384	507	Drywall	1.6%	2.2%	5,892	8,098
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	1.8%	0.9%	6,500	3,192	Carpet	1.3%	1.6%	4,839	5,967
Compostable Paper Products	2.8%	0.9%	10,360	3,394	Carpet Padding	0.9%	1.4%	3,266	5,302
R/C Paper Products	2.5%	1.6%	9,328	5,872	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	0.4%	0.6%	1,391	2,119
PLASTIC	16.3%	3.7%	60,423	13,578	Asphalt Roofing	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLASTIC PACKAGING	8.3%	2.2%	30,959	8,327	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.1%	141	228
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	0.6%	0.2%	2,094	812	Ceramics & Brick	0.1%	0.1%	236	283
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.2%	0.1%	822	352	R/C Construction Materials	1.3%	1.9%	4,661	7,136
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.2%	0.1%	618	204	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	4.2%	1.7%	15,695	6,376
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.5%	0.3%	1,714	930	Televisions - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.2%	0.1%	830	371	Televisions - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	23	38	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	1.0%	0.7%	3,713	2,452	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	502	180	Computers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	1.6%	1.9%	5,828	7,228	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.8%	0.4%	3,073	1,630	Computer Printers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	91	72	Audio Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.2%	0.1%	743	269	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	2.0%	0.7%	7,585	2,621	Other Consumer Electronics	0.0%	0.0%	34	45
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.9%	0.3%	3,219	1,269	Textiles- Organic	1.5%	0.7%	5,559	2,608
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	91	42	Textiles- Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	0.8%	0.6%	2,828	2,401
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	11	18	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.1%	0.1%	195	211
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	7.9%	2.4%	29,464	8,866	Tires & Other Rubber	0.7%	0.4%	2,507	1,634
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Furniture	1.2%	1.1%	4,573	4,256
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Mattresses	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	7.9%	5.5%	29,384	20,314
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	22	32	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	61	60	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.1%	0.1%	213	347
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	1.1%	0.5%	4,039	1,802	Compact Fluorescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	56	74	Fluorescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Garbage Bags	1.9%	0.6%	6,862	2,185	Water-based Paint	0.2%	0.3%	627	962
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	0.8%	1.3%	3,068	4,731	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	3.2%	1.7%	11,964	6,366	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Plastic Products	0.9%	0.5%	3,392	1,842	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	1.4%	1.3%	5,025	4,974	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	0.7%	0.6%	2,487	2,194	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.4%	0.5%	1,424	1,697	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.3%	0.3%	972	1,143	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plate Glass	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Solvents	0.5%	0.8%	1,793	2,921
Non-glass Ceramics	0.0%	0.0%	135	156	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	50	82
R/C Glass	0.0%	0.0%	7	12	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	14	18
METAL	7.6%	2.5%	28,137	9,174	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.3%	0.1%	1,257	489	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.1%	0.1%	365	248	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.0%	0.0%	171	140	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Tinned	0.4%	0.3%	1,413	1,107	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	32	53	Oil Filters	0.1%	0.1%	380	543
White Goods	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	3.8%	1.5%	14,183	5,386	Medical Wastes	6.6%	5.4%	24,446	19,860
R/C Metal	2.9%	1.7%	10,715	6,289	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	2	3
ORGANICS	12.6%	3.6%	46,670	13,536	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.0%	56	57
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	6.2%	2.4%	22,871	8,764	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	43	71
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	1.9%	0.8%	7,038	2,862	Personal Care Products	0.5%	0.3%	1,730	1,251
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	1.7%	1.0%	6,148	3,686	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	28	44
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.4%	0.3%	1,453	1,259	RESIDUALS	2.5%	2.0%	9,185	7,240
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	2.0%	1.6%	7,459	5,938	Disposable Diapers	1.8%	1.9%	6,629	7,216
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.1%	0.2%	523	628	Ash	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Manure	0.2%	0.2%	892	821	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Fines/Sorting Residues	0.7%	0.3%	2,555	1,224
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Organics	0.1%	0.1%	287	212					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			370,859	<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>					
Sample Count			48						

Table 30: East WGA Residential Disposed Waste Sector, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	18.5%	2.3%	62,032	7,812	WOOD DEBRIS	2.6%	1.5%	8,811	5,127
PAPER PACKAGING	10.5%	1.6%	35,025	5,514	Natural Wood	0.1%	0.1%	359	405
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	145	158	Treated Wood	0.4%	0.7%	1,365	2,201
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	4.1%	1.0%	13,855	3,189	Painted Wood	1.3%	1.4%	4,512	4,593
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	2.7%	0.6%	9,051	1,893	Dimensional Lumber	0.2%	0.1%	573	501
Aseptic Containers	0.1%	0.1%	451	209	Engineered Wood	0.3%	0.3%	1,078	967
Gable Top Containers	0.3%	0.1%	930	265	Pallets & Crates	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.2%	0.1%	692	305	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	70	106
Compostable Paper Packaging	2.0%	0.4%	6,790	1,420	Wood By-products	0.0%	0.0%	109	115
R/C Paper Packaging	0.9%	0.4%	3,111	1,232	R/C Wood Debris	0.2%	0.2%	745	758
PAPER PRODUCTS	8.1%	1.2%	27,007	3,922	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	2.2%	1.3%	7,329	4,219
Newspaper Products	0.4%	0.2%	1,374	591	Plastic Lumber	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Insulation	0.1%	0.1%	287	463
Magazines	0.3%	0.3%	1,038	1,039	Asphalt Paving	0.3%	0.4%	877	1,410
High-Grade Paper Products	0.2%	0.1%	643	333	Concrete	0.1%	0.2%	415	637
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Drywall	0.2%	0.3%	738	901
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	2.1%	0.5%	6,866	1,639	Carpet	0.1%	0.1%	224	358
Compostable Paper Products	4.9%	1.2%	16,559	3,852	Carpet Padding	0.0%	0.0%	20	32
R/C Paper Products	0.2%	0.1%	527	388	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	1.4%	1.2%	4,624	4,177
PLASTIC	16.4%	3.3%	55,039	10,937	Asphalt Roofing	0.0%	0.1%	109	175
PLASTIC PACKAGING	10.4%	1.3%	34,861	4,371	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	1.7%	0.4%	5,656	1,213	Ceramics & Brick	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.7%	0.2%	2,371	788	R/C Construction Materials	0.0%	0.0%	35	41
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.4%	0.1%	1,361	480	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	9.9%	3.4%	33,142	11,256
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.3%	0.2%	1,127	606	Televisions - LCD	0.8%	1.2%	2,614	4,171
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.4%	0.2%	1,252	568	Televisions - CRT	1.1%	1.7%	3,593	5,777
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	1.2%	0.3%	4,103	913	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.2%	0.0%	649	150	Computers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	0.5%	0.1%	1,641	324	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.5%	0.1%	1,833	471	Computer Printers	0.5%	0.6%	1,628	1,887
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	161	145	Audio Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.8%	0.1%	2,713	461	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	3.3%	0.6%	11,171	1,858	Other Consumer Electronics	1.4%	1.3%	4,726	4,189
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.2%	0.1%	511	289	Textiles - Organic	3.5%	0.8%	11,826	2,615
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	311	130	Textiles - Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	0.8%	0.5%	2,769	1,517
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.3%	0.2%	870	611
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	6.0%	2.9%	20,177	9,650	Tires & Other Rubber	0.3%	0.2%	893	650
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	46	64	Furniture	0.2%	0.3%	610	984
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Mattresses	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	1.1%	1.5%	3,612	5,078
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	0.9%	0.4%	3,117	1,442
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	163	125	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	1.0%	0.4%	3,312	1,393	Compact Fluorescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	14	9	Fluorescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Garbage Bags	1.6%	0.3%	5,241	865	Water-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	0.3%	0.3%	999	1,001	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	2.2%	2.5%	7,413	8,224	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	92	106
R/C Plastic Products	0.9%	0.8%	2,990	2,771	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	3.3%	0.8%	11,177	2,550	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	2.1%	0.5%	6,955	1,729	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.6%	0.2%	2,123	814	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.3%	0.2%	1,048	587	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plate Glass	0.1%	0.1%	267	429	Solvents	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Non-glass Ceramics	0.2%	0.2%	643	565	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Glass	0.0%	0.0%	142	125	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	130	67
METAL	7.4%	2.8%	24,603	9,235	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.8%	0.3%	2,647	891	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.3%	0.1%	1,142	195	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.0%	0.0%	79	126	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.1%	0.0%	277	156	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Tinned	0.8%	0.1%	2,571	496	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	158	93	Oil Filters	0.0%	0.0%	89	144
White Goods	1.3%	2.1%	4,450	7,171	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	2.2%	1.2%	7,301	3,941	Medical Wastes	0.6%	0.4%	1,956	1,434
R/C Metal	1.8%	1.0%	5,979	3,385	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	3	5
ORGANICS	32.4%	4.7%	108,275	15,702	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.0%	40	53
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	11.5%	2.4%	38,554	7,992	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	46	74
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	5.3%	1.5%	17,867	5,092	Personal Care Products	0.2%	0.1%	669	320
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	4.2%	1.8%	14,167	5,911	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	92	147
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.7%	0.4%	2,338	1,300	RESIDUALS	6.3%	1.5%	21,078	5,056
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	2.8%	1.6%	9,321	5,336	Disposable Diapers	2.2%	0.7%	7,496	2,260
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	1.0%	0.7%	3,260	2,229	Ash	0.4%	0.6%	1,279	2,057
Animal Manure	5.7%	2.8%	18,912	9,263	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.4%	0.7%	1,394	2,249	Fines/Sorting Residues	3.7%	1.2%	12,304	4,003
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Organics	0.7%	0.3%	2,463	1,143					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			334,603		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count				24					

Table 31: East WGA Self-hauled Disposed Waste Sector, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	9.3%	3.4%	12,958	4,803	WOOD DEBRIS	18.4%	5.7%	25,715	7,896
PAPER PACKAGING	5.7%	2.8%	7,939	3,887	Natural Wood	1.0%	1.7%	1,437	2,317
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	9	14	Treated Wood	0.9%	0.8%	1,213	1,097
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	4.4%	2.5%	6,190	3,503	Painted Wood	8.8%	3.5%	12,283	4,928
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	0.5%	0.3%	720	425	Dimensional Lumber	2.3%	1.5%	3,191	2,146
Aseptic Containers	0.0%	0.0%	39	38	Engineered Wood	2.6%	1.5%	3,571	2,073
Gable Top Containers	0.1%	0.0%	79	62	Pallets & Crates	0.5%	0.8%	724	1,169
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	40	36	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	21	29
Compostable Paper Packaging	0.3%	0.2%	469	332	Wood By-products	0.3%	0.5%	446	725
R/C Paper Packaging	0.3%	0.3%	393	428	R/C Wood Debris	2.0%	1.1%	2,828	1,533
PAPER PRODUCTS	3.6%	1.6%	5,019	2,248	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	17.2%	7.0%	23,944	9,792
Newspaper Products	0.4%	0.5%	570	643	Plastic Lumber	0.3%	0.5%	461	749
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Insulation	4.1%	3.2%	5,698	4,425
Magazines	0.1%	0.2%	144	222	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
High-Grade Paper Products	0.1%	0.1%	90	107	Concrete	0.9%	1.4%	1,199	1,942
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	17	28	Drywall	1.9%	1.9%	2,653	2,611
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	1.0%	0.5%	1,371	762	Carpet	2.5%	1.9%	3,482	2,690
Compostable Paper Products	1.6%	1.0%	2,184	1,458	Carpet Padding	2.2%	2.9%	3,042	4,022
R/C Paper Products	0.5%	0.5%	643	684	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	0.2%	0.3%	294	392
PLASTIC	9.8%	4.0%	13,676	5,573	Asphalt Roofing	4.8%	5.3%	6,668	7,445
PLASTIC PACKAGING	3.0%	1.2%	4,128	1,636	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	0.3%	0.3%	459	448	Ceramics & Brick	0.1%	0.1%	108	146
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.1%	0.1%	155	93	R/C Construction Materials	0.2%	0.3%	339	472
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.0%	0.0%	51	35	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	22.0%	5.7%	30,660	7,974
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.1%	0.1%	124	92	Televisions - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.1%	0.1%	168	113	Televisions - CRT	0.5%	0.9%	741	1,200
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	6	8	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	0.2%	0.1%	223	118	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	35	21	Computers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	190	109	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.4%	0.3%	578	435	Computer Printers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	1	2	Audio Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.1%	0.1%	184	104	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	0.7%	0.4%	938	544	Other Consumer Electronics	0.7%	0.7%	942	928
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.6%	0.5%	823	732	Textiles- Organic	2.4%	1.3%	3,348	1,814
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	117	98	Textiles- Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	1.1%	0.7%	1,558	978
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	75	123	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.8%	0.8%	1,059	1,164
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	6.8%	3.6%	9,548	5,030	Tires & Other Rubber	0.3%	0.2%	376	330
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Furniture	11.4%	5.7%	15,852	7,929
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Mattresses	3.7%	2.9%	5,177	3,996
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	1.2%	1.7%	1,608	2,402
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	0.7%	0.4%	946	565
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Pesticides	0.1%	0.1%	76	124
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	10	16	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	0.8%	0.4%	1,124	528	Compact Florescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	1	2	Florescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	9	14
Plastic Garbage Bags	0.6%	0.3%	897	370	Water-based Paint	0.2%	0.2%	229	344
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	1.5%	2.2%	2,133	3,026	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	3.1%	2.1%	4,322	2,894	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	23	31
R/C Plastic Products	0.8%	0.7%	1,061	965	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	0.8%	0.4%	1,075	593	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	0.2%	0.1%	311	202	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.1%	0.1%	74	96	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.1%	0.1%	108	174
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.1%	0.1%	204	190	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	35	57
Plate Glass	0.1%	0.1%	74	106	Solvents	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Non-glass Ceramics	0.1%	0.1%	86	124	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Glass	0.2%	0.3%	327	373	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	41	36
METAL	5.6%	1.8%	7,776	2,486	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.1%	0.1%	145	152	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.1%	0.0%	91	64	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.0%	0.0%	8	12	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.1%	0.1%	94	96	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Tinned	0.2%	0.2%	327	262	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	34	47	Oil Filters	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
White Goods	1.4%	1.6%	1,953	2,166	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	2.1%	1.1%	2,952	1,575	Medical Wastes	0.1%	0.1%	88	104
R/C Metal	1.6%	0.6%	2,172	889	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	2	3
ORGANICS	15.4%	7.2%	21,453	9,988	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.0%	35	57
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	2.9%	1.6%	3,993	2,239	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	2.0%	1.6%	2,808	2,215	Personal Care Products	0.2%	0.2%	278	289
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	1.8%	1.7%	2,443	2,420	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	21	34
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.3%	0.4%	373	553	RESIDUALS	0.9%	0.5%	1,232	645
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	2.1%	2.3%	2,920	3,233	Disposable Diapers	0.3%	0.2%	387	347
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.1%	0.1%	165	187	Ash	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Manure	6.1%	6.5%	8,539	9,014	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.0%	0.0%	35	57	Fines/Sorting Residues	0.6%	0.4%	845	505
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Organics	0.1%	0.1%	178	157					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			139,435		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count			32						

Appendix C

City of Walla Walla Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan



Recycling Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan for the City of Walla Walla

January 2021

Background

China's National Sword entered the world into a new era of recycling, exposing a system riddled and struggling with contamination. All nations faced the new reality that contamination greater than 0.5% would no longer be accepted by the largest recycling commodities market - China. Curbside and landfill recycling programs would need to be reformed to meet new standards and be marketable in this changing environment. This plan outlines the City's strategy to reduce contamination in the recycling stream.

The City of Walla Walla began wrestling with the costs and impacts of contamination/the China National Sword policy in the fall of 2017. Multiple discussions on the issue occurred with Council and various City/County Committees over the past three years (see Appendix II for additional information). City staff prepared a draft Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan in 2019 and a recycling commodities charge was established to cover monthly commodities costs in June 2018. City Council established a Recycling Ad-Hoc Committee in 2020 to provide specific recommendations to contain or reduce recycling costs while preserving and encouraging responsible recycling. In October 2020 Council adopted the Committee's recommendations (see Appendix III).

Goals

1. Reduce the amount of contamination.
2. Reduce/control customer costs.
3. Preserve and improve the program.

Objectives

1. Identify routes with highest levels of contamination.
2. Educate public on acceptable and unacceptable items.
3. Enforce requirements through targeted enforcement.

Key Contaminants

Investigation into the key contaminants in the recycling stream indicate either "wishful recycling" (someone will recycle this item) or the customer utilizes the recycling container as an extra garbage can. In addition, the City's Recycling Ad-Hoc Committee's assessment determined that plastics are a point of confusion adding to contamination (see Recycling Ad-Hoc Committee's recommendations in Appendix III).

In surveys, like the one conducted by The Recycling Partnership in 2019, MRFs and cities in Washington identified the following recycling contaminants as the most problematic and costly to manage:

- Plastic bags and film
- Tanglers including rope, cords, chains, and hoses
- Food and liquids
- Shredded paper

- Bagged garbage
- Non-program plastics

Costs

Pioneer Recycling Services, the City's MRF, estimates contamination of 15-20% by weight. Based on the average monthly weight of 123 tons (September 2019-August 2020) X 20% = 24.6 tons of contamination at an average cost of \$109/ton = monthly contamination cost of \$2,682.

Additionally, contamination:

- Slows the sorting and processing of materials.
- Reduces the quality and value of the commodities.
- Can damage collection, processing, and remanufacturing equipment.
- Can cause serious injuries to collection and processing facility staff.

The Plan...

The following tasks/projects are proposed to achieve the desired Goals and Objectives:

1

Gather Data and Measurements

Data will be gathered for each route to determine those with the highest levels of contamination and what are the items of contamination.

- View items dumped from each route.
- Identify routes most contaminated.
- Attempt to identify the most common contaminate.
- Identify recyclable/acceptable materials (per Pioneer Recycling).
- Analyze data to refine education and enforcement components.
- Collect data before/during/after education and enforcement.
- Evaluate/report on effectiveness.

2

Education

Results from data gathering will influence educational component.

- Create educational materials on what goes in the bin (recycle right).
- Inform citizens on how the system works and the citizen's and city's role in the system.
- Refine education content to target the most detrimental contamination items.
- Answer/address common questions.
- Education will be predecessor to enforcement.
- Enforcement tagging will be developed to coincide with top contaminants while still encouraging responsible recycling.

3

Website/Social Media

Update the city's website and use social media to reach customers where they are.

- Educational material will be developed for various media outlets (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, City Newsletter, Friday Feed, etc.) in conjunction with

education through Recycle Coach.

- Blogs or updates will be posted on the city's website to inform and encourage citizens to recycle right.
- Social media and apps are effective tools to reach customers. The City operates a Facebook page with 8,218 followers, Twitter feed with 571 followers, Instagram presence with 1,350 followers, Nextdoor Agency account reaching 3,909 residents, Recycle Coach with 960 users and 48,162 resident interactions over the past year, OWWL app with 2,169 users, all in addition to visits to the City's website.

4

Recycle Coach

Recycle Coach is a low-cost customer service app/tool that can also help promote responsible recycling.

- Consider enhancements to support contamination reduction/educational efforts.

5

City Newsletter and Friday Feed

City prepared/issued media.

- Already an established and free communication tool.
- Reaches city employees easily and effectively.

6

Enforcement

Enforcement will follow education/outreach.

- Encourage recycling right.
- Work with Recycling Team members (Basin Disposal of Walla Walla, Finance/Customer Service Staff, Walla Walla Recycling) on recycling education/outreach/enforcement.
- Program focus - behavioral change.

7

Improve Outcomes

Continuous improvement - research, educate, enforce, revise, repeat.

- Track baseline data to measure and report on improvements/effectiveness.
- Determine which education messages are resonating with customers and how best to get that messaging to them.
- Change messaging and delivery methods according to the findings/data.

Project	Tasks	Due By	Budget	Person Responsible	Status
1	1. Gather data from recycling partners including Basin Disposal of Walla Walla (city's contracted recycling collector), Pioneer Recycling Services (Material Recovery Facility, MRF), Walla Walla Recycling (contracted by Basin Disposal to bale commodities for transport to MRF).	10/31/20	N/A (staff time only)	Mori Struve	Complete
Gather Data and Measurements	2. Pioneer Recycling Services to help define acceptable materials.	10/31/20	N/A (staff time only)	Mori Struve	Complete
	3. Identify primary contaminants along with problem collection routes. Investigate loads of recyclables as they are delivered to Walla Walla Recycling to determine the percent of contamination. Take pre-project photos of recyclable loads.	6/30/21	N/A (staff time only)	PW Comm Coordinator	On-going
	4. Track weight of recyclables (per route if possible), pre- and post-program as delivered by Basin Disposal of Walla Walla.	6/30/21	N/A	Mori/PW Comm Coordinator	
	5. Measure contamination at Walla Walla Recycling per routes after educational and enforcement procedures are implemented.	12/31/21	\$3,500	PW Comm Coordinator	
	6. Data gathered will be used to refine and improve contamination reduction / education / outreach / enforcement efforts.	6/30/21	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	On-going

Project	Tasks	Due By	Budget	Person Responsible	Status
4	1. Update graphics to currently accepted items list.	2/26/21	\$3,500	Mori Struve	
Recycle Coach	2. Consider single item campaign to focus on a specific contaminate; campaign lasts 8 weeks (\$1,295/each campaign).	12/31/21	\$1,500	PW Comm Coordinator	
	3. Track number of new app downloads and app usage.	12/31/21	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
	4. Consider Standard package (\$3,600/year) which would include report a problem option, 3 things you need to know, 4-page recycling guide, blog content, what goes where search, coloring book pages, videos, articles and personalized calendars with reminders. Separate option would be a customized package.	12/31/21	\$3,600	PW Comm Coordinator	
5	1. Prepare short messages for City newsletter/email blast and Friday Feed (e.g. why paper towels are not recyclable, why pizza boxes are not recyclable, etc. – see Education section above).	4/30/21	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
City Newsletter & Friday Feed					

Project	Tasks	Due By	Budget	Person Responsible	Status
6	1. Work with the recycling team (BDI, Sanitation, Finance /Customer Service Staff, Walla Walla Recycling) to design the enforcement process and procedures.	6/30/21	N/A	Mori Struve	
Enforcement	2. Create a tag for first offence of recycling bin rules.	6/30/21	\$1,500	PW Comm Coordinator	
	3. Create tag for repeat offence and extreme offences of recycling bin rules.	6/30/21	\$1,500	PW Comm Coordinator	
	4. Implement spot-checks/enforcement and tagging. Repeat offenders or blatant violations will have cans refused for pick-up until the contaminate is removed. Repeat offenders may have can picked up as trash and charged accordingly.	9/30/2021	\$15,000 (intern/temp)	PW Comm Coordinator	

Project	Tasks	Due By	Budget	Person Responsible	Status
7	1. Compare before and after contamination.	12/31/21	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
Improve Outcomes	2. Create feedback loop to customers.	12/31/21	\$9,500	PW Comm Coordinator	
	3. Consider customer survey to get feedback (Survey Monkey).	6/30/21	\$500	PW Comm Coordinator	
	4. Continue working to decrease contamination of recyclables and provide best product to market.	Continuous	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
	5. Decrease weight of contaminated recyclables by updating tools utilized above.	N/A	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
	6. Determine if the curbside collection system should be modified (e.g. source separation) for the next collection contract – <u>Notice of expiration of the existing contract must be sent to BDI by January 31, 2022.</u>	12/31/2021	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
8	1. Prepare press release to newspaper, radio stations, chamber of commerce to announce beginning date of Enforcement Project. Include list of benefits to the community and project details.	6/30/21	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
Preparation for Enforcement Roll-Out	2. Train enforcement team on protocols, the enforcement process and why it is necessary.	6/30/21	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
	3. Order tags, mailers and any necessary equipment.	6/30/21	\$4,000	PW Comm Coordinator	

This Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan for the Recycling Program is meant to be a living document and updated as needed and/or as internal and external factors change. For questions or further input, contact the City of Walla Walla's Public Works Operations Manager, Mori Struve, 509.527.4463, mstruve@wallawallawa.gov

References:

Dave Claugus
Pioneer Recycling Services
16810 SE 120th Avenue
Clackamas, OR 97105
P: 916.205.3136

Booker Nagely
Operations Manager
Basin Disposal Inc.
P.O. Box 3850
Pasco, WA 99302-3850
P: 509.547.2476 ext. 713

Marty Gehrke
Owner
Walla Walla Recycling
827 North 12th Avenue
Walla Walla 99362
P: 509.525.1482

List of Appendices

Appendix I – Reference information/resources

Appendix II – History/background information

Appendix III – Recycling Ad-Hoc Committee Report and presentation

Appendix I – Reference Information/Resources

The Recycling Partnership: <https://recyclingpartnership.org/>

Utilize the Recycling Partnerships' graphics and sample mailers to help design focused mailers to customers regarding Walla Walla's top contamination problems. Incorporate some of the Recycling Partnerships guidance documents for anti-contamination program including MRF Surveys, MRF Tracking Forms and curbside training and tracking form suggestions.

Recycle Coach: <https://solutions.recyclecoach.com>

Use the Recycle Coach app to inform customers about the recycling program. Update accepted items and rules on/with Recycle Coach. Consider upgrading to perform online specialize focal training of residence and perform single-item campaign once top contaminants identified.

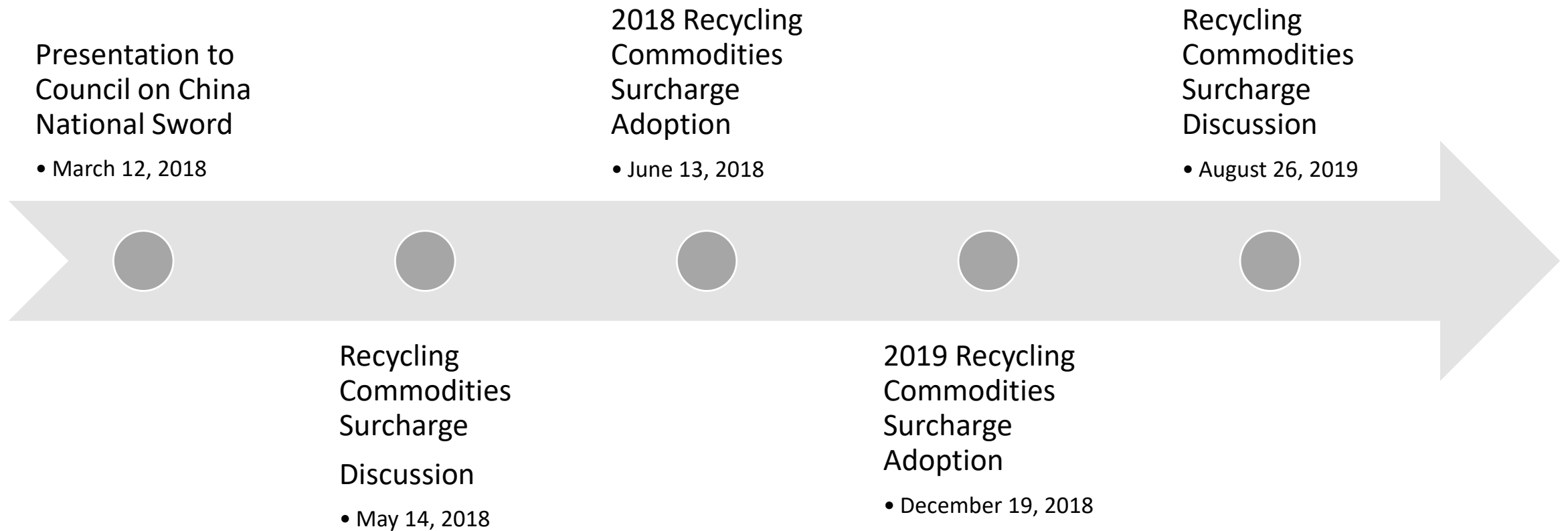
Washington Department of Ecology:

<https://ecology.wa.gov/recycleright>

Use Recycle Right, It Matters! Free information, commercial spots and toolkit to encourage others to recycle correctly.

**Appendix II –
History/Background
Information**

History/How did we get here?



History/How did we get here?





ar-2965

30 Min

City Council - Work Session

Meeting Date: 03/12/2018

Item Title: City Recycling Program - China National Sword

Submitted For: Mori Struve, Public Works Department, Public Works Administration

Add'l Contributors:

Project No:

Funding/BARS No.:

Financial Comments:

The City's residential Recycling Program generates approximately 130 tons of recycling material each month. Historically, recycling had a positive value, meaning those tons were sold for a profit which put money back into the Sanitation Fund reducing garbage costs for customers. But now, costs are reaching \$90 per ton and may go even higher. If rates stay this high, the City will pay over \$140,000 this year to dispose of recyclable commodities. Due to volatility in the commodities market in past years, the 2018 Sanitation budget included an expense of \$35,000 for potential recycling commodities costs.

Information

HISTORY:

SUMMARY: A presentation will be given by Public Works Operations Manager, Mori Struve and Public Works Director, Ki Bealey regarding the current market conditions of recycling. Council will have the opportunity to discuss the topic and provide feedback on Staff's proposals to improve quality (value), reduce contamination and manage costs.

Recyclable commodities costs have hit record highs in the past few months. China initiated the "National Sword" Program that drastically changed the cleanliness and type of recyclables it will accept. Until recently, China represented approximately 60% of the world market for the purchase of recyclable commodities. The United States and many other countries have become "addicted" to China for the disposal of recyclable commodities. As of March 1, 2018, China is simply saying "no" to contamination, setting a standard of 0.5% for all recyclable commodities; a standard the recycling industry cannot presently meet.

Recycling values for the City have only been positive five times in the last fourteen months. These costs have not been felt directly by customers because the City's Sanitation Fund has been absorbing the costs through garbage rates; however, with costs growing, that approach is not sustainable, and cities, including Walla Walla, must find a new way to cover the costs of recycling.

POLICY ISSUES:

In an effort to control program costs, Staff proposes to:

- 1) Focus collection on commodities of value;
- 2) Evaluate low cost options to reduce contamination; and
- 3) Develop a financial strategy to address the variable recycling commodities expense.

RCW 70.95.010 lists the State's goals and priorities for solid waste management.

RCW 70.95.090 stipulates recyclables must be collected from single and multi-family residences, unless Ecology approves an alternate program...
County and city comprehensive solid waste management plans—Contents.

(7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the following:

(a) Waste reduction strategies;

(b) Source separation strategies, including: *(emphasis added)*

Programs for the collection of source separated materials from residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from single and multiple-family residences, unless the department approves an alternative program, according to the criteria in the planning guidelines. Such criteria shall include: Anticipated recovery rates and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials, unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning period, utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate. In rural areas, these programs shall include but not be limited to drop-off boxes, buy-back centers, or a combination of both, at each solid waste transfer, processing, or disposal site, or at locations convenient to the residents of the county. The drop-off boxes and buy-back centers may be owned or operated by public, nonprofit, or private persons;

PLAN COMPLIANCE:

STRATEGIC PLAN:

Strategy 4: We will foster economic development and sustain financial stability.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN: Objective 2 - To maintain a sound financial condition to allow flexibility that ensures the City is in a position to react and respond to changes in the economy and new service challenges without measurable financial stress.

ALTERNATIVES:

In November 2017, Staff inquired with the Department of Ecology (Ecology) about the possibility of landfilling recyclables should the cost of recycling exceed a predetermined financial tipping point. This inquiry was prompted by the industry stating it was possible that recyclables may have to be landfilled if there was no market for them.

Ecology responded that the City/County would be required to do "an entire overhaul" of its Comprehensive Solid Waste Plan.

Staff replied that the Solid Waste Management Plan does not state that recycling shall be done at any cost, but rather in a "cost effective manner" and that Walla Walla is trying to identify at what cost it is economically better to dispose of recyclables, rather than paying transportation costs to a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) then disposed of in another Landfill.

Ecology (re)stated that the plan would need to be revised because the County priorities would be moving in an entirely different direction. It would need more than just an amendment because it would be altering goals, short/long term planning, impact on haulers, residents, etc.

A plan revision has not been pursued, but could be if so desired by Council.

Attachments

Presentation

China's National Sword

March 12, 2018
City Council Work Session

Presented by:
Mori Struve, Public Works Operations Manager
Ki Bealey, Public Works Director



Presentation Purpose

- Inform Council about China National Sword
- Explain its impacts
- Receive Council input on recommended actions



Regulatory Requirement

RCW 70.95.090

(7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the following:

(b) Source separation strategies, including:

Programs for the collection of source separated materials from residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from single and multiple-family residences, unless the department approves an alternative program...



China's National Sword – What is it?

- Bans the import of at least 24 varieties of solid waste and recyclables
- Imposes 0.5% contamination maximum limit
- Dramatic reduction in Importer licenses
 - 2017 First Quarter – 2,937
 - 2018 First Quarter – 108
- China's goals:
 - Clean up environment and corruption
 - Create and build up their own domestic recycling programs and markets

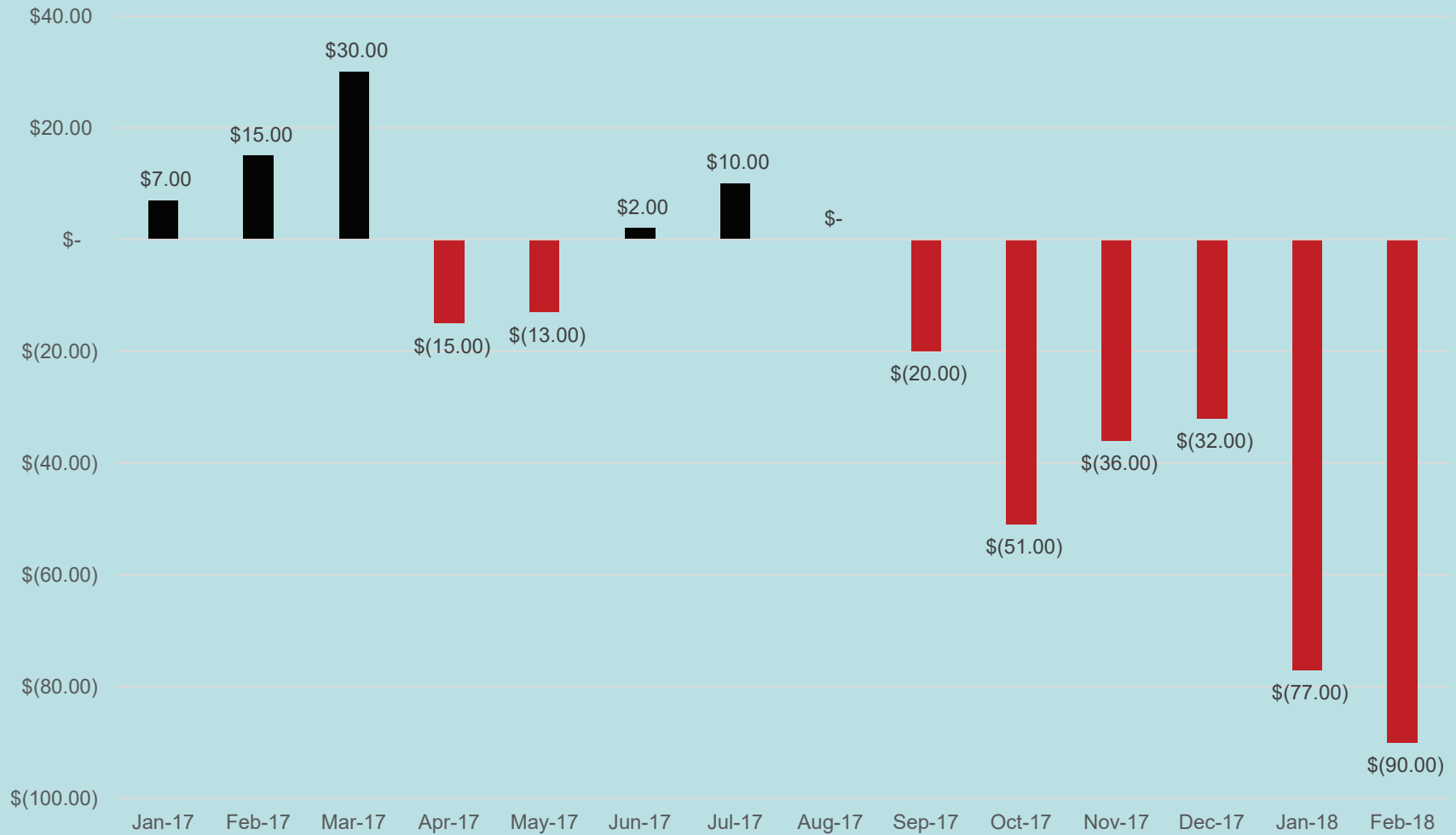


Global Impacts

- Closing of largest market for mixed paper and plastics (#3-7)
- One bale in one container found with higher than 0.5% contamination – the entire allotment is rejected
- No more negotiating price based on quality



Local Impact – Recycling Costs per Ton



How did we get here?

- Decades of encouraging folks to recycle (behavior training)
- Created mis-conceptions:
 - Recycling is “free” (or of very little cost) because all commodities have value
 - When in doubt, throw it in (maybe it can be recycled?)
 - More is better



Reality

- Supply overwhelming demand = low commodity value
- Too much contamination/non-recyclable material in the mix
- Recycling processing costs increasing
- Industry's Recommendation – Recycling fewer items will preserve and enhance commodity values



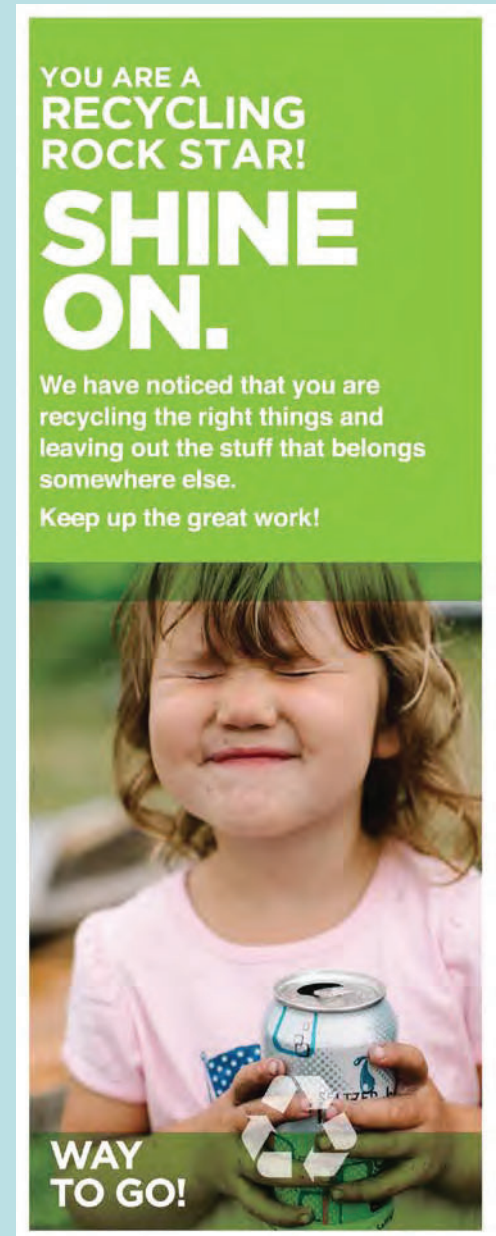
Industry Response

- Communicate impacts and recommended actions
- Emphasis on quality and value
- Reduce contamination
- Looking for new global and domestic markets
- Revised List of Materials for Commingled Programs



Recommendations for the City's Recycling Program

- Maintain our commitment to recycling
 - Focus on quality not quantity – When in doubt, throw it out!
 - Target commodities of value: Mixed Paper, Cardboard, #1 & 2 Plastic, tin, aluminum
 - Implement an adjustable recycling surcharge fee to offset negative cost of commodity disposal
-
- ✓ Recommendations presented to and endorsed by the City's Sustainability Committee on March 8, 2018
 - ✓ Committee also recommends including funding for outreach and education





ar-3029

45 Min.

City Council - Work Session

Meeting Date: 05/14/2018

Item Title: Recycling Surcharge Discussion

Submitted For: Ki Bealey, Public Works Department

Add'l Contributors: Finance Director, Jean Teasdale; Accounting Supervisor, Rachel Warren; PW Operations Manager, Mori Struve

Project No: NA

Funding/BARS No.: NA

Financial Comments:

The City's residential Recycling Program generates approximately 130 tons of recycling material each month. Historically, recycling had a positive value, meaning those tons were sold for a profit which put money back into the Sanitation Fund reducing garbage costs for customers. But now, costs are \$100 per ton and may go even higher. If rates stay this high, the City will pay over \$140,000 this year to dispose of recyclable commodities.

Due to volatility in the commodities market in past years, the 2018 Sanitation budget included an expense of \$35,000 for potential recycling commodities costs.

The 2018 per ton tip fee at Sudbury is \$89.80.

Proposed 2018 recycling commodities surcharge is \$2.42 per month for 2018 with an effective date of August 1. The maximum for 2018 would be \$3.17 per month. Please see the calculations in the staff report for additional information.

Information

HISTORY:

Recycling commodities costs have hit record highs in the past few months. China initiated the National Sword; Program that drastically changed the cleanliness and type of recyclables it will accept. Until recently, China represented approximately 60% of the world market for the purchase of recyclable commodities. The United States and many other countries have become addicted to China for the disposal of recyclable commodities. As of March 1, 2018, China is simply saying "no" to contamination, setting a standard of 0.5% for all recyclable commodities; a standard the recycling industry cannot presently meet.

Recycling values for the City have only been positive five times in the last sixteen months. These costs have not been felt directly by customers because the City's Sanitation Fund has been absorbing the costs through garbage rates; however, with costs growing, that approach is not sustainable, and cities, including Walla Walla, must find a new way to cover the costs of recycling, consider abandoning recycling, or pursue some combination thereof.

In October 2017, staff first informed the Solid Waste Council Focus Group of the China Sword issue, the rising cost of recycling commodities disposal, and the impacts on the City's Recycling Program. It was discussed again with the Council Focus Group in November 2017.

In October 2017, in response to rising costs, staff prepared an amendment to the Solid Waste Management Plan to focus collection on items of highest value (paper, metals, plastic). The amendment was reviewed and approved by the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and subsequently the Department of Ecology (DOE).

On March 8, 2018, staff presented to the Sustainability Committee seeking the Committee's input on the issue. The Sustainability Committee recommended pursuing an adjustable recycling surcharge to offset the cost of recycling commodities charges. Staff presented this to Council at the Work Session on March 12. Council directed staff to come back to Council with a financial proposal for a recycling surcharge.

If approved by Council at the May 23 meeting, the commodities surcharge would become effective on August 1. The proposed rate would recover the costs, beyond the budgeted \$35,000 expense from January 1 through July 31, as well as anticipated future costs from August 1 to December 31. Recovery of the January-July expenses will require the need for a higher surcharge on a temporary basis.

The monthly surcharge for 2018 was calculated by estimating the cost for recycling each month (\$12,000), divided by the number of recycling accounts within City limits. The calculation for 2018 is as follows:

1. $\$12,000 / 9,000 = \1.33 per month for August 1 – December 31, 2018, **plus**
2. $(\$12,000 \times 7 \text{ months} - \$35,000 \text{ budgeted amount}) / 9,000 / 5$ (the remaining months in 2018) = \$1.09, this additional surcharge covers the estimated expenses incurred January 1 – July 31, less the budgeted \$35,000 expense, spread over the months of August 1 – December 31.
3. Total estimated surcharge is therefore $\$1.33 + \$1.09 = \$2.42$ per month for August 1 - December 31, 2018.

To estimate the maximum surcharge, Finance used historical data to calculate the cost for the highest monthly recycling tonnage.

1. $144 \text{ tons (maximum tonnage)} \times \$130 \text{ (guess-estimated maximum cost) per ton} / 9000 = \2.08
2. Additional surcharge for January 1 to July 31, 2018 = \$1.09
3. Total estimated surcharge is $\$2.08 + \1.09 or \$3.17 per month for the 2018 recycling surcharge.

Each quarter, Finance will review the revenue generated by the surcharge and if necessary, adjust the surcharge for the next quarter. At no time will the surcharge exceed the maximum amount without prior approval by Council.

Staff anticipates the 2019 surcharge will be less than 2018 because costs will be spread over 12 months rather than 5 months. To calculate the 2019 surcharge, Finance will use the data from 2018 to project the annual cost, divide that amount by 12 months and divide that amount by the number of recycling accounts within City limits (projected annual cost / 12 months / # of recycling accounts). E.g. $130 \text{ tons / month} \times \$130 \text{ per ton} / 9,000 = \1.88 per month (current estimated maximum).

The following is Staff's proposed outreach plan to notify the public of this action:

- 1) Guest editorial to the Union-Bulletin (Friday, May 4)
- 2) Citizens notification of the surcharge/justification in the May, June, July, and August email newsletters and the June, July, and August utility bill newsletters
- 3) Utility Bill explanatory message

POLICY ISSUES:

RCW 70.95.010 lists the State's goals and priorities for solid waste management.

RCW 70.95.090 stipulates recyclables must be collected from single and multi-family residences, unless Ecology approves an alternate program...

County and city comprehensive solid waste management plans—Contents.

(7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the following:

(a) Waste reduction strategies;

(b) Source separation strategies, including: (emphasis added)

Programs for the collection of source separated materials from residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from single and multiple-family residences, unless the department approves an alternative program, according to the criteria in the planning guidelines.

Such criteria shall include:

Anticipated recovery rates and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials, unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning period, utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate. In rural areas, these programs shall include but not be limited to drop-off boxes, buy-back centers, or a combination of both, at each solid waste transfer, processing, or disposal site, or at locations convenient to the residents of the county. The drop-off boxes and buy-back centers may be owned or operated by public, nonprofit, or private persons.

PLAN COMPLIANCE:

STRATEGIC PLAN:

Strategy 4: We will foster economic development and sustain financial stability.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

Objective 2 - To maintain a sound financial condition to allow flexibility that ensures the City is in a position to react and respond to changes in the economy and new service challenges without measurable financial stress.

2014 WALLA WALLA COUNTY SOLID WASTE AND MODERATE RISK WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Recycling Goals and Objectives

Section 3.1 Education and Outreach- Goals and Objectives

- Increase recycling and recovery efforts and accomplishments
- Expand availability of opportunities of recycling and yard waste collection within the municipalities, unincorporated County area, and Urban Growth Area.

Section 3.3 Recycling- Recycling is the second tier in the hierarchy of solid waste management in the State of Washington.

Section 3.3.1.1 Goals and Objectives

- Work toward reaching a recycling rate of 50% by 2023.
- Continue to encourage and educate residents and businesses to compost and recycle
- Expand the availability of opportunities for recycling and yard waste collection within the municipalities, unincorporated County area, and Urban Growth Area.

CITY GREENHOUSE GAS POLICY:

Continue to promote and expand recycling programs...improved management of waste handling, reductions in waste generation, and expansion of waste diversion programs.

ALTERNATIVES:

There are a number of alternatives Council could consider including, but not limited to:

- 1) Recover the \$35,000 Sanitation expense to date (2018) in addition to the commodity costs incurred beyond the \$35,000 in 2018.
- 2) Implement the surcharge and pursue elimination of the Recycling Program through a Solid Waste Management Plan Update.
- 3) Implement the surcharge and pursue a per ton cost cap for recycling wherein recycling charges exceeding some per ton number would be landfilled locally (DOE has said that this too will require a Solid Waste Management Plan Update (the 2014 update cost approximately \$120,000 not including staff time).
- 4) Continue having the Sanitation Fund bear the expense and pursue elimination of the recycling program.
- 5) Raise Sanitation rates to cover the recycling commodities cost.

Other considerations:

- The City's current contract with BDI for recycling collection extends through January 31, 2024.
- If the City's curbside recycling program is suspended, what happens to the local system (e.g. Walla Walla Recycling)?

CITY MANAGER COMMENTS:

Approved for City Council workshop discussion.

Attachments

March 12, 2018 Presentation
Resident Sentiments



ar-3013

Pgs. 121-125

City Council - Regular Meeting

Meeting Date: 06/13/2018

Item Title: Ordinance establishing a recycling commodities surcharge

Submitted For: Ki Bealey, Public Works Department

Add'l Contributors: Finance Director, Jean Teasdale; Accounting Supervisor, Rachel Warren; PW Operations Manager, Mori Struve

Project No:

NA

Financial Comments:

The City's residential Recycling Program generates approximately 130 tons of recycling material each month. Historically, recycling had a positive value, meaning those tons were sold for a profit which put money back into the Sanitation Fund reducing garbage costs for customers. But now, costs are over \$100 per ton and may go even higher. If rates stay this high, the City will pay over \$140,000 this year to dispose of recyclable commodities. Due to volatility in the commodities market in past years, the 2018 Sanitation budget included an expense of \$35,000 for potential recycling commodities costs.

All Contracts:

Federally funded contracts only:

Not Applicable

Construction contracts only:

Not Applicable

Brief Summary of Requested Action:

Adopt an Ordinance establishing a recycling commodities surcharge of \$3.30 per month to pay for the costs of transport (separate from collection), processing, and sales of recycling materials.

Information

HISTORY:

As reviewed at the May 14 Council Work Session, recycling values for the City have only been positive five times in the last fourteen months. These costs have not been felt directly by customers because the City's Sanitation Fund has been absorbing the costs through garbage rates; however, with costs growing, that approach is not sustainable, and cities, including Walla Walla, must find a new way to cover the costs of recycling. A recycling commodities surcharge for recycling customers is proposed to address this volatile expense.

The surcharge will be effective on August 1. As a result, the City will need to recover costs from January 1 through July 31, as well as the costs from August 1 to December 31, over the remainder of this year (5 months). This will require the need for higher surcharge on a

temporary basis.

The proposed monthly surcharge for 2018 is calculated by estimating the cost for recycling each month, divided by the average number of recycling units. The calculation for 2018 is:

1. Costs for August 1 - December 31: $128 \text{ average tons/month} * \$100/\text{ton} / 9,000 \text{ accounts} = \$1.42 \text{ per month, plus}$
2. Costs for June 1 - July 31: $(128 \text{ average tons/month} * \$100/\text{ton} * 2 \text{ months} / 9,000) / 5 \text{ months} = \$0.57, \text{ plus}$
3. Costs for January 1 - May 31: $(\$59,082 / 9,000) / 5 \text{ months} = \1.31
4. Total estimated surcharge is therefore $\$1.42 + \$0.57 + \$1.31$ or $\$3.30$ per month.

Staff anticipates the 2019 surcharge will be less than 2018 because costs will be spread over 12 months rather than 5 months. To calculate the 2019 surcharge, Staff will use the data from 2018 to project the annual cost, divide that amount by 12 months and divide that amount by the number of recycling units (projected annual cost / 12 months / # of recycling units). E.g. $144 \text{ tons / month} * \$150 \text{ per ton} / 9,000 = \$2.40 \text{ per month (current estimated maximum)}$. The 2018 rate will remain in effect until replaced with a new rate approved by Council. Revenue received in excess of the amount needed will be used to offset future costs until such time as the surcharge can be eliminated.

This issue has been discussed previously with Council, the Solid Waste Advisory, and the Sustainability Committee; most recently at the May 14, 2018 City Council Work Session.

POLICY ISSUES:

RCW 70.95.010 lists the State's goals and priorities for solid waste management. RCW 70.95.090 stipulates recyclables must be collected from single and multi-family residences, unless Ecology approves an alternate program...

County and city comprehensive solid waste management plans—Contents.

(7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the following:

(a) Waste reduction strategies;

(b) Source separation strategies, including: (emphasis added)

Programs for the collection of source separated materials from residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from single and multiple-family residences, unless the department approves an alternative program, according to the criteria in the planning guidelines. Such criteria shall include: Anticipated recovery rates and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials, unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning period, utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate. In rural areas, these programs shall include but not be limited to drop-off boxes, buy-back centers, or a combination of both, at each solid waste transfer, processing, or disposal site, or at locations convenient to the residents of the county. The drop-off boxes and buy-back centers may be owned or operated by public, nonprofit, or private persons.

Staff initially discussed establishing a maximum surcharge that could be adjusted down on a quarterly basis, however regulation in the State of Washington does not allow for such delegation of rate setting. Staff therefore proposes a fixed surcharge adjusted on an as needed basis.

PLAN COMPLIANCE:

STRATEGIC PLAN:

Strategy 4: We will foster economic development and sustain financial stability.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN: Objective 2 - To maintain a sound financial condition to allow flexibility that ensures the City is in a position to react and respond to changes in the economy and new service challenges without measurable financial stress.

ALTERNATIVES:

- 1) Implement the surcharge and pursue elimination of the Recycling Program through and a Solid Waste Management Plan Update.
- 2) Implement the surcharge and pursue a per ton cost cap for recycling wherein recycling charges exceeding some per ton number would be landfilled locally (DOE has said that this too will require a Solid Waste Management Plan Update).

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends adopting an Ordinance establishing a recycling commodities surcharge.

Additionally, since costs continue to escalate at an extreme rate, Staff further requests Council's approval to discuss a possible cost cap with the Department of Ecology on recycling costs.

CITY MANAGER COMMENTS:

Approved for City Council action.

Attachments

Ord 2018-14



ar-3074

Pgs. 73-78

City Council - Regular Meeting

Meeting Date: 12/19/2018

Item Title: 2019 Recycling Rates

Submitted For: Ki Bealey, Public Works Department

Financial Comments:

For 2018, the City's residential Recycling Program generated approximately 125 tons of recycling material each month. Historically, recycling had a positive value, meaning those tons were sold for profit, which put money back into the Sanitation Fund reducing garbage costs for customers. But over the past year with the collapse of the recycling commodities market, costs have been as high as \$100 per ton resulting in a cost of over \$130,000 for the year.

This action proposes to reduce the monthly recycling commodities charge from \$3.30/month to \$1.21/month for 2019.

All Contracts:

Federally funded contracts only:

Not Applicable

Construction contracts only:

Not Applicable

Brief Summary of Requested Action:

Adopt an Ordinance to reduce the monthly recycling commodities surcharge to \$1.21 per month to pay for the costs of transport (separate from collection), processing, and sales of recycling material

Information

HISTORY:

Recycling values for the City haven't been positive since July 2017. Prior to implementing the recycling commodities charge earlier this year (Ord. 2018-14), commodities costs were not felt directly by customers because the City's Sanitation Fund absorbed the costs through garbage rates; however, with the collapse of the recycling commodities market in 2018, that approach was not sustainable.

The current \$3.30/month surcharge went into effect on August 1 as rate payers had to recover costs from January 1 through July 31, as well as the costs from August 1 to December 31. This required the need for higher surcharge on a temporary basis. For 2019, the costs will be distributed out over a 12-month period instead of 5-months.

The proposed monthly surcharge for 2019 is calculated by estimating the cost for recycling each month, divided by the average number of recycling units. The calculation for 2019 is therefore:

The average monthly tonnage (125.08 tons/month) * the average monthly cost per ton (\$86.91/ton) / the average number of accounts (9,000 accounts) = \$1.21 per month.

The 2019 rate will remain in effect until it is replaced with a new rate approved by Council. This issue has been discussed previously with Council, the Solid Waste Advisory, and the Sustainability Committee; most recently at the June 13, 2018 Regular City Council meeting wherein the 2018 rate was established.

POLICY ISSUES:

RCW 70.95.010 lists the State's goals and priorities for solid waste management. RCW 70.95.090 stipulates recyclables must be collected from single and multi-family residences, unless Ecology approves an alternate program...

County and city comprehensive solid waste management plans—Contents.

(7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the following:

(a) Waste reduction strategies;

(b) Source separation strategies, including: (emphasis added)

Programs for the collection of source separated materials from residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from single and multiple-family residences, unless the department approves an alternative program, according to the criteria in the planning guidelines. Such criteria shall include: Anticipated recovery rates and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials, unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning period, utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate. In rural areas, these programs shall include but not be limited to drop-off boxes, buy-back centers, or a combination of both, at each solid waste transfer, processing, or disposal site, or at locations convenient to the residents of the county. The drop-off boxes and buy-back centers may be owned or operated by public, nonprofit, or private persons. Staff initially discussed establishing a maximum surcharge that could be adjusted down on a quarterly basis, however regulation in the State of Washington does not allow for such delegation of rate setting. Staff therefore proposes a fixed surcharge adjusted on an as needed basis.

ALTERNATIVES:

Set a different rate.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends adopting an Ordinance to reduce the monthly recycling commodities surcharge to \$1.21 per month.

CITY MANAGER COMMENTS:

Happily approved for City Council action!

Attachments

Ord 2018-50
Monthly Costs per Ton



ar-3525

45 Min.

City Council - Work Session

Meeting Date: 08/26/2019

Item Title: 2019 Recycling Commodities Surcharge

Submitted For: Ki Bealey, Public Works Department

Add'l Contributors:

Project No:

Funding/BARS No.:

Financial Comments:

For 2018 and 2019 (Jan-June), the City's residential Recycling Program averaged 125 tons of recycling material each month. Historically, recycling had a positive value, meaning those tons were sold for a profit, which put money back into the Sanitation Fund reducing garbage costs for customers. Since September 2017, recycling commodities costs have been negative with a cost as high as \$118 per ton (May 2019). The commodities surcharge established for 2019 was based on average costs from 2018 (\$86.91/ton), however the costs for 2019 are averaging \$111/ton and have been at or above \$115/ton the past four months (April-July).

The monthly recycling commodities surcharge established in 2018 was \$3.30/month as it had only 5-months to cover commodities costs in 2018. The 2019 rate, which was based on 2018 costs, was established at \$1.21/month but will be insufficient to cover expenses based on current cost trends.

The recycling commodities rate for 2019 will either need to be increased to cover anticipated costs for the year or some other cost control mechanism or strategy implemented. The purpose of this discussion is to identify one or two alternatives to investigate more thoroughly to bring back to Council for action/consideration.

Information

HISTORY:

Recycling values for the City haven't been positive since July 2017. Prior to implementing the recycling commodities charge in 2018 (Ord. 2018-14), commodities costs were not felt directly by customers because the City's Sanitation Fund absorbed the costs through garbage rates; however, with the collapse of the recycling commodities market in 2017, that approach was not sustainable. The 2018 surcharge (\$3.30/month) went into effect on August 1, 2018 as rate payers had to recover costs from January 1 through July 31, as well as the costs from August 1 to December 31, 2018. For 2019, the costs were expected to be distributed out over a 12-month period instead of 5-months.

The monthly surcharge for 2019 (Ord. 2018-50) was calculated by estimating the cost for recycling each month, divided by the average number of recycling units. The calculation for 2019 was therefore: The average monthly tonnage (125.08 tons/month) * the average monthly cost per ton (\$86.91/ton) / the average number of accounts (9,000 accounts) = \$1.21 per month.

To address the projected shortfall for 2019, assuming an effective date of September 1, the rate would need to be increased approximately \$1.05 per month for a total (Sept-Dec) of \$2.26/mo.

Contamination continues to be an issue contributing to high monthly costs, both in unit pricing and the tonnage collected. Reducing contamination at the local level will have little effect on unit pricing because the unit cost is driven by much larger market forces than Walla Walla controls. However, reducing the amount of contamination would reduce tonnage therein reducing monthly costs. It is with that interest that staff prepared the attached contamination reduction plan (draft attached). This plan is in general alignment with that required by House Bill 1543 (see highlights below in the policy section). Additionally, on August 8 staff submitted a grant funding request to the Department of Ecology to assist in funding activities identified in the proposed plan

Staff also reached-out to Pioneer Recycling, the material recovery facility (MRF) serving the city through the city's contract with BDI, to get their view on the future of recycling. According to Dave Clausus (Pioneer Recycling), changes are in the works that will improve the market for recyclables:

- "The current pricing (for recycling) is the lowest of my entire 35+ year career. While I expect pricing to stay low for at least a little longer, Pioneer does expect pricing for the Paper grades, which are still about 75% of the ResMix yield, to improve significantly over the mid to long term. This conclusion results from the number of announced mill expansion projects in both North America and Southeast Asia. Three of the projects are local to the Pacific Northwest. All three of those local projects should be up and running by this time next year. Help for recycle paper demand is truly on the way!"
- "Mills all over the world want better quality and they want it now. Pioneer is responding to these demands by adding additional sorting equipment at both of our facilities. The first of these projects, in Tacoma, will be completed by the end of this August. We expect to have additional sorting equipment installed in our Portland plant by this time next year."
- "In my 35+ years in the business I have only dealt with one mill that actually was willing to pay more for better quality. What all the other mills did was take for granted the quality they demanded. If you couldn't achieve the quality they demanded, they just stopped buying from you."
- "With all of the new paper mill projects coming online 6 to 36 months from now, paper pricing will undoubtedly improve and the value of ResMix with it."

For additional information, please refer to the attached "Recycling Isn't Broken" presentation recently given by Mr. Clausus' to the Washington State Recycling Association.

POLICY ISSUES:

RCW 70.95.010 lists the State's goals and priorities for solid waste management.

RCW 70.95.090 stipulates recyclables must be collected from single and multi-family residences, unless Ecology approves an alternate program.

County and city comprehensive solid waste management plans—Contents.

(7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the following:

(b) Source separation strategies, including:

Programs for the collection of source separated materials from residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from single and multiple-family residences, unless the department approves an alternative program, according to the criteria in the planning guidelines. Such criteria shall include: Anticipated recovery rates and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials, unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning period, (emphasis added), utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate. In rural areas, these programs shall include but not be limited to drop-off boxes, buy-back centers, or a combination of both, at each solid waste transfer, processing, or disposal site, or at locations convenient to the residents of the county. The drop-off boxes and buy-back centers may be owned or operated by public, nonprofit, or private persons.

Applicable highlights of House Bill 1543 signed by the Governor in April (effective date of 7/1/2019):

- The Recycling Development Center (Center) is created within the Department of Ecology (ECY) to further

the development of markets and processing for recycled commodities and products.

- The ECY must create and implement a statewide recycling contamination reduction and outreach plan based on best management practices for recycling. The plan must be developed with stakeholder input by July 1, 2020. The ECY must also provide technical assistance and guidance to help local jurisdictions understand contamination in their regional recycling, and to develop contamination reduction and outreach plans.
- County and city solid waste plans must contain a contamination reduction and outreach plan (contamination plan). Contamination plans must be added to local solid waste plans by amendment or when revising or updating a solid waste plan before July 1, 2021.

PLAN COMPLIANCE:

2014 WALLA WALLA COUNTY SOLID WASTE AND MODERATE RISK WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (Res. 2014-121)

Recycling Goals and Objectives

Section 3.1 Education and Outreach- Goals and Objectives

- Increase recycling and recovery efforts and accomplishments
- Expand availability of opportunities of recycling and yard waste collection within the municipalities, unincorporated County area, and Urban Growth Area.

Section 3.3 Recycling- Recycling is the second tier in the hierarchy of solid waste management in the State of Washington.

Section 3.3.1.1 Goals and Objectives

- Work toward reaching a recycling rate of 50% by 2023.
- Continue to encourage and educate residents and businesses to compost and recycle.
- Expand the availability of opportunities for recycling and yard waste collection within the municipalities, unincorporated County area, and Urban Growth Area.

GREENHOUSE GAS POLICY:

Continue to promote and expand recycling programs ... improved management of waste handling, reductions in waste generation, and expansion of waste diversion programs.

ALTERNATIVES:

It is recommended that contamination reduction efforts occur with all alternatives that maintain the recycling program.

1. Increase the 2019 commodities surcharge to cover the anticipated shortfall for the year.
2. Pay for the additional (2019) commodities cost out of the Sanitation fund balance (approximately \$40,000 for the remainder of 2019).
3. Maintain the current surcharge but establish a cost cap wherein recycling charges exceeding the landfill's rate (\$91.90 – 2019; \$94.10 – 2020) would be land-filled locally. The Department of Ecology previously told staff in 2017 that this action would require an update to the Solid Waste Management Plan and is subject to review/approval by Ecology. Staff is currently preparing a minor update to the 2014 plan (required every 5-years) and could request that change. Review/approval by Ecology is not anticipated to be completed until 2020. Given this timeline, commodities costs for 2019 will still be an issue to address.
4. Suspend the recycling program. This action would also require a Solid Waste Management Plan update as described under item #2. Costs through 2019 would still need to be addressed as would termination of the city's collection contract with BDI, which runs through January 2024.

Staff met with and discussed the issue with the Finance Committee on August 19. The Finance Committee's recommendation was as follows:

- Pay for the cost overruns for 2019 out of Sanitation's Fund Balance (alt. 2)

- Establish cost per ton “tipping point” for 2020 and send to City’s Landfill if exceeded (alt. 3)
- Update the surcharge for 2020 based on the “tipping point”

Pursue contamination reduction (staff applied for a grant from Ecology earlier this month)

CITY MANAGER COMMENTS:

Approved for City Council workshop discussion.

Attachments

Presentation

WW Recycling Costs

Contamination Plan

Recycling Isn't Broken Pres

June 2019 Nat. Geo Graphic

Appendix D

WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire

WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire

Prepared for

City of Walla Walla
55 E. Moore Street
Walla, Walla, WA 99362

Prepared by

Parametrix
719 2nd Avenue, Suite 200
Seattle, WA 98104
T. 206.394.3700 F. 1.855.542.6353
www.parametrix.com

April 2024 | 373-4095-005

Citation

Parametrix. 2023. WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire.
Prepared for City of Walla Walla
by Parametrix, Seattle, Washington.
April 2024.

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General Information

Plan prepared for the County of:	Walla Walla
Plan prepared for the City of:	Walla Walla
Prepared by:	City of Walla Walla, Leah Rohan, Public Works Department
Contact telephone:	(509) 524-4712
Contact email:	lrohan@wallawallawa.gov
Date:	4/3/2024

Planning Period

Year 1 (Base Year) shall refer to:	2024
Year 2 shall refer to:	2025
Year 3 shall refer to:	2026
Year 4 shall refer to:	2027
Year 5 shall refer to:	2028
Year 6 shall refer to:	2029

Each year shall refer to (check one):

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| ☒ | Calendar year | January 1 – December 31 |
| ☐ | Fiscal year | Such as July 1 – June 30 |

1. Demographics

The population forecast shown in Table 1-1 is based on the 2022 County Growth Management Population Projections 2020–50 (middle series) by the Office of Financial Management, Olympia, Washington, December 2022. According to the 2020 U.S. Census, 73% of the population is concentrated in incorporated areas, with the City of Walla Walla at 55% and College Place at 15% of the total population within the county.

Table 1-1. Population Forecast

Year	Projected Population
1	63,422
2	63,714
3	64,002
4	64,259
5	64,506
6	64,746

2. Waste Stream Generation

This section emphasizes the projected 1) solid waste disposal at the Sudbury Road Landfill (SRL) and 2) tonnage of materials to be recycled during the planning period.

2.1 Tonnage of Solid Waste Disposed

Table 2-1 shows the projected tonnage for disposal at SRL. The per capita disposal is based on the population estimates as discussed above and the 2022 disposal estimates provided by the City of Walla Walla Solid Waste Division. On average, solid waste disposal in Walla Walla County is approximately 5.2 pounds per capita per day. It is expected recycling will increase at an average of 5% for all planning years and organics diversion will increase by 25% starting in 2028 (year 5); therefore, it is expected, even with an increase in population, disposal tonnage will decrease with these recycling and organics diversion rates applied.

Table 2-1. Projected Waste Disposal⁴

Year	Tonnage Disposal
1	59,627
2	59,862
3	60,100
4	60,338
5	57,859
6	58,075

2.2 Tonnage of Materials Recycled

Table 2-2 shows the tonnage of materials projected to be recycled in the base year and each of the following five years. The baseline recycling quantity was derived from the 2020 tonnage of recycling processed through Walla Walla Recycling. The year 2020 was selected to reflect the reduction in the range of recyclables collected County-wide. The recycling rate shows a slight increase with the reintroduction of commodities that were previously removed from recycling collection due to market constraints, and with the potential introduction of new materials, with an increased recycling rate of 5%/year.

Table 2-2. Recycling Projections

Year	Tonnage Recycling
1	11,229
2	11,282
3	11,334
4	11,376
5	11,419
6	11,461

3. Solid Waste Collection Programs

This section discusses the UTC-estimated solid waste and recycling collection tonnage estimates for the 6-year planning horizon. No UTC-regulated companies collect organics in Walla Walla County. The UTC-regulated collection company that serves the participating jurisdictions covered under the 2024 Plan is Basin Disposal (BDI).

Tables 3-1 and 3-2 provide the projected number of disposal and recycling customers and tonnage collected by customer-type during the planning period. The estimates are based on the WUTC collection data provided by BDI in October 2021. [Source: Francisco Alcala francisco@basindisposal.com]. The projected number of customers and tonnage collected is based on the 2022 County Growth Management Population Projections 2020–50 (middle series) by the Office of Financial Management, Olympia, Washington, December 2022.

Table 3-1. BDI Solid Waste Collection Projections

UTC- Regulated Hauler	Basin Disposal Inc. (BDI), G-Certificates: G-118 and G-165					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential						
# of Customers	9,267	9,304	9,344	9,384	9,425	9,466
Tonnage Collected	9,646	9,684	9,726	9,768	9,811	9,853
Commercial/ Multifamily						
# of Customers	793	797	800	803	807	810
Tonnage Collected	3,126	3,138	3,152	3,166	3,179	3,193
Drop Box & Compactor Waste						
# of Customers	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tonnage Collected	5,007	5,027	5,049	5,071	5,093	5,115

Table 3.2 Recycling Collection Projections

UTC- Regulated Hauler	Basin Disposal Inc. (BDI), G-Certificates: G-118 and G-165					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential (City of Walla Walla)						
# of Customers	10,330	10,371	10,416	10,461	10,506	10,552
Tonnage Collected	1,532	1,538	1,544	1,551	1,558	1,565
Commercial (Drop Box Unincorporated/Incorporated Walla Walla County)						
# of Customers	166	167	168	169	169	170
Tonnage Collected	347	349	350	352	353	355

4. Implemented and Proposed Recycling and Waste Reduction Programs

Tables 4-1 and 4-2 emphasize recycling programs and Tables 4-3 and 4-4 emphasize waste reduction programs (organics) that have been implemented during previous planning years or that are proposed in the 2024 Plan. Where possible, costs and proposed funding mechanisms are included as well as the section of the 2024 SWMP that discusses these programs. The description of implemented programs was provided through personal communication with the City of Walla Walla, and the recommendations originates from coordination with the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and City of Walla Walla Public Works department.

Table 4-1. Recycling Programs - Implemented

Program	Cost	Funding	Plan Section
City of Walla Walla expanded recycling outreach methods that included hiring of one new staff, and improvements to City website. Other measures included: - Created a recycling video in English and Spanish as well as other multi-lingual messaging. - Participated in national night out, farmers markets, school outreach, and public works week recycling booth. - Recycling stickers placed on recycle containers along with handouts on what is recyclable. - City Central e-newsletter, which covers a variety of community-themed topics, including reduce, reuse, and recycling. - Utility bill mailings, which provides information on the solid waste program.	\$10,000-\$20,000	Tip, CPG	3.1.1
Re-evaluated the recycling system - City of Walla Walla Council appointed Ad-Hoc Recycling Committee that provided recommendations to Council to contain or reduce the cost of recycling while preserving and encouraging responsible recycling specific to the City of Walla Walla. This resulted in the removal of plastic from the recycling collection program and transition to every other week instead of every week collection (plastics #1, #2, #5 were reintegrated in early 2024)	–	Tip, CPG	3.3.1.3
Developed Contamination and Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP)	\$60,000	CPG	3.1.1

Note: Tip = landfill tipping fees; CPG = Department of Ecology Coordinated Prevention Grants.

Table 4-2. Recycling Programs - Proposed

Program	Cost	Funding	Plan Section
Recommendation 3.5.1 Education and Outreach	\$10,000-\$20,000	Tip, CPG	3.5.1
Recommendation 3.5.3 Promotion of Multifamily Recycling	Between \$2,000 and \$5,000 ¹	Tip, CPG, Private funding	3.5.3
Recommendation 3.5.4 Award and Recognition Program	\$1,000	Tip, CPG	3.5.4
Recommendation 3.5.5 Drop-off Opportunities for Recyclables	Varies ²	Tip, CPG	3.5.5
Recommendation 3.5.6 Variable Can Rate (Cities)	Varies ³	Tip, CPG	3.5.6
Recommendation 3.5.7 On-site Audits and Technical Assistance	\$2,000 and \$5,000 ⁴	Tip, CPG	3.5.7
Recommendation 4.5.1 Expand Curbside Recycling in Urban Growth Areas	\$10-\$20 per month/per household ⁵	Tip, CPG	4.5.1
Recommendation 4.5.3 Mixed Paper and Cardboard Collection	None established	Tip, CPG	4.5.3

Note: Tip = landfill tipping fees; CPG = Department of Ecology Coordinated Prevention Grants.

¹ Estimated at \$2k/year. Changing building codes estimated at \$5k per jurisdiction. Cost of implementation/retrofit would be at private property owners expense and will be site specific.

² Estimated costs will vary for each jurisdiction and will depend upon the type and quantity of materials collected and the number of sites. Evaluation will need to consider collection, transport, monitoring, site development, and commodities (disposal) costs. Each jurisdiction will need to make their own assessments given the variables.

³ Costs will depend upon the required level of infrastructure investments and would have to be factored into the financial planning/rate setting process either by the jurisdiction or through the WUTC (for franchised/private waste haulers).

⁴ Costs to implement this program vary depending on business needs and level of assistance. This work would only be undertaken with grant assistance. Grant writing would be \$2,000/year and 25 percent of the cost share would be \$5,000/year.

⁵ Costs will also depend upon service frequencies and number of accounts serviced.

5. Landfill Disposal

This section discusses landfill disposal in Walla Walla County. The Sudbury Road Landfill, owned and operated by the City of Walla Walla, is the only MSW landfill operated in the County. It is located at 414 Landfill Road in the City of Walla Walla.

Table 5-1 provides the projected tonnage disposed by BDI, the only UTC-regulated hauler in the county. The estimates are based on the 2022 WUTC disposal data provided by the City of Walla Walla in 2023. The projected tonnage disposed is based on the 2022 County Growth Management Population Projections 2020–50 (middle series) by the Office of Financial Management, Olympia, Washington, December 2022.

Table 5-1. Projected Quantity of Solid Waste Disposed at Sudbury Road Landfill by BDI

Year	Tons
Year 1	16,033
Year 2	16,097
Year 3	16,161
Year 4	16,225
Year 5	16,289
Year 6	16,354

Table 5-2 provides the tonnage disposed at the SRL by other (non-regulated) haulers and other contributors, most of which is collected by the City of Walla Walla within city limits. The estimates are based on the 2022 non-regulated disposal data provided by the City of Walla Walla in 2023. The projected tonnage disposed at the SRL is based on the 2022 County Growth Management Population Projections 2020–50 (middle series) by the Office of Financial Management, Olympia, Washington, December 2022.

Table 5-2. Projected Quantity of Solid Waste Disposed at Sudbury Road Landfill by Non-Regulated Haulers

Year	Tons
Year 1	44,132
Year 2	44,307
Year 3	44,483
Year 4	44,659
Year 5	44,836
Year 6	45,014

Tables 5-3 and 5-4 provide information for landfill disposal programs that have been implemented and proposed including costs and proposed funding mechanism as well as the section of the 2024 SWMP that discusses these programs. Table 5-5 provides a breakdown of specific capital improvements identified in the 2023 Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan, which extends beyond the 6-year planning period.

Table 5-3. Landfill Disposal Programs Implemented

Program	Cost	Funding	Section #
Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study (2018-2023)	\$80,000	TIP, CPG	5.2.1, 5.2.2
Sudbury Landfill Facility Master Plan	\$300,000	Tip, CPG	5.2

Note: Tip = landfill tipping fees; CPG = Department of Ecology Coordinated Prevention Grants.

Table 5-4. Landfill Disposal Programs Proposed

Program	Cost	Funding	Section #
Recommendation 5.5.1 Use Sudbury Road Landfill for Out-of-County Waste (prepare Marketshed Study)	\$50,000	Tip, CPG	5.5.1
Recommendation 5.5.2 Implement Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan	Varies by program, Table 5.2.4.c below.	TIP, State (e.g., CPG) and Federal Grants, WA State public works trust loans, bond sales	5.5.2
Recommendation 5.5.3- Sudbury Road Landfill Financial Stability Update	\$80,000	Tip, CPG	5.5.3
Recommendation 5.5.4 Expand Organic Materials Processed	\$125,000	Tip, CPG	5.5.4
Recommendation 5.5.4 Improve the Marketability of the Sudbury Compost Facility's Finished Product	N/A ¹	Tip, CPG	5.5.5

Note: Tip = landfill tipping fees; CPG = Department of Ecology Coordinated Prevention Grants.

¹ Continue to monitor production and demand at Sudbury Compost Facility.

Table 5-5. Capital Investment Schedule (2024-2043)

Facility Improvement	Priority ¹	Approximate Implementation Duration, Months	Implementation Commencement Year	Capital Budget (2023 \$)
Landfill Core and Supporting Element Investments (Non-Optional)				
Self-haul Waste Drop Off Area Replacement	1	22	2024	\$4.23 million
Design/connect Existing Leachate Cleanout Locations to Existing Header	1	24	2024	\$0.06 million
Compost Facility Improvements Alternative 1	1	30	2024	\$3.84 million
Existing MRW Building Rehabilitation and Expansion Alternative 2 (7,500 sf)	1	36	2025	\$2.5 to \$3 million
Maintenance Building Replacement	2	36	2026	\$5.37 million
Permit for Area 7, Cell 4	1	36	2026	\$0.08 million
Compliance Monitoring System	1	24	2028	\$1.44 million
Design/install new 300-800 cfm LFG flare facility	1	30	2028	\$1.94 million
Design/install LFG extraction system in Area 7 and connect to existing header, horizontal/vertical.	1	28	2028/2030	\$0.62 million
Design and development ^{2,3} of Area 8, Cell 1	1	36	2028	\$5.39 million
Design and final closure of Area 7	1	30	2029	\$3.62 million
Alternatives to Proposed Capital Projects				
Compost Facility Improvements Alternative 2 (First Phase, 60% of full-buildout, 15 acres)	1	30	2024	\$17.42 (10.45) million
MRW Building Replacement Alternative 1 (7,400 sf)	1	40	2025	\$5.88 million
Other Solid Waste Program Investments (Discretionary)				
Drop Off Recycling Area Improvements	3	20	2027	\$0.29 million
Recycled Glass Processing Area	3	20	2029	\$0.37 million

¹ Priorities are qualitatively defined as follows: 1 = Essential landfill operations; 2 = Beneficial to landfill operations, but timing could vary considerably without seriously impacting continued landfill operations; 3 = Important for other solid waste program needs.

² A 10-year life is assumed for Area 8, Cell 1, and 7 acres is assumed for development EOPCC.

³ It is assumed permitting for Area 8, Cell 1 will take place at the same time as Area 7, Cell 4 and site characterization for all of Area 8.

6. Funding Mechanisms

The County's solid waste system is funded almost entirely through tipping fees at the SRL. The City of Walla Walla contracted for the completion of a rate study in 2018 for the landfill and sanitation utilities to identify revenues that would fund ongoing obligations and expenses through 2023. Solid waste tipping fees are used for essentially all solid-waste-related expenses, including landfill disposal, construction debt service, post-closure fund contributions, recycling, moderate risk waste, public education, and administration. Ecology grants are used for planning, recycling, and other programs, with the City's match obtained from disposal tipping fees. A new rate study will be prepared in Spring/Summer of 2024.

6.1 Existing Tip Fee and Estimated Tip Fee

Table 6-1 provides the tip fee for the Sudbury Road Landfill and Table 6.2 provides the tip fee components. Table 6.3 provides the estimate tip fee forecast for reporting years 1 (2024-2029).

Table 6-1. Facility Inventory 2022

Facility Name	Type of Facility	Tip Fee per Ton	Final Disposal Location	Total Tons Disposed /Year	Total Revenue Generated
Sudbury Road Landfill	Disposal	\$105.27	Sudbury Road Landfill	59,377 (2022) 64,807 (2023)	\$6,131,590 (2021)

Table 6-2. Tip Fee Components

Facility	Surcharge	City Excise Tax	State Tax	Personnel/Admin Costs ¹	Operational Cost ²	Closure Costs
Sudbury Road Landfill	3.6%	15%	2%	50%	25%	7%

1. Personnel costs, engineering, and other professional services (contractual), administrative service charges

2. Includes: debt, equipment and fuel, operating expenses,

Table 6-3. Estimated Tip Fee Forecast

Tip Fee per Ton by Facility	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Sudbury Road Landfill	\$105.27	\$108.43	\$111.68	\$115.03	\$118.48	\$122.03

6.2 Surplus Funds

The City of Walla Walla targets a 15% reserve, which is approximately \$746,000 in 2024.

Appendix E

SEPA Checklist

SEPA SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

Application fee of \$190 is due upon submittal.

All posting, notification, and postage costs will be billed to the applicant *WWMC 20.14.065(F) & 20.14.085(G)*

Site Address: _____

Applicant Name: City of Walla Walla Public Works Department, on behalf of Walla Walla County

Phone: (509) 524-4712 E-mail address: lrohan@wallawallawa.gov

Mailing Address: 55 E. Moore Street, Walla Walla WA 99362

Property Owner: N/A

Phone: _____ E-mail address: N/A

Mailing Address: 55 E. Moore Street, Walla Walla WA 99362

Related applications (e.g. subdivision):

Required Documents:

- ☒ Completed SEPA Environmental Checklist and fees
- ☒ Site plan of the subject property
- ☒ Vicinity map
- ☐ Critical Areas Report (e.g. wetlands, streams) meeting requirements of WWMC 21.04. if required
- ☐ Trip Generation Report and/or Traffic Impact Analysis
- ☐ Preliminary Storm Report, if required
- ☐ Geotechnical Report

I certify, by checking this box and printing my name below, that the information submitted in this application packet is true and accurate. Determination of information to be in error could result in revocation of permit.
I understand that this application is not deemed filed until fees are paid.

Printed Name of _____ Date: _____
Property Owner or Owner's Authorized Agent

SEPA¹ Environmental Checklist

Purpose of checklist

Governmental agencies use this checklist to help determine whether the environmental impacts of your proposal are significant. This information is also helpful to determine if available avoidance, minimization, or compensatory mitigation measures will address the probable significant impacts or if an environmental impact statement will be prepared to further analyze the proposal.

Instructions for applicants

This environmental checklist asks you to describe some basic information about your proposal. Please answer each question accurately and carefully, to the best of your knowledge. You may need to consult with an agency specialist or private consultant for some questions. **You may use “not applicable” or “does not apply” only when you can explain why it does not apply and not when the answer is unknown.** You may also attach or incorporate by reference additional studies reports. Complete and accurate answers to these questions often avoid delays with the SEPA process as well as later in the decision-making process.

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

Instructions for lead agencies

Please adjust the format of this template as needed. Additional information may be necessary to evaluate the existing environment, all interrelated aspects of the proposal and an analysis of adverse impacts. The checklist is considered the first but not necessarily the only source of information needed to make an adequate threshold determination. Once a threshold determination is made, the lead agency is responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the checklist and other supporting documents.

Use of checklist for nonproject proposals

For nonproject proposals (such as ordinances, regulations, plans and programs), complete the applicable parts of sections A and B, plus the Supplemental Sheet for Nonproject Actions (Part D). Please completely answer all questions that apply and note that the words "project," "applicant," and "property or site" should be read as "proposal," "proponent," and "affected geographic area," respectively. The lead agency may exclude (for non-projects) questions in “Part B: Environmental Elements” that do not contribute meaningfully to the analysis of the proposal.

¹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/Checklist-guidance>

A. Background

[Find help answering background questions](https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/SEPA-checklist-guidance/SEPA-Checklist-Section-A-Background)²

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

2024 Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan

2. Name of applicant:

City of Walla Walla Public Works Department, on behalf of Walla Walla County

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

Leah Rohan, PE
Environmental Engineer
Public Works Department
509.524.4712 (office)
509.386.9951 (cell)

4. Date checklist prepared:

December 8, 2023

5. Agency requesting checklist:

City of Walla Walla

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

Commencing 2024

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

Yes. The *2024 Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan* (2024 Plan) is an update of an earlier plan, the *2014 Walla Walla County Solid Waste Management Plan*, and is intended to be regularly updated. Capital improvements recommended in the 2024 Plan will undergo a separate regulatory review and approval process.

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

No additional environmental information has been prepared.

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.

There are no known applications pending government approvals or other proposals that would directly affect the project.

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

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

Under Chapters 70A.205.040 through 70A.205.075 and Chapters 70A.205.110 and 70A.205.115 of the Revised Code of Washington, Walla Walla County and cities within the county are required to review their solid waste plan every 5 years. The referenced 2024 Plan reflects Walla Walla County's current goals for meeting statewide expectations for the handling of solid waste over the next 5 years.

Final approval of the 2024 Plan requires the following:

- An Interlocal Agreement for the purpose of establishing and integrated and coordinated solid waste management program between Walla Walla County and the cities of College Place, Walla Walla, Prescott, and Waitsburg.
- Resolutions of adoption from participating jurisdictions.
- Washington State Department of Ecology concurrence.
- Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission opportunity to review and comment on the preliminary draft.
- Washington Department of Agriculture opportunity to review and comment on the preliminary draft.

Capital improvements recommended in the 2024 Plan will undergo a separate regulatory review and approval process.

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

The 2024 Plan will provide background and guidance for a long-term approach to solid waste and moderate risk waste management in Walla Walla County and surrounding jurisdictions. It is intended to provide citizens and decision-makers in Walla Walla County with a guide for implementing, monitoring, and evaluating future activities in the planning area for a 20-year period. The recommendations for the 2024 Plan are intended to guide local decision-makers and to substantiate the need for local funds and state grants to underwrite solid waste projects.

This plan will replace the *2014 Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan*.

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 2024 Plan encompasses all of Walla Walla County, including incorporated cities (Walla Walla, College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg), unincorporated communities (Burbank, Garrett, Touchet, Wallula, and Dixie), and other areas of the county. The 2024 Plan also

provides for receipt of waste at the Sudbury Road Landfill (SRL) from outside of Walla Walla County. A vicinity map of the planning area is attached.

The SRL is generally located at 414 Landfill Road in the City of Walla Walla, approximately 0.5 mile north of US 12. The landfill is located in the northern half of Section 22, Township 7 North, Range 35 East, Willamette Meridian, in Walla Walla County, Washington. The site is located on 830 acres (north of highway), approximately 125 of which are used for landfill operations. A site plan showing the existing layout of the SRL is attached.

B.Environmental Elements

1. Earth

[Find help answering earth questions](#)³

a. General description of the site:

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

Walla Walla County covers an area of approximately 1,272 square miles and consists of the following types of topography: rolling, treeless hills; valleys; flats; and the northern extension of the Blue Mountains of Oregon. The highest elevation in the county is 4,895 feet at the summit of Lewis Peak in the Blue Mountains. The lowest elevation, 300 feet, is found in the southwestern corner of the county along the Columbia River.

The SRL occupies generally flat to gently rolling terrain at an elevation of approximately 850 feet above mean sea level.

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

The steepest slopes within the county are 30% to 65%.

The steepest slopes at the SRL are approximately 33% on the side slopes of existing landfill cells, which are capped with soil, resulting in a 3:1 ratio of horizontal to vertical slopes.

c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them, and note any agricultural land of long-term commercial significance and whether the proposal results in removing any of these soils.

The majority of Walla Walla County is composed of sandy, silt loam over basalt rubble or bedrock. There are also limited areas of loamy sand or sandy loam over gravel or basalt. Primary agricultural uses are for rangeland and crops such as wheat, barley, peas, fruit trees, and grapes. Non-cultivated areas are composed of grasses and sagebrush. Much of the county is composed of soils that are considered prime farmland, if irrigated; farmland of statewide importance; or farmland of unique importance.

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

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

Does not apply. The 2024 Plan will not include recommendations that will disturb or be affected by unstable soils within Walla Walla County.

- 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.**

No new earthwork is proposed as part of the 2024 Plan. Earthwork related to capital improvements described in the *Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Management Plan* (FMP) will be designed and implemented according to regulatory requirements and will involve a separate regulatory review and approval process, including project-specific SEPA review, as needed.

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

The 2024 Plan does not include construction or clearing as part of the recommendations. The clearing activities related to capital improvements described in the SRL FMP will be designed and implemented according to regulatory requirements and will involve a separate regulatory review and approval process, including project-specific SEPA review, as needed.

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

None. The 2024 Plan does not include impervious surfaces as a recommendation. An accounting of impervious surfaces related to capital improvements described in the FMP will be assessed under a separate regulatory review and approval process, including project-specific SEPA review, as needed.

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

None, there is no risk of erosion as a result of the recommendations of the 2024 Plan. Measures to reduce or control erosion related to the capital improvements described in the SRL FMP will be designed and implemented according to regulatory requirements and will involve a separate regulatory review and approval process, including project-specific SEPA review, as needed.

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 emissions to the air from the existing landfill, the transfer stations, and motor vehicles transporting solid waste. These sources are expected to be only a small percentage of total air emissions generated in the county. There may be a minor increase in emissions if other jurisdictions do export waste to Walla Walla as a result of additional truck traffic; however, this is a low-priority recommendation in the 2024 Plan and may not be implemented.

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

No, there are no off-site emissions or odor that will affect the proposal.

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

This proposal does not change current practices. Emissions from the SRL are controlled and regulated. Currently the SRL has a gas collection and control system that is monitored and balanced regularly in accordance with Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-351-200(4), WAC 173-351-500(2)(a)(iv), WAC 173-340, and WAC 173-460 and to comply with the State of Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) Approval Order No. 10AQ-E355 dated May 28, 2010. As regulations are updated, the SRL and the County of Walla Walla will continue to comply.

3. Water

[Find help answering water questions](#)⁵

- a. Surface:**

[Find help answering surface water questions](#)⁶

- 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.**

There is no surface water body in proximity to the landfill.

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

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>

The major water bodies within Walla Walla County include the Columbia, Lower Snake, and Walla Walla Rivers. These rivers include shorelines of the state within the county limits.

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

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. Any fill resulting from the SRL FMP will be discussed in a future project-specific SEPA Checklist, as required.

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

No, there will be no surface water withdrawals or diversions as part of this proposal.

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

A significant portion of Walla Walla County is within the 100-year floodplain, according to the *2019 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan* and the *2022 Walla Walla County Flood Management Plan*.

There is no published flood map for the SRL Facility.

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

No, there is no planned discharge of waste materials to surface waters.

b. Ground:

[Find help answering ground water questions](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)⁷

- 1. Will groundwater be withdrawn from a well for drinking water or other purposes? If so, give a general description of the well, proposed uses and approximate quantities withdrawn from the well. Will water be discharged to groundwater? Give a general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.**

This proposal does not change current practices for use of groundwater for facility operations (e.g., for dust control, watering compost, flushing toilets, impotable sink use, or landscape watering).

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>

- 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.**

The landfill has an on-site septic system. Sewer piping from restrooms in the administration and household hazardous waste building direct sanitary waste to a septic tank located just south of the current landfill cell (Area 7). This proposal does not change current practices for use of groundwater for facility operations.

c. Water Runoff (including stormwater):

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

The existing solid waste facilities at the SRL have runoff control and stormwater management programs in place. Leachate at the landfill is collected from the current cell, Area 7, and is pumped to a leachate collection and removal system at the surface. Leachate management is provided to ensure less than 12 inches of head is present on the landfill liner per WAC 173-351-300(2)(a). Leachate management was not provided for the landfill areas constructed prior to Area 7 because it was not required under the previously applicable arid landfill regulations, WAC 173-351-500(l)(b). Leachate from Area 7 is pumped from a sump and routed via a force main to a double-lined leachate evaporation pond located northeast of Area 7. The 2.1-acre, two-compartment pond is designed for complete leachate evaporation with no discharge. To date, the flowmeters for the leachate evaporation pond have not been functioning properly; therefore, it is difficult to estimate the total leachate generation. However, this is not considered a significant environmental concern because the pond level indicators are functional. Leachate levels in the pond are typically very low due to the site's arid conditions and the pond's conservative storage capacity.

Surface water from the site is managed using a series of soil diversion berms, perimeter ditches, and culverts that collect and convey surface water to three detention basins. One sediment basin pond is located north of Area 6, and two basins are located southwest of Area 6. Surface water from outside the landfill areas and from portions of the landfill under final cover is prevented from coming in contact with the active face of the landfill so that it is not required to be managed as leachate. Surface water run-on is diverted using soil diversion berms at the edge of the active landfill area. Surface water conveyance systems were designed for the 25-year, 24-hour storm event per WAC-173-351-200(7). Capital improvements outlined in the SRL FMP will treat runoff and stormwater according to regulatory requirements in place at the time of their implementation.

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

This proposal does not change current practices at the landfill. Historical landfill cells are unlined, so leachate has the potential to migrate downwards into groundwater. Current waste placement is in a lined cell, significantly reducing the likelihood of impacts to site groundwater. Operating practices and the leachate collection system described above prevent discharge to surface waters. Site groundwater monitoring data indicates that a number of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are present in the groundwater, as found in upgradient wells on the eastern property boundary (east and upgradient of the waste disposal area), which indicates that an off-site source(s) of VOC contamination exists. Similar but slightly lower VOC concentrations have been detected regularly in downgradient monitoring wells. Additionally, distinctly different VOCs and inorganic constituents have been found in a downgradient well, which indicates a source different than the other documented contamination. Groundwater data results have been reported regularly to the Health Department and Ecology.

In 2010, Ecology issued a Notice of Potential Liability Letter to the City of Walla Walla regarding groundwater contamination identified at the landfill. The City and Ecology initiated Agreed Order No. 8456 in 2011, and a Remedial Investigation with groundwater sampling and other field activities was completed in 2012 and 2013. Groundwater monitoring results indicated that a number of the detected constituents were indicators of landfill impacts to the groundwater. A draft Remedial Investigation Report was submitted to Ecology in May 2013.

In 1999, Ecology conducted a study indicating that, based on the observed contaminant concentrations, a large, continuous VOC source is present. The study identified the Washington State Penitentiary, located directly east and upgradient of the landfill and adjacent City-owned property, to be a potential source for the VOC contamination at the landfill, based on historic use.

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

No, the recommendations within the 2024 Plan would not alter or affect drainage patterns in the area.

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

Does not apply. Any measures related to capital improvements described in the SRL FMP will be designed and implemented according to regulatory requirements and will involve a separate regulatory review and approval process, including project-specific SEPA review, as needed.

Current practices include the use of landfill liners within cells and regular groundwater monitoring.

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**

Walla Walla County includes a diverse landscape with river deltas, agricultural lands, shrub steppe habitat, and the Blue Mountains. Urban areas contain ornamental evergreen and deciduous trees. Forested areas include Ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, white fir, and Western larch. Vegetation common in and around rivers, creeks, and ponds can include reed canary grass, yellow flag iris, Canada thistle, purple loosestrife, bulrush, cattail, and milfoil.

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

No vegetation will be removed or altered as part of the 2024 Plan. Vegetation removal as a result of the SRL FMP will be discussed in a future project specific SEPA Checklist.

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

There are a number of threatened and endangered plants in Walla Walla County listed in the table below:

Species	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Astragalus kentrophyta</i> var. <i>douglasii</i> – Douglas's thistle milkvetch	Possibly extinct or extirpated	Unlisted
<i>Cryptantha leucophaea</i> (<i>Oreocarya leucophaea</i>) – gray cryptantha	Threatened	Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Sensitive
<i>Cryptantha rostellata</i> – beaked cryptantha	Sensitive	BLM Sensitive, Forest Service Sensitive
<i>Erythranthe patula</i> (<i>Mimulus patulus</i>) – stalk-leaved monkeyflower	Threatened	BLM Sensitive, Forest Service Sensitive
<i>Erythranthe pulsiferae</i> (<i>Mimulus pulsiferae</i>) – candelabrum monkeyflower	Sensitive	BLM Sensitive, Forest Service Sensitive

Species	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Githopsis specularioides</i> – Common bluecup	Sensitive	BLM Sensitive, Forest Service Sensitive
<i>Leymus flavescens</i> (<i>Elymus flavescens</i>) – yellow wildrye	Endangered	BLM Sensitive, Forest Service Sensitive
<i>Lomatium serpentinum</i> – Snake Canyon biscuitroot	Sensitive	BLM Sensitive
<i>Lupinus sabinianus</i> – Sabin's lupine	Sensitive	Unlisted
<i>Mimetanthe pilosa</i> – downy false monkeyflower	Sensitive	Unlisted
<i>Penstemon pennellianus</i> Blue – Mountain beardtongue	Threatened	BLM Sensitive, Forest Service Sensitive
<i>Phlox solivaga</i> – yeti phlox	Endangered	Forest Service Sensitive
<i>Sabulina pusilla</i> (<i>Minuartia pusilla</i>) – dwarf sandwort	Sensitive	Unlisted
<i>Trifolium plumosum</i> var. <i>plumosum</i> – plumed clover	Possibly extinct or extirpated	Unlisted

There are no known threatened or endangered plants on the SRL site.

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

No landscaping is proposed.

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

The Walla Walla County Noxious Weed List identifies hundreds of invasive species in Walla Walla County. Invasive vegetation is common in disturbed areas, such as along roadways or in urban areas.

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:**

Animals in Walla Walla County include deer, elk, moose, muskrats, mink, beavers, badgers, rabbits, raccoons, squirrels, chipmunks, skunks, weasels, coyotes, fox, bobcats, cougars, pheasants, quail, great blue heron, bald eagle, red-tailed hawk, ferruginous hawk, great-horned owl, northern harrier, grouse, doves, seagulls, ravens, sparrows, migratory waterfowl, raptors, and other assorted song and shore

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>

birds. Salmon, trout, bass, sturgeon, and other species are found in the Snake, Walla Walla and/or Columbia Rivers systems. No salmonids are documented to be present in Mud Creek; however, steelhead are presumed to be present in lower part of Mud Creek because they are present in Dry Creek and no fish barriers are located between Dry Creek and the mouth of Mud Creek.

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

Using a sample radius of 25 miles from the center of the county, the table below lists threatened and endangered species identified through the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Priority Habitats and Species interactive mapping web-based program, PHS on the Web.

Species Name	Federal Status	State Status
Yellow-billed cuckoo	Threatened	Endangered
Loggerhead shrike	Threatened	Candidate
Sagebrush lizard	Threatened	Candidate
Prairie falcon	Threatened	Candidate
Western small-footed myotis	Threatened	Candidate
Margined sculpin	Threatened	Sensitive
Sagebrush sparrow	Threatened	Candidate
Ring-necked pheasant	Threatened	Candidate
Pacific lamprey	Threatened	Candidate
Burrowing owl	Threatened	Candidate
Mountain quail	Threatened	Candidate
Rio Grande wild turkey	Threatened	Candidate
California floater	Threatened	Candidate
Columbia spotted frog	Threatened	Candidate
Monarch	Threatened	Candidate
Ring-necked pheasant	Threatened	Sensitive
Ferruginous hawk	Threatened	Threatened
Rio Grande wild turkey	Threatened	Threatened
Juniper hairstreak Columbia Basin segregate	Threatened	Candidate
Western toad	Threatened	Candidate
Golden eagle	Threatened	Candidate
Rocky Mountain tailed frog	Threatened	Candidate
Prairie falcon	Threatened	Sensitive
Ring-necked pheasant	Threatened	Threatened

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

Yes, the site is within the Pacific Flyway.

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

None proposed.

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

WDFW identifies 14 invasive animal species, including insects, that are species of concern in Eastern Washington.

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.

No new project energy needs are anticipated. The management of solid waste uses fossil fuels to power mobile construction equipment, electricity to power administrative facilities and site lighting, and oil for heating some on-site buildings.

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

No, there will be no effect on the use of solar energy to adjacent properties.

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.

There are no energy conservation features included as part of the recommendations in the 2024 Plan.

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.

No new hazards are associated with the proposal. The SRL accepts municipal solid waste, with the exception of regulated dangerous or hazardous waste from commercial or industrial sources, liquid wastes, radiation contaminated wastes, septage, sewage sludge, or biosolids, asbestos or medical waste not properly contained. The facility also provides recycling services. In addition to recycling and accepting solid waste, the SRL compost facility offers composting services for the County. The goals of the 2024 Plan include maintaining minimum functional standards of handling solid waste, ensuring compliance with state and local solid and moderate risk waste regulations, and maintaining solid waste infrastructure to meet or exceed the Minimum Functional Standards for handling solid waste.

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>

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

See 3.b.2.

2. Describe existing hazardous chemicals/conditions that might affect project development and design. This includes underground hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines located within the project area and in the vicinity.

No existing chemicals/conditions are anticipated to affect the proposal. The City operates a household hazardous waste (HHW) facility at the site in accordance with a current permit from the County Health Department. There are new and used oil tanks associated with the unit heaters in the HHW and equipment buildings.

3. Describe any toxic or hazardous chemicals that might be stored, used, or produced during the project's development or construction, or at any time during the operating life of the project.

This proposal does not change current practices at SRL. Hazardous materials are stored on-site in the HHW building, in accordance with current permit conditions. Such materials include motor oil, antifreeze, latex paint, oil, aerosol cans, solvents, glues and other adhesives, pool and spa chemicals, gasoline, household batteries (alkaline, NiCad), lithium-ion rechargeable batteries, automotive batteries, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, household cleaners, and fluorescent lights (tube and compact/spiral types).

4. Describe special emergency services that might be required.

Trained staff operate the waste collection program, and operating staff at the HHW building require specific training. Local fire department personnel would respond to emergencies at the landfill or collection events. Washington State Patrol Bomb Squad is the responding agency in situations where explosives may be left at the HHW facility.

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

All facilities incorporate required waste containment measures. Materials will be stored temporarily on-site in enclosed containers. The HHW staff will maintain required training and will operate the facility according to permit requirements.

a. Noise

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

The SRL is generally isolated from noise generators and receptors by physical separation (distance). Surrounding land use is generally agricultural with the Washington State Penitentiary located east of the landfill. US 12 is located south of the site and is a source of vehicular noise.

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

Additional traffic will be received at the site if the waste acceptance volume is increased, but this traffic will be coming from US 12, which has existing highway traffic noise. Therefore, no notable noise increase is expected. Existing on-site noise include mobile equipment operation. Noise is generated at the site or by accessing the site only during operating hours: 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, from March 1 to October 31, and from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday, November 1 to February 28.

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

No impacts are anticipated.

8. Land and shoreline use

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

The current land uses of Walla Walla County are predominantly agriculture, single-family residential, industrial, and recreational.

b. Has the project site been used as working farmlands or working forest lands? If so, describe. How much agricultural or forest land of long-term commercial significance will be converted to other uses 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?

Yes, areas of the county are working agricultural land. The 2024 Plan does not propose modifications to agricultural uses.

c. 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?

The proposal does not impact and is not impacted by surrounding agricultural land. There are no change from current conditions.

d. Describe any structures on the site.

The SRL has several structures on the site, as shown on the existing conditions site map included with this checklist.

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

No structures will be demolished as part of the proposal.

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>

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

Per the City of Walla Walla 's Zoning Map, the landfill site is zoned PR-Public Reserve. Participating jurisdictions of the 2024 Plan have a variety of zoning designations, with agriculture as the primary zoning designation countywide.

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

Per the City of Walla Walla's Comprehensive Plan Map, the landfill site is currently designated Public. Participating jurisdictions of the 2024 Plan have a variety of comprehensive planning designations, with agriculture as the primary comprehensive planning designation countywide.

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

Does not apply.

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

All participating jurisdictions of the 2024 plan are likely to have one or more regulated critical area, including aquifer recharge areas, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, frequently flooded areas, geologically hazardous areas, and wetlands.

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

Approximately 12 people work at the SRL.

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

The 2024 Plan would not displace anyone.

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

None needed; there will be no displacement.

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

The proposal is being reviewed by the County of Walla Walla and the cities and communities within the county to ensure that it is compatible with existing and projected land use. In addition, the 2024 Plan is intended to be reviewed every 5 years and updated as needed, which will ensure its continued compatibility.

n. 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.**

No housing will be provided by the plan.

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

No housing will be eliminated by the plan.

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

There are no anticipated housing impacts.

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?**

The SRL FMP proposes a variety of new structures as part of the facility, including the expansion or replacement of many current buildings and the addition of new buildings. These planned structures vary in priority and may or may not be built as part of the FMP improvements. All capital projects proposed as part of the SRL FMP will undergo the applicable regulatory reviews at the time of their implementation.

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

No views will be altered or obstructed as a result of the 2024 Plan.

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

None needed.

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?**

The 2024 Plan will not produce any light or glare.

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

No, there will be no new or additional light or glare as a result of the 2024 Plan.

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>

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>

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

No existing light or glare will affect the proposal.

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

None needed.

12. Recreation

[Find help answering recreation questions](#)

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

No designated or informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity of the SRL. Recreational opportunities are present in both incorporated and unincorporated areas countywide.

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

No.

- 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.**

A number of buildings, structures, and sites that are eligible for listing in the national, state, or local register are found in Walla Walla County, mostly in developed areas.

- 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.**

The Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation predictive model indicates that areas of Walla Walla County are between low and high risk for archaeological resources. High-risk areas are primarily concentrated near major rivers.

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>

- 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.**

Any projects that evolve from the recommendations in the 2024 Plan will undergo measures to assess for cultural and historic resources, as appropriate.

- 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.**

Any projects that evolve from the recommendations in the 2024 Plan, will undergo measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for cultural and historic resources, as appropriate.

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.**

Management of the solid waste system outlined in the 2024 SWMP involves many streets and highways throughout the county. The SRL is accessed by turning north off of US 12 onto Sudbury Road and then east onto Landfill Road. See the attached existing SRL conditions site plan.

- 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?**

Walla Walla County has limited public transit, with most transit offered by Valley Transit in the cities of Walla Walla and College Place.

- 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).**

No, there will be no improvements to or new roads, streets, pedestrian, bicycle, or state transportation facilities.

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

No, the proposal will not use water, rail, or air transportation.

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>

- 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?**

The proposed capital improvements outlined in the SRL FMP may generate additional vehicular trips during construction and operation. The number of vehicle trips would be explored at the time of project development and implementation, as necessary.

- 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.**

The proposed capital improvements outlined in the SRL FMP may generate additional vehicular trips during construction and operation. It is not expected that these improvements would affect the movement of agricultural or forest products, but this would be explored at the time of project development and implementation, as necessary.

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

No measure to reduce or control transportation impacts are proposed.

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.**

No, the project will not increase the need for public services.

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

No measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services are proposed.

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:**

The underlined utilities above are those utilities at the SRL.

- 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.**

No new utilities or utility modifications are proposed.

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>

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:

Position and agency/organization:

Date submitted:

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

D. Supplemental sheet for nonproject actions

[Find help for the nonproject actions worksheet²⁰](#)

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 2024 Plan is intended to identify future needs at existing facilities or the establishment of new services to accommodate the county residents to address potential environmental health concerns. The capital projects outlined in the SRL FMP may undergo a separate environmental review consistent with SEPA.

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

No measures to avoid or reduce an increase in discharge to water, emissions to air, or the production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances are proposed.

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

The *Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan* would not affect plant, animal, fish or marine life directly. By proactively planning to accommodate future solid waste needs, facilities, and capacity for the residents of Walla Walla County, the natural environment will benefit by a reduction in potential hazards.

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

No measures are proposed to protect or conserve plants, animal, fish, or marine life.

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

The 2024 Plan would not deplete energy or natural resources.

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

No measures are proposed to protect or conserve energy and natural resources.

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

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

The 2024 Plan itself would not 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.

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

No measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are proposed.

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 2024 Plan is intended to complement other County land use and shoreline management plans.

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

No measures to avoid or reduce shoreline and land use impacts are proposed.

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

This 2024 Plan itself does not generate an increase demand on transportation, public services, or utilities.

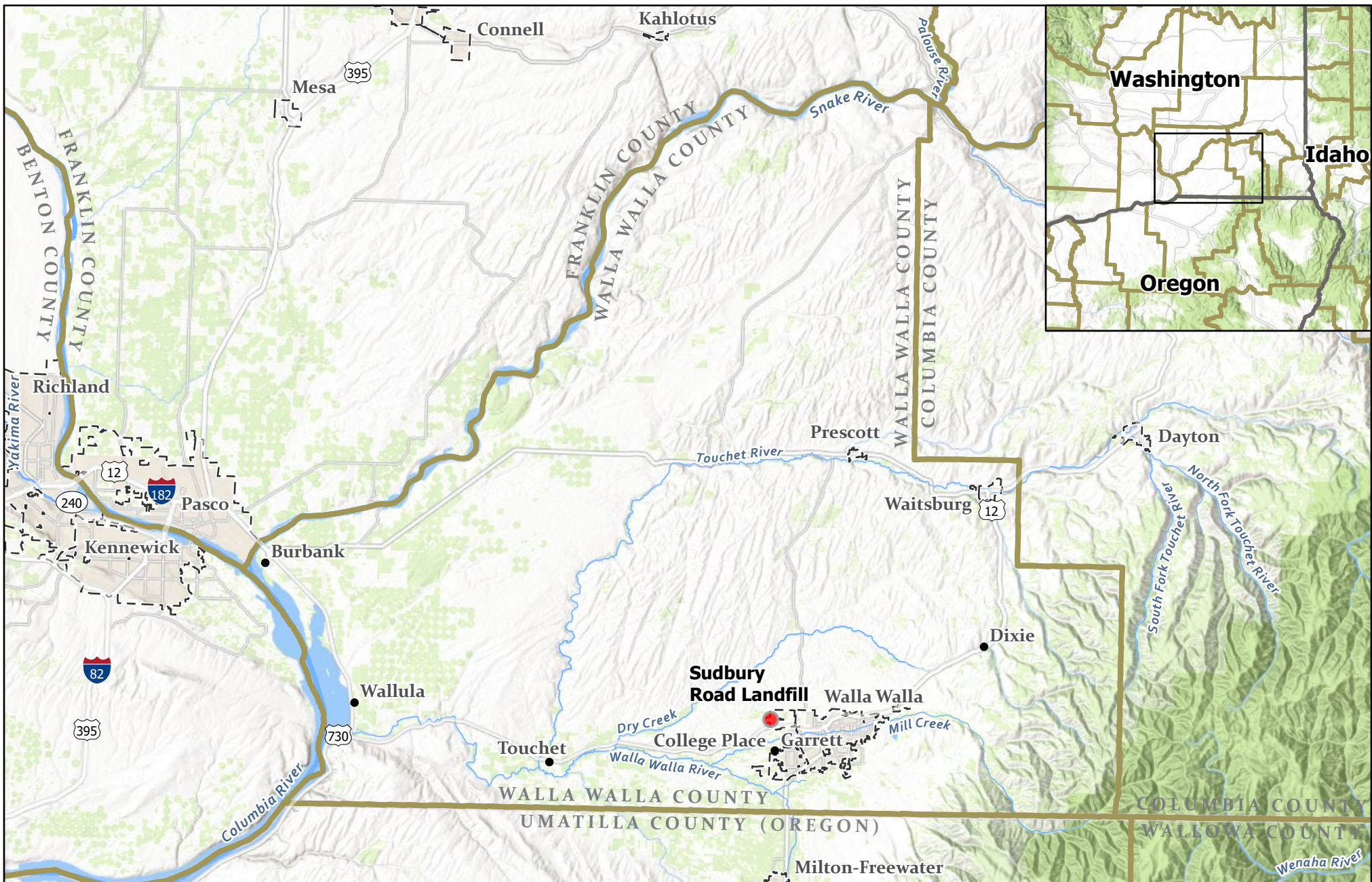
- **Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are:**

No measures to reduce or respond to demands on transportation, public services, or utilities are proposed.

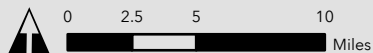
7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

The Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan has been prepared in compliance with local and state laws and regulations governing solid waste management. The 2024 Plan does not conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

Attachments



Date: 12/12/2023
 Sources:
 PCS: NAD 1983 StatePlane Washington North FIPS 4601 Feet
 Disclaimer: This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes.



- Sudbury Road Landfill
- City Limits
- Unincorporated Community
- County Boundary
- State Boundary

Vicinity Map
 Walla Walla County Solid Waste Management Plan



Sudbury Road Landfill: Existing Site Layout

City of Walla Walla, Washington



State Environmental Policy Act SEPA
Determination of Non-Significance (DNS)
File# SEP-24-0012

Date of Issuance: August 8, 2024

Lead Agency: City of Walla Walla Development Services

Agency Contact: Jon Maland, Senior Planner
jmaland@wallawallawa.gov, 509-524-4710

Description of Proposal: 2024 Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan update. The 2024 Plan will provide background and guidance for a long-term approach to solid waste and moderate risk waste management in Walla Walla County and surrounding jurisdictions.

Location of Proposal: All of Walla Walla County, including incorporated and unincorporated areas.

Applicant: City of Walla Walla Public Works Department, c/o Leah Rohan, P.E.
55 East Moore Street, Walla Walla, WA 99362

The City of Walla Walla Development Services has determined that this proposal is unlikely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment. An environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c). We have reviewed the following: Submitted SEPA Checklist and the existing environmental documents: Walla Walla Comprehensive Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), issued May 22, 2018, and Walla Walla Comprehensive Plan - Walla Walla 2040, Ordinance 2018-15, adopted June 13, 2018. The relevant content of these documents is briefly described as an Environmental Impact Statement for the Walla Walla Comprehensive Plan which evaluates proposed actions, alternatives, and environmental impacts of activities allowed by the Walla Walla Comprehensive Plan & Environmental Impact Statement. This information is available at <https://www.wallawallawa.gov/government/development-services/public-notice>.

This determination is based on the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

FINDINGS OF FACT:

1. Application filing date: August 6, 2024
2. Date that application was determined to be substantially complete: August 7, 2024

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

Staff has concluded that a Determination of Non-Significance (DNS) shall be issued. This determination is based upon the environmental checklist and other information on file. The DNS is supported by Plans and regulations formally adopted by the City for the exercise of substantive authority under SEPA. The DNS also takes note of the extent to

State Environmental Policy Act SEPA
Determination of Non-Significance (DNS)
File# SEP-24-0012

which many local, State and Federal regulations and permit requirements will govern the project to mitigate its potential impacts, in accordance with WAC 197-11-158. The following are City of Walla Walla adopted goals and policies which support the DNS:

Capital Facilities and Utilities Goal 1 - Walla Walla's capital facilities and utilities are well maintained and up to date to meet the demands of growth and economic development.

Capital Facilities and Utilities Goal 4 - Conservation of the natural environment and sustainable use of limited, renewable, and non-renewable resources protects and enhances the natural environment of Walla Walla.

Capital Facilities and Utilities Policy 4.1 - Support recycling of municipal and household waste as part of the City's commitment to sustainability.

Capital Facilities and Utilities Policy 5.3 - Anticipate and control demand for services to ensure that the City can maintain an appropriate level of service within its financial resources while serving new growth.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL:

The Lead Agency has determined that the requirements for environmental analysis, protection, and mitigation measures have been adequately addressed in the development regulations and comprehensive plan adopted under chapter 36.70A RCW, and in other applicable local, state, or federal laws or rules, as provided by RCW 43.21C.240 and WAC 197-11-158. Our agency will not require any additional mitigation measures under SEPA.

This DNS is issued under WAC 197-11-340(2) and the comment period will end on August 26, 2024.

Responsible official: J Preston Frederickson, Director

Address: City of Walla Walla Development Services
55 E. Moore Street, Walla Walla, WA 99362

Issue Date: August 8, 2024

Signature  **Date:** August 8, 2024

Appeal information is addressed in City of Walla Walla Municipal Code (WWMC) 21.08.170. Appeal rights are outlined within WWMC Chapter 20.38 and other code provisions referenced therein.

Walla Walla Union Bulletin



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Notice Publish Date:

Saturday, August 03, 2024

Notice Content

Notice: Announcement of Availability of Draft Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan and Public Hearing
Lead Agency: City of Walla Walla Public Works Agency Contact: Leah Rohan, Environmental Engineer The State of Washington requires that all counties and cities have in effect a Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan (Plan) and that it will be updated periodically. The Plan must be updated in accordance with Chapter 70A.205 RCW and Chapter 70A.300 RCW. The current Plan has been reviewed by the Walla Walla County Solid Waste Advisory Committee and will undergo review by the Washington State Department of Ecology. The Plan will also be reviewed to ensure compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act. PUBLIC COMMENT AND INFORMATION The draft Plan is available online for download at [https://www.wallawallawa.gov /SWMP-2024-draft](https://www.wallawallawa.gov/SWMP-2024-draft) and is also available at the City of Walla Walla Service Center at 55 E. Moore Street for inspection between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Submit written comments to Leah Rohan, at Irohan@wallawallawa.gov, or by mail to the City of Walla Walla, Attention: Leah Rohan, 15 N. 3rd Avenue, Walla Walla, WA 99362. Comments must be received by 5 p.m. on September 4, 2024. The public is also invited to provide comments on the draft Plan in person at a public hearing from 6:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. on August 13, 2024 at the City of Walla Walla Council Chambers. Si necesita información sobre el plan de gestión de residuos sólidos en español puede hablar con Lydia al 509-524-4496. Published in the Walla Walla Union Bulletin on August 03, 2024. (83045) August 3, 2024

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Appendix F

Preliminary Draft Plan Comments and Responses



STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

4601 N. Monroe, Spokane, Washington 99205-1295 • (509) 329-3400

August 14, 2024

Leah Rohan
City of Walla Walla Public Works
55 E. Moore Street
Walla Walla, WA 99362

RE: Review of Walla Walla County *Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan - Preliminary Draft*

Dear Leah Rohan:

The Department of Ecology (Ecology) received your preliminary draft Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan and formal request for review via email on July 30, 2024. I will forward the plan to both the Utilities and Transportation Commission and the Department of Agriculture for their review. Both entities have 45 days to complete their reviews.

Per statute (RCW 70A.205.055), Ecology has a maximum of 120 days from official receipt of the plan package to review and comment on the draft plan. Therefore, you will receive our comments no later than November 27, 2024. We will try to forward our comments ahead of that deadline.

Thank you and all involved parties for your hard work in preparing this document. If you have any questions on the progress of our review or any other plan related questions, please contact me at steven.gimpel@ecy.wa.gov or (509) 934-5483.

Sincerely,

Steven Gimpel
Regional Grants and Planning Specialist
Solid Waste Management



Service Date: November 21, 2024

STATE OF WASHINGTON
UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

621 Woodland Square Loop S.E. • Lacey, Washington 98503

P.O. Box 47250 • Olympia, Washington 98504-7250

(360) 664-1160 • TTY 1-800-833-6384 or 711

November 21, 2024

Leah Rohan
Environmental Engineer
City of Walla Walla
55 E. Moore Street
Walla Walla, WA 99362

RE: Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan, For Years 2024-2029, TG-240815

Dear Leah Rohan:

Thank you for filing Walla Walla County's 2024 – 2029 Comprehensive Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (Commission) has completed its review of preliminary draft of the Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

The 2024-2029 Plan proposes to increase tip fees by 15.9 percent for years 2024-2029. County wide Walla Walla is planning to divert about 16 percent of tonnage using recycling. The County relies on education and outreach as the primary means to increase diversion from the solid waste stream and is also working to improve the county owned organics processing. The County is also supporting the Extended Producer Responsibility legislation that has been proposed for the last few years during the State legislative season. The County uses disposal fees as a primary source of funding and owns the Sudbury landfill. Each year of the Plan Walla Walla County has proposed disposal fee increases shown below.

Projected Disposal Fees	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Per Ton Disposal Cost	\$105.27	\$108.43	\$111.68	\$115.03	\$118.48	\$122.03
Per Ton Increase	\$0	\$3.16	\$3.25	\$3.35	\$3.45	\$3.55
Percentage Increase	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Projected Rate Increases	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Residential						

Monthly Rate for One 32-Gallon Can Per Week Service	\$0.00	\$0.23	\$0.24	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.26
Commercial						
One-Yard Per Pick Up	\$0.00	\$1.20	\$1.23	\$1.27	\$1.31	\$1.35

The Plan does not speak to RCW 81.77.195, which allows for discounts for low-income and low-income senior customers. In the future, if the County would like to implement discounts for services provided under Commission jurisdiction, we would encourage you to add that to the Plan.

Recently, the Commission has been receiving more public comments expressing a wish for discounted rates and believe it may be worth the County to consider. 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 comment on the Plan.

Please direct questions or comments about the Commission's plan review process to Scott Sevall at (360) 664-1245.

Sincerely,

Jeff Killip
Executive Director and Secretary

cc: Steven Gimpel
Department of Ecology
Regional Planner and Grant Manager
steven.gimpel@ecy.wa.gov
509-934-5483

**2024-2029 Walla Walla COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE and
MODERATE RISK WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (Plan)**

November 27, 2024 – Department of Ecology review of July 30, 2024 Preliminary draft Plan

Steven Gimpel – Eastern Regional Planner – 509-934-5483 – steven.gimpel@ecy.wa.gov

This review is grouped into four sections

[Section A – Required revisions to meet the minimum requirements for Plan approval.](#)

[Section B – Recommended revisions to expand on or update information in the Plan and improve consistency with local Plans statewide.](#)

[Section C – Minor edits to correct typos and improve clarity and readability.](#)

[Section D – What to include in your final submittal packet.](#)

Section A: Revisions required for Plan approval			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response <i>Include section & page #s if applicable</i>
1	3.4, pg 3-10	Recycling Markets I could not find an exact description of the recycling markets. There is a discussion and consideration of markets when making decisions on designated recyclables, but the Plan lacks anything showing or talking about the actual market prices and fluctuations in paper, plastics, and other items. This could include data or graphs from Ecology reported data, or any of the reports/studies done recently. Ecology has some recycling market data in BOX: Recycling Market Data .	A new subsection (3.4.2.1) added with a brief explanation of the recycling market, and a link to Ecology recycling development center site.
2	5.2.2.2, pg 5-9	Compost Facilities Department of Agriculture (WSDA) has indicated that to best track the movement of apple maggot and other pests, they require details the origin of the County's organic waste, even into private composters. There is specific concern about the Envirocom facility in Burbank. Please work with the WSDA during the final draft to fulfill their request. Per WAC 173-350, during the permitting process these facilities are required to notify WSDA if they are receiving feedstocks from a quarantined area into a pest free area. WSDA may already have this information.	Added regulatory text to the intro of Section 5.2.2, which references Section 8.1.6 for more info. Describes that facility's must be permitted by Ecology per WAC 173-350 and are prohibited from importing waste from quarantine areas unless a special permit is obtained through WSDA per RCW 17.24.
3	7.2, pg 7-2	Small Quantity Generator Process	

Section A: Revisions required for Plan approval			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response <i>Include section & page #s if applicable</i>
		Per RCW 70A.300.350(3), please show or explain the coordination with privately owned hazardous and moderate risk waste facilities or service providers that helped determine your local process that SQG waste is best handled privately instead of through the Sudbury Road Landfill HHW facility.	Plan updated to include the following: New definition added to Section 7.1 regarding WWMC 8.20.150, which prohibits the collection or disposal of dangerous or hazardous wastes in the landfill. Added narrative to Section 7.2.1 that explains that the City landfill website provides hyperlinks to resources for managing disposal of dangerous waste by SQGs.

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Section B: Recommended revisions			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response Include section & page #s if applicable
Plan clarity, content, and navigation			
4	Title Page – other places where the full title is mentioned	Change the Plan's title. To bring some statewide consistency, ensure its clear that this is your Hazardous Waste Plan as well, and make the applicable time period clearer, Ecology recommends the title be changed to <i>Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan – 2024 to 2029</i> .	Plan title revised per comment.
5	Table 1-2, pg 1-3	SWAC Website Link It can be helpful to include a link to your SWAC website so readers can reference more details, and potentially become involved.	Updated with SWAC website: https://www.wallawallawa.gov/government/public-works/solid-waste/solid-waste-planning-advisory-committee
6	3.2, pg 3-5	Grant Name Reference Coordinated Prevention Grant is referenced. Please update this and all other references to the Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance Grant (LSWFA).	Grant name updated to current name.
7	3.4.1.2, pg 3-13	Material Recovery Facility The Plan mentions that both Walla Walla Recycling Center and Basin Recycling manage recyclable materials in the county. It would be helpful to also mention the Material Recovery Facility (MRF) or Recycler that both send their materials to. We recognize there are likely multiple recipients for the various recyclables and that they may change over time.	Section 3.4.1.2, Collection, the statement about recycling going to Basin Recycling was from previous plan is out of date and removed from narrative. Also updated to state that City collected recycling goes to Walla Walla Recycling for baling. Section 3.4.1.2, interviewed the operator and learned that most materials go to Pioneer Recycling in Tacoma. This new information resulted in updates to Section 3.4.1.2, Self-Haul Opportunities where we also added narrative describing that markets are variable and recyclables destination may change overtime.

Section B: Recommended revisions			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response Include section & page #s if applicable
8	3.4.1.2, pg 3-17	Glass Recycling Very recently Ardagh announced they are no longer going to operate the glass recycling plant in Seattle. Unless the County knows otherwise, update the section around BIG Recyclers to remove the reference to Seattle as the facility in Portland is now the only facility taking glass.	Revised to note that glass is taken to Portland.
9	5.4.2, pg 5-10	Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan (SRL FMP) The SRL FMP is an impactful document to this plan. Ecology recommends inserting either a link into its location on the web or include it in this plan as an appendix.	Added a section in exec summary with link to city's solid waste planning website for more information on local management programs. https://www.wallawallawa.gov/government/public-works/solid-waste/solid-waste-planning-advisory-committee .
10	7.4, pg 7-9	Program Goals and Objectives Ecology recommends the “goals and objectives” section be located earlier in the Plan rather than in chapter 7.4.	Added a sentence at the end of Section 1.2 specifying that the goals and objectives specific to MRW are Discussed in Chapter 7
11	7.5, pg 7-10	Potential Program Services Every other chapter has options, followed by the recommendation priority of those options. Ecology recommends the County keep all of these chapters consistent, including this section.	We were following the previous format that was approved by Ecology. However, we changed the heading names to Options and Recommendations for consistency.

Section B: Recommended revisions			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response Include section & page #s if applicable
12	8.1.5, pg 8-2	UTC Comments The UTC comments include adding a discounted rate structure for low income and low income senior customers if that the County feels that is beneficial.	We make the statement in Section 4.1.1 that per RCW 81.77.195, there is an option to request that the UTC provide a discounted rate for low income seniors or low income customers.
13	Appendix C	Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan Since this was created and amended into the prior Plan, this document could be integrated into the content of the recycling and outreach chapters of this Plan. If not, Ecology recommends a discussion about if the details and plans in the CROP were updated, or why they remain the same as in 2021. At a minimum the CROP implementation plan should be updated.	We discuss the CROP in section 3.2.1. Revised to add a statement that the CROP remains the same as 2021 and will be updated as needed.
14	7.2.1, pg 7-4	Figures 7-1 and 7-2 Figures 7-1 and 7-2 only include data up to 2020. Please include the most up to date data available.	Updated data for years 2021 through 2023.
15	7.2, pg 7-2	Small Quantity Generator Ordinance Section 7-2 states that SQG's MUST ship their material to permitted dangerous waste recyclers. Please specify if Walla Walla has an ordinance that prohibits SQGs from disposing business waste in the Sudbury Landfill. If not, this language should be update to something along the lines of SQG's are encouraged to ship their material to permitted dangerous waste recyclers.	New definition added to Section 7.1 regarding WWMC 8.20.150, which prohibits the collection or disposal of dangerous or hazardous wastes in the landfill. Added narrative that explains that the City landfill website provides hyperlinks to resources for managing disposal of dangerous waste by SQGs.

Section B: Recommended revisions			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response Include section & page #s if applicable
16	7.2, pg 7-2	Used Oil Recycling Per RCW 70A.224.020 please include any relevant details about the management of used oil in the County.	No action. There is no available guidance from Ecology on the approach to this comment
17	7.1, pg 7-1	RCW Recodified Update There are several references to RCW 70.105. This was recodified to RCW 70A.300. Please update all of these references to the new RCW.	Edited to recodified RCW as well as other instances where this was not updated.
18	6.1.3, pg 6-3	Sharps Washington solid waste regulations treat medical waste no differently than general solid waste unless other rules apply, such as WAC 173-303. This is recommended to highlight.	Revised to add statement to reference RCW 70A.228.040 regarding the state's requirement for safe disposal of sharps. Did not add proposed generalized statement because it seems odd to add this in. The biomedical section emphasizes what is regulated.
19	8.2.4, pg 8-4	Department of Ecology Ecology recommends updating this section to include “Ecology is responsible for processing solid waste permit exemptions and oversight of permit exempt facilities.”	Added text to Section 8.2.4 as provided.
Statewide programs and regulations			
20	7.2.4.4, pg 7-7	PaintCare Fee Schedule Table 7-2 describes the PaintCare fee schedule. Ecology recommends the County specify these as current rates and insert PaintCare’s website link for the most up to date rates.	Added footnote to table that provides link to latest rates.

Section B: Recommended revisions			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response Include section & page #s if applicable
21	7.5.3, pg 7-11	Business Technical Assistance In the last paragraph of this section the cost description mentions participation is dependent on receiving grant funding. Please specify if that is a specific grant, or many options. If this is also the Pollution Prevention Assistance program, please specify.	We did not revise this section because it was intentionally kept vague due to uncertainty re: future grant or tech assistance opportunities.
22	7.2.4.1, pg 7-5	Mercury Program RCW 70.725 was recodified as 70A.505. There were also changes to this program in March 2024 with HB1185. Ecology recommends updating since there are changes going into effect January 1 st 2025. This and other updates can be found in our BOX library document: Changes You Can Implement Now.	Rewrote the Mercury Program section using information from this site: https://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2023-24/Pdf/Bill%20Reports/House/1185%20HBR%20ENVI%2023.pdf
23	4.3, pg 4-8	New Organics Management Requirements Right under table 4-4 the new organics management law requirements are discussed. Please update this part to specify that more details can also be found in 4.4.4 and 4.5.5, similar to the organics facility citing requirements.	Revised, but instead reference 5.4.4 and 5.5.5., not 4.4.4 and 4.5.5. Also added reference to 3.1, where we discuss HB 1799 and HB 2301 in depth
24	3.1, pg 3-3, HB 1799	Organics Management Law 2 This would also be a good area to discuss the second Organics Management Law, and possibly a third this legislative session depending on the timing of the final draft.	Updated to reference HB 2301. Most the key points were already in the narrative, just failed to cite the new HB. Updated to add new info about procurement and reporting.
25	Table 3-6, pg 3-22	Designated Recyclable List In the “Low Priority Specialty Handling Materials” section latex paint is listed. Since latex paint is accepted under PaintCare, please either specify if this is supposed to refer to something else like contaminated latex paint or related items, or list it in the same section as the other PaintCare related items like oil based paint.	Moved latex paint to "Medium Priority - materials that should be collected at select locations throughout the county."
Additional technical details			
Plan Maintenance			
26	1.5, pg 1-7	Amendment Process	

Section B: Recommended revisions			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response <i>Include section & page #s if applicable</i>
		Ecology is working on a more robust version of the amendment process for significant changes. If the County feels it is appropriate, we recommend the plan describe a similar process, such as including a mandatory public notice and comment period (usually 2 to 4 weeks), as well as inclusion of the Public Works Director or Council to bolster the process.	No change. We worked with Ecology on this process early on. The City wants to make it easier to make amendments, not more difficult. Rate changes also go through City Council.
27	7.6, pg 7-12	Process for Updating Implementation Plan The process and concept of updating the implementation plan is great, but please reference the Plan's amendment process. There should be a minimum standard for any change/amendment to the content of this plan, and every update to the plan should follow the minimum amendment process outlined earlier in the Plan.	Mimicked amendment process outlined in Section 1.5 and moved the whole section to end of Chapter (now 7.7) for improved organization.
28	3.4.2.3, pg 3-23	Amendment Process for Designated Recyclables Since the Plan's amendment process is very simple, any change to the plan should go through the amendment process. Please remove the reference in line 8 and 9 that changing the designated recyclables list could happen without an amendment process.	This is a missed relic from the previous plan. We removed discussion and refer to Section 1.5.

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Section C: Minor edits			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response
29	Figure 3-6, pg 3-25	In figure 3-6 it looks like the information tag called “special handling” is pointing at the blue pie piece instead of the smaller yellow sliver. If this is something that is easy to change, please update.	Change made.
30	4.2.1.1, pg 4-3	In the sentence right above section 4.2.1.2 there is a reference to a 2021 Rohan personal communication. It is odd to insert a city employee’s communication as proof of something the city itself is reporting. This section reads the same without that reference. This might apply to other sections as well. We recommend removing this reference.	Change made in various locations in the document including for another City employee.
31	Appendix A	The Interlocal agreement in Appendix A does not appear to have an end date and I could not find a definitive update schedule. Since it has been updated several times, is there a schedule for updating this agreement, or does it only come up every plan revision process?	No changes. The interlocal agreement states that "it shall remain in effect until replaced by any new interlocal agreement"
32	7, pg 7-1	The definition of HHW on line 10 could use an update. A recommended update is “waste that exhibits the characteristics of hazardous waste but is generated by households and therefore exempt from regulation under RCW 70A.300.” The hazardous household substance list could also be used to reference items that are commonly HHW.	Changes made.
33	7, pg 7-1	In the SQG definition it mentions “businesses or residents...”. The word resident should be removed from that definition.	See below for reasoning for edit. Will replace with "generator."
34	7.1, pg 7-1	In the Solid Waste Handling Standards description, the last sentence talks about solid waste facilities being required to submit reports. Please add that except for a few permit exempt facilities, they are required to submit annual reports to the local health department and the Ecology.	Changes made.

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As we understand there is no specificity to whether a resident or business, it is the amount that is generated so we chose to use the word "generator" as is done in the WAC. Definitions in WAC 173-303-040:

Generator: means any person, by site, whose act or process produces dangerous waste or whose act first causes a dangerous waste to become subject to regulation.

SQG: means a generator who generates less than or equal to the following amounts in a calendar month: ...

Section D: What to include in your final submittal packet

The items listed below can be uploaded to: [Walla Walla County Plan Revision 2024-2029 External Upload Folder](#). If you have problems using the portal, please contact steven.gimpel@ecy.wa.gov or by phone at 509-934-5483.

- **A transmittal letter formally requesting final Plan review.**
- **An electronic version of your Plan. Please assemble all required documents into one PDF.**
These documents should include:
 - ✓ **Your UTC cost assessment** – *already submitted with your preliminary draft.*
 - ✓ **All SEPA documentation** – *already submitted with your preliminary draft.*
 - ✓ **Copies of all interlocal agreements** –
 - ✓ **Resolutions of adoption from all participating jurisdictions** – *New resolutions adopting the final draft of the Plan need to be included in your packet.*
 - ✓ **A response summary indicating how you addressed Ecology’s comments and the public comments you received on the preliminary draft Plan** –
 - ✓ **Copies of your WSDA and UTC review letters** – *The WSDA and UTC have already provided you their review letters and we have included them along with our comments. We suggest you include them in your Plan in the Appendix with your comment response summary. Please remember to include the new letter response from UTC to your updated cost assessment.*

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Appendix G

Resolutions of Adoption

Resolutions of Adoption will be
included with the final draft

Appendix H

Hazardous Waste Information

Hazardous Waste Generators in Walla Walla County

RCRA	Name	Last Report	Last Gen Status	City
WA0000470856	Pacificcorp Walla Walla SVC CTR	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WA2960010153	US ARMY COE Mill Creek Project	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WA9360007315	US VA Walla Walla Medical Center	2023	MQG	Walla Walla
WAD000643478	Nutrien Ag Solutions	2023	XQG	Prescott
WAD009052432	Packaging Corporation of America	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAD020235420	Nutrien Ag Solutions	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAD059949362	Nelson Irrigation Corp	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAD067548552	WA DOC Washington State Penitentiary	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAD071846877	Walla Walla Community College	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAD096247507	Wilbur Ellis Co LLC Walla Walla	2023	MQG	Walla Walla
WAD099143984	Tyson Fresh Meats	2023	MQG	Walla Walla
WAD988479176	Northwest Pipeline Corp Walla Walla	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAD988499422	UPS Walla Walla	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000003665	Walla Walla University Plant Service	2023	SQG	College Place
WAH000013540	Walmart Supercenter 2476	2023	MQG	College Place
WAH000018200	Walla Walla University	2023	SQG	College Place
WAH000022816	Westway Feed Products LLC	2023	LQG	Burbank
WAH000023606	US DHS TSA Walla Walla Regional	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000024293	Home Depot Store 4735	2023	MQG	College Place
WAH000029289	Pacific Power & Light Walla Walla Svc	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000030022	Walgreens 10107	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000032624	Albertsons 3414	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000034679	WA AGR WALLA WALLA 2	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAH000035095	FPL Energy Vansycle LLC	2023	SQG	Touchet
WAH000040556	Rite Aid #5320	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000045420	Safeway Store 307	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000045972	Safeway Store	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000050929	Aspen Dental College Place	2023	XQG	College Place
WAH000055046	Sherwin Williams 8012	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAH000056415	Petco 1239	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000059115	Byrnes Oil	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAH000059840	Schnitzer Steel Burbank	2023	SQG	Walla Walla



Hazardous Waste Generators in Walla Walla County (continued)

RCRA	Name	Last Report	Last Gen Status	City
WAH000059875	217 S 2nd Ave	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000060090	Firstfruits Farms LLC	2023	LQG	Prescott
WAH000060895	Johnson Custom Farming and Excavating JCFE	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAR000000414	US ARMY Corps of Engineers	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAR000006056	Walla Walla Foundry	2023	SQG	Walla Walla



Hazardous Waste Transporters that Serve Walla Walla County

Company	Facility I.D.
Environmental Compliance Consultants	AKR000202408
NRC Environmental Services	CAR000030114
Advanced Chemical Transport LLC	CAR000070540
Ingenium Group LLC	CAR000179747
Mashburn Transportation Services Inc	CAR000295238
Patriot Environmental Services	CAR000351205
Steve Forler Trucking LLC	IDR000205625
Heritage Crystal Clean LLC	ILR000130062
Heritage Transport LLC	IND058484114
Savannah Transp Inc	KS0000336891
Clean Harbors Environmental Services, Inc.	MAD039322250
Us Ecology Transportation Solutions, Inc	MIK593743838
Clean Earth Specialty Waste Solutions, Inc.	MNS000110924
Union Pacific Railroad Company	NED001792910
Veolia Es Technical Solutions	NJD080631369
Enviroserve Inc.	OH0000333336
Basin Transportation	OKR000031492
Chemical Waste Management Of The NW	ORD089452353
Wastexpress	ORQ000023150
Environmental Compliance Consultants Inc	ORQ000032743
Palouse River & Coulee City Railroad - Condon	ORQ000041180
Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc.	TXR000081205
Emerald Services, Inc.	WAD009492877
Graymar Environmental Services Inc.	WAH000055713
Steve Forler Trucking Inc.	WAR000001263
Johnson Custom Farming and Excavating JCFE	WAH000060895



Remedial Action Sites in Walla Walla County

#	Facility/ Site ID	Site Name	City	Rank	Status
1	774	Walla Walla Airport	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
2	775	Whitman College	Walla Walla	5 - Lowest Assessed Risk	Awaiting Cleanup
3	777	US West Communications Walla Walla County 070397 Uswcom Walla Walla Co US West Communications W00397	Walla Walla	5 - Lowest Assessed Risk	Cleanup Started
4	779	Washington DOC Washington State Penitentiary	Walla Walla	3 - Moderate Risk	Cleanup Started
5	780	Future Coe HQ Building Site	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
6	784	Unocal Bulk Plant 0836	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
7	823	Wainwright VA Medical Center	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
8	4853	Pacificorp Dell Ave	Walla Walla	5 - Lowest Assessed Risk	Awaiting Cleanup
9	14694	Basin Disposal Site	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
10	16980	Fuds Humorist Outlying Field	Pasco	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
11	18927	Usacoe Mill Creek Project Maintenance Yard	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
12	20520	Tausick Way Landfill	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
13	71926	50 Gallon Diesel Spill On WSDOT Right Of Way	update	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
14	901826	Port Of Walla Walla Burbank Facility	Burbank	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
15	1367331	Stubblefield Salvage Yard	Walla Walla	1 - Highest Assessed Risk	Cleanup Started
16	1747458	Walla Walla City Burdine Property	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
17	2534124	Walla Walla Farmers CoOp Inc Prescott	Prescott	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
18	5934224	Martin D Johnson DBA Martys Mobil	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
19	7848414	Muirhead Salvage Yard	Walla Walla	4 - Low-Moderate Risk	Awaiting Cleanup
20	11264449	Jackpot Food Mart 047	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
21	11293827	Schwerin Concaves Walla Walla	Walla Walla	2 - Moderate-High Risk	Cleanup Started
22	11366714	Unocal SS 0191	Walla Walla	4 - Low-Moderate Risk	Cleanup Started
23	17714266	Leid Ford Chevron Bulk Storage Facility	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
23	21518812	Simplot Feeders	Burbank	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
25	37666554	Dairy Express	College Place	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
26	42862563	Touchet Chevron	Touchet	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
27	43322744	Mountain Oil Co LLC	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
28	49796611	Seneca Foods Corp Walla Walla	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
29	48016	Rose Street Bridge Replacement at Mill Creek	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
30	10011	Walla Walla Community College	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
31	10160	Walla Walla Tire & Auto Center	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
32	16913	Bill Singers Chevron	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
33	14568	Sun Mart 14	Burbank	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup



#	Facility/ Site ID	Site Name	City	Rank	Status
	10764	Walla Walla City Golf	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
	11005	Waitsburg City Shop	Waitsburg	Not ranked	Cleanup Started



WALLA WALLA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID & HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Presented by:
Leah Rohan, P.E. - Environmental Engineer
City of Walla Walla

City Council Meeting
February 25, 2025

Seeking Council consent to:

- Adopt the 2024-2029 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid & Hazardous Waste Management Plan (Plan)



SOLID & HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Planning for waste and materials reduction, collection, handling, and management services and programs

- Required of all cities and counties within the State
- Must be updated every 5 years
- Up-to-date plan provides for solid waste funding support/eligibility

- Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs
 - City of Walla Walla authorized to act on the County's behalf to update and implement the Plan

- 2014 Plan - similarly prepared and adopted as a joint city-county plan
- July 2020 – Consultant selected to update Plan
- 2021 – Grant received to update Plan
- May 2021 – Interlocal agreement between all cities and county for planning coordination and share cost of Plan
- Jun 2021 to May 2024 – Consultant drafted Plan and worked with Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) to incorporate feedback into draft Plan
- Aug 2024 – Plan released for public comment, SEPA, public hearing, and submitted to Ecology for review
- Nov 2024 – updated Plan per Ecology's comments

City of College Place:

- Interlocal agreement agreeing to participate and pay their share of the joint city-county Plan
- Required to have a current Plan
- There are no direct financial impacts associated with adopting the Plan



QUESTIONS?



LEAH ROHAN, P.E.



Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan – 2024 to 2029

Prepared for
Walla Walla County



Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan – 2024 to 2029

Prepared for

Walla Walla County

Prepared by

Parametrix

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Prepared for Walla Walla County
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Glossary of Terms

Automated Collection: Solid waste collection by mechanical means, where arms or other devices extend from the collection vehicle, grasp or otherwise manipulate containers, lift them overhead, tip them to empty solid waste into the vehicle, and set them back down on the ground. Fully automated collection requires no manual labor to grasp containers; semi-automated collection requires manual labor to position containers for mechanical grasping.

Buyback Center: Facility that purchases recyclable materials.

Buy Recycled: Purchasing recycled products. Buy recycled programs often emphasize purchase of products that contain a specified or maximum level of post-consumer content and/or recyclable materials content without affecting the intended use of the product.

Commingled Recyclables: Recyclable materials designated for recycling either by (1) generators' placement with other recyclable materials mixed in a single, common container for collection, or (2) collectors' sorting and placement in a single, common compartment on the collection vehicle.

Composting: Biological decomposition or decay of organic wastes (sometimes including mixed solid waste) under controlled conditions. Composting takes place under aerobic conditions, typically in an open pile (called a windrow) or in a tank or container (called in-vessel composting).

Diversion: The recovery of "asphalt, concrete, and other construction, demolition, and land clearing debris" through uses "other than landfill disposal."

Drop-Off Center: Containers such as bins and roll-off boxes placed at collection sites designated for deposit by generators of specified materials such as recyclable materials or solid waste.

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing: Buying environmentally preferable products or services that have a lower or a reduced adverse effect on human health and the environment than competing products or services that serve the same purpose, considering life cycle impacts. These products or services include raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance, or disposal.

Franchise: Right or privilege conferred by a local government on one or more private entities for the collection, transportation or other handling of solid waste or recyclable materials. A franchise may extend throughout the corporate limits of the local government or may be limited to a specified area. Local power to grant franchises typically stems from state or provincial law, municipal charter, or home rule authority. Franchisees may be required to secure licenses or permits to perform franchised services.

Landfill: A disposal facility or part of a facility at which solid waste is placed in or on land and that is not a land treatment facility.

Manual Collection: Solid waste collection by hand rather than machine, where workers grasp, lift, and empty cans, or toss bags into hoppers or buckets on a collection vehicle. Contrast with "Automated Collection."

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF): A building where commingled recyclables are separated and processed (including sorting, baling, and crushing) or where source separated recyclables are processed for sale to various markets. See "Intermediate Processing Center." In a dirty MRF, the incoming recyclable materials are co-collected and commingled with other non-recyclable portions of solid waste. See "Mixed Waste Processing."

Glossary of Terms (continued)

Mixed Waste Processing: Picking, sorting, and otherwise separating recyclable materials from commingled refuse and garbage, as opposed to picking, sorting, and otherwise separating one type of commingled recyclables (such as fiber) that was separated and collected apart from solid waste from another type of commingled recyclable (such as containers). See “MRF.”

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): All putrescible and non-putrescible solid and semisolid wastes, including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, sewage sludge, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, and recyclable materials.

MSW Recycling Rate: To determine a recycling rate that is consistent and comparable to past years, the Washington State Department of Ecology has measured a very specific part of the solid waste stream since 1986. It is roughly the part of the waste stream defined as MSW by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). It includes durable goods, nondurable goods, containers and packaging, food wastes, and yard trimmings. It does not include industrial waste, inert debris, asbestos, biosolids, petroleum-contaminated soils, or construction, demolition, and land clearing debris recycled or disposed of at MSW landfills and incinerators.

Product Stewardship: Involves the actions taken to improve the design and manufacture of products to facilitate either their reuse, recycling, or disposal, as well as actions to establish programs to collect, process and Reuse or Recycle products when they are discarded.

Rail Haul: Transportation of solid waste (generally long distances) by railroad.

Recovery: Material that is diverted from the solid waste stream for the intended purpose of recycling, composting, burning source-separated materials for energy, anaerobic digestion, land application, and other beneficial uses.

Recyclable Materials: Solid wastes that are separated for recycling or reuse, such as papers, metals, and glass, which are identified as recyclable material pursuant to a local comprehensive solid waste plan.

Recycled Content: Portion of a product or a package’s weight that is composed of materials remanufactured from a recyclable product or packaging material, including pre-consumer materials or post-consumer materials.

Recycling: Transforming or remanufacturing waste materials into usable or marketable materials for use other than landfill disposal or incineration.

Reuse: Use of a product more than once in its same form for the same or different purpose without substantial alteration.

Solid Waste Management: Planned and organized handling of solid waste and recyclable materials in an environmentally and economically sound manner, encompassing the generation, storage, collection, transfer, transportation, processing, resource recovery, reuse, and disposal of solid waste and recyclable materials, including all administrative, financial, educational, environmental, legal, planning, marketing, and operational aspects thereof.

Source Reduction (or Waste Reduction): Actions taken to reduce solid waste toxicity or disposal, including (1) manufacturers’ redesign and management of products and packaging to extend product life, and facilitating repair, (2) consumers’ reduced purchase and consumption of products that become wastes, and (3) manufacturers and consumers’ reuse of products.

Glossary of Terms (continued)

Source Separation: The separation of different kinds of solid waste at the place where the waste originates.

Transfer Station: Facility that receives and consolidates solid waste or recyclable materials from municipal or commercial collection trucks and self-haulers' vehicles and loads the solid waste onto tractor trailers, railcars, or barges for long-haul transport to a disposal facility.

Variable Rates (or Pay as You Throw/PAYT): Charges for solid waste collection services that incrementally increase with disposed refuse and garbage volume (such as 32-, 64-, or 96-gallon containers) or weight, with lower or no charges for recyclables collection services, to encourage recycling and discourage disposal. Variable rates do not necessarily reflect actual operational costs; rather, they constitute behavioral incentives (or disincentives).

Waste Exchange: Organization or service that facilitates or arranges for recyclable materials or discarded materials from various generators or industries to be Recycled or Reused by others.

Waste Generation: Total amount of disposed solid waste and diverted recyclables.

Waste-to-Energy: Controlled combustion of solid waste in solid waste combustors having state-of-the-art pollution controls, and energy recovery therefrom. Types of waste-to-energy facilities include mass burn units that incinerate mixed solid waste with little or no prior separation and refuse derived fuel (RDF) units that separate combustible solid waste from noncombustible solid waste prior to combustion.

Yard Debris: Plant material commonly created while maintaining yards and gardens and through horticulture, gardening, landscaping, or similar activities. Yard debris includes, but is not limited to, grass clippings, leaves, branches, brush, weeds, flowers, roots, windfall fruit, vegetable garden debris, holiday trees, and tree prunings that are 4 inches or less in diameter.

Zero Waste: Efforts to reduce solid waste generation waste to nothing, or as close to nothing as possible, by minimizing excess consumption and maximizing the recovery of solid wastes through recycling and composting.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

2024 Plan	2024 Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan
ACM	asbestos-containing materials
ASP	aerated static pile
BDI	Basin Disposal, Inc.
BRS	Builders ReSupply Store
C&D	construction and demolition
CFL	compact fluorescent light
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
County	Walla Walla County
CROP	Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan
CRT	cathode ray tube
DOC	Department of Corrections
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPR	extended producer responsibility
EPS	expanded polystyrene
FMP	Facility Master Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FTE	full-time equivalent
GMA	Growth Management Act
HB	House Bill
HHW	household hazardous waste
HDPE	high-density polyethylene
HID	high-intensity discharge
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
HWMA	Washington Hazardous Waste Management Act
IA-H	industrial agriculture-heavy
IA-M	industrial agriculture-mixed
IIWL	Isaacs Inert Waste Landfill

Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)

LDPE	low-density polyethylene
LPL	limited purpose landfill
LSWFA	Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance Program
MRF	materials recovery facility
MRW	moderate risk waste
MSW	municipal solid waste
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NWPSC	Northwest Product Stewardship Council
OCC	old corrugated cardboard
OFM	Washington Office of Financial Management
PCA	Packaging Corporation of America
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PCR	postconsumer recycled
PET	polyethylene terephthalate
PP	polypropylene
PPA	pollution prevention assistance
ppl	people
PSMMC	Providence St. Mary Medical Center
PV	photovoltaic
RDC	Recycling Development Center
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SB	Senate Bill
Sf	square foot
SLC	Sustainable Living Center
SMP	shoreline master program
sq ft	square feet
SRL	Sudbury Road Landfill
State	Washington State

Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)

SWAC	Solid Waste Advisory Committee
SWMP	Solid Waste Management Plan
SQG	small quantity generators
TWL	Tausick Way Landfill
UGA	urban growth area
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WGA	waste generation area
WRRLA	Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Model Litter Control Act
WSP	Washington State Penitentiary
WUTC	Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission
WWCC	Walla Walla County Code
WWMC	Walla Walla Municipal Code
WWU	Walla Walla University

PLACEHOLDER: Dept of Ecology letter of approval

Executive Summary

The Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan – 2024 to 2029 (2024 Plan) provides background and guidance for a long-term approach to solid waste and moderate risk waste management in the region. This 2024 Plan comprises the combined comprehensive solid waste management plan (SWMP) and Local Hazardous Waste/Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Plan for the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Walla Walla County.

The preparation of the 2024 Plan included a comprehensive review of the solid waste system and allowed the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and solid waste managers to make recommendations based on current data. The recommendations contained in the 2024 Plan include policies, programs, and facilities to protect public health and safety. Although not all recommendations may be implemented during the near-term planning horizon, the 2024 Plan will serve as a roadmap to manage the comprehensive solid waste management system in Walla Walla County.

The 2024 Plan was developed as a joint effort of Walla Walla County and the cities of Walla Walla, College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg. It is intended to provide citizens and decision makers in Walla Walla County with a guide to implement, monitor, and evaluate future activities in the planning area for a 20-year period. The recommendations for the 2024 Plan not only guide local decision makers but substantiate the need for local funds and state grants to underwrite solid waste and MRW projects.

The SWAC has participated in the 2024 Plan development by attending meetings, reviewing draft reports, providing input and comment on all issues covered by the Plan, acting as a liaison to its constituencies, and assisting in public involvement. After the Plan is adopted, the SWAC will routinely evaluate implementation of recommended programs, and it will help to promote the 2024 Plan throughout the region. SWAC members will also participate in amending the 2024 Plan, if necessary.

For additional information on the City of Walla Walla's solid waste management programs, the Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan, and the SWAC, please visit the City's solid waste planning webpage available at: <https://www.wallawallawa.gov/government/public-works/solid-waste/solid-waste-planning-advisory-committee>.

Mission Statement, Objectives, and Strategies

The intent of the 2024 Plan is to establish the foundation for the proper management of solid waste in Walla Walla County. The 2024 Plan's Mission Statement is as follows:

The overall goal of this 2024 Plan and the participating jurisdictions is to ensure that citizens of Walla Walla County have efficient, reliable, and affordable solid waste collection, handling, recycling, and disposal services in order to improve our quality of life while protecting human health, the environment, and natural resources.

To accomplish this goal, the 2024 Plan was developed with the following objectives and strategies. The SWAC provided revisions to the objectives and strategies, which included open discussions during several regularly scheduled meetings related to the 2024 Plan update.

- Manage solid wastes in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner that promotes, in order of priority, waste reduction, reuse, and recycling, and proper/safe disposal.
 - Consider restoring and/or expanding the opportunities for recycling and yard waste collection within the municipalities, unincorporated County area, and Urban Growth Area (UGA).
 - Evaluate options to reduce landfilling of materials (e.g., construction and demolition (C&D) diversion, material processing for reuse, composting, etc.).
 - Explore opportunities to reduce the carbon footprint of the Sudbury Road Landfill.

- Continue to evaluate tipping fees as related to the true cost of operations, including closure and post closure costs associated with the Sudbury Road Landfill.
- Evaluate future needs and funding.
- Emphasize public outreach and educational programs to promote recommended waste management practices.
 - Continue to expand methods of outreach, including use of social media.
 - Increase public awareness of proper solid waste handling and the options available.
 - Develop outreach and educational programs that emphasize waste prevention and reduction techniques that avoid or create less waste and reduce the need for recycling, composting, or landfilling.
- Maintain and improve solid waste infrastructure and programs to meet or exceed Washington State solid waste regulations and 2024 Plan goals and objectives.
 - Plan for future needs and establish adequate financial investment for facilities and programs that support waste management goals and recommended practices.
- Encourage and expand coordination and communication regarding solid waste issues among all jurisdictions, agencies, and private firms in Walla Walla County.
 - Encourage consistent policies and communication across jurisdictions.
 - Encourage public involvement in the planning and implementation process.
 - Emphasize local responsibility for solving solid waste management issues.

Recommendations and Implementation

Table ES-1 lists the recommendations included in the 2024 Plan, the schedule for implementation, and the likely source of funding that would be used to implement and/or maintain the programs. Some programs are ongoing. These recommendations are based on an assessment of the County's solid waste management needs and the options available to address those needs. The recommendations were approved by the SWAC in 2022 and again confirmed by the SWAC in 2023 with the completion of the Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan. In addition to approving the recommendations listed in Table ES-1, the SWAC identified their top 10 recommendations as shown in Figure ES-1 below.

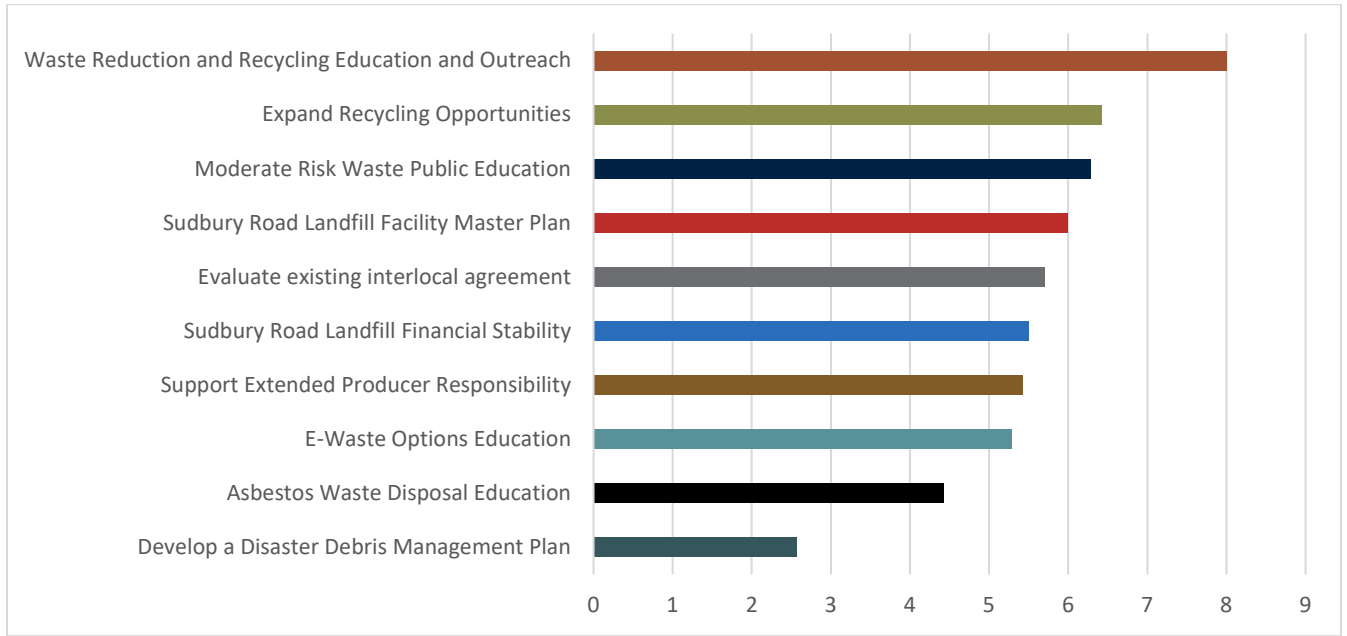


Figure ES-1. Solid Waste Advisory Committee Prioritization of Recommendations – Top 10

Table ES-1. Recommendations, Implementation Schedule, and Funding Sources

Chapter	Recommendation	Implementation Year(s)	Funding Source
Chapter 3: Education and Outreach, Waste Reduction, Recycling	3.7.1 Education and Outreach (high priority)		
	a. Continue to expand outreach methods to promote waste reduction, reuse, composting, and recycling on the City of Walla Walla website and online social media.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	b. Improve messaging for opportunities to reduce, reuse, compost, and recycle on other local jurisdiction's websites.	2025–2026	Tip Fee, Grants
	c. Continue to host community events or discussion forums and coordinate with other community events.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	d. Continue to implement the Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	e. Promote existing opportunities for residents and businesses to reduce, reuse, and recycle priority recyclables, as well as other materials, through opportunities such as Builders ReSupply Store (BRS) and other nonprofit organizations (e.g., thrift stores).	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	3.7.2 Backyard Composting (low priority) – Continue to support and encourage backyard composting through educational materials and social media.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	3.7.3 Support Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) (high priority)		
	a. Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) review and provide recommendations on EPR State Legislation.	2025–2029	Tip Fee, Grants
	b. Support EPR to encourage a full life-cycle approach with an emphasis on the manufacturer's responsibility for ensuring the product is recyclable and recycled.	2025–2029	Tip Fee, Grants
	3.7.4 Promote Multifamily Recycling (low priority)		
	a. Provide technical assistance to property owners and managers.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	b. Provide education and outreach.	2025–2029	Tip Fee, Grants
	c. City of Walla Walla will continue to require multifamily recycling for up to 10 units at a location.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	d. Consider changing the building code to require multifamily and businesses to provide space for recycling and garbage.	2026–2027	Tip Fee, Grants
	3.7.5 Develop an Award and Recognition Program (low priority) – Promote award and recognition programs provided by local nonprofits that recognize businesses that implement sustainable practices.	2026–2029	Tip Fee, Grants
	3.7.6 Expand Recycling Opportunities (high priority) – Evaluate feasibility of expanding materials collected, facility expansion, and education and outreach.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants

Table ES-1. Recommendations, Implementation Schedule, and Funding Sources (continued)

Chapter	Recommendation	Implementation Year(s)	Funding Source
Chapter 4: Collection Services	3.7.7 Consider Variable Can Rate (low priority) – Consider incentivizing recycling by establishing a variable can rate structure that rewards residents for waste reduction and recycling. This policy option could be reviewed and discussed by each jurisdiction whenever rate structures are evaluated. The City of Walla Walla, for example, typically reviews policy initiatives on a 5-6-year interval as part of the financial planning/cost of service process for sanitation, yard waste, and recycling.	2024–2029	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants
	3.7.8 Provide On-Site Business Waste Audits and Technical Assistance (low priority) – Explore options to support commercial recycling through/with local waste haulers.	2026–2027	Collection Fee, Grants
	4.5.1 Curbside Recycling in Urban Growth Areas (low priority) – Consider offering recycling services in the cities and the Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) that do not have this service. This would involve working with haulers to establish a new minimum service level.	2026–2027	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants
	4.5.2 Expand Curbside Organics Collection in Urban Growth Areas (low priority)		
	a. Consider providing curbside yard waste collection for residents in the cities and the UGAs that do not have this service. This would involve working with haulers to establish a new minimum service level.	2027–2029	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants
	b. Implement a food waste collection pilot program in the City of Walla Walla if/when food waste processing is available.	To be determined	Tip Fee, Grants
	c. Consider bundling yard waste service with other waste collection services, possibly incentivizing subscriptions for yard waste collection.	2026–2029	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants
	4.5.3 Mixed Paper and Cardboard Collection (low priority) – Consider establishing a program for mixed paper and cardboard from large commercial generators.	2026–2027	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants
	4.5.4 Organics Collection for Large Commercial Generators (low priority) – Consider implementing a food waste composting pilot that would involve commercial or institutional entities.	2028–2029	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants
	5.5.1 Use of Sudbury Road Landfill for Out-of-County Waste (low priority) – Consider increased import of out of County waste. Consider a Market Wasteshed Radius Study to understand the feasibility of being competitive with regional markets.	2025–2026	Tip Fee, Grants
Chapter 5: Solid Waste Facilities	5.5.2 Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan (high priority) – Implement the 2023 Facility Master Plan.	2024–2029	Tip Fee, Grants, Loans, Bond Sales
	5.5.3 Sudbury Road Landfill Financial Stability (high priority) – The City of Walla Walla adopted/implemented the 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023). Update the Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan in 2024.	2024	Tip Fee, Grants

Table ES-1. Recommendations, Implementation Schedule, and Funding Sources (continued)

Chapter		Recommendation	Implementation Year(s)	Funding Source
Chapter 6: Miscellaneous Waste	5.5.4	Expand Organics Processing to Include Additional Materials (low priority) – Evaluate expanding the existing composting operations to include additional materials, with consideration toward the expansion being economical relative to other disposal options.	2024–2025	Tip Fee, Grants
	5.5.5	Improve the Marketability of the Sudbury Compost Facility’s Finished Product (low priority) – Substantial progress has occurred with regard to compost sales following implementation of the 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023) with demand currently exceeding production. Continue monitoring production vs. demand.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.1	Agricultural Waste (low priority) – County will support others regarding the feasibility of developing a facility for the production of biofuels, biopower, or bioproducts, and work with local entities to further discussions and development of such facilities.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.2	Asbestos Waste (high priority) – Provide education to homeowners on the proper handling and disposal of asbestos waste as a component of building permits.	2025–2026	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.3	Construction and Demolition – Feasibility Study (high priority) – Study the feasibility of developing a C&D drop-off site for sorting and processing wood, metals, and other salvageable materials, with consideration toward the service being economical relative to other disposal options.	2026–2028	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.4	Construction and Demolition – Inert Waste Disposal (low priority) – Design and construct an inert waste receiving, processing, and disposal area at Sudbury Road Landfill.	2027–2030	Tip Fee, Grants, Loans, Bond Sales
	6.3.5	Construction and Demolition – County Support to Existing Programs (low priority) – Continue to expand and support the BRS and other opportunities for reuse and recycling of C&D materials.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.6	Construction and Demolition – Contractor Education (low priority) – Provide education to contractors.	2027–2029	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.7	Develop a Disaster Debris Management Plan (high priority) – Consider developing a County-wide disaster debris management plan.	2026–2027	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.8	Biomedical Waste – Education and Outreach (low priority) – Provide education and outreach to residents on the correct management of medical waste.	2024–2026	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.9	Tire Management Funding (low priority) – Continue to pursue state grants, if available, to assist in tire pile cleanup.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.10	Monitor and Evaluate E-Waste Program (low priority) – Complete the satisfaction report to monitor the effectiveness of the existing E-Cycle program.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.11	E-Waste Education (high priority) – Continue to educate consumers on the E-Cycle program.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants

Table ES-1. Recommendations, Implementation Schedule, and Funding Sources (continued)

Chapter		Recommendation	Implementation Year(s)	Funding Source
Chapter 7: Moderate Risk Waste	7.7.1	Moderate Risk Waste (MRW): Public Education (high priority) – Continue the existing education and outreach programs. The information will continue to be made available through a variety of methods and venues, including social media and partnerships with other organizations.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	7.7.2	MRW: School Curriculum (low priority) – Expand outreach in the K-12 classrooms including presentations, assignments, and projects.	2026-2027	Tip Fee, Grants
	7.7.3	MRW: Business Technical Assistance (low priority)		
	a.	Continue to use the \$mart Business Program to provide education and outreach, technical assistance, and recognition of businesses on reducing the generation of MRW.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	b.	Expand participation in the Washington State Department of Ecology pollution prevention assistance program to provide technical assistance to businesses and organizations that qualify as small quantity generators (SQGs).	2025-2026	Tip Fee, Grants
	7.7.4	Small Business Collection Opportunities (low priority) – Consider developing an area at the landfill for SQG hazardous materials collection. This would include working with a contractor to establish a collection system for businesses.	2024	Tip Fee, Grants
	7.7.5	Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events and Locations (low priority) – Work towards expanding the number of collection events or locations, depending on the availability of funding.	2026-2027	Grants
Chapter 8: Administration and Enforcement	8.5.1	Evaluate Existing Interlocal Agreement for Coordination of Programming and Planning (high priority) – SWAC members should maintain an open dialog regarding solid waste issues and challenges to ensure effective provision and management of solid waste programs and activities. Amend or update agreements as needed.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	8.5.2	Coordinate Enforcement Activities to Attain Maximum Impact Without Duplication (N/A) – Each agency will continue to address code enforcement in their respective jurisdictions.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants

The Revised Code of Washington 70A.205.075 requires the SWMP contain a 6-year construction and capital acquisition program for public solid waste handling facilities, including development and construction or purchase of publicly financed solid waste management facilities. The legislation further requires plans to contain a means for financing both capital costs and operations expenditures of the proposed solid waste management system. Any recommendation for the development, construction, and/or purchase of public solid waste management and recycling facilities or major equipment should be included in this discussion.

Capital expenses over the next 6 years and beyond are summarized in Table ES-2. Actual budgets to carry out the recommendations will vary from year to year as specific programs are defined and will depend upon availability of staffing, Public Works Trust Fund loans, state and federal grant funding, capital improvement fee tied to customer tipping fees, and bond sales.

The proposed Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan is scheduled for 2024. This analysis will provide greater definition to the strategy for funding the proposed capital investments as well as related administration and operation costs.

Table ES-2. Capital Improvement Expenses and Implementation Schedule

Facility Improvement	Approximate Implementation Duration (months)	Implementation Commencement Year	Capital Budget (2023 \$)
Landfill Core And Supporting Element Investments (Non-Optional)			
Self-Haul Waste Drop Off Area Replacement	22	2024	\$4.23 million
Design/Connect Existing Leachate Cleanout Locations to Existing Gas Header	24	2024	\$0.06 million
Compost Facility Improvements Alternative 1	30	2024	\$3.84 million
Existing Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Building Rehabilitation and Expansion Alternative 2 (7,500 square feet [Sf])	36	2025	\$2.5 to \$3 million
Maintenance Building Replacement	36	2026	\$5.37 million
Permit for Area 7, Cell 4	36	2026	\$0.08 million
Compliance Monitoring System	24	2028	\$1.44 million
Design/Install New 300–800 cubic feet per minute Landfill Gas Flare Facility	30	2028	\$1.94 million
Design/Install Landfill Gas Extraction System in Area 7 and Connect to Existing Header, Horizontal/Vertical.	28	2028/2030	\$0.62 million
Design and Development of Area 8, Cell 1	36	2028	\$5.39 million
Design and Final Closure of Area 7	30	2029	\$3.62 million
Design/Install Passive Biofilter for Areas 1 and 2	16	2030	\$0.04 million
Design/Install Landfill Gas Extraction System In Area 8, Cell 1	18	2041	\$0.63 million
Scale Plaza Improvements	36	Not likely to occur before 2073	\$0.60 million
ALTERNATIVES TO PROPOSED CAPITAL PROJECTS			
Compost Facility Improvements Alternative 2 (First Phase, 60% of Full- Buildout, 15 Acres)	30	2024	\$17.42 (10.45) million
MRW Building Replacement Alternative 1 (7,400 Sf)	40	2025	\$5.88 million
OTHER SOLID WASTE PROGRAM INVESTMENTS (DISCRETIONARY)			
Drop Off Recycling Area Improvements	20	2027	\$0.29 million
Recycled Glass Processing Area	20	2029	\$0.37 million
Design/Construct Inert Waste Receiving, Processing and Disposal Area	36	2030	\$0.61 million

Source: Parametrix 2023a.

1. Introduction

The 2024 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan (2024 Plan) provides background and guidance for a long-term approach to solid waste and moderate risk waste management in the region. This 2024 Plan comprises the combined comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) and the Local Hazardous Waste/Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Plan for the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Walla Walla County. The 2024 Plan replaces the 2014 Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan.

1.1 Purpose and Organization of the 2024 Plan

The purpose of the 2024 Plan is to serve as a roadmap to manage the comprehensive solid and MRW in Walla Walla County. It is intended to provide citizens and decision makers in Walla Walla County with a guide to implement, monitor, and evaluate future activities in the planning area for a 20-year period. The 2024 Plan was developed as a joint effort of Walla Walla County and the cities of Walla Walla, College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg. The preparation of the 2024 Plan included a comprehensive review of the solid waste system and allowed the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and solid waste managers to make informed recommendations based on current data.

The recommendations contained in the 2024 Plan include policies, programs, and facilities that encompass an efficient solid waste system that protects public health and safety. The recommendations in the 2024 Plan substantiate the need for local funds and state grants to underwrite solid waste projects. It is understood that not all of the recommendations will be implemented during the near-term planning horizon, and the recommendations are not to be considered mandated for each jurisdiction to implement. Instead, taken together, the recommendations contained in the 2024 Plan serve as a guide for local decision makers over the 20-year planning period.

The 2024 Plan conforms to the State Solid Waste Management requirements for local solid waste planning, which are found in Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 70A.205.040 through 70A.205.075, and RCW 70A.205.110 and 70A.205.115. The 2024 Plan follows suggested protocol as outlined in Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans and Plan Revisions (Ecology 2010a) and Guidelines for Developing and Updating Local Hazardous Waste Plans (Ecology 2010b).

The 2024 Plan is organized as follows:

- Executive Summary
- Chapter 1 Introduction
- Chapter 2 Waste Generation and Projections
- Chapter 3 Education and Outreach, Waste Reduction and Recycling
- Chapter 4 Collection Services
- Chapter 5 Solid Waste Facilities
- Chapter 6 Miscellaneous Waste
- Chapter 7 Moderate Risk Waste
- Chapter 8 Administration and Enforcement
- Chapter 9 Financing and Implementation
- Chapter 10 References

1.2 Mission Statement, Objectives and Strategies

The intent of the 2024 Plan is to establish the foundation for the proper management of solid waste in Walla Walla County. The 2024 Mission Statement is as follows:

The overall goal of the 2024 Plan and the participating jurisdictions is to ensure that citizens of Walla Walla County have efficient, reliable, and affordable solid waste collection, handling, recycling, and disposal services to improve our quality of life while protecting human health, the environment, and natural resources.

To accomplish this goal, the 2024 Plan was developed with the following objectives and strategies:

- Manage solid wastes in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner that promotes, in order of priority: waste reduction, reuse, and recycling, and disposal.
 - Consider restoring and/or expanding the opportunities for recycling and yard waste collection Countywide.
 - Evaluate options to reduce landfilling of materials (e.g., construction and demolition (C&D) diversion, material processing for reuse, composting, etc.).
 - Explore opportunities to reduce the carbon footprint of the Sudbury Road Landfill (SRL).
 - Continue to evaluate tipping fees as related to the true cost of operations, including closure and post closure costs associated with the SRL.
 - Evaluate future needs and funding.
- Promote recommended waste management practices.
 - Continue to expand methods of outreach, including use of social media.
 - Increase public awareness of proper solid waste handling and the options available.
 - Develop outreach and educational programs that emphasize waste prevention and reduction techniques that avoid or create less waste and reduce the need for recycling, composting, or landfilling.
- Maintain and improve solid waste infrastructure and programs to meet or exceed Washington State solid waste regulations and 2024 Plan goals and objectives.
 - Plan for future needs and establish adequate financial investment for facilities and programs that support waste management goals and recommended practices.
- Encourage coordination and communication regarding solid waste issues among all jurisdictions, agencies, and private entities in Walla Walla County.
 - Encourage consistent policies and communication across jurisdictions.
 - Encourage public involvement in the planning and implementation process.
 - Emphasize local responsibility for solving solid waste management issues.

Goals and objectives specifically related to moderate risk waste (MRW) are detailed in Section 7.2.

1.3 Planning Authorities

1.3.1 Solid Waste Advisory Committee

According to RCW 70A.205, each county shall establish a local SWAC to assist in the development of programs and policies for solid waste handling and disposal and to review and comment upon proposed rules, policies, or ordinances prior to their adoption. Two primary responsibilities of the SWAC are to advise on the 2024 Plan development and to assist in the plan adoption process.

The 2024 Plan update was prepared under the direction and guidance of the SWAC. The SWAC has participated in the 2024 Plan update process by reviewing the previous plan and a draft version of the 2024 Plan, providing input and comment on all issues covered by the 2024 Plan, acting as a liaison to its constituencies, and assisting in public involvement. The committee also reviewed the complete draft and final plans, and it will be asked to recommend the 2024 Plan for adoption by Walla Walla County and its municipalities. After the 2024 Plan is adopted, the SWAC will routinely evaluate implementation of recommended programs and will help to promote waste reduction and recycling throughout the region. SWAC members will also participate in amending the 2024 Plan, if necessary.

Additional information about the SWAC is available on their webpage:

<https://www.wallawallawa.gov/government/public-works/solid-waste/solid-waste-planning-advisory-committee>.

Members of the SWAC during the development of the 2024 Plan are included in Table 1-1. A list of SWAC meeting dates held during preparation of the 2024 Plan is included in Table 1-2. Minutes of the meetings are on file in the City of Walla Walla Public Works Office.

Table 1-1. Solid Waste Advisory Committee Members 2021–2024

Name	Affiliation
Andrew Dressler	Agricultural Industry
Carlan Bradshaw	City of Walla Walla Residents – At Large
Dave Dressler	Business and Industry
Linda Vannoster	City of Prescott
Randy Hinchliffe	City of Waitsburg
Rebecca Francik, Chair	Waste/Recycling Industry
Rick Dawson	Walla Walla County
RL McFarland, Vice Chair	Walla Walla County Residents
Robert McAndrews	City of College Place
Sandy Shelin	Environmental Interest Groups
Stacy Cutter	Walla Walla County
Steve Moss	City of Walla Walla
Susan Nakonieczny	City of Walla Walla

Table 1-2. Solid Waste Advisory Committee Meetings 2021–2024

September 2, 2021	April 7, 2022
October 7, 2021	November 16, 2023
November 4, 2021	June 20, 2024
January 6, 2022	
February 3, 2022	

1.3.2 Role of Local Governments

The cities of Walla Walla County have chosen to fulfill their solid waste management planning responsibilities by participating in preparing a joint plan for solid waste management. The City of Walla Walla has been authorized by the Interlocal Agreement, dated May 24, 2021 (2021 Interlocal Agreement), with Walla Walla County, for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs to act on the County's behalf to update and implement the Walla Walla County SWMP. The 2024 Plan has been developed with the City of Walla Walla as the lead agency with participation and cooperation defined in the 2021 Interlocal Agreement for plan development among the County and the cities of College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg. The interlocal agreement referenced above is included in Appendix A.

1.4 Solid Waste Planning History in Walla Walla County

Solid waste management in the County has evolved several times through the years to the current system. The original system of local dumps was later shifted to a series of rural drop boxes serving a central landfill. This was updated to the current system in which collection services are available to all County residents with disposal at the SRL—which is owned and operated by the City of Walla Walla—or transferred out of the County to an out of state landfill (i.e., communities of Prescott and Waitsburg).

This plan supersedes all previous Walla Walla County solid waste plans, including the 1987 SWMP, the 1994 Walla Walla and Columbia Counties SWMP, the 1991 Walla Walla and Columbia Counties MRW Management Plan, and the 2014 Walla Walla County Solid Waste and MRW Management Plan.

Table 1-3 lists the key recommendations from the 2014 Walla Walla County SWMP, and the actions taken on those recommendations.

Table 1-3. Recommendations of the 2014 Solid Waste Management and Moderate-Risk Waste Plan and Resulting Implementation

2014 Solid Waste Management Plan Recommended Actions		Implementation Schedule ¹	Implemented? Yes or No
Waste Reduction			
1	Expand outreach methods to include online social media.	Years 1-2	Yes
2	Host community events or discussion forums and coordination with other community events.	Years 1-2	Yes
3	Implement Waste Reduction Ambassadors Program.	Year 3	No
4	Measure program effectiveness through surveys.	Years 2-3	Yes

Table 1-3. Recommendations of the 2014 Solid Waste Management and Hazardous Waste Management Plan and Resulting Implementation (continued)

	2014 Solid Waste Management Plan Recommended Actions	Implementation Schedule ¹	Implemented? Yes or No
5	Utilize and expand existing network of relationships with local committees and private organizations to help promote its waste diversion programs.	Years 1-2	Yes
6	Expand promotion and awareness of Smart Business Partners Program, and develop additional award categories.	Years 2-3	No
7	Provide on-site business waste audits and technical assistance.	Years 2-3	Yes
8	Work directly with large businesses and institutions to implement waste reduction and recycling programs. Provide outreach for the program and publicize results.	Years 2-3	No
9	Promote use of waste reduction workshops, buy-back centers, and other waste reduction and recycling opportunities.	Years 1-2	No
10	Promote existing opportunities for residents and businesses to reduce, reuse, and recycle priority recyclables, as well as other materials. Make information available through a variety of media.	Years 1-2	Yes
11	Backyard Composting: Conduct annual workshops, master composting training, and/or expand education materials and communication methods.	Years 2-3	Partially
12	Promote Builders ReSupply Store (BRS) and other nonprofit organizations. Provide online forum for materials exchange. Sponsor reuse website.	Year 2	Yes
13	Support initiatives for non-recyclable, toxic, and/or hard to handle materials that cannot be handled efficiently through the current solid waste collection system.	Years 2-3	Yes
14	Consider becoming an Associate Member of the Northwest Product Stewardship Council.	Years 2-3	No
15	Local governments could consider incentivizing recycling by establishing a rate structure that rewards residents for reducing waste and recycling.	Years 3-4	No
16	Promote multifamily recycling.	Years 2-4	Yes
17	Provide technical assistance to property owners and managers. Provide education and outreach.	Years 2-4	Partially
18	Provide containers or bags for collecting and transporting materials.	Years 2-4	No
19	Evaluate feasibility of expanding materials collected, facility expansion, and education and outreach.	Years 2-3	Yes
20	Offer recycling services in the cities and the UGAs, working with the haulers to establish a new minimum service level.	Years 2-3	Partially
21	Offer curbside organics recycling to residents in the cities and the UGAs. Work with the contracted and Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission hauler to establish this service.	Years 2-3	Partially
22	Establish a program for collection of mixed paper and cardboard from large commercial generators.	Year 2	Partially
23	Establish a curbside green waste service for commercial customers and work with landscapers and gardeners to educate them on keeping these materials separated.	Year 3	Partially

Table 1-3. Recommendations of the 2014 Solid Waste Management and Hazardous Waste Management Plan and Resulting Implementation (continued)

	2014 Solid Waste Management Plan Recommended Actions	Implementation Schedule¹	Implemented? Yes or No
24	Resume use of the Sudbury Road Landfill (SRL) for out-of-county waste. The City of Walla Walla will evaluate opportunities and market the SRL within and outside of the County to attract more waste, organics, and recyclables.	Years 1-3	Partially
25	The City of Walla Walla will evaluate various options for increasing the financial stability of the SRL, including various funding mechanisms.	Years 1-3	Yes
26	The Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) recommends that the City of Walla Walla develop a C&D drop-off site at the landfill for sorting and processing wood, metals, and other salvageable materials, with consideration towards the service being economical in relation to other disposal options.	Years 2-3	Partially
27	Expand organics processing to include food, compostable paper, and biosolids. The SWAC recommends that the City of Walla Walla expand the existing composting operations to include additional materials, with consideration towards the expansion being economical relative to other disposal options.	Years 2-3	No
28	Develop and implement a business/marketing plan for the compost facility.	Years 1-2	No
29	The County will support studying the feasibility of developing a facility for the production of biofuels, biopower, or bioproducts, and it will work with local entities to further discussions and development of such facilities.	Years 1-2	Partially
30	The County will provide education to homeowners on the proper handling and disposal of asbestos waste.	Year 2	No
31	The County will provide education and outreach to residents on the correct management of medical waste. The County will investigate opportunities for additional drop-off locations and events for pharmaceutical waste, including additional U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration-sponsored events.	Years 2-3	Yes
32	The County will continue to expand and support the BRS and other opportunities for reuse and recycling of C&D materials.	Years 1-4	Yes
33	The SWAC recommends that the City of Walla Walla consider purchasing equipment to handle inert materials more effectively.	Years 1-4	Partially
34	The County will promote green building through education and outreach.	Years 1-4	Yes
35	The County will provide education to contractors about alternatives to landfilling for C&D and inert materials.	Years 1-4	No
36	The County will develop a disaster debris management plan.	Years 1-4	No
37	The County will develop a plan for addressing accumulation of tires on individual properties, and it will pursue state grants, if available, to assist in tire pile cleanup.	Year 2	Yes
38	The County will monitor the effectiveness of the implementation of the existing E-Cycle program, and it will determine the need to modify or alter the program.	Years 1-2	No
39	The County will provide education to consumers on the E- Cycle program and the opportunities available for recycling of these materials.	Years 1-2	Yes

Table 1-3. Recommendations of the 2014 Solid Waste Management and Hazardous Waste Management Plan and Resulting Implementation (continued)

	2014 Solid Waste Management Plan Recommended Actions	Implementation Schedule ¹	Implemented? Yes or No
40	The County will continue the existing education and outreach programs, including the following: • Classroom presentations on household hazardous waste • Information booths at community events • Recycling hotline • Mass mailings • Newspaper articles • Website postings The information will be made available through a variety of methods and venues, including social media and partnerships with other organizations.	Years 1-2	Partially
41	The County will expand outreach in the K-12 classrooms including presentations, assignments, and projects.	Years 2-3	Partially
42	The County will continue to use the Smart Business Partners Program to provide education and outreach, technical assistance, and recognition of businesses on reducing the generation of MRW.	Years 1-3	No
43	The SWAC recommends that the City of Walla Walla consider developing an area at the landfill for small quantity generator hazardous materials collection. The City will also work with a contractor to establish a collection system for businesses.	Years 2-3	No
44	The County will work towards expanding the number of collection events or locations, depending on funding availability.	Years 2-3	No
45	The County will support state product stewardship efforts for MRW and other toxic materials.	Years 1-2	No
46	Evaluate the current Interlocal arrangement for coordination of programming and planning. The agencies involved will evaluate the existing Interlocal agreement to identify whether roles, responsibilities, funding mechanisms, and implementation should be changed.	Year 2	Yes
47	Coordinate enforcement activities to attain maximum impact without duplication. Solid waste enforcement activities will be coordinated among all affected and interested agencies to maximize efforts and resource use and to avoid duplication of efforts.	Years 1-2	No
48	Improve agency coordination for illegal dumping cleanup, education, and prevention programs. The agencies involved in enforcing illegal dumping programs will coordinate efforts, resources, and activities.	Years 2-3	No
49	Evaluate potential future establishment of a Regional Solid Waste Management Agency. The County may evaluate the feasibility of establishing a formal regional agency for managing solid waste in the County.	Year 3	No

¹ Per 2014 Plan, actual implementation schedule may vary.

1.5 Walla Walla County Solid Waste Management Plan Amendment Process

According to RCW 70A.205.075, comprehensive solid waste management plans shall be reviewed and revised every 5 years. However, occasional minor amendments between 5-year plan revisions may be required to keep the 2024 Plan current so it will continue to meet the needs of the County and participating cities. Proposed amendments may be received or initiated by the SWAC for consideration. In these situations, the SWAC will review and consider the amendment, and if it is approved by a majority of the Plan participants (County and cities), it will be adopted. Because all plan participants have representation on the SWAC, it is deemed adequate to handle minor amendments this way. An example of a minor amendment is the ability of the SWAC to alter the designated recyclable list in response to changing market conditions or local hardship to provide collection of one or more materials (recyclable material priorities are discussed further in Chapter 3).

The amendment must be submitted to the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) after adoption by the SWAC. Upon final adoption of the amendment, all future copies of the plan will include the amendment and note the amendment date on the cover. This process follows Ecology's Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans and Plan Revisions (Ecology 2010a) and the interlocal agreement between the County and participating cities (Appendix A).

1.6 Relationship to Other Plans

Solid waste and MRW management plans must be viewed in the context of the overall planning process within all jurisdictions. As such, they must function in conjunction with various other plans, planning policy documents, and studies which deal with related matters. Included among these are the Washington State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan, county comprehensive plan and zoning code, shoreline management master plan, capital facility plans, emergency management plans, watershed plans, and floodplain management plans.

1.6.1 Washington State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan

The State updated and published the Washington State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan: Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics (2021 State Plan) in December 2021 (2021a Ecology).

The 2021 State Plan priorities include the following:

- Increase the focus on manufacturing phases as opposed to end-of-life for solid waste.
 - Gather data on the life cycle of materials and encourage the producers of these products to take responsibility for them. The State also plans to encourage the repair and reuse of products over discard and an environmentally conscious approach to the purchase of new products.
- Reduce the toxic threats of products and industrial processes.
 - Encourage fewer toxic products and industrial processes through improved design, and encourage the use of safer, available alternatives to the most toxic chemicals. The State will also encourage the use of alternative assessments and green chemistry to find safer alternatives to toxic chemicals and pursue local partnerships to improve toxic chemical source control.

- Maximize the effectiveness of recycling and organic processing systems.
 - Address contamination issues in the recycling and composting process; support the creation of a market for recycled materials and recycling; and focus on issues with facilities including compliance, technology, and enforcement of regulations.
- Mitigate climate change through waste reduction, reuse, and recycling.
 - Reduce overall waste—including food waste—and increase the use of processed organics to sequester carbon while also utilizing opportunities to decrease waste and toxic chemicals in ways that concurrently reduce carbon (2021a Ecology).

The 2021 State Plan also addresses changes in recycling practices and legislature that have been implemented since the publication of the previous 2015 Plan, reviews the progress toward the 2015 Plan recommended actions, and recommends new additional actions.

1.6.2 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan

The planning guidelines require that the solid waste management plan reference comprehensive land use plans for all participating jurisdictions to ensure that the solid waste management plan is consistent with policies set forth in the other documents. This 2024 Plan considers the effect of other utility, land use, and resource development plans produced by the participating jurisdictions on solid waste management in the County.

The Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan is an official document adopted by the Board of County Commissioners as a guide to making decisions about the future development of Walla Walla County. It strives to balance the community's financial ability to support growth with its projected increase in population and employment and the need for environmental protection. Updated in 2018, the Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan is a mandatory update required by the Growth Management Act (GMA), RCW 36.70A.130 (4)(d) (Walla Walla County 2019).

The Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan provides a legally recognized policy framework for making decisions about accommodating growth in the County. It is not just a land use policy document. It also establishes the County's growth-related policies for transportation, economic development, housing, critical areas, shorelines, parks and recreation, utilities, and capital facilities. The GMA, in turn, requires that the policies be implemented through the County's development regulations (Walla Walla County 2019).

1.6.3 Zoning

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

Chapter 20 of the City of Walla Walla Municipal Code (WWMC) conditionally allows development of solid waste handling facilities within all zoning districts. Defined as an essential public facility, solid waste handling facilities are subject to a Level III land use review process. This process requires a quasi-judicial public hearing before, and a final decision by, the hearing examiner; public input; and State Environmental Policy Act review. As a prerequisite to the Level III review process, proposed solid waste handling facilities must undergo a siting process, which includes input from an appointed advisory committee (WWMC 20.176).

1.6.4 Shoreline Management Plan

Under the Washington State Shoreline Management Act, local governments have the primary responsibility for initiating the planning program and administering the regulatory requirements of the Act. Ecology acts in a supportive and review capacity. Walla Walla County and the cities of Walla Walla, Waitsburg, and Prescott all have adopted shoreline master programs (SMPs), which prohibit solid waste disposal sites within the areas of their respective shoreline jurisdiction.

Walla Walla County adopted a SMP, which was approved in May 1975. The October 2023 update was completed with the goals of aligning the plan with state laws and guidelines, ensuring that the plan is consistent with the Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan and providing clarification to improve the usability to the reader.

The City of Walla Walla adopted and approved its first SMP in 1977 and updated it in June 2018 (City of Walla Walla 2018). The City of Prescott adopted and approved their first SMP in 2016 (City of Prescott 2016). The City of Waitsburg also adopted and approved their first SMP in 2016 (City of Waitsburg 2016).

1.6.5 Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan

The City of Walla Walla owns and operates the SRL. The City completed the SRL Facility Master Plan (FMP) in September 2023 to document the long-term planning approach for the landfill and surrounding facilities. See Section 5.2.1 for a description of the SRL FMP.

1.6.6 Flood Response Plan

The 2022 Walla Walla County Flood Response Plan (2022 Flood Response Plan) guides Walla Walla County on flood response and recovery actions to maintain public health and safety. It addresses recognizing flood potential, reducing property damage because of flooding, and developing community awareness of flood hazards. The 2022 Flood Response Plan details the roles and responsibilities of County agencies and the activation of the Emergency Operations Center and includes information on administration, financing and logistics, and training. The 2022 Flood Response Plan does not address solid waste facilities or waste streams relative to flood response (Walla Walla County 2022).

1.6.7 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation

The Walla Walla County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) was written in 2018 and updated in 2020. Its purpose is to mitigate the potential for and the damage resulting from natural hazards and disasters. The HMP addresses the issue that debris would likely be generated as a result of various disasters, but it doesn't act as a strict guideline for recovery from disasters. The plan does not address solid waste facilities or waste streams relative to disaster response (Walla Walla County 2018).

1.7 Background of the Planning Area

The planning area includes the cities of Walla Walla, College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg, as well as the unincorporated County areas. Walla Walla County is bordered on the west by Benton and Franklin Counties, on the north by Franklin County, on the east by Columbia County, and on the south by Umatilla County, Oregon. See Figure 1-1.

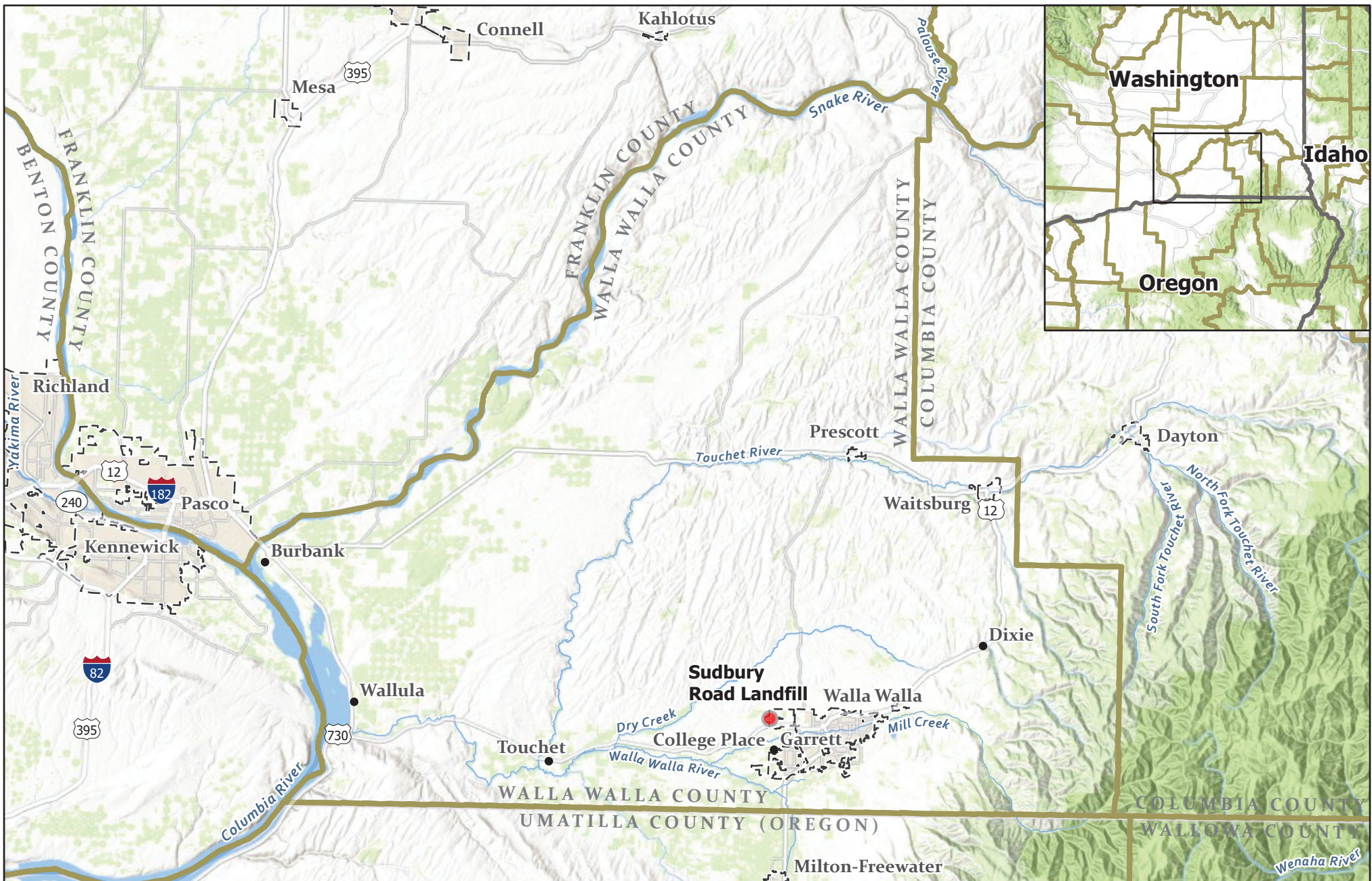
1.7.1 Population

The County encompasses four incorporated cities (College Place, Prescott, Waitsburg, and Walla Walla) and six U.S. Census-designated unincorporated places (Burbank, Dixie, Garrett, Touchet, Walla Walla East, and Wallula). Between 1960 and 2020, the population of the County grew 48 percent, or at an annual rate of 0.62 percent, increasing from 42,195 to 62,580 people. During the 1990s, the County experienced the largest percentage increase in population compared to any other decade; however, the population increased at a rate slower than most counties in Washington State. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of the County increased by approximately 3,800 persons, or approximately 6 percent. The total population of Walla Walla County in 2020 was approximately 62,580 persons (OFM 2021a). Most growth has occurred in the incorporated cities, predominantly Walla Walla and College Place. The population growth from 2010 to 2020 is shown in Table 1-4.

Table 1-4. Population Growth, 2010–2020

Jurisdiction	2010	2015	2020
College Place	8,765	9,110	9,780
Prescott	318	325	330
Waitsburg	1,217	1,235	1,240
Walla Walla City	31,731	33,390	34,400
County Unincorporated	16,750	16,590	16,830
COUNTY TOTAL	58,781	60,650	62,580

Source: United States Census Bureau 2020



Date: 12/12/2023
 Sources:
 PCS: NAD 1983 StatePlane Washington North FIPS 4601 Feet
 Disclaimer: This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes.



- Sudbury Road Landfill
- City Limits
- Unincorporated Community
- County Boundary
- State Boundary

Figure 1-1. Vicinity Map
 Walla Walla County Solid Waste Management Plan

As indicated in Table 1-4, most residents live in the incorporated City of Walla Walla, with other population centers in College Place, Waitsburg, and Prescott. The 2020 population percentages of the cities and Walla Walla County are shown in Table 1-5.

Table 1-5. Walla Walla County Population Percentages, 2020

Jurisdiction	Population	Percent of Total
College Place	9,780	15%
Prescott	330	>1%
Waitsburg	1,240	2%
Walla Walla City	34,400	55%
County Incorporated	45,750	73%
County Unincorporated	16,830	26%
County Total	62,580	100%

Source: United States Census Bureau 2020

1.7.2 Land Use

The land area of the County is approximately 813,000 acres, of which 801,000 acres are unincorporated, and the remainder consists of the incorporated cities of Walla Walla, Prescott, College Place, and Waitsburg. According to the Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan, approximately 93 percent of the County's existing land uses consisted of resource production and extraction, including agriculture, forestry, and mining. Table 1-6 indicates the distribution of existing land use in the unincorporated areas of the County as described in the Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan (Walla Walla County 2019).

Table 1-6. Walla Walla County Unincorporated Land Use

Existing Land Use	Estimated Acres	Percentage of Total Acreage
Cultural, Entertainment, and Recreational	4	0.0%
Services-Education	13,502	1.7%
Manufacturing	417	0.1%
Services-Public/Government	3,646	0.5%
Residential	12,888	1.6%
Resource Production and Extraction-Agriculture, Forestry, Mining	743,734	93.2%
Services-Other	261	0.0%
Trade	222	0.0%
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	3,395	0.4%
Undeveloped Land and Water Areas	8,688	1.1%
Unknown	11,233	1.4%
Total	798,272	100.0%

Source: Walla Walla County 2019

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

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

1.7.3 Economy

Historically, manufacturing has been the leading industry in the County. However, the largest employer in the County is now Broetje Orchards, which was sold and became FirstFruits Farms in 2019, an apple orchard that employs 19.4 percent of the County's labor force. This indicates that agriculture is comparable to manufacturing for numbers of employees. FirstFruits Farms is one of the largest privately owned orchards in the world with more than 6,000 acres near Prescott, Benton City, and Wallula.

Roughly 70 percent of the largest employers operate in the City of Walla Walla, where the labor force is established. Exceptions include Tyson Fresh Meats and Packaging Corporation of America (PCA)/Boise Paper located in Wallula and Wal-Mart located in College Place. The County's largest employers are indicated in Table 1-7 (Walla Walla County 2019).

Table 1-7. Walla Walla County Largest Employers (2015)

	Company	Product/Service	FTE	PTE	Total
1	Broetje Orchards (FirstFruits Farms) ¹	Apple Grower, Packer, Shipper	1,300	1,100	2,400
2	Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Beef Slaughter/Processing	1,380	0	1,380
3	Washington State Penitentiary	Correctional Institution	1,030	59	1,089
4	Providence St. Mary Medical Center	Health Care	650	311	961
5	Walla Walla School District #140	Education	570	244	814
6	Walla Walla Community College	Community College/Higher Education	322	292	614
7	Packaging Corp. of America/Boise Paper	Pulp, Paper, Packaging	600	0	600
8	Whitman College	Higher Education	379	191	570
9	Walla Walla University	4-yr. Comprehensive University	255	193	448
10	U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs	Health Care (Walla Walla VA MC)	393	43	436
11	Key Technology Inc.	Design and Manufacture Process Automation Systems	431	3	434
13	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Federal Government – Engineering Construction	350	3	353
14	Walla Walla County	County Government	315	27	342
15	Wal-Mart	Retail	161	177	338

Table 1-7. Walla Walla County Largest Employers (2015) (continued)

	Company	Product/Service	FTE	PTE	Total
16	City of Walla Walla	Municipal Services	239	67	306
17	Walla Walla Clinic	Medical Clinic/Health Care Service	175	75	250
18	Washington Odd Fellows Home	Nursing, Assisted Living, and Retirement Center	168	53	221
19	Banner Bank	Full Service Banking	187	15	202
20	Nelson Irrigation Corporation	Irrigation Products	175	10	185

Notes: FTE = full-time equivalent; PTE = part-time equivalent.

Source: Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan 2019, Economic Development Element, August 2019.

¹ Broetje Orchards was sold in 2019 and was renamed FirstFruits Farms.

2. Waste Generation and Projections

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

This chapter characterizes the County's disposed municipal solid waste (MSW). It is organized into the following key sections:

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

2.1 Historic Municipal Solid Waste Disposal and Recovery

This section discusses the quantities of MSW disposed and recovered in Walla Walla County.

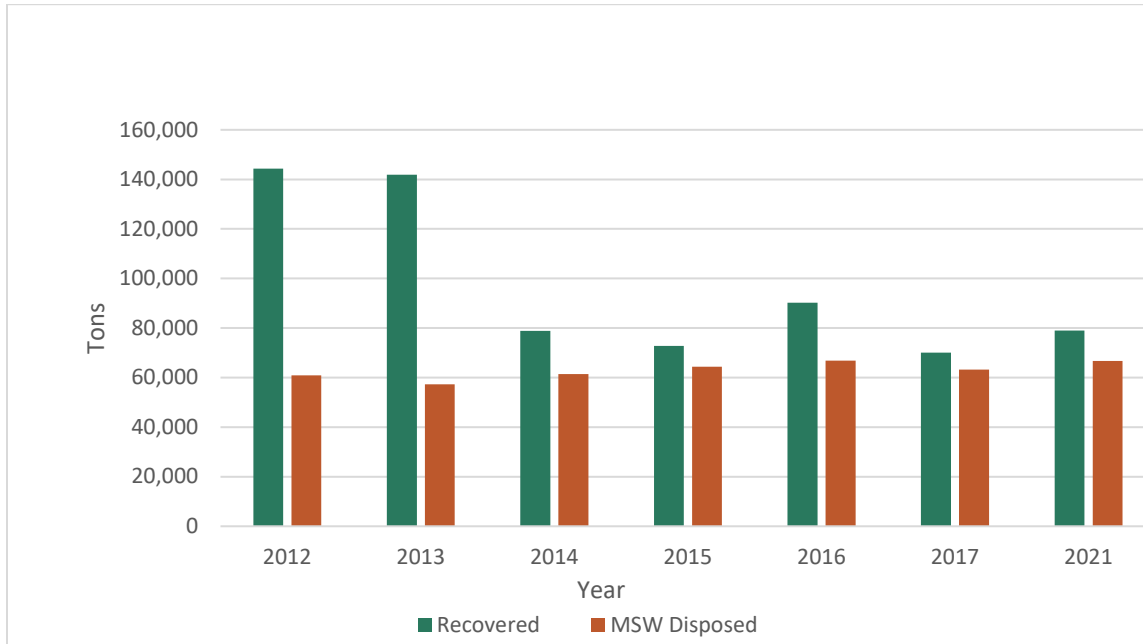
Dating back to 2012, recovered and waste disposal quantities reached the lowest levels in 2015 at about 72,800 and 64,400 annual tons, respectively. Disposal and recovery peaked in 2012 with an estimated 144,300 annual tons recovered, approximately 61,000 tons disposed, and a total generation rate of approximately 205,100 tons. (Ecology 2021b, 2024a).

Between the reporting years of 2012 and 2021, there are instances where recovery (MSW recycling and diversion) of specific commodities far exceeded the average tonnage reported compared to other years. In 2012, 2013, and 2016, for example, ferrous metal recycling contributed approximately 48,200 tons (72 percent), 51,400 tons (77 percent), and 23,030 tons (68 percent), respectively, to the overall MSW recycling tonnage. According to Ecology, there were inconsistencies in how this information was reported; therefore, the recycling tonnage reported for those years misrepresents what was recycled (Ecology 2021b, 2024a). As discussed further in Section 2.2, food processing waste and industrial organics are also large contributors to the recovery tonnage, but this is consistent among all years. Figure 2-1 shows an estimate of what was disposed and recovered from 2012 to 2021.²

¹ MSW recycling includes mixed solid waste and other materials collected for recycling or disposal from municipal sources (residential and commercial) and excludes source separated C&D debris, agricultural waste, mining waste, and most industrial sources. This is also partially defined in WAC 173-350.

Recovery is defined as material that is diverted from the solid waste stream for the intended purpose of recycling, composting, burning source-separated materials for energy, anaerobic digestion, land application, and other beneficial uses (includes MSW recycling and diversion).

² There is a gap of data provided by Ecology between 2017 and 2021.



Source: Ecology 2021b, 2024a

Figure 2-1. Walla Walla County Recovery and Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Quantities, 2012-2021

2.2 Historic Per Capita Waste Generation

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

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

Walla Walla County per capita waste generation data compared to Washington State levels for 2012 through 2021 are shown in Table 2-1³. County per capita waste generation decreased between 2014 and 2015, with an increase between 2016 and 2017 and in 2021, but it did not exceed what was generated in 2012 and 2013. The statewide per capita generation consistently increased from 12.0 pounds per person in 2012 to 12.9 pounds per person in 2016, and 13.3 in 2021. The County's total waste generation (what is disposed and recovered) is generally higher compared to the State averages, with some years between 2014 and 2017 only slightly higher than the State averages (Ecology 2021b, 2024a). The County's high generation rate is driven, in part, by substantial amounts of food processing and industrial organic waste that is managed by the generator, not the County.

³ There is a gap of data provided by Ecology between 2017 and 2021.

Table 2-1. Walla Walla County and Statewide Per Capita Waste Generation Comparison (Recoverable), 2012–2021

Year	County Per Capita Waste Generation	WA Per Capita Waste Generation
2012	19.1	12.0
2013	18.3	12.2
2014	12.9	12.4
2015	12.5	12.4
2016	14.5	12.9
2017	10.7	13.1
2021	15.0	13.3

Sources: Ecology 2021b, OFM 2021b, Ecology 2024a

Walla Walla County per capita solid waste disposal data compared to Washington State levels for 2012 through 2021 are shown in Table 2-2.⁴ County per capita waste disposal is mostly lower than the state’s average, with 2021 as the only year showing a higher disposal rate.

Table 2-2. Walla Walla County and Statewide Per Capita Waste Generation Comparison (Disposal) 2012–2017

Year	County Per Capita MSW Generation	WA Per Capita MSW Generation
2012	5.7	6.0
2013	5.3	6.5
2014	5.7	6.7
2015	5.9	6.9
2016	6.3	6.7
2017	6.3	6.7
2021	8.1	7.6

Sources: Ecology 2021b; OFM 2021b, Ecology 2024a

2.3 Waste Stream Composition

County refuse is primarily disposed at the SRL. In 2021, 78 percent (approximately 54,954 tons) was disposed at SRL, and about 22 percent (approximately 15,145 tons) was disposed at Finley Buttes Landfill (Oregon) (Ecology 2024b). This section summarizes the composition of waste disposed from Walla Walla County using data from 2022 for the four substreams defined below.

- **Commercial** – This is waste generated by businesses, institutions, industrial entities, and apartments with 10 or more units and collected by a municipal or private garbage hauler.
- **Residential** – This is waste generated by single-family residences, apartments with fewer than 10 units and collected by a municipal or private garbage hauler.
- **Self-haul** – This is waste transported to a disposal site by someone other than a municipal or private garbage hauler.
- **Dropbox (also Compactor Waste)** – This is waste generated by businesses, institutions, industrial entities, apartments of all sizes, and single-family residences on a temporary basis

⁴ There is a gap of data provided by Ecology between 2017 and 2021.

and collected by a municipal or private garbage hauler. It is often associated with construction sites.

The 2022 estimated tonnage disposed at the SRL by substream is shown in Figure 2-2. The residential substream was the largest overall contributor, disposing roughly 23,609 tons, followed by the self-haul, drop box, and commercial substreams, which contributed about 22,027 tons, 5,637 tons, and 5,322 tons, respectively (Leno 2023).

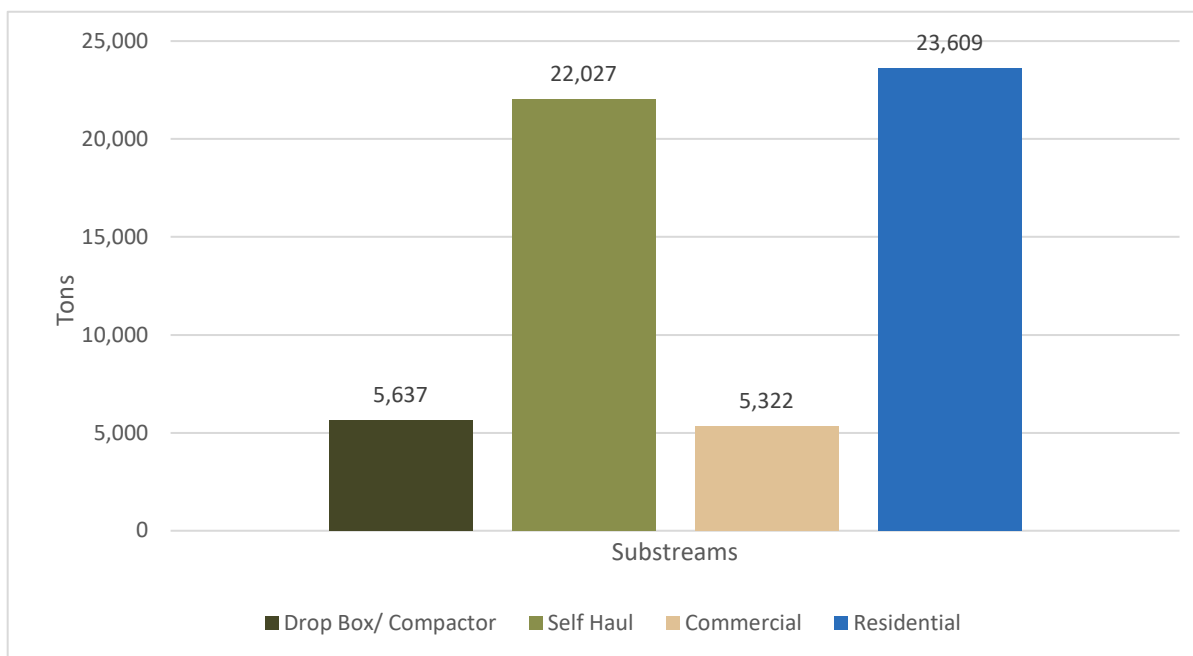


Figure 2-2. Walla Walla County Waste Disposal by Substream

2.3.1 Waste Composition, Overall County

This section discusses the overall waste composition of the County based on samples of residential, self-haul, and commercial waste according to Ecology’s 2020–2021 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study (Ecology 2021c). Ecology has performed five state-wide waste characterization studies over the last 20 years. The studies survey residential, commercial, and industrial waste substreams to determine the percentages of specific material types that end up in the landfill by sector.

The 2020–2021 four-season study surveys six waste generation areas (WGAs) across the State of Washington as grouped by similar geographies, demographics, and economies. For our analysis, we combined the data for two WGAs to better represent the waste characterization in Walla Walla County: the Central WGA, which includes Kittitas and Okanogan Counties, and the East WGA, which includes Spokane and Whitman Counties. Figures 2-3 through 2-6 provide an overview of the composition of eight material classes: Paper, Plastic, Glass, Metal, Organics, Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)/Special Wastes, C&D⁵, and “Other”⁶ Materials. Detailed composition results for the County’s overall waste stream and the three substreams are included in Appendix B.

⁵ C&D includes the “wood debris” category.

⁶ “Other” materials include consumer products (e.g., TVs, textiles, furniture), hazardous materials (e.g., pesticides, paint, antifreeze), and residuals (e.g., diapers, ash, dust).

Figure 2-3 provides a general overview of the composition of MSW disposed in Walla Walla County as drawn from the East and Central WGAs, including residential, commercial, and self-haul wastes. Organics made up about 21 percent of all waste disposed by weight, and included food (15.5 percent), yard waste (about 2 percent), and other organic materials. C&D debris/wood debris made up 18 percent, and paper made up 20 percent of the total waste disposed by weight, 17 percent of which was recyclable paper.

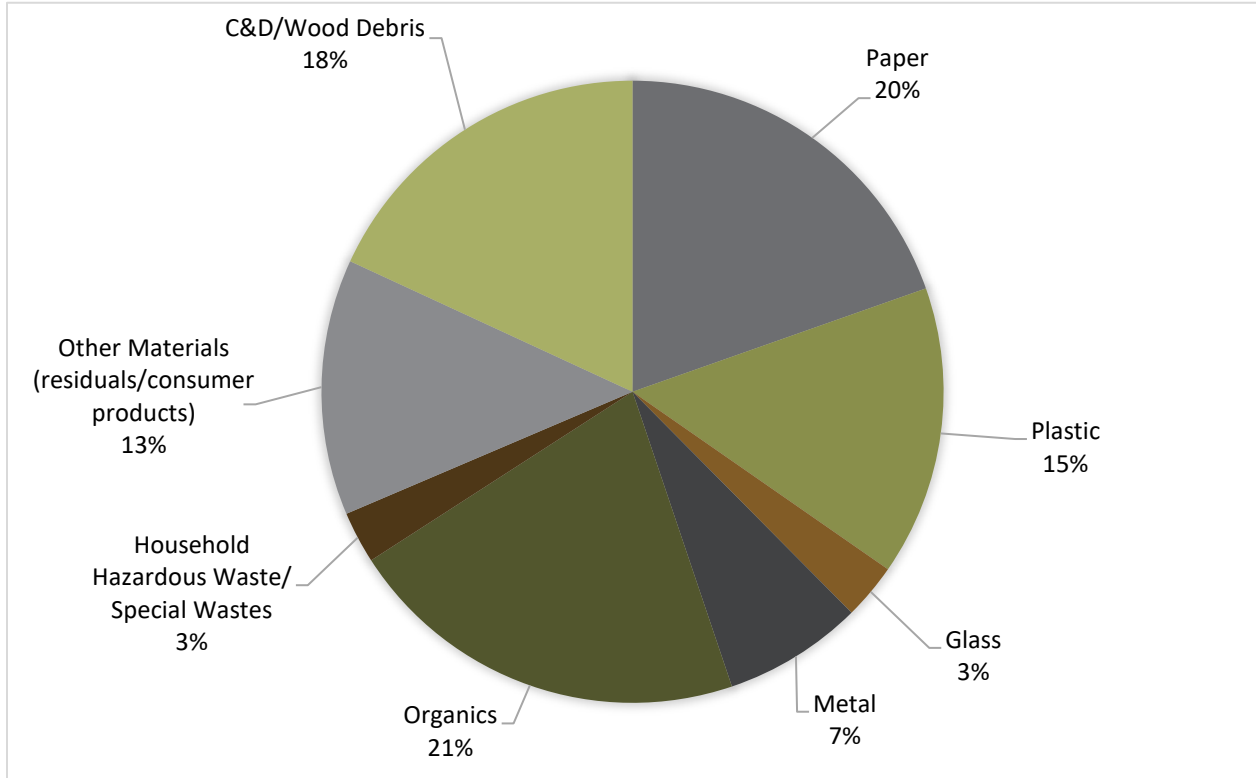


Figure 2-3. Overview of Walla Walla County Overall Waste Composition

2.3.2 Waste Composition, Commercial Substream

An overview of Walla Walla County's commercial waste stream is shown in Figure 2-4. Paper and C&D/wood debris, at 23 percent each, made up the largest fractions of this substream by weight. Recyclable paper accounted for slightly less than 20 percent of the total. Organics, which comprised more than 16 percent of the total by weight, were predominately composed of food (Ecology 2021c).

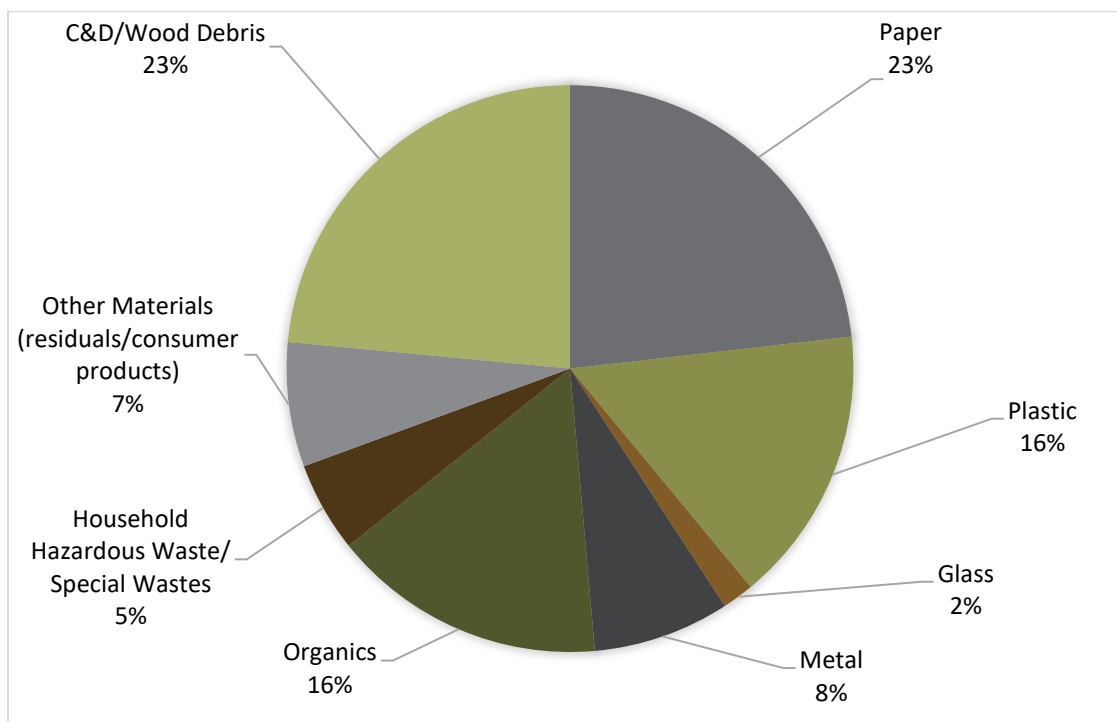


Figure 2-4. Overview of Walla Walla County Commercial Waste Composition

2.3.3 Waste Composition, Residential Substream

An overview of the County's residential substream waste composition is presented in Figure 2-5. Organics composed the largest percentage of this waste stream at 32 percent, followed by paper at 19 percent of the total by weight. Food (about 23 percent) was the largest individual material by weight in the organics category (Ecology 2021c).

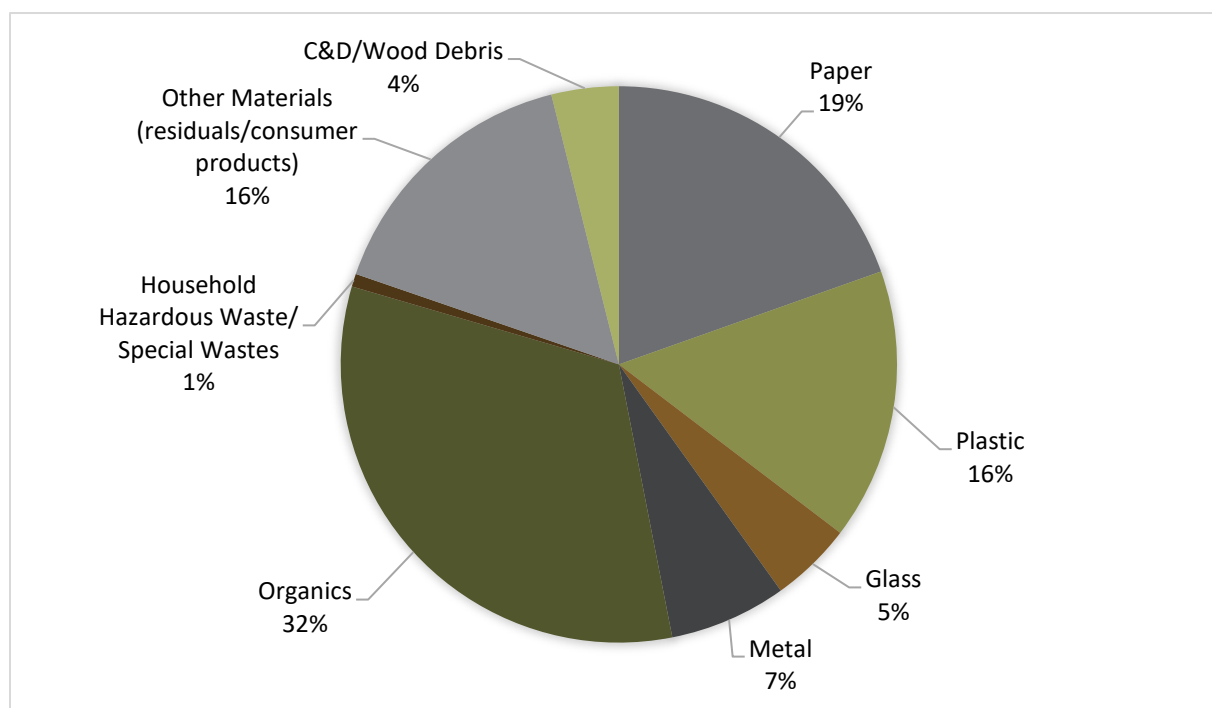


Figure 2-5. Overview of Walla Walla County Residential Waste Composition

2.3.4 Waste Composition Self-Haul Substream

An overview of Walla Walla County’s self-haul waste is presented in Figure 2-6. C&D materials were estimated to compose 34 percent of this substream by weight. Wood debris made up about 17.5 percent, while construction materials made up 16.3 percent (Ecology 2021c).

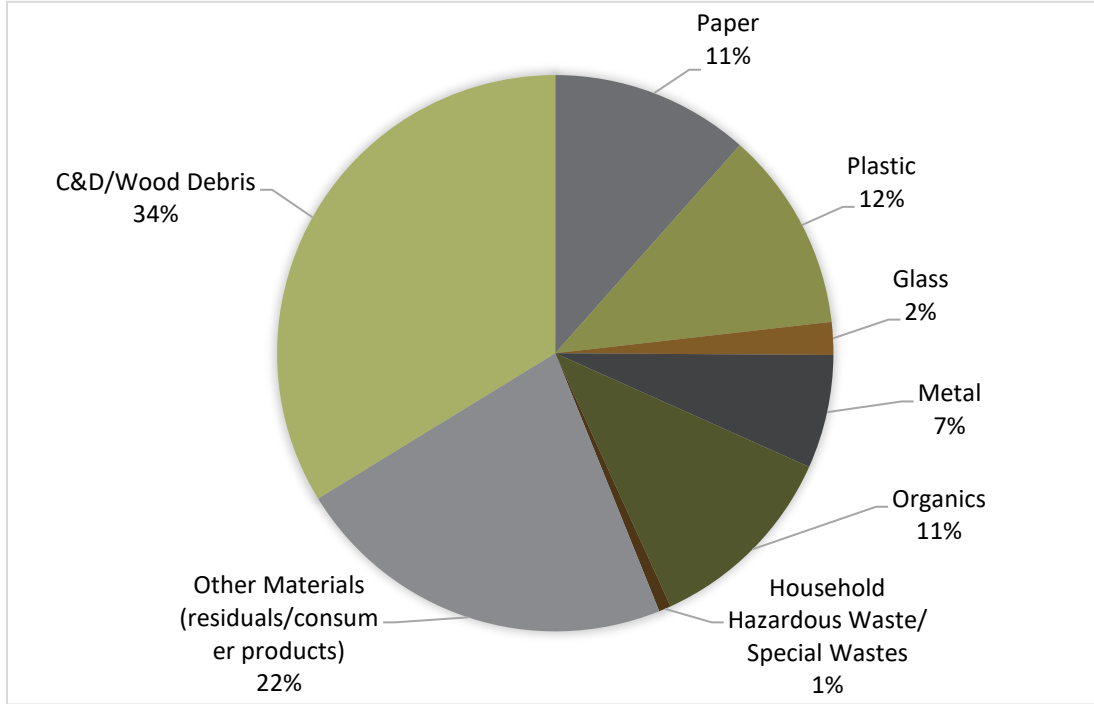


Figure 2-6. Overview of Walla Walla County Self-Haul Waste Composition

2.4 Waste Stream Projections

This section presents waste generation projections for the 20-year planning period, 2024 to 2043, using Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) population forecasts (OFM 2022) and estimated waste disposal and recycling information provided by the City of Walla Walla and Walla Walla Recycling Inc.⁷, respectively (City of Walla Walla 2023, Stapleton 2021 Personal Communication). Figure 2-7 presents population growth estimates throughout the County – both incorporated and unincorporated areas. The “middle series” population projection was applied to this forecast.

⁷ Details regarding Walla Walla Recycling are provided in Chapter 3, Section 3.3 Recycling.

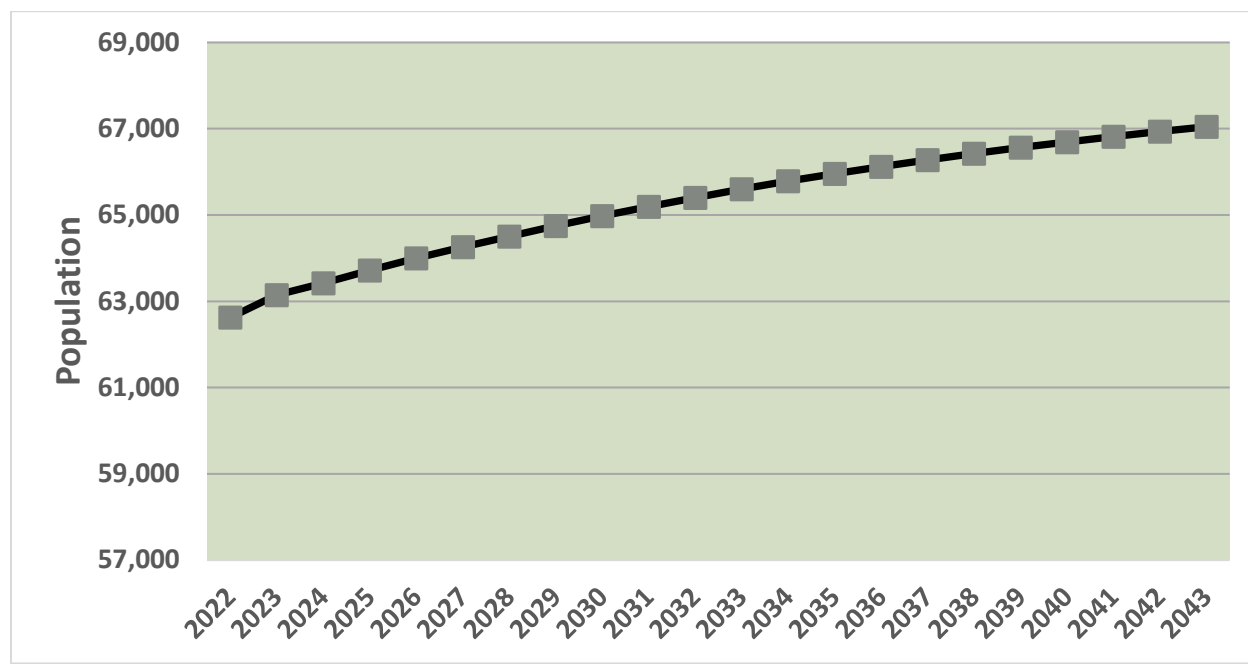


Figure 2-7. Population Projections for Walla Walla County through 2043

The 20-year waste generation projections for recycling, diversion, and disposal are presented in Table 2-3. Waste generation estimates for the 20-year planning period were calculated using the following methodology:

- Per capita disposal was projected using the estimated 2022 population and disposal quantity as the baseline.
- The baseline recycling quantity was provided by Walla Walla Recycling for the year 2020 and the baseline quantity of yard waste diverted to the compost facility at SRL was provided by City of Walla Walla for the year 2022.
- The projected population growth through 2043 uses the OFM middle series population estimates.
- The rate of diversion is based on an estimated organics diversion of 25 percent from 2028 through 2030, with an estimated diversion after 2030 at 75 percent. This estimate is based on planned compost facility improvements outlined in the SRL FMP (City of Walla Walla 2023). If the recycling rate can be increased with the reintroduction of commodities that were removed from recycling collection due to market constraints, and with the introduction of new materials, the projected waste generation based on recycling and disposal conservatively estimates an increase in the recycling rate of 5 percent/year.

Table 2-3. Walla Walla County Projected Waste Generation Quantities through 2043

Year	Population	Waste Generation with Current Trend of Recycling, Organics Diversion, and Disposal (tons/yr)	Waste Generation with Increased Recycling and Organics Diversion (tons/yr)	Disposal with Increased Recycling and Organics Diversion (tons/yr)
2020	62,584	74,100	--	--
2025	63,714	77,400	73,500	57,400
2030	64,977	78,900	73,400	56,900
2035	65,959	80,100	71,300	54,600
2040	66,695	80,900	72,000	55,200
2043	67,045	81,400	72,400	55,500

Sources: OFM 2022; City Walla Walla 2022

3. Education and Outreach, Waste Reduction and Recycling

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

- State Legislation, Regulations, and Guidelines
- Education and Outreach
- Waste Reduction
- Recycling

3.1 State Legislation, Regulations, and Guidelines

This section introduces state legislation, regulations, and guidelines that shape both existing practices and the future of waste reduction and recycling. The SWAC will continue to revise and amend the plan as necessary to conform to future legislation.

Use Food Well Washington Plan (RCW 70A.205.715). Implemented in 2021, the Use Food Well Washington Plan outlines a pathway to a more resilient food system through food waste reduction. The Plan establishes statewide food waste reduction goals including: to reduce food waste generated by 50 percent by 2030 and reduce at least half of edible food waste by 2030. Three key strategies to meet these goals include 1) prevent and reduce the amount of food wasted, 2) rescue food that would otherwise be wasted and ensure it reaches those that need it, 3) recovery (use as animal feed, composting, vermicomposting).

Plastic Packaging Evaluation and Assessment Law (RCW 70A.520). This law was passed in 2020 and required a statewide study of plastics management and recommendations for improvements to the system be conducted and submitted to the Washington State Legislature. Laws that have passed stemming from this study include:

- **Plastic Bag Ban (RCW 70A.530).** Beginning October 1, 2021, single-use plastic carryout bags were banned statewide, excluding plastic produce bags. In addition, paper carryout bags must contain a minimum of 40 percent postconsumer recycled (PCR) material. Small paper bags may be provided at no cost, but large bags (882 cubic inches or larger) are required to be purchased for \$0.08 per bag. Thick, reusable plastic carryout bags are also allowed under the law if available to purchase at \$0.08 per bag and are required to be labeled as reusable, with the millimeter thickness and percent PCR material.
- **Optional (Single-Use) Food Serviceware (RCW 70A.245.080).** This law went into effect in 2022 and disallows restaurants and other businesses from automatically including single-use plastic serviceware in customer orders. This includes items such as utensils, straws, condiment packages, and cup lids for cold beverages; it does not include food containers, lids for hot beverages, or food wrappers.
- **Expanded Polystyrene Ban (RCW 70A.245.070).** This law went into effect in 2023 and regulates the use and sale of expanded polystyrene (EPS). EPS-based packing peanuts or other void-filling materials were banned in June 2023. By June 2024, portable coolers and other food service products (e.g., plates, bowls, clamshell packages, and other containers) will be banned. This law will not include trays and packaging for raw, uncooked, or butchered meat, fish, poultry, seafood, or fruits and vegetables; egg cartons; block EPS packaging

materials; or EPS containers for drugs, medical devices, and biological materials or shipping perishable commodities from a wholesale or retail establishment.

Reducing Plastic Pollution (House Bill [HB] 1085). This bill was passed in 2023 and implements new restrictions intended to reduce plastic waste and pollution in three ways. First, it includes restrictions on plastic packaging for single-use health and beauty products provided to guests in lodging establishments with the intent to phase these out over time. In addition, it restricts the installation of overwater plastic foam structures (such as floating boat docks, blocks, and floats). This will also include a study on alternatives to these structures by the Department of Fish and Wildlife. Finally, it will require certain public buildings to install bottle filling stations in addition to standard water fountains, intended to encourage the use of reusable water bottles, and reduce plastic, single-use water bottles.

Recycling, Waste, and Litter Reduction: Postconsumer Recycled (PCR) Content (RCW 70A.245.010 to 060). Implemented in January 2023, this law requires producers of common single-use plastics to include a minimum of PCR plastics within products. Currently the law extends to plastic trash bags, which are required to contain 10 percent PCR materials, and plastic beverage bottles (excluding dairy and 187 milliliter wine bottles), which are required to contain 15 percent PCR materials. In addition, plastic trash bags must be labeled with the name and location of the producer or a uniform resource locator/QR code to a webpage with producer information. Additional products will be added and recycled minimums will be increased through 2031 as detailed below:

- Beginning 2025: Household cleaner and personal care product containers will be required to contain 15 percent PCR materials; plastic trash bag will increase to 15 percent PCR materials.
- Beginning 2026: Beverage containers (excluding dairy and 187 milliliter wine bottles) will increase to 25 percent PCR materials.
- Beginning 2027: Plastic trash bags will increase to 20 percent PCR materials.
- Beginning 2028: Household cleaner and personal care product containers will increase to 25 percent PCR materials. Dairy milk and 187 milliliter plastic wine bottles will be required to include 15 percent PCR materials.
- Beginning 2031: Beverage containers (excluding dairy and 187 milliliter wine bottles), household cleaner and personal care product containers will increase to 50 percent PCR materials, and dairy milk and 187 milliliter plastic wine bottles will increase to 25 percent PCR materials.
- Beginning 2036: Dairy milk and 187 milliliter plastic wine bottles will increase to 50 percent PCR materials.

Plastic Packaging Advisory Committee Report (Senate Bill [SB] 5022, Section 9). This law was passed in 2021 and required Ecology to hire a third-party facilitator to convene a stakeholder advisory committee. This committee prepared recommended recycled content minimums for plastic items not currently subject to RCW 70A.245.010 through 70A.245.060, including polypropylene number 5 resin (#5 PP) tubs, polyethylene terephthalate (#1 PET) thermoform containers for consumable and durable goods; single-use cups made from #1 PET; #5 PP; and polystyrene.

Recycling Development Center (RDC) (RCW 70A.240). Implemented in 2019, the RDC facilitates research and development, marketing, and policy review to strengthen the recycling system in Washington State. The overall goal of the RDC is establishing a circular economy to eliminate waste products through maintenance, reuse, refurbishment, remanufacture, recycling, and composting. The current duties of the RDC include, but are not limited to, studying developments in the recycling market, communicating important findings concerning the recycling markets, providing grants or contracts intended to further develop the recycling market, and working with private and public

stakeholders to provide business and marketing assistance. The RDC is guided by an advisory board that meets quarterly to evaluate and make recommendations for future and current RDC work and to discuss state policies affecting recycled materials.

Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plans (CROP) (RCW 70A.205.045). Implemented in July 2021, counties with a population of 25,000 or more and the cities within those counties that have an independent SWMP are required to include a CROP within their SWMPs. This should include an overview of contaminants identified by Ecology and the County, the impacts on the system, a set of actions to reduce contamination within the system, and a schedule to implement the proposed actions. This can be prepared using an Ecology provided template.

Consumer Packaging and Paper Products Study (SB 5693 budget proviso). This study was contracted by Ecology in 2022 and assessed the types and amounts of consumer packaging and paper products sold and supplied in Washington. The study also estimated the recycling rates for these products through existing recycling programs and activities. Using this information, the study provided recommendations for legislative actions that would address the materials that are considered problematic and unnecessary and identified for elimination, according to the U.S. Plastic Pact.

Recycling, Reuse, and Source Reduction Target Study and Community Input Process (SB 5187, Sec. 302(20)). This bill required Ecology to use a consultant to conduct a study that analyzed plastic packaging reduction. This study recommended the most successful recycling, reuse, and source reduction rates under four potential policy scenarios. In addition, the consultant conducted a community survey to assess public opinion of the current recycling system and ways that the system could be improved.

HB 1799 Washington State Organics Management Law and HB 2301 Organics Management Law 2.0. These bills are centered on the diversion of organic materials from the landfill disposal with the overarching intent to reducing methane emissions. In 2023, Washington State began the phased implementation of HB 1799, which requires organic solid waste materials to be diverted from landfill disposal to food rescue programs and organic waste facilities. This law was expanded further in 2024 with the implementation of HB 2301. The following discussion highlights the key components of these bills as codified in the RCW.

Compost Procurement Ordinance (RCW 43.19A)

As of January 2023, cities and counties are required to adopt compost procurement ordinances, excluding cities with a population of less than 25,000. Beginning in December 2024, compost collection amounts and compost purchased from specific sources must be reported to Ecology. In July 2023, Washington State completed a study to determine the adequacy of funding by local governments to enact the upcoming organic waste requirements. This was done in addition to a study that determined which local governments currently had SWMPs and which of those cities and counties currently offer organics collections to businesses, the study also assessed the current and future capacity of the organic waste collection facilities.

As required by HB 1799, the City of Walla Walla (codified in 2022 under Walla Walla Municipal Code [WWMC] 2.104) and Walla Walla County (codified in 2023 under WWCC 13.06) passed ordinances in 2023 that require the purchasing of finished compost for use in public projects. Per HB 1799, WWMC 2.104 and WWCC 13.06 include the following provisions:

- Composted material will be procured locally from providers certified by a nationally recognized program whose products are derived from MSW programs.
- Material will be used in landscaping projects, construction and post-construction soil amendments, applications to prevent soil erosion, filter stormwater, promote vegetative

growth, or improve the stability of roadways or, low-impact development of green infrastructure to filter pollutants to keep water on site or both.

- Reporting on compost materials usage and purchasing will be submitted to Ecology every 2 years beginning in 2024, as directed under HB 1799, and will shift to yearly reporting in March 2025 as revised by HB 2301.
- Both the City of Walla Walla and the County will inform residents of the value of compost and the ways that composted materials are used in operations.

In 2024 HB 2301 expanded upon HB 1799 to allow municipalities to purchase compost from permitted, and conditionally exempt facilities.

Washington Center for Sustainable Food Management (RCW 70A.207)

In 2024, the Washington Center for Sustainable Food Management was created to help coordinate food waste reduction across the state to meet Washington food waste reduction goals. This includes collaborating with federal, state, and local governments on food waste initiatives; and researching and providing education, outreach, and technical assistance to local governments. By 2025, Ecology must develop and adopt model ordinances (related to commercial solid waste collection and disposal) for “optional” use by counties and cities that would disincentivize the generation of organic waste.

Degradable Products Labeling (RCW 70A.455)

Beginning in January 2024, producers of products labeled as compostable sold in Washington must submit a declaration of compliance for appropriate labeling and colors on the products. The requirements apply to three major categories: film bags, plastic food service products, and film products.

County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans (RCW 70A.205)

All SWMPs that are created or updated after July 1, 2024, including this 2024 Plan, need to 1) identify priority areas for organic materials facilities and 2) identify volumetric capacity required to manage the county's organic materials consistent with the state's landfill disposal of organics goal⁸, and 3) consider new organic materials collections requirements that are scheduled to begin in 2027 according to RCW 70A.205.540. Under RCW 70A.205.540, a jurisdiction must adhere to specific organic waste collection requirements beginning January 1, 2027⁹. This generally only applies to jurisdictions of a certain size. The only jurisdiction in the County that would be subject to the requirement is the City of Walla Walla. These three topics related to organic materials management are covered in this 2024 Plan as itemized below.

- 1) Priority Areas for Organic Materials Facilities – Sections 5.4.4 and 5.5.5 include additional information on the expansion of the SRL Compost Facility, addressing requirements for priority areas for organic materials facilities.
- 2) Volumetric Capacity – The planned compost facility improvements outlined in Sections 5.5.2 and 5.5.4 are projected to divert 25 percent organics from the landfill from 2028 through

⁸ Goal of a 75 percent reduction of disposed organic materials by 2030 and 20 percent volume of edible food by 2025 – both metrics relative to 2015 levels.

⁹ Specific collection requirements: 1) Source-separated organic solid waste collection every other week (26 weeks annually) for all residents and for nonresidential customers that generate more than 0.25 cubic yards of organic waste per week. 2) All collected organic waste must go through an organic waste management process. 3) Jurisdictions may charge and collect fees and rates for the organic waste collection services.

2030, and 75 percent after 2030. This estimate is based on planned compost facility improvements outlined in the SRL FMP (City of Walla Walla 2023).

- 3) Consistency with RCW 70A.205.540 – Sections 4.4.2 and 4.4.4 address residential and commercial organic material collection, respectively. As discussed above, 5.4.4 and 5.5.5 address expansion of compost operations.

Additionally, RCW 70A.205.540 asserts that Ecology may issue a renewable waiver to jurisdictions that are subject to the organics collection requirement for up to 5 years, based on the following considerations: *distance to organic materials management facilities, the sufficiency of the capacity to manage organic materials at facilities to which organic materials could feasibly and economically be delivered from the jurisdiction, and restrictions in the transport of organic materials under Chapter 17.24 RCW*. Although not currently in place, Ecology will likely develop a specific process for reviewing and approving waiver applications.

3.2 Education and Outreach

The solid waste education and outreach efforts in the County are offered in a variety of mediums, ranging from classroom presentations provided by City of Walla Walla to support from for-profit and local nonprofit organizations. The education and outreach efforts for the County are managed by the City of Walla Walla's Public Works Department, established through an interlocal agreement in June 2008. These efforts are primarily funded by grants from the Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance Grant (LSWFA). This section discusses existing education and outreach throughout the community.

3.2.1 City of Walla Walla

Since the previous plan was implemented, the City of Walla Walla Public Works Department has made improvements to their community-based social marketing program to help change culture and behavior, with different messages targeted to different demographics. The education and outreach programs include the following:

- Classroom presentations on waste reduction and recycling, backyard composting, vermicomposting, HHW, and sustainability planning
- Information booths at community events (e.g., National Night Out, farmers markets)
- Recycling hotline
- Radio
- Online social media (Facebook and Twitter)
- Mass mailings
- Newspaper articles
- Information in the "City Central" e-newsletter
- Website postings
- Updated stickers for outdoor bins
- Brochures

Within the last several years, the City of Walla Walla Public Works Department hired one new employee to improve outreach, with an emphasis on overhauling the City website. The informational and interactive website includes the following features:

- Evolving informational videos such as an overview of the City of Walla Walla Recycling program and recycling contamination reduction
- FAQ Section

With the drastic changes in the recycling commodities world market, the City of Walla Walla Public Works Department held numerous public discussions/presentations between 2017 and 2023 regarding recycling, recycling contamination, and the impacts of the China National Sword policy. This included educating the public on the necessity for a recycling commodities surcharge. In 2021, the City sent out a flyer (Figure 3-1) to customers to continue education on the changes to the recycling program. In November 2023, the Walla Walla City Council approved a new residential recycling contract that allows residents to recycle plastics, specifically plastic numbers 1, 2, and 5 with no lids. The service reintroducing plastic to the recycling system began in January 2024. Figure 3-2 shows the new messaging related to this change. Stickers were also added to all indoor and outdoor recycling bins reminding customers of currently recyclable materials.

Recycling Updates are Here!

Cleaning up our recycling stream will take every one of us working together to recycle ONLY what's accepted – and to do it right.

YES! PLEASE RECYCLE... ¡SI! RECICLA, POR FAVOR...

PAPER Papel
CARDBOARD Cartón
ALUMINUM/TIN (no lids) Aluminio y Estano (sin tapas)

PLEASE DO NOT RECYCLE NO RECICLAR, POR FAVOR

NO PLASTIC BAGS NO Bolsas de plástico
NO GLASS NO Vidrio
NO PLASTIC NO Plástico
NO STYROFOAM NO Poliestireno
NO COATED CARTONS NO Cartones con recubrimientos
NO FREEZER PACKS NO Cajas plastificadas

Thank You for Recycling Right! ¡Gracias por Reciclar Bien!

EMPTY Vacío
CLEAN Limpio
DRY Seco

Recycling's global challenges need local action

Walla Walla is introducing some key updates to keep our recycling system resilient in the face of change.

Why now?

The abundance of non-recyclable plastics in our economy, "wishful recycling" behaviors, and new market restrictions are straining local recycling programs. Costs are adding up.

DID YOU KNOW?

Recycling is not just an environmentally beneficial action. It's also a global economy formed around the buying and selling of used resources.

For the past two decades, nearly half of the plastics recycled worldwide were being shipped to China, where low-paid workers salvaged material from highly contaminated loads. In 2018, the government of China introduced strict requirements for quality and cleanliness of incoming loads of recyclables. Shipments that didn't meet these new standards were rejected on arrival, leading to the notorious floating barges of dirty recyclables, adrift in the Pacific with no port to call home.

The sudden removal of the world's most reliable market for recyclable material is impacting recycling programs around the globe.

What can you do to help reduce contamination and costs?

When in doubt, find out!

Have you ever stood before a recycling bin, item in hand, and thought "it says it's recyclable, so it must be" or "this must be recyclable, I'll put it in and someone will figure out a way to recycle it"? This is **wishful recycling**, and it's one of the main reasons we have such a high contamination rate in the U.S.

We can and must do better. We've enclosed bin stickers to help everyone in our community to recycle right — in our homes and at the curb.

To see a full list of accepted materials in Phase I, and stay up to date on progress toward Phase II, visit wallawalla.gov/recycling.

From product packaging to shipping materials and single-use takeout containers, much of the plastic we encounter day to day is not readily recyclable. It damages equipment, degrades the value of other recyclables, and adds costs system wide, which are paid by rate payers.

To address this issue, the Walla Walla City Council formed a Recycling Ad-Hoc Committee in February 2020, and asked its seven members to recommend a practical strategy for containing or reducing the cost of recycling while preserving and encouraging responsible recycling.

After conducting a review of Walla Walla's current recycling system, the Committee put forward a set of recommendations:

- **Eliminate plastics as an accepted recycling material** as Phase I of a two-part approach to decontaminate the local recycling stream.
- **Launch a public information campaign** to provide guidance on recycling right.
- **Periodically monitor** the quality of the recycling stream.
- Once contamination has been successfully reduced, **move to add high value/recyclable plastics back** onto the list of accepted recyclables (Phase II).

These recommendations were approved by City Council on Oct. 14, 2020.

City of Walla Walla

wallawalla.gov/recycling

Figure 3-1. City of Walla Walla Recycling Updates Flyer 2021



Beginning Jan. 1, 2024



ACCEPTABLE RECYCLABLES

All items must be clean and dry.

PAPER

- Newspaper/ads/inserts
- Corrugated cardboard
- Mail
- Cereal, cracker, and shoe boxes (non-freezer chipboard)
- Office paper and file folders
- Magazines, catalogs, and phone and paperback books

METAL

Clean tin and aluminum cans (no lids)

PLASTIC — new for 2024

#1, #2, and #5 WITH NO LIDS!



Bottles (8 oz. and larger)



Jugs (milk, laundry, etc.)



Tubs (dairy, coffee; no clear tubs)



Buckets and ridged flower pots (no lids, no handles)

RECICLABLES ACEPTABLES

Todos los artículos deben estar limpios y secos.

PAPEL

- Periódicos, anuncios e inserciones
- Cartón corrugado
- Correo
- Cajas de cereal, galletas y de zapatos (aglomerado no del congelador)
- Papel de oficina y carpetas
- Revistas, catálogos, guías telefónicas y libros de pasta blanda

METAL

Latas limpias de estaño y aluminio (sin tapas)

PLÁSTICO — nuevo para 2024

Nº 1, Nº 2, y Nº 5 ¡SIN TAPAS!



Botellas de plástico (de 8 onzas y más grandes)



Recipientes de plástico (de leche, detergente líquido, etc.)



Envases de plástico (de productos lácteos, de café, no se aceptan recipientes de plástico transparente)



Contenedores de plástico en forma de cubo y contenedores de plástico para plantas (sin tapas, ni agaraderas)

Figure 3-2. City of Walla Walla Recycling Updates Flyer 2024

In 2019, the Washington Legislature required counties and cities with more than 25,000 residents to include a CROP in their solid waste management plans by July 11, 2021. As the only jurisdiction that provides recycling collection in the County, the City of Walla Walla published its CROP in February 2021, with the goals of reducing contamination, reducing the cost to the customers, and improving the marketability of the City recycling programs (Appendix C). As of 2024, the CROP has not been revised, but it will be reviewed and revised as needed in response to any future changes in the recycling programs.

As an initial step in the CROP process, the City of Walla Walla gathered data on the amount of recycling and levels of contamination in recycling and observed the bins on routes that were noted as having high levels of contamination. With this information, the City developed a program and timeline for ongoing educational and enforcement procedures.

As outlined in the CROP, the educational component includes various ongoing outreach methods such as mailers, newsletters, videos, and social media campaigns including the following:

- Recycling mailer on “recycling right”
- City of Walla Walla website for recycling to include anti-contamination campaign, which includes theme-based education videos covering a specific topic (e.g., “Why not pizza boxes?” and “Lids or no lids?”) and “Q&A” on how and why to recycle clean
- Press release to newspaper, radio stations, and the Chamber of Commerce

Enforcement of contamination reduction is done through a series of tagging and spot checks on cans. If a resident is noted as a repeat offender or has blatant contamination, bins are not to be picked up until the contaminant is removed. Alternatively, bins may be picked up and disposed of as landfill waste and charged as such. From the onset of the program, there has been a noticeable reduction in contamination of recycling. Spot checking of bins began in October 2021 to continue to ensure that contamination is reduced over time.

The City of Walla Walla also regularly performs a community engagement and priority assessment survey to ascertain community values and priorities. Although the survey assesses “utility services” broadly, with no understanding of how the respondents specifically score the services of the solid waste division, there is an opportunity for respondents to identify the top two improvements they would like implemented in the community. Solid waste management is a topic that receives suggestions for improvements.

In addition to the City of Walla Walla’s efforts described above, there are also several committees and private organizations that promote waste reduction and recycling in the County. A description of each resource is provided below.

3.2.2 Nonprofit Organizations

Other important ways to provide education and outreach to the community are the efforts of nonprofit organizations. This section describes these organizations and their approaches to education and outreach.

3.2.2.1 Sustainable Living Center

The Sustainable Living Center (SLC), located on the campus of Walla Walla Community College, is a nonprofit organization that provides education in the community about the benefits of conserving resources. Established in July 2005, the organization is supported through grant funding, donations, memberships, and fees charged for workshops. Two programs that the SLC provides are related to waste reduction, reuse, and recycling: the Builders ReSupply Store (BRS) and the \$mart Business Program, described below.

BRS – The SLC operates BRS, a building materials reuse store, located at 551 Lockheed Ave in the City of Walla Walla. BRS was opened in 2010 after a 2009 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-sponsored construction waste survey conducted at the SRL identified that a large quantity of useable construction/building materials were being disposed. The BRS promotes reuse by accepting donations of new or used reusable building materials and selling them at a discounted price to the community (Cruz 2021 personal communication). See Section 3.2.1 for more information.

\$mart Business Program – The \$mart Business Program is a free advisory service that helps business and organizations set goals to reduce energy, water, waste (especially hazardous waste), and materials in their operations. This program assists businesses in strengthening their bottom line and reducing their ecological footprints. The \$mart Business Program was originally established in 1992 as the Green Seal Program under the Public Participation Grant Program. A program of the

SLC, the program maintains approximately 50 active business partners. In 2019, the \$mart Business Program received an EPA Pollution Prevention grant to provide technical outreach with the goals of reducing energy and water use in the Blue Mountain Region (Cruz 2021 personal communication).

3.2.2.2 Walla Walla Area Resource Conservation Committee

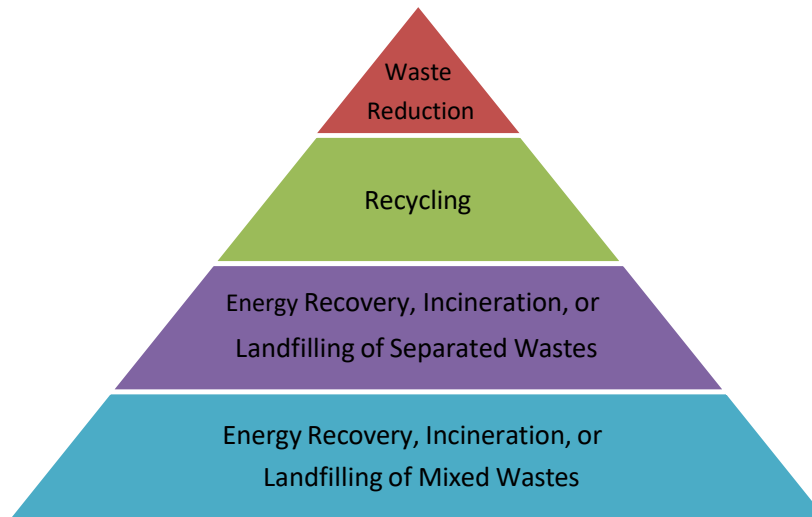
The Walla Walla Area Resource Conservation Committee evolved out of its original function as the Walla Walla County Recycling Committee to its present status as a nonprofit organization that provides information on ways to reduce, reuse, recycle, and purchase environmentally preferred products. The committee is involved with conducting the \$mart Business Program.

3.2.2.3 City of Walla Walla Sustainability Committee

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

3.3 Waste Reduction

Waste reduction is defined as a reduction in the amount and/or toxicity of waste entering the waste stream. While all components of an integrated solid waste management system (Figure 3-3) are important, reduction of waste at its source should be applied prior to implementation of other techniques, creating less waste to be recycled, reused, composted, incinerated, or landfilled.



The solid waste hierarchy places source reduction as the top priority

Figure 3-3. Solid Waste Management System

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

3.3.1 Existing Conditions

The cities and County are working to instill waste reduction and recycling as a work ethic among employees and to set an example for the community. Means to achieve these goals are described below.

The SLC operates BRS, located at 551 Lockheed Ave in the City of Walla Walla. BRS promotes waste reduction and reuse by accepting donations of new or reusable building materials and sells them to the community at a discounted price. BRS tracks materials and weights of items being diverted from the waste stream as they are accepted at the store. Annually, BRS diverts over 50 tons of materials from the waste stream and provides a lower cost option to the community for their building material needs. BRS also offers community volunteer opportunities and internships. Between 2016 and 2020, nearly 289 tons of materials were donated and diverted from the landfill. In the summer and fall of 2021, the BRS partnered with the City of Walla Walla Solid Waste Division in a pilot program that provided a service allowing SRL customers to donate directly to the BRS by bringing suitable construction and building materials to a BRS truck on-site at the landfill. The BRS also engaged landfill customers by educating them about the service that the BRS provides (Cruz 2021 Personal Communication).

In addition, there are a number of second-hand stores in the County that accept used goods for sale, including Yeehaw Aloha Thrift n' Gift Store, Goodwill Stores, Country Store Consignment, Pickers Paradise, SonBridge Thrift & Gift Store, Antique Mall, Tricycled Treasures, and Main Street Furniture Co. The Union-Bulletin Newspaper offers free classified ads for free items. Social media, like Craigslist, Facebook, Nextdoor, Freecycle, OfferUp, and local buy-nothing groups (Facebook), advertise used items for free and for sale. The above organizations provide opportunities for people to divert usable items from the waste stream.

3.4 Recycling

Recycling is the second tier in the hierarchy of solid waste management in the state, as defined by the Ecology State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan. This section describes the Countywide estimated recycling and overall recovery rate,¹⁰ state programs that emphasize waste reduction and recycling, and recycling efforts in both incorporated and unincorporated areas of the community. This section also discusses the prioritization of commodities designated for recycling.

3.4.1 Existing Conditions

3.4.1.1 Waste Generation and Recovery

This section presents the recovery quantities and rates for Walla Walla County in 2021. Ecology defines *recovery* as material that is diverted from the solid waste stream for the intended purpose of recycling, composting, burning source-separated materials for energy, anaerobic digestion, land application, and other beneficial uses (Ecology 2021d).

Table 3-1 shows the tons recycled and recovered in Walla Walla County in 2021 according to the Ecology Recycling, Recovery & Waste Generation survey (Ecology 2024).

¹⁰ With a shift to a lifecycle approach to solid waste management, Ecology has shifted their emphasis from landfill diversion to recovering materials for greenhouse gas and energy benefits.

Table 3-1. Walla Walla County Estimated Recycling and Recovery Quantities, 2021

Category	Materials Collected for Recycling	Tons
C&D	Ash, Sand & Dust	0.0
C&D	Asphalt & Concrete	0.0
C&D	Carpet & Pad	0.0
C&D	Construction & Demolition Debris	0.0
C&D	Gypsum	0.0
C&D	Landclearing Debris	0.0
C&D	Roofing Material	0.0
C&D	Wood Waste	3,663.0
Glass	Container Glass	0.0
Metal	Aluminum Cans	97.3
Metal	Appliances/White Goods	950.6
Metal	Other Ferrous Metal	4,187.1
Metal	Other Nonferrous Metal	413.1
Metal	Steel Cans	42.8
MRW	Antifreeze	19.9
MRW	Auto Lead Acid Batteries	108.9
MRW	Electronics	20.9
MRW	Household Batteries	0.4
MRW	Light Bulbs	6.7
MRW	Oil Filters	14.3
MRW	Other Batteries	0.4
MRW	Paint	11.2
MRW	Used Oil	198.3
Organics	Agricultural Organics	183.8
Organics	Food Processing Waste	0.0
Organics	Food Scraps	358.8
Organics	Industrial Organics	32,358.9
Organics	Meats, Fats & Oils	189.4
Organics	Other Organics	19,585.2
Organics	Yard Debris	6,450.4
Organics	Yard Debris & Food mixed	0.0
Other	Mattresses	0.0
Other	Photographic Films	0.0
Other	Miscellaneous	0.0
Other	Textiles	37.9
Other	Tires	64.9
Paper	Cartons	9.6
Paper	Cardboard	8,150.5
Paper	High Grade Paper	7.39
Paper	Mixed Paper	384.8

Table 3 1. Walla Walla County Estimated Recycling and Recovery Quantities, 2021 (continued)

Category	Materials Collected for Recycling	Tons
Paper	Newspaper	996.4
Paper	Other Recyclable Paper	0.0
Plastic	Mixed Plastics	22.19
Plastic	PET Plastics	151.8
Plastic	HDPE Plastics	57.7
Plastic	LDPE Plastics	10.13
Plastic	Other Recyclable Plastics	39.1
Total Materials Collected for Recycling		78,800.6
Category	Materials Collected for Recovery	Tons
C&D	Land Clearing Debris burned for energy	0.0
C&D	Wood Waste burned for energy	5.75
MRW	Used Oil burned for energy	0.0
Organics	Food Processing Waste anaerobically digested	0.0
Organics	Food Processing Waste land applied	180.5
Organics	Other Organics anaerobically digested	0.0
Organics	Other Organics land applied	0.0
Organics	Yard Waste burned for energy	0.0
Other	Tires burned for energy	44.9
Total Materials Recovered		231.4

Notes: HDPE = high-density polyethylene; LDPE = low-density polyethylene; PET = polyethylene terephthalate

Source: Ecology 2024

The recovery rate is defined by Ecology as recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion, land application, and burning source separated materials for energy. Reuse is excluded since it is generally not a solid waste handling activity. The amount of recycling and recovery as a percentage of the total waste generated is calculated as follows.

$$\text{Recovery Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Recycled and Recovered (R/R)}}{\text{MSW disposed + other recoverable waste disposed (e.g. C\&D) + R/R}} = \frac{79,032 \text{ tons}}{92,208 \text{ tons} + 79,032 \text{ tons}} = 46\%$$

As shown above, the 2021 recycling and recovery rate for Walla Walla County is approximately 46 percent, which, by and large, is attributed to the large amount of organic waste that is managed by commercial generators, not the County solid waste system. Table 3-1 categorizes these large contributors as “industrial organics” and “other organics.” When combined, these two categories contribute approximately 51,945 tons to the overall total of 79,032 tons recovered in the County. If these two categories were removed from Ecology’s estimated recycling and recovery quantities, the County would have a recycling rate of about 23 percent. Comparatively, Washington State reached a statewide recovery rate of approximately 49 percent. If “industrial organics” and “other organics” were removed from the state recycling tonnages, there would be less than a 1 percent change, compared to a 23 percent change in the County’s recycling rate.

3.4.1.2 Community Recycling Programs

This section discusses recycling programs for the cities of Walla Walla, College Place, Waitsburg, and Prescott. Yard waste is discussed in Chapter 4, Collection.

Collection

City of Walla Walla

The City of Walla Walla's residential recycling program began as a network of neighborhood depots in the mid-1980s with a multi-stream system. In 1996, the City of Walla Walla implemented a single-stream curbside recycling program for single-family residences and multifamily complexes up to 10 units, using a 16-gallon bin and manual source separation at the curb during pickup. The weekly curbside recycling program transitioned to an automated service beginning February 2010, and every residence was issued a 96-gallon wheeled container. The City of Walla Walla contracts with Basin Disposal, Inc. (BDI) to provide this service. In response to increasing costs of collection and processing the materials, service was transitioned to every other week beginning February 1, 2013. This change also slowed the increase in customer rates that would have occurred if the service had continued on a weekly basis. All recycled materials are hauled to the Walla Walla Recycling Center; ultimately, all materials are then sent to a materials recovery facility (MRF).

On February 12, 2020, the City of Walla Walla passed a motion to form an Ad-Hoc Recycling Committee with the assigned goal of providing specific recommendations to the City Council to contain or reduce the cost of recycling while preserving and encouraging responsible recycling. One aspect of the Ad-Hoc Committee's Recycling Program review was to consider what items should be recycled.

The Ad-Hoc Committee met virtually on six occasions from June to September 2020. In October 2020, the City Council received and approved the Ad-Hoc Committee's recommendation for the following:

- Eliminate plastics as an accepted recycling material and apply a phased approach to plastics to simplify what is allowed/goes into the commingled container.
- Implement a public information campaign followed by monitoring, measuring, and the establishment of a feedback loop to citizens/customers.
- Periodically monitor and report to the City Council. If contamination has been successfully reduced, move to Phase II, adding plastics of highest value to the accepted recyclables list.
- Reevaluate the current collection system in 2023 if contamination continues to be a problem.

In November 2023, the City of Walla Walla Public Works requested a vote by the City Council to reintroduce plastics and glass for collection. The City Council approved the reintroduction of plastics but did not approve the reintroduction of glass. The reintroduction of plastics is limited to grades #1 (PET) and #2 (high-density polyethylene [HDPE]) with no handles, and #5 (PP); lids and caps are not accepted.

In 2020, approximately 1,500 tons of recyclables were collected through the automated curbside program (BDI 2021). Table 3-2 provides the list of recyclables that are currently collected within the City of Walla Walla and the 2020 tonnages, customers, and participation rates are shown in Table 3-3.

Information on the yard waste collection is provided in Chapter 4.

Table 3-2. City of Walla Walla Residential Curbside Recycling Program Materials, 2024

Residential Curbside Materials
Mail
Office paper and file folders
Newspaper including ads and inserts
Phone books
Magazines and catalogs
Paperback books
Corrugated cardboard
Cereal, cracker, and shoe boxes (non-freezer chipboard)
Aluminum cans
Household (tin) cans
Plastics #1, #2, and #5 ¹

Source: City of Walla Walla 2021

¹ Plastic #1 PET (polyethylene terephthalate) bottles 8 ounces and larger, such as water or soda bottles; #2 HDPE (high-density polyethylene) jugs, such as milk or laundry, plastic flowerpots, and buckets without handles; #5 Poly Pro tubs, such as those for dairy or coffee (no clear tubs). No lids or caps are acceptable.

Table 3-3. City of Walla Walla Residential Curbside Collection Program, 2020 Data

	Potential Set Outs	Actual Set Outs	Total Wt. (tons)	Set Out Rate	Avg. # Accts for Month
January	23,096	13,982	128	60.54%	10,086
February	20,492	12,477	107	60.89%	10,096
March	22,875	14,337	121	62.68%	10,090
April	22,679	15,088	128	66.53%	10,104
May	21,550	14,581	132	67.66%	10,108
June	22,528	15,216	132	67.54%	10,110
July	23,602	15,525	130	65.78%	10,116
August	21,688	14,520	117	66.95%	10,121
September	22,980	15,464	128	67.29%	10,126
October	22,802	14,787	123	64.85%	10,135
November	21,583	13,767	118	63.79%	10,140
December	23,640	15,007	136	63.48%	10,161
Total	269,515	174,751	1,500	64.84%¹	10,116¹

Source: BDI 2021

¹Average, not total.

Recycling is also available to commercial businesses and multifamily complexes with more than 10 units on a voluntary subscription basis. BDI provides the service, and it is available upon request for a fee. In 2022, BDI served 107 unique commercial recycling customers in the City of Walla Walla, including 96 customers with curbside recycling containers and 11 with cardboard recycling drop boxes (BDI 2024).

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

Although glass collection increased each year between 2008 and 2011—averaging approximately 500,000 pounds per year—due to high transportation costs and low market revenue, the material was stockpiled at SRL, where it was eventually crushed with a dozer and used for road stabilization. On July 27, 2012, the City of Walla Walla suspended the glass recycling program and removed its designated glass collection depots with support from the City's Sustainability Committee. Earlier in 2012, the SWAC had evaluated the designated recyclables list from the 1995 SWMP and elected to designate glass as a low-priority commodity due to the low market value and logistics of local handling and processing. In spring 2022, the City prepared a glass recycling alternatives analysis, which recommended the City implement the following:

- Contract with BDI for collection.
- Provide an 18-gallon bin to residents for curbside pickup.
- Collect the glass every other week to coincide with commingled recycling (BDI would invest in new trucks with two compartments to separate the glass and commingled recycling).
- Glass would be stored until the volume would result in a monetary return and then hauled to Portland for recycling.

In addition, the SRL FMP included a recycled glass processing area to manage the potential for inclusion of glass into the city's recycling program.

As discussed previously, in December 2023, the City Council determined not to reintroduce glass for collection. The SWAC will continue to monitor the glass market conditions and evaluate the potential to change the designation as appropriate.

Recently, BIG Recycling has made self-haul glass recycling available to County residents, with drop-off opportunities in the City of Walla Walla and the Benton City Winery.

City of Waitsburg

The City of Waitsburg collects and bales cardboard for recycling, which is then hauled to Walla Walla Recycling by the Public Works Department. On average, the City recycles about 40.5 tons in cardboard bales each year (Hinchliffe 2021 personal communication).

City of College Place

To ensure that citizens were not paying additional costs for a service not being provided, the curbside recycling program was suspended through Resolution 18-008 on March 27, 2018. However, the City of College Place encourages citizens to recycle through available recycling companies in the area. The 2014 Walla Walla Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Plan included 2012 data from the College Place residential curbside collection program, with a total of 113 tons collected and a participation rate of about 75 percent.

Prescott

The City of Prescott does not have a recycling program, but residents have the option of self-haul to drop box locations available to County residents, as discussed below.

Unincorporated

BDI does not provide recycling services to jurisdictions that lack curbside service in unincorporated areas of the County or in incorporated jurisdictions other than the City of Walla Walla. BDI provides drop box recycling for cardboard to 10 commercial businesses in unincorporated areas (BDI 2024).

Self-Haul Opportunities

Although collection isn't offered to all residents in unincorporated and incorporated areas of the County, opportunities are available for all residents to self-haul recyclables to various locations throughout the County. This section discusses recycling self-haul opportunities offered by SRL, Walla Walla Recycling, and BIG Recyclers as well as other opportunities in the community that support recycling or diversion from the landfill.

Sudbury Road Landfill

The SRL provides a drop box for recycling located prior to crossing the scale, which, as described below, is hauled to Walla Walla Recycling. Items accepted are free of charge, and mirror what is collected in the City of Walla Walla. Chapter 5 provides a detailed description of composting self-haul operations at the SRL.

Walla Walla Recycling

Walla Walla Recycling is a private company located in the City of Walla Walla that provides self-haul recycling services to all residents in the County. The self-haul services provided by Walla Walla Recycling are particularly important given that the City of Walla Walla is the only jurisdiction that provides collection services to its residents and businesses. Items accepted at the recycling center include the following:

- Mixed paper
- Cardboard
- Aluminum cans
- Steel/tin food cans
- Additional non-ferrous metal
- E-waste

In addition to self-haul, Walla Walla Recycling is the destination for recycling BDI collects in the County (primarily mixed recycling collected for the City of Walla Walla) and for recyclables collected at the SRL, which is hauled to the recycling center by City landfill staff. The final disposition of recycling commodities can vary depending on the market. In 2024 the majority of materials were sent to Pioneer Recycling in Tacoma, Washington, although this may change in the future due to the variability of the recycling market.

BIG Recyclers

BIG Recyclers is a local glass recycler working in partnership with the Glass Packaging Institute to provide glass recycling options based on paying a small tipping fee. Clean glass can be dropped off at the City of Walla Walla location on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month between 10 a.m. and 12 p.m. for a tipping fee. There is also a drop off location at a Benton City winery. Glass that is collected at local drop-offs is transported to Pasco, then to Portland, where it is sorted and transferred to local glass manufacturers. According to the company website, “Because we collect very clean glass, glass manufacturers pay more, which helps offset some of our costs.” BIG Recyclers provides an additional option to become a member and pay a smaller fee per pound as well as provide input to business operations and receive an annual environmental impact report. The member fees vary based on specific weight ranges. For example, tier one is for 10 to 20 cases, or the equivalent weight of 125 to 250 pounds, for an annual fee of \$30, and tier 10 equates to 293 to 2,335 cases, or 3,501 to 4,000 pounds, for an annual fee of \$565. Corporate memberships are for an unlimited glass volume at \$1,000/year. The operations are reliant on volunteerism, including free bunkers for glass aggregation donated by BDI and free trucking services provided by SMI for transport of glass from Walla Walla to Portland. According to the company website, they are looking to expand to other rural communities in the future (BIG Recyclers 2024).

Other

Table 3-4 provides a complete list of recycling, diversion, and proper disposal (e.g., hazardous materials) opportunities for County residents. The table includes the chapters in the 2024 Plan where the material is discussed in greater detail.

Table 3-4. Recycling and Diversion Opportunities in Walla Walla County

Material	Recycling Location	Chapter Discussion
Automobiles	Stubblefield Company Veteran Car Donations	Chapter 3
Aluminum	Walla Walla Recycling Stubblefield Company	Chapter 3
Glass	BIG Recyclers	Chapter 3
Green Waste/Yard Waste	Sudbury Road Landfill (SRL) Compost Facility	Chapter 3
Household Goods and Clothing	Goodwill Industries	Chapter 3
Household recyclables for non-curbside customers	Walla Walla Recycling – No plastics SRL- takes plastics #1, #2 and #5.	Chapter 3
Metals/Iron	Walla Walla Recycling Stubblefield Company	Chapter 3
White Goods (e.g., refrigerators and stoves)	SRL (fee applies) Stubblefield Company	Chapter 4
Building Materials (e.g., doors, light fixtures, toilets, sinks, windows, lumber, tile, etc.)	Builders ReSupply Store	Chapter 6
Electronics	Walla Walla Recycling (free E-Cycle) Covered Electronic Product Recycling (free E - Cycle) Goodwill Industries (free E-Cycle) SRL (fee applies)	Chapter 6
Tires	SRL	Chapter 6
Automotive (e.g., car batteries, motor oil, antifreeze)	SRL Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Facility Some retailers (potential)	Chapter 7

Table 3-4. Recycling and Diversion Opportunities in Walla Walla County (continued)

Material	Recycling Location	Chapter Discussion
Compact Fluorescent Lightbulbs	SRL HHW Facility Home Depot Batteries Plus	Chapter 7
HHW – free for Walla Walla County residents only, no business waste accepted (batteries, cleaners, paints, fluorescent light bulbs, fertilizer, pesticides, pool chemicals, etc.)	SRL HHW Facility	Chapter 7
Rechargeable Batteries	SRL HHW Facility Home Depot Batteries Plus	Chapter 7

Source: Walla Walla County 2021

3.4.1.3 Institutional and Business Recycling Programs

This section describes waste reduction and recycling practices of several large businesses and educational institutions in the County.

Whitman College, Walla Walla

In 2016, Whitman College was diverting approximately 47 percent of its waste. As of 2016 waste diversion rates were trending downwards, however, the campus has enacted a Zero Waste Plan (Whitman College 2018) in an effort to lower overall campus waste and increase diversion rates of on campus waste. The Zero Waste plan includes a number of mitigation strategies such as implementing mandatory recycling at college events, sending e-waste to a certified electronic waste recycling program, and implementing a vegetable oil recovery/recycling program. Whitman College's current goal is for 90 percent waste mitigation by 2030. The campus has a recycling center that collects the following materials:

- Plastics labeled #1 and #2
- Tin Cans
- Aluminum
- Cardboard (No Gloss)
- Newspapers
- Magazines
- Phonebooks and paperbacks

Recycling in student residence halls is collected by student volunteers, led by a student program called The Outhouse. Recycling in the administration, faculty, and recreational buildings is collected by paid students. Small buildings on campus, such as interest houses, are serviced by the City of Walla Walla's curbside recycling pickup. The campus has a Sustainability Coordinator as well as a Sustainability Committee that consists of students, staff, and faculty members who coordinate the campus' education and outreach, which consists of training materials, emails, and posters.

Walla Walla University, College Place

Walla Walla University (WWU) has a campus-wide recycling program run by Facility Services. The WWU website outlines the recycling program and indicates that the university collects the following materials, with slightly differing methods for each item:

- Recyclable paper and cans are collected year-round in blue bins located in offices and public spaces on campus. These are taken to a local recycler approximately twice per year.
- Scrap metal is placed in a large transfer truck bin and picked up several times a year by a local vendor.
- Cardboard is picked up weekly from cardboard recycling bins located throughout the campus in a separate recycle compaction truck and taken to a local vendor.
- All computers, monitors, and other electronics are collected and sent to a recycler (a service paid for by WWU).
- Lighting products are sent to a recycler for separation of the recyclables and the hazardous materials (a service paid for by WWU).
- Other recycled materials, including motor oils and chemicals, tires, leaves, lawn clippings, and brush are collected; however, no information was provided on the disposition of these materials.

Additionally, WWU has a Sustainability Committee which strives to improve recycling and waste diversion on campus (WWU 2022).

Washington State Penitentiary, Walla Walla

The Washington State Penitentiary (WSP) handles its own waste and recyclables. The facility operates a recycling center inside of the secure perimeter. Some recyclables are removed from the penitentiary waste stream and baled on site. Recycled materials include cardboard, aluminum and steel cans, copper, stainless steel, and other metals. Where practical and safe to do so, recycling containers are available for inmates and staff; however, all other recyclables are separated from the waste stream at the main recycling area. Contamination of recyclables is a known issue for the penitentiary, all recyclables that have high levels of contamination are processed with landfill waste (Vanneste 2021 personal communication).

The WSP also takes part in the Sustainable Prisons Project, which supports the WSP Sustainable Practices Lab, which encompasses 18 programs to encourage sustainability within the prison system and the Washington State Department of Corrections (DOC). Thousands of items are refurbished for state and nonprofit use. This, in turn, saves the DOC about \$200,000 annually. Items are reused in ways that reduce waste within the facility, such as using damaged laundry to make cleaning rags or to stuff teddy bears that are then donated to nonprofit organizations (Vanneste 2021 personal communication).

Packaging Corporation of America

PCA recycles several waste streams, including scrap metal, used oil, wood, and batteries. Approximately 30 percent of the total waste stream is recycled annually. Scrap metal and wood have the highest rates at 20 and 10 percent, respectively. All scrap metal is recycled off-site at Twin City Metals in Kennewick, Washington (Butkus 2021 personal communication).

In addition, the PCA facility includes an old corrugated cardboard (OCC) plant that was brought online in March 2021. The OCC processes pre- and post-consumer cardboard containers, resulting in approximately 25 percent recycled material furnished in the final product. The addition of the OCC plant roughly tripled the capacity for use of recycled OCC in the plant's final product (Butkus 2021 personal communication).

Providence St. Mary Medical Center, Walla Walla

Providence St. Mary Medical Center (PSMMC) has implemented significant waste reduction and recycling programs, earning it the 2020 National Practice Greenhealth Environmental Excellence Award and the 2024 National Practice Greenhealth Partner for change award. In addition to the single-stream commingled recycling program offered at the Medical Center, the on-site PSMMC Environmental Stewardship Council has helped implement a wide range of supplemental waste reduction and recycling programs. A list of the materials diverted in 2020 is provided in Table 3-5. Currently, the medical center does not measure the weight of diverted materials, but there are plans to begin weighing diverted materials in the future. Materials that are reused include office furniture, freezer packs, and sharps containers. The sharps containers are reused approximately 600 times before they are disposed. Education and outreach efforts of the medical center's waste reduction programs include newspaper articles, announcements in newsletters, and staff presentations. PSMMC also takes part in the Medline ReNewal Reprocessing Program, which reuses hover mat pads, sequential compression device cuffs, and other equipment. A pharmaceutical medication drop-box has been installed for expired and unused medications. The drop box is accessible to staff and community members (Aichele 2021 personal communication).

The PSMMC Environmental Stewardship Council is a part of two Providence System Groups: Washington/Montana Environmental Stewardship and 2-Action Collaborative for Environmental Stewardship. PSMMC is also a part of the Providence initiative to be carbon negative by 2030.

Table 3-5. Providence St. Mary Medical Center Diverted Materials (2020)

Material Type
Co-mingled products including cardboard, plastics, aluminum, white paper
Scrap metals
Batteries sealed lead acid and specialty rechargeable
Regulated white paper
Toner cartridges
Green waste
Cooking oil/grease
Electronic devices including computers and medical equipment
Wood and plastic pallets
Pharmaceutical medications
Reprocessed/reusable medical accessories
Co-mingled products including cardboard, plastics, aluminum, white paper
Scrap metals
Batteries sealed lead acid and specialty rechargeable

Source: Aichele 2021 personal communication

Other Institutions

Institutions such as the Downtown Walla Walla Foundation, Walla Walla Valley Wine, and the Walla Walla School District were contacted regarding their recycling programs. All three institutions are active recyclers and provide recycling bins in their buildings and at events.

The Downtown Walla Walla Foundation expressed interest in providing more active recycling programs during events. They are interested in exploring options for expanding their partnership with the SLC (Witherington 2021 personal communication).

Walla Walla Valley Wine is currently in the preliminary steps of developing a sustainability-related questionnaire that will be provided to members. This questionnaire will be used to determine if the wineries that partner with Walla Walla Valley Wine participate in specific sustainable activities, or if there is an interest in sustainable activities (Witherington 2021 personal communication).

3.4.2 Designation of Recyclables

To customize efforts for different conditions around the state, Ecology requires that local solid waste management plans include a list of recyclable materials that will be targeted in the planning area. Under WAC 173-350, the definition of recyclable materials means those “solid wastes that are separated for recycling or reuse, including, but not limited to, papers, metals, and glass that are identified as recyclable material pursuant to a local comprehensive solid waste plan.” RCW 70A.205.015 provides a similar definition. Materials on the designated recyclables list should be collected by at least one of the recycling programs in the County; however, not all programs have to target all materials.

3.4.2.1 Current Recycling Market

The term “recycling market” refers to the processors and manufacturers (consumers) that purchase recycled materials from the waste stream, and the rates at which these consumers are willing to purchase the materials. These rates, and the market as a whole can fluctuate based on a variety of local, regional, and international factors.

In 2018 the Chinese government enacted the National Sword policy, which placed strict limits on the recycling exports received by China from the United States. The China National Sword policy banned post-consumer plastics and mixed paper imports, and only allows other recyclable materials which have a contamination rate of 0.5 percent or less. These restrictions, and the subsequent limited collection of recycled material, lead to a significant reduction in the price of recyclable materials between 2018 and 2020, and since 2020, the recycling market has experienced a wide range of fluctuation for all materials. The market prices of recycled materials between 2015 and 2024 are shown in Figures 3-4 through 3-7 below. The Ecology Recycling Development Center also provides additional information on the Washington State recycling market on their webpage, <https://ecology.wa.gov/waste-toxics/reducing-recycling-waste/strategic-policy-and-planning/recycling-development-center>.

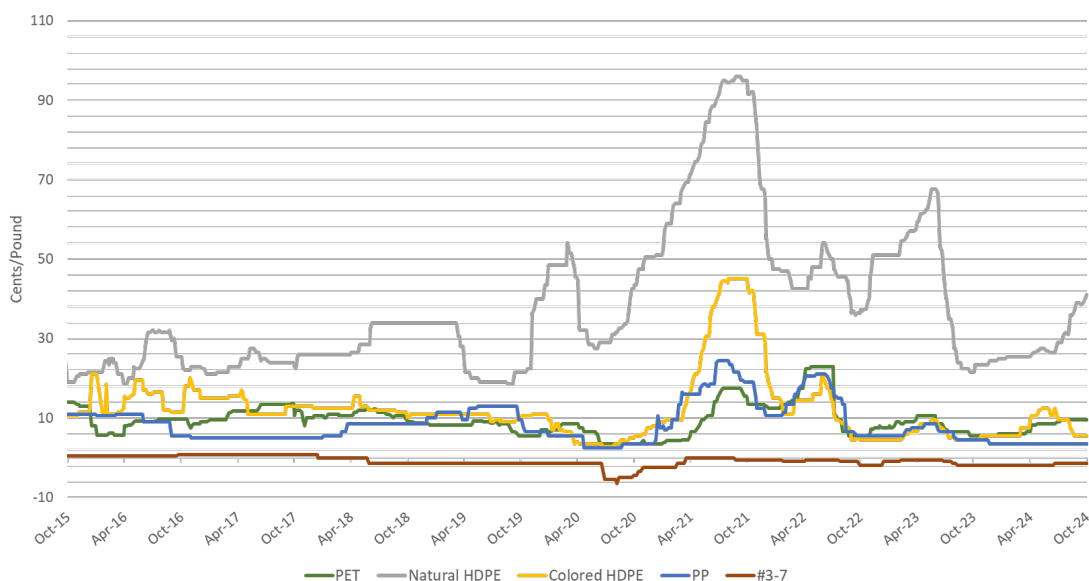


Figure 3-4. Pacific Northwest Plastics Recycling Market Rates

Note: PET = polyethylene terephthalate HDPE = high-density polyethylene; PP = polypropylene

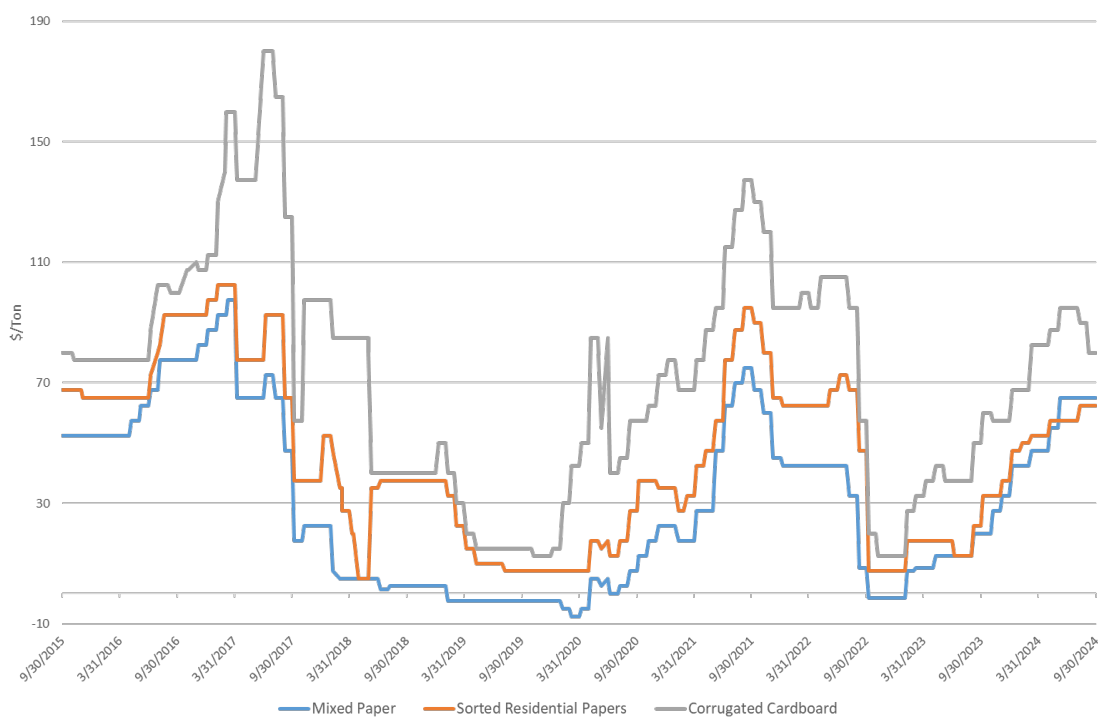


Figure 3-5. Pacific Northwest Paper Market Rates

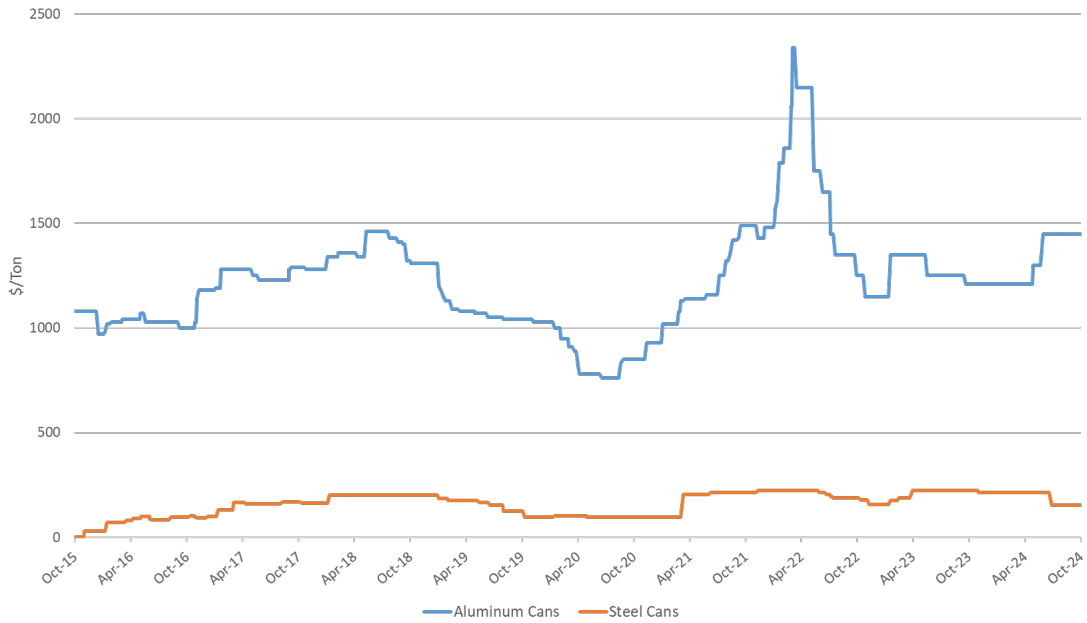


Figure 3-6. Pacific Northwest Metals Recycling Market Rates

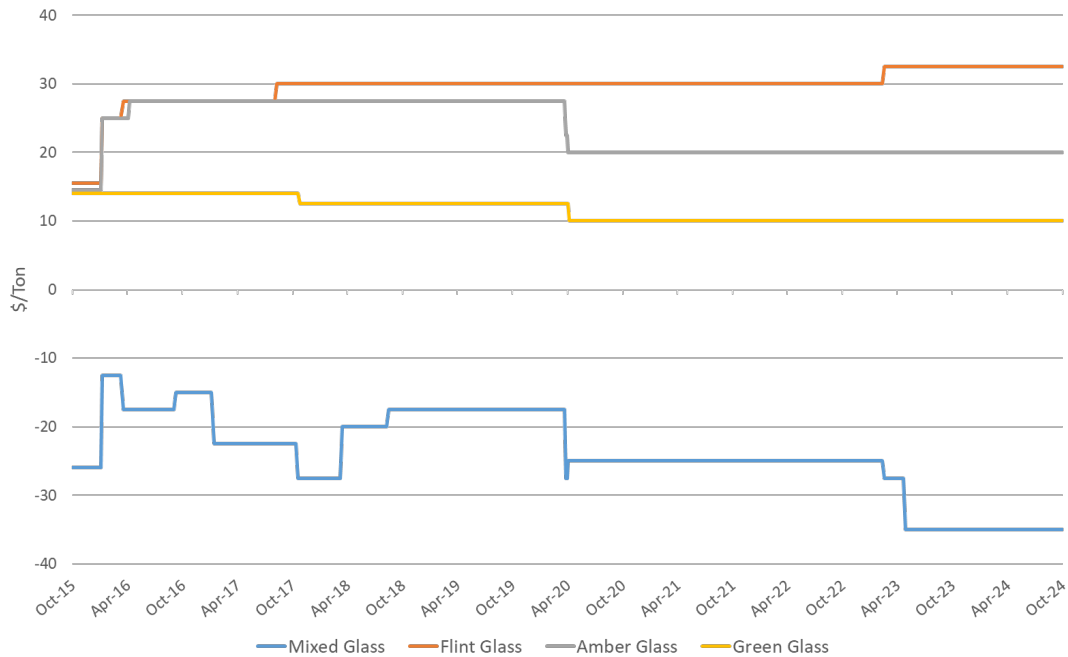


Figure 3-7. Pacific Northwest Glass Recycling Market Rates

3.4.2.2 Designation Process

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

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

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

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

3.4.2.3 Designated List

The designated list is not intended to create a requirement that every recycling program in the County collect every designated material. Rather, the intent is that through a combination of programs offered throughout the County, residents and businesses should have an opportunity to recycle all the designated materials through at least one program. Table 3-6 includes the materials that the County designated as recyclable and applies a prioritization system as a means for accommodating requests to modify collection programs as needed.

Table 3-6. Walla Walla County Designated Recyclables

Priority Level	Material
High Priority Materials: <i>Materials that should be collected by all standard curbside and drop-off programs throughout the County</i>	• Cardboard • Newspaper • Mixed paper • Aluminum cans • Tin cans • Plastics of value (e.g., #1, #2, #5)
High Priority Specialized Handling Materials: <i>Materials that should be collected for recycling or proper disposal by at least one location in the County because they can have harmful impacts on the environment or humans</i>	• Motor oil • Oil based paint • Antifreeze • Vehicle batteries • Lithium and Ni-Cad batteries • Fluorescent light bulbs
Medium Priority Materials: <i>Materials that should be collected at select locations throughout the County</i>	• Electronic waste • Ferrous metals • Yard debris • Wood waste • C&D debris

Table 3-6. Walla Walla County Designated Recyclables (continued)

Priority Level	Material
Medium Priority Specialized Handling Materials: <i>Materials that can be accepted for recycling or proper disposal by at least one location in the County because they can potentially have harmful impacts on the environment or humans</i>	• Electronic waste • Tires • Latex paint
Low Priority Materials: <i>Hard-to-recycle materials that can be recycled if markets are available or if other logistics, such as cost or potential environmental impact, make it feasible to do so without causing hardship on jurisdictions or rate payers</i>	• Glass (containers such as bottles and jars) • Consumer textiles • Polystyrene • Plastics #3 and #7
Low Priority Specialty Handling Materials: <i>Materials that can be accepted for recycling or proper disposal if doing so does not pose undue financial burden on a jurisdiction or rate payer</i>	• Alkaline batteries • Agriculture containers

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

3.4.2.4 Modification of Designated Materials

Recognizing that recyclable commodity values are dependent on market conditions beyond the control of local jurisdictions, the SWAC reserves the right to modify the list of recyclables included in this 2024 Plan. Modifications would take place so as not to cause undue financial burden on jurisdictions or rate payers.

As such, the SWAC will treat requests to add/modify/drop items from the designated recyclable materials list as amendments to the Plan. The Plan amendment process is discussed in detail in Section 1.5.

The following conditions are reasonable grounds for requesting modifications to the designated recyclable materials list identified in this 2024 Plan:

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

3.5 Waste Stream Diversion Opportunities

The waste stream analysis also included the recyclability of waste that are presently landfilled. The analysis compared the disposed waste stream with the list of designated recyclables established by the SWAC. This information is important to identify potential program options that will be considered by the SWAC and the community for increasing waste diversion. The charts below were generated using data from the 2020–2021 Waste Characterization Study and utilized estimates from the Central and Eastern Washington WGAs, which was then averaged to approximate the data for the County. Due to this process, the numbers are not exact and should be viewed as estimates.

For the residential waste stream, it was determined that the high priority and medium priority recyclables make up about 25 percent of the waste stream (Figure 3-8).

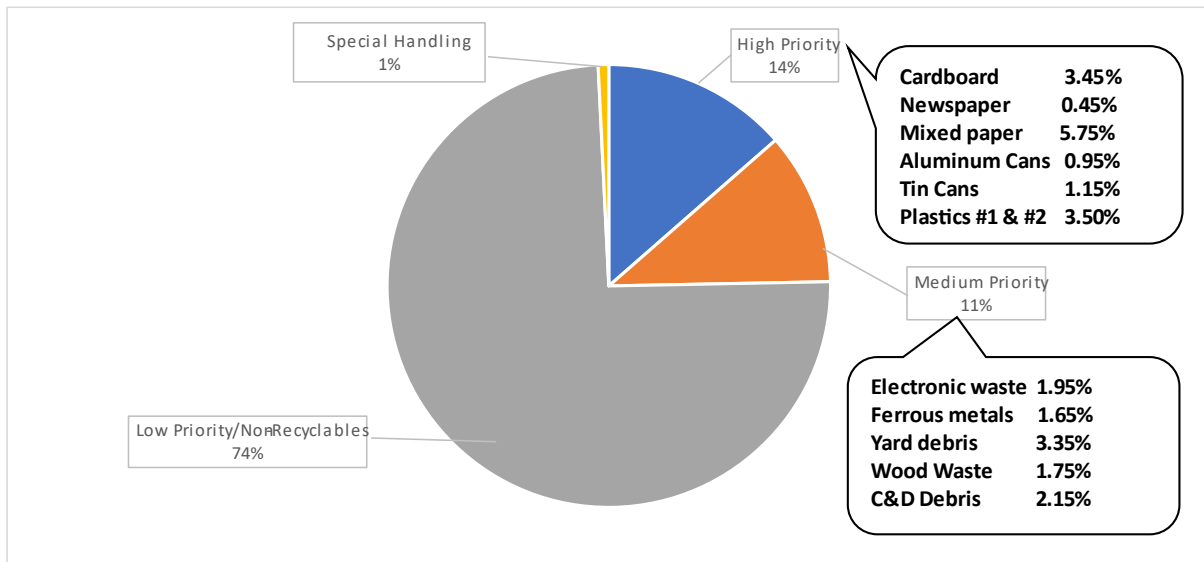


Figure 3-8. Residential Sector Potential Recyclables

For the commercial sector, the high and medium priority recyclables make up about 43 percent of the disposed waste stream (Figure 3-9).

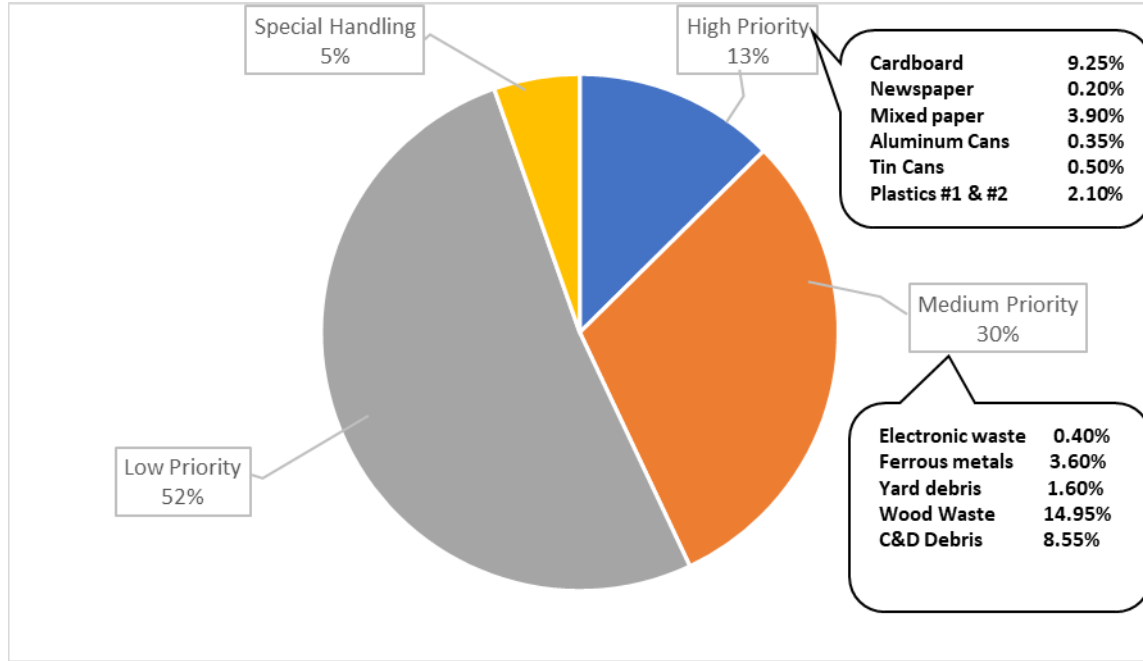


Figure 3-9. Commercial Sector Potential Recyclables

For the self-haul waste stream, it was found that high and medium priority recyclables make up about 51 percent of the disposed waste stream (Figure 3-10).

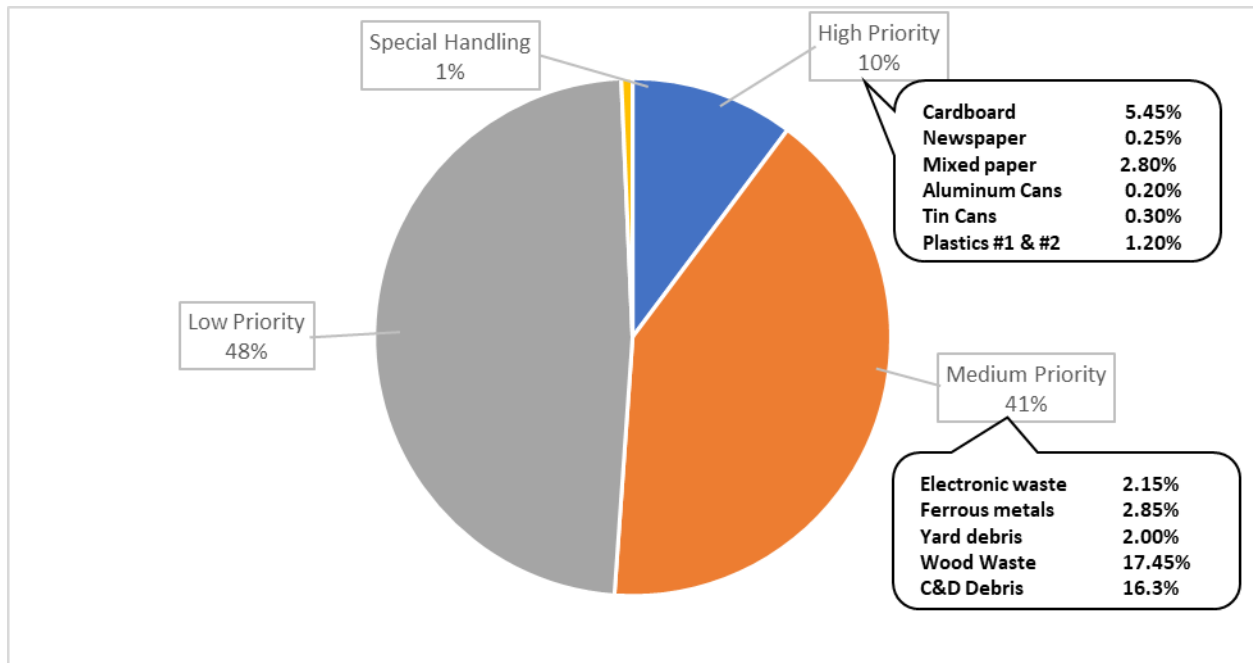


Figure 3-10. Self-Haul Waste Stream Potential Recyclables

3.6 Options

This section discusses options for education and outreach, waste reduction, and recycling. The options are based on the following guiding principles and strategies:

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

See Chapter 4, Section 4.4 for collection options related to recycling.

3.6.1 Education and Outreach

Targeted Streams

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

Description

Emphasize public outreach and educational programs

As discussed in Section 3.1, education and outreach efforts are generally managed at the discretion of the County and cities for their respective communities. As owner and operator of the SRL, the City of Walla Walla Public Works Department also engages in public outreach and educational programs specific to the SRL, which is intended for all unincorporated and incorporated communities in the County. Some of these efforts can be funded by grants from the Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance (LSWFA) Program. All participating jurisdictions, using their available resources and materials, could continue with their existing programs, applying periodic updates as conditions change. The programs could continue to host and advertise community events to give residents the opportunity to ask questions about reduction and recycling. All education and outreach materials and events should help residents better understand the recycling and waste disposal process. Programs should promote awareness of topics such as how its diversion programs work, recycling contamination reduction, the need for source separated recyclables, and/or landfill and collection operations. Messaging could be expanded to include waste reduction tips, and to introduce and advise on new statewide mandates (e.g., plastic bag ban).

The County and cities could continue to expand and improve its community-based social marketing program to help change behavior. The City of Walla Walla Public Works Department, as the driver of the public information program, would work with community partners to further develop a public education and outreach program that targets specific audiences. For example, other local jurisdictions could improve their messaging on opportunities to reduce, reuse, and recycle on their websites or provide a link to the City of Walla Walla website, which provides information that can be used broadly (e.g., self-haul recycling opportunities).

General education brochures, social media posts, utility bill inserts, newspaper articles, media ads, new program kick-off events, webpages, and other forms of communication should consider all people residing in the County to be equitable. Funding programs on an ongoing basis to educate all

audiences about the new rules and changes is an important part of maintaining positive community relations and engagement.

The County and cities could promote community events and opportunities, such as local presentations; collection events; waste reduction workshops; use of existing private buy-back centers; and other waste reduction, reuse, and recycling opportunities for residents and businesses that targets priority materials. Events such as these garner public involvement in the planning and implementation of waste diversion, and they promote consistency and ease of recycling for residents across all jurisdictions. An integrated network working towards the same goals of reduction and recycling should also emphasize citizens' responsibilities in solving solid waste management issues.

Diversion Potential

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

Cost

Staff budget (time) ranges from \$10,000 to \$20,000 per year. Higher expenses are currently being incurred in support of CROP, which was approximately \$60,000 (+/-) in 2021.

3.6.2 Backyard Composting Program/On-Site Composting

Targeted Waste streams

The targeted streams for the backyard and on-site composting program are residential and commercial yard waste, food, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products.

Description

Composting is a highly effective waste reduction and diversion strategy. The City of Walla Walla Public Works could continue to support and encourage the current backyard composting educational program for residents. If there is adequate funding, the County and participating municipalities could:

- Conduct an annual event to distribute free or subsidized bins for yard waste, food, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products for backyard composting. These annual events could also include workshop and demonstration opportunities informing the public on the value of composting.
- Develop educational materials and methods of communication with residents, including social media posts, emails, radio commercials, or local TV spots to help raise awareness about composting and to give residents tips on how to compost at their homes.

Diversion Potential

Diversion potential is 5 percent of the targeted material for residential customers, approximately 200 tons/annually. The potential for commercial diversion varies.

Cost

Negligible—no new material is anticipated to be developed nor is new funding expected to subsidize or expand this program.

3.6.3 Support of Statewide Product Stewardship

Targeted Streams

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

Description

Product stewardship is the act of minimizing health, safety, and environmental and social impacts, as well as maximizing economic benefits of a product and its packaging throughout all lifecycle stages. Stewardship can be either voluntary or required by law. Extended producer responsibility (EPR) is a mandatory type of product stewardship that includes, at a minimum, the requirement that producers' responsibility for their products extends to post-consumer management of those products and their packaging. There are two related features of EPR policy: (1) shifting financial and management responsibility, with government oversight, upstream to the producer and away from the public sector; and (2) providing incentives to producers to incorporate environmental considerations into the design of their products and packaging.

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

Diversion Potential

Estimates for diversion are not available.

Cost

Cost to support product stewardship is estimated at \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year.

3.6.4 Promotion of Multifamily Recycling

Targeted Streams

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

Description

The City of Walla Walla currently requires multifamily recycling for up to 10 units at a location. No other local governments in the County have recycling requirements for multifamily residential.

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

The County and cities could work directly with property owners and managers to promote multifamily recycling. This could include technical assistance to property managers, helping them optimize their building's services and install infrastructure to support a recycling program. Communication with property managers could help ensure consistency of service and educational or informational updates for residents. Incentives could be extended to contracted haulers through monetary incentives relative to the number of new multifamily accounts.

Finally, the County and cities could consider changing their building code to require multifamily and businesses to provide space for recycling and garbage.

Diversion Potential

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

Cost

Implementation of this program could be achieved at a low cost, approximately \$2,000 a year for coordination with property owners and an estimated \$5,000 per jurisdiction to change their building codes. Cost of implementation/retrofit would be a private property owner's expense and would be site specific.

3.6.5 Award and Recognition Programs

Targeted Streams

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

Description

The \$mart Business Program encourages and recognizes businesses that implement sustainable practices in the workplace. The program is run by coordinating with the SLC, the Walla Walla Valley Chamber of Commerce, and the Walla Walla Area Resource Conservation Committee. Any \$mart Business Program calculating actual reductions in energy, materials, waste, and water is nominated for an award during the annual Business Awards Showcase in September.

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

Diversion Potential

Diversion potential for this program is limited.

Cost

Estimated annual cost of less than \$1,000 per year to provide public recognition via various forms of media.

3.6.6 Drop-Off Opportunities for Recyclables

Targeted Streams

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

Description

The City of Walla Walla FMP includes recommendations for expanding the drop-off program at the SRL in the SRL FMP (City of Walla Walla 2023). For facility expansion at the SRL and other potential areas for drop-off, the City of Walla Walla would first evaluate the feasibility of adding a wider range of materials. After this assessment, the City of Walla Walla would likely have to expand the drop-off recycling area at the landfill as discussed above or provide additional drop-off boxes elsewhere in the community. The City of Walla Walla would continue to promote opportunities for recycling by continuing to increase education and outreach. Information provided to County residents could include directions to the facilities, materials accepted, contamination reduction, and hours of operation. Other educational materials could include a description of recycling processes, benefits, and other news and changes.

The County and/or other participating jurisdictions could introduce a recycling drop box system within their communities. This system would have to be managed and monitored to limit illegal dumping. This could involve a partnership with a nonprofit organization.

Diversion Potential

Diversion potential for the residential and commercial streams is about 1 percent or approximately 600 tons annually.

Cost

Estimated costs will vary for each jurisdiction and will depend upon the type and quantity of materials collected and the number of sites. Evaluation will need to consider collection, transport, monitoring, site development, and commodities (disposal) costs. Each jurisdiction will need to make its own assessments, given the variables.

3.6.7 Variable Can Rate (cities)

Targeted Streams

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

Description

Under the variable can rate, residential rates per household would be based on the size of container the resident subscribes to for refuse collection. This would entail offering various-size solid waste containers to encourage residents to subscribe for a container that meets their basic household disposal needs, while simultaneously providing the correct price incentive to reduce waste. Residents who use a smaller size can would receive a price break, and residents who use larger sized containers would be charged more. A variable can rate program would provide financial incentives for residents to select a smaller container for refuse. It would, thereby, encourage them to separate their recyclables and yard trimmings more consistently. Depending on the level of pricing incentives to reduce waste, some customers could practice source reduction, in addition to recycling to reduce their solid waste collection costs.

Currently, the City of Walla Walla provides a reduced can size and rate for residents that subscribe to green waste collection. Green Waste subscribers can keep their 90-gallon garbage container or downsize to a 64-gallon container for a reduced rate. This program is in operation for nine months of the year, when the green waste collection service is provided. This program could be expanded to more options for can sizes and rates, coupled with year-round organics collection. A variable can rate could be adopted by other local jurisdictions Countywide.

This policy option could be reviewed and discussed by each jurisdiction whenever rate structures are evaluated. The City of Walla Walla for example typically reviews policy initiatives on a 5- to 6-year interval as part of the financial planning/cost of service process for sanitation, yard waste, and recycling.

Diversion Potential

The estimated increase in diversion potential is about 6 percent for recyclable materials, or approximately 90 tons/year. Diversion potential is 5 percent for yard waste, or approximately 200 tons/year.

Cost

Costs will depend upon the required level of infrastructure investments and would have to be factored into the financial planning/rate setting process either by the jurisdiction or through the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) (for franchised/private waste haulers).

3.6.8 On-Site Audits and Technical Assistance

Targeted Streams

This program targets priority recyclable material in the commercial stream.

Description

Walla Walla County and cities could begin to work with larger businesses, institutions, and other large waste generators to identify opportunities for waste reduction and recycling, develop recommendations, and assist with implementing new programs. Technical assistance would:

- Include conducting on-site waste assessments to identify target materials for recycling and waste reduction, providing contact information for securing recycling services, and distributing appropriate outreach materials describing best practices for setting up or expanding recycling services for different types of businesses.
- Help minimize or overcome various obstacles to recycling faced by commercial customers (space constraints, labor and sorting requirements, lack of information or training, etc.).
- Encourage more commercial customers to set up an effective recycling program that is best suited to their site.

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

- Help nonresidential generators identify opportunities to reduce waste, purchase recycled content products, and locate appropriate recycling services.
- Promote local waste reduction successes through site visits, telephone contacts, and workshops as appropriate.

Diversion Potential

Estimated diversion potential for this program is 2 percent for the targeted stream, or approximately 150 tons/year.

Cost

Costs to implement this program vary depending on business needs and level of assistance. This work would only be undertaken with grant assistance. Grant writing would be \$2,000/year, and 25 percent of the cost share would be \$5,000/year.

3.7 Recommendations

The SWAC reviewed the options for education, outreach, waste reduction, and recycling recommend the following options.

3.7.1 Education and Outreach (high priority)

- Continue to expand outreach methods to promote waste reduction, reuse, composting, and recycling on the City of Walla Walla website and online social media.
- Improve messaging for opportunities to reduce, reuse, compost, and recycle on other local jurisdiction's websites.
- Continue to host community events and coordinate with other community events.
- Continue to implement the CROP.
- Promote existing opportunities for residents and businesses to reduce, reuse, and recycle priority recyclables, as well as other materials, through opportunities such as BRS and other nonprofit organizations (e.g., thrift stores).

3.7.2 Backyard Composting (low priority)

- Continue to support and encourage backyard composting through educational materials and social media.

3.7.3 Support Extended Producer Responsibility (high priority)

- SWAC review and provide recommendations on EPR State Legislation.
- Support EPR to encourage a full life-cycle approach with an emphasis on the manufacturer's responsibility for ensuring the product is recyclable and recycled.

3.7.4 Promote Multifamily Recycling (low priority)

- Provide technical assistance to property owners and managers.
- Provide education and outreach.
- City of Walla Walla will continue to require multifamily recycling for up to 10 units at a location.
- Consider changing the building code to require multifamily and businesses to provide space for recycling and garbage.

3.7.5 Develop an Award and Recognition Program (low priority)

- Promote award and recognition programs provided by local nonprofits that recognize businesses that implement sustainable practices.

3.7.6 Expand Recycling Opportunities (high priority)

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

3.7.7 Consider Variable Can Rate (low priority)

- Consider incentivizing recycling by establishing a variable can rate structure that rewards residents for waste reduction and recycling.

3.7.8 Provide On-Site Business Waste Audits and Technical Assistance (low priority)

- Explore options to support commercial recycling through/with local waste haulers.

4. Collection Services

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

4.1 Regulatory Authority and Jurisdiction

The WUTC, the County, and the municipalities regulate refuse collection in Walla Walla County. The regulatory authority and the jurisdiction of each of these entities are described below.

4.1.1 Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission Authority

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

Haulers charge uniform rates, subject to WUTC approval across each certificated area. Haulers must provide collection services at the specified tariffs to all customers within their certificated area. Under the authority of RCW 81.77.195, the County may request a regulated solid waste company provide discounted rates, charges or services to low-income seniors and other customers, as adopted in the local Plan; currently the County has not made such a request.

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

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

4.1.2 Transportation of Recyclable Materials

WAC 173-345 establishes minimum standards for the transportation of recyclable materials, establishes notice and reporting standards for recycling facilities and MRFs, ensures that recyclable materials are not delivered for disposal, and establishes penalties for transporters of recyclable materials, recycling facilities, and MRFs that do not meet the standards of the chapter.

4.1.3 County Authority

The rights of the counties include the establishment of solid waste collection districts for the mandatory collection of solid waste (RCW 36.58A.010). However, solid waste collection districts cannot include incorporated areas without the consent of the legislative authority of the city or town.

To form a solid waste collection district, public hearings must be held, and the county legislative authority must determine that mandatory collection is in the public interest. County provision of collection services can be implemented only if the WUTC notifies the county that no qualified haulers are available for a district. Under mandatory collection, a hauler may request that the county collect fees from delinquent customers. Half of the fees collected by the county would go to the certified collection company, and the other half would go to the county's general fund.

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

4.1.4 Municipal (Cities and Towns) Authority

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

- A City can provide solid waste collection using its own equipment and labor under a solid waste utility.
- A City may choose not to manage or regulate its own refuse collection services. Collection services may then be provided by the certificate hauler(s) with authority for that area under the regulation of the WUTC.
- A City may require a private company to obtain a refuse collection license from the City and to conform to all City collection guidelines.
- A City may award contracts to private companies for refuse collection in all or part of the City. The contract hauler does not have to hold a WUTC certificate for that area. Usually, contracts are awarded based on selection criteria as determined by the City. The City may decide to manage and maintain its own municipal collection system for all or part of its jurisdiction.

The WUTC would not have jurisdiction over the last two options (RCW 81.77.020).

Under RCW 35.21.120, municipalities have the authority to provide or contract for solid waste handling¹¹ within their boundaries and to manage, regulate, and fix the price of these services. State law also allows municipalities to require, through ordinance, that residents and businesses subscribe to designated refuse collection services (RCW 35.21.130).

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

¹¹ RCW 70A.205.015 defines *Solid Waste Handling* as the management, storage, collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing, and final disposal of solid wastes, including the recovery and recycling of materials from solid wastes, the recovery of energy resources from solid wastes or the conversion of the energy in solid wastes to more useful forms or combinations thereof.

4.2 Existing Collection Services

This section describes collection services for refuse and green waste in the County, which are provided through a number of different mechanisms, including municipal public works, WUTC certificates, and municipal contracts. The existing collection services and arrangements for each jurisdiction are described below. For information on existing *recycling* collection in the County, reference Section 3.4.1.2 Community Recycling Programs.

4.2.1 City of Walla Walla

The City of Walla Walla provides residential, commercial, and drop box refuse collection in the City of Walla Walla. Waste collected by the City is disposed at the SRL, which the City owns and operates. This section discusses the City's cost of service financial study, which influences the current cost of services to its customers and provides a description of the collection.

4.2.1.1 Cost of Service Financial Study

In 2018, the City of Walla Walla completed a Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study for landfill and sanitation (collection) services. To establish a rate structure, the study included the following:

- Revenue Requirement Analysis. Identified the total revenue needed to fund the landfill and collection services fully on a self-supporting basis. The analysis considered operating and “maintenance expenditures, capital/equipment needs, debt requirements, and fiscal policy objectives.”
- Cost-of-Service Analysis. Analyzed the equitable distribution of costs to customer classes of service based on their “proportional demand and use of the system.”
- Rate Design Analysis. Analyzed “the development of rates that generate sufficient revenue to meet each system’s revenue requirement forecast and addresses the City’s policy goals and objectives.”

The analysis identified that the revenues at current levels are not sufficient to fund ongoing obligations and expenses for collection, and a 3 percent annual increase in revenue is needed for 2018 through 2023. In response to the analysis and recommendations, the City of Walla Walla increased some services to full cost of service, while other costs were reduced or kept at existing levels to advance policy objectives. The City reported that the increases sufficiently funded ongoing obligations and expenses for collection. An updated Cost of Financial Services Study is in development.

4.2.1.2 Collection Services

Residents are provided a standard 96-gallon container for refuse, which is serviced weekly by an automated collection vehicle. A 64-gallon container is available at a reduced rate to residents who subscribe to the yard debris collection program.

Refuse service to commercial businesses and large multifamily complexes (greater than 10 units) is provided by the City of Walla Walla, with frequency and level of service dependent on the generator's needs. Container sizes range from 300-gallon containers to 8-cubic-yard bins. The City of Walla Walla also provides temporary drop box service for 10-, 20-, and 30-cubic-yard boxes for both commercial and residential customers.

Table 4-1. Waste Collected in the City of Walla Walla 2011 and 2022

Collection Stream	Tons 2011	Tons 2022
Residential	11,442	12,650
Commercial	4,277	5,322
Drop Box/Compactor	4,576	5,637
Total	20,245	23,631

As shown in Table 4-1 there was an increase of approximately 15 percent in residential waste, 6 percent in commercial waste, and 5 percent in drop box and compactor waste between 2011 and 2022. Residential collection showed an average yearly gain of about 1 percent, and the other two waste collection streams were about 2 percent. Overall, MSW increased approximately 17 percent over a span of 11 years, averaging about 1.4 percent increase per year. Comparatively, the official U.S. Censuses in 2010 and 2020 show a population of 31,731 and 34,060, respectively, for an average annual population increase of less than 1 percent, which demonstrates that annual waste generation is increasing at a slightly higher rate compared to population. The collected waste is disposed at the SRL.

Curbside yard debris collection is available to residents on a subscription basis. In 2022, an average of 1,257 residents subscribed to the service, and in 2011, there were 661 subscribers on average, with an increase of nearly 47 percent over a span of 11 years. The service is available from March 1 to November 30, with May and June representing peak tonnage collected. Residents are provided with a 96-gallon container for green waste, which is picked up on the same day as refuse. In 2022, City haulers collected approximately 671 tons of curbside subscription green waste compared to approximately 446 tons collected in 2011. The collected yard waste is brought to the compost facility located at the SRL for processing.

A free annual leaf pickup at curbside is provided to residents from November into December, and drop boxes are available in the community. In 2022, crews collected approximately 1,148 tons of leaves.

4.2.2 City of Waitsburg

The City of Waitsburg contracts with BDI for residential and commercial refuse collection. In 2022, BDI collected 924 tons of residential waste, 167 tons of commercial waste, and 55 tons of drop box and compactor waste, totaling 1,146 tons with a total of 445 residential customers and 37 commercial/multifamily customers. Waste collected in the City of Waitsburg is taken to the BDI transfer station in Pasco and disposed at the Finley Buttes Landfill in Oregon. Table 4-2 describes the size of waste collection receptacles provided to customers and the tonnage collected by type (residential, commercial, or drop box).

The City allows residents to drop off yard debris at the City's wastewater treatment plant and conducts an annual cleanup event for yard waste and Christmas trees, but an accounting of the tonnage collected is unavailable. The material is chipped for use as mulch for City purposes. No yard waste collection is offered.

For information on existing recycling collection in the City of Waitsburg, reference Section 3.3.1, Existing Conditions.

4.2.3 City of College Place

The City of College Place contracts with BDI for residential and commercial refuse collection. In 2022, BDI collected 4,390 tons of residential waste, 680 tons of commercial waste, and 844 tons of drop box and compactor waste, totaling 5,914 tons with 2,945 residential customers and 108 commercial/multifamily customers. Waste collected in the City of College Place is disposed at the SRL. Table 4-2 describes the size of waste collection receptacles provided to customers and the tonnage collected by type (residential, commercial, or drop box).

After the first freeze, the City collects unbagged leaves deposited along the street by residents. This activity is free of charge until December 31. Customers are charged for leaf piles that contain green waste other than leaves and for any piles that are deposited after December 31. There are no specific haul days. The collected leaves are hauled to a City-owned site adjacent to the wastewater treatment plant for slow composting along the hillside. Farmers occasionally request leaves to incorporate into their compost operations. The City does not track the quantity of leaves that are collected.

4.2.4 Prescott and Unincorporated County

BDI collects residential and commercial waste in the City of Prescott and unincorporated Walla Walla County. Depending on the cost effectiveness to the hauler, waste collected is either disposed at the SRL or hauled to the BDI transfer station in Pasco for disposal at the Finley Buttes Landfill in Oregon. In 2022, BDI collected 6,484 tons of residential waste, 1,096 tons of commercial/multifamily waste, and 2,578 tons of drop box and compactor waste, totaling 10,158 tons disposed in the SRL. BDI collected 1,863 tons of residential waste, 1,505 tons of commercial waste, and 12,587 tons of drop box and compactor waste, totaling 15,955 tons of waste with the ultimate disposition in the Finley Buttes Landfill. The total customers for the City of Prescott and Walla Walla County in 2022 were 5,616 residential and 650 commercial/multifamily. Table 4-2 describes the size of waste collection receptacles provided to customers, and the tonnage collected by type (residential, commercial, or drop box).

Table 4-2. BDI Collection Receptacle Options and Tonnages by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction/Destination	Residential	Commercial/Multifamily	Drop Box
Waitsburg	96-gallon container ¹	96-gallon container	11, 20, 30 yards
Tons (Finley Buttes Landfill)	924	167	55
College Place	96-gallon container 32-gallon container ²	96-gallon container 1.5-, 2-4-, 6-, 8-yard containers	11, 20, 30, 40 yards
Tons (Sudbury Landfill)	4,390	680	844
Prescott/Unincorporated Walla Walla County	32-, 64-, 96-gallon container ¹	- Prescott: 32-, 96-, 200-gallon container; 1-, 1.5-, 2-6-, 8-yard containers - Walla Walla County: 96-gallon containers; 1.5-, 2-4-, 6-, 8-yard containers	11, 20, 30, 40 yards
Tons (Sudbury Landfill)	6,484	1,096	2,578
Tons (Finley Buttes Landfill)	1,863	1,505	12,587

Source: BDI 2024

¹ Additional container for a nominal fee.

² Available as a grandfathered program for low-income seniors only.

Refuse collection in unincorporated Walla Walla County is provided under BDI's certificates G-118 and G-165, granted by the WUTC. Maps of the service areas for each certificate are provided in Figure 4-1.

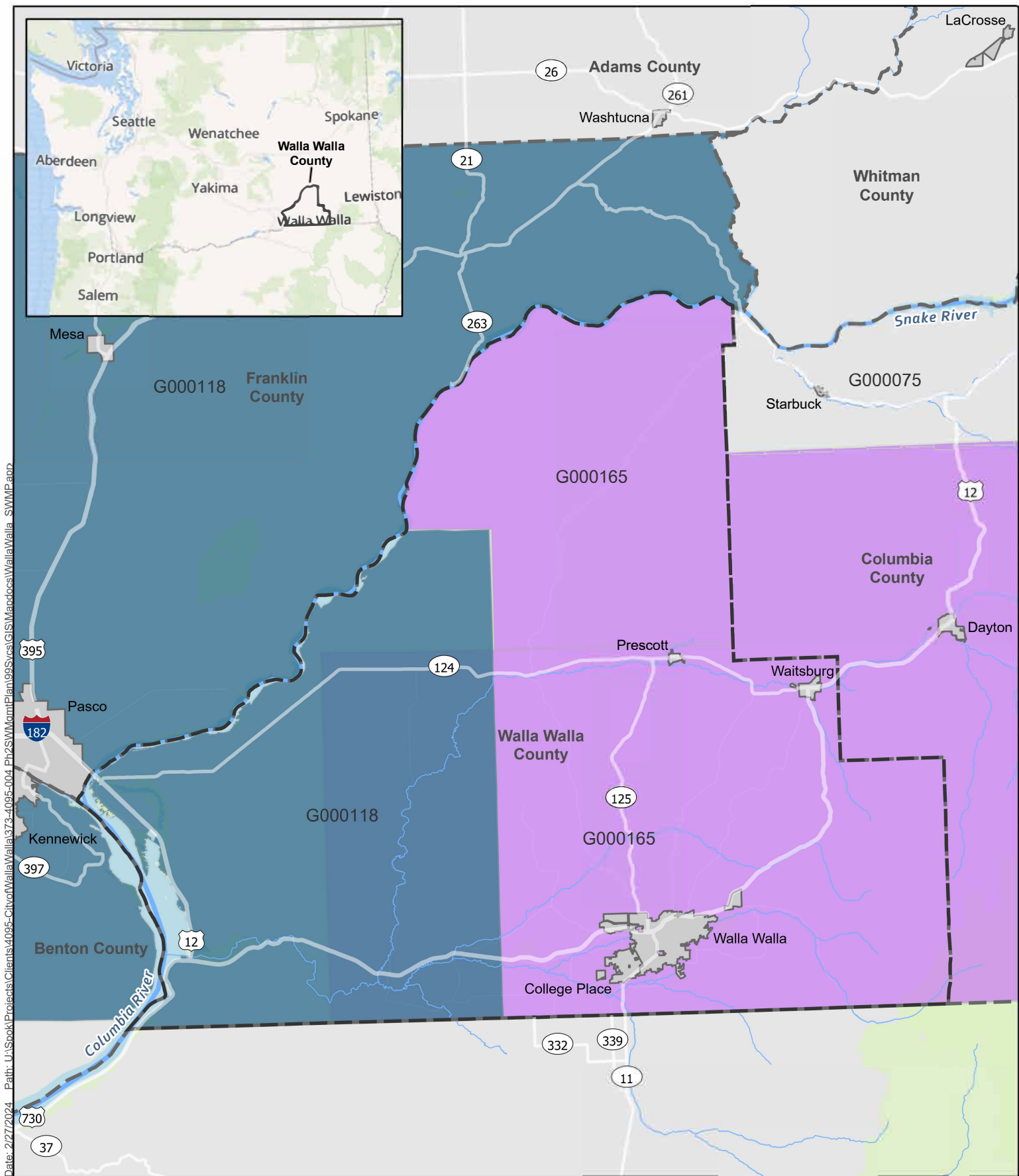


Figure 4-1.
WUTC Collection Areas
 Walla Walla County Solid
 Waste Management Plan

Walla Walla County, WA

4.3 Recycling and Green Waste Collection in Rural and Urban Areas

This section discusses state requirements (RCWs) and the viability of offering the collection of recycling and green waste in unincorporated and incorporated rural areas of the County.

Under RCW 70A.205.045, comprehensive SWMPs are required to identify programs for source separated materials from residences in *urban* and *rural* areas, with an understanding that there are differences in the solid waste services that can be offered based on such factors as population density. Municipalities designated as urban are required to collect recyclables from single- and multifamily residences or are required to have an equivalent program, unless there are situations where this is infeasible.¹² Services to rural areas require drop-off boxes or buyback centers at transfer and disposal sites. SWMPs are also required to discuss programs for the collection of yard waste and food waste if there are adequate markets or capacity to support the program.

In addition, RCW 70A.205.050 requires local governments to develop clear criteria to determine the designations for urban and rural areas for disposal and waste reduction and recycling. In designating urban areas, local governments should consider the following:

- Planning guidelines adopted by Ecology
- Total population
- Population density
- Applicable land use or utility service plans

For this plan, population and housing density are the key factors in determining the designation of urban versus rural. Urban is defined as 1) being an incorporated community and 2) qualifying as “urban” according to the U.S. Census Bureau, which defines urban as containing at least 2,000 housing units or having a population of at least 5,000 (U.S. Census 2023). As shown in Table 4-3, the only communities participating in the Plan that meet the designation of urban are College Place and the City of Walla Walla, all other participating jurisdictions are rural.

Table 4-3. Population and Housing Densities

Jurisdiction	2020 ¹	2021 ¹	# of Housing Units (2021) ¹	Area (sq mi) ²	Population Density (ppl per sq mi)	Housing Density (units per sq mi)
College Place	9,780	9,675	4,200	3.14	3,081	1,337
Prescott	330	335	164	0.40	837	410
Waitsburg	1,240	1,255	530	1.16	1,082	457
City of Walla Walla	34,400	34,110	13,790	14.02	2,433	983
Walla Walla County (unincorporated)	16,830	16,975	6,653	1280.00	13	5

Notes: sq mi = square mile; ppl = people

Source: OFM 2021a

¹ Number of housing units is a culmination of one unit, two or more units, and mobile homes (OFM 2021a).

² Walla Walla County-provided GIS Data

¹² Per RCW 70A.205(7)(b)(i) criteria includes: Anticipated recovery rates and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials, unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning period, utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate.

As required in RCW 70A.205.045(5)(d), solid waste collection needs must be projected for the next 6 years, and the requirements for future collection services in both rural and urban areas will depend on population growth. Forecasted growth in population for Walla Walla County from 2024 through 2029 is provided in Table 4-4. As indicated, the population of Walla Walla County is estimated to reach 64,746 in 2029. With a level of growth at approximately 2 percent change overall, and less than 0.5 percent annual growth, it is expected that the communities of Prescott and Waitsburg will remain rural and would not need to provide collection.

Given the existing and projected growth in the planning area (Walla Walla County and participating cities), the cities of Walla Walla and College Place are subject to collection requirements. The City of Walla Walla currently provides collection for all single-family residences and multifamily residences with up to 10 units. By way of resolution, College Place has suspended collection until market conditions are favorable. Until a solution is reached, the residents of College Place have the option of utilizing self-haul services as described in Chapter 3, Section 3.4.1.2.

Table 4-4. Population Growth Projections, 2024–2029

2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
63,422	63,714	64,002	64,259	64,506	64,746

Source: OFM 2022

Finally, all SWMPs that are created or updated after July 1, 2024, need to consider new organic materials collection requirements that are scheduled to begin in 2027 (RCW 70A.205.540). The only jurisdiction in the County that would be subject to the requirements is the City of Walla Walla. A qualifying jurisdiction must adhere to the following specific organic waste collection requirements:

- 1) By January 2027 source-separated organic solid waste collection every other week (26 weeks annually) for all residents and for nonresidential customers that generate more than 0.25 cubic yards of organic waste per week.
 - a. Beginning in January 2030 this will expand to include all residential (excluding multifamily) and non-residential customers, regardless of the amount of organic waste generated.
- 2) All collected organic waste must go through an organic waste management process.
- 3) Jurisdictions may charge and collect fees and rates for the organic waste collection services.

Expanded organics collection would result in the need for expanded organics materials processing and marketability, which is discussed in sections 5.5.4 and 5.5.5. In addition, further information on HB 1799 and HB 2301 can be found in Section 3.1.

4.4 Options

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

4.4.1 Curbside recycling in Urban Growth Areas

Targeted Sector and Materials

This program targets curbside recycling in the residential sector of cities and UGAs

Description

Curbside residential recycling is presently provided and required for all residents in the City of Walla Walla. Voluntary recycling services could be reinstated in College Place and offered in Waitsburg and the UGAs as a means to offer more convenient recycling and to increase the County's recycling rate. When the market prices for recyclables improve, cities would work with the WUTC hauler to make recycling services available in these areas. Working with the haulers, a new minimum service level could be defined that expands recycling and encourages haulers to invest in additional equipment for the service.

Diversion Potential

The estimated increase in diversion is 5 to 6 percent of the residential waste stream.

Cost

The cost per household would range from \$10 to \$20 per month for single-family households. Costs will also depend upon service frequencies and number of accounts serviced.

4.4.2 Expand Curbside Organics Collection in Urban Growth Areas

Targeted Sector and Materials

This option targets the residential sector in the UGAs and organics (yard debris, waxed cardboard, compostable paper products, and food waste).

Description

Curbside yard waste recycling is presently offered on a subscription basis to residents in the City of Walla Walla. Collection could be expanded to include food waste and compostable paper if/when processing is expanded at SRL. Voluntary organics collection services could also be offered in College Place, Prescott, Waitsburg, and the UGAs as a means to offer a more convenient collection of this material, and to increase the County's diversion rate. The County and the cities would work with the WUTC hauler to make organics collection services available in these areas. Working with the haulers, a new minimum service level could be defined that expands organics collection and encourages haulers to invest in additional equipment for the service.

A food waste composting pilot could be implemented to understand the feasibility of the program. This would involve collection of food and compostable paper waste from a small percentage of residential customers already subscribing to the green waste collection program in the City of Walla Walla. Adding food waste to the existing compost operations is discussed as an option in Chapter 5, Solid Waste Facilities, Sections 5.4.3 and 5.5.3.

Diversion Potential

The estimated increase in diversion, based on the waste characterization study, could be up to 23 percent of the residential waste stream.

Cost

The cost per household would range between \$20 to \$25 per month. Costs will also depend upon service frequencies and number of accounts serviced.

4.4.3 Mixed Paper and Cardboard Collection

Targeted Sector/Materials

This option targets the commercial sector and mixed paper and cardboard.

Description

The Ecology 2020–2021 Washington Waste Characterization Study shows that mixed paper was about 8 percent, and cardboard was just over 9 percent of the disposed waste stream from the commercial sector. This option would establish a program for the collection of these materials from commercial businesses, specifically large generators such as supermarkets, hospitals, universities, and offices. To increase participation in the program, collection of mixed paper and cardboard could be provided at a reduced rate from refuse collection, providing an incentive for businesses to participate by reducing their overall refuse bill. The collection could be provided on a regularly scheduled basis, or on call, depending on the types and quantities of materials collected. Recycling technical assistance would help to facilitate the design and implementation of the program. See the option discussed in Section 3.6.8 regarding working with larger businesses, institutions, and other large waste generators to identify opportunities for waste reduction and recycling, develop recommendations, and assist with implementing new programs.

Diversion Potential

The estimated increase in diversion, based on the waste characterization study and considering typical participation and recovery rates, could range from 5 to 8 percent of the commercial waste stream.

Cost

The cost to implement is likely to be less than the existing refuse rates for businesses.

4.4.4 Organics Collection for Large Commercial Generators

Targeted Sector/Materials

This option targets the commercial sector and organics (yard debris, compostable paper, and food waste).

Description

The Ecology 2020–2021 Washington Waste Characterization Study shows that yard debris and food waste constituted about 14 percent of the commercial waste stream, with food waste the predominant organic at over 12 percent. This option incorporates a voluntary curbside food, yard waste, and compostable paper collection service for commercial customers. This option is intended to motivate large commercial generators to separate organic materials from the waste they generate at their businesses and to place it in the appropriate organics collection container on a regular basis for collection.

This option would incorporate educating landscapers and gardeners who service commercial businesses and residences on the importance of keeping their material separate from other refuse. Such separation would enable them to take advantage of the lower tipping fee for clean, green waste at the landfill.

Local food service establishments and grocers would be encouraged to participate with the understanding that the cost of this program would reduce their collection costs. This option could also encourage regular reporting of food waste diversion to local and state recycling agencies for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

The materials collected would be processed for mulch, composting, or other products at the SRL Compost Facility. Before this program could be implemented, the facility would have to make appropriate modifications to its processing method and equipment; these modifications are discussed in the SRL FMP. The County and cities could consider implementing a food waste composting pilot that would involve commercial or institutional entities. For example, the County and cities could team up with Whitman College and WWU to collect food waste from dining halls, but this would be limited to fall through spring to account for limited enrollment during the summer months. Adding food waste to the existing compost operations is considered as an option in Chapter 5, Solid Waste Facilities, Sections 5.4.3 and 5.5.3.

Diversion Potential

The estimated increase in diversion, based on the waste characterization study and typical participation and recovery rates, could range from 8 to 10 percent of the commercial waste stream.

Cost

A limited pilot project with processing at the SRL compost facility would cost up to \$200,000, with funding coming from a mix of tip fees, collection fees, and grant funds. Grant funding would be applied to cover costs that exceed current cost of service for waste diverted through pilot operation.

4.5 Recommendations

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

4.5.1 Curbside Recycling in Urban Growth Areas (low priority)

- Consider offering recycling services in the cities and the UGAs that do not have this service. This would involve working with the haulers to establish a new minimum service level.

4.5.2 Expand Curbside Organics Collection In Urban Growth Areas (low priority)

- Consider providing curbside yard waste collection for residents in the cities and the UGAs that do not have this service. This would involve working with haulers to establish a new minimum service level.
- Implement a food waste, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products collection pilot program in the City of Walla Walla if/when food waste processing is available.
- Consider bundling yard waste service with other waste collection services possibly incentivizing yard waste.

4.5.3 Mixed Paper and Cardboard Collection (low priority)

- Consider establishing a program for mixed paper and cardboard from large commercial generators.

4.5.4 Organics Collection for Large Commercial Generators (low priority)

- Consider implementing a food waste, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products composting pilot that would involve commercial or institutional entities.

5. Solid Waste Facilities

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

5.1 Regulatory Authority

On October 9, 1991, the EPA promulgated the Solid Waste Disposal Facility Criteria, Final Rule (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 257 and 258). These standards, typically referred to as Subtitle D rules and issued under authority of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, set forth location restrictions, requirements for facility design and operations, groundwater monitoring, corrective action measures, and landfill closure standards. Under 40 CFR 239, Congress has assigned primary responsibility for managing solid waste to state governments. State standards must meet or exceed federal standards. In turn, local governments must comply with state standards that have the potential to be more stringent than federal standards.

Ecology responded to the new federal standards in November of 1993 with its revised Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (WAC Chapter 173-351). In general, the standard for MSW landfills must be at least as strict, in every way, as the federal standards. However, because the federal standards do not establish rules for non-MSW landfills (e.g., demolition and wood waste landfills), the state developed regulatory requirements for these landfills (WAC 173-350). As adopted in 2018, Ecology made several substantive and clarifying revisions to WAC 173-350. These changes involved waste in piles, inert wastes, contaminated soils, and waste versus commodities.

5.2 Existing Conditions

This section provides information on existing landfill and composting facilities located in Walla Walla County. C&D waste is discussed in Chapter 6.

5.2.1 Landfills

5.2.1.1 Sudbury Road Landfill

This section discusses the historic operations and current operations of the SRL, the 2018–2023 Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study, long-term planning efforts, and the SRL FMP.

Most waste generated in the County is disposed at the SRL, which opened for operation in 1978. SRL is a MSW landfill located in the very northwest corner of the City of Walla Walla, at 414 Landfill Road. The City of Walla Walla owns and operates the landfill. The landfill comprises approximately 125 acres on 829 acres of land zoned Public Reserve. The land is surrounded primarily by agriculture with some rural residential properties. Privately owned properties zoned for agricultural use lie to the north and west of the landfill. U.S. Highway 12 is to the south of the landfill. To the east of the landfill, the City of Walla Walla owns several hundred acres of land that is farmed under contract and is also utilized for the land application of class 'B' biosolids from the City of Walla Walla Wastewater Treatment Plant. The WSP is east of the City-owned property.

SRL is open Monday through Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., March through October, and 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., November through February. The facility is permitted to accept MSW, and typically receives approximately 50,000 to 60,000 tons per year. The landfill is not permitted to accept the following wastes:

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

Table 5-1 provides a breakdown of the source, and the tonnage of solid waste disposed in the SRL. Waste coming in from outside the County is no longer tracked separately.

Table 5-1. Sudbury Landfill Disposal 2022

Source	Tons 2022
Municipal Solid Waste - Self-haul	16,082
Other ¹	3,861
Basin Disposal	15,823
Sanitation Division (total)	23,609
<i>Residential Household Waste</i>	<i>12,650</i>
<i>Commercial Waste</i>	<i>5,322</i>
<i>Dropbox & Compactor Waste</i>	<i>5,637</i>
Total Landfill Tonnage	59,377

Source: Leno 2023 personal communication

¹ Includes construction debris, wood waste, asbestos, medical waste, cement/asphalt/rock, gravel or soil, self-haul flood debris, municipal flood debris, and compost overs (e.g., oversized woody material).

Over the years, MSW has been placed in five separate areas at the SRL—areas 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7. Areas 1, 2, 5, and 6 are closed, unlined cells. Area 7 is lined, has been in operation since 2006, and is actively receiving MSW. Area 7 has a projected capacity until 2030 at which time Area 7 will either be closed, or a revised permit will be submitted for vertical expansion to allow for continued operation. Area 6 reached its capacity in 2008 and was closed in accordance with WAC 173-351. The City of Walla Walla is currently monitoring Area 6 and conducting remediation monitoring of the other early use areas. Closed cell Area 3 contains medical waste, while closed cell Areas 4 and 4A contain asbestos. Area 7 is the first landfill unit at SRL with a composite base liner system and a leachate collection system.

A landfill gas collection system and flare were installed with the closure of Area 6. The flare is registered with the Climate Action Reserve for the sale of carbon credits. The SRL is currently not subject to the air quality regulations of 40 CFR 60, but it will be if vertical expansion of Area 7 occurs when waste in place exceeds 2,500,000 tons. The City of Walla Walla investigated various bioreactor/leachate recirculation options for implementation/trial in Cell 3 of Area 7, but ultimately deferred implementing the project until near-term master planning for Area 8 is accomplished.

Landfill facilities include an administration building/scale house, scales, equipment building, public drop off area, composting facility, and HHW facility. The facility environmental controls systems include leachate collection and storage, landfill gas collection system (discussed above), and surface water and groundwater management.

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

- Aluminum
- Paper
- Cardboard
- Tin
- Plastics #1, #2, and #5.

A 20-yard ferrous metal recycling bin is located on the west side of the HHW building.

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

At the current fill rate, the site has a remaining capacity of approximately 240 years (FCS Group 2018). The facility is permitted to accept waste from within Walla Walla County, as well as waste from outside the County. From 1994 (when record-keeping started) to 2010, Columbia County sent approximately 700 to 2,000 tons per year to SRL. Beginning in 2010, Columbia County ceased sending waste to SRL, and the landfill presently is not importing waste from out of the County. As a result, the facility is underutilized in terms of the quantity of waste received and the resources allocated for operations and maintenance.

Planned uses of the facility during the post-closure period have not been fully evaluated. It is currently planned that the site will be designated as secured open space, not accessible to the public. Figure 5-1 shows the general layout of the landfill.

Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study

In 2018, the City of Walla Walla completed a Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study (2018–2023) for landfill and sanitation (collection) services. To establish a rate structure, the study included the following:

- Revenue Requirement Analysis. Identified the total revenue needed to fund the landfill and collection services fully on a self-supporting basis. The analysis considered operating and “maintenance expenditures, capital/equipment needs, debt requirements, and fiscal policy objectives.”
- Cost-of-Service Analysis. Analyzed the equitable distribution of costs to customer classes of service based on their “proportional demand and use of the system.”
- Rate Design Analysis. Analyzed “the development of rates that generate sufficient revenue to meet each system’s revenue requirement forecast and addresses the City of Walla Walla’s policy goals and objectives.”



Figure 5-1. Sudbury Road Landfill: Existing Site Layout

The rate study identified that the revenues at current levels (2018) were not sufficient to fund ongoing obligations and expenses and suggested an overall 3 percent increase to meet the financial obligation of providing these services. The findings of the study resulted in a change in rate structure and categorization of services and waste types. The City of Walla Walla applied the study's proposed rate changes in 2018, which have been extended through 2024.

The Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study (2018–2023) recommended that the City of Walla Walla revisit the “findings during each budget cycle to check that the assumptions used are still appropriate and no significant changes have occurred that would alter the results of the study. The City should use the study findings as a living document, continuously comparing the study outcomes to actual revenues and expenses. Any significant or unexpected changes will require adjustments to the rate strategy proposed (FCS Group 2018).” The City reported that the increases have sufficiently funded ongoing obligations and expenses for disposal with some refinement following application. Refinements included the following:

- Roughly doubling the rate for tractor and heavy equipment tires to better match market rates
- Reducing vehicle weighing rate from \$46.30 to \$10.30 (2022 rate) to account for improved capacity (A new two-scale in/out system was installed to replace a single in/out scale.)
- Adding new retail and wholesale rates for unscreened compost to meet customer demand and to account for the lower cost of unscreened product
- Establishing a bulk per ton tire disposal rate for tire loads of 20 or more tires

Long-Term Waste Disposal Approach

In 2011, the City of Walla Walla conducted an alternatives analysis and financial assessment to guide future use of the landfill and an approach to solid waste and recycling collections, transfer, processing, and disposal. Regarding the disposal, two primary options were considered: status quo and outsourcing for transfer, transport, and disposal by a private contractor. The latter would include establishing a long-term contract with a private company to provide solid waste disposal services, with the City acting as the manager (WIH Resource Group 2011). A subsequent study in 2015 considered the possibility of importing additional waste under four different scenarios, including the status quo – resulting in many tradeoffs and the need to study the possibility of import through a Market Waste Shed Radius Study (WIH Resource Group 2015). In 2020, an alternatives analysis was performed to consider continued SRL operation for County MSW (Landfill Alternative), or SRL closure and transfer station construction for long-haul export of MSW for out-of-county disposal (Transfer Station Alternative). The analysis was a high-level update to the 2011 Sudbury Road Landfill (SRL) Alternatives and Financial Assessment Final Report to assist in the City's decision-making process to determine a long-term waste disposal approach. The following were the findings coming out of the 2020 analysis (Parametrix 2020):

- Landfill Alternative shows a cost advantage over the Transfer Station Alternative.
- Landfill Alternative allows the City of Walla Walla to retain control over the solid waste management system, with less outside influences.
- The Landfill Alternative provides more flexibility for the City of Walla Walla, because the Transfer Station Alternative would require long-term contracts with service providers.
- The Transfer Station Alternative has the advantage of decreased solid waste management responsibilities for the City of Walla Walla.
- The Landfill Alternative provides better system resiliency.

- The Transfer Station Alternative requires more logistics for waste disposal and is subject to more opportunities for system disruption.
- Local landfill capacity associated with the Landfill Alternative also provides for immediate surge disposal capacity in the case of a natural disaster.
- The Transfer Station Alternative is the preferred option over the Landfill Alternative based on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.¹³ However, when SRL reaches an MSW volume with sufficient landfill gas production to warrant energy recovery, the Landfill Alternative will become the preferred GHG option.

The City of Walla Walla determined that the continued operation of the SRL is the preferred alternative. Therefore, the City proceeded with contracting for the preparation of a SRL FMP (Parametrix 2020) to prioritize long-term investments alternatives at the landfill through closure.

Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan

As discussed above, the City of Walla Walla completed the SRL FMP in September 2023 to document the long-term planning approach for the landfill and surrounding facility. The FMP is intended to provide a comprehensive document to identify the current and planned facilities, operations, and development of the SRL Facility. Recommended projects include expansion of the current landfill cells and associated environmental controls such as the landfill gas control, collection and monitoring systems and the surface water and leachate management facilities, expansion or replacement of the MRW facility, self-haul waste drop-off area, and the support structures, such as the scale plaza (e.g., scale house) and the maintenance building. The FMP also recommends improvements to the compost facility, potentially constructing a recycled glass processing area, drop-off recycling area, and inert waste process yard. At a minimum, the FMP will be reviewed and updated in conjunction with future updates of the SWMP to ensure consistency between the plans (Parametrix 2023a).

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

5.2.1.2 Tausick Way Landfill

Located on the east side of the City of Walla Walla, adjacent to Mill Creek, the Tausick Way Landfill (TWL) operated as the City of Walla Walla's municipal waste landfill from the late 1930s until it was closed in 1978. This closure occurred prior to implementation of WAC 173-304, which set new regulations for landfill closures. The site is estimated to have approximately 1.3 million cubic yards of waste interred within a footprint of 68 acres. The TWL is maintained through the City of Walla Walla Landfill's operations and management budget, which includes mowing, herbicide spraying, methane monitoring, and fence repair. Quarterly testing of groundwater and landfill gas monitoring are conducted and submitted to the Walla Walla County Health Department. In 2013, the City received an Early Notice letter from Ecology that the site is now listed in the state's Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites database, and a site hazard assessment will be conducted. The site will require further investigation into its impact on groundwater and possible remediation in the future. The City is studying the viability of developing a solar energy farm at the site.

¹³ According to the alternatives analysis, the Transfer Station Alternative requires additional hauling with increased GHG emissions; however, the energy recovery provided at large, regional landfills create significant emission offsets, which results in a net emissions reduction compared to the Landfill Alternative. Note: the GHG impacts associated with the construction and operation of a transfer station were not included in the emissions inventory model.

5.2.1.3 Isaacs Inert Waste Landfill

The Isaacs Inert Waste Landfill (IIWL) is adjacent to the closed TWL within the eastern portion of the City of Walla Walla. The site was formerly a private gravel mining operation until the City acquired the 15-acre property in 1999 after the property was foreclosed and, subsequently, MSW was discovered in a portion of the property. The City applied for an inert waste permit for the site to dispose of dirt, asphalt, and concrete generated from City projects. In 2011, the City received an Integrated Planning Grant from Ecology to determine whether the property could be redeveloped as a brownfield site. The study, completed in 2013, looked at two development scenarios and one scenario to cap and close the facility. The City decided on eventual closure. In 2019, the site was graded and received a final cover. The site was closed in 2021.

5.2.2 Compost Facilities

In Washington State, compost facilities—both public and private—are permitted by Ecology under WAC 173-350. These facilities are prohibited from collecting materials sourced from within the Apple Maggot Quarantine Area per RCW 17.24, unless specifically permitted for collection through the Washington State Department of Agriculture; for additional information see Section 8.1.6.

5.2.2.1 Sudbury Road Landfill Compost Facility

The City of Walla Walla operates the SRL–Compost Facility over Areas 3 and 4 of the SRL. The Compost Facility operates on the same schedule as the landfill, Monday through Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., March through October, and 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., November through February. The facility receives municipal and commercial loads of green waste, including yard debris and other organic waste from local and regional sources. The facility is permitted to accept the following materials:

- Source-separated yard and garden wastes
- Compostable paper
- Agricultural crop residues, wax-coated cardboard, pre-consumer vegetative food wastes
- Manure and bedding from herbivorous animals (e.g., cows, horses – not dogs or cats)
- Meat and post-consumer source-separated food wastes
- Leaves
- Yard, garden, and wood waste
- Food waste

The Sudbury Compost Facility covers approximately 5 acres, and it is divided into areas for receiving/grinding, composting, screening, storage, and customer loading. The unprocessed materials are stockpiled on site, and a grinder is brought to the site two to three times per year to process the materials. After grinding, the materials are composted primarily by using the aerated static pile (ASP) method and secondarily by being placed into windrows for curing when the ASP system is at capacity. The total processing time for the piles is typically 100 to 120 days. The ASP system, which was first piloted in 2015, has been shown to fare slightly better than the windrowed material, most noticeably in nitrate concentrations. Since the pilot program, the City of Walla Walla purchased eight ASP systems. The City would eventually like to transition to using only the ASP system; however, even with the smaller footprint of the system, the compost facility only has enough space to add two more systems.

After curing and screening, compost is made available for sale in bulk quantities to the public, private compost dealers for resale, and interested local or state agencies. The facility produces a variety of products, including screened and unscreened compost, 50/50 soil amendment product, and fill dirt. The facility does not have an official marketing plan for the products; however, the SRL Compost Facility has made internal marketing changes, including adjusting rates, and temporarily sold out of products in 2021 for the first time in its 14-year history. Although not currently accepted, the compost facility is permitted to accept food waste and wax-coated cardboard.

Table 5-2 lists the materials currently accepted and not accepted at the Compost Facility as provided on the City of Walla Walla Public Work's webpage. In 2022, the facility received approximately 6,150 tons of materials and sold approximately 2,400 cubic yards of compost and 2,248 yards of 50/50 blend (mix of soil and compost) compared to receiving approximately 6,651 tons and selling approximately 1,874 cubic yards of compost and 2,806 yards of 50/50 blend in 2021 (Leno 2023 personal communication).

Table 5-2. Sudbury Compost Facility Materials

Acceptable Materials	Unacceptable Materials
Tree trimmings	Painted and/or treated wood products
Limbs (less than 16" in diameter)	Limbs (larger than 16" in diameter)
Grass clippings	Stumps
Thatch	Dirt/rocks/concrete/brick
Leaves	Food
Hay/straw/bedding	Landscaping fabric, twine, plastic bags, and other miscellaneous non-organic lawn debris
Garden waste	Carnivorous animal manure

Source: City of Walla Walla 2021

The 2018 Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study (2018–2023) referenced earlier in this chapter, provides options and recommendations for increasing sales of compost to be competitive with other facilities in the region. The study considered compost types that are normally sold in the market—high end versus low end, potential regional markets, and other compost facilities in the region (FCS Group 2018). Several recommendations evolved from the study as follows:

- Conduct market study to identify the potential users and the types of products that will enhance compost sales.
- Eliminate the tiered compost rate structure and establish one rate for wholesale customers and one rate for retail customers.
- Use screening to produce fine, medium, and coarse compost products, as needed.
- Use results of a food waste composting pilot to determine if it will result in a higher quality product.
- Increase testing through the Seal of Testing Assurance Program to qualify the facility for inclusion on the Washington State Department of Transportation Preferred Provider List.
- Expand advertising of compost products by participating in local agriculture and viticulture associations and organizations.
- Market directly to the public through horticulture clubs and nurseries.

- Continue to participate in local organizations, associations, and events, such as International Compost Awareness Week.
- Continue to host educational seminars, provide useful educational material, and offer tours of the facility. (FCS Group 2018)

Of the above recommendations, the City of Walla Walla eliminated the tiered rate structure¹⁴ for compost sales, and applied one rate structure for wholesale, and one for retail customers, comparable to other regional facilities. The City also began producing screened and unscreened compost to provide a product that can be used in a variety of applications. The City continues to participate in local organizations, associations, and events, as well as providing educational materials and hosting seminars and tours.

Building on these efforts, the SRL FMP recommends two alternatives for compost improvements. Both compost facility layouts include the following: customer drop-off, material process area, compost windrow area, finished material storage area, product sales and loading area, stormwater pond, and support office. Alternative 1 would expand the existing 5-acre site to approximately 7 acres and includes 16 200-foot-long compost windrows, and Alternative 2 would expand the existing footprint to approximately 25 acres with 56 200-foot-long compost windrows and a significantly larger storage area for finished compost (Parametrix 2023a).

5.2.2.2 Privately Operated Compost Facilities

In addition to the SRL Compost Facility, the County has four privately owned compost facilities that are not open to the public: the Envirocom Compost Facility located in Burbank, the PCA Compost Facility located in Wallula, the compost facility operated by the Washington State Penitentiary (WSP) in the City of Walla Walla, and the compost bin system operated by Walla Walla Community College in the City of Walla Walla.

The Envirocom facility is located in Burbank. The facility primarily composts yard debris and processed a total of 985 tons in 2023.

The PCA Compost Facility is located in Wallula. The facility handles approximately 90,000 cubic yards of primary and secondary sludge and 25,000 cubic yards of paunch manure per year. A windrow turner is used to aerate the piles. Some of the finished product is beneficially used; however, most are stockpiled on site. The facility hopes to sell the product as a soil amendment in the future. In addition, the dry sludge may be shipped to the Wasco Landfill in The Dalles, Oregon. Fly ash, lime waste, wood waste, and demolition debris are also stockpiled on site. Currently PCA is working with consultants to evaluate the properties of compost generated by the on-site facility to further determine beneficial use. The compost facility is operated by American Fiber Products, LLC, and the facility also has a limited-purpose landfill on the site (Butkus 2021 personal communication). Through an agreement with the Walla Walla County Department of Community Health, Ecology has assumed delegation for the PCA compost facility and limited purpose landfill in accordance with WAC 173-350-700. The WSP operates an on-site composting facility that includes composting post-consumer food scraps. The 7- to 8-acre site uses an ASP composting process. The compost is used on-site at the penitentiary because the WSP is legally constrained from selling the product to other government agencies or nonprofit organizations.

¹⁴ Compost sales are charged on tiered rates based on the amount purchased in a calendar year.

Walla Walla Community College operates a small-scale O2Compost Micro-Bin system. This is used to compost pre-consumer food waste from the campus culinary program and cafe. In addition, the Community College operates a freestanding ASP system for grape pomace from the campus ecology and viticulture program. The finished compost is used in the culinary club's food garden beds and for the campus landscape beds.

5.3 Waste Export

“Waste export” refers to the transfer of waste from Walla Walla County to a landfill located outside the area. There is currently no ordinance within the City of Walla Walla or the County that requires waste within the County to be flow controlled to the SRL. BDI of Pasco collects waste in unincorporated areas of Walla Walla County, Prescott, and Waitsburg. Waste collected by BDI is brought to the company’s transfer station in Pasco and is long-hauled to the Finley Buttes Landfill in Oregon for final disposal. If the County flow-controlled this waste to SRL it would add approximately 25 percent to the tonnage and improve dollars per ton efficiencies.

5.4 Options

5.4.1 Use of Sudbury Road Landfill for Out-of-County Waste

Description

This option aims to refocus on waste import to the landfill. This approach would capitalize on the existing capacity of the SRL and would improve waste import to the facility. This would mean improved marketing for importing out-of-county waste for disposal.

In 2015, the City of Walla Walla studied four waste volume scenarios to understand the tipping fees and related costs for the SRL: status quo, 50,000 tons/year, 100,000 tons/year, and 150,000 tons/year. The study showed that import of an additional 150,000 tons/year would be necessary for the landfill to compete with the regional market price. The 2015 study recommended four sources/categories of waste streams to increase waste volumes at the SRL: large waste generators, local jurisdictions, private sector waste collection companies, and long-haul transport. The 2015 study recommends the City of Walla Walla prepare a Market Wasteshed Radius Study to understand the feasibility and likelihood of attracting waste from the sources/categories listed above (WIH Resource Group 2015). Under this option, the City of Walla Walla would prepare a Market Wasteshed Radius Study.

Cost

The cost to prepare a Market Wasteshed Study is estimated at \$50,000.

5.4.2 Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan

Description

The City of Walla Walla finalized the SRL FMP in September 2023. The FMP details the planning and scheduling for landfill operations spanning the next 20 years.

The SRL FMP addresses compost operations/facilities, landfill gas, flare and leachate operations/facilities, and HHW operations/facilities. It includes a comprehensive assessment of all facilities at the landfill to develop a prioritized work plan to address identified deficiencies and

upgrades (including future air permitting/compliance as applicable). Alternatives in the FMP fall into three categories:

- Core landfill element investments (essential to continued landfill operations).
- Landfill supporting element investments (important peripheral activities that contribute to successful landfill operations).
- Other solid waste management program investments (discretionary).

Core landfill element investments are necessary to continue operations at the SRL. These elements include constructing new cells and areas in accordance with projected waste disposal amounts, the closure of completed cell areas, and improvements to the current environmental controls. These environmental control facility improvements include collection, control, and management of leachate, surface water, and landfill gas, and monitoring the groundwater. Core landfill element investments are expected to be implemented between 2026 and 2041.

Landfill supporting investments are important peripheral activities that contribute to successful landfill operations. These investments include replacing the current maintenance building, replacing or upgrading the current moderate-risk waste building, replacing the self-haul waste drop-off area, and improvements to the scale plaza area. These investments are currently expected to be implemented between 2024 and 2026, excluding the scale plaza area improvements, which are not expected to be needed until 2073.

Other solid waste management program investments are not required for the continued operation of the facility but are recommended to expand the City of Walla Walla's current waste programs. They are considered discretionary in scope and timing. These recommendations include improvements to the compost facility, improvements to the recycling drop-off area, the addition of a recycled glass processing area, and the addition of an inert waste process yard and landfill. There were also a number of additional potential investments discussed such as construction of a sanitation shop for the sanitation fleet that includes EV charging stations, wood waste receiving and recycling areas, and solar power generation on closed landfill areas. Since these are discretionary, their implementation is variable; however, current implementation is expected between 2027 and 2030.

Cost

The cost to implement the alternatives discussed in the FMP are detailed in the table below (Table 5-3).

Table 5-3. Facility Master Plan Recommendation Costs

Facility Improvement	Capital Budget (2023 \$)
Landfill Core And Supporting Element Investments (Non-Optional)	
Self-Haul Waste Drop-Off Area Replacement	\$4.23 million
Design/Connect Existing Leachate Cleanout Locations to Existing Header	\$0.06 million
Compost Facility Improvements Alternative 1	\$3.84 million
Existing Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Building Rehabilitation and Expansion Alternative 2 (7,500 Sf)	\$2.5 to \$3 million
Maintenance Building Replacement	\$5.37 million
Permit for Area 7, Cell 4	\$0.08 million
Compliance Monitoring System	\$1.44 million
Design/Install New 300- to 800-cubic-feet-per-minute Landfill Gas Flare Facility	\$1.94 million
Design/Install Landfill Gas Extraction System in Area 7 and Connect to Existing Header, Horizontal/Vertical.	\$0.62 million
Design and Development of Area 8, Cell 1	\$5.39 million

Table 5-3. Facility Master Plan Recommendation Costs (continued)

Facility Improvement	Capital Budget (2023 \$)
Design and Final Closure of Area 7	\$3.62 million
Design/Install Passive Biofilter for Areas 1 and 2	\$0.04 million
Design/Install Landfill Gas Extraction System In Area 8, Cell 1	\$0.63 million
Scale Plaza Improvements	\$0.60 million
ALTERNATIVES TO PROPOSED CAPITAL PROJECTS	
Compost Facility Improvements Alternative 2 (First Phase, 60% Of Full-Buildout, 15 Acres)	\$17.42 (\$10.45) million ¹
MRW Building Replacement Alternative 1 (7,400 Sf)	\$5.88 million
OTHER SOLID WASTE PROGRAM INVESTMENTS (DISCRETIONARY)	
Drop Off Recycling Area Improvements	\$0.29 million
Recycled Glass Processing Area	\$0.37 million
Design/Construct Inert Waste Receiving, Processing and Disposal Area	\$0.61 million

¹Total project cost is \$17.42 million and first phase at around 60% buildout is approximately \$10.42 million.

Source: Parametrix 2023a.

5.4.3 Sudbury Road Landfill Financial Stability

Description

As described earlier, the SRL is presently receiving waste from predominantly within Walla Walla County, with incidental waste from outside of Walla Walla County; and some in-county waste is being exported for disposal in Oregon. At the current fill rate, the facility has a remaining capacity of over 240 years. Presently, the facility's revenues are adequate to pay for operations and maintenance, including daily operations, as well as long-term maintenance and legacy costs associated with past uses of the facility.

As discussed in Section 5.2, Existing Conditions, the City of Walla Walla performed a Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study (2018–2023) that resulted in a change in rate structure and categorization of services and waste types. This has resulted in the City being able to fund ongoing obligations and expenses in the short term. Additional mechanisms include implementing disposal agreements with contract-based rates with public or private entities, establishing dedicated fees such as land-use fees (per household, business, parcel, or per jurisdiction, based on population), waste-export fees, or flow control.

The City of Walla Walla adopted/implemented the 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023). This option proposes to update the Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan in 2024, notably to consider the future capital investments outlined in the SRL FMP.

Cost

The estimated cost to update the financial plan is \$80,000.

5.4.4 Expand Organic Materials Processed

Targeted Materials

The targeted waste stream for this option includes food waste, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products.

Description

This option would expand the existing operations at the SRL Compost Facility to incorporate additional materials. The objectives of the option are to facilitate diversion of additional organics, including food waste, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products, and to produce additional products for sale to the public. Sources of these additional organics include the residential and commercial sectors. Sections 4.4.2 and 4.4.4 discuss the options for expansion of organics collection for residential and commercial customers, respectively. As discussed in Section 5.2.2, the existing compost facility is already permitted to accept food, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products.

This option would require new equipment, personnel, and other resources to handle the types and quantities of new materials. The SRL FMP includes two alternatives, one that increases the existing compost site to over 7-acres and the other that increases the compost operations on the site to 25 acres at the SRL. Implementation of the SRL FMP, which includes a high-level estimate of the cost and siting of compost facility alternatives is discussed in 5.4.2.

To understand the feasibility of this program, a food waste composting pilot could be implemented in advance of any major investments. This would involve collection of food waste from a small percentage of residential customers already subscribing to the green waste collection program in the City of Walla Walla.

Another option is for the operation of a private compost facility to process additional organics.

Diversion Potential

Food scraps make up approximately 12 percent of the County's disposed waste stream, and compostable paper and paper products comprise approximately 5 percent. As outlined in the SRL FMP, the compost facility improvements outlined in SRL FMP are projected to divert 25 percent organics from the landfill from 2028 through 2030, and 75 percent after 2030 (City of Walla Walla 2023).

Costs

Cost to implement this option would include capital costs for equipment and other improvements at the facility as well as operating costs including labor, operations, and maintenance. The recommended approach is through an implementation plan that clearly identifies the investments, budgeting, and permitting. The estimated cost for the implementation plan is \$125,000, including grant writing for initial capital improvements.

5.4.5 Improve the Marketability of the Sudbury Compost Facility's Finished Product

Description

Substantial progress has occurred at the Sudbury Compost Facility with regard to compost sales following implementation of the 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023) with demand currently exceeding production. The City could further this progress by implementing additional recommendations provided in the 2018 Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study as discussed in Section 5.2.2.

Cost

Given the success of the operations following the 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023), the City of Walla Walla could continue to monitor production versus demand at no additional cost.

5.5 Recommendations

The SWAC evaluated the options for solid waste facilities and recommends the following for implementation by the City of Walla Walla:

5.5.1 Use of Sudbury Road Landfill for Out-of-County Waste (low priority)

- Consider increased import of out-of-county waste.
- Consider a Market Wasteshed Radius Study to understand the feasibility of being competitive with regional markets.

5.5.2 Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan (high priority)

- Implement FMP recommendations.

5.5.3 Sudbury Road Landfill Financial Stability (high priority)

- The City of Walla Walla will update the adopted/implemented 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023) in 2024.

5.5.4 Expand Organics Processing to Include Additional Materials (low priority)

- Evaluate expanding the existing composting operations to include additional materials, with consideration toward the expansion being economical relative to other disposal options.

5.5.5 Improve the Marketability of the Sudbury Compost Facility's Finished Product (low priority)

- Continue to monitor production and demand at Sudbury Compost Facility.

6. Miscellaneous Waste

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

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

Wastes such as low-level radioactive wastes and biosolids are not addressed in this 2024 Plan. Universal waste is addressed in Chapter 7, Moderate Risk Waste, of the Plan. There may be other items for the special waste category, but they have not been identified, nor have they caused a problem in the County. The nature and sources of these wastes as well as the existing programs for managing them in Walla Walla County are described, and where warranted, options are presented.

6.1 Existing Conditions

6.1.1 Agricultural Waste

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

According to the 2022 Census of Agriculture (USDA NASS 2024), the number of farms in Walla Walla County is decreasing slightly. The number decreased by about 1 percent, from 903 farms in 2017 to 894 farms in 2022. The total acreage in farms increased by about 1.5 percent, totaling 713,416 acres in 2022, compared to 702,537 acres in 2017. Approximately 81 percent of the land on farms is cropland, with the remainder being pasture and other uses.

Agricultural wastes result from farming and ranching activities, and they consist primarily of crop residues and manure. In 2022, the top crop items in acreage are listed in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1. Primary Agricultural Acreage in Production

Crop	Acreage
Wheat for grain	219,473
Vegetables harvested for sale	21,778
Potatoes	12,682
Peas (dried, edible)	11,191
Corn for grain	6,317
Chickpeas	8,923
Orchards	13,983

Source: 2022 Census of Agriculture, US Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service 2024

6.1.2 Asbestos

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

Federal regulations governing handling, transportation, and disposal of ACM are known as the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) (40 CFR 61). Requirements for asbestos disposal include, but are not limited to, standards for covering the waste, maintenance of waste shipment records, and maintenance of records concerning location and quantity of waste disposed.

Ecology Regulations (WAC 173-401-531) state that asbestos waste that contains 0.00004 percent of friable asbestos exceeds the thresholds for hazardous air pollutants and must be regulated for disposal per the asbestos management standards of NESHAP (40 CFR 61). Friable asbestos wastes are exempt from regulation as dangerous wastes, provided these wastes are managed in compliance with, or in a manner equivalent to, the asbestos management standards of NESHAP (40 CFR 61). The Washington State Department of Labor and Industries is responsible for asbestos handling, and disposal is regulated by the federal government, as well as by local asbestos regulations and the local health district.

The SRL is permitted to dispose of asbestos waste. The waste is disposed in designated locations of Area 7 of the landfill. Asbestos material must be properly bagged and is charged as a special fee in addition to the normal tip fee based on weight.

6.1.3 Biomedical Waste

Medical treatment and research facilities generate a wide range of special wastes that require handling and disposal. Because of the variety of waste streams, several different regulatory agencies at the local, regional, state, and federal levels have regulations pertaining to best management practices, and they apply their own definitions to waste types. For the purpose of this plan update, biomedical waste means, and is limited to, the following types of waste in accordance with RCW 70A.228.010:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Washington Department of Ecology
- Washington Department of Health
- Washington Department of Transportation
- Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC)
- Local government agencies, including health districts/departments

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

Residential sharps must be disposed in accordance with RCW 70A.228.040, which requires disposal of sharps into a recycling container provided a city, county, solid waste collection company, or other collection site that is designated by the local health department. In Walla Walla County, residents may dispose of sharps at the SRL HHW facility by placing them in designated red biomedical containers or a customer-provided puncture resistant container with a label indicating the contents. They are informed of this requirement through the City of Walla Walla website dedicated to solid waste management and through information disseminated at the SRL. Although not considered biomedical waste, pharmaceutical wastes present both wastewater and solid waste management issues. See Section 7.1.4.3, Pharmaceutical Take-back Program, regarding disposal options for pharmaceuticals.

6.1.4 Construction, Demolition, Inert, and Disaster debris

C&D debris comprises approximately 18 percent of the County’s waste stream according to Ecology’s 2020–2021 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study (Ecology 2021c). C&D debris consists of the materials generated during the construction, renovation, and demolition of buildings, roads, and bridges and is included within the definition of solid waste (WAC 173- 350-100). This waste stream often contains the following:

- Concrete
- Wood (from buildings)
- Asphalt (from roads and roofing shingles)
- Gypsum (the main component of drywall)

- Metals
- Bricks
- Glass
- Plastics
- Salvaged building components (doors, windows, and plumbing fixtures)
- Trees, stumps, earth, and rocks from clearing sites

A category closely related to C&D is inert waste. Inert waste includes the following:

- Cured concrete that has been used for structural and construction purposes, including embedded steel reinforcing and wood, and was produced from mixtures of Portland cement and sand, gravel, or other similar materials.
- Asphaltic materials that have been used for structural and construction purposes (e.g., roads, dikes, and paving) that were produced from mixtures of petroleum asphalt and sand, gravel, or other similar materials.
- Brick and masonry that have been used for structural and construction purposes.
- Ceramic materials produced from fired clay or porcelain, and glass composed primarily of sodium, calcium, silica, boric oxide, magnesium oxide, lithium oxide, or aluminum oxide.
- Glass presumed to be inert includes, but is not limited to, window glass, glass containers, glass fiber, glasses resistant to thermal shock, and glass-ceramics. Glass containing significant concentrations of lead, mercury, or other toxic substances are not presumed to be inert.
- Stainless steel and aluminum.

The primary difference between the two types of waste is that C&D waste has the potential to be tainted through chemical, physical, biological, or radiological substances that may present a threat to human health or the environment, whereas inert waste is not considered to be tainted; thus, it is not expected to be a threat to human health or the environment.

6.1.4.1 Disposal Options

This section discusses disposal options for C&D, inert waste, and disaster debris as regulated in the State of Washington.

Limited Purpose Landfill

In general, limited purpose landfills (LPLs) do not allow for MSW, incinerator ash, dangerous waste, or disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls. LPLs have very specific site requirements relative to the proximity to sensitive areas, including faults, water supply wells, surface water bodies (e.g., wetlands, streams), and runways. The design standards are stringent with specific requirements related to landfill gas control, liner system design and construction, and leachate collection and control.

Under WAC 173-350-400, LPLs means the following:

... 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. Limited purpose landfills include, but are not limited to, landfills that receive or have received segregated industrial solid waste, construction, demolition and land clearing debris, wood waste, ash (other than special incinerator ash), contaminated soil and contaminated dredged material (WAC 173-350-400).

Inert Landfill

Disposal of inert wastes is addressed specifically in WAC 173-350-410. The requirements for inert sites are significantly reduced from those required for LPLs. For example, no liners, leachate collection, or treatment systems are required for inert landfills. The less stringent requirements result in cost savings in all aspects of construction, operation, and maintenance of inert landfills. It is often advantageous to divert inert waste from the MSW stream for disposal at an inert landfill. This reduces the amount of costly landfill space consumed by wastes that do not necessarily require disposal in a solid waste landfill. A higher level of regulatory oversight should be part of any permitted inert waste landfill so that non-permitted material (i.e., non-inert solid waste) does not get deposited in an unlined landfill.

Construction, Demolition and Inert Waste Disposal Options

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

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

6.1.4.2 Existing Conditions

As discussed in Chapter 5, the IIWL was graded and received a final cover. The site was formally closed in 2021.

With the IIWL closed, inert materials generated in the County are delivered to the SRL, where the materials are presently stockpiled.

Currently, the landfill sets aside concrete that is disposed for use on the site to construct access roads in the pit area, as allowed per WAC 173-350-410 (use of inert waste as general unregulated fill material). If the concrete pile exceeds 250 cubic yards which is the limit for a solid waste handling permit exemption, landfill operators plan to rent a crusher to process the material into a usable nonregulated product to set aside for later use. The City has considered purchasing a crusher bucket to alleviate the need for an outside company to crush the concrete. The objective would be to fund this practice using available grant funding. Excess material above the amount needed for road maintenance purposes would be disposed of in the proposed inert disposal area.

New and used C&D materials are accepted at the SLC’s BRS in the City of Walla Walla for resale to the community at a discounted price. Stubblefield’s and Walla Walla Recycling recycle scrap metal. Except for the BRS, limited recycling and reuse opportunities exist for other C&D materials in Walla Walla County. Additional opportunities for recycling concrete, asphalt, and scrap metals are located in Benton and Franklin Counties, about 50 miles from the City of Walla Walla.

During the summer/fall of 2021, the landfill partnered with the BRS on a pilot project to allow customers to donate suitable materials directly to the BRS. During landfill business hours, BRS stationed a small van truck at the landfill’s community recycling center to collect acceptable building materials. In addition to accepting building materials while at the landfill, BRS informed landfill users

that BRS is available to take new or used reusable building materials donations directly (at the site) or by customer delivery to BRS. BRS promoted the reuse of building materials to the community via fliers and social media in advance of starting the pilot project and throughout the pilot period.

6.1.5 Tires

Accumulated waste tires have the potential to harbor mosquitoes and vermin that could pose health risks, including the mosquito-transmitted West Nile Virus, and they could present a fire hazard that could cause smoke pollution. In 2005, Washington State established legislation that created the Department of Ecology's Tire Fund Account to help clean up illegally discarded tires through a \$1 fee charged for each new vehicle tire sold in the state. These funds are used to provide resources for tire removal services; to assist local governments in tire prevention, education, and hosting tire recycling amnesty events; to manage fees collected when new tires are sold; and to provide licenses to businesses that manage tire disposal.

In the spring of 2021, two tire amnesty collection events were held through the partnership of Walla Walla County, the City of College Place, and City of Walla Walla, with events held in each city. The events were open to residents, excluding commercial businesses. The two events allowed up to 15 tires to be disposed of for free, excluding semi-truck tires and tires with rims/wheels. In total, approximately 2,870 tires were collected and hauled away by Castle Tire Disposal & Recycling. The tire collection was funded through a grant from the State's Department of Ecology's Tire Fund Account.

In addition, tires are also accepted at the SRL and stockpiled in an area just north of the HHW facility. Stockpiled tires are collected from the landfill on an as needed basis for processing and recycling by Castle Tire, located in Portland, Oregon. The City of Walla Walla maintains the stockpile at less than 800 tires.

6.1.6 Electronic Waste

Electronic waste refers to discarded computers, monitors, printers, fax machines, cell phones, electronic cables, and other electronic products. In 2006, the Washington State Legislature passed Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6428, which established the Washington State Electronics Product Recycling Law. The law requires manufacturers of electronic products sold in Washington State to finance and implement electronics collection, transportation, and recycling programs in Washington State no later than January 1, 2009.

This program, E-Cycle Washington, provides free recycling of computers, monitors, laptops, e-readers, and televisions to residents, charitable organizations, small businesses, and small government agencies. The business locations that accept and recycle or reuse electronic materials in Walla Walla County are indicated in Table 6-2. In addition, the Cities of Walla Walla and College Place hold a biannual Drug Take Back Event in October and April of each year that also accepts computers and other electronics such as TVs, printers, monitors, and cell phones.

Table 6-2. Electronic Materials Recyclers

Business Name	Location	Materials Accepted	E-Cycle Washington Site ¹
Sudbury Road Landfill	414 Landfill Rd., Walla Walla	Computers, television	No
Walla Walla Recycling	827 N. 12th St., Walla Walla	Computers, tablets, monitors, televisions, portable DVD players	Yes
CEP Recycle Walla Walla	1090 W. Rose St., Walla Walla	Computers, tablets, monitors, televisions, portable DVD players	Yes

Table 6-2. Electronic Materials Recyclers (continued)

Business Name	Location	Materials Accepted	E-Cycle Washington Site ¹
Home Depot	1100 NE C St., College Place	Rechargeable batteries	No
Batteries Plus	632 S. 9th Avenue Walla Walla	Lead acid batteries, nickel cadmium batteries, nickel metal hydride batteries, lithium ion and polymer batteries, household batteries, specialty batteries (e.g., watch and hearing aid batteries), LED lightbulbs, CFL lightbulbs, fluorescent lightbulbs, incandescent lightbulbs, ballast lightbulbs, plastic-coated and shatter-shield lightbulbs, germicidal and UV lightbulbs, mercury vapor lightbulbs, cold cathode lightbulbs, halogen lightbulbs, metal halide lightbulbs, high-pressure sodium lightbulbs, tablets, phones, laptops, portable tools, power cords, and charging accessories	No
Goodwill Walla Walla Store	1017 NE C St, College Place, WA 99324	Computers, monitors, televisions, tablets, portable DVD players	Yes
Staples	420 N. Wilbur St., Ste 116, Walla Walla	Computers, VCR and DVD players, coffee brewers less than 40lbs., copiers, telephones, tablets, fax machines, video game consoles, keyboards and mice, cell phones, monitors, printers, scanners, stereo equipment, accessories, adapters, cables, cable/satellite receivers, calculators, camcorders, connected home devices, digital cameras, digital projectors, flash drives, hard drives, MP3 players, modems, routers, and webcams	No

Source: Ecology 2021e

¹ Indicates E-Cycle Washington sites that take computers, monitors and TVs free of charge from households, small businesses, charities, schools and small governments.

6.2 Options

6.2.1 Agriculture waste

6.2.1.1 Identify Opportunities for Beneficial Use of Organic Residuals

Description

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

The County and cities, in conjunction with growers and processors, could support the feasibility of developing a facility for the production of biofuels, biopower, or bioproducts. To further this effort, the County, in conjunction with the Port of Walla Walla, could consider assembling interested parties that discuss potential opportunities in the County for developing these types of alternative energy industries.

Interested and affected stakeholders to be included in the discussions may include city and County representatives, farmers, processors, energy industry representatives, and the waste and recycling industry.

6.2.2 Asbestos Options

6.2.2.1 Provide Education to Homeowners on Proper Handling and Disposal

Description

Much of the asbestos waste is generated as a result of demolition and remodeling projects. The quantities generated are a direct result of the amount of this type of work that is conducted. While private contractors are generally aware of asbestos handling requirements, homeowners doing their own project work may not recognize asbestos-containing materials (ACMs). Some homeowners may be unknowingly placing ACMs from small remodeling projects in with their trash. There may be a need to educate homeowners about proper identification of ACMs and proper handling and disposal methods. The Washington State Department of Health provides information on its website, but a source for local outreach to residents regarding the proper handling and disposal of asbestos waste is limited. The cities and the County could provide education to homeowners on the proper handling and disposal of asbestos as a component of building permit issuance.

Cost

The cost of this option is included with overall public outreach and education efforts.

6.2.3 Construction and Demolition Options

According to Ecology's 2020–2021 Waste Characterization Study, approximately 18 percent of waste disposed in the County is C&D and wood debris (including natural wood, dimensional lumber). The following options are intended to reduce the amount of this material—which oftentimes can be reused or recycled—that enters the landfill.

6.2.3.1 Inert Waste Collection at Sudbury Road Landfill

Targeted Waste Streams

The targeted waste stream for this program is self-hauled concrete, asphaltic materials, brick and masonry, ceramic materials, and metals.

Description

The SRL FMP proposes to develop a 27-acre inert waste process yard and landfill in accordance with WAC 173-350-410. It is envisioned that residential and commercial customers would drop off inert materials (concrete, asphaltic materials, brick and masonry, ceramic materials, and metals) in a processing yard where the materials could be separated by type, consolidated, and possibly resized (crushed) as part of a recycling program. Materials not being recycled would be placed and compacted into a separately permitted LPL. Materials being recycled would be loaded into transport vehicles and/or containers for transport to a material processing facility off site.

Cost

The estimated cost is \$0.61 million.

6.2.3.2 Commingled Construction and Demolition Drop-Off Site

Targeted Waste Streams

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

Description

The City of Walla Walla could encourage a private entity to develop and manage a C&D landfill, or the City could develop and manage a separate drop-off site at the landfill to accept commingled C&D including wood, metals, drywall, and other recyclables. Wood, metals, and other salvageable materials could be sorted and processed at the landfill and then sent to recycling facilities or partnerships, such as the BRS, Stubblefield Co., or Walla Walla Recycling for reuse, material exchange, or recycling. Shingles, aggregates, soil, recycled asphalt pavement, and cured concrete could be accepted as source separated materials for processing.

To encourage the diversion of materials to a C&D landfill, the City of Walla Walla could institute a C&D ban at SRL. Further, the City of Walla Walla and other participating jurisdictions could institute a C&D ordinance that would target materials that are typically generated during construction that could be reused or recycled rather than landfilled. Adoption of C&D ordinances have been successfully used in California and western Washington to divert substantial amounts of C&D waste. Adoption of a countywide C&D ordinance would require all sponsors of C&D projects throughout the County to recycle or reuse minimum thresholds of debris generated from those projects.

The City of Walla Walla and the other participating jurisdiction's adoption of a C&D ordinance would create an immediate need for drop-off or collection of C&D materials plus processing capacity. Contractors could either source separate or recycle materials such as wood and inert waste, or they could haul mixed C&D loads to a processing site. As with Seattle or King County, the framework of the ordinance should allow for modification of the implementation schedule for any recyclable materials according to availability of end markets and processing capacity. The City of Walla Walla could prepare a feasibility study to determine the viability of such a program in Walla Walla County.

Diversion Potential

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

Cost

Cost to study the feasibility of a C&D landfill is approximately \$60,000.

6.2.3.3 On-Site Separation of Construction Materials for Reuse and Material Exchange

Targeted Streams

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

Description

Building on the BRS pilot project described in Section 6.4.2, Existing Conditions, the County could continue to expand and support the BRS. The County could work with other nonprofit organizations, such as Iron Straw, Ecoguild, or Habitat for Humanity, to further promote a materials exchange program for C&D materials.

The City of Walla Walla could allow BRS to permanently establish a collection station at the landfill on an as-needed basis. This operation could be expanded to allow Habitat for Humanity to collect materials for its store in Richland, Washington. This would entail establishing an area at the landfill that could be utilized for intermittent collection events. It is assumed the events would be coordinated in advance based on the need of the reuse store to expand its inventory, with stipulations such as an accounting of materials/tonnage collected and number of customers. As with the pilot program, the materials exchange would involve providing literature about the reuse store and benefits of the program. It could also be expanded to provide awareness around asbestos, the paint stewardship program, and HHW.

Diversion Potential

Diversion potential for this program is between 2 and 3 percent.

Cost

The estimated cost to administer this private program is \$3,000.

6.2.3.4 Provide Education Programs for Contractors

Description

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

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

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

Diversion Potential

The diversion potential of this option is between 2 and 3 percent.

Cost

The cost of this option is included with overall public outreach and education efforts.

6.2.3.5 Develop a Disaster Debris Management Plan

In the aftermath of a disaster, the primary focus of government response teams is to restore and maintain public health and safety. As a result, debris diversion programs, such as recycling and reuse, can quickly become secondary. Advance planning, through a Disaster Debris Management Plan, can help Walla Walla County identify options for collecting, handling, storing, processing,

transporting, diverting, and disposing of debris. Preparing a plan before an emergency happens can save valuable time and resources if needed. Further, as described in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Debris Management Guide, *communities with a debris management plan are better prepared to restore public services and ensure the public health and safety in the aftermath of a disaster, and they are better positioned to receive the full level of assistance available to them from FEMA and other participating entities* (FEMA 2021). A typical plan includes three major sections:

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

Cost

The estimated cost to prepare a Disaster Debris Management Plan is \$75,000.

6.2.4 Biomedical Option

6.2.4.1 Educational Materials for Correct Management of Medical Waste Generated by Residents

Description

Educational materials should continue to inform residents about the risks associated with their waste and the services available to store and dispose of them properly. Residential sharps generators can use information about correct containers and collection opportunities. The City of Walla Walla and the County will continue to hold prescription takeback events twice a year, and the City of Walla Walla will continue to provide outreach to dentists regarding the proper handling of their mercury containing amalgam waste.

Cost

Budget for this is estimated at \$3,000 for basic website and social media communications. Shred/prescription take-back events are organized by local law enforcement agencies. Amalgam waste is addressed through wastewater regulations.

6.2.5 Tire Option

6.2.5.1 Develop a Plan for Management of Tires

Description

Although tires currently are not a major concern in Walla Walla County, the collection of tires at individual residences or businesses has the potential to become a nuisance. The County and cities should continue to address the accumulation of tires on individual properties through the pursuit of state grants, if available, to assist in tire pile cleanup. Cities and County staff should coordinate tire recycling activities with programs in other jurisdictions.

Cost

The cost to manage tires is typically \$20,000 per year, depending on the quantity received.

6.2.6 E-Waste options

6.2.6.1 Monitor and Evaluate E-Waste Program

Description

The County and cities should monitor the current implementation of the E-Cycle program for effectiveness.

Beginning in 2010, local governments were encouraged to voluntarily submit an annual “Satisfaction Report” to Ecology by March 1. The entity responsible for preparing the solid waste management plan for an area is responsible for submitting the Satisfaction Report. The report must use a template provided by Ecology and include the following information:

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

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

Cost

The Satisfaction Report, prepared by city staff, would cost approximately \$3,000 to prepare.

6.2.6.2 E-Waste Education

Description

Ecology requires local governments to provide their citizens with information about the E-Cycle program through existing educational methods typically used by local government. This includes listing locations and hours of operation of local collection sites and services. Ecology has developed a Local Government Toolkit to promote E-Cycle Washington. This toolkit is available on Ecology's web site. This public education program will promote the existing drop-off locations in the County that are part of the state program. The information should be regularly updated to ensure it is accurate. The City of Walla Walla provides information on the proper recycling of these materials through handouts at the landfill and the City of Walla Walla Website.

Cost

The cost of this option is included with overall public outreach and education efforts.

6.3 Recommendations

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

6.3.1 Agricultural Waste (low priority)

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

6.3.2 Asbestos Waste (high priority)

- Provide education to homeowners on the proper handling and disposal of asbestos waste as a component of building permits.

6.3.3 Construction and Demolition – Feasibility Study (high priority)

- Study the feasibility of developing a C&D drop-off site for sorting and processing wood, metals, and other salvageable materials, with consideration toward the service being economical relative to other disposal options.

6.3.4 Construction and Demolition – Inert Waste Disposal (low priority)

- Design and construct an inert waste receiving, processing, and disposal area at SRL.

6.3.5 Construction and Demolition – County Support to Existing Programs (low priority)

- Continue to expand and support the BRS and other nonprofit organizations for reuse and recycling of C&D materials.

6.3.6 Construction and Demolition Options – Contractor Education (low priority)

- Provide education to contractors about alternatives to landfilling for C&D and inert materials.

6.3.7 Develop a Disaster Debris Management Plan (high priority)

- Consider developing a Countywide disaster debris management plan.

6.3.8 Biomedical Waste – Education and Outreach (low priority)

- Provide education and outreach to residents on the correct management of medical waste.

6.3.9 Tire Management Funding (low priority)

- Continue to pursue state grants, if available, to assist in tire pile cleanup.

6.3.10 Monitor and Evaluate E-Waste Program (low priority)

- The City of Walla Walla could complete a satisfaction report to monitor the effectiveness of the existing e-cycle program and determine the need to modify or alter the program (low priority).

6.3.11 E-Waste Education (high priority)

- Continue to educate consumers on the e-cycle program and the opportunities available for recycling of these materials (high priority).

7. Moderate Risk Waste

Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) is hazardous waste produced in small quantities by businesses and households: 220 pounds per month of materials classified as Dangerous Wastes, or 2.2 pounds per month of materials classified as Extremely Hazardous Waste. “Moderate risk waste” does not mean the waste is moderate in risks to human health and the environment; instead, it means it is moderate in quantity, or “small volume hazardous wastes.” The Hazardous Waste Management Act (HWMA) (RCW 70A.300) and The Solid Waste Management and Reduction and Recycling Act (RCW 70A.205) require all local governments to develop and implement MRW plans. This chapter updates the 2014 Plan.

“Moderate Risk Waste” (MRW) means (a) any waste that exhibits any of the properties of hazardous waste, but is exempt from regulation under this chapter solely because the waste is generated in quantities below the threshold for regulation, and (b) any household wastes that are generated from the disposal of substances identified by Ecology as hazardous household substances.

“Household Hazardous Wastes” (HHWs) are waste that exhibits the characteristics of hazardous waste but are generated by households and therefore exempt from regulation under RCW 70A.300. This may include, but is not limited to oven cleaners, herbicides or pesticides, and pool chemicals.

“Small Quantity Generators” (SQGs) are generators in Washington 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. SQGs may accumulate up to 2,200 pounds (or up to 2.2 pounds for wastes regulated at the 2.2-pound limit). The rules for this category of dangerous waste generators are less complex than they are for medium or large quantity generators.

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

7.1 Regulations and Guidance

Hazardous Waste Management Act (RCW 70A.300) and Solid Waste Management and Reduction and Recycling Act (RCW 70A.205) require all local governments to develop and implement moderate risk waste plans.

Solid Waste Handling Standards (WAC 173-350-360) provides regulatory guidance on MRW handling procedures for fixed facilities and mobile collection events. Handlers are subject to measures that meet specific performance and design standards, including spill prevention, prevention of public exposure, handling procedures, and labeling. Handlers, excluding a limited number of permit exempt facilities, are required to submit a copy of an annual report detailing collection activities (e.g., quantities and types) to the local health department and Ecology.

Guidelines for Developing and Updating Local Hazardous Waste Plans provides guidelines to help local governments to update their hazardous waste plans (Ecology 2010b).

Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program is the primary authority that regulates hazardous waste in the state with an emphasis on pollution prevention, compliance with regulations, and permitting/corrective action at facilities that manage hazardous wastes.

The State Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan – Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics addresses regulated hazardous waste generators, pollution prevention plans, and moderate risk waste (Ecology 2021a).

Walla Walla Municipal Code, Title 8, Health and Safety, Garbage Collection and Disposal (WWMC 8.20.150) considers dangerous or hazardous material or substances such as poisons, acids, caustics, and infected material and explosives as not acceptable for collection or disposal at the landfill without special permission.

Walla Walla Moderate Risk Waste Collection Facility Final Operations Plan provides guidance to facility operators regarding safety and procedures for acceptance and management of MRW at the SRL (Parametrix 2023b).

Walla Walla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan includes an Emergency Support Function for hazardous materials. The County's hazardous materials response plan was developed as required under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. The purpose of the plan is to develop policies and procedures for responding to a spill of hazardous materials. The plan addresses incidents involving transportation, use, and storage of hazardous materials, including waste materials. The plan provides for the coordination of local government action in response to an incident and outlines procedures to protect emergency workers and the population at large (2017 Walla Walla County).

7.2 Existing Conditions

In Walla Walla County, MRW is handled by the City of Walla Walla; for HHW, with limited services for commercial wastes (SQGs). SQGs must ship their hazardous materials that are not collected at the landfill to permitted dangerous waste recyclers or to treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. Guidance for businesses on how to safely dispose of MRW is provided on the City's landfill website and Ecology's small quantity generator website.

This section discusses existing services and programs for MRW available in the County.

7.2.1 Sudbury Road Landfill – Moderate Risk Waste Facility

The City of Walla Walla operates an MRW facility at the SRL, located at 414 Landfill Road in Walla Walla County. The facility is open Monday through Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. March through October and from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. November through February. In addition to signage at the MRW facility, the landfill section of the City's Public Works website provides a detailed overview of acceptable and unacceptable MRW. The website also provides information regarding the limited acceptance of waste generated by SQGs, including hyperlinks to resources for managing the disposal of dangerous waste.

The facility includes a 960-square-foot paved and covered customer unloading area, and a 2,400-square-foot enclosed materials processing and storage building. The existing facility is at capacity in terms of storage limitations. The current facility manages nearly 100,000 pounds of materials annually, with estimates projecting an increase to 107,000 pounds by 2042 and 121,000 pounds by 2072. Despite the modest increase in average daily customers, the existing facility is undersized for the size of its customer base. The City of Walla Walla SRL FMP includes a recommendation to upgrade or replace the MRW facility to accommodate projected increases in waste drop-off and to improve safety. If implemented, this expansion or replacement could begin in 2025.

The facility accepts hazardous waste from households in Walla Walla County at no fee to the customer.¹⁵ The facility will also accept medical sharps (syringes) from residents for proper disposal if containerized and labeled properly. Except for waste eligible for disposal through the product stewardship programs, Paint Care and Light Recycle, and limited collection of motor oil, no business-related MRW is accepted. The facility does not accept radioactive materials (such as smoke detectors), asbestos, ammunition, or explosives. Materials are shipped offsite for disposal approximately once per quarter.

Details of daily operations for the MRW Facility, including waste acceptance, packing, shipping, training, and emergency procedures, are provided in the Moderate Risk Waste Collection Facility Final Operations Plan (Parametrix 2023b). A copy of the Operations Plan is available on site at the MRW Facility, as well as in the landfill administration office.

The types and quantities of materials collected at the Sudbury HHW Collection Facility between 2020 and 2023 are included in Table 7-1. Some of the collected HHW is reused in part through such means as exchange.

Table 7-1. Materials Accepted at Sudbury Road Landfill, Moderate Risk Waste Facility, 2020-2023

Material	2020 Quantity (lbs)	2021 Quantity (lbs)	2022 Quantity (lbs)	2023 Quantity (lbs)
Motor oil (non-contaminated)	28,150	35,261	44,918	41,137
Antifreeze	4,241	5,157	5,922	5,351
Flammable Liquids	7,111	8,092	9,783	9,117
Flammable Solids	12	24	25	15
Latex Paint	21,942	6,708	--	--
Oil Base Paint	8,804	3,106	356	--
Other paint Items	4,250	3,965	3,096	5,271
Batteries (auto lead acid)	4,600	5,840	5,800	7,400
Batteries (small lead acid)	981	612	1,197	378
Batteries (household dry cell-alkaline/carbon)	728	700	764	640
Batteries (NiCad/NIMH/Lithium)	300	508	326	237
Pesticide Poison (liquid)	2,137	1,421	3,902	2,504
Pesticide Poison (solid)	967	960	2,220	720
Acids	674	576	300	348
Bases (hydroxides)	1,003	918	600	785
Oxidizers (solid)	37	69	200	134
Flammable Butane, Propane, etc.	80	--	--	--
Aerosol (consumer commodities)	385	360	732	901
Mercury – Pure (elemental)	10	12	20	65

¹⁵ A fee is charged for freon-containing items: refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, televisions, and computer hardware. Smoke detectors, which also require special handling for safe disposal, must be recycled through the manufacturer. Ammunition and explosives must be disposed of through the local law enforcement agency. Asbestos must be properly bagged as hazardous material and disposed at the Sudbury Landfill. See Chapter 6, Miscellaneous Waste, for more information.

**Table 7-1. Materials Accepted at Sudbury Road Landfill, Moderate Risk Waste Facility, 2020-2023
(continued)**

Material	2020 Quantity (lbs)	2021 Quantity (lbs)	2022 Quantity (lbs)	2023 Quantity (lbs)
Mercury Thermometers, Thermostats	16	4	8	22
Mercury Fluorescent Tubes and Compact Fluorescent Lights (compact fluorescent lights)	1,229	1,158	1,155	1,277
Non-polychlorinated Biphenyl Light Ballasts	190	550	--	--
Used Cooking Oil	680	540	1,440	1,260
Cathode ray tubes (CRTs)	600	980	225	--
E-Waste (except CRTs)	900	320	375	--
Total	90,114	77,841	83,365	77,562

Source: City of Walla Walla 2020-2023.

The quantities of materials collected at the facility from 2018 through 2023 are indicated in Figure 7-1.

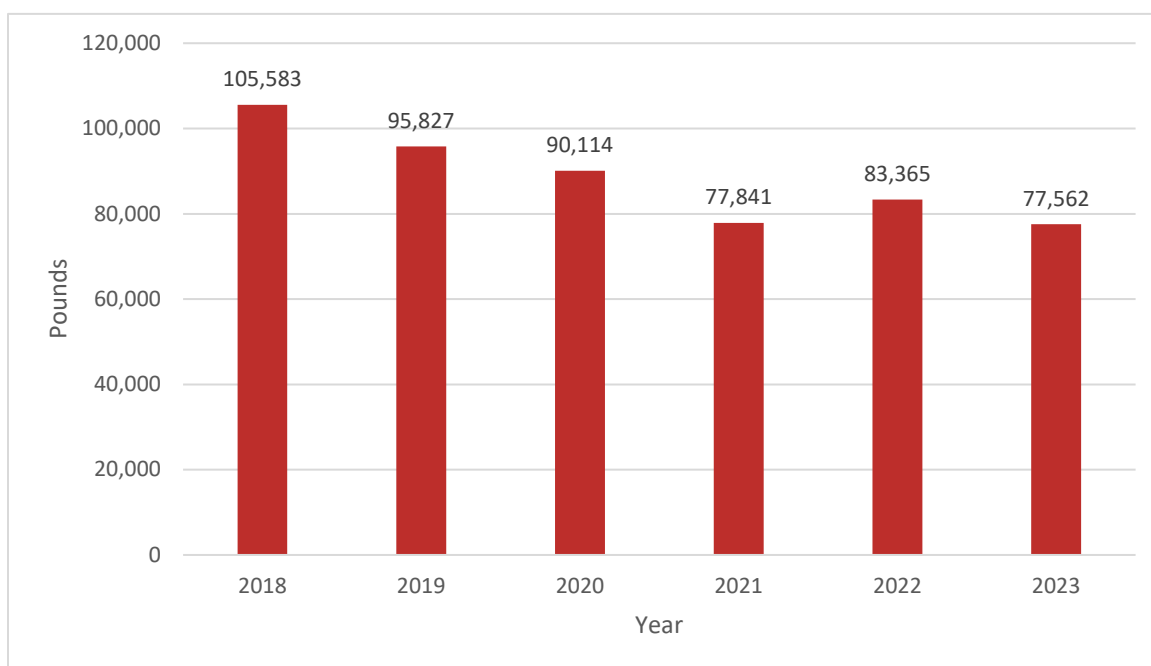


Figure 7-1. Historical Pounds of Materials Collected at the Sudbury Moderate Risk Waste Facility

Figure 7-2 provides annual data on the number of customers from 2018 to 2023, which shows that the MRW facility served an average of 2,014 customers annually.

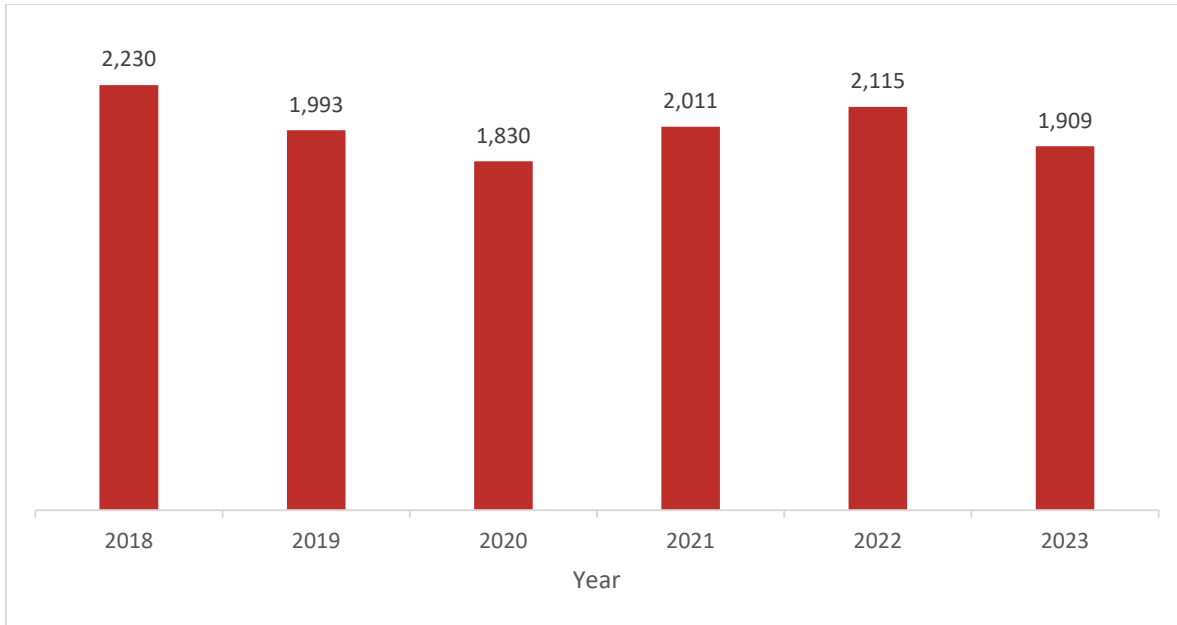


Figure 7-2. Historical Customer Count for Sudbury Moderate Risk Waste Facility

7.2.2 Collection Events

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

7.2.3 Business Small Quantity Generator Assistance

Through a partnership with Ecology, the City of College Place provides technical pollution prevention assistance (PPA) to businesses and organizations that qualify as SQGs in their community. Activities include free site visits and calls, with the expectation that the City will conduct about 14 site visits per year. These activities, as overseen by a Local Source Control Specialist, are intended to reduce pollution, including spill prevention, explanation of regulations, and help locating recycling or disposal sources for hazardous waste. Businesses targeted by the program include automotive and repair shops, landscaping businesses, and restaurants (Myrlie 2021 Personal Communication).

The \$mart Business Partner Program, as operated by the local nonprofit SLC, includes MRW educational outreach and recognition of businesses that reduce the amount of MRW generated. The program provides information on less toxic, alternative products businesses can use to substitute for hazardous materials that are often difficult and/or expensive to dispose of, and to provide technical assistance to businesses on reducing and properly managing MRW.

7.2.4 Product Stewardship Programs

Product stewardship is an environmental management strategy that directs those involved in the design, production, sale, and use of a product to take responsibility for minimizing the product's impact to human health and the natural environment throughout the life of the product. EPR is a core principle of product stewardship, where producers' responsibility for their products extends to the post-consumer management of those products, including responsible management of those products and their packaging at the end of their useful life. Currently the City of Walla Walla is

involved in the Paint Stewardship Program, battery collection, and the Mercury-Containing Lights Product Stewardship Program (including compact fluorescent light [CFL], high-intensity discharge [HID] lights, and fluorescent bulbs). The following subsections describe existing programs, or programs that will be implemented within a few years.

7.2.4.1 Mercury – Containing Lights Product Stewardship Program

Beginning January 1, 2013, RCW 70A.505 requires all producers of mercury-containing lights sold in Washington to fully finance and participate in a product stewardship program, including Ecology's cost for administering and enforcing the program. In 2024, the program was revised and extended until January 2039 by E2HB 1185. The program is required to provide, at a minimum, no cost services in all cities and counties in the state with populations greater than 10,000 on an ongoing, year-round basis and conform to WAC 173-910, which implements the proper disposal of mercury-containing lights.

As of 2024, WAC 173-910 requires all persons, government, commercial, industrial, retail facilities, and office buildings in Washington State to recycle their mercury-containing lights. Small businesses can recycle up to 10 lights a day. For larger businesses, mercury-containing lights are typically handled as universal waste. If a larger business is already handling other materials as dangerous waste, they would also handle mercury-containing lights through that same process.

Beginning in January 2025 the limit on accepted number of lights will be amended for individuals and small businesses to:

- An unlimited number of compact fluorescent lamps with a screw base;
- Ten pin-based compact or linear fluorescent lamps per day; and
- Two high-intensity discharge lamps per day.

In addition, businesses which provide product stewardship will also be responsible for providing public information (e.g. public service announcements, promotional materials, education and outreach, etc.). Plans for these public information campaigns must be reviewed and accepted by Ecology and must be updated every five years.

In Walla Walla County, two locations provide mercury-containing light recycling: SRL, and Batteries Plus—both in the City of Walla Walla. The program is managed by the nonprofit Product Stewardship Incorporated.

7.2.4.2 Photovoltaic Module Stewardship/Take-back Program

Washington State Senate Bill 5939, passed in 2017, promotes the local renewable energy industry through tax incentives. A component of the bill is the Photovoltaic (PV) Module Stewardship and Take-back Program (Chapter 70A.510 RCW). This program requires manufacturers of solar panels (also referred to as PV modules), to provide the public a convenient and environmentally friendly way to recycle the equipment. Key elements of the program include the following elements:

- The program applies to all PV modules purchased after July 1, 2017.
- The manufacturer is responsible for the cost of the takeback/recycling program.

Through coordination with manufacturers, stewardship organizations, and stakeholders; Ecology completed stewardship guidance for manufacturers to implement the program in 2019. Either through a designated stewardship organization, or acting on their own behalf, manufacturers must prepare and submit a stewardship plan to Ecology by July 1, 2024, or within the first 30 days of the first sale of a PV module in or into Washington State. Beginning on July 1, 2025, no manufacturer,

distributor, retailer, or installer may sell or offer for sale a PV module (in or into the state) unless the manufacturer has submitted a stewardship plan to Ecology and received plan approval.

7.2.4.3 Pharmaceutical Take-back Program

Washington State offers the “Safe Medication Return Program” at no cost to residents. The program was passed by the legislature as Engrossed Substitute House Bill No. 1047, which requires drug manufacturers that sell drugs into Washington to operate a drug take-back program to collect and dispose of prescription and over-the-counter drugs. The program was updated in 2021 to specify that the program can be facilitated through multiple drug take-back programs that meet the requirements of the law. The program is currently facilitated by MED-Project and overseen by the Washington Department of Health. The program has several benefits:

- Limits prescription medication being obtained by drug abusers.
- Prevents accidental poisoning of children.
- Protects the environment (contamination of groundwater and surface water contributes to long-term negative effects to the environment and animal life).

Residents have two options to participate in the program: they can request a free prepaid envelope through MED-Project and mail in the package or take the medication to the nearest drop off site. Drop off sites in Walla Walla County include the following:

- Family Medical Center Pharmacy – City of Walla Walla
- PSMMC Pharmacy – City of Walla Walla
- Safeway Pharmacy – City of Walla Walla

Additionally, the Drug Enforcement Administration sponsors the Prescription Drug Take-Back Days, which are run by the Walla Walla Police Department and the College Place Police Department during the months of October and April. In 2021, the Walla Walla Police Department hosted the Drug Take-Back Day at the Walla Walla Police Station, and the College Place Police Department hosted the event at the College Place Walmart parking lot. It was reported that 611 pounds of drugs were dropped off during the April event (Union-Bulletin 2021).

In addition to medication, the Drug Take-Back events also accept and safely dispose of computers and other electronics (see Section 6.6, Electronic Waste, for additional information), and offer a free paper shredding service.

7.2.4.4 Paint Stewardship Program

Industry-supported paint stewardship programs ensure environmentally responsible, end-of-life management for leftover architectural paint. Such programs relieve local and state governments of the economic burden of post-consumer paint management.

Washington State signed HB 1652 into law on May 9, 2019, and established the Paint Stewardship Program for leftover architectural paint in April 2021. The nonprofit PaintCare currently operates the Paint Stewardship Program on behalf of paint manufacturers in Washington, as well as in nine other states with paint stewardship laws. In September 2021, Washington State had 190 year-round drop-off sites, and collected 220,000 gallons of unwanted paint. The goal of the program is to conserve resources and increase the amount of paint that is recycled.

The mandate requires paint retailers to pass on a fee to consumers for the sale of products covered by the program¹⁶, and to sell only products registered with PaintCare (Table 7-2). All paint retailers are required to do this.

Table 7-2. PaintCare Fee Schedules¹

Half pint or smaller	Larger than half pint up to smaller than 1 gallon	1 gallon up to 2 gallons	Larger than 2 gallons up to 5 gallons
\$0.0	\$0.45	\$0.95	\$1.95

¹ Fees are based on the 2024 PaintCare rates, the most recent rates can be found on the PaintCare webpage: <https://www.paintcare.org/states/washington/>.

Retailers in Washington are also mandated to provide customers with information about the program and end-of life paint management. At no cost, PaintCare provides program materials for retailers to share with customers, including brochures, fact sheets, and posters. In addition to collection sites, the program provides education on buying the correct quantity of paint and tips on using up leftover paint.

Retailers have the option to volunteer as a drop-off site, which not only offers a valued service to the community but could also benefit the business by drawing in customers. Participation in collection is contingent on available space for collection storage, and staffing. The program also supports collection at solid waste facilities (e.g., recycling facilities, landfills) and HHW facilities, with the benefit of relieving local governments the cost of managing leftover paint. In Walla Walla County, the following entities provide collection services:

- Rodda Paint
- Sherwin-Williams
- SRL
- BRS

PaintCare also offers a pickup service for businesses (e.g., contractors) and households with at least 100 gallons of eligible paint products.

7.3 Regulated Generators, Transporters, and Sites

This section provides a hazardous waste inventory of dangerous waste generators, transporters, and sites. While there are no hazardous waste recycling or disposal facilities in Walla Walla County, Section 7.3.4 discusses the potential zoning and Comprehensive Plan designation should it become necessary for a facility to be located within the county.

7.3.1 Hazardous Waste Generators

Businesses and institutions producing or accumulating hazardous waste above the quantity exclusion limits must meet a stringent set of regulations when storing, handling, and disposing of their hazardous wastes.

¹⁶ The PaintCare program accepts house paint as well as primers, stains, sealers, and clear coatings such as shellac and varnish. It does not accept aerosols, solvents, or other products labeled for industrial or non-architectural use.

The RCRA and the HWMA regulate hazardous waste for large generators and transporters of hazardous waste. Businesses that generate, transport, or own/operate a hazardous waste treatment facility have an EPA/state identification number, which allows regulators to ensure they are properly tracking and reporting.

Appendix H includes a list of the active hazardous waste generators registered in the County (Ecology 2024c).

7.3.2 Hazardous Waste Remedial Action Sites

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

Sites are ranked relative to each other on a scale of one to five. A rank of one represents the highest level of concern relative to other sites, and a rank of five the lowest. Hazard ranking helps Ecology target where to spend cleanup funds. However, a site's actual impact on human health and the environment, public concern, a need for an immediate response, and available cleanup staff and funding also affect which sites get first priority for cleanup. A site may be removed from the list only if the site is cleaned up. In some cases, long-term monitoring and periodic reviews may be required to ensure the cleanup is adequate to protect the public and the environment. The placing of a site on the list does not, by itself, imply that persons associated with the site are liable under Chapter 70A.305 RCW. A list of remedial action sites within the County are included in Appendix H (Ecology 2024c).

7.3.3 Transporters and Facilities

Hazardous waste transportation, storage, disposal and recycling companies registered with Ecology that serve Walla Walla County are included in Appendix H (Ecology 2024c). All transporters of hazardous waste require a common carrier permit issued by the WUTC, under RCW 81.80. Hazardous waste transporters can be researched and verified through EPA's online search tool, Enforcement and Compliance History Online, to ensure they have a good record of compliance.

7.3.4 Hazardous Waste Recycling and Disposal Facilities

Presently there are no hazardous waste recycling or disposal facilities registered within the County. The Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan designates specific areas for industrial land uses should it become necessary to site an MRW treatment facility in the County. Approximately 7,600 acres in Walla Walla County are zoned as industrial lands, consisting of the following zoning districts: Industrial Agriculture Heavy, Industrial Agriculture Mixed, Industrial/Business Park, Light Industrial, and Heavy Industrial. This includes the Heavy Industrial lands designation in the Attalia Industrial Urban Growth Area, west of College Place, totaling approximately 6,080 acres. Heavy industrial districts, as specified in the Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan, are primarily for manufacturing, processing, fabrication and assembling of products or materials; warehousing and storage; and transportation facilities (Walla Walla County 2019).

According to the City of Walla Walla's 2018 Walla Walla Comprehensive Plan, approximately 346 acres of land in the City are zoned for Heavy Industrial and approximately 21 acres of land is designated for Light Industrial/Commercial land uses. Concentrations of industrial uses are located on the west side of the City, both north and south of U.S. Highway 12, and along U.S. Highway 12 south of the airport. Most of the Heavy Industrial land, located north of town near the WSP, is active farmland (City of Walla Walla 2018). The City's municipal code (Walla Walla Municipal Code [WWMC] 20.50.070) defines the heavy industrial zone as an area for industrial uses that may create a greater degree of hazard or nuisance to surrounding areas. Residential uses and certain commercial uses, which might hinder the development of these industrial uses, are not permitted within the heavy industrial district.

7.4 Program Goals and Objectives

The primary goal of the Hazardous Waste Management plan for Walla Walla County is to protect natural resources and public health by eliminating the discharge of MRW into solid waste systems, wastewater treatment systems, and into the environment through indiscriminate disposal. The MRW program also ensures compliance with state and local solid and MRW regulations. The supplemental goals addressed by the MRW program are listed below:¹⁷

- Manage MRW in a manner that promotes, in order of priority: waste reduction; recycling; physical, chemical, and biological treatment; incineration; solidification and stabilization; and landfilling.
- Increase public awareness of available alternatives and the importance of proper disposal of MRWs.
- Improve opportunities for the safe disposal of MRW by citizens and businesses within the County.
- Improve disposal options available to farmers and ranchers for small quantities of agricultural chemical waste.
- Reduce health risks for workers coming in contact with MRW that may be disposed of in the solid waste stream or in wastewater treatment systems.
- Coordinate MRW management programs with existing and planned systems for waste reduction, recycling, and other programs for solid waste management.
- Encourage cooperation and coordination among all levels of government, citizens, and the private sector in managing MRW.
- Emphasize local responsibility for solving problems associated with MRW, rather than relying on the state or federal government to provide solutions.
- Comply with the requirements of the HWMA (RCW 70A.300) directing each local government to prepare a local hazardous waste management plan.

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

¹⁷ Source: 1991 Walla Walla and Columbia Counties MRW Plan

7.5 Options

The County and cities will consider a number of options for MRW public education, collection, and business technical assistance. These options are described below.

7.5.1 Public Education

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

- Classroom presentations on HHW
- Information booths at community events
- Recycling hotline
- Agency newsletters
- Newspaper articles
- Website postings

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

Partnerships with existing nonprofit organizations (i.e., SLC and Walla Walla Area Resource Conservation Committee) could expand educational outreach opportunities. MRW resources are available from Ecology and the Washington Toxics Coalition to distribute information to residents and businesses.

Cost

The cost of this option is included with overall public outreach and education efforts.

7.5.2 School Curriculum

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

Cost

The cost of this option is included with overall public outreach and education efforts.

7.5.3 Business Technical Assistance

The \$mart Business Partner Program, as operated by the local nonprofit SLC would continue to provide MRW educational outreach and recognition of businesses that make an effort to reduce the amount of MRW generated. The City of College Place would continue to provide technical assistance to businesses and organizations through Ecology's PPA program.

Walla Walla County and cities or nonprofit organizations in the County that are not participating in the program could apply to Ecology's PPA or other grant-funded programs to expand the reach of technical assistance to businesses and organizations that qualify as SQGs. Participation in the program will reduce pollution, including spill prevention; explain regulations; and help locate recycling or disposal sources for hazardous waste generated by SQGs. Businesses that could benefit from the program include automotive and repair shops, construction contractors, gas stations, automobile dealers, landscaping businesses, and restaurants. Ecology is particularly interested in expanding their partnership to communities east of the Cascades.

Cost

Estimated cost of \$10,000 to \$20,000 depending upon the number of site visits and level of involvement. Participation would be dependent upon receiving grant funding or technical assistance for outreach, with a typical local match of 25 percent.

7.5.4 Small Business Collection Opportunities

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

Cost

Estimated cost of \$10,000 to \$20,000.

7.5.5 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events and Locations

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

Cost

Estimated cost of \$5,000 per event.

7.6 Recommendations

The following constitutes the Implementation Plan for the Walla Walla County Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

7.6.1 Public Education (high priority)

- Continue the existing education and outreach programs. The information will continue to be made available through a variety of methods and venues, including social media and partnerships with other organizations.

7.6.2 School Curriculum (low priority)

- Expand outreach in the K-12 classrooms including presentations, assignments, and projects.

7.6.3 Business Technical Assistance (low priority)

- Continue to use the \$mart Business Program to provide education and outreach, technical assistance, and recognition of businesses on reducing the generation of MRW.
- Expand participation in Ecology's PPA program to provide technical assistance to businesses and organizations that qualify as SQGs by others.

7.6.4 Small Business Collection Opportunities (low priority)

- Consider developing an area at the landfill for SQG hazardous materials collection. This would include working with a contractor to establish a collection system for businesses.

7.6.5 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events and Locations (low priority)

- Work towards expanding the number of collection events or locations, depending on the availability of funding.

7.7 Process for Updating Implementation Plan

The SWAC will review the plan at a minimum every 5 years per RCW 70A.205.075 to identify any necessary changes to the goals, objectives, and implementation plan. Minor changes may be deemed necessary due to changes in state law, conditions in the County, budgets, and/or other issues. If the need for an amendment is identified by the SWAC and is approved by a majority of the Plan participants (the County and cities), then it would be adopted. The SWAC includes representation of all plan participants and is therefore deemed adequate to review and approve minor amendments.

Following approval and adoption by the SWAC, all amendments must be submitted to Ecology. Once an amendment has been fully adopted into the Plan, all future copies will include the amendment and note the amendment date on the cover. This process follows Ecology's Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Solid Waste management Plans and Plan Revisions (Ecology 2010a) and the interlocal agreement between the County and participating cities (Appendix A).

7.8 Annual Budget

The City's budget for the Implementation Plan is included in Table 7-3. Actual budgets and staff needed to carry out the Implementation Plan will vary from year to year as specific programs are defined and will depend upon availability of grant funding and the budget approved by participating local governments. As shown in Table 7-3, and included in the recommendation to implement the SRL FMP, the City of Walla Walla has proposed two alternatives for improvements to the existing MRW building at the SRL. Alternative 1, which is not the preferred alternative, would replace the

existing structure. Alternative 2 would rehabilitate and expand the existing structure at a lower cost. Although only one alternative would be constructed, Table 7-3 provides both alternatives, including the schedule for implementation.

Table 7-3. Hazardous Waste Management Plan Implementation Budget and Schedule

Activity	Projected Costs	Funding Mechanism (Tip Fees/Grants/Others)	Implementation Year
Public Education	\$25,000	Grants, Tip Fee	2022–2027
Business Technical Assistance (Pollution Prevention Assistance Program)	\$125,000	Interagency Agreement (Ecology)	2023
Collection Events (4 x Year)	\$20,000	Grants, Tip Fee, Jurisdictional Sponsorship	2022–2027
Small Business Small Quantity Generator Collection at the Sudbury Road Landfill	\$20,000	Grants, Tip Fee	2027
Household Hazardous Waste Facility Operation & Maintenance	\$277,000	Grants, Tip Fee	2024
Existing Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Building Rehabilitation and Expansion (alternative 1)	\$2.5 to 3 million	Tip Fee, Grants, Loans, Bond Sales	2025
Replace Existing MRW Building (alternative 2)	\$5.88 million	Tip Fee, Grants, Loans, Bond Sales	2025

Sources: FCS Group 2018, Parametrix 2023a

8. Administration and Enforcement

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

8.1 Administration

The Washington State Solid Waste Management Act, RCW 70A.205, assigns local government with the primary responsibility of managing solid waste. Administrative responsibility for solid waste management in Walla Walla County is divided among several agencies and jurisdictions. This section describes the administrative structure for solid waste management planning and permitting in Walla Walla County.

8.1.1 Solid Waste Advisory Committee

Washington State requires that counties establish a SWAC to assist in the development of programs and policies concerning solid waste handling and disposal (RCW 70A.205). The Walla Walla County SWAC is an advisory board to the Board of Walla Walla County Commissioners and makes recommendations to the Commissioners on matters relative to the development of solid waste handling programs and policies. One of its main functions is to provide a forum within the community for the expression of opinions regarding solid waste handling and disposal plans, ordinances, resolutions, and programs prior to their adoption. SWAC members represent citizens, public interest groups, business, the waste management industry, and local government. The SWAC has a role in developing and updating Walla Walla County's Comprehensive SWMP. The SWAC should receive progress reports on the implementation of the 2024 Plan and should be asked to review and recommend any necessary adjustments or revisions to planned activities.

8.1.2 Incorporated Cities

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

8.1.3 Walla Walla County Department of Community Health

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

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

Special Wastes: The Department of Community Health issues permits for demolition and inert waste landfills and facilities for managing street waste (decant facilities).

The specific permit requirements for solid waste disposal facilities are defined in WAC 173-351 and WAC 173-350. The Department of Community Health's responsibilities for processing and evaluating these permits are defined in RCW 70A.205.125. These state regulations require jurisdictional health departments to evaluate solid waste permit applications for their compliance with all existing laws and regulations and their conformance with the SWMP and all zoning requirements. Ecology's review and appeal process for a permit issued by the Health Department is explained in RCW 70A.205.130.

8.1.4 Washington State Department of Ecology

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

Regarding facilities, Ecology makes recommendations and comments on reviews of solid waste handling and disposal permits to ensure that the proposed site or facility conforms with applicable laws and regulations. Ecology also reviews and issues the statewide general permit for biosolids management.

8.1.5 Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

The WUTC regulates solid waste collection activities under RCW 81.77, through the issuance of certificates entitling private companies to provide solid waste collection services within specified geographic areas of the state. RCW 70A.205.065 also grants the WUTC the authority to review solid waste management plans to assess solid waste collection cost impacts on rates charged by collection companies regulated under RCW 81.77 and to advise the County and Ecology of the probable effects of the Plan's recommendations on those rates.

The WUTC has a 45-day review period of the County's Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan during the approval process.

8.1.6 Washington Department of Agriculture

The Washington Department of Agriculture (WSDA) has oversight of solid waste management plans to ensure compliance with RCW 17.24 as related to insect pests and plant diseases. In particular, the apple maggot quarantine was amended in 2016 to include MSW, yard debris, organic feedstock, organic materials, and agricultural wastes to the list of commodities regulated under the apple maggot quarantine (WAC 16-470-101). These regulated commodities are prohibited from moving from the quarantine area into pest-free areas without a special permit, obtained through WSDA. Walla Walla County and all adjacent counties in Washington State are in a pest-free, non-quarantine area. Lincoln and Yakima counties are the closest counties in quarantine.

The WSDA also has a 45-day review period of the County's Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan during the approval process. This review period is used to ensure compliance with the apple maggot quarantine.

8.2 Enforcement

Numerous different entities are responsible for enforcing solid waste management regulations and requirements within Walla Walla County: the Walla Walla County Department of Community Health, the Walla Walla County Community Development Department, Ecology, the WUTC, and the incorporated cities.

Cities and counties have the authority to establish solid waste programs, pass ordinances, and provide resources to monitor compliance and take corrective action where necessary. For instance, within the City of Walla Walla, the Public Works Department is responsible for enforcing compliance with refuse collection regulations. The department monitors compliance of daily operations at the landfill. Cities

and counties are also responsible for enforcing local ordinances covering zoning, land use, illegal dumping, and littering. The enforcement responsibilities of these entities are discussed below.

8.2.1 Walla Walla County Community Development Department

The Walla Walla County Community Development Department provides land use planning, building, permitting, and code compliance services for Walla Walla County. The department is responsible for enforcement of County codes regarding solid waste management. Solid waste policies are included in WWCC, Chapter 8.08, Solid Waste Handling and Facilities. Pursuant to the code, the criteria for MSW landfills, WAC 173-351, the solid waste handling standards, WAC 173-350 and the minimum functional standards for solid waste handling, WAC 173-304, are adopted by reference as the solid waste handling code of Walla Walla County.

WWCC 8.24.010, Debris and Excess Vegetation, prohibits the accumulation of debris and excess vegetation. It establishes civil infraction penalties, with the ability to issue notices of civil infraction given to the Walla Walla County sheriff, the public health department, the County, or the Walla Walla County prosecuting attorney.

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

8.2.2 City of Walla Walla

WWMC Section 8.20, Garbage Collection and Disposal, establishes administration and enforcement authority for the City of Walla Walla. WWMC 8.20.040 establishes authority for the regulation of solid waste handling in the City, including the days of collection of solid waste, location of waste containers, and any other regulations pertaining to the collection and disposal of waste, subject to the approval of the City manager or as delegated by the City manager. According to WWMC 8.05, junk and litter are a nuisance, and the existence of the materials on property stored in a manner that is harmful to the surrounding neighborhood, could be considered a fire, safety, health, or sanitary issue subject to enforcement. WWMC 8.20.230 addresses abatement of nuisances, and gives the City manager, or a designee, the authority to order the abatement or removal of any nuisance detrimental to the public health, and, if such nuisance is not properly abated or removed, to cause its removal or abatement at the expense of the owner of the property on which the nuisance is maintained.

WWMC 9.13.020 asserts that it is unlawful to litter. Someone who willfully engages in this activity may be subject to a misdemeanor.

8.2.3 Walla Walla County Department of Community Health

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

8.2.4 Washington State Department of Ecology

Although primary enforcement for solid waste management is through jurisdictional health departments, Ecology has a range of enforcement authorities under various statutes to address existing or potential sources of pollution, including those that result from improper solid waste handling and management. For instance, Ecology has broad authority to take enforcement actions under the State Water Pollution Control Act, the HWMA, Model Toxics Control Act, and the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Model Litter Control Act (WRRLA). Collectively, these laws allow Ecology to issue orders and impose penalties for noncompliance. Under some circumstances, Ecology may also take direct action to remedy threats to public health and the environment and can seek to recover costs from potentially liable parties. In addition, Ecology is responsible for processing solid waste permit exemptions and oversight of permit exempt facilities.

In some instances, Ecology may assume the duties and responsibilities of jurisdictional health departments. RCW 70A.205.105 authorizes local health departments to enter into an agreement with Ecology to assume some, or all, of their solid waste regulatory responsibilities and authorities, such as biosolids and septage permitting and enforcement. The WRRLA, as codified in RCW 70A.200, allows for the funding of eligible programs at the local level for costs related to waste reduction, litter cleanup and prevention, and recycling activities. Through an application process, Ecology evaluates funding requests according to specific criteria outlined in RCW 70A.200.170; essentially providing funds according to the efficiency and effectiveness of local programs.

8.2.5 Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

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

8.3 Solid Waste System Financing

The County's solid waste system is funded almost entirely through tipping fees at the SRL. As described in Chapter 4, Collection Services, and Chapter 5, Solid Waste Facilities, the City of Walla Walla contracted for the completion of a rate study in 2018 for the landfill and sanitation utilities to identify revenues that would fund ongoing obligations and expenses through 2023. As detailed in the 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023), solid waste tipping fees are used for essentially all solid-waste-related expenses, including landfill disposal, construction debt service, post-closure fund contributions, recycling, MRW, public education, and administration. Ecology grants are used for planning, recycling, and other programs, with the City's match obtained from disposal tipping fees.

The LSWFA Program provides financial assistance to local governments to help them properly manage solid waste, improve recycling, enforce solid waste laws, and safely manage HHW. The approved proposed 2023–2025 budget sets the LSWFA funding level at \$24 million, which shows a \$14 million increase from the previous funding cycle. Based on population, Walla Walla County was allocated approximately \$285,000 for solid waste planning and implementation and \$115,000 for solid waste enforcement, totaling approximately \$400,000 in financial assistance. The use of the solid waste planning and implementation funding requires that the project being implemented is identified in the local solid and hazardous waste management plan.

Other potential sources of funding could be leveraged through state funds generated through the Solid Waste Collection Tax and the Litter Tax.

The solid waste collection tax is a consumer tax remitted to the Washington State Department of Revenue on the collection, transfer, storage, or disposal of solid waste. The current tax rate is 3.6 percent. These funds are earmarked to provide financial assistance to local governments for “repair and maintenance” of public works projects.

The Waste Reduction, Recycling and Litter Control Act (“litter tax”) is a tax collected from manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of certain products sold in the state (e.g., groceries and soft drinks), which contribute to the litter problem in the state. The current tax rate is 0.15 percent. The funding is used by Ecology for litter control and public education and awareness programs relating to litter control and recycling.

The E-Cycle Washington and the Paint Stewardship programs are other mechanisms used within the state to offset the cost of managing electronics and latex paint. Although these materials are still managed at the SRL, the increased availability of collection by others is expected to lessen the burden of local governments managing these waste streams over the long term.

Known capital funding needs as well as funding mechanisms are provided in Chapter 9. The specific small capital improvement priorities are reevaluated yearly during the City of Walla Walla’s budget process and are implemented as funding allows. Longer range projects, such as obtaining additional disposal capacity, are funded through a combination of loans, reserves, grants, and tipping fee revenues.

8.4 Options

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

8.4.1 Evaluate Existing Interlocal Agreement for Coordination of Programming and Planning and Revise as Necessary

Description

The Interlocal Agreement with Walla Walla County, dated May 24, 2021, authorizes the City of Walla Walla to continue coordination of regional pollution prevention and waste prevention programs and to act on the County's behalf to update and implement the Walla Walla County SWMP. Furthermore, the SWMP has been developed with the City as the lead agency, and participation and cooperation are defined in the interlocal agreement among the County and the Cities of College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg. Responsibilities for implementing the SWMP reside primarily with the City, with other local agencies participating in programs specific to their jurisdiction.

The cities and the County should periodically evaluate the existing agreement to ensure that it meets the needs of the existing and future solid waste system in the County. Each jurisdiction has to recognize the importance of carrying out all tasks in a manner that ensures efficient use of resources (by avoiding duplication of effort), avoids gaps in program activities, and avoids conflicts or inconsistencies. This can be accomplished by holding regular coordination meetings, sharing informational materials, and briefing the SWAC. Participating jurisdictions should track progress as they implement each recommendation contained in the 2024 Plan to determine the effectiveness of each of its elements and the need for adjustments or revisions. As programs are implemented, participating agencies should also solicit comments and suggestions from citizens and participating businesses, regarding the programs’ adequacy and effectiveness. The SWAC should receive progress reports on the implementation of the 2024 Plan. The SWAC should be asked to review and recommend any necessary adjustments or revisions to planned activities.

Costs

The cost to implement this option is minimal outside of standard administrative costs.

8.4.2 Coordinate Enforcement Activities to Attain Maximum Impact without Duplication

Description

Complex environmental issues, increased emphasis on clean recycling and waste reduction programs, more complicated operational requirements at sanitary landfills, and the need to coordinate all aspects of the solid waste system, including hazardous waste, have drawn attention to enforcement. Jurisdictions must take the time and effort, not only to understand the laws, but also to examine their organizations and staffing levels to adequately address the requirements of the laws.

Costs

The cost to implement this option is minimal.

8.4.3 Improve Agency Coordination for Illegal Dumping Cleanup, Education, and Prevention Programs

Description

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

Costs

The cost to implement this option is minimal.

8.5 Recommendations

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

8.5.1 Evaluate Existing Programming and Planning (high priority)

- SWAC members should maintain an open dialog regarding solid waste issues and challenges to ensure effective provision and management of solid waste programs and activities and amend or update agreements as needed.

8.5.2 Coordinate Enforcement Activities to Attain Maximum Impact Without Duplication (not prioritized)

- Each agency will continue to address code enforcement in their respective jurisdictions.

9. Financing and Implementation

The purpose of this chapter is to outline the actions and budget necessary to implement the recommendations contained in this 2024 Plan.

9.1 Implementation Schedule

The implementation of the recommendations contained in this 2024 Plan will begin upon its approval by the jurisdictions and Ecology. The schedule for implementation is included as Table 9-1. As indicated, for some recommendations, the programs have been or will be implemented within the first planning year; for other recommendations, implementation will span many years.

[placeholder for Table 9-1 after review and approval (see Table ES-1).]

9.2 Six-Year Capital and Operating Financing

The RCW 70A.205.075 requires the solid waste management plan to contain a six-year construction and capital acquisition program for public solid waste handling facilities, including development and construction or purchase of publicly financed solid waste management facilities. The legislation further requires plans to contain a means for financing both capital costs and operations expenditures of the proposed solid waste management system. Any recommendation for the development, construction, and/or purchase of public solid waste management and recycling facilities or equipment should be included in this discussion. Financing operation expenditures should also be added to this section of the plan.

Capital expenses over the next 6 years and beyond are summarized in Table 9-2. Actual budgets to carry out the recommendations will vary from year to year. Based on the 2023 SRL FMP, the implementation schedule in Table 9-2 assumes that funding for the capital investments will come from four primary sources, including Washington State public works trust fund loans; state and federal grants; the capital improvement fee component of customer tipping fees; and bond sales. The schedule assumes an average annual capital improvements investment of between \$1.5 million and \$2 million (2023 estimate) over the 20-year period 2023 through 2042, or between \$30 million and \$40 million (2023 estimate). The largest component of the investments over this period will be directed to landfill core and supporting elements (Parametrix 2023a).

The implementation schedule for the discretionary investments could be stretched out over a longer period, if necessary, to match the available capital and reflect the City's willingness to take on long-term debt. Stretching out the implementation period for the discretionary investments would also lower the workload of the staff responsible for managing the implementation processes. The overall cost of implementation stretched over a longer period would result in higher total cost because of construction cost inflation, which generally has run several percentage points higher than the general inflation level (Parametrix 2023a).

Table 9-2 does not include the cost of the City of Walla Walla administration of the proposed capital improvements, nor does it include the costs related to the City's landfill operations and maintenance. The Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan that is scheduled for completion in 2024 will provide greater definition to the strategy for funding the proposed capital investments, including administration and operations.

[placeholder for Table 9-2 after review and approval (see Table ES-2)]

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Appendix A

Interlocal Agreements

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT

This agreement is executed by and between Walla Walla County ("County") and the Cities of College Place, Walla Walla, Prescott and Waitsburg, (Cities) (hereinafter jointly referred to as "the parties") for the purpose of establishing an integrated and coordinated solid waste management program for Walla Walla County; fulfilling the Cities and County's obligations under Chapter 70A.205 RCW, and other state and federal laws and regulations governing solid waste management; and contributing to the health and safety of all Walla Walla County residents. The parties make and enter into this Interlocal Agreement ("Agreement") effective the 25th day of June, 2021, for the purposes and under terms contained herein.

1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Agreement and any related agreements, contracts, and documents executed, adopted, or approved pursuant to the Agreement, the parties shall use the definitions found in RCW 70A.205.015 and WAC 173-304-100, unless the context indicates otherwise.

2. Recital and Purpose

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

WHEREAS 70.95 RCW has been recodified as 70A.205 RCW.

WHEREAS, RCW 70A.205.040(3)(b) allows cities to, "[E]nter into an agreement with the county pursuant to which the city shall participate in preparing a joint city-county plan for solid waste management;" and

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

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

WHEREAS, the City of Walla Walla has been authorized by *the Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified on August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019, to act on the County's behalf to update and implement the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City of Walla Walla is updating the comprehensive solid and moderate risk waste plan for all of Walla Walla County as part of its responsibilities under the *Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified on August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019, to ensure compliance with the requirements of RCW 70A.205 which includes periodic review and revision of the Plan; and

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

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

3. Authorities and Responsibilities

Authority and Responsibility of the County: All references to the County include the City of Walla Walla, acting as the County's fiscal and lead agent under the terms and conditions of the *Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified on August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019. The County hereby assumes the following authorities and obligations to be exercised on behalf of the Cities, with only such limits as are herein specifically enumerated or provided by law. The County shall:

- a. Facilitate the preparation and submit for approval on behalf of each of the Cities and the County the joint Cities/County planned comprehensive solid waste management plan as provided in RCW 70A.205.040 and related provisions of law. Such plan shall include elements related to the Cities in regards to recycling and/or reduction of solid waste and management of the solid waste generated within each of the Cities.
- b. Implement and coordinate with each of the Cities elements in the Plan related to reduction and recycling within each of the Cities.
- c. Facilitate management of the reduction and recycling program for both the County and the Cities and facilitate maintenance of accounts and records in accordance with the requirements of the Washington State Auditor.

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

- a. Continue to administer the municipal solid waste collection program (“collection program”) within the municipality’s incorporated boundaries and shall work with the County to plan and implement recycling and reduction programs outlined in the Plan.
- b. Maintain accounts for collection programs in accordance with the requirements of the Washington State Auditor.
- c. As a Plan participant and as required by law, review the Plan at least once every five years following approval of the Plan by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

Mutual Responsibilities of Both the Cities and the County:

- a. Should any revisions to the Plan become necessary due to any action anticipated or taken by any Plan participant, the instigating participant will process such amendments through the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC). Any amending action will require a majority vote by the Plan participants, with any disputes being referred to a third party mediator, one mutually agreed upon by the Plan participants, to resolve any such disputes.
- b. Should any additional municipality be added to this agreement, it must be under the same terms and conditions as the original participating municipalities and the new party is required to agree to same in writing.
- c. Each Plan participant shall indemnify and hold harmless the other Plan participants in any liability, in connection with this agreement, for any and all injuries to persons or property arising from negligent acts or omissions of any participant’s agents or employees.
- d. Each Plan participant shall contribute to the cost of updating the Plan based upon a population-derived percentage as outlined in Table 1 below:

Jurisdiction	Population	% of Population
College Place	9,665	15.5%
Prescott	330	0.5%
Waitsburg	1,230	2%
Walla Walla	34,240	55%
Unincorporated	16,735	27%
Total:	62,200	100%

Based on OFM 2019 Population of Walla Walla County

- e. Any municipality may exercise the option to terminate involvement in this Agreement within thirty- (30) days following the 45-day final review period by the Department of Ecology. Should such involvement as a Plan participant be terminated, that municipality shall not be considered a Plan participant and will not be considered as having adopted the Plan and will begin immediately upon termination to begin preparing that municipality's Solid Waste Plan. Such Plan is to be prepared in accordance with all Plan regulations and guidelines for approval by the Department of Ecology.
- f. This Agreement shall be effective upon its execution by the Walla Walla Board of County Commissions after execution by all other Participating Municipalities.
- g. With the exception of the *Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019, between the City of Walla Walla and the County, this Agreement replaces and supersedes any previous agreements between the named parties regarding the subject of solid waste plans and shall remain in effect until replaced by any new Interlocal Agreement.

4. Miscellaneous

This Agreement may be simultaneously executed in several counterparts, each of which shall be an original and all of which shall constitute one and the same instrument.

Dated this 25th day of June, 2021.

Attest Diane R. Harris
Clerk of the Board

WALLA WALLA COUNTY
By Suzanne A. Tompkins
Chair, Board of Commissioners

Attest Lisa R. Nisil
City Clerk

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE
By Norma L. Hernandez
Mayor

Attest

City Clerk

Attest

City Clerk

Attest

City Clerk

CITY OF PRESCOTT

By

Mayor

CITY OF WAITSBURG

By

Mayor

CITY OF WALLA WALLA

By

Nabiel Shawa
City Manager

Approved as to form:

Prosecuting Attorney's Office

College Place City Attorney

Prescott City Attorney

Waitsburg City Attorney

Walla Walla City Attorney

Appendix B

Detailed Waste Composition



Central Waste Generation Area Composition Tables

Table 24: Central WGA Overall Disposed Waste Stream, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	20.2%	2.2%	119,478	13,144	WOOD DEBRIS	11.1%	3.0%	65,389	17,848
PAPER PACKAGING	12.0%	1.8%	71,053	10,353	Natural Wood	0.1%	0.1%	535	569
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	6	10	Treated Wood	0.6%	0.7%	3,370	4,311
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	6.6%	1.3%	39,287	7,774	Painted Wood	0.9%	0.4%	5,415	2,356
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	2.1%	0.4%	12,157	2,472	Dimensional Lumber	2.7%	1.5%	16,168	8,756
Aseptic Containers	0.1%	0.0%	467	120	Engineered Wood	2.4%	1.1%	14,241	6,668
Gable Top Containers	0.6%	0.8%	3,553	4,438	Pallets & Crates	3.2%	1.7%	18,953	9,916
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.2%	0.0%	1,006	253	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	166	94
Compostable Paper Packaging	1.9%	0.4%	11,442	2,602	Wood By-products	0.3%	0.3%	1,812	1,900
R/C Paper Packaging	0.5%	0.2%	3,134	902	R/C Wood Debris	0.8%	0.4%	4,730	2,401
PAPER PRODUCTS	8.2%	1.3%	48,425	7,896	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	6.6%	2.1%	39,165	12,402
Newspaper Products	0.3%	0.1%	1,522	334	Plastic Lumber	0.1%	0.1%	375	362
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	29	46	Insulation	0.4%	0.3%	2,236	1,643
Magazines	0.6%	0.4%	3,693	2,238	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
High-Grade Paper Products	0.3%	0.1%	1,863	859	Concrete	0.1%	0.1%	477	682
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.1%	0.1%	461	744	Drywall	1.8%	1.4%	10,802	8,299
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	2.7%	0.8%	15,779	4,689	Carpet	0.8%	0.5%	4,745	2,836
Compostable Paper Products	3.4%	0.5%	19,856	2,829	Carpet Padding	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Paper Products	0.9%	0.4%	5,222	2,462	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	0.8%	0.6%	4,444	3,588
PLASTIC	14.8%	1.6%	87,713	9,356	Asphalt Roofing	0.6%	0.6%	3,745	3,572
PLASTIC PACKAGING	9.0%	1.0%	52,962	5,927	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.0%	128	208
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	1.1%	0.2%	6,226	1,000	Ceramics & Brick	0.4%	0.5%	2,556	2,863
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.5%	0.1%	2,790	399	R/C Construction Materials	1.6%	0.9%	9,657	5,177
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.3%	0.1%	1,783	412	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	10.5%	2.5%	61,917	14,695
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.6%	0.3%	3,435	1,539	Televisions - LCD	0.4%	0.5%	2,388	2,732
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.3%	0.1%	1,780	359	Televisions - CRT	0.6%	0.4%	3,291	2,627
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	8	8	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	8	7	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	0.8%	0.1%	4,518	878	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	703	204	Computers	0.1%	0.1%	362	588
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	0.5%	0.3%	3,157	1,689	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	153	249
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.6%	0.2%	3,450	1,162	Computer Printers	0.1%	0.1%	676	776
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	94	59	Audio Equipment	0.2%	0.2%	1,026	1,445
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.3%	0.1%	1,966	351	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	3.1%	0.7%	18,344	4,184	Other Consumer Electronics	0.2%	0.2%	1,322	1,004
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.6%	0.3%	3,671	1,573	Textiles- Organic	2.7%	0.7%	15,659	4,235
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	712	384	Textiles- Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	1.3%	0.4%	7,697	2,333
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	318	385	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.3%	0.2%	1,641	1,005
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	5.9%	1.1%	34,751	6,523	Tires & Other Rubber	0.4%	0.2%	2,324	1,283
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	1	2	Furniture	3.4%	1.7%	20,251	10,093
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	126	204	Mattresses	0.9%	1.0%	5,127	6,113
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	4	7	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	1.4%	0.6%	8,128	3,618
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	13	14	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	21	34
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	172	69	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	38	60
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	1.1%	0.3%	6,485	1,598	Compact Florescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	76	71
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	61	62	Florescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	157	231
Plastic Garbage Bags	1.2%	0.2%	7,242	1,192	Water-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	192	250
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	0.7%	0.6%	4,021	3,476	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	80	96
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	2.0%	0.7%	11,951	3,924	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	34	39
R/C Plastic Products	0.8%	0.2%	4,676	1,461	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	3.8%	0.9%	22,649	5,099	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	1.6%	0.3%	9,484	1,935	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.7%	0.2%	3,849	1,238	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.8%	0.3%	4,530	1,690	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plate Glass	0.6%	0.7%	3,606	4,162	Solvents	0.0%	0.0%	59	79
Non-glass Ceramics	0.1%	0.1%	536	317	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	38	61
R/C Glass	0.1%	0.1%	644	387	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	223	108
METAL	7.3%	1.6%	43,048	9,221	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.0%	0.0%	260	295
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.6%	0.1%	3,647	852	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.2%	0.1%	1,477	363	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.1%	0.1%	568	521	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.0%	0.0%	230	177	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	65	105
Food Cans - Tinned	0.9%	0.2%	5,203	1,164	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	264	176	Oil Filters	0.0%	0.0%	232	219
White Goods	0.4%	0.6%	2,239	3,640	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	2.6%	0.9%	15,488	5,161	Medical Wastes	0.7%	0.6%	4,096	3,396
R/C Metal	2.4%	1.1%	13,931	6,468	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	1	1
ORGANICS	21.2%	2.6%	125,510	15,526	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.0%	189	102
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	9.5%	1.9%	56,400	11,060	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	9	15
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	3.6%	0.7%	21,406	4,393	Personal Care Products	0.0%	0.0%	268	169
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	3.2%	0.8%	18,988	4,832	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.4%	0.2%	2,092	1,333
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.5%	0.2%	2,782	956	RESIDUALS	3.0%	0.5%	17,824	3,156
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	1.7%	0.6%	9,916	3,798	Disposable Diapers	2.0%	0.5%	11,891	3,018
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.2%	0.1%	1,387	764	Ash	0.0%	0.0%	87	122
Animal Manure	2.1%	0.7%	12,455	4,389	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	144	95
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.0%	0.0%	10	14	Fines/Sorting Residues	1.0%	0.3%	5,685	1,748
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	17	28
R/C Organics	0.4%	0.2%	2,166	1,169					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			590,822		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count			104						

Table 25: Central WGA Commercial Disposed Waste Sector, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	23.3%	4.3%	57,997	10,633	WOOD DEBRIS	16.8%	6.1%	41,881	15,241
PAPER PACKAGING	15.8%	3.2%	39,486	8,071	Natural Wood	0.0%	0.0%	105	121
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	6	10	Treated Wood	0.3%	0.4%	732	1,060
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	10.0%	2.5%	24,842	6,286	Painted Wood	1.1%	0.8%	2,708	1,904
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	1.4%	0.5%	3,553	1,135	Dimensional Lumber	4.8%	3.2%	12,091	7,924
Aseptic Containers	0.0%	0.0%	103	69	Engineered Wood	5.0%	2.6%	12,396	6,556
Gable Top Containers	1.2%	1.8%	2,871	4,436	Pallets & Crates	4.0%	2.5%	10,070	6,172
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	174	202	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	67	65
Compostable Paper Packaging	2.7%	1.0%	6,791	2,384	Wood By-products	0.3%	0.4%	755	1,081
R/C Paper Packaging	0.5%	0.3%	1,144	814	R/C Wood Debris	1.2%	0.8%	2,957	2,050
PAPER PRODUCTS	7.4%	2.6%	18,512	6,432	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	5.8%	2.8%	14,584	6,895
Newspaper Products	0.1%	0.1%	293	202	Plastic Lumber	0.1%	0.1%	211	249
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Insulation	0.4%	0.4%	889	997
Magazines	0.6%	0.8%	1,506	2,027	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
High-Grade Paper Products	0.4%	0.2%	1,026	589	Concrete	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Drywall	0.8%	1.0%	2,119	2,405
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	2.5%	1.6%	6,130	3,874	Carpet	0.3%	0.4%	821	874
Compostable Paper Products	2.3%	0.8%	5,776	1,976	Carpet Padding	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Paper Products	1.5%	1.0%	3,780	2,378	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	0.3%	0.3%	764	823
PLASTIC	15.3%	2.9%	38,204	7,161	Asphalt Roofing	0.2%	0.3%	594	786
PLASTIC PACKAGING	7.7%	1.7%	19,240	4,306	Plastic Floor Covering	0.1%	0.1%	128	208
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	0.7%	0.3%	1,818	661	Ceramics & Brick	1.0%	1.1%	2,515	2,862
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.3%	0.1%	796	218	R/C Construction Materials	2.6%	1.5%	6,544	3,709
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.2%	0.1%	572	226	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	6.2%	2.3%	15,511	5,688
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	1.0%	0.6%	2,392	1,434	Televisions - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.2%	0.1%	616	282	Televisions - CRT	0.6%	0.7%	1,575	1,801
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	2	4	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	2	2	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	0.5%	0.2%	1,251	511	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	271	180	Computers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	0.2%	0.1%	536	161	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.6%	0.3%	1,471	727	Computer Printers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	60	49	Audio Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.2%	0.1%	405	135	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	2.5%	1.0%	6,131	2,429	Other Consumer Electronics	0.2%	0.2%	421	613
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	1.0%	0.6%	2,388	1,451	Textiles - Organic	1.9%	1.0%	4,853	2,422
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	304	363	Textiles - Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	1.1%	0.6%	2,838	1,600
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	226	366	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.1%	0.1%	223	251
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	7.6%	2.2%	18,963	5,517	Tires & Other Rubber	0.4%	0.3%	1,105	787
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	1	2	Furniture	1.8%	1.6%	4,496	3,951
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.1%	0.1%	126	204	Mattresses	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	2.4%	1.4%	5,877	3,534
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	1	2	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	78	47	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	37	60
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	1.3%	0.5%	3,158	1,367	Compact Florescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	56	62	Florescent Tubes	0.1%	0.1%	141	230
Plastic Garbage Bags	1.3%	0.3%	3,126	812	Water-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	22	36
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	1.3%	1.4%	3,255	3,416	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	52	85
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	2.6%	1.3%	6,433	3,138	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Plastic Products	1.1%	0.5%	2,729	1,270	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	2.2%	1.6%	5,533	4,008	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	0.8%	0.3%	1,927	682	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.1%	0.1%	344	258	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.2%	0.1%	590	288	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plate Glass	1.0%	1.6%	2,607	4,012	Solvents	0.0%	0.0%	48	77
Non-glass Ceramics	0.0%	0.0%	41	68	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Glass	0.0%	0.0%	24	28	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	51	83
METAL	8.0%	2.7%	19,963	6,830	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.0%	0.1%	102	166
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.4%	0.2%	973	382	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.3%	0.1%	655	326	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.2%	0.2%	398	481	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.0%	0.1%	124	128	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Tinned	0.6%	0.4%	1,484	951	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	79	96	Oil Filters	0.0%	0.0%	55	72
White Goods	0.9%	1.5%	2,239	3,640	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	3.4%	1.6%	8,398	3,894	Medical Wastes	1.5%	1.4%	3,776	3,391
R/C Metal	2.3%	1.3%	5,611	3,167	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
ORGANICS	18.7%	5.0%	46,645	12,573	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.0%	20	25
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	10.1%	4.1%	25,073	10,234	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	1.9%	1.0%	4,812	2,557	Personal Care Products	0.0%	0.0%	59	70
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	3.8%	1.7%	9,574	4,216	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.6%	0.5%	1,515	1,281
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.4%	0.3%	1,071	768	RESIDUALS	1.3%	0.5%	3,132	1,312
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	1.0%	0.6%	2,599	1,432	Disposable Diapers	0.6%	0.3%	1,399	867
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.1%	0.1%	168	190	Ash	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Manure	1.2%	1.1%	3,104	2,730	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.0%	0.0%	1	2	Fines/Sorting Residues	0.7%	0.4%	1,716	910
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	17	28
R/C Organics	0.1%	0.1%	243	160					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			249,328		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count			48						

Table 26: Central WGA Residential Disposed Waste Sector, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	20.6%	2.3%	43,452	4,925	WOOD DEBRIS	0.9%	0.4%	1,998	840
PAPER PACKAGING	9.2%	1.5%	19,309	3,132	Natural Wood	0.0%	0.0%	61	70
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Treated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	2.8%	0.7%	5,965	1,570	Painted Wood	0.2%	0.1%	518	311
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	2.9%	0.6%	6,106	1,340	Dimensional Lumber	0.1%	0.1%	256	268
Aseptic Containers	0.2%	0.0%	347	98	Engineered Wood	0.2%	0.2%	424	388
Gable Top Containers	0.3%	0.1%	568	130	Pallets & Crates	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.4%	0.1%	755	147	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	2	3
Compostable Paper Packaging	1.9%	0.5%	4,024	1,009	Wood By-products	0.0%	0.0%	50	81
R/C Paper Packaging	0.7%	0.1%	1,545	309	R/C Wood Debris	0.3%	0.3%	688	722
PAPER PRODUCTS	11.4%	1.9%	24,143	4,106	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	2.1%	2.3%	4,502	4,747
Newspaper Products	0.5%	0.1%	1,103	249	Plastic Lumber	0.1%	0.1%	164	263
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Insulation	0.2%	0.2%	363	373
Magazines	0.9%	0.4%	1,960	937	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
High-Grade Paper Products	0.1%	0.1%	291	116	Concrete	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.2%	0.4%	461	744	Drywall	1.2%	1.9%	2,617	4,073
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	3.5%	1.1%	7,416	2,317	Carpet	0.6%	0.7%	1,210	1,376
Compostable Paper Products	5.8%	0.9%	12,203	1,826	Carpet Padding	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Paper Products	0.3%	0.2%	707	358	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	0.0%	0.1%	75	122
PLASTIC	15.1%	1.7%	31,830	3,652	Asphalt Roofing	0.0%	0.0%	13	20
PLASTIC PACKAGING	11.2%	1.1%	23,547	2,283	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	1.7%	0.3%	3,514	614	Ceramics & Brick	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.8%	0.2%	1,713	318	R/C Construction Materials	0.0%	0.0%	61	98
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.5%	0.2%	1,080	337	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	9.3%	4.2%	19,698	8,898
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.1%	0.1%	303	133	Televisions - LCD	0.6%	1.0%	1,279	2,060
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.4%	0.1%	927	202	Televisions - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	2	3	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	6	7	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	1.3%	0.3%	2,713	625	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.2%	0.0%	375	93	Computers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	1.0%	0.8%	2,172	1,668	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.4%	0.1%	937	281	Computer Printers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	33	34	Audio Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.6%	0.1%	1,269	286	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	3.7%	0.5%	7,842	1,091	Other Consumer Electronics	0.0%	0.0%	17	27
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.2%	0.1%	365	276	Textiles - Organic	4.0%	1.6%	8,486	3,287
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	275	95	Textiles - Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	1.4%	0.6%	3,009	1,370
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	21	34	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.6%	0.5%	1,237	957
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	3.9%	0.7%	8,283	1,462	Tires & Other Rubber	0.3%	0.4%	633	774
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Furniture	2.4%	2.7%	5,036	5,677
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Mattresses	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	4	7	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	0.6%	0.2%	1,276	482
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	4	7	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	60	30	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	0.9%	0.2%	1,898	521	Compact Fluorescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	67	70
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	4	7	Fluorescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Garbage Bags	1.7%	0.4%	3,611	858	Water-based Paint	0.1%	0.1%	153	246
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	0.0%	0.0%	48	78	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	27	44
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	0.8%	0.4%	1,780	841	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	34	39
R/C Plastic Products	0.4%	0.2%	874	406	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	6.2%	1.2%	13,144	2,498	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	2.7%	0.6%	5,785	1,364	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	1.5%	0.6%	3,173	1,166	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	1.7%	0.8%	3,504	1,637	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plate Glass	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Solvents	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Non-glass Ceramics	0.2%	0.1%	432	304	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	38	61
R/C Glass	0.1%	0.1%	251	159	Dry-cell Batteries - Single Use	0.1%	0.0%	130	58
METAL	6.2%	2.1%	13,136	4,374	Dry-cell Batteries - Rechargeable	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Beverage Cans	1.1%	0.3%	2,233	734	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.3%	0.1%	694	154	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.0%	0.0%	6	10	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.0%	0.1%	99	122	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Tinned	1.5%	0.3%	3,256	643	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.1%	0.1%	182	147	Oil Filters	0.1%	0.1%	107	173
White Goods	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	1.1%	0.6%	2,363	1,218	Medical Wastes	0.1%	0.1%	265	184
R/C Metal	2.0%	2.1%	4,303	4,475	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	1	1
ORGANICS	32.7%	3.9%	68,970	8,249	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.1%	0.0%	109	68
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	13.1%	1.9%	27,562	3,906	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	7.4%	1.7%	15,504	3,518	Personal Care Products	0.1%	0.1%	143	144
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	3.8%	1.0%	8,029	2,180	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.1%	0.1%	203	223
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.6%	0.2%	1,369	504	RESIDUALS	6.1%	1.2%	12,862	2,567
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	2.7%	1.5%	5,752	3,210	Disposable Diapers	4.4%	1.2%	9,383	2,607
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.2%	0.2%	442	338	Ash	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Manure	4.1%	1.6%	8,660	3,391	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	94	84
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.0%	0.0%	8	14	Fines/Sorting Residues	1.6%	0.7%	3,384	1,470
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Organics	0.8%	0.5%	1,644	1,150					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			210,869		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count			24						

Table 27: Central WGA Self-hauled Disposed Waste Sector, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	13.8%	4.6%	18,029	5,954	WOOD DEBRIS	16.5%	7.1%	21,509	9,249
PAPER PACKAGING	9.4%	4.3%	12,258	5,676	Natural Wood	0.3%	0.4%	369	551
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Treated Wood	2.0%	3.2%	2,638	4,178
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	6.5%	3.3%	8,480	4,295	Painted Wood	1.7%	1.0%	2,189	1,352
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	1.9%	1.3%	2,498	1,739	Dimensional Lumber	2.9%	2.8%	3,821	3,717
Aseptic Containers	0.0%	0.0%	18	16	Engineered Wood	1.1%	0.9%	1,421	1,155
Gable Top Containers	0.1%	0.0%	114	57	Pallets & Crates	6.8%	5.9%	8,883	7,761
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	77	41	Other Untreated Wood	0.1%	0.1%	97	67
Compostable Paper Packaging	0.5%	0.2%	627	262	Wood By-products	0.8%	1.2%	1,007	1,560
R/C Paper Packaging	0.3%	0.2%	445	235	R/C Wood Debris	0.8%	0.8%	1,085	1,019
PAPER PRODUCTS	4.4%	1.6%	5,771	2,031	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	15.4%	7.0%	20,079	9,151
Newspaper Products	0.1%	0.1%	126	93	Plastic Lumber	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	29	46	Insulation	0.8%	1.0%	984	1,252
Magazines	0.2%	0.1%	227	149	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
High-Grade Paper Products	0.4%	0.5%	545	613	Concrete	0.4%	0.5%	477	682
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Drywall	4.6%	5.2%	6,067	6,819
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	1.7%	1.0%	2,233	1,270	Carpet	2.1%	1.8%	2,714	2,321
Compostable Paper Products	1.4%	0.7%	1,877	873	Carpet Padding	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Paper Products	0.6%	0.4%	735	525	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	2.8%	2.7%	3,605	3,490
PLASTIC	13.5%	3.7%	17,679	4,786	Asphalt Roofing	2.4%	2.7%	3,139	3,484
PLASTIC PACKAGING	7.8%	2.6%	10,175	3,373	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	0.7%	0.3%	894	432	Ceramics & Brick	0.0%	0.1%	41	65
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.2%	0.1%	281	105	R/C Construction Materials	2.3%	2.8%	3,053	3,610
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.1%	0.1%	131	73	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	20.4%	7.8%	26,708	10,218
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.6%	0.4%	740	544	Televisions - LCD	0.8%	1.4%	1,109	1,795
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.2%	0.1%	237	92	Televisions - CRT	1.3%	1.5%	1,716	1,913
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	4	6	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	0.4%	0.3%	554	345	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	57	30	Computers	0.3%	0.5%	362	588
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	0.3%	0.2%	448	215	Computer Peripherals	0.1%	0.2%	153	249
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.8%	0.7%	1,042	861	Computer Printers	0.5%	0.6%	676	776
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	1	1	Audio Equipment	0.8%	1.1%	1,026	1,445
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.2%	0.1%	293	152	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	3.3%	2.5%	4,371	3,227	Other Consumer Electronics	0.7%	0.6%	885	795
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.7%	0.4%	917	540	Textiles - Organic	1.8%	0.9%	2,319	1,128
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	134	81	Textiles - Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	1.4%	0.8%	1,850	1,001
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	71	115	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.1%	0.1%	180	179
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	5.7%	2.4%	7,504	3,158	Tires & Other Rubber	0.4%	0.5%	585	653
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Furniture	8.2%	5.6%	10,718	7,350
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Mattresses	3.9%	4.7%	5,127	6,113
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	0.7%	0.5%	975	603
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	7	12	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	21	34
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	35	42	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	2	3
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	1.1%	0.5%	1,429	642	Compact Florescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	9	9
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Florescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	16	18
Plastic Garbage Bags	0.4%	0.1%	505	164	Water-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	17	27
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	0.5%	0.5%	717	643	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	2.9%	1.7%	3,738	2,201	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Plastic Products	0.8%	0.5%	1,072	597	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	3.0%	1.5%	3,971	1,921	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	1.4%	0.9%	1,771	1,191	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.3%	0.2%	332	326	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.3%	0.2%	436	305	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plate Glass	0.8%	0.9%	999	1,110	Solvents	0.0%	0.0%	11	18
Non-glass Ceramics	0.0%	0.0%	63	55	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Glass	0.3%	0.3%	369	351	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	42	37
METAL	7.6%	3.4%	9,949	4,387	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.1%	0.2%	157	244
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.3%	0.2%	441	202	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.1%	0.0%	128	50	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.1%	0.2%	165	201	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.0%	0.0%	7	12	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.1%	65	105
Food Cans - Tinned	0.4%	0.1%	462	194	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	3	4	Oil Filters	0.1%	0.1%	70	114
White Goods	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	3.6%	2.4%	4,726	3,161	Medical Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	56	32
R/C Metal	3.1%	2.6%	4,017	3,433	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
ORGANICS	7.6%	3.0%	9,895	3,863	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.1%	60	71
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	2.9%	1.2%	3,765	1,531	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	9	15
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	0.8%	0.5%	1,091	622	Personal Care Products	0.1%	0.0%	67	55
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	1.1%	0.7%	1,386	906	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.3%	0.2%	374	295
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.3%	0.2%	342	265	RESIDUALS	1.4%	1.0%	1,830	1,284
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	1.2%	1.1%	1,565	1,438	Disposable Diapers	0.8%	1.0%	1,109	1,251
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.6%	0.5%	777	658	Ash	0.1%	0.1%	87	122
Animal Manure	0.5%	0.4%	691	555	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	50	44
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Fines/Sorting Residues	0.4%	0.2%	584	259
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Organics	0.2%	0.1%	279	135					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			130,624		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count			32						



East Waste Generation Area Composition Tables

Table 28: East WGA Overall Disposed Waste Stream, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	19.0%	2.2%	160,811	18,752	WOOD DEBRIS	9.8%	2.6%	83,099	22,043
PAPER PACKAGING	11.8%	1.7%	99,323	14,263	Natural Wood	0.2%	0.3%	1,829	2,353
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	168	161	Treated Wood	0.4%	0.3%	3,320	2,741
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	6.0%	1.1%	51,026	9,073	Painted Wood	3.8%	1.8%	32,017	15,233
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	1.8%	0.3%	14,996	2,709	Dimensional Lumber	0.8%	0.3%	6,587	2,926
Aseptic Containers	0.1%	0.0%	954	340	Engineered Wood	0.9%	0.4%	7,552	3,027
Gable Top Containers	0.2%	0.1%	1,981	745	Pallets & Crates	2.6%	1.4%	22,061	11,928
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	1,015	366	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	185	152
Compostable Paper Packaging	1.7%	0.4%	14,396	3,155	Wood By-products	0.2%	0.2%	1,783	1,780
R/C Paper Packaging	1.8%	1.3%	14,787	10,982	R/C Wood Debris	0.9%	0.5%	7,765	4,413
PAPER PRODUCTS	7.3%	1.0%	61,489	8,812	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	8.7%	2.8%	73,219	23,685
Newspaper Products	0.4%	0.1%	3,052	1,168	Plastic Lumber	0.2%	0.3%	2,043	2,686
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	186	302	Insulation	0.8%	0.5%	6,426	4,478
Magazines	0.2%	0.1%	1,630	1,118	Asphalt Paving	0.1%	0.2%	877	1,410
High-Grade Paper Products	0.2%	0.1%	1,883	761	Concrete	2.5%	1.9%	21,110	16,352
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.0%	0.1%	401	508	Drywall	1.1%	1.0%	9,283	8,556
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	1.7%	0.4%	14,736	3,668	Carpet	1.0%	0.8%	8,546	6,555
Compostable Paper Products	3.4%	0.6%	29,103	5,337	Carpet Padding	0.7%	0.8%	6,328	6,655
R/C Paper Products	1.2%	0.7%	10,498	5,925	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	0.7%	0.6%	6,310	4,700
PLASTIC	15.3%	2.2%	129,137	18,304	Asphalt Roofing	0.8%	0.9%	6,776	7,447
PLASTIC PACKAGING	8.3%	1.1%	69,948	9,546	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.0%	141	228
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	1.0%	0.2%	8,209	1,527	Ceramics & Brick	0.0%	0.0%	344	319
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.4%	0.1%	3,348	868	R/C Construction Materials	0.6%	0.8%	5,036	7,152
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.2%	0.1%	2,031	523	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	9.4%	1.8%	79,497	15,197
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.4%	0.1%	2,966	1,114	Televisions - LCD	0.3%	0.5%	2,614	4,171
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.3%	0.1%	2,250	688	Televisions - CRT	0.5%	0.7%	4,333	5,900
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	29	39	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	1.0%	0.3%	8,040	2,619	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	1,186	235	Computers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	0.9%	0.9%	7,659	7,236	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.6%	0.2%	5,483	1,751	Computer Printers	0.2%	0.2%	1,628	1,887
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	252	162	Audio Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.4%	0.1%	3,640	544	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	2.3%	0.4%	19,695	3,258	Other Consumer Electronics	0.7%	0.5%	5,703	4,290
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.5%	0.2%	4,553	1,493	Textiles- Organic	2.5%	0.5%	20,732	4,115
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	520	168	Textiles- Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	0.8%	0.4%	7,155	3,004
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	86	124	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.3%	0.2%	2,124	1,332
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	7.0%	1.7%	59,189	14,037	Tires & Other Rubber	0.4%	0.2%	3,776	1,789
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	46	64	Furniture	2.5%	1.1%	21,035	9,053
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Mattresses	0.6%	0.5%	5,177	3,996
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	0.6%	0.7%	5,221	5,618
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	4.0%	2.4%	33,448	20,373
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	22	32	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	76	124
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	233	139	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	213	347
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	1.0%	0.3%	8,476	2,338	Compact Florescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	71	75	Florescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	9	14
Plastic Garbage Bags	1.5%	0.3%	13,000	2,379	Water-based Paint	0.1%	0.1%	857	1,022
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	0.7%	0.7%	6,199	5,705	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	2.8%	1.3%	23,700	10,795	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	115	110
R/C Plastic Products	0.9%	0.4%	7,442	3,465	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	2.0%	0.7%	17,277	5,621	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	1.2%	0.3%	9,752	2,800	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.4%	0.2%	3,620	1,884	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	108	174
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.3%	0.2%	2,224	1,299	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	35	57
Plate Glass	0.0%	0.1%	341	442	Solvents	0.2%	0.3%	1,793	2,921
Non-glass Ceramics	0.1%	0.1%	864	599	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	50	82
R/C Glass	0.1%	0.0%	476	394	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	185	79
METAL	7.2%	1.6%	60,516	13,252	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.5%	0.1%	4,049	1,027	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.2%	0.0%	1,598	322	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.0%	0.0%	87	127	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.1%	0.0%	542	230	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Tinned	0.5%	0.1%	4,311	1,241	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	224	116	Oil Filters	0.1%	0.1%	469	562
White Goods	0.8%	0.9%	6,403	7,491	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	2.9%	0.8%	24,436	6,858	Medical Wastes	3.1%	2.4%	26,490	19,912
R/C Metal	2.2%	0.9%	18,866	7,197	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	7	7
ORGANICS	20.9%	2.7%	176,398	23,011	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.0%	131	97
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	7.7%	1.4%	65,417	12,070	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	89	103
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	3.3%	0.7%	27,713	6,247	Personal Care Products	0.3%	0.2%	2,677	1,323
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	2.7%	0.9%	22,757	7,375	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	142	158
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.5%	0.2%	4,163	1,892	RESIDUALS	3.7%	1.0%	31,495	8,854
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	2.3%	1.0%	19,699	8,613	Disposable Diapers	1.7%	0.9%	14,512	7,569
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.5%	0.3%	3,948	2,323	Ash	0.2%	0.2%	1,279	2,057
Animal Manure	3.4%	1.5%	28,343	12,951	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.2%	0.3%	1,430	2,250	Fines/Sorting Residues	1.9%	0.5%	15,704	4,216
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Organics	0.3%	0.1%	2,927	1,173					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			844,896		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count			104						

Table 29: East WGA Commercial Disposed Waste, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	23.1%	4.4%	85,822	16,357	WOOD DEBRIS	13.1%	5.4%	48,573	19,931
PAPER PACKAGING	15.2%	3.4%	56,359	12,567	Natural Wood	0.0%	0.0%	32	53
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	14	23	Treated Wood	0.2%	0.3%	743	1,210
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	8.4%	2.1%	30,982	7,739	Painted Wood	4.1%	3.7%	15,221	13,662
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	1.4%	0.5%	5,224	1,891	Dimensional Lumber	0.8%	0.5%	2,823	1,925
Aseptic Containers	0.1%	0.1%	465	265	Engineered Wood	0.8%	0.5%	2,903	1,982
Gable Top Containers	0.3%	0.2%	972	693	Pallets & Crates	5.8%	3.2%	21,337	11,870
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	282	199	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	94	104
Compostable Paper Packaging	1.9%	0.8%	7,137	2,798	Wood By-products	0.3%	0.4%	1,227	1,622
R/C Paper Packaging	3.0%	2.9%	11,283	10,904	R/C Wood Debris	1.1%	1.1%	4,192	4,069
PAPER PRODUCTS	7.9%	2.0%	29,463	7,564	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	11.3%	5.7%	41,946	21,149
Newspaper Products	0.3%	0.2%	1,108	775	Plastic Lumber	0.4%	0.7%	1,583	2,580
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.1%	0.1%	186	302	Insulation	0.1%	0.1%	442	508
Magazines	0.1%	0.1%	447	347	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
High-Grade Paper Products	0.3%	0.2%	1,150	676	Concrete	5.3%	4.4%	19,495	16,224
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.1%	0.1%	384	507	Drywall	1.6%	2.2%	5,892	8,098
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	1.8%	0.9%	6,500	3,192	Carpet	1.3%	1.6%	4,839	5,967
Compostable Paper Products	2.8%	0.9%	10,360	3,394	Carpet Padding	0.9%	1.4%	3,266	5,302
R/C Paper Products	2.5%	1.6%	9,328	5,872	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	0.4%	0.6%	1,391	2,119
PLASTIC	16.3%	3.7%	60,423	13,578	Asphalt Roofing	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLASTIC PACKAGING	8.3%	2.2%	30,959	8,327	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.1%	141	228
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	0.6%	0.2%	2,094	812	Ceramics & Brick	0.1%	0.1%	236	283
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.2%	0.1%	822	352	R/C Construction Materials	1.3%	1.9%	4,661	7,136
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.2%	0.1%	618	204	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	4.2%	1.7%	15,695	6,376
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.5%	0.3%	1,714	930	Televisions - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.2%	0.1%	830	371	Televisions - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	23	38	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	1.0%	0.7%	3,713	2,452	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	502	180	Computers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	1.6%	1.9%	5,828	7,228	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.8%	0.4%	3,073	1,630	Computer Printers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	91	72	Audio Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.2%	0.1%	743	269	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	2.0%	0.7%	7,585	2,621	Other Consumer Electronics	0.0%	0.0%	34	45
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.9%	0.3%	3,219	1,269	Textiles- Organic	1.5%	0.7%	5,559	2,608
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	91	42	Textiles- Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	0.8%	0.6%	2,828	2,401
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	11	18	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.1%	0.1%	195	211
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	7.9%	2.4%	29,464	8,866	Tires & Other Rubber	0.7%	0.4%	2,507	1,634
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Furniture	1.2%	1.1%	4,573	4,256
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Mattresses	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	7.9%	5.5%	29,384	20,314
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	22	32	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	61	60	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.1%	0.1%	213	347
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	1.1%	0.5%	4,039	1,802	Compact Fluorescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	56	74	Fluorescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Garbage Bags	1.9%	0.6%	6,862	2,185	Water-based Paint	0.2%	0.3%	627	962
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	0.8%	1.3%	3,068	4,731	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	3.2%	1.7%	11,964	6,366	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Plastic Products	0.9%	0.5%	3,392	1,842	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	1.4%	1.3%	5,025	4,974	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	0.7%	0.6%	2,487	2,194	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.4%	0.5%	1,424	1,697	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.3%	0.3%	972	1,143	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plate Glass	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Solvents	0.5%	0.8%	1,793	2,921
Non-glass Ceramics	0.0%	0.0%	135	156	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	50	82
R/C Glass	0.0%	0.0%	7	12	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	14	18
METAL	7.6%	2.5%	28,137	9,174	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.3%	0.1%	1,257	489	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.1%	0.1%	365	248	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.0%	0.0%	171	140	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Tinned	0.4%	0.3%	1,413	1,107	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	32	53	Oil Filters	0.1%	0.1%	380	543
White Goods	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	3.8%	1.5%	14,183	5,386	Medical Wastes	6.6%	5.4%	24,446	19,860
R/C Metal	2.9%	1.7%	10,715	6,289	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	2	3
ORGANICS	12.6%	3.6%	46,670	13,536	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.0%	56	57
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	6.2%	2.4%	22,871	8,764	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	43	71
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	1.9%	0.8%	7,038	2,862	Personal Care Products	0.5%	0.3%	1,730	1,251
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	1.7%	1.0%	6,148	3,686	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	28	44
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.4%	0.3%	1,453	1,259	RESIDUALS	2.5%	2.0%	9,185	7,240
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	2.0%	1.6%	7,459	5,938	Disposable Diapers	1.8%	1.9%	6,629	7,216
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.1%	0.2%	523	628	Ash	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Manure	0.2%	0.2%	892	821	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Fines/Sorting Residues	0.7%	0.3%	2,555	1,224
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Organics	0.1%	0.1%	287	212					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			370,859	<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>					
Sample Count			48						

Table 30: East WGA Residential Disposed Waste Sector, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	18.5%	2.3%	62,032	7,812	WOOD DEBRIS	2.6%	1.5%	8,811	5,127
PAPER PACKAGING	10.5%	1.6%	35,025	5,514	Natural Wood	0.1%	0.1%	359	405
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	145	158	Treated Wood	0.4%	0.7%	1,365	2,201
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	4.1%	1.0%	13,855	3,189	Painted Wood	1.3%	1.4%	4,512	4,593
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	2.7%	0.6%	9,051	1,893	Dimensional Lumber	0.2%	0.1%	573	501
Aseptic Containers	0.1%	0.1%	451	209	Engineered Wood	0.3%	0.3%	1,078	967
Gable Top Containers	0.3%	0.1%	930	265	Pallets & Crates	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.2%	0.1%	692	305	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	70	106
Compostable Paper Packaging	2.0%	0.4%	6,790	1,420	Wood By-products	0.0%	0.0%	109	115
R/C Paper Packaging	0.9%	0.4%	3,111	1,232	R/C Wood Debris	0.2%	0.2%	745	758
PAPER PRODUCTS	8.1%	1.2%	27,007	3,922	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	2.2%	1.3%	7,329	4,219
Newspaper Products	0.4%	0.2%	1,374	591	Plastic Lumber	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Insulation	0.1%	0.1%	287	463
Magazines	0.3%	0.3%	1,038	1,039	Asphalt Paving	0.3%	0.4%	877	1,410
High-Grade Paper Products	0.2%	0.1%	643	333	Concrete	0.1%	0.2%	415	637
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Drywall	0.2%	0.3%	738	901
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	2.1%	0.5%	6,866	1,639	Carpet	0.1%	0.1%	224	358
Compostable Paper Products	4.9%	1.2%	16,559	3,852	Carpet Padding	0.0%	0.0%	20	32
R/C Paper Products	0.2%	0.1%	527	388	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	1.4%	1.2%	4,624	4,177
PLASTIC	16.4%	3.3%	55,039	10,937	Asphalt Roofing	0.0%	0.1%	109	175
PLASTIC PACKAGING	10.4%	1.3%	34,861	4,371	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	1.7%	0.4%	5,656	1,213	Ceramics & Brick	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.7%	0.2%	2,371	788	R/C Construction Materials	0.0%	0.0%	35	41
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.4%	0.1%	1,361	480	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	9.9%	3.4%	33,142	11,256
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.3%	0.2%	1,127	606	Televisions - LCD	0.8%	1.2%	2,614	4,171
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.4%	0.2%	1,252	568	Televisions - CRT	1.1%	1.7%	3,593	5,777
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	1.2%	0.3%	4,103	913	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.2%	0.0%	649	150	Computers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	0.5%	0.1%	1,641	324	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.5%	0.1%	1,833	471	Computer Printers	0.5%	0.6%	1,628	1,887
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	161	145	Audio Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.8%	0.1%	2,713	461	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	3.3%	0.6%	11,171	1,858	Other Consumer Electronics	1.4%	1.3%	4,726	4,189
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.2%	0.1%	511	289	Textiles - Organic	3.5%	0.8%	11,826	2,615
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	311	130	Textiles - Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	0.8%	0.5%	2,769	1,517
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.3%	0.2%	870	611
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	6.0%	2.9%	20,177	9,650	Tires & Other Rubber	0.3%	0.2%	893	650
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	46	64	Furniture	0.2%	0.3%	610	984
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Mattresses	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	1.1%	1.5%	3,612	5,078
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	0.9%	0.4%	3,117	1,442
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	163	125	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	1.0%	0.4%	3,312	1,393	Compact Fluorescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	14	9	Fluorescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Garbage Bags	1.6%	0.3%	5,241	865	Water-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	0.3%	0.3%	999	1,001	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	2.2%	2.5%	7,413	8,224	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	92	106
R/C Plastic Products	0.9%	0.8%	2,990	2,771	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	3.3%	0.8%	11,177	2,550	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	2.1%	0.5%	6,955	1,729	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.6%	0.2%	2,123	814	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.3%	0.2%	1,048	587	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plate Glass	0.1%	0.1%	267	429	Solvents	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Non-glass Ceramics	0.2%	0.2%	643	565	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Glass	0.0%	0.0%	142	125	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	130	67
METAL	7.4%	2.8%	24,603	9,235	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.8%	0.3%	2,647	891	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.3%	0.1%	1,142	195	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.0%	0.0%	79	126	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.1%	0.0%	277	156	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Tinned	0.8%	0.1%	2,571	496	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	158	93	Oil Filters	0.0%	0.0%	89	144
White Goods	1.3%	2.1%	4,450	7,171	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	2.2%	1.2%	7,301	3,941	Medical Wastes	0.6%	0.4%	1,956	1,434
R/C Metal	1.8%	1.0%	5,979	3,385	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	3	5
ORGANICS	32.4%	4.7%	108,275	15,702	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.0%	40	53
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	11.5%	2.4%	38,554	7,992	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	46	74
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	5.3%	1.5%	17,867	5,092	Personal Care Products	0.2%	0.1%	669	320
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	4.2%	1.8%	14,167	5,911	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	92	147
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.7%	0.4%	2,338	1,300	RESIDUALS	6.3%	1.5%	21,078	5,056
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	2.8%	1.6%	9,321	5,336	Disposable Diapers	2.2%	0.7%	7,496	2,260
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	1.0%	0.7%	3,260	2,229	Ash	0.4%	0.6%	1,279	2,057
Animal Manure	5.7%	2.8%	18,912	9,263	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.4%	0.7%	1,394	2,249	Fines/Sorting Residues	3.7%	1.2%	12,304	4,003
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Organics	0.7%	0.3%	2,463	1,143					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			334,603		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count				24					

Table 31: East WGA Self-hauled Disposed Waste Sector, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	9.3%	3.4%	12,958	4,803	WOOD DEBRIS	18.4%	5.7%	25,715	7,896
PAPER PACKAGING	5.7%	2.8%	7,939	3,887	Natural Wood	1.0%	1.7%	1,437	2,317
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	9	14	Treated Wood	0.9%	0.8%	1,213	1,097
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	4.4%	2.5%	6,190	3,503	Painted Wood	8.8%	3.5%	12,283	4,928
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	0.5%	0.3%	720	425	Dimensional Lumber	2.3%	1.5%	3,191	2,146
Aseptic Containers	0.0%	0.0%	39	38	Engineered Wood	2.6%	1.5%	3,571	2,073
Gable Top Containers	0.1%	0.0%	79	62	Pallets & Crates	0.5%	0.8%	724	1,169
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	40	36	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	21	29
Compostable Paper Packaging	0.3%	0.2%	469	332	Wood By-products	0.3%	0.5%	446	725
R/C Paper Packaging	0.3%	0.3%	393	428	R/C Wood Debris	2.0%	1.1%	2,828	1,533
PAPER PRODUCTS	3.6%	1.6%	5,019	2,248	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	17.2%	7.0%	23,944	9,792
Newspaper Products	0.4%	0.5%	570	643	Plastic Lumber	0.3%	0.5%	461	749
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Insulation	4.1%	3.2%	5,698	4,425
Magazines	0.1%	0.2%	144	222	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
High-Grade Paper Products	0.1%	0.1%	90	107	Concrete	0.9%	1.4%	1,199	1,942
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	17	28	Drywall	1.9%	1.9%	2,653	2,611
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	1.0%	0.5%	1,371	762	Carpet	2.5%	1.9%	3,482	2,690
Compostable Paper Products	1.6%	1.0%	2,184	1,458	Carpet Padding	2.2%	2.9%	3,042	4,022
R/C Paper Products	0.5%	0.5%	643	684	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	0.2%	0.3%	294	392
PLASTIC	9.8%	4.0%	13,676	5,573	Asphalt Roofing	4.8%	5.3%	6,668	7,445
PLASTIC PACKAGING	3.0%	1.2%	4,128	1,636	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	0.3%	0.3%	459	448	Ceramics & Brick	0.1%	0.1%	108	146
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.1%	0.1%	155	93	R/C Construction Materials	0.2%	0.3%	339	472
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.0%	0.0%	51	35	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	22.0%	5.7%	30,660	7,974
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.1%	0.1%	124	92	Televisions - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.1%	0.1%	168	113	Televisions - CRT	0.5%	0.9%	741	1,200
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	6	8	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	0.2%	0.1%	223	118	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	35	21	Computers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	190	109	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.4%	0.3%	578	435	Computer Printers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	1	2	Audio Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.1%	0.1%	184	104	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	0.7%	0.4%	938	544	Other Consumer Electronics	0.7%	0.7%	942	928
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.6%	0.5%	823	732	Textiles- Organic	2.4%	1.3%	3,348	1,814
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	117	98	Textiles- Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	1.1%	0.7%	1,558	978
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	75	123	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.8%	0.8%	1,059	1,164
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	6.8%	3.6%	9,548	5,030	Tires & Other Rubber	0.3%	0.2%	376	330
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Furniture	11.4%	5.7%	15,852	7,929
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Mattresses	3.7%	2.9%	5,177	3,996
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	1.2%	1.7%	1,608	2,402
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	0.7%	0.4%	946	565
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Pesticides	0.1%	0.1%	76	124
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	10	16	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	0.8%	0.4%	1,124	528	Compact Florescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	1	2	Florescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	9	14
Plastic Garbage Bags	0.6%	0.3%	897	370	Water-based Paint	0.2%	0.2%	229	344
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	1.5%	2.2%	2,133	3,026	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	3.1%	2.1%	4,322	2,894	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	23	31
R/C Plastic Products	0.8%	0.7%	1,061	965	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	0.8%	0.4%	1,075	593	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	0.2%	0.1%	311	202	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.1%	0.1%	74	96	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.1%	0.1%	108	174
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.1%	0.1%	204	190	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	35	57
Plate Glass	0.1%	0.1%	74	106	Solvents	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Non-glass Ceramics	0.1%	0.1%	86	124	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Glass	0.2%	0.3%	327	373	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	41	36
METAL	5.6%	1.8%	7,776	2,486	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.1%	0.1%	145	152	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.1%	0.0%	91	64	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.0%	0.0%	8	12	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.1%	0.1%	94	96	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Tinned	0.2%	0.2%	327	262	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	34	47	Oil Filters	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
White Goods	1.4%	1.6%	1,953	2,166	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	2.1%	1.1%	2,952	1,575	Medical Wastes	0.1%	0.1%	88	104
R/C Metal	1.6%	0.6%	2,172	889	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	2	3
ORGANICS	15.4%	7.2%	21,453	9,988	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.0%	35	57
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	2.9%	1.6%	3,993	2,239	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	2.0%	1.6%	2,808	2,215	Personal Care Products	0.2%	0.2%	278	289
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	1.8%	1.7%	2,443	2,420	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	21	34
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.3%	0.4%	373	553	RESIDUALS	0.9%	0.5%	1,232	645
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	2.1%	2.3%	2,920	3,233	Disposable Diapers	0.3%	0.2%	387	347
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.1%	0.1%	165	187	Ash	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Manure	6.1%	6.5%	8,539	9,014	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.0%	0.0%	35	57	Fines/Sorting Residues	0.6%	0.4%	845	505
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Organics	0.1%	0.1%	178	157					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			139,435		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count			32						

Appendix C

City of Walla Walla Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan



Recycling Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan for the City of Walla Walla

January 2021

Background

China's National Sword entered the world into a new era of recycling, exposing a system riddled and struggling with contamination. All nations faced the new reality that contamination greater than 0.5% would no longer be accepted by the largest recycling commodities market - China. Curbside and landfill recycling programs would need to be reformed to meet new standards and be marketable in this changing environment. This plan outlines the City's strategy to reduce contamination in the recycling stream.

The City of Walla Walla began wrestling with the costs and impacts of contamination/the China National Sword policy in the fall of 2017. Multiple discussions on the issue occurred with Council and various City/County Committees over the past three years (see Appendix II for additional information). City staff prepared a draft Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan in 2019 and a recycling commodities charge was established to cover monthly commodities costs in June 2018. City Council established a Recycling Ad-Hoc Committee in 2020 to provide specific recommendations to contain or reduce recycling costs while preserving and encouraging responsible recycling. In October 2020 Council adopted the Committee's recommendations (see Appendix III).

Goals

1. Reduce the amount of contamination.
2. Reduce/control customer costs.
3. Preserve and improve the program.

Objectives

1. Identify routes with highest levels of contamination.
2. Educate public on acceptable and unacceptable items.
3. Enforce requirements through targeted enforcement.

Key Contaminants

Investigation into the key contaminants in the recycling stream indicate either "wishful recycling" (someone will recycle this item) or the customer utilizes the recycling container as an extra garbage can. In addition, the City's Recycling Ad-Hoc Committee's assessment determined that plastics are a point of confusion adding to contamination (see Recycling Ad-Hoc Committee's recommendations in Appendix III).

In surveys, like the one conducted by The Recycling Partnership in 2019, MRFs and cities in Washington identified the following recycling contaminants as the most problematic and costly to manage:

- Plastic bags and film
- Tanglers including rope, cords, chains, and hoses
- Food and liquids
- Shredded paper

- Bagged garbage
- Non-program plastics

Costs

Pioneer Recycling Services, the City's MRF, estimates contamination of 15-20% by weight. Based on the average monthly weight of 123 tons (September 2019-August 2020) X 20% = 24.6 tons of contamination at an average cost of \$109/ton = monthly contamination cost of \$2,682.

Additionally, contamination:

- Slows the sorting and processing of materials.
- Reduces the quality and value of the commodities.
- Can damage collection, processing, and remanufacturing equipment.
- Can cause serious injuries to collection and processing facility staff.

The Plan...

The following tasks/projects are proposed to achieve the desired Goals and Objectives:

1

Gather Data and Measurements

Data will be gathered for each route to determine those with the highest levels of contamination and what are the items of contamination.

- View items dumped from each route.
- Identify routes most contaminated.
- Attempt to identify the most common contaminate.
- Identify recyclable/acceptable materials (per Pioneer Recycling).
- Analyze data to refine education and enforcement components.
- Collect data before/during/after education and enforcement.
- Evaluate/report on effectiveness.

2

Education

Results from data gathering will influence educational component.

- Create educational materials on what goes in the bin (recycle right).
- Inform citizens on how the system works and the citizen's and city's role in the system.
- Refine education content to target the most detrimental contamination items.
- Answer/address common questions.
- Education will be predecessor to enforcement.
- Enforcement tagging will be developed to coincide with top contaminants while still encouraging responsible recycling.

3

Website/Social Media

Update the city's website and use social media to reach customers where they are.

- Educational material will be developed for various media outlets (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, City Newsletter, Friday Feed, etc.) in conjunction with

education through Recycle Coach.

- Blogs or updates will be posted on the city's website to inform and encourage citizens to recycle right.
- Social media and apps are effective tools to reach customers. The City operates a Facebook page with 8,218 followers, Twitter feed with 571 followers, Instagram presence with 1,350 followers, Nextdoor Agency account reaching 3,909 residents, Recycle Coach with 960 users and 48,162 resident interactions over the past year, OWWL app with 2,169 users, all in addition to visits to the City's website.

4

Recycle Coach

Recycle Coach is a low-cost customer service app/tool that can also help promote responsible recycling.

- Consider enhancements to support contamination reduction/educational efforts.

5

City Newsletter and Friday Feed

City prepared/issued media.

- Already an established and free communication tool.
- Reaches city employees easily and effectively.

6

Enforcement

Enforcement will follow education/outreach.

- Encourage recycling right.
- Work with Recycling Team members (Basin Disposal of Walla Walla, Finance/Customer Service Staff, Walla Walla Recycling) on recycling education/outreach/enforcement.
- Program focus - behavioral change.

7

Improve Outcomes

Continuous improvement - research, educate, enforce, revise, repeat.

- Track baseline data to measure and report on improvements/effectiveness.
- Determine which education messages are resonating with customers and how best to get that messaging to them.
- Change messaging and delivery methods according to the findings/data.

Project	Tasks	Due By	Budget	Person Responsible	Status
1	1. Gather data from recycling partners including Basin Disposal of Walla Walla (city's contracted recycling collector), Pioneer Recycling Services (Material Recovery Facility, MRF), Walla Walla Recycling (contracted by Basin Disposal to bale commodities for transport to MRF).	10/31/20	N/A (staff time only)	Mori Struve	Complete
Gather Data and Measurements	2. Pioneer Recycling Services to help define acceptable materials.	10/31/20	N/A (staff time only)	Mori Struve	Complete
	3. Identify primary contaminants along with problem collection routes. Investigate loads of recyclables as they are delivered to Walla Walla Recycling to determine the percent of contamination. Take pre-project photos of recyclable loads.	6/30/21	N/A (staff time only)	PW Comm Coordinator	On-going
	4. Track weight of recyclables (per route if possible), pre- and post-program as delivered by Basin Disposal of Walla Walla.	6/30/21	N/A	Mori/PW Comm Coordinator	
	5. Measure contamination at Walla Walla Recycling per routes after educational and enforcement procedures are implemented.	12/31/21	\$3,500	PW Comm Coordinator	
	6. Data gathered will be used to refine and improve contamination reduction / education / outreach / enforcement efforts.	6/30/21	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	On-going

Project	Tasks	Due By	Budget	Person Responsible	Status
3	1. On website describe anti-contamination campaign and how it will benefit the citizens of Walla Walla.	12/31/20	N/A	Darci Bell	In-process
Website and Social Media	2. Briefly describe current state of recycling.	12/31/20	N/A	Darci Bell	In-process
	3. Describe actions to decrease contamination in recycling and how bins will be checked, marked, and refused (see enforcement).	6/30/21	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
	4. Boost social media posts, articles, project brochures, and signage to increase views.	6/30/21	\$200	Brenden Koch	
	5. Include an intro paragraph on the City's Solid Waste page that briefly describes the City's recycling goals.	12/31/20	N/A	Darci Bell	In-process
	6. Create an area on the Solid Waste page that can be easily updated to announce the latest updates on recycling news.	6/30/21	N/A	Darci Bell/PW Comm Coordinator	
	7. Describe the need to reduce contamination. Show before/after photos at Walla Walla Recycling and include a list of benefits to the community/public (such as decreased cost and benefits of recycling).	6/30/21	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	

Project	Tasks	Due By	Budget	Person Responsible	Status
4	1. Update graphics to currently accepted items list.	2/26/21	\$3,500	Mori Struve	
Recycle Coach	2. Consider single item campaign to focus on a specific contaminate; campaign lasts 8 weeks (\$1,295/each campaign).	12/31/21	\$1,500	PW Comm Coordinator	
	3. Track number of new app downloads and app usage.	12/31/21	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
	4. Consider Standard package (\$3,600/year) which would include report a problem option, 3 things you need to know, 4-page recycling guide, blog content, what goes where search, coloring book pages, videos, articles and personalized calendars with reminders. Separate option would be a customized package.	12/31/21	\$3,600	PW Comm Coordinator	
5	1. Prepare short messages for City newsletter/email blast and Friday Feed (e.g. why paper towels are not recyclable, why pizza boxes are not recyclable, etc. – see Education section above).	4/30/21	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
City Newsletter & Friday Feed					

Project	Tasks	Due By	Budget	Person Responsible	Status
6	1. Work with the recycling team (BDI, Sanitation, Finance /Customer Service Staff, Walla Walla Recycling) to design the enforcement process and procedures.	6/30/21	N/A	Mori Struve	
Enforcement	2. Create a tag for first offence of recycling bin rules.	6/30/21	\$1,500	PW Comm Coordinator	
	3. Create tag for repeat offence and extreme offences of recycling bin rules.	6/30/21	\$1,500	PW Comm Coordinator	
	4. Implement spot-checks/enforcement and tagging. Repeat offenders or blatant violations will have cans refused for pick-up until the contaminate is removed. Repeat offenders may have can picked up as trash and charged accordingly.	9/30/2021	\$15,000 (intern/temp)	PW Comm Coordinator	

Project	Tasks	Due By	Budget	Person Responsible	Status
7	1. Compare before and after contamination.	12/31/21	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
Improve Outcomes	2. Create feedback loop to customers.	12/31/21	\$9,500	PW Comm Coordinator	
	3. Consider customer survey to get feedback (Survey Monkey).	6/30/21	\$500	PW Comm Coordinator	
	4. Continue working to decrease contamination of recyclables and provide best product to market.	Continuous	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
	5. Decrease weight of contaminated recyclables by updating tools utilized above.	N/A	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
	6. Determine if the curbside collection system should be modified (e.g. source separation) for the next collection contract – <u>Notice of expiration of the existing contract must be sent to BDI by January 31, 2022.</u>	12/31/2021	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
8	1. Prepare press release to newspaper, radio stations, chamber of commerce to announce beginning date of Enforcement Project. Include list of benefits to the community and project details.	6/30/21	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
Preparation for Enforcement Roll-Out	2. Train enforcement team on protocols, the enforcement process and why it is necessary.	6/30/21	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
	3. Order tags, mailers and any necessary equipment.	6/30/21	\$4,000	PW Comm Coordinator	

This Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan for the Recycling Program is meant to be a living document and updated as needed and/or as internal and external factors change. For questions or further input, contact the City of Walla Walla's Public Works Operations Manager, Mori Struve, 509.527.4463, mstruve@wallawallawa.gov

References:

Dave Claugus
Pioneer Recycling Services
16810 SE 120th Avenue
Clackamas, OR 97105
P: 916.205.3136

Booker Nagely
Operations Manager
Basin Disposal Inc.
P.O. Box 3850
Pasco, WA 99302-3850
P: 509.547.2476 ext. 713

Marty Gehrke
Owner
Walla Walla Recycling
827 North 12th Avenue
Walla Walla 99362
P: 509.525.1482

List of Appendices

Appendix I – Reference information/resources

Appendix II – History/background information

Appendix III – Recycling Ad-Hoc Committee Report and presentation

Appendix I – Reference Information/Resources

The Recycling Partnership: <https://recyclingpartnership.org/>

Utilize the Recycling Partnerships' graphics and sample mailers to help design focused mailers to customers regarding Walla Walla's top contamination problems. Incorporate some of the Recycling Partnerships guidance documents for anti-contamination program including MRF Surveys, MRF Tracking Forms and curbside training and tracking form suggestions.

Recycle Coach: <https://solutions.recyclecoach.com>

Use the Recycle Coach app to inform customers about the recycling program. Update accepted items and rules on/with Recycle Coach. Consider upgrading to perform online specialize focal training of residence and perform single-item campaign once top contaminants identified.

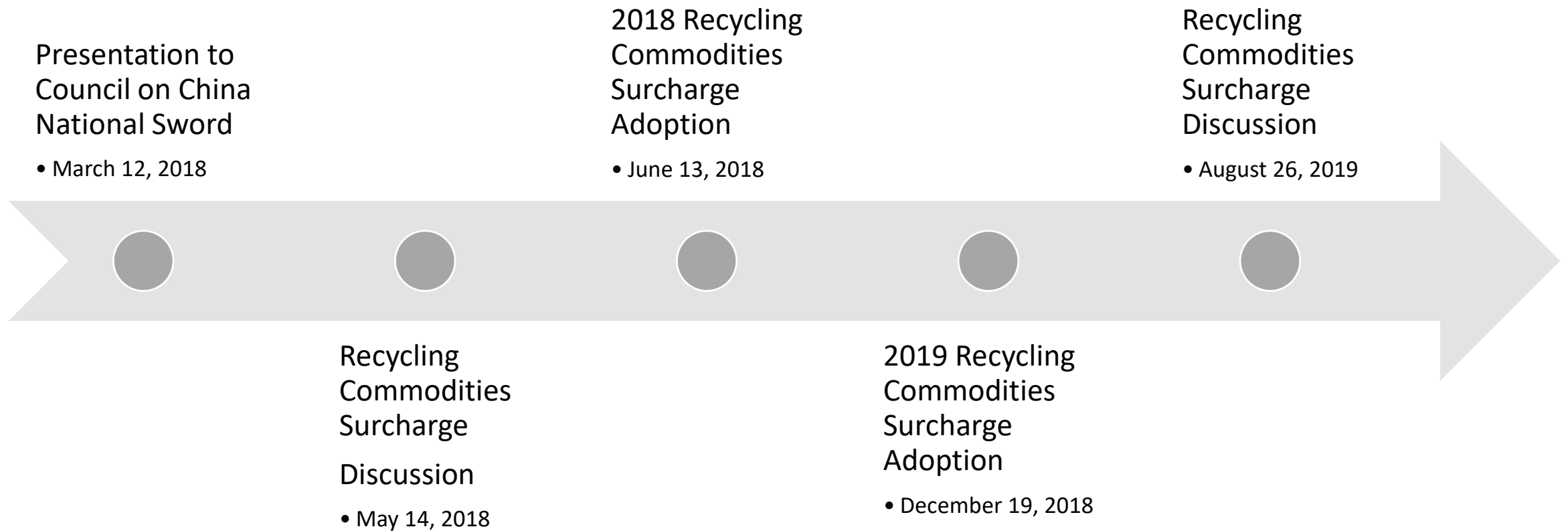
Washington Department of Ecology:

<https://ecology.wa.gov/recycleright>

Use Recycle Right, It Matters! Free information, commercial spots and toolkit to encourage others to recycle correctly.

**Appendix II –
History/Background
Information**

History/How did we get here?



History/How did we get here?





ar-2965

30 Min

City Council - Work Session

Meeting Date: 03/12/2018

Item Title: City Recycling Program - China National Sword

Submitted For: Mori Struve, Public Works Department, Public Works Administration

Add'l Contributors:

Project No:

Funding/BARS No.:

Financial Comments:

The City's residential Recycling Program generates approximately 130 tons of recycling material each month. Historically, recycling had a positive value, meaning those tons were sold for a profit which put money back into the Sanitation Fund reducing garbage costs for customers. But now, costs are reaching \$90 per ton and may go even higher. If rates stay this high, the City will pay over \$140,000 this year to dispose of recyclable commodities. Due to volatility in the commodities market in past years, the 2018 Sanitation budget included an expense of \$35,000 for potential recycling commodities costs.

Information

HISTORY:

SUMMARY: A presentation will be given by Public Works Operations Manager, Mori Struve and Public Works Director, Ki Bealey regarding the current market conditions of recycling. Council will have the opportunity to discuss the topic and provide feedback on Staff's proposals to improve quality (value), reduce contamination and manage costs.

Recyclable commodities costs have hit record highs in the past few months. China initiated the "National Sword" Program that drastically changed the cleanliness and type of recyclables it will accept. Until recently, China represented approximately 60% of the world market for the purchase of recyclable commodities. The United States and many other countries have become "addicted" to China for the disposal of recyclable commodities. As of March 1, 2018, China is simply saying "no" to contamination, setting a standard of 0.5% for all recyclable commodities; a standard the recycling industry cannot presently meet.

Recycling values for the City have only been positive five times in the last fourteen months. These costs have not been felt directly by customers because the City's Sanitation Fund has been absorbing the costs through garbage rates; however, with costs growing, that approach is not sustainable, and cities, including Walla Walla, must find a new way to cover the costs of recycling.

POLICY ISSUES:

In an effort to control program costs, Staff proposes to:

- 1) Focus collection on commodities of value;
- 2) Evaluate low cost options to reduce contamination; and
- 3) Develop a financial strategy to address the variable recycling commodities expense.

RCW 70.95.010 lists the State's goals and priorities for solid waste management.

RCW 70.95.090 stipulates recyclables must be collected from single and multi-family residences, unless Ecology approves an alternate program...
County and city comprehensive solid waste management plans—Contents.

(7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the following:

- (a) Waste reduction strategies;
- (b) Source separation strategies, including: *(emphasis added)*

Programs for the collection of source separated materials from residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from single and multiple-family residences, unless the department approves an alternative program, according to the criteria in the planning guidelines. Such criteria shall include: Anticipated recovery rates and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials, unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning period, utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate. In rural areas, these programs shall include but not be limited to drop-off boxes, buy-back centers, or a combination of both, at each solid waste transfer, processing, or disposal site, or at locations convenient to the residents of the county. The drop-off boxes and buy-back centers may be owned or operated by public, nonprofit, or private persons;

PLAN COMPLIANCE:

STRATEGIC PLAN:

Strategy 4: We will foster economic development and sustain financial stability.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN: Objective 2 - To maintain a sound financial condition to allow flexibility that ensures the City is in a position to react and respond to changes in the economy and new service challenges without measurable financial stress.

ALTERNATIVES:

In November 2017, Staff inquired with the Department of Ecology (Ecology) about the possibility of landfilling recyclables should the cost of recycling exceed a predetermined financial tipping point. This inquiry was prompted by the industry stating it was possible that recyclables may have to be landfilled if there was no market for them.

Ecology responded that the City/County would be required to do "an entire overhaul" of its Comprehensive Solid Waste Plan.

Staff replied that the Solid Waste Management Plan does not state that recycling shall be done at any cost, but rather in a "cost effective manner" and that Walla Walla is trying to identify at what cost it is economically better to dispose of recyclables, rather than paying transportation costs to a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) then disposed of in another Landfill.

Ecology (re)stated that the plan would need to be revised because the County priorities would be moving in an entirely different direction. It would need more than just an amendment because it would be altering goals, short/long term planning, impact on haulers, residents, etc.

A plan revision has not been pursued, but could be if so desired by Council.

Attachments

Presentation

China's National Sword

March 12, 2018
City Council Work Session

Presented by:
Mori Struve, Public Works Operations Manager
Ki Bealey, Public Works Director



Presentation Purpose

- Inform Council about China National Sword
- Explain its impacts
- Receive Council input on recommended actions



Regulatory Requirement

RCW 70.95.090

(7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the following:

(b) Source separation strategies, including:

Programs for the collection of source separated materials from residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from single and multiple-family residences, unless the department approves an alternative program...



China's National Sword – What is it?

- Bans the import of at least 24 varieties of solid waste and recyclables
- Imposes 0.5% contamination maximum limit
- Dramatic reduction in Importer licenses
 - 2017 First Quarter – 2,937
 - 2018 First Quarter – 108
- China's goals:
 - Clean up environment and corruption
 - Create and build up their own domestic recycling programs and markets

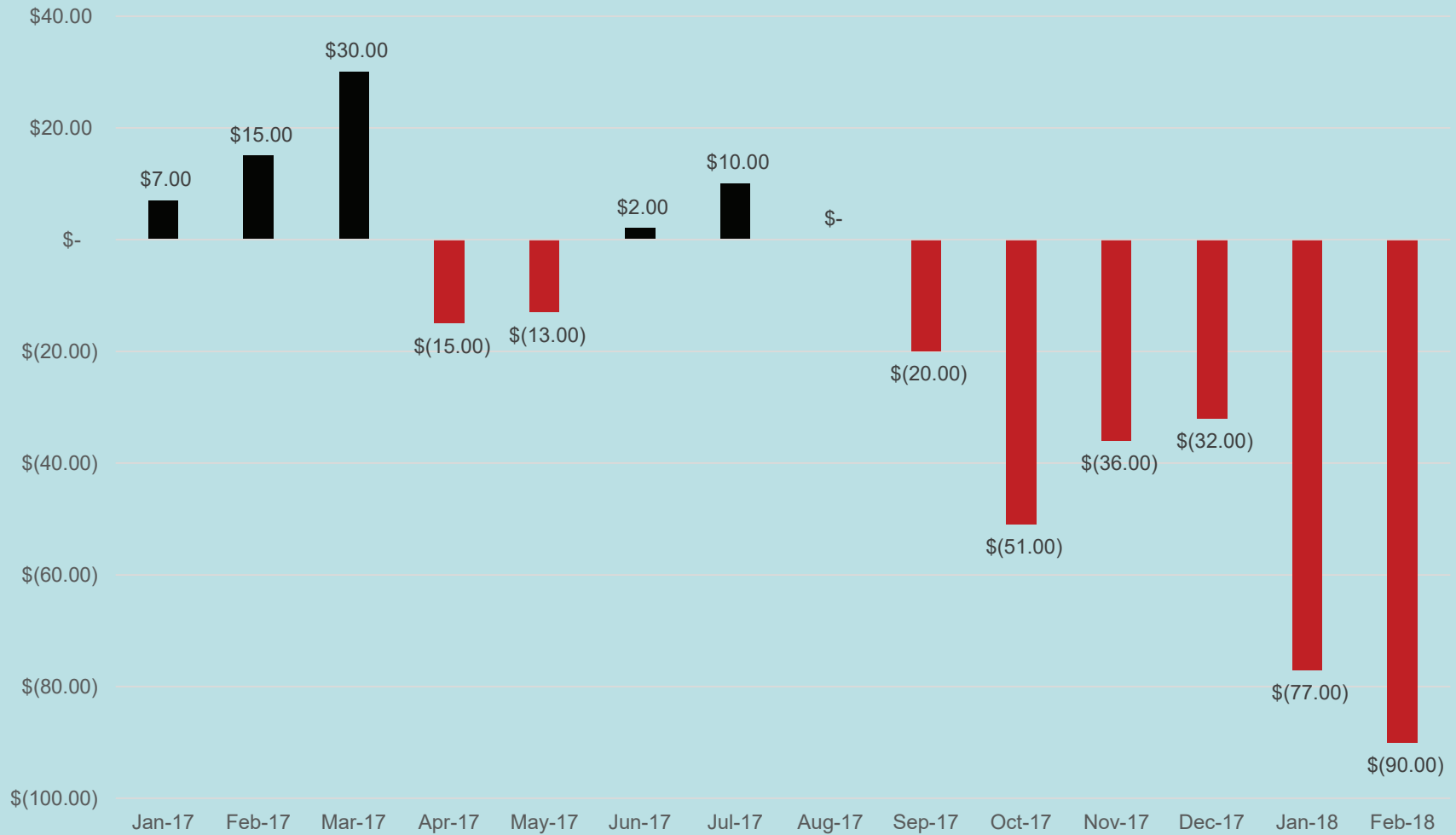


Global Impacts

- Closing of largest market for mixed paper and plastics (#3-7)
- One bale in one container found with higher than 0.5% contamination – the entire allotment is rejected
- No more negotiating price based on quality



Local Impact – Recycling Costs per Ton



How did we get here?

- Decades of encouraging folks to recycle (behavior training)
- Created mis-conceptions:
 - Recycling is “free” (or of very little cost) because all commodities have value
 - When in doubt, throw it in (maybe it can be recycled?)
 - More is better



Reality

- Supply overwhelming demand = low commodity value
- Too much contamination/non-recyclable material in the mix
- Recycling processing costs increasing
- Industry's Recommendation – Recycling fewer items will preserve and enhance commodity values



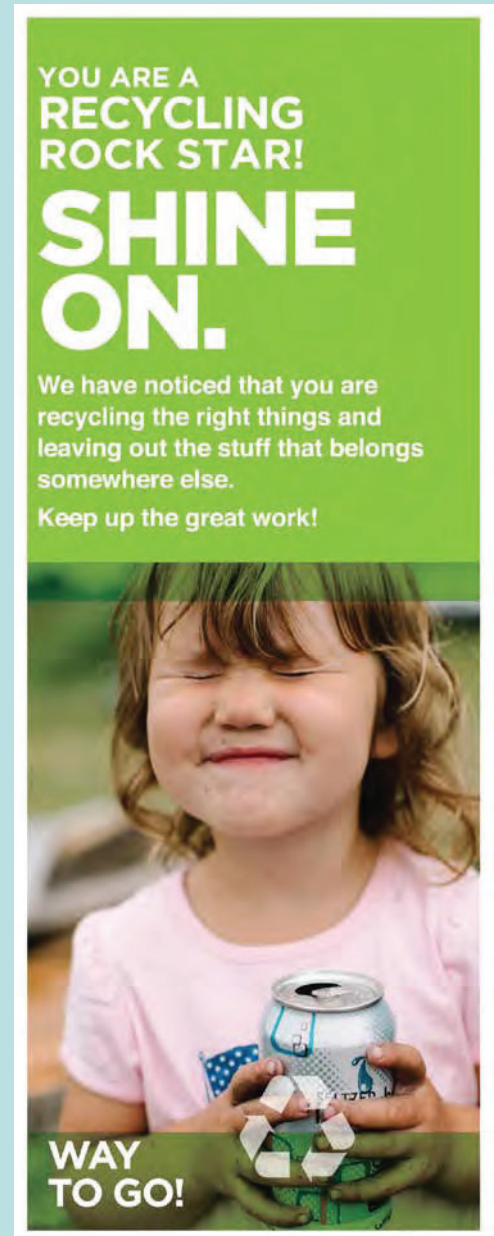
Industry Response

- Communicate impacts and recommended actions
- Emphasis on quality and value
- Reduce contamination
- Looking for new global and domestic markets
- Revised List of Materials for Commingled Programs



Recommendations for the City's Recycling Program

- Maintain our commitment to recycling
 - Focus on quality not quantity – When in doubt, throw it out!
 - Target commodities of value: Mixed Paper, Cardboard, #1 & 2 Plastic, tin, aluminum
 - Implement an adjustable recycling surcharge fee to offset negative cost of commodity disposal
-
- ✓ Recommendations presented to and endorsed by the City's Sustainability Committee on March 8, 2018
 - ✓ Committee also recommends including funding for outreach and education





ar-3029

45 Min.

City Council - Work Session

Meeting Date: 05/14/2018

Item Title: Recycling Surcharge Discussion

Submitted For: Ki Bealey, Public Works Department

Add'l Contributors: Finance Director, Jean Teasdale; Accounting Supervisor, Rachel Warren; PW Operations Manager, Mori Struve

Project No: NA

Funding/BARS No.: NA

Financial Comments:

The City's residential Recycling Program generates approximately 130 tons of recycling material each month. Historically, recycling had a positive value, meaning those tons were sold for a profit which put money back into the Sanitation Fund reducing garbage costs for customers. But now, costs are \$100 per ton and may go even higher. If rates stay this high, the City will pay over \$140,000 this year to dispose of recyclable commodities.

Due to volatility in the commodities market in past years, the 2018 Sanitation budget included an expense of \$35,000 for potential recycling commodities costs.

The 2018 per ton tip fee at Sudbury is \$89.80.

Proposed 2018 recycling commodities surcharge is \$2.42 per month for 2018 with an effective date of August 1. The maximum for 2018 would be \$3.17 per month. Please see the calculations in the staff report for additional information.

Information

HISTORY:

Recycling commodities costs have hit record highs in the past few months. China initiated the National Sword; Program that drastically changed the cleanliness and type of recyclables it will accept. Until recently, China represented approximately 60% of the world market for the purchase of recyclable commodities. The United States and many other countries have become addicted to China for the disposal of recyclable commodities. As of March 1, 2018, China is simply saying "no" to contamination, setting a standard of 0.5% for all recyclable commodities; a standard the recycling industry cannot presently meet.

Recycling values for the City have only been positive five times in the last sixteen months. These costs have not been felt directly by customers because the City's Sanitation Fund has been absorbing the costs through garbage rates; however, with costs growing, that approach is not sustainable, and cities, including Walla Walla, must find a new way to cover the costs of recycling, consider abandoning recycling, or pursue some combination thereof.

In October 2017, staff first informed the Solid Waste Council Focus Group of the China Sword issue, the rising cost of recycling commodities disposal, and the impacts on the City's Recycling Program. It was discussed again with the Council Focus Group in November 2017.

In October 2017, in response to rising costs, staff prepared an amendment to the Solid Waste Management Plan to focus collection on items of highest value (paper, metals, plastic). The amendment was reviewed and approved by the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and subsequently the Department of Ecology (DOE).

On March 8, 2018, staff presented to the Sustainability Committee seeking the Committee's input on the issue. The Sustainability Committee recommended pursuing an adjustable recycling surcharge to offset the cost of recycling commodities charges. Staff presented this to Council at the Work Session on March 12. Council directed staff to come back to Council with a financial proposal for a recycling surcharge.

If approved by Council at the May 23 meeting, the commodities surcharge would become effective on August 1. The proposed rate would recover the costs, beyond the budgeted \$35,000 expense from January 1 through July 31, as well as anticipated future costs from August 1 to December 31. Recovery of the January-July expenses will require the need for a higher surcharge on a temporary basis.

The monthly surcharge for 2018 was calculated by estimating the cost for recycling each month (\$12,000), divided by the number of recycling accounts within City limits. The calculation for 2018 is as follows:

1. $\$12,000 / 9,000 = \1.33 per month for August 1 – December 31, 2018, **plus**
2. $(\$12,000 \times 7 \text{ months} - \$35,000 \text{ budgeted amount}) / 9,000 / 5$ (the remaining months in 2018) = \$1.09, this additional surcharge covers the estimated expenses incurred January 1 – July 31, less the budgeted \$35,000 expense, spread over the months of August 1 – December 31.
3. Total estimated surcharge is therefore $\$1.33 + \$1.09 = \$2.42$ per month for August 1 - December 31, 2018.

To estimate the maximum surcharge, Finance used historical data to calculate the cost for the highest monthly recycling tonnage.

1. $144 \text{ tons (maximum tonnage)} \times \$130 \text{ (guess-estimated maximum cost) per ton} / 9000 = \2.08
2. Additional surcharge for January 1 to July 31, 2018 = \$1.09
3. Total estimated surcharge is $\$2.08 + \1.09 or \$3.17 per month for the 2018 recycling surcharge.

Each quarter, Finance will review the revenue generated by the surcharge and if necessary, adjust the surcharge for the next quarter. At no time will the surcharge exceed the maximum amount without prior approval by Council.

Staff anticipates the 2019 surcharge will be less than 2018 because costs will be spread over 12 months rather than 5 months. To calculate the 2019 surcharge, Finance will use the data from 2018 to project the annual cost, divide that amount by 12 months and divide that amount by the number of recycling accounts within City limits (projected annual cost / 12 months / # of recycling accounts). E.g. $130 \text{ tons / month} \times \$130 \text{ per ton} / 9,000 = \1.88 per month (current estimated maximum).

The following is Staff's proposed outreach plan to notify the public of this action:

- 1) Guest editorial to the Union-Bulletin (Friday, May 4)
- 2) Citizens notification of the surcharge/justification in the May, June, July, and August email newsletters and the June, July, and August utility bill newsletters
- 3) Utility Bill explanatory message

POLICY ISSUES:

RCW 70.95.010 lists the State's goals and priorities for solid waste management.

RCW 70.95.090 stipulates recyclables must be collected from single and multi-family residences, unless Ecology approves an alternate program...

County and city comprehensive solid waste management plans—Contents.

(7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the following:

(a) Waste reduction strategies;

(b) Source separation strategies, including: (emphasis added)

Programs for the collection of source separated materials from residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from single and multiple-family residences, unless the department approves an alternative program, according to the criteria in the planning guidelines.

Such criteria shall include:

Anticipated recovery rates and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials, unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning period, utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate. In rural areas, these programs shall include but not be limited to drop-off boxes, buy-back centers, or a combination of both, at each solid waste transfer, processing, or disposal site, or at locations convenient to the residents of the county. The drop-off boxes and buy-back centers may be owned or operated by public, nonprofit, or private persons.

PLAN COMPLIANCE:

STRATEGIC PLAN:

Strategy 4: We will foster economic development and sustain financial stability.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

Objective 2 - To maintain a sound financial condition to allow flexibility that ensures the City is in a position to react and respond to changes in the economy and new service challenges without measurable financial stress.

2014 WALLA WALLA COUNTY SOLID WASTE AND MODERATE RISK WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Recycling Goals and Objectives

Section 3.1 Education and Outreach- Goals and Objectives

- Increase recycling and recovery efforts and accomplishments
- Expand availability of opportunities of recycling and yard waste collection within the municipalities, unincorporated County area, and Urban Growth Area.

Section 3.3 Recycling- Recycling is the second tier in the hierarchy of solid waste management in the State of Washington.

Section 3.3.1.1 Goals and Objectives

- Work toward reaching a recycling rate of 50% by 2023.
- Continue to encourage and educate residents and businesses to compost and recycle
- Expand the availability of opportunities for recycling and yard waste collection within the municipalities, unincorporated County area, and Urban Growth Area.

CITY GREENHOUSE GAS POLICY:

Continue to promote and expand recycling programs...improved management of waste handling, reductions in waste generation, and expansion of waste diversion programs.

ALTERNATIVES:

There are a number of alternatives Council could consider including, but not limited to:

- 1) Recover the \$35,000 Sanitation expense to date (2018) in addition to the commodity costs incurred beyond the \$35,000 in 2018.
- 2) Implement the surcharge and pursue elimination of the Recycling Program through a Solid Waste Management Plan Update.
- 3) Implement the surcharge and pursue a per ton cost cap for recycling wherein recycling charges exceeding some per ton number would be landfilled locally (DOE has said that this too will require a Solid Waste Management Plan Update (the 2014 update cost approximately \$120,000 not including staff time).
- 4) Continue having the Sanitation Fund bear the expense and pursue elimination of the recycling program.
- 5) Raise Sanitation rates to cover the recycling commodities cost.

Other considerations:

- The City's current contract with BDI for recycling collection extends through January 31, 2024.
- If the City's curbside recycling program is suspended, what happens to the local system (e.g. Walla Walla Recycling)?

CITY MANAGER COMMENTS:

Approved for City Council workshop discussion.

Attachments

March 12, 2018 Presentation
Resident Sentiments



ar-3013

Pgs. 121-125

City Council - Regular Meeting

Meeting Date: 06/13/2018

Item Title: Ordinance establishing a recycling commodities surcharge

Submitted For: Ki Bealey, Public Works Department

Add'l Contributors: Finance Director, Jean Teasdale; Accounting Supervisor, Rachel Warren; PW Operations Manager, Mori Struve

Project No:

NA

Financial Comments:

The City's residential Recycling Program generates approximately 130 tons of recycling material each month. Historically, recycling had a positive value, meaning those tons were sold for a profit which put money back into the Sanitation Fund reducing garbage costs for customers. But now, costs are over \$100 per ton and may go even higher. If rates stay this high, the City will pay over \$140,000 this year to dispose of recyclable commodities. Due to volatility in the commodities market in past years, the 2018 Sanitation budget included an expense of \$35,000 for potential recycling commodities costs.

All Contracts:

Federally funded contracts only:

Not Applicable

Construction contracts only:

Not Applicable

Brief Summary of Requested Action:

Adopt an Ordinance establishing a recycling commodities surcharge of \$3.30 per month to pay for the costs of transport (separate from collection), processing, and sales of recycling materials.

Information

HISTORY:

As reviewed at the May 14 Council Work Session, recycling values for the City have only been positive five times in the last fourteen months. These costs have not been felt directly by customers because the City's Sanitation Fund has been absorbing the costs through garbage rates; however, with costs growing, that approach is not sustainable, and cities, including Walla Walla, must find a new way to cover the costs of recycling. A recycling commodities surcharge for recycling customers is proposed to address this volatile expense.

The surcharge will be effective on August 1. As a result, the City will need to recover costs from January 1 through July 31, as well as the costs from August 1 to December 31, over the remainder of this year (5 months). This will require the need for higher surcharge on a

temporary basis.

The proposed monthly surcharge for 2018 is calculated by estimating the cost for recycling each month, divided by the average number of recycling units. The calculation for 2018 is:

1. Costs for August 1 - December 31: $128 \text{ average tons/month} * \$100/\text{ton} / 9,000 \text{ accounts} = \$1.42 \text{ per month, plus}$
2. Costs for June 1 - July 31: $(128 \text{ average tons/month} * \$100/\text{ton} * 2 \text{ months} / 9,000) / 5 \text{ months} = \$0.57, \text{ plus}$
3. Costs for January 1 - May 31: $(\$59,082 / 9,000) / 5 \text{ months} = \1.31
4. Total estimated surcharge is therefore $\$1.42 + \$0.57 + \$1.31$ or $\$3.30$ per month.

Staff anticipates the 2019 surcharge will be less than 2018 because costs will be spread over 12 months rather than 5 months. To calculate the 2019 surcharge, Staff will use the data from 2018 to project the annual cost, divide that amount by 12 months and divide that amount by the number of recycling units (projected annual cost / 12 months / # of recycling units). E.g. $144 \text{ tons / month} * \$150 \text{ per ton} / 9,000 = \$2.40 \text{ per month (current estimated maximum)}$. The 2018 rate will remain in effect until replaced with a new rate approved by Council. Revenue received in excess of the amount needed will be used to offset future costs until such time as the surcharge can be eliminated.

This issue has been discussed previously with Council, the Solid Waste Advisory, and the Sustainability Committee; most recently at the May 14, 2018 City Council Work Session.

POLICY ISSUES:

RCW 70.95.010 lists the State's goals and priorities for solid waste management. RCW 70.95.090 stipulates recyclables must be collected from single and multi-family residences, unless Ecology approves an alternate program...

County and city comprehensive solid waste management plans—Contents.

(7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the following:

(a) Waste reduction strategies;

(b) Source separation strategies, including: (emphasis added)

Programs for the collection of source separated materials from residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from single and multiple-family residences, unless the department approves an alternative program, according to the criteria in the planning guidelines. Such criteria shall include: Anticipated recovery rates and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials, unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning period, utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate. In rural areas, these programs shall include but not be limited to drop-off boxes, buy-back centers, or a combination of both, at each solid waste transfer, processing, or disposal site, or at locations convenient to the residents of the county. The drop-off boxes and buy-back centers may be owned or operated by public, nonprofit, or private persons.

Staff initially discussed establishing a maximum surcharge that could be adjusted down on a quarterly basis, however regulation in the State of Washington does not allow for such delegation of rate setting. Staff therefore proposes a fixed surcharge adjusted on an as needed basis.

PLAN COMPLIANCE:

STRATEGIC PLAN:

Strategy 4: We will foster economic development and sustain financial stability.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN: Objective 2 - To maintain a sound financial condition to allow flexibility that ensures the City is in a position to react and respond to changes in the economy and new service challenges without measurable financial stress.

ALTERNATIVES:

- 1) Implement the surcharge and pursue elimination of the Recycling Program through and a Solid Waste Management Plan Update.
- 2) Implement the surcharge and pursue a per ton cost cap for recycling wherein recycling charges exceeding some per ton number would be landfilled locally (DOE has said that this too will require a Solid Waste Management Plan Update).

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends adopting an Ordinance establishing a recycling commodities surcharge.

Additionally, since costs continue to escalate at an extreme rate, Staff further requests Council's approval to discuss a possible cost cap with the Department of Ecology on recycling costs.

CITY MANAGER COMMENTS:

Approved for City Council action.

Attachments

Ord 2018-14



ar-3074

Pgs. 73-78

City Council - Regular Meeting

Meeting Date: 12/19/2018

Item Title: 2019 Recycling Rates

Submitted For: Ki Bealey, Public Works Department

Financial Comments:

For 2018, the City's residential Recycling Program generated approximately 125 tons of recycling material each month. Historically, recycling had a positive value, meaning those tons were sold for profit, which put money back into the Sanitation Fund reducing garbage costs for customers. But over the past year with the collapse of the recycling commodities market, costs have been as high as \$100 per ton resulting in a cost of over \$130,000 for the year.

This action proposes to reduce the monthly recycling commodities charge from \$3.30/month to \$1.21/month for 2019.

All Contracts:

Federally funded contracts only:

Not Applicable

Construction contracts only:

Not Applicable

Brief Summary of Requested Action:

Adopt an Ordinance to reduce the monthly recycling commodities surcharge to \$1.21 per month to pay for the costs of transport (separate from collection), processing, and sales of recycling material

Information

HISTORY:

Recycling values for the City haven't been positive since July 2017. Prior to implementing the recycling commodities charge earlier this year (Ord. 2018-14), commodities costs were not felt directly by customers because the City's Sanitation Fund absorbed the costs through garbage rates; however, with the collapse of the recycling commodities market in 2018, that approach was not sustainable.

The current \$3.30/month surcharge went into effect on August 1 as rate payers had to recover costs from January 1 through July 31, as well as the costs from August 1 to December 31. This required the need for higher surcharge on a temporary basis. For 2019, the costs will be distributed out over a 12-month period instead of 5-months.

The proposed monthly surcharge for 2019 is calculated by estimating the cost for recycling each month, divided by the average number of recycling units. The calculation for 2019 is therefore:

The average monthly tonnage (125.08 tons/month) * the average monthly cost per ton (\$86.91/ton) / the average number of accounts (9,000 accounts) = \$1.21 per month.

The 2019 rate will remain in effect until it is replaced with a new rate approved by Council. This issue has been discussed previously with Council, the Solid Waste Advisory, and the Sustainability Committee; most recently at the June 13, 2018 Regular City Council meeting wherein the 2018 rate was established.

POLICY ISSUES:

RCW 70.95.010 lists the State's goals and priorities for solid waste management. RCW 70.95.090 stipulates recyclables must be collected from single and multi-family residences, unless Ecology approves an alternate program...

County and city comprehensive solid waste management plans—Contents.

(7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the following:

(a) Waste reduction strategies;

(b) Source separation strategies, including: (emphasis added)

Programs for the collection of source separated materials from residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from single and multiple-family residences, unless the department approves an alternative program, according to the criteria in the planning guidelines. Such criteria shall include: Anticipated recovery rates and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials, unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning period, utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate. In rural areas, these programs shall include but not be limited to drop-off boxes, buy-back centers, or a combination of both, at each solid waste transfer, processing, or disposal site, or at locations convenient to the residents of the county. The drop-off boxes and buy-back centers may be owned or operated by public, nonprofit, or private persons. Staff initially discussed establishing a maximum surcharge that could be adjusted down on a quarterly basis, however regulation in the State of Washington does not allow for such delegation of rate setting. Staff therefore proposes a fixed surcharge adjusted on an as needed basis.

ALTERNATIVES:

Set a different rate.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends adopting an Ordinance to reduce the monthly recycling commodities surcharge to \$1.21 per month.

CITY MANAGER COMMENTS:

Happily approved for City Council action!

Attachments

Ord 2018-50
Monthly Costs per Ton



ar-3525

45 Min.

City Council - Work Session

Meeting Date: 08/26/2019

Item Title: 2019 Recycling Commodities Surcharge

Submitted For: Ki Bealey, Public Works Department

Add'l Contributors:

Project No:

Funding/BARS No.:

Financial Comments:

For 2018 and 2019 (Jan-June), the City's residential Recycling Program averaged 125 tons of recycling material each month. Historically, recycling had a positive value, meaning those tons were sold for a profit, which put money back into the Sanitation Fund reducing garbage costs for customers. Since September 2017, recycling commodities costs have been negative with a cost as high as \$118 per ton (May 2019). The commodities surcharge established for 2019 was based on average costs from 2018 (\$86.91/ton), however the costs for 2019 are averaging \$111/ton and have been at or above \$115/ton the past four months (April-July).

The monthly recycling commodities surcharge established in 2018 was \$3.30/month as it had only 5-months to cover commodities costs in 2018. The 2019 rate, which was based on 2018 costs, was established at \$1.21/month but will be insufficient to cover expenses based on current cost trends.

The recycling commodities rate for 2019 will either need to be increased to cover anticipated costs for the year or some other cost control mechanism or strategy implemented. The purpose of this discussion is to identify one or two alternatives to investigate more thoroughly to bring back to Council for action/consideration.

Information

HISTORY:

Recycling values for the City haven't been positive since July 2017. Prior to implementing the recycling commodities charge in 2018 (Ord. 2018-14), commodities costs were not felt directly by customers because the City's Sanitation Fund absorbed the costs through garbage rates; however, with the collapse of the recycling commodities market in 2017, that approach was not sustainable. The 2018 surcharge (\$3.30/month) went into effect on August 1, 2018 as rate payers had to recover costs from January 1 through July 31, as well as the costs from August 1 to December 31, 2018. For 2019, the costs were expected to be distributed out over a 12-month period instead of 5-months.

The monthly surcharge for 2019 (Ord. 2018-50) was calculated by estimating the cost for recycling each month, divided by the average number of recycling units. The calculation for 2019 was therefore: The average monthly tonnage (125.08 tons/month) * the average monthly cost per ton (\$86.91/ton) / the average number of accounts (9,000 accounts) = \$1.21 per month.

To address the projected shortfall for 2019, assuming an effective date of September 1, the rate would need to be increased approximately \$1.05 per month for a total (Sept-Dec) of \$2.26/mo.

Contamination continues to be an issue contributing to high monthly costs, both in unit pricing and the tonnage collected. Reducing contamination at the local level will have little effect on unit pricing because the unit cost is driven by much larger market forces than Walla Walla controls. However, reducing the amount of contamination would reduce tonnage therein reducing monthly costs. It is with that interest that staff prepared the attached contamination reduction plan (draft attached). This plan is in general alignment with that required by House Bill 1543 (see highlights below in the policy section). Additionally, on August 8 staff submitted a grant funding request to the Department of Ecology to assist in funding activities identified in the proposed plan

Staff also reached-out to Pioneer Recycling, the material recovery facility (MRF) serving the city through the city's contract with BDI, to get their view on the future of recycling. According to Dave Clausus (Pioneer Recycling), changes are in the works that will improve the market for recyclables:

- “The current pricing (for recycling) is the lowest of my entire 35+ year career. While I expect pricing to stay low for at least a little longer, Pioneer does expect pricing for the Paper grades, which are still about 75% of the ResMix yield, to improve significantly over the mid to long term. This conclusion results from the number of announced mill expansion projects in both North America and Southeast Asia. Three of the projects are local to the Pacific Northwest. All three of those local projects should be up and running by this time next year. Help for recycle paper demand is truly on the way!”
- “Mills all over the world want better quality and they want it now. Pioneer is responding to these demands by adding additional sorting equipment at both of our facilities. The first of these projects, in Tacoma, will be completed by the end of this August. We expect to have additional sorting equipment installed in our Portland plant by this time next year.”
- “In my 35+ years in the business I have only dealt with one mill that actually was willing to pay more for better quality. What all the other mills did was take for granted the quality they demanded. If you couldn't achieve the quality they demanded, they just stopped buying from you.”
- “With all of the new paper mill projects coming online 6 to 36 months from now, paper pricing will undoubtedly improve and the value of ResMix with it.”

For additional information, please refer to the attached “Recycling Isn't Broken” presentation recently given by Mr. Clausus' to the Washington State Recycling Association.

POLICY ISSUES:

RCW 70.95.010 lists the State's goals and priorities for solid waste management.

RCW 70.95.090 stipulates recyclables must be collected from single and multi-family residences, unless Ecology approves an alternate program.

County and city comprehensive solid waste management plans—Contents.

(7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the following:

(b) Source separation strategies, including:

Programs for the collection of source separated materials from residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from single and multiple-family residences, unless the department approves an alternative program, according to the criteria in the planning guidelines. Such criteria shall include: Anticipated recovery rates and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials, unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning period, (emphasis added), utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate. In rural areas, these programs shall include but not be limited to drop-off boxes, buy-back centers, or a combination of both, at each solid waste transfer, processing, or disposal site, or at locations convenient to the residents of the county. The drop-off boxes and buy-back centers may be owned or operated by public, nonprofit, or private persons.

Applicable highlights of House Bill 1543 signed by the Governor in April (effective date of 7/1/2019):

- The Recycling Development Center (Center) is created within the Department of Ecology (ECY) to further

the development of markets and processing for recycled commodities and products.

- The ECY must create and implement a statewide recycling contamination reduction and outreach plan based on best management practices for recycling. The plan must be developed with stakeholder input by July 1, 2020. The ECY must also provide technical assistance and guidance to help local jurisdictions understand contamination in their regional recycling, and to develop contamination reduction and outreach plans.
- County and city solid waste plans must contain a contamination reduction and outreach plan (contamination plan). Contamination plans must be added to local solid waste plans by amendment or when revising or updating a solid waste plan before July 1, 2021.

PLAN COMPLIANCE:

2014 WALLA WALLA COUNTY SOLID WASTE AND MODERATE RISK WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (Res. 2014-121)

Recycling Goals and Objectives

Section 3.1 Education and Outreach- Goals and Objectives

- Increase recycling and recovery efforts and accomplishments
- Expand availability of opportunities of recycling and yard waste collection within the municipalities, unincorporated County area, and Urban Growth Area.

Section 3.3 Recycling- Recycling is the second tier in the hierarchy of solid waste management in the State of Washington.

Section 3.3.1.1 Goals and Objectives

- Work toward reaching a recycling rate of 50% by 2023.
- Continue to encourage and educate residents and businesses to compost and recycle.
- Expand the availability of opportunities for recycling and yard waste collection within the municipalities, unincorporated County area, and Urban Growth Area.

GREENHOUSE GAS POLICY:

Continue to promote and expand recycling programs ... improved management of waste handling, reductions in waste generation, and expansion of waste diversion programs.

ALTERNATIVES:

It is recommended that contamination reduction efforts occur with all alternatives that maintain the recycling program.

1. Increase the 2019 commodities surcharge to cover the anticipated shortfall for the year.
2. Pay for the additional (2019) commodities cost out of the Sanitation fund balance (approximately \$40,000 for the remainder of 2019).
3. Maintain the current surcharge but establish a cost cap wherein recycling charges exceeding the landfill's rate (\$91.90 – 2019; \$94.10 – 2020) would be land-filled locally. The Department of Ecology previously told staff in 2017 that this action would require an update to the Solid Waste Management Plan and is subject to review/approval by Ecology. Staff is currently preparing a minor update to the 2014 plan (required every 5-years) and could request that change. Review/approval by Ecology is not anticipated to be completed until 2020. Given this timeline, commodities costs for 2019 will still be an issue to address.
4. Suspend the recycling program. This action would also require a Solid Waste Management Plan update as described under item #2. Costs through 2019 would still need to be addressed as would termination of the city's collection contract with BDI, which runs through January 2024.

Staff met with and discussed the issue with the Finance Committee on August 19. The Finance Committee's recommendation was as follows:

- Pay for the cost overruns for 2019 out of Sanitation's Fund Balance (alt. 2)

- Establish cost per ton “tipping point” for 2020 and send to City’s Landfill if exceeded (alt. 3)
- Update the surcharge for 2020 based on the “tipping point”

Pursue contamination reduction (staff applied for a grant from Ecology earlier this month)

CITY MANAGER COMMENTS:

Approved for City Council workshop discussion.

Attachments

Presentation

WW Recycling Costs

Contamination Plan

Recycling Isn't Broken Pres

June 2019 Nat. Geo Graphic

Appendix D

WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire

WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire

Prepared for

City of Walla Walla
55 E. Moore Street
Walla, Walla, WA 99362

Prepared by

Parametrix
719 2nd Avenue, Suite 200
Seattle, WA 98104
T. 206.394.3700 F. 1.855.542.6353
www.parametrix.com

April 2024 | 373-4095-005

Citation

Parametrix. 2023. WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire.
Prepared for City of Walla Walla
by Parametrix, Seattle, Washington.
April 2024.

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General Information

Plan prepared for the County of:	Walla Walla
Plan prepared for the City of:	Walla Walla
Prepared by:	City of Walla Walla, Leah Rohan, Public Works Department
Contact telephone:	(509) 524-4712
Contact email:	lrohan@wallawallawa.gov
Date:	4/3/2024

Planning Period

Year 1 (Base Year) shall refer to:	2024
Year 2 shall refer to:	2025
Year 3 shall refer to:	2026
Year 4 shall refer to:	2027
Year 5 shall refer to:	2028
Year 6 shall refer to:	2029

Each year shall refer to (check one):

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| ☒ | Calendar year | January 1 – December 31 |
| ☐ | Fiscal year | Such as July 1 – June 30 |

1. Demographics

The population forecast shown in Table 1-1 is based on the 2022 County Growth Management Population Projections 2020–50 (middle series) by the Office of Financial Management, Olympia, Washington, December 2022. According to the 2020 U.S. Census, 73% of the population is concentrated in incorporated areas, with the City of Walla Walla at 55% and College Place at 15% of the total population within the county.

Table 1-1. Population Forecast

Year	Projected Population
1	63,422
2	63,714
3	64,002
4	64,259
5	64,506
6	64,746

2. Waste Stream Generation

This section emphasizes the projected 1) solid waste disposal at the Sudbury Road Landfill (SRL) and 2) tonnage of materials to be recycled during the planning period.

2.1 Tonnage of Solid Waste Disposed

Table 2-1 shows the projected tonnage for disposal at SRL. The per capita disposal is based on the population estimates as discussed above and the 2022 disposal estimates provided by the City of Walla Walla Solid Waste Division. On average, solid waste disposal in Walla Walla County is approximately 5.2 pounds per capita per day. It is expected recycling will increase at an average of 5% for all planning years and organics diversion will increase by 25% starting in 2028 (year 5); therefore, it is expected, even with an increase in population, disposal tonnage will decrease with these recycling and organics diversion rates applied.

Table 2-1. Projected Waste Disposal⁴

Year	Tonnage Disposal
1	59,627
2	59,862
3	60,100
4	60,338
5	57,859
6	58,075

2.2 Tonnage of Materials Recycled

Table 2-2 shows the tonnage of materials projected to be recycled in the base year and each of the following five years. The baseline recycling quantity was derived from the 2020 tonnage of recycling processed through Walla Walla Recycling. The year 2020 was selected to reflect the reduction in the range of recyclables collected County-wide. The recycling rate shows a slight increase with the reintroduction of commodities that were previously removed from recycling collection due to market constraints, and with the potential introduction of new materials, with an increased recycling rate of 5%/year.

Table 2-2. Recycling Projections

Year	Tonnage Recycling
1	11,229
2	11,282
3	11,334
4	11,376
5	11,419
6	11,461

3. Solid Waste Collection Programs

This section discusses the UTC-estimated solid waste and recycling collection tonnage estimates for the 6-year planning horizon. No UTC-regulated companies collect organics in Walla Walla County. The UTC-regulated collection company that serves the participating jurisdictions covered under the 2024 Plan is Basin Disposal (BDI).

Tables 3-1 and 3-2 provide the projected number of disposal and recycling customers and tonnage collected by customer-type during the planning period. The estimates are based on the WUTC collection data provided by BDI in October 2021. [Source: Francisco Alcala francisco@basindisposal.com]. The projected number of customers and tonnage collected is based on the 2022 County Growth Management Population Projections 2020–50 (middle series) by the Office of Financial Management, Olympia, Washington, December 2022.

Table 3-1. BDI Solid Waste Collection Projections

UTC- Regulated Hauler	Basin Disposal Inc. (BDI), G-Certificates: G-118 and G-165					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential						
# of Customers	9,267	9,304	9,344	9,384	9,425	9,466
Tonnage Collected	9,646	9,684	9,726	9,768	9,811	9,853
Commercial/ Multifamily						
# of Customers	793	797	800	803	807	810
Tonnage Collected	3,126	3,138	3,152	3,166	3,179	3,193
Drop Box & Compactor Waste						
# of Customers	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tonnage Collected	5,007	5,027	5,049	5,071	5,093	5,115

Table 3.2 Recycling Collection Projections

UTC- Regulated Hauler	Basin Disposal Inc. (BDI), G-Certificates: G-118 and G-165					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential (City of Walla Walla)						
# of Customers	10,330	10,371	10,416	10,461	10,506	10,552
Tonnage Collected	1,532	1,538	1,544	1,551	1,558	1,565
Commercial (Drop Box Unincorporated/Incorporated Walla Walla County)						
# of Customers	166	167	168	169	169	170
Tonnage Collected	347	349	350	352	353	355

4. Implemented and Proposed Recycling and Waste Reduction Programs

Tables 4-1 and 4-2 emphasize recycling programs and Tables 4-3 and 4-4 emphasize waste reduction programs (organics) that have been implemented during previous planning years or that are proposed in the 2024 Plan. Where possible, costs and proposed funding mechanisms are included as well as the section of the 2024 SWMP that discusses these programs. The description of implemented programs was provided through personal communication with the City of Walla Walla, and the recommendations originates from coordination with the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and City of Walla Walla Public Works department.

Table 4-1. Recycling Programs - Implemented

Program	Cost	Funding	Plan Section
City of Walla Walla expanded recycling outreach methods that included hiring of one new staff, and improvements to City website. Other measures included: - Created a recycling video in English and Spanish as well as other multi-lingual messaging. - Participated in national night out, farmers markets, school outreach, and public works week recycling booth. - Recycling stickers placed on recycle containers along with handouts on what is recyclable. - City Central e-newsletter, which covers a variety of community-themed topics, including reduce, reuse, and recycling. - Utility bill mailings, which provides information on the solid waste program.	\$10,000-\$20,000	Tip, CPG	3.1.1
Re-evaluated the recycling system - City of Walla Walla Council appointed Ad-Hoc Recycling Committee that provided recommendations to Council to contain or reduce the cost of recycling while preserving and encouraging responsible recycling specific to the City of Walla Walla. This resulted in the removal of plastic from the recycling collection program and transition to every other week instead of every week collection (plastics #1, #2, #5 were reintegrated in early 2024)	–	Tip, CPG	3.3.1.3
Developed Contamination and Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP)	\$60,000	CPG	3.1.1

Note: Tip = landfill tipping fees; CPG = Department of Ecology Coordinated Prevention Grants.

Table 4-2. Recycling Programs - Proposed

Program	Cost	Funding	Plan Section
Recommendation 3.5.1 Education and Outreach	\$10,000-\$20,000	Tip, CPG	3.5.1
Recommendation 3.5.3 Promotion of Multifamily Recycling	Between \$2,000 and \$5,000 ¹	Tip, CPG, Private funding	3.5.3
Recommendation 3.5.4 Award and Recognition Program	\$1,000	Tip, CPG	3.5.4
Recommendation 3.5.5 Drop-off Opportunities for Recyclables	Varies ²	Tip, CPG	3.5.5
Recommendation 3.5.6 Variable Can Rate (Cities)	Varies ³	Tip, CPG	3.5.6
Recommendation 3.5.7 On-site Audits and Technical Assistance	\$2,000 and \$5,000 ⁴	Tip, CPG	3.5.7
Recommendation 4.5.1 Expand Curbside Recycling in Urban Growth Areas	\$10-\$20 per month/per household ⁵	Tip, CPG	4.5.1
Recommendation 4.5.3 Mixed Paper and Cardboard Collection	None established	Tip, CPG	4.5.3

Note: Tip = landfill tipping fees; CPG = Department of Ecology Coordinated Prevention Grants.

¹ Estimated at \$2k/year. Changing building codes estimated at \$5k per jurisdiction. Cost of implementation/retrofit would be at private property owners expense and will be site specific.

² Estimated costs will vary for each jurisdiction and will depend upon the type and quantity of materials collected and the number of sites. Evaluation will need to consider collection, transport, monitoring, site development, and commodities (disposal) costs. Each jurisdiction will need to make their own assessments given the variables.

³ Costs will depend upon the required level of infrastructure investments and would have to be factored into the financial planning/rate setting process either by the jurisdiction or through the WUTC (for franchised/private waste haulers).

⁴ Costs to implement this program vary depending on business needs and level of assistance. This work would only be undertaken with grant assistance. Grant writing would be \$2,000/year and 25 percent of the cost share would be \$5,000/year.

⁵ Costs will also depend upon service frequencies and number of accounts serviced.

5. Landfill Disposal

This section discusses landfill disposal in Walla Walla County. The Sudbury Road Landfill, owned and operated by the City of Walla Walla, is the only MSW landfill operated in the County. It is located at 414 Landfill Road in the City of Walla Walla.

Table 5-1 provides the projected tonnage disposed by BDI, the only UTC-regulated hauler in the county. The estimates are based on the 2022 WUTC disposal data provided by the City of Walla Walla in 2023. The projected tonnage disposed is based on the 2022 County Growth Management Population Projections 2020–50 (middle series) by the Office of Financial Management, Olympia, Washington, December 2022.

Table 5-1. Projected Quantity of Solid Waste Disposed at Sudbury Road Landfill by BDI

Year	Tons
Year 1	16,033
Year 2	16,097
Year 3	16,161
Year 4	16,225
Year 5	16,289
Year 6	16,354

Table 5-2 provides the tonnage disposed at the SRL by other (non-regulated) haulers and other contributors, most of which is collected by the City of Walla Walla within city limits. The estimates are based on the 2022 non-regulated disposal data provided by the City of Walla Walla in 2023. The projected tonnage disposed at the SRL is based on the 2022 County Growth Management Population Projections 2020–50 (middle series) by the Office of Financial Management, Olympia, Washington, December 2022.

Table 5-2. Projected Quantity of Solid Waste Disposed at Sudbury Road Landfill by Non-Regulated Haulers

Year	Tons
Year 1	44,132
Year 2	44,307
Year 3	44,483
Year 4	44,659
Year 5	44,836
Year 6	45,014

Tables 5-3 and 5-4 provide information for landfill disposal programs that have been implemented and proposed including costs and proposed funding mechanism as well as the section of the 2024 SWMP that discusses these programs. Table 5-5 provides a breakdown of specific capital improvements identified in the 2023 Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan, which extends beyond the 6-year planning period.

Table 5-3. Landfill Disposal Programs Implemented

Program	Cost	Funding	Section #
Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study (2018-2023)	\$80,000	TIP, CPG	5.2.1, 5.2.2
Sudbury Landfill Facility Master Plan	\$300,000	Tip, CPG	5.2

Note: Tip = landfill tipping fees; CPG = Department of Ecology Coordinated Prevention Grants.

Table 5-4. Landfill Disposal Programs Proposed

Program	Cost	Funding	Section #
Recommendation 5.5.1 Use Sudbury Road Landfill for Out-of-County Waste (prepare Marketshed Study)	\$50,000	Tip, CPG	5.5.1
Recommendation 5.5.2 Implement Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan	Varies by program, Table 5.2.4.c below.	TIP, State (e.g., CPG) and Federal Grants, WA State public works trust loans, bond sales	5.5.2
Recommendation 5.5.3- Sudbury Road Landfill Financial Stability Update	\$80,000	Tip, CPG	5.5.3
Recommendation 5.5.4 Expand Organic Materials Processed	\$125,000	Tip, CPG	5.5.4
Recommendation 5.5.4 Improve the Marketability of the Sudbury Compost Facility's Finished Product	N/A ¹	Tip, CPG	5.5.5

Note: Tip = landfill tipping fees; CPG = Department of Ecology Coordinated Prevention Grants.

¹ Continue to monitor production and demand at Sudbury Compost Facility.

Table 5-5. Capital Investment Schedule (2024-2043)

Facility Improvement	Priority ¹	Approximate Implementation Duration, Months	Implementation Commencement Year	Capital Budget (2023 \$)
Landfill Core and Supporting Element Investments (Non-Optional)				
Self-haul Waste Drop Off Area Replacement	1	22	2024	\$4.23 million
Design/connect Existing Leachate Cleanout Locations to Existing Header	1	24	2024	\$0.06 million
Compost Facility Improvements Alternative 1	1	30	2024	\$3.84 million
Existing MRW Building Rehabilitation and Expansion Alternative 2 (7,500 sf)	1	36	2025	\$2.5 to \$3 million
Maintenance Building Replacement	2	36	2026	\$5.37 million
Permit for Area 7, Cell 4	1	36	2026	\$0.08 million
Compliance Monitoring System	1	24	2028	\$1.44 million
Design/install new 300-800 cfm LFG flare facility	1	30	2028	\$1.94 million
Design/install LFG extraction system in Area 7 and connect to existing header, horizontal/vertical.	1	28	2028/2030	\$0.62 million
Design and development ^{2,3} of Area 8, Cell 1	1	36	2028	\$5.39 million
Design and final closure of Area 7	1	30	2029	\$3.62 million
Alternatives to Proposed Capital Projects				
Compost Facility Improvements Alternative 2 (First Phase, 60% of full-buildout, 15 acres)	1	30	2024	\$17.42 (10.45) million
MRW Building Replacement Alternative 1 (7,400 sf)	1	40	2025	\$5.88 million
Other Solid Waste Program Investments (Discretionary)				
Drop Off Recycling Area Improvements	3	20	2027	\$0.29 million
Recycled Glass Processing Area	3	20	2029	\$0.37 million

¹ Priorities are qualitatively defined as follows: 1 = Essential landfill operations; 2 = Beneficial to landfill operations, but timing could vary considerably without seriously impacting continued landfill operations; 3 = Important for other solid waste program needs.

² A 10-year life is assumed for Area 8, Cell 1, and 7 acres is assumed for development EOPCC.

³ It is assumed permitting for Area 8, Cell 1 will take place at the same time as Area 7, Cell 4 and site characterization for all of Area 8.

6. Funding Mechanisms

The County's solid waste system is funded almost entirely through tipping fees at the SRL. The City of Walla Walla contracted for the completion of a rate study in 2018 for the landfill and sanitation utilities to identify revenues that would fund ongoing obligations and expenses through 2023. Solid waste tipping fees are used for essentially all solid-waste-related expenses, including landfill disposal, construction debt service, post-closure fund contributions, recycling, moderate risk waste, public education, and administration. Ecology grants are used for planning, recycling, and other programs, with the City's match obtained from disposal tipping fees. A new rate study will be prepared in Spring/Summer of 2024.

6.1 Existing Tip Fee and Estimated Tip Fee

Table 6-1 provides the tip fee for the Sudbury Road Landfill and Table 6.2 provides the tip fee components. Table 6.3 provides the estimate tip fee forecast for reporting years 1 (2024-2029).

Table 6-1. Facility Inventory 2022

Facility Name	Type of Facility	Tip Fee per Ton	Final Disposal Location	Total Tons Disposed /Year	Total Revenue Generated
Sudbury Road Landfill	Disposal	\$105.27	Sudbury Road Landfill	59,377 (2022) 64,807 (2023)	\$6,131,590 (2021)

Table 6-2. Tip Fee Components

Facility	Surcharge	City Excise Tax	State Tax	Personnel/Admin Costs ¹	Operational Cost ²	Closure Costs
Sudbury Road Landfill	3.6%	15%	2%	50%	25%	7%

1. Personnel costs, engineering, and other professional services (contractual), administrative service charges

2. Includes: debt, equipment and fuel, operating expenses,

Table 6-3. Estimated Tip Fee Forecast

Tip Fee per Ton by Facility	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Sudbury Road Landfill	\$105.27	\$108.43	\$111.68	\$115.03	\$118.48	\$122.03

6.2 Surplus Funds

The City of Walla Walla targets a 15% reserve, which is approximately \$746,000 in 2024.

Appendix E

SEPA Checklist

SEPA SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

Application fee of \$190 is due upon submittal.

All posting, notification, and postage costs will be billed to the applicant *WWMC 20.14.065(F) & 20.14.085(G)*

Site Address: _____

Applicant Name: City of Walla Walla Public Works Department, on behalf of Walla Walla County

Phone: (509) 524-4712 E-mail address: lrohan@wallawallawa.gov

Mailing Address: 55 E. Moore Street, Walla Walla WA 99362

Property Owner: N/A

Phone: _____ E-mail address: N/A

Mailing Address: 55 E. Moore Street, Walla Walla WA 99362

Related applications (e.g. subdivision):

Required Documents:

- ☒ Completed SEPA Environmental Checklist and fees
- ☒ Site plan of the subject property
- ☒ Vicinity map
- ☐ Critical Areas Report (e.g. wetlands, streams) meeting requirements of WWMC 21.04. if required
- ☐ Trip Generation Report and/or Traffic Impact Analysis
- ☐ Preliminary Storm Report, if required
- ☐ Geotechnical Report

I certify, by checking this box and printing my name below, that the information submitted in this application packet is true and accurate. Determination of information to be in error could result in revocation of permit.

I understand that this application is not deemed filed until fees are paid.

Printed Name of _____ Date: _____
Property Owner or Owner's Authorized Agent

SEPA¹ Environmental Checklist

Purpose of checklist

Governmental agencies use this checklist to help determine whether the environmental impacts of your proposal are significant. This information is also helpful to determine if available avoidance, minimization, or compensatory mitigation measures will address the probable significant impacts or if an environmental impact statement will be prepared to further analyze the proposal.

Instructions for applicants

This environmental checklist asks you to describe some basic information about your proposal. Please answer each question accurately and carefully, to the best of your knowledge. You may need to consult with an agency specialist or private consultant for some questions. **You may use “not applicable” or “does not apply” only when you can explain why it does not apply and not when the answer is unknown.** You may also attach or incorporate by reference additional studies reports. Complete and accurate answers to these questions often avoid delays with the SEPA process as well as later in the decision-making process.

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

Instructions for lead agencies

Please adjust the format of this template as needed. Additional information may be necessary to evaluate the existing environment, all interrelated aspects of the proposal and an analysis of adverse impacts. The checklist is considered the first but not necessarily the only source of information needed to make an adequate threshold determination. Once a threshold determination is made, the lead agency is responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the checklist and other supporting documents.

Use of checklist for nonproject proposals

For nonproject proposals (such as ordinances, regulations, plans and programs), complete the applicable parts of sections A and B, plus the Supplemental Sheet for Nonproject Actions (Part D). Please completely answer all questions that apply and note that the words "project," "applicant," and "property or site" should be read as "proposal," "proponent," and "affected geographic area," respectively. The lead agency may exclude (for non-projects) questions in “Part B: Environmental Elements” that do not contribute meaningfully to the analysis of the proposal.

¹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/Checklist-guidance>

A. Background

[Find help answering background questions](https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/SEPA-checklist-guidance/SEPA-Checklist-Section-A-Background)²

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

2024 Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan

2. Name of applicant:

City of Walla Walla Public Works Department, on behalf of Walla Walla County

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

Leah Rohan, PE
Environmental Engineer
Public Works Department
509.524.4712 (office)
509.386.9951 (cell)

4. Date checklist prepared:

December 8, 2023

5. Agency requesting checklist:

City of Walla Walla

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

Commencing 2024

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

Yes. The *2024 Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan* (2024 Plan) is an update of an earlier plan, the *2014 Walla Walla County Solid Waste Management Plan*, and is intended to be regularly updated. Capital improvements recommended in the 2024 Plan will undergo a separate regulatory review and approval process.

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

No additional environmental information has been prepared.

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.

There are no known applications pending government approvals or other proposals that would directly affect the project.

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

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

Under Chapters 70A.205.040 through 70A.205.075 and Chapters 70A.205.110 and 70A.205.115 of the Revised Code of Washington, Walla Walla County and cities within the county are required to review their solid waste plan every 5 years. The referenced 2024 Plan reflects Walla Walla County's current goals for meeting statewide expectations for the handling of solid waste over the next 5 years.

Final approval of the 2024 Plan requires the following:

- An Interlocal Agreement for the purpose of establishing and integrated and coordinated solid waste management program between Walla Walla County and the cities of College Place, Walla Walla, Prescott, and Waitsburg.
- Resolutions of adoption from participating jurisdictions.
- Washington State Department of Ecology concurrence.
- Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission opportunity to review and comment on the preliminary draft.
- Washington Department of Agriculture opportunity to review and comment on the preliminary draft.

Capital improvements recommended in the 2024 Plan will undergo a separate regulatory review and approval process.

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

The 2024 Plan will provide background and guidance for a long-term approach to solid waste and moderate risk waste management in Walla Walla County and surrounding jurisdictions. It is intended to provide citizens and decision-makers in Walla Walla County with a guide for implementing, monitoring, and evaluating future activities in the planning area for a 20-year period. The recommendations for the 2024 Plan are intended to guide local decision-makers and to substantiate the need for local funds and state grants to underwrite solid waste projects.

This plan will replace the *2014 Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan*.

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 2024 Plan encompasses all of Walla Walla County, including incorporated cities (Walla Walla, College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg), unincorporated communities (Burbank, Garrett, Touchet, Wallula, and Dixie), and other areas of the county. The 2024 Plan also

provides for receipt of waste at the Sudbury Road Landfill (SRL) from outside of Walla Walla County. A vicinity map of the planning area is attached.

The SRL is generally located at 414 Landfill Road in the City of Walla Walla, approximately 0.5 mile north of US 12. The landfill is located in the northern half of Section 22, Township 7 North, Range 35 East, Willamette Meridian, in Walla Walla County, Washington. The site is located on 830 acres (north of highway), approximately 125 of which are used for landfill operations. A site plan showing the existing layout of the SRL is attached.

B.Environmental Elements

1. Earth

[Find help answering earth questions](#)³

a. General description of the site:

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

Walla Walla County covers an area of approximately 1,272 square miles and consists of the following types of topography: rolling, treeless hills; valleys; flats; and the northern extension of the Blue Mountains of Oregon. The highest elevation in the county is 4,895 feet at the summit of Lewis Peak in the Blue Mountains. The lowest elevation, 300 feet, is found in the southwestern corner of the county along the Columbia River.

The SRL occupies generally flat to gently rolling terrain at an elevation of approximately 850 feet above mean sea level.

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

The steepest slopes within the county are 30% to 65%.

The steepest slopes at the SRL are approximately 33% on the side slopes of existing landfill cells, which are capped with soil, resulting in a 3:1 ratio of horizontal to vertical slopes.

c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them, and note any agricultural land of long-term commercial significance and whether the proposal results in removing any of these soils.

The majority of Walla Walla County is composed of sandy, silt loam over basalt rubble or bedrock. There are also limited areas of loamy sand or sandy loam over gravel or basalt. Primary agricultural uses are for rangeland and crops such as wheat, barley, peas, fruit trees, and grapes. Non-cultivated areas are composed of grasses and sagebrush. Much of the county is composed of soils that are considered prime farmland, if irrigated; farmland of statewide importance; or farmland of unique importance.

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

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

Does not apply. The 2024 Plan will not include recommendations that will disturb or be affected by unstable soils within Walla Walla County.

- 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.**

No new earthwork is proposed as part of the 2024 Plan. Earthwork related to capital improvements described in the *Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Management Plan* (FMP) will be designed and implemented according to regulatory requirements and will involve a separate regulatory review and approval process, including project-specific SEPA review, as needed.

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

The 2024 Plan does not include construction or clearing as part of the recommendations. The clearing activities related to capital improvements described in the SRL FMP will be designed and implemented according to regulatory requirements and will involve a separate regulatory review and approval process, including project-specific SEPA review, as needed.

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

None. The 2024 Plan does not include impervious surfaces as a recommendation. An accounting of impervious surfaces related to capital improvements described in the FMP will be assessed under a separate regulatory review and approval process, including project-specific SEPA review, as needed.

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

None, there is no risk of erosion as a result of the recommendations of the 2024 Plan. Measures to reduce or control erosion related to the capital improvements described in the SRL FMP will be designed and implemented according to regulatory requirements and will involve a separate regulatory review and approval process, including project-specific SEPA review, as needed.

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 emissions to the air from the existing landfill, the transfer stations, and motor vehicles transporting solid waste. These sources are expected to be only a small percentage of total air emissions generated in the county. There may be a minor increase in emissions if other jurisdictions do export waste to Walla Walla as a result of additional truck traffic; however, this is a low-priority recommendation in the 2024 Plan and may not be implemented.

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

No, there are no off-site emissions or odor that will affect the proposal.

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

This proposal does not change current practices. Emissions from the SRL are controlled and regulated. Currently the SRL has a gas collection and control system that is monitored and balanced regularly in accordance with Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-351-200(4), WAC 173-351-500(2)(a)(iv), WAC 173-340, and WAC 173-460 and to comply with the State of Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) Approval Order No. 10AQ-E355 dated May 28, 2010. As regulations are updated, the SRL and the County of Walla Walla will continue to comply.

3. Water

[Find help answering water questions](#)⁵

- a. Surface:**

[Find help answering surface water questions](#)⁶

- 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.**

There is no surface water body in proximity to the landfill.

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

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>

The major water bodies within Walla Walla County include the Columbia, Lower Snake, and Walla Walla Rivers. These rivers include shorelines of the state within the county limits.

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

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. Any fill resulting from the SRL FMP will be discussed in a future project-specific SEPA Checklist, as required.

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

No, there will be no surface water withdrawals or diversions as part of this proposal.

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

A significant portion of Walla Walla County is within the 100-year floodplain, according to the *2019 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan* and the *2022 Walla Walla County Flood Management Plan*.

There is no published flood map for the SRL Facility.

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

No, there is no planned discharge of waste materials to surface waters.

b. Ground:

[Find help answering ground water questions](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)⁷

- 1. Will groundwater be withdrawn from a well for drinking water or other purposes? If so, give a general description of the well, proposed uses and approximate quantities withdrawn from the well. Will water be discharged to groundwater? Give a general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.**

This proposal does not change current practices for use of groundwater for facility operations (e.g., for dust control, watering compost, flushing toilets, impotable sink use, or landscape watering).

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>

- 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.**

The landfill has an on-site septic system. Sewer piping from restrooms in the administration and household hazardous waste building direct sanitary waste to a septic tank located just south of the current landfill cell (Area 7). This proposal does not change current practices for use of groundwater for facility operations.

c. Water Runoff (including stormwater):

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

The existing solid waste facilities at the SRL have runoff control and stormwater management programs in place. Leachate at the landfill is collected from the current cell, Area 7, and is pumped to a leachate collection and removal system at the surface. Leachate management is provided to ensure less than 12 inches of head is present on the landfill liner per WAC 173-351-300(2)(a). Leachate management was not provided for the landfill areas constructed prior to Area 7 because it was not required under the previously applicable arid landfill regulations, WAC 173-351-500(l)(b). Leachate from Area 7 is pumped from a sump and routed via a force main to a double-lined leachate evaporation pond located northeast of Area 7. The 2.1-acre, two-compartment pond is designed for complete leachate evaporation with no discharge. To date, the flowmeters for the leachate evaporation pond have not been functioning properly; therefore, it is difficult to estimate the total leachate generation. However, this is not considered a significant environmental concern because the pond level indicators are functional. Leachate levels in the pond are typically very low due to the site's arid conditions and the pond's conservative storage capacity.

Surface water from the site is managed using a series of soil diversion berms, perimeter ditches, and culverts that collect and convey surface water to three detention basins. One sediment basin pond is located north of Area 6, and two basins are located southwest of Area 6. Surface water from outside the landfill areas and from portions of the landfill under final cover is prevented from coming in contact with the active face of the landfill so that it is not required to be managed as leachate. Surface water run-on is diverted using soil diversion berms at the edge of the active landfill area. Surface water conveyance systems were designed for the 25-year, 24-hour storm event per WAC-173-351-200(7). Capital improvements outlined in the SRL FMP will treat runoff and stormwater according to regulatory requirements in place at the time of their implementation.

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

This proposal does not change current practices at the landfill. Historical landfill cells are unlined, so leachate has the potential to migrate downwards into groundwater. Current waste placement is in a lined cell, significantly reducing the likelihood of impacts to site groundwater. Operating practices and the leachate collection system described above prevent discharge to surface waters. Site groundwater monitoring data indicates that a number of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are present in the groundwater, as found in upgradient wells on the eastern property boundary (east and upgradient of the waste disposal area), which indicates that an off-site source(s) of VOC contamination exists. Similar but slightly lower VOC concentrations have been detected regularly in downgradient monitoring wells. Additionally, distinctly different VOCs and inorganic constituents have been found in a downgradient well, which indicates a source different than the other documented contamination. Groundwater data results have been reported regularly to the Health Department and Ecology.

In 2010, Ecology issued a Notice of Potential Liability Letter to the City of Walla Walla regarding groundwater contamination identified at the landfill. The City and Ecology initiated Agreed Order No. 8456 in 2011, and a Remedial Investigation with groundwater sampling and other field activities was completed in 2012 and 2013. Groundwater monitoring results indicated that a number of the detected constituents were indicators of landfill impacts to the groundwater. A draft Remedial Investigation Report was submitted to Ecology in May 2013.

In 1999, Ecology conducted a study indicating that, based on the observed contaminant concentrations, a large, continuous VOC source is present. The study identified the Washington State Penitentiary, located directly east and upgradient of the landfill and adjacent City-owned property, to be a potential source for the VOC contamination at the landfill, based on historic use.

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

No, the recommendations within the 2024 Plan would not alter or affect drainage patterns in the area.

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

Does not apply. Any measures related to capital improvements described in the SRL FMP will be designed and implemented according to regulatory requirements and will involve a separate regulatory review and approval process, including project-specific SEPA review, as needed.

Current practices include the use of landfill liners within cells and regular groundwater monitoring.

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**

Walla Walla County includes a diverse landscape with river deltas, agricultural lands, shrub steppe habitat, and the Blue Mountains. Urban areas contain ornamental evergreen and deciduous trees. Forested areas include Ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, white fir, and Western larch. Vegetation common in and around rivers, creeks, and ponds can include reed canary grass, yellow flag iris, Canada thistle, purple loosestrife, bulrush, cattail, and milfoil.

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

No vegetation will be removed or altered as part of the 2024 Plan. Vegetation removal as a result of the SRL FMP will be discussed in a future project specific SEPA Checklist.

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

There are a number of threatened and endangered plants in Walla Walla County listed in the table below:

Species	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Astragalus kentrophyta</i> var. <i>douglasii</i> – Douglas's thistle milkvetch	Possibly extinct or extirpated	Unlisted
<i>Cryptantha leucophaea</i> (<i>Oreocarya leucophaea</i>) – gray cryptantha	Threatened	Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Sensitive
<i>Cryptantha rostellata</i> – beaked cryptantha	Sensitive	BLM Sensitive, Forest Service Sensitive
<i>Erythranthe patula</i> (<i>Mimulus patulus</i>) – stalk-leaved monkeyflower	Threatened	BLM Sensitive, Forest Service Sensitive
<i>Erythranthe pulsiferae</i> (<i>Mimulus pulsiferae</i>) – candelabrum monkeyflower	Sensitive	BLM Sensitive, Forest Service Sensitive

Species	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Githopsis specularioides</i> – Common bluecup	Sensitive	BLM Sensitive, Forest Service Sensitive
<i>Leymus flavescens</i> (<i>Elymus flavescens</i>) – yellow wildrye	Endangered	BLM Sensitive, Forest Service Sensitive
<i>Lomatium serpentinum</i> – Snake Canyon biscuitroot	Sensitive	BLM Sensitive
<i>Lupinus sabinianus</i> – Sabin's lupine	Sensitive	Unlisted
<i>Mimetanthe pilosa</i> – downy false monkeyflower	Sensitive	Unlisted
<i>Penstemon pennellianus</i> Blue – Mountain beardtongue	Threatened	BLM Sensitive, Forest Service Sensitive
<i>Phlox solivaga</i> – yeti phlox	Endangered	Forest Service Sensitive
<i>Sabulina pusilla</i> (<i>Minuartia pusilla</i>) – dwarf sandwort	Sensitive	Unlisted
<i>Trifolium plumosum</i> var. <i>plumosum</i> – plumed clover	Possibly extinct or extirpated	Unlisted

There are no known threatened or endangered plants on the SRL site.

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

No landscaping is proposed.

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

The Walla Walla County Noxious Weed List identifies hundreds of invasive species in Walla Walla County. Invasive vegetation is common in disturbed areas, such as along roadways or in urban areas.

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:**

Animals in Walla Walla County include deer, elk, moose, muskrats, mink, beavers, badgers, rabbits, raccoons, squirrels, chipmunks, skunks, weasels, coyotes, fox, bobcats, cougars, pheasants, quail, great blue heron, bald eagle, red-tailed hawk, ferruginous hawk, great-horned owl, northern harrier, grouse, doves, seagulls, ravens, sparrows, migratory waterfowl, raptors, and other assorted song and shore

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>

birds. Salmon, trout, bass, sturgeon, and other species are found in the Snake, Walla Walla and/or Columbia Rivers systems. No salmonids are documented to be present in Mud Creek; however, steelhead are presumed to be present in lower part of Mud Creek because they are present in Dry Creek and no fish barriers are located between Dry Creek and the mouth of Mud Creek.

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

Using a sample radius of 25 miles from the center of the county, the table below lists threatened and endangered species identified through the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Priority Habitats and Species interactive mapping web-based program, PHS on the Web.

Species Name	Federal Status	State Status
Yellow-billed cuckoo	Threatened	Endangered
Loggerhead shrike	Threatened	Candidate
Sagebrush lizard	Threatened	Candidate
Prairie falcon	Threatened	Candidate
Western small-footed myotis	Threatened	Candidate
Margined sculpin	Threatened	Sensitive
Sagebrush sparrow	Threatened	Candidate
Ring-necked pheasant	Threatened	Candidate
Pacific lamprey	Threatened	Candidate
Burrowing owl	Threatened	Candidate
Mountain quail	Threatened	Candidate
Rio Grande wild turkey	Threatened	Candidate
California floater	Threatened	Candidate
Columbia spotted frog	Threatened	Candidate
Monarch	Threatened	Candidate
Ring-necked pheasant	Threatened	Sensitive
Ferruginous hawk	Threatened	Threatened
Rio Grande wild turkey	Threatened	Threatened
Juniper hairstreak Columbia Basin segregate	Threatened	Candidate
Western toad	Threatened	Candidate
Golden eagle	Threatened	Candidate
Rocky Mountain tailed frog	Threatened	Candidate
Prairie falcon	Threatened	Sensitive
Ring-necked pheasant	Threatened	Threatened

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

Yes, the site is within the Pacific Flyway.

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

None proposed.

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

WDFW identifies 14 invasive animal species, including insects, that are species of concern in Eastern Washington.

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.

No new project energy needs are anticipated. The management of solid waste uses fossil fuels to power mobile construction equipment, electricity to power administrative facilities and site lighting, and oil for heating some on-site buildings.

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

No, there will be no effect on the use of solar energy to adjacent properties.

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.

There are no energy conservation features included as part of the recommendations in the 2024 Plan.

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.

No new hazards are associated with the proposal. The SRL accepts municipal solid waste, with the exception of regulated dangerous or hazardous waste from commercial or industrial sources, liquid wastes, radiation contaminated wastes, septage, sewage sludge, or biosolids, asbestos or medical waste not properly contained. The facility also provides recycling services. In addition to recycling and accepting solid waste, the SRL compost facility offers composting services for the County. The goals of the 2024 Plan include maintaining minimum functional standards of handling solid waste, ensuring compliance with state and local solid and moderate risk waste regulations, and maintaining solid waste infrastructure to meet or exceed the Minimum Functional Standards for handling solid waste.

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>

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

See 3.b.2.

2. Describe existing hazardous chemicals/conditions that might affect project development and design. This includes underground hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines located within the project area and in the vicinity.

No existing chemicals/conditions are anticipated to affect the proposal. The City operates a household hazardous waste (HHW) facility at the site in accordance with a current permit from the County Health Department. There are new and used oil tanks associated with the unit heaters in the HHW and equipment buildings.

3. Describe any toxic or hazardous chemicals that might be stored, used, or produced during the project's development or construction, or at any time during the operating life of the project.

This proposal does not change current practices at SRL. Hazardous materials are stored on-site in the HHW building, in accordance with current permit conditions. Such materials include motor oil, antifreeze, latex paint, oil, aerosol cans, solvents, glues and other adhesives, pool and spa chemicals, gasoline, household batteries (alkaline, NiCad), lithium-ion rechargeable batteries, automotive batteries, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, household cleaners, and fluorescent lights (tube and compact/spiral types).

4. Describe special emergency services that might be required.

Trained staff operate the waste collection program, and operating staff at the HHW building require specific training. Local fire department personnel would respond to emergencies at the landfill or collection events. Washington State Patrol Bomb Squad is the responding agency in situations where explosives may be left at the HHW facility.

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

All facilities incorporate required waste containment measures. Materials will be stored temporarily on-site in enclosed containers. The HHW staff will maintain required training and will operate the facility according to permit requirements.

a. Noise

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

The SRL is generally isolated from noise generators and receptors by physical separation (distance). Surrounding land use is generally agricultural with the Washington State Penitentiary located east of the landfill. US 12 is located south of the site and is a source of vehicular noise.

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

Additional traffic will be received at the site if the waste acceptance volume is increased, but this traffic will be coming from US 12, which has existing highway traffic noise. Therefore, no notable noise increase is expected. Existing on-site noise include mobile equipment operation. Noise is generated at the site or by accessing the site only during operating hours: 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, from March 1 to October 31, and from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday, November 1 to February 28.

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

No impacts are anticipated.

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.

The current land uses of Walla Walla County are predominantly agriculture, single-family residential, industrial, and recreational.

b. Has the project site been used as working farmlands or working forest lands? If so, describe. How much agricultural or forest land of long-term commercial significance will be converted to other uses 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?

Yes, areas of the county are working agricultural land. The 2024 Plan does not propose modifications to agricultural uses.

c. 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?

The proposal does not impact and is not impacted by surrounding agricultural land. There are no change from current conditions.

d. Describe any structures on the site.

The SRL has several structures on the site, as shown on the existing conditions site map included with this checklist.

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

No structures will be demolished as part of the proposal.

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>

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

Per the City of Walla Walla 's Zoning Map, the landfill site is zoned PR-Public Reserve. Participating jurisdictions of the 2024 Plan have a variety of zoning designations, with agriculture as the primary zoning designation countywide.

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

Per the City of Walla Walla's Comprehensive Plan Map, the landfill site is currently designated Public. Participating jurisdictions of the 2024 Plan have a variety of comprehensive planning designations, with agriculture as the primary comprehensive planning designation countywide.

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

Does not apply.

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

All participating jurisdictions of the 2024 plan are likely to have one or more regulated critical area, including aquifer recharge areas, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, frequently flooded areas, geologically hazardous areas, and wetlands.

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

Approximately 12 people work at the SRL.

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

The 2024 Plan would not displace anyone.

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

None needed; there will be no displacement.

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

The proposal is being reviewed by the County of Walla Walla and the cities and communities within the county to ensure that it is compatible with existing and projected land use. In addition, the 2024 Plan is intended to be reviewed every 5 years and updated as needed, which will ensure its continued compatibility.

n. 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.**

No housing will be provided by the plan.

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

No housing will be eliminated by the plan.

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

There are no anticipated housing impacts.

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?**

The SRL FMP proposes a variety of new structures as part of the facility, including the expansion or replacement of many current buildings and the addition of new buildings. These planned structures vary in priority and may or may not be built as part of the FMP improvements. All capital projects proposed as part of the SRL FMP will undergo the applicable regulatory reviews at the time of their implementation.

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

No views will be altered or obstructed as a result of the 2024 Plan.

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

None needed.

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?**

The 2024 Plan will not produce any light or glare.

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

No, there will be no new or additional light or glare as a result of the 2024 Plan.

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>

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>

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

No existing light or glare will affect the proposal.

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

None needed.

12. Recreation

[Find help answering recreation questions](#)

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

No designated or informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity of the SRL. Recreational opportunities are present in both incorporated and unincorporated areas countywide.

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

No.

- 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.**

A number of buildings, structures, and sites that are eligible for listing in the national, state, or local register are found in Walla Walla County, mostly in developed areas.

- 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.**

The Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation predictive model indicates that areas of Walla Walla County are between low and high risk for archaeological resources. High-risk areas are primarily concentrated near major rivers.

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>

- 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.**

Any projects that evolve from the recommendations in the 2024 Plan will undergo measures to assess for cultural and historic resources, as appropriate.

- 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.**

Any projects that evolve from the recommendations in the 2024 Plan, will undergo measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for cultural and historic resources, as appropriate.

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.**

Management of the solid waste system outlined in the 2024 SWMP involves many streets and highways throughout the county. The SRL is accessed by turning north off of US 12 onto Sudbury Road and then east onto Landfill Road. See the attached existing SRL conditions site plan.

- 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?**

Walla Walla County has limited public transit, with most transit offered by Valley Transit in the cities of Walla Walla and College Place.

- 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).**

No, there will be no improvements to or new roads, streets, pedestrian, bicycle, or state transportation facilities.

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

No, the proposal will not use water, rail, or air transportation.

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>

- 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?**

The proposed capital improvements outlined in the SRL FMP may generate additional vehicular trips during construction and operation. The number of vehicle trips would be explored at the time of project development and implementation, as necessary.

- 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.**

The proposed capital improvements outlined in the SRL FMP may generate additional vehicular trips during construction and operation. It is not expected that these improvements would affect the movement of agricultural or forest products, but this would be explored at the time of project development and implementation, as necessary.

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

No measure to reduce or control transportation impacts are proposed.

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.**

No, the project will not increase the need for public services.

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

No measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services are proposed.

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:**

The underlined utilities above are those utilities at the SRL.

- 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.**

No new utilities or utility modifications are proposed.

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>

C. Signature

[Find help about who should sign](https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/SEPA-checklist-guidance/SEPA-Checklist-Section-C-Signature)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:

Position and agency/organization:

Date submitted:

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

D. Supplemental sheet for nonproject actions

[Find help for the nonproject actions worksheet²⁰](#)

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 2024 Plan is intended to identify future needs at existing facilities or the establishment of new services to accommodate the county residents to address potential environmental health concerns. The capital projects outlined in the SRL FMP may undergo a separate environmental review consistent with SEPA.

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

No measures to avoid or reduce an increase in discharge to water, emissions to air, or the production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances are proposed.

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

The *Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan* would not affect plant, animal, fish or marine life directly. By proactively planning to accommodate future solid waste needs, facilities, and capacity for the residents of Walla Walla County, the natural environment will benefit by a reduction in potential hazards.

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

No measures are proposed to protect or conserve plants, animal, fish, or marine life.

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

The 2024 Plan would not deplete energy or natural resources.

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

No measures are proposed to protect or conserve energy and natural resources.

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

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

The 2024 Plan itself would not 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.

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

No measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are proposed.

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 2024 Plan is intended to complement other County land use and shoreline management plans.

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

No measures to avoid or reduce shoreline and land use impacts are proposed.

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

This 2024 Plan itself does not generate an increase demand on transportation, public services, or utilities.

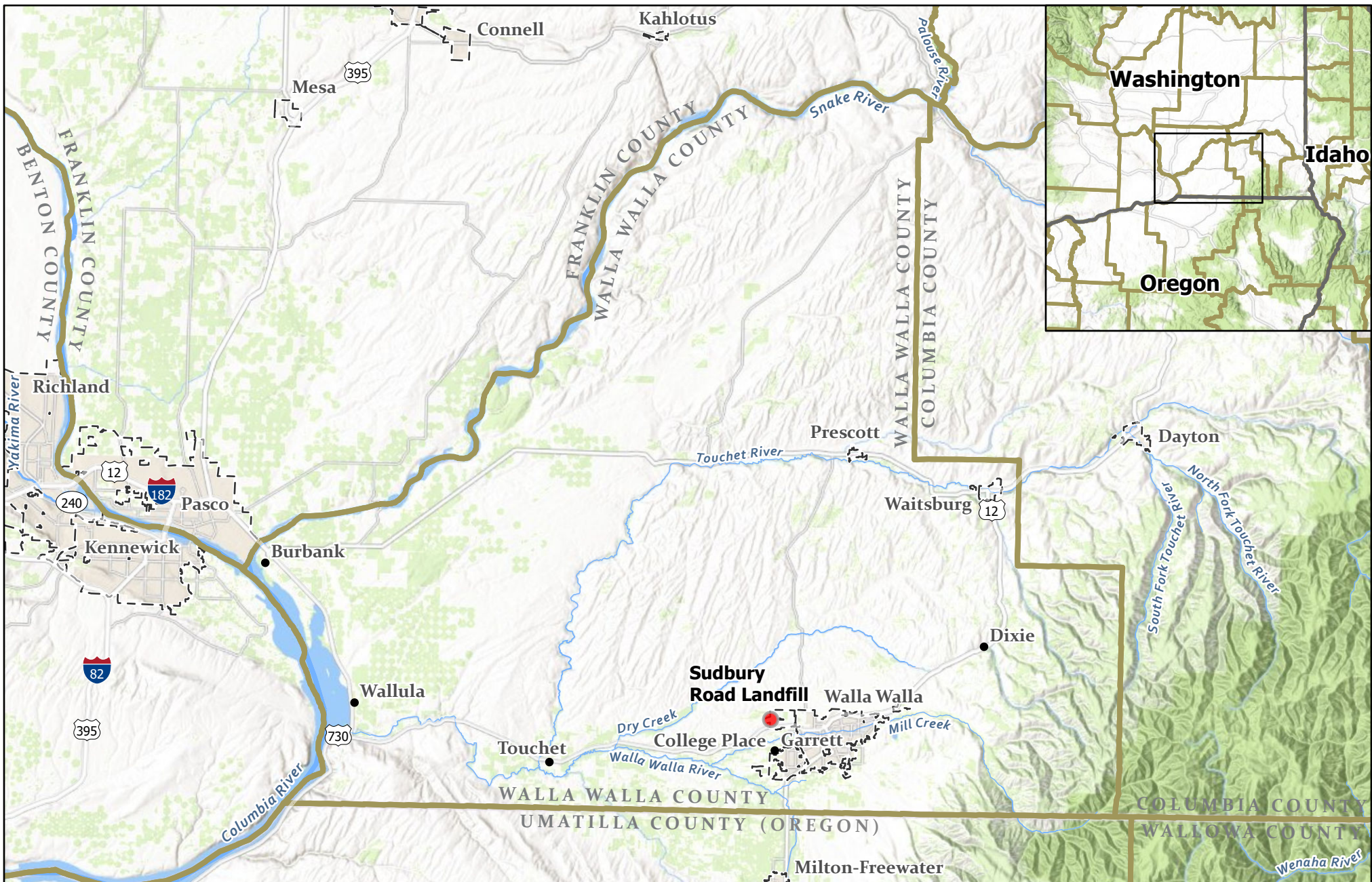
- **Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are:**

No measures to reduce or respond to demands on transportation, public services, or utilities are proposed.

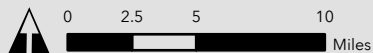
7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

The Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan has been prepared in compliance with local and state laws and regulations governing solid waste management. The 2024 Plan does not conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

Attachments



Date: 12/12/2023
 Sources:
 PCS: NAD 1983 StatePlane Washington North FIPS 4601 Feet
 Disclaimer: This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes.



- Sudbury Road Landfill
- City Limits
- Unincorporated Community
- County Boundary
- State Boundary

Vicinity Map
 Walla Walla County Solid Waste Management Plan



Sudbury Road Landfill: Existing Site Layout

City of Walla Walla, Washington



State Environmental Policy Act SEPA
Determination of Non-Significance (DNS)
File# SEP-24-0012

Date of Issuance: August 8, 2024

Lead Agency: City of Walla Walla Development Services

Agency Contact: Jon Maland, Senior Planner
jmaland@wallawallawa.gov, 509-524-4710

Description of Proposal: 2024 Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan update. The 2024 Plan will provide background and guidance for a long-term approach to solid waste and moderate risk waste management in Walla Walla County and surrounding jurisdictions.

Location of Proposal: All of Walla Walla County, including incorporated and unincorporated areas.

Applicant: City of Walla Walla Public Works Department, c/o Leah Rohan, P.E.
55 East Moore Street, Walla Walla, WA 99362

The City of Walla Walla Development Services has determined that this proposal is unlikely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment. An environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c). We have reviewed the following: Submitted SEPA Checklist and the existing environmental documents: Walla Walla Comprehensive Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), issued May 22, 2018, and Walla Walla Comprehensive Plan - Walla Walla 2040, Ordinance 2018-15, adopted June 13, 2018. The relevant content of these documents is briefly described as an Environmental Impact Statement for the Walla Walla Comprehensive Plan which evaluates proposed actions, alternatives, and environmental impacts of activities allowed by the Walla Walla Comprehensive Plan & Environmental Impact Statement. This information is available at <https://www.wallawallawa.gov/government/development-services/public-notice>.

This determination is based on the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

FINDINGS OF FACT:

1. Application filing date: August 6, 2024
2. Date that application was determined to be substantially complete: August 7, 2024

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

Staff has concluded that a Determination of Non-Significance (DNS) shall be issued. This determination is based upon the environmental checklist and other information on file. The DNS is supported by Plans and regulations formally adopted by the City for the exercise of substantive authority under SEPA. The DNS also takes note of the extent to

State Environmental Policy Act SEPA
Determination of Non-Significance (DNS)
File# SEP-24-0012

which many local, State and Federal regulations and permit requirements will govern the project to mitigate its potential impacts, in accordance with WAC 197-11-158. The following are City of Walla Walla adopted goals and policies which support the DNS:

Capital Facilities and Utilities Goal 1 - Walla Walla's capital facilities and utilities are well maintained and up to date to meet the demands of growth and economic development.

Capital Facilities and Utilities Goal 4 - Conservation of the natural environment and sustainable use of limited, renewable, and non-renewable resources protects and enhances the natural environment of Walla Walla.

Capital Facilities and Utilities Policy 4.1 - Support recycling of municipal and household waste as part of the City's commitment to sustainability.

Capital Facilities and Utilities Policy 5.3 - Anticipate and control demand for services to ensure that the City can maintain an appropriate level of service within its financial resources while serving new growth.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL:

The Lead Agency has determined that the requirements for environmental analysis, protection, and mitigation measures have been adequately addressed in the development regulations and comprehensive plan adopted under chapter 36.70A RCW, and in other applicable local, state, or federal laws or rules, as provided by RCW 43.21C.240 and WAC 197-11-158. Our agency will not require any additional mitigation measures under SEPA.

This DNS is issued under WAC 197-11-340(2) and the comment period will end on August 26, 2024.

Responsible official: J Preston Frederickson, Director

Address: City of Walla Walla Development Services
55 E. Moore Street, Walla Walla, WA 99362

Issue Date: August 8, 2024

Signature  **Date:** August 8, 2024

Appeal information is addressed in City of Walla Walla Municipal Code (WWMC) 21.08.170. Appeal rights are outlined within WWMC Chapter 20.38 and other code provisions referenced therein.

Walla Walla Union Bulletin



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Notice Publish Date:

Saturday, August 03, 2024

Notice Content

Notice: Announcement of Availability of Draft Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan and Public Hearing
Lead Agency: City of Walla Walla Public Works Agency Contact: Leah Rohan, Environmental Engineer The State of Washington requires that all counties and cities have in effect a Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan (Plan) and that it will be updated periodically. The Plan must be updated in accordance with Chapter 70A.205 RCW and Chapter 70A.300 RCW. The current Plan has been reviewed by the Walla Walla County Solid Waste Advisory Committee and will undergo review by the Washington State Department of Ecology. The Plan will also be reviewed to ensure compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act. PUBLIC COMMENT AND INFORMATION The draft Plan is available online for download at [https://www.wallawallawa.gov /SWMP-2024-draft](https://www.wallawallawa.gov/SWMP-2024-draft) and is also available at the City of Walla Walla Service Center at 55 E. Moore Street for inspection between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Submit written comments to Leah Rohan, at Irohan@wallawallawa.gov, or by mail to the City of Walla Walla, Attention: Leah Rohan, 15 N. 3rd Avenue, Walla Walla, WA 99362. Comments must be received by 5 p.m. on September 4, 2024. The public is also invited to provide comments on the draft Plan in person at a public hearing from 6:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. on August 13, 2024 at the City of Walla Walla Council Chambers. Si necesita información sobre el plan de gestión de residuos sólidos en español puede hablar con Lydia al 509-524-4496. Published in the Walla Walla Union Bulletin on August 03, 2024. (83045) August 3, 2024

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Appendix F

Preliminary Draft Plan Comments and Responses



STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

4601 N. Monroe, Spokane, Washington 99205-1295 • (509) 329-3400

August 14, 2024

Leah Rohan
City of Walla Walla Public Works
55 E. Moore Street
Walla Walla, WA 99362

RE: Review of Walla Walla County *Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan - Preliminary Draft*

Dear Leah Rohan:

The Department of Ecology (Ecology) received your preliminary draft Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan and formal request for review via email on July 30, 2024. I will forward the plan to both the Utilities and Transportation Commission and the Department of Agriculture for their review. Both entities have 45 days to complete their reviews.

Per statute (RCW 70A.205.055), Ecology has a maximum of 120 days from official receipt of the plan package to review and comment on the draft plan. Therefore, you will receive our comments no later than November 27, 2024. We will try to forward our comments ahead of that deadline.

Thank you and all involved parties for your hard work in preparing this document. If you have any questions on the progress of our review or any other plan related questions, please contact me at steven.gimpel@ecy.wa.gov or (509) 934-5483.

Sincerely,

Steven Gimpel
Regional Grants and Planning Specialist
Solid Waste Management



Service Date: November 21, 2024

STATE OF WASHINGTON
UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

621 Woodland Square Loop S.E. • Lacey, Washington 98503

P.O. Box 47250 • Olympia, Washington 98504-7250

(360) 664-1160 • TTY 1-800-833-6384 or 711

November 21, 2024

Leah Rohan
Environmental Engineer
City of Walla Walla
55 E. Moore Street
Walla Walla, WA 99362

RE: Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan, For Years 2024-2029, TG-240815

Dear Leah Rohan:

Thank you for filing Walla Walla County's 2024 – 2029 Comprehensive Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (Commission) has completed its review of preliminary draft of the Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

The 2024-2029 Plan proposes to increase tip fees by 15.9 percent for years 2024-2029. County wide Walla Walla is planning to divert about 16 percent of tonnage using recycling. The County relies on education and outreach as the primary means to increase diversion from the solid waste stream and is also working to improve the county owned organics processing. The County is also supporting the Extended Producer Responsibility legislation that has been proposed for the last few years during the State legislative season. The County uses disposal fees as a primary source of funding and owns the Sudbury landfill. Each year of the Plan Walla Walla County has proposed disposal fee increases shown below.

Projected Disposal Fees	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Per Ton Disposal Cost	\$105.27	\$108.43	\$111.68	\$115.03	\$118.48	\$122.03
Per Ton Increase	\$0	\$3.16	\$3.25	\$3.35	\$3.45	\$3.55
Percentage Increase	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Projected Rate Increases	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Residential						

Monthly Rate for One 32-Gallon Can Per Week Service	\$0.00	\$0.23	\$0.24	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.26
Commercial						
One-Yard Per Pick Up	\$0.00	\$1.20	\$1.23	\$1.27	\$1.31	\$1.35

The Plan does not speak to RCW 81.77.195, which allows for discounts for low-income and low-income senior customers. In the future, if the County would like to implement discounts for services provided under Commission jurisdiction, we would encourage you to add that to the Plan.

Recently, the Commission has been receiving more public comments expressing a wish for discounted rates and believe it may be worth the County to consider. 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 comment on the Plan.

Please direct questions or comments about the Commission's plan review process to Scott Sevall at (360) 664-1245.

Sincerely,

Jeff Killip
Executive Director and Secretary

cc: Steven Gimpel
Department of Ecology
Regional Planner and Grant Manager
steven.gimpel@ecy.wa.gov
509-934-5483

**2024-2029 Walla Walla COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE and
MODERATE RISK WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (Plan)**

November 27, 2024 – Department of Ecology review of July 30, 2024 Preliminary draft Plan

Steven Gimpel – Eastern Regional Planner – 509-934-5483 – steven.gimpel@ecy.wa.gov

This review is grouped into four sections

[Section A – Required revisions to meet the minimum requirements for Plan approval.](#)

[Section B – Recommended revisions to expand on or update information in the Plan and improve consistency with local Plans statewide.](#)

[Section C – Minor edits to correct typos and improve clarity and readability.](#)

[Section D – What to include in your final submittal packet.](#)

Section A: Revisions required for Plan approval			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response <i>Include section & page #s if applicable</i>
1	3.4, pg 3-10	Recycling Markets I could not find an exact description of the recycling markets. There is a discussion and consideration of markets when making decisions on designated recyclables, but the Plan lacks anything showing or talking about the actual market prices and fluctuations in paper, plastics, and other items. This could include data or graphs from Ecology reported data, or any of the reports/studies done recently. Ecology has some recycling market data in BOX: Recycling Market Data .	A new subsection (3.4.2.1) added with a brief explanation of the recycling market, and a link to Ecology recycling development center site.
2	5.2.2.2, pg 5-9	Compost Facilities Department of Agriculture (WSDA) has indicated that to best track the movement of apple maggot and other pests, they require details the origin of the County's organic waste, even into private composters. There is specific concern about the Envirocom facility in Burbank. Please work with the WSDA during the final draft to fulfill their request. Per WAC 173-350, during the permitting process these facilities are required to notify WSDA if they are receiving feedstocks from a quarantined area into a pest free area. WSDA may already have this information.	Added regulatory text to the intro of Section 5.2.2, which references Section 8.1.6 for more info. Describes that facility's must be permitted by Ecology per WAC 173-350 and are prohibited from importing waste from quarantine areas unless a special permit is obtained through WSDA per RCW 17.24.
3	7.2, pg 7-2	Small Quantity Generator Process	

Section A: Revisions required for Plan approval			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response <i>Include section & page #s if applicable</i>
		Per RCW 70A.300.350(3), please show or explain the coordination with privately owned hazardous and moderate risk waste facilities or service providers that helped determine your local process that SQG waste is best handled privately instead of through the Sudbury Road Landfill HHW facility.	Plan updated to include the following: New definition added to Section 7.1 regarding WWMC 8.20.150, which prohibits the collection or disposal of dangerous or hazardous wastes in the landfill. Added narrative to Section 7.2.1 that explains that the City landfill website provides hyperlinks to resources for managing disposal of dangerous waste by SQGs.

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Section B: Recommended revisions			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response Include section & page #s if applicable
Plan clarity, content, and navigation			
4	Title Page – other places where the full title is mentioned	Change the Plan's title. To bring some statewide consistency, ensure its clear that this is your Hazardous Waste Plan as well, and make the applicable time period clearer, Ecology recommends the title be changed to <i>Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan – 2024 to 2029</i> .	Plan title revised per comment.
5	Table 1-2, pg 1-3	SWAC Website Link It can be helpful to include a link to your SWAC website so readers can reference more details, and potentially become involved.	Updated with SWAC website: https://www.wallawallawa.gov/government/public-works/solid-waste/solid-waste-planning-advisory-committee
6	3.2, pg 3-5	Grant Name Reference Coordinated Prevention Grant is referenced. Please update this and all other references to the Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance Grant (LSWFA).	Grant name updated to current name.
7	3.4.1.2, pg 3-13	Material Recovery Facility The Plan mentions that both Walla Walla Recycling Center and Basin Recycling manage recyclable materials in the county. It would be helpful to also mention the Material Recovery Facility (MRF) or Recycler that both send their materials to. We recognize there are likely multiple recipients for the various recyclables and that they may change over time.	Section 3.4.1.2, Collection, the statement about recycling going to Basin Recycling was from previous plan is out of date and removed from narrative. Also updated to state that City collected recycling goes to Walla Walla Recycling for baling. Section 3.4.1.2, interviewed the operator and learned that most materials go to Pioneer Recycling in Tacoma. This new information resulted in updates to Section 3.4.1.2, Self-Haul Opportunities where we also added narrative describing that markets are variable and recyclables destination may change overtime.

Section B: Recommended revisions			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response Include section & page #s if applicable
8	3.4.1.2, pg 3-17	Glass Recycling Very recently Ardagh announced they are no longer going to operate the glass recycling plant in Seattle. Unless the County knows otherwise, update the section around BIG Recyclers to remove the reference to Seattle as the facility in Portland is now the only facility taking glass.	Revised to note that glass is taken to Portland.
9	5.4.2, pg 5-10	Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan (SRL FMP) The SRL FMP is an impactful document to this plan. Ecology recommends inserting either a link into its location on the web or include it in this plan as an appendix.	Added a section in exec summary with link to city's solid waste planning website for more information on local management programs. https://www.wallawallawa.gov/government/public-works/solid-waste/solid-waste-planning-advisory-committee .
10	7.4, pg 7-9	Program Goals and Objectives Ecology recommends the “goals and objectives” section be located earlier in the Plan rather than in chapter 7.4.	Added a sentence at the end of Section 1.2 specifying that the goals and objectives specific to MRW are Discussed in Chapter 7
11	7.5, pg 7-10	Potential Program Services Every other chapter has options, followed by the recommendation priority of those options. Ecology recommends the County keep all of these chapters consistent, including this section.	We were following the previous format that was approved by Ecology. However, we changed the heading names to Options and Recommendations for consistency.

Section B: Recommended revisions			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response Include section & page #s if applicable
12	8.1.5, pg 8-2	UTC Comments The UTC comments include adding a discounted rate structure for low income and low income senior customers if that the County feels that is beneficial.	We make the statement in Section 4.1.1 that per RCW 81.77.195, there is an option to request that the UTC provide a discounted rate for low income seniors or low income customers.
13	Appendix C	Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan Since this was created and amended into the prior Plan, this document could be integrated into the content of the recycling and outreach chapters of this Plan. If not, Ecology recommends a discussion about if the details and plans in the CROP were updated, or why they remain the same as in 2021. At a minimum the CROP implementation plan should be updated.	We discuss the CROP in section 3.2.1. Revised to add a statement that the CROP remains the same as 2021 and will be updated as needed.
14	7.2.1, pg 7-4	Figures 7-1 and 7-2 Figures 7-1 and 7-2 only include data up to 2020. Please include the most up to date data available.	Updated data for years 2021 through 2023.
15	7.2, pg 7-2	Small Quantity Generator Ordinance Section 7-2 states that SQG's MUST ship their material to permitted dangerous waste recyclers. Please specify if Walla Walla has an ordinance that prohibits SQGs from disposing business waste in the Sudbury Landfill. If not, this language should be update to something along the lines of SQG's are encouraged to ship their material to permitted dangerous waste recyclers.	New definition added to Section 7.1 regarding WWMC 8.20.150, which prohibits the collection or disposal of dangerous or hazardous wastes in the landfill. Added narrative that explains that the City landfill website provides hyperlinks to resources for managing disposal of dangerous waste by SQGs.

Section B: Recommended revisions			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response Include section & page #s if applicable
16	7.2, pg 7-2	Used Oil Recycling Per RCW 70A.224.020 please include any relevant details about the management of used oil in the County.	No action. There is no available guidance from Ecology on the approach to this comment
17	7.1, pg 7-1	RCW Recodified Update There are several references to RCW 70.105. This was recodified to RCW 70A.300. Please update all of these references to the new RCW.	Edited to recodified RCW as well as other instances where this was not updated.
18	6.1.3, pg 6-3	Sharps Washington solid waste regulations treat medical waste no differently than general solid waste unless other rules apply, such as WAC 173-303. This is recommended to highlight.	Revised to add statement to reference RCW 70A.228.040 regarding the state's requirement for safe disposal of sharps. Did not add proposed generalized statement because it seems odd to add this in. The biomedical section emphasizes what is regulated.
19	8.2.4, pg 8-4	Department of Ecology Ecology recommends updating this section to include “Ecology is responsible for processing solid waste permit exemptions and oversight of permit exempt facilities.”	Added text to Section 8.2.4 as provided.
Statewide programs and regulations			
20	7.2.4.4, pg 7-7	PaintCare Fee Schedule Table 7-2 describes the PaintCare fee schedule. Ecology recommends the County specify these as current rates and insert PaintCare’s website link for the most up to date rates.	Added footnote to table that provides link to latest rates.

Section B: Recommended revisions			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response Include section & page #s if applicable
21	7.5.3, pg 7-11	Business Technical Assistance In the last paragraph of this section the cost description mentions participation is dependent on receiving grant funding. Please specify if that is a specific grant, or many options. If this is also the Pollution Prevention Assistance program, please specify.	We did not revise this section because it was intentionally kept vague due to uncertainty re: future grant or tech assistance opportunities.
22	7.2.4.1, pg 7-5	Mercury Program RCW 70.725 was recodified as 70A.505. There were also changes to this program in March 2024 with HB1185. Ecology recommends updating since there are changes going into effect January 1 st 2025. This and other updates can be found in our BOX library document: Changes You Can Implement Now.	Rewrote the Mercury Program section using information from this site: https://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2023-24/Pdf/Bill%20Reports/House/1185%20HBR%20ENVI%2023.pdf
23	4.3, pg 4-8	New Organics Management Requirements Right under table 4-4 the new organics management law requirements are discussed. Please update this part to specify that more details can also be found in 4.4.4 and 4.5.5, similar to the organics facility citing requirements.	Revised, but instead reference 5.4.4 and 5.5.5., not 4.4.4 and 4.5.5. Also added reference to 3.1, where we discuss HB 1799 and HB 2301 in depth
24	3.1, pg 3-3, HB 1799	Organics Management Law 2 This would also be a good area to discuss the second Organics Management Law, and possibly a third this legislative session depending on the timing of the final draft.	Updated to reference HB 2301. Most the key points were already in the narrative, just failed to cite the new HB. Updated to add new info about procurement and reporting.
25	Table 3-6, pg 3-22	Designated Recyclable List In the “Low Priority Specialty Handling Materials” section latex paint is listed. Since latex paint is accepted under PaintCare, please either specify if this is supposed to refer to something else like contaminated latex paint or related items, or list it in the same section as the other PaintCare related items like oil based paint.	Moved latex paint to "Medium Priority - materials that should be collected at select locations throughout the county."
Additional technical details			
Plan Maintenance			
26	1.5, pg 1-7	Amendment Process	

Section B: Recommended revisions			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response <i>Include section & page #s if applicable</i>
		Ecology is working on a more robust version of the amendment process for significant changes. If the County feels it is appropriate, we recommend the plan describe a similar process, such as including a mandatory public notice and comment period (usually 2 to 4 weeks), as well as inclusion of the Public Works Director or Council to bolster the process.	No change. We worked with Ecology on this process early on. The City wants to make it easier to make amendments, not more difficult. Rate changes also go through City Council.
27	7.6, pg 7-12	Process for Updating Implementation Plan The process and concept of updating the implementation plan is great, but please reference the Plan's amendment process. There should be a minimum standard for any change/amendment to the content of this plan, and every update to the plan should follow the minimum amendment process outlined earlier in the Plan.	Mimicked amendment process outlined in Section 1.5 and moved the whole section to end of Chapter (now 7.7) for improved organization.
28	3.4.2.3, pg 3-23	Amendment Process for Designated Recyclables Since the Plan's amendment process is very simple, any change to the plan should go through the amendment process. Please remove the reference in line 8 and 9 that changing the designated recyclables list could happen without an amendment process.	This is a missed relic from the previous plan. We removed discussion and refer to Section 1.5.

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Section C: Minor edits			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response
29	Figure 3-6, pg 3-25	In figure 3-6 it looks like the information tag called “special handling” is pointing at the blue pie piece instead of the smaller yellow sliver. If this is something that is easy to change, please update.	Change made.
30	4.2.1.1, pg 4-3	In the sentence right above section 4.2.1.2 there is a reference to a 2021 Rohan personal communication. It is odd to insert a city employee’s communication as proof of something the city itself is reporting. This section reads the same without that reference. This might apply to other sections as well. We recommend removing this reference.	Change made in various locations in the document including for another City employee.
31	Appendix A	The Interlocal agreement in Appendix A does not appear to have an end date and I could not find a definitive update schedule. Since it has been updated several times, is there a schedule for updating this agreement, or does it only come up every plan revision process?	No changes. The interlocal agreement states that "it shall remain in effect until replaced by any new interlocal agreement"
32	7, pg 7-1	The definition of HHW on line 10 could use an update. A recommended update is “waste that exhibits the characteristics of hazardous waste but is generated by households and therefore exempt from regulation under RCW 70A.300.” The hazardous household substance list could also be used to reference items that are commonly HHW.	Changes made.
33	7, pg 7-1	In the SQG definition it mentions “businesses or residents...”. The word resident should be removed from that definition.	See below for reasoning for edit. Will replace with "generator."
34	7.1, pg 7-1	In the Solid Waste Handling Standards description, the last sentence talks about solid waste facilities being required to submit reports. Please add that except for a few permit exempt facilities, they are required to submit annual reports to the local health department and the Ecology.	Changes made.

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As we understand there is no specificity to whether a resident or business, it is the amount that is generated so we chose to use the word "generator" as is done in the WAC. Definitions in WAC 173-303-040:

Generator: means any person, by site, whose act or process produces dangerous waste or whose act first causes a dangerous waste to become subject to regulation.

SQG: means a generator who generates less than or equal to the following amounts in a calendar month: ...

Section D: What to include in your final submittal packet

The items listed below can be uploaded to: [Walla Walla County Plan Revision 2024-2029 External Upload Folder](#). If you have problems using the portal, please contact steven.gimpel@ecy.wa.gov or by phone at 509-934-5483.

- **A transmittal letter formally requesting final Plan review.**
- **An electronic version of your Plan. Please assemble all required documents into one PDF.**
These documents should include:
 - ✓ **Your UTC cost assessment** – *already submitted with your preliminary draft.*
 - ✓ **All SEPA documentation** – *already submitted with your preliminary draft.*
 - ✓ **Copies of all interlocal agreements** –
 - ✓ **Resolutions of adoption from all participating jurisdictions** – *New resolutions adopting the final draft of the Plan need to be included in your packet.*
 - ✓ **A response summary indicating how you addressed Ecology’s comments and the public comments you received on the preliminary draft Plan** –
 - ✓ **Copies of your WSDA and UTC review letters** – *The WSDA and UTC have already provided you their review letters and we have included them along with our comments. We suggest you include them in your Plan in the Appendix with your comment response summary. Please remember to include the new letter response from UTC to your updated cost assessment.*

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Appendix G

Resolutions of Adoption

Resolutions of Adoption will be
included with the final draft

Appendix H

Hazardous Waste Information

Hazardous Waste Generators in Walla Walla County

RCRA	Name	Last Report	Last Gen Status	City
WA0000470856	Pacificcorp Walla Walla SVC CTR	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WA2960010153	US ARMY COE Mill Creek Project	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WA9360007315	US VA Walla Walla Medical Center	2023	MQG	Walla Walla
WAD000643478	Nutrien Ag Solutions	2023	XQG	Prescott
WAD009052432	Packaging Corporation of America	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAD020235420	Nutrien Ag Solutions	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAD059949362	Nelson Irrigation Corp	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAD067548552	WA DOC Washington State Penitentiary	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAD071846877	Walla Walla Community College	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAD096247507	Wilbur Ellis Co LLC Walla Walla	2023	MQG	Walla Walla
WAD099143984	Tyson Fresh Meats	2023	MQG	Walla Walla
WAD988479176	Northwest Pipeline Corp Walla Walla	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAD988499422	UPS Walla Walla	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000003665	Walla Walla University Plant Service	2023	SQG	College Place
WAH000013540	Walmart Supercenter 2476	2023	MQG	College Place
WAH000018200	Walla Walla University	2023	SQG	College Place
WAH000022816	Westway Feed Products LLC	2023	LQG	Burbank
WAH000023606	US DHS TSA Walla Walla Regional	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000024293	Home Depot Store 4735	2023	MQG	College Place
WAH000029289	Pacific Power & Light Walla Walla Svc	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000030022	Walgreens 10107	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000032624	Albertsons 3414	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000034679	WA AGR WALLA WALLA 2	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAH000035095	FPL Energy Vansycle LLC	2023	SQG	Touchet
WAH000040556	Rite Aid #5320	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000045420	Safeway Store 307	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000045972	Safeway Store	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000050929	Aspen Dental College Place	2023	XQG	College Place
WAH000055046	Sherwin Williams 8012	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAH000056415	Petco 1239	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000059115	Byrnes Oil	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAH000059840	Schnitzer Steel Burbank	2023	SQG	Walla Walla



Hazardous Waste Generators in Walla Walla County (continued)

RCRA	Name	Last Report	Last Gen Status	City
WAH000059875	217 S 2nd Ave	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000060090	Firstfruits Farms LLC	2023	LQG	Prescott
WAH000060895	Johnson Custom Farming and Excavating JCFE	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAR000000414	US ARMY Corps of Engineers	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAR000006056	Walla Walla Foundry	2023	SQG	Walla Walla



Hazardous Waste Transporters that Serve Walla Walla County

Company	Facility I.D.
Environmental Compliance Consultants	AKR000202408
NRC Environmental Services	CAR000030114
Advanced Chemical Transport LLC	CAR000070540
Ingenium Group LLC	CAR000179747
Mashburn Transportation Services Inc	CAR000295238
Patriot Environmental Services	CAR000351205
Steve Forler Trucking LLC	IDR000205625
Heritage Crystal Clean LLC	ILR000130062
Heritage Transport LLC	IND058484114
Savannah Transp Inc	KS0000336891
Clean Harbors Environmental Services, Inc.	MAD039322250
Us Ecology Transportation Solutions, Inc	MIK593743838
Clean Earth Specialty Waste Solutions, Inc.	MNS000110924
Union Pacific Railroad Company	NED001792910
Veolia Es Technical Solutions	NJD080631369
Enviroserve Inc.	OH0000333336
Basin Transportation	OKR000031492
Chemical Waste Management Of The NW	ORD089452353
Wastexpress	ORQ000023150
Environmental Compliance Consultants Inc	ORQ000032743
Palouse River & Coulee City Railroad - Condon	ORQ000041180
Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc.	TXR000081205
Emerald Services, Inc.	WAD009492877
Graymar Environmental Services Inc.	WAH000055713
Steve Forler Trucking Inc.	WAR000001263
Johnson Custom Farming and Excavating JCFE	WAH000060895



Remedial Action Sites in Walla Walla County

#	Facility/ Site ID	Site Name	City	Rank	Status
1	774	Walla Walla Airport	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
2	775	Whitman College	Walla Walla	5 - Lowest Assessed Risk	Awaiting Cleanup
3	777	US West Communications Walla Walla County 070397 Uswcom Walla Walla Co US West Communications W00397	Walla Walla	5 - Lowest Assessed Risk	Cleanup Started
4	779	Washington DOC Washington State Penitentiary	Walla Walla	3 - Moderate Risk	Cleanup Started
5	780	Future Coe HQ Building Site	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
6	784	Unocal Bulk Plant 0836	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
7	823	Wainwright VA Medical Center	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
8	4853	Pacificorp Dell Ave	Walla Walla	5 - Lowest Assessed Risk	Awaiting Cleanup
9	14694	Basin Disposal Site	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
10	16980	Fuds Humorist Outlying Field	Pasco	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
11	18927	Usacoe Mill Creek Project Maintenance Yard	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
12	20520	Tausick Way Landfill	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
13	71926	50 Gallon Diesel Spill On WSDOT Right Of Way	update	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
14	901826	Port Of Walla Walla Burbank Facility	Burbank	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
15	1367331	Stubblefield Salvage Yard	Walla Walla	1 - Highest Assessed Risk	Cleanup Started
16	1747458	Walla Walla City Burdine Property	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
17	2534124	Walla Walla Farmers CoOp Inc Prescott	Prescott	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
18	5934224	Martin D Johnson DBA Martys Mobil	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
19	7848414	Muirhead Salvage Yard	Walla Walla	4 - Low-Moderate Risk	Awaiting Cleanup
20	11264449	Jackpot Food Mart 047	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
21	11293827	Schwerin Concaves Walla Walla	Walla Walla	2 - Moderate-High Risk	Cleanup Started
22	11366714	Unocal SS 0191	Walla Walla	4 - Low-Moderate Risk	Cleanup Started
23	17714266	Leid Ford Chevron Bulk Storage Facility	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
23	21518812	Simplot Feeders	Burbank	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
25	37666554	Dairy Express	College Place	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
26	42862563	Touchet Chevron	Touchet	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
27	43322744	Mountain Oil Co LLC	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
28	49796611	Seneca Foods Corp Walla Walla	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
29	48016	Rose Street Bridge Replacement at Mill Creek	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
30	10011	Walla Walla Community College	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
31	10160	Walla Walla Tire & Auto Center	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
32	16913	Bill Singers Chevron	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
33	14568	Sun Mart 14	Burbank	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup



#	Facility/ Site ID	Site Name	City	Rank	Status
	10764	Walla Walla City Golf	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
	11005	Waitsburg City Shop	Waitsburg	Not ranked	Cleanup Started



City of College Place, Washington
RESOLUTION NO. 25-XXX

A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON REGARDING ADOPTION OF THE 2024-2029 WALLA WALLA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANGEMENT PLAN.

Whereas, the City of College Place is a non-charter code city governed by the rules and regulations of RCW 35A; and

Whereas, Chapter 70A.205.040 RCW requires a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan to be developed by all cities and counties within the State; and

Whereas, cities and towns in Walla Walla County have designated the City of Walla Walla on the County's behalf to develop a Solid Waste Management Plan for integrated and coordinated solid waste management program pursuant to an interlocal agreement dated June 25, 2021; and

Whereas, the Walla Walla County Solid Waste Advisory Committee recommends adoption of the 2024-2029 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan; and

Whereas, the Washington State Department of Ecology reviewed and approved the plan ; and

Now therefore, it is hereby resolved by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, as follows: The 2024-2029 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan is hereby approved and adopted as the Solid Waste Management Plan for the City of College Place.

Clerical Corrections. The City Clerk is authorized to make necessary clerical corrections to this resolution including, but not limited to, the correction of scrivener's/clerical errors, references, resolution numbering, section/subsection numbers and any references thereto.

Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect and be in full force upon its passage as provided by law.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, this ____ day of _____, 2025.

Attest:

Norma L. Hernández, Mayor

Lisa R. Neissl, CMC
City Clerk

City of College Place, Washington
RESOLUTION NO. 25-XXX

**A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON
REGARDING AUTHORIZING SUBMISSION OF GRANT APPLICATION TO FUND AN INTERN TO
ASSIST WITH RETENTION, MANAGEMENT, AND DESTRUCTION OF PAPER RECORDS.**

Whereas, the City of College Place is a non-charter code city governed by the rules and regulations of RCW 35A; and

Whereas, the Washington Secretary of State offers an “Organizing the File Room” grant to local governments to help with retention, management, and disclosure of public records.

Whereas, the City Council of the City of College Place wishes to submit and support an “Organizing the File Room” grant application to fund the wages of an intern to assist with the retention, management, and destruction of paper records and associated supplies.

Now therefore, it is hereby resolved by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, as follows:

1. The College Place City Council hereby authorizes the City Administrator to submit an “Organizing the File Room” grant application and to accept the grant to fund the wages of an intern to assist with the retention, management, and destruction of paper records and associated supplies.

Clerical Corrections. The City Clerk is authorized to make necessary clerical corrections to this resolution including, but not limited to, the correction of scrivener’s/clerical errors, references, resolution numbering, section/subsection numbers and any references thereto.

Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect and be in full force upon its passage as provided by law.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, this 25th day of February, 2025.

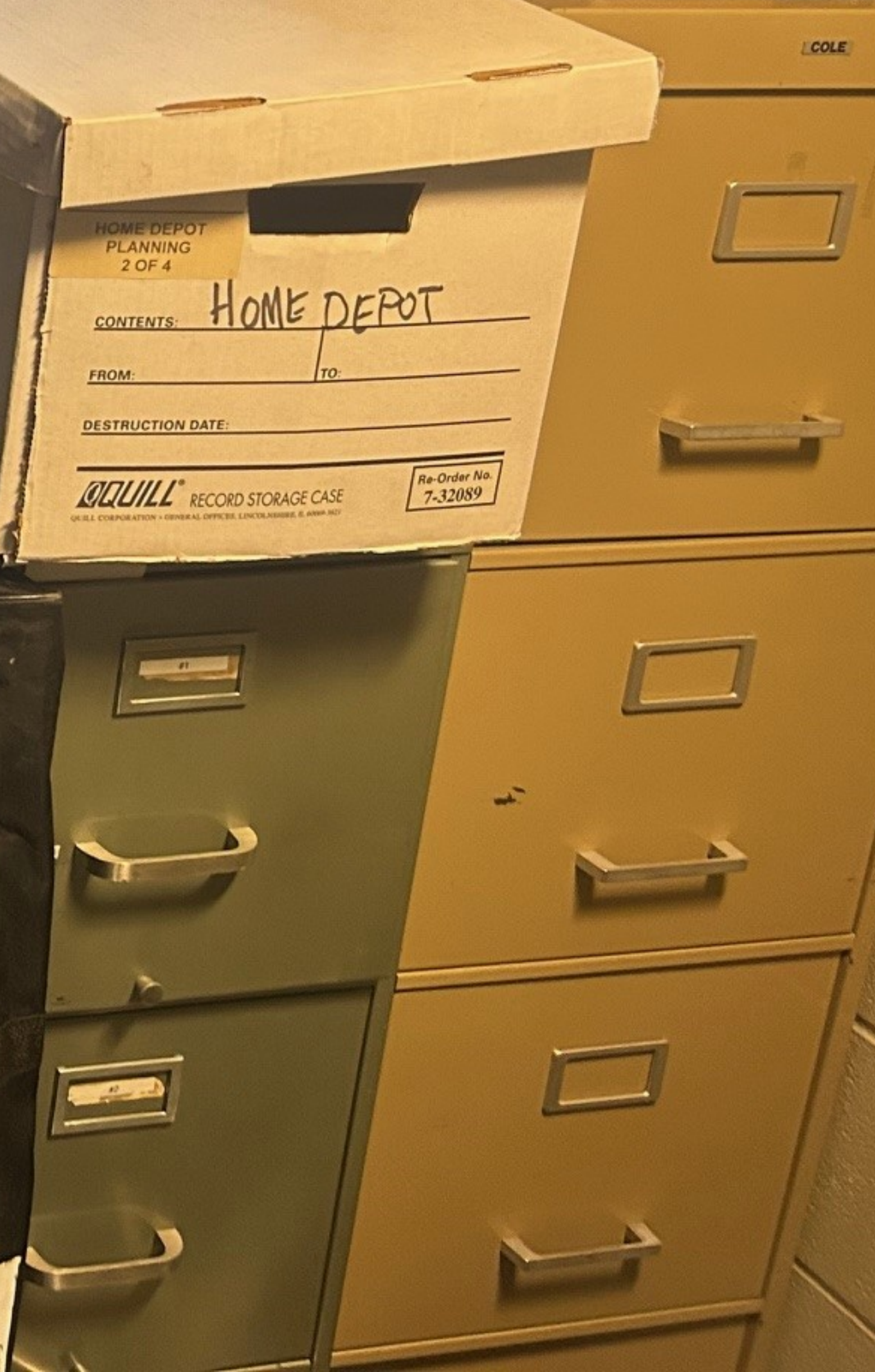
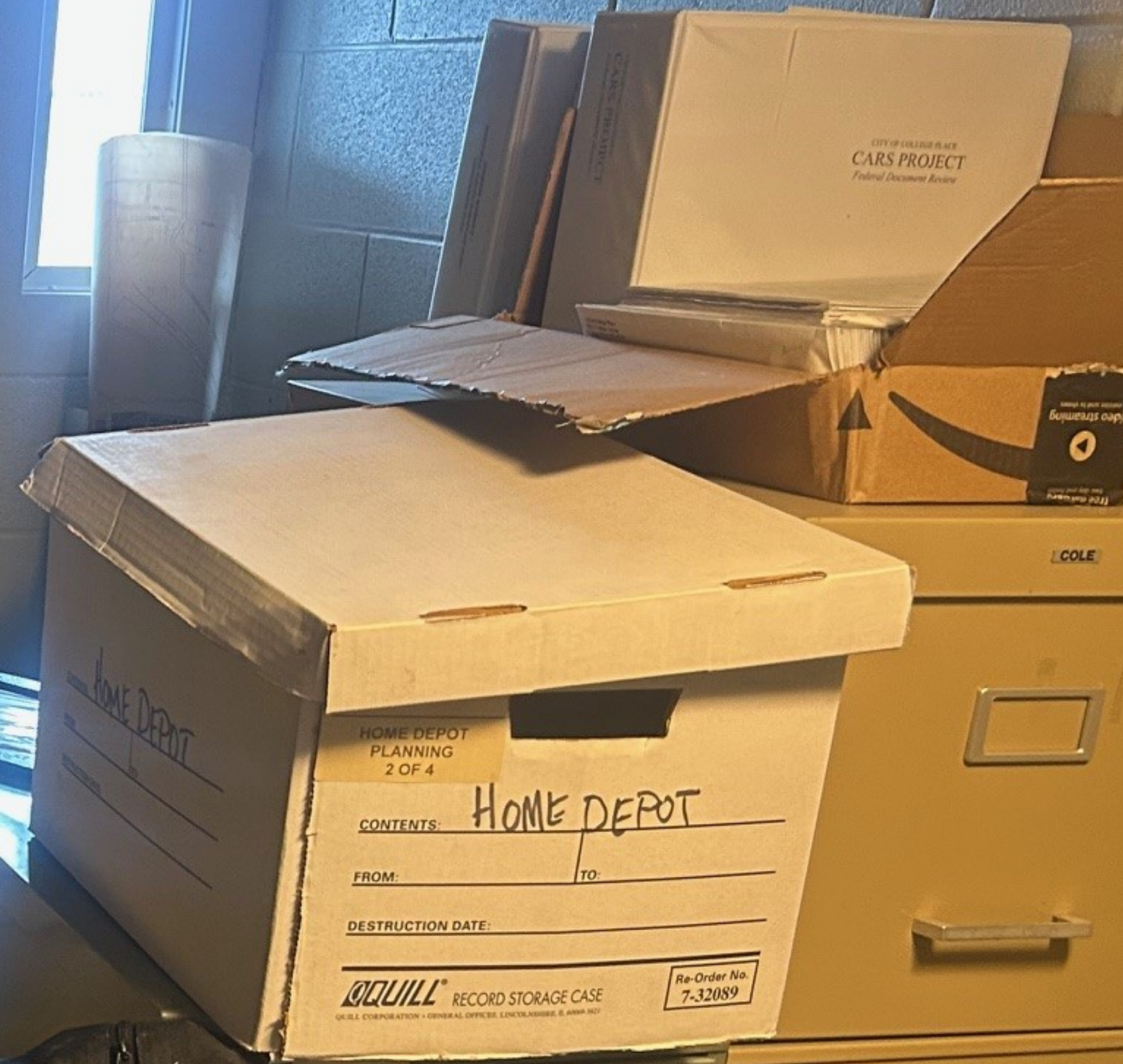
Attest:

Norma L. Hernández, Mayor

Maryelizabeth Garcia, City Clerk









PERMITS
ORIGINALS
Do Not Destroy
Permanent Records

BUILDING PERMITS
4101 -
3-17-08 THRU

BANKERS BOX

PRINTMASTER
NO. 10
4 1/8 x 9 1/2
REGULAR
SUB. 24
WHITE WOVE
28439

ENGINEERING
HOMESTEAD
BOX 1

BANKERS BOX

Fellowes

2003
Comp Plan
Update

EXP 30002

SPWET THERMITS
Nashua 2.107
(1953-2000)
Permanent Records
Do Not Destroy

2003 Comp
Plan Update

EXP 30002

3000 Files
F-H

A-B

B-C

C-D

E-G

G-H

H-L

M-O

P-R

I

J-K



City of College Place

Job Description

TITLE: RECORDS MANAGEMENT INTERN/FELLOWSHIP

REPORTS TO: CITY CLERK

Position Summary:

Temporary position to review, identify, classify, label, date and organize physical records. Identifying record type and assign retention/destruction/archive designation and associated dates. Become familiar with the types of physical records held by the City to accurately manage records. Provide concise and thorough information regarding City records to department heads and City administrator. Retain and apply records management training and education and direction from department heads. Serve and support the City's policy of open government by transforming stored files to easily identifiable and accessible records. Support the efficient disclosure of information by eliminating duplicate records and records identified for destruction or archiving. Move and handle volumes of paper records, including boxes and files.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED: Serves under the direction of the City Clerk.

SUPERVISION EXERCISED: N/A

ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS

Depending upon assignment some or all of the following duties are a representative sample of the level of work appropriate to this class.

- Interns/Fellows of the City of College Place are expected to model and foster the City's core values: **Open and Honest, Cooperation, Respect, Service, & Diversity**
- Complete training regarding City departments and operations, governmental records, and state retention schedule
- Assess and develop a plan to review physical records
- Review physical records to identify the type of record and department designation
- Organize and group records according to department and retention schedule
- Assign retention date, destruction date, and/or archival date to records/groups of records
- Facilitate destruction of records to be destroyed
- Facilitate archiving of records to be archived
- Interact with and take direction from department head and supervisors regarding physical records
- Assist, cross-train, and collaborate and work with other interns/fellows/staff as needed.
- Perform other related duties as assigned.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:

Any combination of experience and training that would likely provide the required knowledge and abilities is qualifying. A typical way to obtain the knowledge and abilities would be:

Fellowship: be a Whitman College enrolled student in good standing. Fingerprinting and background check may be required.

Internship: be a high school graduate or pass the General Educational Development (GED) test.

Both: English language written comprehension and spoken proficiently (or reasonably equivalent communication proficiency)

KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED:

- Organizational skills
- Proficient in Microsoft Office

SKILLS/ABILITIES REQUIRED

- Communicate effectively in varying situations with tact and diplomacy, demonstrating maturity, emotional stability, and the ability to weigh options and foresee consequences of decisions, taking personal responsibility for actions;
- Strong interpersonal skills, including the ability to work collaboratively; remain professional, calm, and tactful in stressful situations.
- Strong written and verbal communication skills with the ability to clearly and effectively communicate with individuals and groups; ability to present and explain information regarding records management.
- Basic knowledge of conflict resolution and problem solving techniques;
- Organize and prioritize work under pressure; work effectively with people from a variety of backgrounds.

WORKING CONDITIONS:Environment

The work is generally performed within an office environment, which may include working in an occupied office or storage areas. May require occasional trips to other city offices and other agency offices for business purposes. Lighting and temperatures indoor are typically adequate, and there is little to no hazardous or unpleasant conditions caused by noise, dust, etc. Adequate restrooms, water, and break areas provided. The noise level in the indoor work environment is usually quiet to moderate. The work requires interaction with permanent and temporary staff.

Physical Demands

Indoor work is generally sedentary in nature, but may require standing and walking, and the ability to intermittently kneel down, stoop, bend at the waist, twist at the waist and reach, or sit for long periods. Must be able to read, write, and communicate clearly. Ability to lift, push, carry

or pull materials and objects weighing up to 20 lbs. on occasion using proper lifting techniques. Operate standard equipment for assigned tasks. Good vision to read print and a computer screen. Ability to hear and speak to communicate in person, before groups, and over the telephone. Manual dexterity of hands and fingers to include repetitive motions such as sorting through paper records and files and reaching. Traversing stairs, removing and placing boxes, files and groups of records from and on the ground, shelving, and filing cabinets. Moving boxes, files and records. Lifting of light to moderately heavy items. Work requires average physical agility and dexterity.

LICENSE & OTHER REQUIREMENTS:

Classification History

Created: July, 2023

FLSA: Non-Union, Non-Exempt

_____ Mike Rizzitiello, City Administrator	_____ Date
_____ Employee	_____ Date

**CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON
AGREEMENT FOR INTERIM LEGAL SERVICES**

The CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON, a Municipal Corporation, herein referred to as "Client", does hereby retain KERR FERGUSON LAW, PLLC, Attorneys at Law, located at 1950 Keene Road, Bldg. F100, Richland, Washington, herein referred to as "Attorney" for the purposes of providing contracted interim legal services and interim litigation legal services for actions commenced in the Washington State Courts or Federal Courts, as authorized by RCW 35A.12.090, and in consideration of the covenants provided herein, agree as follows:

1. **Authorization of Attorney.** Client does hereby retain and authorize the Attorney to act as an attorney and counselor as provided in RCW 2.44.010 which includes the authority to act on behalf of the Client and to: (a) bind the Client in any of the proceedings in an action or special proceeding by the attorney's agreement duly made; (b) to receive money, claimed by the Client in an action or special proceeding during the pendency thereof, or after judgment upon the payment thereof, and not otherwise, to discharge the same or acknowledge satisfaction of the judgment; and (c) to negotiate, represent and execute on behalf of the Client, correspondence, agreements, pleadings, negotiations and transactions.

2. **Term.** The term of this agreement shall be on a month-to-month basis from the date of execution and shall automatically renew for an additional month term unless notice is given in writing by either party thirty (30) days prior to expiration. Either party may terminate this agreement for any reason upon thirty (30) days advance written notice.

3. **Hourly Rates.** It is agreed by and between the Client and the Attorney that the fee paid by Client shall be applied against the legal services actually performed for the Client by the Attorney, which services shall be charged at the following hourly rates:

Base Municipal Legal Services

Attorneys/Contractor Attorneys: \$185.00

Paralegal/Legal Assistant: \$ 90.00

Other attorneys within or associated with Kerr Ferguson Law, PLLC, having different rates, may be utilized upon prior approval by the City.

4. **Interim Billings.** Interim billings will be submitted to the Client monthly. All interim billings shall be due and payable upon receipt unless otherwise stated. A FINANCE CHARGE of one percent per month (1% - 12% ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE) will be charged on the outstanding balance upon failure to pay a billing in full within thirty (30) days after date of billing. Failure to pay interim billings promptly will permit the Attorney, after notice to the Client, to terminate its representations of the Client and turn the matter over for

collection. It is understood that if any billing is turned over for collection, interest will be charged at the rate of twelve percent (12%) per annum together with attorney's fees and costs incident to the collection of said billing. It is understood that the hourly time charges include but are not limited to: Court appearances; Council meetings; telephone conferences; office conferences; legal research; depositions; review of file materials and documents sent or received; preparation for trials, hearings and conferences; drafting or pleadings of instruments; and office memoranda and correspondence.

5. **Out-of-Pocket Disbursements.** The Client agrees to assume and pay for all out-of-pocket disbursements incurred in connection with this matter. These shall include filing fees, witness fees, travel, sheriff's and constable's fees, expenses of depositions, investigative expenses, and other incidental expenses.

6. **Fee Dispute Resolution.** In the event of a dispute between the Attorney and the Client regarding fees for legal services, the Attorney and the Client shall promptly meet in a good faith attempt to resolve the dispute. In the event the fee dispute is not resolved by agreement, arbitration shall be the exclusive means for resolution of the fee dispute. **FEE ARBITRATION IS BINDING.** The provisions of Chapter 7.04A of the Revised Code of Washington shall apply. **BY AGREEING TO FEE ARBITRATION, BOTH PARTIES WAIVE THE RIGHT TO BRING OR DEFEND AN ACTION IN COURT.**

7. **Miscellaneous.** Attorney makes no warranties regarding the successful termination of the cause of action. All expressions relative thereto are a matter of attorney's opinion only.

In some cases, the Court awards attorney's fees to one party and orders the other party to pay the amount awarded; this being solely at the discretion of the court and cannot be relied on with certainty. Also, in some cases, if there is a settlement agreed to by both parties thereby avoiding a contested trial, the settlement contract may provide that one of the parties will contribute an agreed amount towards the other party's legal expenses. In the initial stages of a case, it is impossible to predict whether either of the above situations will materialize and, therefore, no representation is made in this that any contribution by the other party will be obtained toward the Client's legal expenses. In the event, however, that one of such contributions is obtained for the benefit of the Client, the amount in question will be credited against the Attorney's final bill to the Client if paid by the other party. However, if the other party has not paid the same, Client will still be responsible for said amount until paid by the other party. All fees and costs must be paid in full prior to the conclusion of the case.

Communications between the Client and the Attorney are confidential and subject to the Attorneys-Client privilege. Open communication and full cooperation are necessary for the Attorney to provide effective legal services.

This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties, and no prior oral or written agreement shall be valid, and any modifications of this Agreement must be in writing signed by all parties.

This Agreement shall be binding on the parties, and their heirs, successors and assigns.

For the purpose of this Agreement, time is of the essence.

Any waiver of, or failure to take action with respect to any breach of any term, covenant, or condition herein contained shall not be deemed to be a waiver of such term, covenant, or condition, or subsequent breach of the same, or any other term, covenant, or condition therein contained.

If any provision of this Agreement is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, void, or unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall nevertheless continue in full force without being impaired or invalidated in any way.

This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Washington.

Each party signing this Agreement acknowledges that they participated in the drafting of this Agreement and, as such, this Agreement shall not be presumptively interpreted/construed in favor of nor against any particular party, but rather this Agreement shall be given an objectively fair and reasonable interpretation and construction in light of and in accordance with its express terms and provisions.

8. **Recordkeeping.** Attorney shall promptly furnish such information related to the Agreement as requested by Client. In accordance with RPC 1.16(d), upon termination or request by client, client shall be entitled to receive papers and property to which client is entitled contained within any requested case file(s).

9. **Property and Confidential Information.** Attorney shall not, without the prior written consent of Client, disclose to third parties any information received in connection with the services unless:

A. The information is known to Attorney prior to receiving the same directly or indirectly in connection with the services;

B. The information is in the public domain at the time of disclosure by Attorney; or

C. The information is received by Attorney from a third party who does not have an obligation to keep the same confidential.

10. **Relationship Between Client and Attorney.** Attorney shall be at all times an independent contractor and not an agent or representative of Client with regard to performance of this Agreement, unless specifically authorized by the Client. The Attorney shall serve as Interim City Attorney, which is intended to create attorney-client relationship.

11. **Restrictions on Assignment, Subcontracting, Delegation.**

A. Attorney may need additional help, but may (by contract, operation of law, or otherwise) delegate or subcontract or assign performance of some of the work to another person or entity without the prior written consent of Client. However, any such delegation or subcontracting may be terminated at any time at the Client's discretion upon five (5) days notice given to the Attorney.

B. No delegation or subcontracting of performance, with or without City's prior written consent, shall relieve Attorney of responsibility to perform the services in accordance with this Agreement. Attorney shall be fully responsible for the performance, acts and omissions of Attorney's employees, Attorney's subcontractors and any other person who performs or furnishes any services on behalf of the Attorney.

12. **Performance and Execution.** Attorney shall perform the services in a timely manner and in accordance with the standards of the profession. Attorney shall be properly licensed, equipped, organized, and financed to perform the work in accordance with this Agreement:

A. Attorney must know and keep up to date with all Federal, State and local laws and ordinances applying to College Place, and must keep codification current.

B. Attorney must attend Council meetings as requested by City Council (2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 7:00 p.m.), and special meetings with only 24 hours notice, etc., as reasonably available.

C. Attorney must record and be responsible for follow-through of assignments at Council meetings, other meetings, or by phone/FAX/email, etc. Attorney must meet material submission deadlines of Thursday prior to Tuesday meetings, without reminders and without lengthy or multiple charges for reviewing agenda, asking again about assignments, briefing other associates assigned, etc.

D. Attorney must be quickly available by phone; with reasonably fast response to emails, faxes, etc., including, for emergency situations only, after-hours and on weekends and holidays.

E. Attorney must review most contracts and other materials within a day or two, or as otherwise arranged by the City.

F. Attorney must serve as a whole, both Mayor/Council on a daily administrative/executive basis and legislative basis. As needed on an administrative basis, clearance for staff contacting or receiving requests or doing any work, shall go through the Mayor, City Administrator, Department Directors, or his/her designees for avoidance of duplication and budget monitoring. On a legislative basis, Attorney will provide legal services for specific items at the request of a majority vote of entire Council. However, nothing in this section shall prohibit the Mayor or individual Councilmembers from contacting the City Attorney directly to obtain legal advice necessary to perform their executive or legislative duties.

G. Works closely with and assures clarity and follow-through with Attorney's Paralegal/Legal Assistant and City Clerk on any and all legal paperwork details as needed. Properly coordinates and briefs any other associates with minimal duplication of fees for work already done prior to turnovers.

H. Attorney must clear any calls or visits from citizens through the Mayor or his/her designee for budgetary and duplication purposes before acting or before any charges can be accrued, except as otherwise required by the Rules of Professional Responsibility. Attorney may not represent citizens against the Client on matters previously handled while with Client.

I. Assists Mayor or his/her designee, and Council as requested, in land use, planning, economic growth, and speedy administrative response to business and land development.

J. Assists, advises, and trains staff on daily basis as necessary and requested. Assists staff on code enforcement, abatement, water delivery, wastewater, flood plain, annexation, easements, alleyways, and any other municipal legal matters.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement at College Place, Washington, the day and year last written below.

DATED: _____

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON KERR FERGUSON LAW, PLLC

Norma Hernandez
Mayor

Eric W. Ferguson
City Attorney

City of College Place, Washington
RESOLUTION NO. 25-010

**A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON
REGARDING APPOINTMENT OF KERR FERGUSON LAW, PLLC AS CONTRACT CITY ATTORNEY**

Whereas, the City of College Place is a non-charter code city governed by the rules and regulations of RCW 35A; and

Whereas, the City has a need for contract city attorney counsel as authorized in RCW 35A.12.090; and

Now therefore, it is hereby resolved by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, as follows:

1. Authorizes Mayor to sign Agreement with Kerr Ferguson Law PLLC as Contract City Attorney.

Clerical Corrections. The City Clerk is authorized to make necessary clerical corrections to this resolution including, but not limited to, the correction of scrivener's/clerical errors, references, resolution numbering, section/subsection numbers and any references thereto.

Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect and be in full force upon its passage as provided by law.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, this 25th day of February, 2025

Attest:

Norma L. Hernández, Mayor

Maryelizabeth Garcia, City Clerk

AGREEMENT FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

THIS AGREEMENT, entered into this 25th day of February, 2025, by and between The City of College Place, 625 S. College Ave, College Place, WA (hereinafter called the “City”), and RIO FOLTZ, PLLC, Attorneys at Law, 530 West Kennewick Avenue, Kennewick, WA (hereinafter called the “Service Provider”).

WITNESSETH:

1. **GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WORK:** The Service Provider shall furnish all services, labor, and related equipment necessary to conduct and complete the work as designated elsewhere in this Agreement.
2. **SCOPE OF WORK:** The Service Provider shall provide legal prosecution services for the City. Services to be provided are detailed in the attached Exhibit “A” and are made part of this Agreement.
3. **TIME FOR BEGINNING AND COMPLETION:** The engagement of Service Provider hereunder shall commence on February 1st, 2025 and shall continue for succeeding 30- day terms on a month-to-month basis until terminated in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.
4. **PAYMENT:** The City shall pay the Service Provider a flat fee of eight thousand five-hundred dollars (\$8,500) per month for handling criminal prosecution cases, trials, motion hearings, etc. as described in Exhibit “A” Scope of Work. The price for *Al a carte* services, if any, is to be paid in addition to the flat fee as detailed in Exhibit “A” Scope of Work. Provider will be paid within fourteen (14) working days following the receipt by the City of an invoice.

Payment for the Month of February 2025 shall be the full amount of \$8,500 and shall not be pro-rated.

Acceptance of payment by the Service Provider shall constitute a release of all claims for payment that the Service Provider may have against the City unless such claims are specifically reserved in writing and transmitted to the City by the Service Provider prior to its acceptance. Said payment shall not, however, be a bar to any claims that the City may have against the Service Provider or to any remedies the City may pursue with respect to such claims.

The Service Provider and his/her sub-consultants shall keep available for inspection by representatives of the City, the State, and the United States for a period of three (3) years after final payment, the cost records and accounts pertaining to this Agreement and all items relating to or bearing upon these records with the following exception: if any litigation, claim, or audit arising out of, in connection with, or relating to this contract is initiated before the expiration of the three (3)-year period, the cost records and accounts shall be retained until such litigation, claim, or audit involving the records is completed.

5. **EMPLOYMENT:** Any and all employees of the Service Provider or other persons while engaged in the performance of any work or services required of the Service Provider under this Agreement, shall be considered employees of the Service Provider only and not of the City, and

any and all claims that may or might arise under any Workmen's Compensation Act on behalf of said employees or other persons while so engaged, and any and all claims made by a third party as a consequence of any act or omission on the part of the Service Provider's employees or other persons while so engaged on any of the work or services provided to be rendered herein, shall be the sole obligation and responsibility of the Service Provider.

6. **OTHER PARTIES:** It is mutually agreed that this Agreement is not transferable by either signatory to a third party without the consent of the other principal party.
7. **OWNERSHIP OF DOCUMENTS:** All documents and other work products prepared pursuant to this Agreement will become the property of the City upon payment to the Service Provider of their fees as set forth in this Agreement. The City acknowledges the Service Provider's plans and specifications, including all documents on electronic media, as instruments of professional services. The plans and specifications prepared under this Agreement shall become the property of the City upon completion of the services and payment in full of all payment due to the Service Provider. The City may make, or permit to be made, any modifications to the plans and specifications without the prior written authorization of the Service Provider. The City agrees to waive any claim against the Service Provider arising from any unauthorized reuse of the plans and specifications and to indemnify and hold the Service Provider harmless from any claim, liability, or cost arising or allegedly arising out of any reuse of the plans and specifications by the City or its agent not authorized by the Service Provider.
8. **TERMINATION:** This Agreement may be terminated by either party upon thirty (30) days' written notice, by electronic mail, registered mail, or mailed to the other party at their usual place of business. In the event the City terminates this Agreement, the City shall pay the Service Provider for the work performed, an amount equal to the percentage of completion of the work as mutually agreed between the City and the Service Provider.

If any work covered by this Agreement shall be suspended or abandoned by the City before the Service Provider has completed the assigned work, the Service Provider shall be paid for services performed down to the time of such termination or suspension an amount equal to the costs incurred at the date of termination as mutually agreed upon between the City and the Service Provider.

9. **DISPUTE RESOLUTION:** The City and the Service Provider agree to negotiate, in good faith, for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of notice of all disputes between them prior to exercising their rights under this Agreement, or under law.

All disputes between the City and the Service Provider not resolved by negotiation between the parties may be arbitrated only by mutual agreement of the City and the Service Provider. If not mutually agreed to resolve the claim by arbitration, the claim will be resolved by legal action. Arbitration of all claims will be in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association.

10. **VENUE, APPLICABLE LAW AND PERSONAL JURISDICTION:** In the event that either party deems it necessary to institute legal action or proceedings to enforce any right or obligation under this Agreement, the parties hereto agree that any such action shall be initiated in the Superior Court of the State of Washington, situated in Walla Walla County. The parties

hereto agree that all questions shall be resolved by application of Washington law and that the parties to such action shall have the right of appeal from such decision of the Superior Court in accordance with the laws of the State of Washington. The Service Provider hereby consents to the personal jurisdiction of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, situated in Walla Walla County.

11. **ATTORNEY'S FEES:** Attorney's fees, which are reasonable, and costs, including those on appeal, if appeal is taken, shall be allowed to the prevailing party by any court hearing a dispute under this Agreement.
12. **INSURANCE:** The Service Provider shall procure and maintain for the duration of the Agreement, insurance against claims for injuries to persons or damage to property, which may arise from or in connection with the performance of the work hereunder by the Service Provider, its agents, representatives, or employees.

No Limitation. Service Provider's maintenance of insurance, as required by the Agreement, shall not be construed to limit the liability of the Service Provider to the coverage provided by such insurance, or otherwise limit the City's recourse to any remedy available at law or in equity.

A. Minimum Scope of Insurance. Service Provider shall obtain insurance of the types described below:

1. Commercial General Liability insurance shall be written on ISO occurrence form CG 00 01 and shall cover liability arising from premises, operations, independent contractors and personal injury and advertising injury.
2. Workers' Compensation coverage as required by the Industrial Insurance laws of the State of Washington.
3. Professional Liability insurance appropriate to the Service Provider's profession.

B. Minimum Amounts of Insurance. Service Provider shall maintain the following insurance limits:

1. Commercial General Liability insurance shall be written with limits no less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) each occurrence, two million dollars (\$2,000,000) general aggregate.
2. Professional Liability Insurance shall be written with limits no less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) per claim and one million dollars (\$1,000,000) policy aggregate limit.

C. Other Insurance Provisions. The insurance policies are to contain, or be endorsed to contain, the following provisions for Professional Liability and Commercial General Liability insurance:

1. The Service Provider's insurance coverage shall be primary insurance as respect to the City. Any insurance, self-insurance, or insurance pool coverage maintained by the City shall be excess of the Service Provider's insurance and shall not contribute with it.
 2. The Service Provider's insurance shall be endorsed to state that the coverage shall not be cancelled by either party, except after thirty (30) days' prior written notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, has been given to the City.
- D. Acceptability of Insurers.** Insurance is to be placed with insurers with a current A.M. best rating of not less than A:VII.
- E. Verification of Coverage.** Service Provider shall, upon request, furnish the City with original certificates and a copy of the amendatory endorsements, including, but not necessarily limited to, the additional insured endorsement, evidencing the insurance requirements of the Service Provider before commencement of the work.
13. **INDEMNIFICATION/HOLD HARMLESS:** Service Provider shall defend, indemnify, and hold the City, its officers, officials, employees and volunteers harmless from any and all claims, injuries, damages, losses or suits including attorney fees, arising out of, or resulting from the acts, errors or omissions of the Service Provider in performance of this Agreement, except for injuries and damages caused by the negligence of the City.
14. **STANDARD OF CARE:** The professional services will be furnished in accordance with the care and skill ordinarily used by members of the same profession practicing under similar conditions at the same time and in the same locality. The Service Provider makes no warranties, express or implied, under this Agreement or otherwise, in connection with the Service Provider's services.
15. **SUCCESSORS OR ASSIGNS:** All of the terms, conditions and provisions hereof shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties hereto, and their respective successors and assigns; provided, however, that no assignment of the Agreement shall be made without written consent of the parties to the Agreement.
16. **EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AGREEMENT:** The Service Provider agrees not to discriminate against any employee or job applicants for work on this Agreement for reasons of race, religion, color, disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, or any other protected class status in the conduct of its operation hereunder.
17. **PARTIAL INVALIDITY:** Any provision of this Agreement which is found to be invalid or unenforceable shall be ineffective to the extent of such invalidity or unenforceability, and the invalidity or unenforceability of such provision shall not affect the validity or enforceability of the remaining provisions hereof.
18. **CHANGES OF WORK:** The Service Provider shall make such changes and revisions in the completed work of this Agreement as necessary to correct or revise any errors, omissions, or other deficiencies in the design, drawings, specifications, reports, and other similar documents

which the Service Provider is responsible for preparing or furnishing under this Agreement, when required to do so by the City, without additional compensation thereof.

Should the City find it desirable, for its own purposes, to have previously satisfactorily completed work or parts thereof changed or revised, the Service Provider shall make such revisions as directed by the City. This work shall be considered as Extra Work and will be paid for as herein provided under Section 19, Extra Work.

19. **EXTRA WORK:** The City may desire to have the Service Provider perform work or render additional services within the general scope of this Agreement. Such work shall be considered as Extra Work and will be specified in a written supplement to this Agreement which will set forth the nature of the scope, schedule for additional work, additional fees, and the method of payment. Work under a supplemental Agreement shall not proceed until authorized in writing by the City.
20. **NOTICE:** For purposes of sending Notice to the parties to this Agreement, the following are the contact persons and addresses for the City and the Service Provider:

City of College Place:

Mike Rizzitiello
City Administrator
City of College Place
625 S. College Avenue
College Place, WA 99324
MRizzitiello@cpwa.us

Rio Foltz, PLLC

Michael Rio
530 West Kennewick Avenue
Kennewick, WA 99336
Michael@riofoltz.com

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the day and year first above written.

CITY OF College Place

RIO FOLTZ, PLLC

Mike Rizzitiello
City Manager

Michael J. Rio
Partner/Owner

EXHIBIT "A" SCOPE OF WORK

A. The City shall provide the following services to the Service Provider:

1. The City shall transmit all discovery on College Place Cases to the Service Provider in a timely manner to ensure that the Service Provider can timely assemble case files and ensure its discovery obligations are met.
2. The City shall provide postage for and mail all correspondence for College Place cases prepared and/or requested to be mailed by the Service Provider.
3. The City shall provide contact information for witnesses on College Place cases, to include police officers and/or city staff, as necessary and shall agree to accept service of subpoenas when necessary on those witnesses' behalf.

B. Service Provider shall provide the following services to the City:

1. Prosecution Services

a. The Service Provider shall prosecute criminal misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor cases originated by the College Place Police Department (hereinafter "College Place cases") as follows:

- i. On the Second and Fourth Thursday each month, appear at the district court docket to handle all cases docketed for the City of College Place from 9 a.m. until completed.

Attend and conduct all motion hearings associated with College Place cases.

- ii. Handle Jury and/or Bench Trials for College Place cases.

b. Administrative Services:

- i. The Service Provider will provide all necessary legal administrative services apart from those listed in A (above) that are necessary to fulfill its obligations under this contract.

c. Additional services:

- i. Conduct witness interviews on College Place cases when requested by defense.
- ii. Answer questions and provide information to witnesses and/or victims of College Place cases as needed.

- iii. Answer questions from law enforcement regarding investigations and/or pending criminal matters for College Place cases as needed.
 - iv. Review criminal screenings from law enforcement regarding requested criminal charges for College Place cases.
2. *Al a Carte Services*: Services other than those listed in B(1) will be considered *Al a Carte Services*. The City shall pay Prosecutor \$150/hour for performing *Al a carte* services, provided the City has authorized, in writing, the performance (and duration thereof) in advance. *Al a carte* services include, but are not limited to:
- a. Training of law enforcement personnel on legal topics of interest when requested by the City.
 - b. Handling of any appeals of criminal cases initiated by the defendant/appellant.
 - c. Researching and Compiling any Potential Impeachment Disclosure letters for College Place Police Officers which must be sent to defense counsel.



MICHAEL J. RIO
JESSICA M. FOLTZ
CAREY CAMPBELL
BAILEY HAMPTON
SARAH ZIMMERMAN

February 4, 2025

Mr. Mike Rizzitiello
City Administrator, City of College Place
625 S. College Avenue
College Place, WA 99324
mrizzitiello@cpwa.us

Dear Mr. Rizzitiello,

In response to your request made February 3, 2025, we are happy to provide the following information about our firm. Rio Foltz, PLLC was started by Michael Rio and Jessica Foltz in 2023. Our firm provides exceptional criminal and civil legal representation to our clients, which consist almost exclusively of municipalities. We currently provide prosecution services for the City of Pasco, the City of Richland, the City of West Richland, the City of Othello, and Franklin County. We provide civil municipal representation to the City of West Richland and the City of Union Gap. In addition to this representation, Mr. Rio provides regular law enforcement trainings for police agencies throughout the region, to include the cities of Union Gap, Sunnyside, Grandview, West Richland, Richland, Pasco, Kennewick, Connell, Othello, and the Franklin County Sheriff's Office. Mr. Rio and Ms. Foltz also teach Criminal Law at the Basic Law Enforcement Academy Regional Training Campus in Pasco.

Mr. Rio began his legal career in 2002 as a deputy prosecuting attorney for Spokane County where he prosecuted misdemeanor and felony property crimes. In 2005, Mr. Rio began prosecuting cases in the Tri-Cities where he eventually became the primary prosecuting attorney for the cities of Pasco, Richland, and West Richland. In addition to prosecution services, Mr. Rio provides legal advice to the Richland and West Richland police departments regarding civil forfeiture matters, code enforcement actions, and extreme risk protection orders. Mr. Rio has also been the hearing examiner for the City of Benton City, relating to city code violations, since 2007.

Ms. Foltz began her career as a prosecutor for the cities of Clarkston and Asotin in 2009 before accepting a position as a deputy prosecutor in Whitman County and then in Klickitat County, where she prosecuted both misdemeanor and felony crimes and also handled criminal appeals. Ms. Foltz became an Assistant City Attorney for the City of Kennewick in 2013 and was a full-time prosecutor until being promoted in 2016. Since that time and until leaving Kennewick in March 2023, Ms. Foltz supervised the Criminal Division of the City Attorney's Office and was the primary legal advisor for the Kennewick Police

RIO FOLTZ, PLLC

530 W. Kennewick Avenue Kennewick, Washington 99336

Office: 509-628-4700 Fax: 509-628-4742

Department, providing legal opinions, reviewing policies and procedures, and conducting regular legal trainings for officers.

In addition to the partners, our firm employs three associate attorneys with a combined ten years of legal experience, most of that in prosecution.

The partner's resumes are attached, feel free to contact us if any further information is required.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Michael Rio", enclosed within a thin vertical rectangular border.

Michael Rio

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jessica Foltz", enclosed within a thin vertical rectangular border.

Jessica Foltz

RIO FOLTZ, PLLC

530 W. Kennewick Avenue Kennewick, Washington 99336
Office: 509-628-4700 Fax: 509-628-4742

MICHAEL RIO

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

PARTNER RIO FOLTZ PLLC

April 2023 to Present

- Criminal law: Represent the Cities of Richland, Pasco, and West Richland as a contract prosecuting attorney in jury trials, bench trials, pre-trial hearings, arraignments, extreme risk protection order hearings, and motion practice, including extensive 3.5/3.6 hearing practice.
- Law Enforcement Training: Union Gap, Sunnyside, Grandview, West Richland, Richland, Pasco, Kennewick, Connell, and for the Franklin County Sheriff's Office.
- Civil abatement: City of Richland
- Civil forfeiture hearings: City of Richland/City of West Richland
- Corporate law, estate planning, and administrative law

PARTNER BELL, BROWN, AND RIO PLLC

April 2009 to March 2023

(Same as above)

IN-HOUSE COUNSEL KENNEWICK SCHOOL DISTRICT KENNEWICK, WA

April 2007 to April 2009

- Provide labor contract interpretation including negotiation of classified and certificated collective bargaining agreements. Assure compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act, conduct investigations regarding employee misconduct and prepare reports on employee discipline. Oversee compliance with Washington's Public Disclosure Act, Affirmative Action, and Federal Title IX, and relations with the Office of Civil Rights.
- Advise administration on responses related to student issues in the areas of discipline hearings, free speech/student publications/religious expression, and special education compliance issues. Coordinate resolution to student, staff, and parent complaints.
- Engage as active liaison between school district and police and parole/probation departments for violent and sex-offending students.
- Prepare and analyze legal contracts including liability releases, property, and equipment leases; prepare communications with staff and community; provide legal guidance for negotiations and grievances.
- Review bids for construction projects; review insurance policies. Implement appropriate employment practices. Analyze "use of school property" agreements. Provide counsel for employee negotiations, discipline, and grievance hearings.

ATTORNEY LAW OFFICE OF MICHAEL RIO RICHLAND, WA

March 2005 to April 2009

- Criminal law: Represent the Cities of Richland, Pasco, and West Richland as a contract prosecuting attorney in jury trials, hearings, arraignments, and motions, including extensive search and seizure motions.
- Civil abatement: City of Richland
- Corporate law, estate planning, and administrative law

HEARINGS EXAMINER CITY OF BENTON CITY BENTON CITY, WA

March 2007 to Present

- Conduct hearings regarding violation of civil ordinances; determine culpability; assess fines; issue opinions.

ATTORNEY SPOKANE COUNTY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE SPOKANE, WA

May 2002 to February 2005

Represented the State in hearings, motions, arraignments, depositions, and dozens of jury trials at both misdemeanor and felony levels; interviewed witnesses and victims; evaluated case reports, made charging decisions; conducted legal research, drafted legal memoranda.

- Case management of more than 2000 active misdemeanor-level cases and more than 65 active felony-level cases.
- Presenting prosecutor for Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys: 2004 District Court Attorney Training, Leavenworth, Washington: *Proactive Motion Practice*

EDUCATION

May 2001	University of Houston Law Center	Houston, TX
■	Master of Laws, Intellectual Property	
May 1999	Gonzaga University School of Law	Spokane, WA
■	Juris Doctor, graduated <i>cum laude</i>	
May 1995	The University of Montana	Missoula, MT
■	Bachelor of Arts, Cellular & Molecular Biology	

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS

Washington State Bar Association

Member in good standing since December 2001.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office - Patent Bar

Member in good standing since June 2000.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

RADIO PERSONALITY *THE POINT OF REASON, KONA 610AM* **PASCO, WA**
April 2006 to April 2008

Co-host and co-producer of local political radio talk show in the Southeastern Washington. Originated and marketed show idea to KONA as a means to educate the community on political and legal processes; stimulate community engagement in legislation that affects the region; and provide local individuals with a voice.

- Researched and produced weekly show based on current topics (e.g., proposed Washington State legislation; immigration, teen drinking and teen suicide; child sex predator laws; Washington State Initiative process; local crime mitigation).
- Interviewed state and local elected officials (e.g., several State legislators, state and local Republican party chairs, state and local Democratic party chairs, political activists, community leaders and educators).
- Fielded live calls from local listeners spanning Southeastern Washington.
- Provided live political commentary on election night 2006.

2009 Completed DRE Pre School Program of the IACP Drug Evaluation and Classification Program, Burien Washington.

2003 through 2005: Monthly presenter, Spokane County DUI Jail Alternative.

2003, 2004: Speaker, *DUI Jail Alternatives*, Washington Traffic Safety Commission Impaired Driver Conference.

2003, 2004: Judge, Gillespie Cup Moot Court Competition, Gonzaga University School of Law.

JESSICA FOLTZ

Jessica@riofofoltz.com · (509) 628-4700

EXPERIENCE

April 2023 – Present

Partner, *Rio and Foltz, PLLC*

- City Attorney for the cities of West Richland and Union Gap
- Prosecution of misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor cases for the cities of Othello, Pasco, Richland, and West Richland

January 2015 - March 2023

Assistant City Attorney II, *City of Kennewick*

- Supervised the Criminal Division of the City Attorney's Office, which consisted eventually of two full time prosecutors and one legal assistant, and assisted with prosecution of misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor criminal offenses
- Provided legal advice to various City departments, to include Code Enforcement, Public Records, Parks and Recreation, the Fire Department and the Kennewick Police Department
- Conducted yearly legal training for the Kennewick Police Department and provided additional trainings as needed or upon request
- Reviewed Kennewick Police Department policies to ensure compliance with relevant legal standards
- Represented the Kennewick Police Department in civil forfeiture matters related to property used in or obtained from narcotics trafficking as well as civil forfeitures of weapons

March 2013 – January 2015

Assistant City Attorney I, *City of Kennewick*

- Prosecution of half of the misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor crimes filed by the City of Kennewick
- Wrote briefs in response to defense motions at the trial level as well as on appeal
- Conducted motion hearings, bench and jury trial, and oral argument of appeals
- Represented the Kennewick Police Department in civil forfeiture matters related to property used in or obtained from narcotics trafficking as well as civil forfeitures of weapons.
- Reviewed screenings to determine whether charges should be filed

- Conducted legal training for the Kennewick Police Department as needed

February 2011 – March 2013

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney II, *Klickitat County Prosecuting Attorney's Office*

- Prosecution of felony and juvenile cases – to include making charging decisions, appearing in court, researching and responding to defense motions, negotiating plea agreements, preparing cases for trial, and second and first-chairing trials bench and jury trials
- Represented the Division of Child Support in Enforcement Actions (Parentage, Modification, Civil Contempt and DCS Representation cases)
- Handled Criminal Appeals of all levels of conviction – to include legal research and drafting of Appellate Briefs as well as hearings and oral argument.
- Supervised the District Court Prosecutor and legal assistant

October 2010 – February 2011

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney I, *Klickitat County Prosecuting Attorney's Office*

- Acted as sole District Court prosecutor
- Made charging decisions and advised law enforcement on misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor cases
- Handled suppression hearings and both bench and jury trials Researched and responded to defense motions
- Negotiated plea agreements with defense attorneys and pro se defendants

March 2010 – August 2010

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, *Whitman County Prosecuting Attorney's Office*

- Managed the majority of the District Court criminal docket
- Drafted and argued responses to defense motions
- Made charging decisions on investigative files forwarded from police agencies
- Negotiated plea agreements with defense attorneys and pro se defendants
- Prepared for and conducted bench and jury trials

January 2009 – March 2010

Asotin City Prosecutor, *Broyles and Laws, PLLC*

- Managed the municipal court criminal docket
- Represented the City in court hearings
- Made charging decisions
- Drafted and constructed plea agreements with pro se defendants and defense attorneys

- Conducted trial preparation and assisted at trial
- Drafted motions and responsive pleadings
- Conducted oral argument of motions and responses

May 2008 – March 2010

Clarkston City Prosecutor, *Law Office of James Grow*

- Managed the municipal court criminal docket
- Represented the City in court hearings
- Made charging decisions
- Drafted and constructed plea agreements with pro se defendants and defense attorneys
- Conducted trial preparation and assisted at trial
- Drafted motions and responsive pleadings
- Conducted oral argument of motions and responses

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

November 2009 – Present

Admitted Member, *Washington State Bar Association*

March 2013 – Present

Member, *Washington State Municipal Attorneys Association*

EDUCATION

August 2006 – May 2009

University of Idaho College of Law – Moscow, Idaho

- *Juris Doctor* May 2009

August 2003 – August 2006

Pacific Lutheran University – Tacoma, Washington

- *Bachelor of Arts – Philosophy* August 2006

City of College Place, Washington
RESOLUTION NO. 25-012

**A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON
REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF RIO FOLTZ, PLLC AS CONTRACT CITY PROSECUTOR**

Whereas, the City of College Place is a non-charter code city governed by the rules and regulations of RCW 35A; and

Now therefore, it is hereby resolved by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, as follows:

- 1.** Authorizes Mayor to sign Agreement with Rio Foltz PLLC as Contract City Prosecutor.

Clerical Corrections. The City Clerk is authorized to make necessary clerical corrections to this resolution including, but not limited to, the correction of scrivener's/clerical errors, references, resolution numbering, section/subsection numbers and any references thereto.

Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect and be in full force upon its passage as provided by law.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, this 25th day of February, 2025

Attest:

Norma L. Hernández, Mayor

Maryelizabeth Garcia, City Clerk

City of College Place, Washington
RESOLUTION NO. 25-012

A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON REGARDING ADOPTION OF THE 2024-2029 WALLA WALLA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANGEMENT PLAN.

Whereas, the City of College Place is a non-charter code city governed by the rules and regulations of RCW 35A; and

Whereas, Chapter 70A.205.040 RCW requires a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan to be developed by all cities and counties within the State; and

Whereas, cities and towns in Walla Walla County have designated the City of Walla Walla on the County's behalf to develop a Solid Waste Management Plan for integrated and coordinated solid waste management program pursuant to an interlocal agreement dated June 25, 2021; and

Whereas, the Walla Walla County Solid Waste Advisory Committee recommends adoption of the 2024-2029 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan; and

Whereas, the Washington State Department of Ecology reviewed and approved the plan; and

Now therefore, it is hereby resolved by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, as follows: The 2024-2029 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan is hereby approved and adopted as the Solid Waste Management Plan for the City of College Place.

Clerical Corrections. The City Clerk is authorized to make necessary clerical corrections to this resolution including, but not limited to, the correction of scrivener's/clerical errors, references, resolution numbering, section/subsection numbers and any references thereto.

Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect and be in full force upon its passage as provided by law.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, this 25th day of January, 2025.

Attest:

Norma L. Hernández, Mayor

Maryelizabeth Garcia, City Clerk

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT

This agreement is executed by and between Walla Walla County ("County") and the Cities of College Place, Walla Walla, Prescott and Waitsburg, (Cities) (hereinafter jointly referred to as "the parties") for the purpose of establishing an integrated and coordinated solid waste management program for Walla Walla County; fulfilling the Cities and County's obligations under Chapter 70A.205 RCW, and other state and federal laws and regulations governing solid waste management; and contributing to the health and safety of all Walla Walla County residents. The parties make and enter into this Interlocal Agreement ("Agreement") effective the 25th day of June, 2021, for the purposes and under terms contained herein.

1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Agreement and any related agreements, contracts, and documents executed, adopted, or approved pursuant to the Agreement, the parties shall use the definitions found in RCW 70A.205.015 and WAC 173-304-100, unless the context indicates otherwise.

2. Recital and Purpose

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

WHEREAS 70.95 RCW has been recodified as 70A.205 RCW.

WHEREAS, RCW 70A.205.040(3)(b) allows cities to, "[E]nter into an agreement with the county pursuant to which the city shall participate in preparing a joint city-county plan for solid waste management;" and

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

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

WHEREAS, the City of Walla Walla has been authorized by *the Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified on August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019, to act on the County's behalf to update and implement the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City of Walla Walla is updating the comprehensive solid and moderate risk waste plan for all of Walla Walla County as part of its responsibilities under the *Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified on August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019, to ensure compliance with the requirements of RCW 70A.205 which includes periodic review and revision of the Plan; and

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

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

3. Authorities and Responsibilities

Authority and Responsibility of the County: All references to the County include the City of Walla Walla, acting as the County's fiscal and lead agent under the terms and conditions of the *Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified on August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019. The County hereby assumes the following authorities and obligations to be exercised on behalf of the Cities, with only such limits as are herein specifically enumerated or provided by law. The County shall:

- a. Facilitate the preparation and submit for approval on behalf of each of the Cities and the County the joint Cities/County planned comprehensive solid waste management plan as provided in RCW 70A.205.040 and related provisions of law. Such plan shall include elements related to the Cities in regards to recycling and/or reduction of solid waste and management of the solid waste generated within each of the Cities.
- b. Implement and coordinate with each of the Cities elements in the Plan related to reduction and recycling within each of the Cities.
- c. Facilitate management of the reduction and recycling program for both the County and the Cities and facilitate maintenance of accounts and records in accordance with the requirements of the Washington State Auditor.

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

- a. Continue to administer the municipal solid waste collection program (“collection program”) within the municipality’s incorporated boundaries and shall work with the County to plan and implement recycling and reduction programs outlined in the Plan.
- b. Maintain accounts for collection programs in accordance with the requirements of the Washington State Auditor.
- c. As a Plan participant and as required by law, review the Plan at least once every five years following approval of the Plan by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

Mutual Responsibilities of Both the Cities and the County:

- a. Should any revisions to the Plan become necessary due to any action anticipated or taken by any Plan participant, the instigating participant will process such amendments through the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC). Any amending action will require a majority vote by the Plan participants, with any disputes being referred to a third party mediator, one mutually agreed upon by the Plan participants, to resolve any such disputes.
- b. Should any additional municipality be added to this agreement, it must be under the same terms and conditions as the original participating municipalities and the new party is required to agree to same in writing.
- c. Each Plan participant shall indemnify and hold harmless the other Plan participants in any liability, in connection with this agreement, for any and all injuries to persons or property arising from negligent acts or omissions of any participant’s agents or employees.
- d. Each Plan participant shall contribute to the cost of updating the Plan based upon a population-derived percentage as outlined in Table 1 below:

Jurisdiction	Population	% of Population
College Place	9,665	15.5%
Prescott	330	0.5%
Waitsburg	1,230	2%
Walla Walla	34,240	55%
Unincorporated	16,735	27%
Total:	62,200	100%

Based on OFM 2019 Population of Walla Walla County

- e. Any municipality may exercise the option to terminate involvement in this Agreement within thirty- (30) days following the 45-day final review period by the Department of Ecology. Should such involvement as a Plan participant be terminated, that municipality shall not be considered a Plan participant and will not be considered as having adopted the Plan and will begin immediately upon termination to begin preparing that municipality's Solid Waste Plan. Such Plan is to be prepared in accordance with all Plan regulations and guidelines for approval by the Department of Ecology.
- f. This Agreement shall be effective upon its execution by the Walla Walla Board of County Commissions after execution by all other Participating Municipalities.
- g. With the exception of the *Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019, between the City of Walla Walla and the County, this Agreement replaces and supersedes any previous agreements between the named parties regarding the subject of solid waste plans and shall remain in effect until replaced by any new Interlocal Agreement.

4. Miscellaneous

This Agreement may be simultaneously executed in several counterparts, each of which shall be an original and all of which shall constitute one and the same instrument.

Dated this 25th day of June, 2021.

Attest Daniel F. Harris
Clerk of the Board

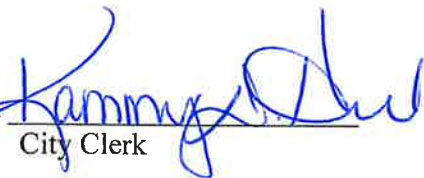
WALLA WALLA COUNTY
By Gregory A. Lemphers
Chair, Board of Commissioners

Attest Lisa R. Neisel
City Clerk

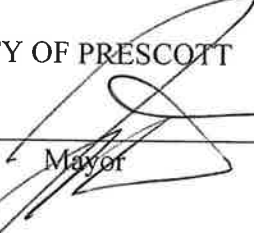
CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE
By Norma L. Hernandez
Mayor

Attest 
City Clerk

Attest 
City Clerk

Attest 
City Clerk

CITY OF PRESCOTT

By 
Mayor

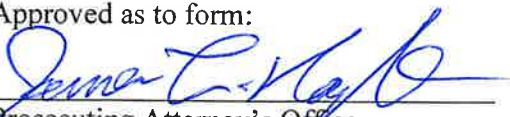
CITY OF WAITSBURG

By 
Mayor

CITY OF WALLA WALLA

By 
Nabiel Shawa
City Manager

Approved as to form:


Prosecuting Attorney's Office


College Place City Attorney


Prescott City Attorney


Waitsburg City Attorney


Walla Walla City Attorney



Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan – 2024 to 2029

Prepared for
Walla Walla County



Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan – 2024 to 2029

Prepared for

Walla Walla County

Prepared by

Parametrix

719 2nd Avenue, Suite 200

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373-4095-004

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by Parametrix, Seattle, Washington.

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- C City of Walla Walla Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan
- D WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire
- E SEPA Checklist
- F Preliminary Draft Plan Comments and Responses
- G Resolutions of Adoption
- H Hazardous Waste Information

Glossary of Terms

Automated Collection: Solid waste collection by mechanical means, where arms or other devices extend from the collection vehicle, grasp or otherwise manipulate containers, lift them overhead, tip them to empty solid waste into the vehicle, and set them back down on the ground. Fully automated collection requires no manual labor to grasp containers; semi-automated collection requires manual labor to position containers for mechanical grasping.

Buyback Center: Facility that purchases recyclable materials.

Buy Recycled: Purchasing recycled products. Buy recycled programs often emphasize purchase of products that contain a specified or maximum level of post-consumer content and/or recyclable materials content without affecting the intended use of the product.

Commingled Recyclables: Recyclable materials designated for recycling either by (1) generators' placement with other recyclable materials mixed in a single, common container for collection, or (2) collectors' sorting and placement in a single, common compartment on the collection vehicle.

Composting: Biological decomposition or decay of organic wastes (sometimes including mixed solid waste) under controlled conditions. Composting takes place under aerobic conditions, typically in an open pile (called a windrow) or in a tank or container (called in-vessel composting).

Diversion: The recovery of "asphalt, concrete, and other construction, demolition, and land clearing debris" through uses "other than landfill disposal."

Drop-Off Center: Containers such as bins and roll-off boxes placed at collection sites designated for deposit by generators of specified materials such as recyclable materials or solid waste.

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing: Buying environmentally preferable products or services that have a lower or a reduced adverse effect on human health and the environment than competing products or services that serve the same purpose, considering life cycle impacts. These products or services include raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance, or disposal.

Franchise: Right or privilege conferred by a local government on one or more private entities for the collection, transportation or other handling of solid waste or recyclable materials. A franchise may extend throughout the corporate limits of the local government or may be limited to a specified area. Local power to grant franchises typically stems from state or provincial law, municipal charter, or home rule authority. Franchisees may be required to secure licenses or permits to perform franchised services.

Landfill: A disposal facility or part of a facility at which solid waste is placed in or on land and that is not a land treatment facility.

Manual Collection: Solid waste collection by hand rather than machine, where workers grasp, lift, and empty cans, or toss bags into hoppers or buckets on a collection vehicle. Contrast with "Automated Collection."

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF): A building where commingled recyclables are separated and processed (including sorting, baling, and crushing) or where source separated recyclables are processed for sale to various markets. See "Intermediate Processing Center." In a dirty MRF, the incoming recyclable materials are co-collected and commingled with other non-recyclable portions of solid waste. See "Mixed Waste Processing."

Glossary of Terms (continued)

Mixed Waste Processing: Picking, sorting, and otherwise separating recyclable materials from commingled refuse and garbage, as opposed to picking, sorting, and otherwise separating one type of commingled recyclables (such as fiber) that was separated and collected apart from solid waste from another type of commingled recyclable (such as containers). See “MRF.”

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): All putrescible and non-putrescible solid and semisolid wastes, including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, sewage sludge, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, and recyclable materials.

MSW Recycling Rate: To determine a recycling rate that is consistent and comparable to past years, the Washington State Department of Ecology has measured a very specific part of the solid waste stream since 1986. It is roughly the part of the waste stream defined as MSW by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). It includes durable goods, nondurable goods, containers and packaging, food wastes, and yard trimmings. It does not include industrial waste, inert debris, asbestos, biosolids, petroleum-contaminated soils, or construction, demolition, and land clearing debris recycled or disposed of at MSW landfills and incinerators.

Product Stewardship: Involves the actions taken to improve the design and manufacture of products to facilitate either their reuse, recycling, or disposal, as well as actions to establish programs to collect, process and Reuse or Recycle products when they are discarded.

Rail Haul: Transportation of solid waste (generally long distances) by railroad.

Recovery: Material that is diverted from the solid waste stream for the intended purpose of recycling, composting, burning source-separated materials for energy, anaerobic digestion, land application, and other beneficial uses.

Recyclable Materials: Solid wastes that are separated for recycling or reuse, such as papers, metals, and glass, which are identified as recyclable material pursuant to a local comprehensive solid waste plan.

Recycled Content: Portion of a product or a package’s weight that is composed of materials remanufactured from a recyclable product or packaging material, including pre-consumer materials or post-consumer materials.

Recycling: Transforming or remanufacturing waste materials into usable or marketable materials for use other than landfill disposal or incineration.

Reuse: Use of a product more than once in its same form for the same or different purpose without substantial alteration.

Solid Waste Management: Planned and organized handling of solid waste and recyclable materials in an environmentally and economically sound manner, encompassing the generation, storage, collection, transfer, transportation, processing, resource recovery, reuse, and disposal of solid waste and recyclable materials, including all administrative, financial, educational, environmental, legal, planning, marketing, and operational aspects thereof.

Source Reduction (or Waste Reduction): Actions taken to reduce solid waste toxicity or disposal, including (1) manufacturers’ redesign and management of products and packaging to extend product life, and facilitating repair, (2) consumers’ reduced purchase and consumption of products that become wastes, and (3) manufacturers and consumers’ reuse of products.

Glossary of Terms (continued)

Source Separation: The separation of different kinds of solid waste at the place where the waste originates.

Transfer Station: Facility that receives and consolidates solid waste or recyclable materials from municipal or commercial collection trucks and self-haulers' vehicles and loads the solid waste onto tractor trailers, railcars, or barges for long-haul transport to a disposal facility.

Variable Rates (or Pay as You Throw/PAYT): Charges for solid waste collection services that incrementally increase with disposed refuse and garbage volume (such as 32-, 64-, or 96-gallon containers) or weight, with lower or no charges for recyclables collection services, to encourage recycling and discourage disposal. Variable rates do not necessarily reflect actual operational costs; rather, they constitute behavioral incentives (or disincentives).

Waste Exchange: Organization or service that facilitates or arranges for recyclable materials or discarded materials from various generators or industries to be Recycled or Reused by others.

Waste Generation: Total amount of disposed solid waste and diverted recyclables.

Waste-to-Energy: Controlled combustion of solid waste in solid waste combustors having state-of-the-art pollution controls, and energy recovery therefrom. Types of waste-to-energy facilities include mass burn units that incinerate mixed solid waste with little or no prior separation and refuse derived fuel (RDF) units that separate combustible solid waste from noncombustible solid waste prior to combustion.

Yard Debris: Plant material commonly created while maintaining yards and gardens and through horticulture, gardening, landscaping, or similar activities. Yard debris includes, but is not limited to, grass clippings, leaves, branches, brush, weeds, flowers, roots, windfall fruit, vegetable garden debris, holiday trees, and tree prunings that are 4 inches or less in diameter.

Zero Waste: Efforts to reduce solid waste generation waste to nothing, or as close to nothing as possible, by minimizing excess consumption and maximizing the recovery of solid wastes through recycling and composting.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

2024 Plan	2024 Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan
ACM	asbestos-containing materials
ASP	aerated static pile
BDI	Basin Disposal, Inc.
BRS	Builders ReSupply Store
C&D	construction and demolition
CFL	compact fluorescent light
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
County	Walla Walla County
CROP	Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan
CRT	cathode ray tube
DOC	Department of Corrections
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPR	extended producer responsibility
EPS	expanded polystyrene
FMP	Facility Master Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FTE	full-time equivalent
GMA	Growth Management Act
HB	House Bill
HHW	household hazardous waste
HDPE	high-density polyethylene
HID	high-intensity discharge
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
HWMA	Washington Hazardous Waste Management Act
IA-H	industrial agriculture-heavy
IA-M	industrial agriculture-mixed
IIWL	Isaacs Inert Waste Landfill

Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)

LDPE	low-density polyethylene
LPL	limited purpose landfill
LSWFA	Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance Program
MRF	materials recovery facility
MRW	moderate risk waste
MSW	municipal solid waste
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NWPSC	Northwest Product Stewardship Council
OCC	old corrugated cardboard
OFM	Washington Office of Financial Management
PCA	Packaging Corporation of America
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PCR	postconsumer recycled
PET	polyethylene terephthalate
PP	polypropylene
PPA	pollution prevention assistance
ppl	people
PSMMC	Providence St. Mary Medical Center
PV	photovoltaic
RDC	Recycling Development Center
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SB	Senate Bill
Sf	square foot
SLC	Sustainable Living Center
SMP	shoreline master program
sq ft	square feet
SRL	Sudbury Road Landfill
State	Washington State

Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)

SWAC	Solid Waste Advisory Committee
SWMP	Solid Waste Management Plan
SQG	small quantity generators
TWL	Tausick Way Landfill
UGA	urban growth area
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WGA	waste generation area
WRRLA	Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Model Litter Control Act
WSP	Washington State Penitentiary
WUTC	Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission
WWCC	Walla Walla County Code
WWMC	Walla Walla Municipal Code
WWU	Walla Walla University

PLACEHOLDER: Dept of Ecology letter of approval

Executive Summary

The Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan – 2024 to 2029 (2024 Plan) provides background and guidance for a long-term approach to solid waste and moderate risk waste management in the region. This 2024 Plan comprises the combined comprehensive solid waste management plan (SWMP) and Local Hazardous Waste/Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Plan for the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Walla Walla County.

The preparation of the 2024 Plan included a comprehensive review of the solid waste system and allowed the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and solid waste managers to make recommendations based on current data. The recommendations contained in the 2024 Plan include policies, programs, and facilities to protect public health and safety. Although not all recommendations may be implemented during the near-term planning horizon, the 2024 Plan will serve as a roadmap to manage the comprehensive solid waste management system in Walla Walla County.

The 2024 Plan was developed as a joint effort of Walla Walla County and the cities of Walla Walla, College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg. It is intended to provide citizens and decision makers in Walla Walla County with a guide to implement, monitor, and evaluate future activities in the planning area for a 20-year period. The recommendations for the 2024 Plan not only guide local decision makers but substantiate the need for local funds and state grants to underwrite solid waste and MRW projects.

The SWAC has participated in the 2024 Plan development by attending meetings, reviewing draft reports, providing input and comment on all issues covered by the Plan, acting as a liaison to its constituencies, and assisting in public involvement. After the Plan is adopted, the SWAC will routinely evaluate implementation of recommended programs, and it will help to promote the 2024 Plan throughout the region. SWAC members will also participate in amending the 2024 Plan, if necessary.

For additional information on the City of Walla Walla's solid waste management programs, the Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan, and the SWAC, please visit the City's solid waste planning webpage available at: <https://www.wallawallawa.gov/government/public-works/solid-waste/solid-waste-planning-advisory-committee>.

Mission Statement, Objectives, and Strategies

The intent of the 2024 Plan is to establish the foundation for the proper management of solid waste in Walla Walla County. The 2024 Plan's Mission Statement is as follows:

The overall goal of this 2024 Plan and the participating jurisdictions is to ensure that citizens of Walla Walla County have efficient, reliable, and affordable solid waste collection, handling, recycling, and disposal services in order to improve our quality of life while protecting human health, the environment, and natural resources.

To accomplish this goal, the 2024 Plan was developed with the following objectives and strategies. The SWAC provided revisions to the objectives and strategies, which included open discussions during several regularly scheduled meetings related to the 2024 Plan update.

- Manage solid wastes in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner that promotes, in order of priority, waste reduction, reuse, and recycling, and proper/safe disposal.
 - Consider restoring and/or expanding the opportunities for recycling and yard waste collection within the municipalities, unincorporated County area, and Urban Growth Area (UGA).
 - Evaluate options to reduce landfilling of materials (e.g., construction and demolition (C&D) diversion, material processing for reuse, composting, etc.).
 - Explore opportunities to reduce the carbon footprint of the Sudbury Road Landfill.

- Continue to evaluate tipping fees as related to the true cost of operations, including closure and post closure costs associated with the Sudbury Road Landfill.
- Evaluate future needs and funding.
- Emphasize public outreach and educational programs to promote recommended waste management practices.
 - Continue to expand methods of outreach, including use of social media.
 - Increase public awareness of proper solid waste handling and the options available.
 - Develop outreach and educational programs that emphasize waste prevention and reduction techniques that avoid or create less waste and reduce the need for recycling, composting, or landfilling.
- Maintain and improve solid waste infrastructure and programs to meet or exceed Washington State solid waste regulations and 2024 Plan goals and objectives.
 - Plan for future needs and establish adequate financial investment for facilities and programs that support waste management goals and recommended practices.
- Encourage and expand coordination and communication regarding solid waste issues among all jurisdictions, agencies, and private firms in Walla Walla County.
 - Encourage consistent policies and communication across jurisdictions.
 - Encourage public involvement in the planning and implementation process.
 - Emphasize local responsibility for solving solid waste management issues.

Recommendations and Implementation

Table ES-1 lists the recommendations included in the 2024 Plan, the schedule for implementation, and the likely source of funding that would be used to implement and/or maintain the programs. Some programs are ongoing. These recommendations are based on an assessment of the County's solid waste management needs and the options available to address those needs. The recommendations were approved by the SWAC in 2022 and again confirmed by the SWAC in 2023 with the completion of the Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan. In addition to approving the recommendations listed in Table ES-1, the SWAC identified their top 10 recommendations as shown in Figure ES-1 below.

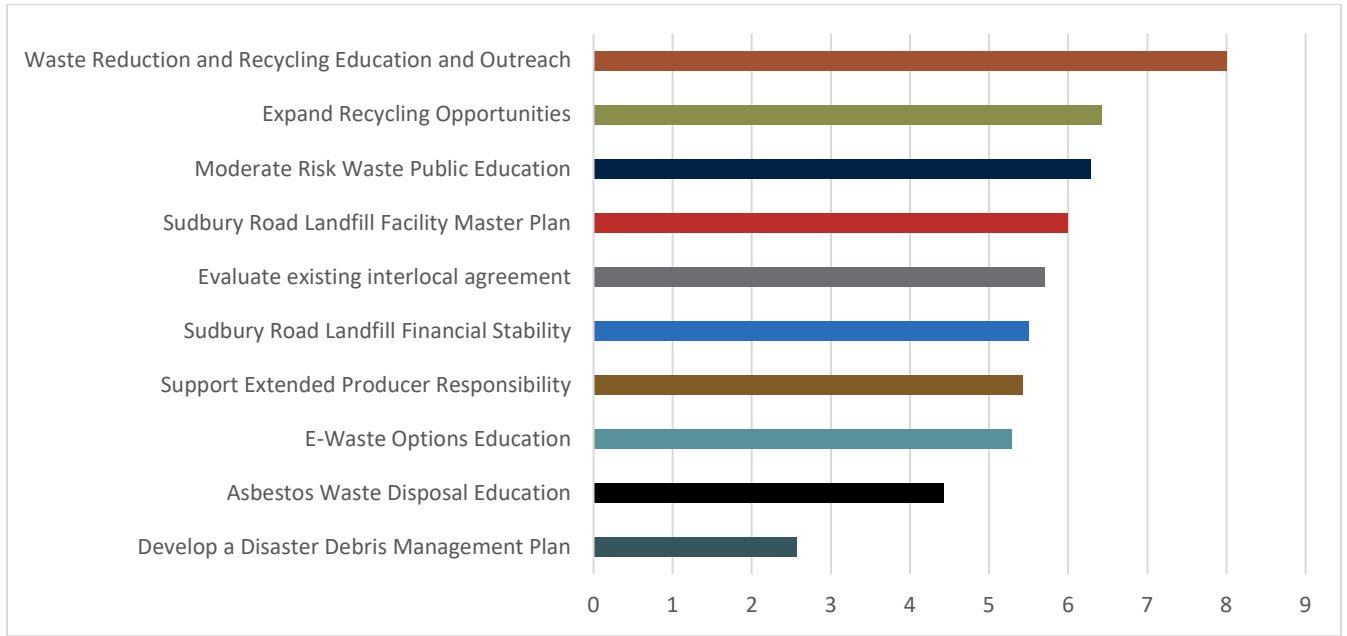


Figure ES-1. Solid Waste Advisory Committee Prioritization of Recommendations – Top 10

Table ES-1. Recommendations, Implementation Schedule, and Funding Sources

Chapter	Recommendation	Implementation Year(s)	Funding Source
Chapter 3: Education and Outreach, Waste Reduction, Recycling	3.7.1 Education and Outreach (high priority)		
	a. Continue to expand outreach methods to promote waste reduction, reuse, composting, and recycling on the City of Walla Walla website and online social media.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	b. Improve messaging for opportunities to reduce, reuse, compost, and recycle on other local jurisdiction's websites.	2025–2026	Tip Fee, Grants
	c. Continue to host community events or discussion forums and coordinate with other community events.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	d. Continue to implement the Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	e. Promote existing opportunities for residents and businesses to reduce, reuse, and recycle priority recyclables, as well as other materials, through opportunities such as Builders ReSupply Store (BRS) and other nonprofit organizations (e.g., thrift stores).	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	3.7.2 Backyard Composting (low priority) – Continue to support and encourage backyard composting through educational materials and social media.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	3.7.3 Support Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) (high priority)		
	a. Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) review and provide recommendations on EPR State Legislation.	2025–2029	Tip Fee, Grants
	b. Support EPR to encourage a full life-cycle approach with an emphasis on the manufacturer's responsibility for ensuring the product is recyclable and recycled.	2025–2029	Tip Fee, Grants
	3.7.4 Promote Multifamily Recycling (low priority)		
	a. Provide technical assistance to property owners and managers.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	b. Provide education and outreach.	2025–2029	Tip Fee, Grants
	c. City of Walla Walla will continue to require multifamily recycling for up to 10 units at a location.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	d. Consider changing the building code to require multifamily and businesses to provide space for recycling and garbage.	2026–2027	Tip Fee, Grants
	3.7.5 Develop an Award and Recognition Program (low priority) – Promote award and recognition programs provided by local nonprofits that recognize businesses that implement sustainable practices.	2026–2029	Tip Fee, Grants
	3.7.6 Expand Recycling Opportunities (high priority) – Evaluate feasibility of expanding materials collected, facility expansion, and education and outreach.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants

Table ES-1. Recommendations, Implementation Schedule, and Funding Sources (continued)

Chapter	Recommendation	Implementation Year(s)	Funding Source
Chapter 4: Collection Services	3.7.7 Consider Variable Can Rate (low priority) – Consider incentivizing recycling by establishing a variable can rate structure that rewards residents for waste reduction and recycling. This policy option could be reviewed and discussed by each jurisdiction whenever rate structures are evaluated. The City of Walla Walla, for example, typically reviews policy initiatives on a 5-6-year interval as part of the financial planning/cost of service process for sanitation, yard waste, and recycling.	2024–2029	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants
	3.7.8 Provide On-Site Business Waste Audits and Technical Assistance (low priority) – Explore options to support commercial recycling through/with local waste haulers.	2026–2027	Collection Fee, Grants
	4.5.1 Curbside Recycling in Urban Growth Areas (low priority) – Consider offering recycling services in the cities and the Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) that do not have this service. This would involve working with haulers to establish a new minimum service level.	2026–2027	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants
	4.5.2 Expand Curbside Organics Collection in Urban Growth Areas (low priority)		
	a. Consider providing curbside yard waste collection for residents in the cities and the UGAs that do not have this service. This would involve working with haulers to establish a new minimum service level.	2027–2029	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants
	b. Implement a food waste collection pilot program in the City of Walla Walla if/when food waste processing is available.	To be determined	Tip Fee, Grants
	c. Consider bundling yard waste service with other waste collection services, possibly incentivizing subscriptions for yard waste collection.	2026–2029	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants
	4.5.3 Mixed Paper and Cardboard Collection (low priority) – Consider establishing a program for mixed paper and cardboard from large commercial generators.	2026–2027	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants
	4.5.4 Organics Collection for Large Commercial Generators (low priority) – Consider implementing a food waste composting pilot that would involve commercial or institutional entities.	2028–2029	Tip Fee, Collection Fee, Grants
	5.5.1 Use of Sudbury Road Landfill for Out-of-County Waste (low priority) – Consider increased import of out of County waste. Consider a Market Wasteshed Radius Study to understand the feasibility of being competitive with regional markets.	2025–2026	Tip Fee, Grants
Chapter 5: Solid Waste Facilities	5.5.2 Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan (high priority) – Implement the 2023 Facility Master Plan.	2024–2029	Tip Fee, Grants, Loans, Bond Sales
	5.5.3 Sudbury Road Landfill Financial Stability (high priority) – The City of Walla Walla adopted/implemented the 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023). Update the Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan in 2024.	2024	Tip Fee, Grants

Table ES-1. Recommendations, Implementation Schedule, and Funding Sources (continued)

Chapter		Recommendation	Implementation Year(s)	Funding Source
Chapter 6: Miscellaneous Waste	5.5.4	Expand Organics Processing to Include Additional Materials (low priority) – Evaluate expanding the existing composting operations to include additional materials, with consideration toward the expansion being economical relative to other disposal options.	2024–2025	Tip Fee, Grants
	5.5.5	Improve the Marketability of the Sudbury Compost Facility’s Finished Product (low priority) – Substantial progress has occurred with regard to compost sales following implementation of the 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023) with demand currently exceeding production. Continue monitoring production vs. demand.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.1	Agricultural Waste (low priority) – County will support others regarding the feasibility of developing a facility for the production of biofuels, biopower, or bioproducts, and work with local entities to further discussions and development of such facilities.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.2	Asbestos Waste (high priority) – Provide education to homeowners on the proper handling and disposal of asbestos waste as a component of building permits.	2025–2026	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.3	Construction and Demolition – Feasibility Study (high priority) – Study the feasibility of developing a C&D drop-off site for sorting and processing wood, metals, and other salvageable materials, with consideration toward the service being economical relative to other disposal options.	2026–2028	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.4	Construction and Demolition – Inert Waste Disposal (low priority) – Design and construct an inert waste receiving, processing, and disposal area at Sudbury Road Landfill.	2027–2030	Tip Fee, Grants, Loans, Bond Sales
	6.3.5	Construction and Demolition – County Support to Existing Programs (low priority) – Continue to expand and support the BRS and other opportunities for reuse and recycling of C&D materials.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.6	Construction and Demolition – Contractor Education (low priority) – Provide education to contractors.	2027–2029	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.7	Develop a Disaster Debris Management Plan (high priority) – Consider developing a County-wide disaster debris management plan.	2026–2027	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.8	Biomedical Waste – Education and Outreach (low priority) – Provide education and outreach to residents on the correct management of medical waste.	2024–2026	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.9	Tire Management Funding (low priority) – Continue to pursue state grants, if available, to assist in tire pile cleanup.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.10	Monitor and Evaluate E-Waste Program (low priority) – Complete the satisfaction report to monitor the effectiveness of the existing E-Cycle program.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	6.3.11	E-Waste Education (high priority) – Continue to educate consumers on the E-Cycle program.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants

Table ES-1. Recommendations, Implementation Schedule, and Funding Sources (continued)

Chapter		Recommendation	Implementation Year(s)	Funding Source
Chapter 7: Moderate Risk Waste	7.7.1	Moderate Risk Waste (MRW): Public Education (high priority) – Continue the existing education and outreach programs. The information will continue to be made available through a variety of methods and venues, including social media and partnerships with other organizations.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	7.7.2	MRW: School Curriculum (low priority) – Expand outreach in the K-12 classrooms including presentations, assignments, and projects.	2026-2027	Tip Fee, Grants
	7.7.3	MRW: Business Technical Assistance (low priority)		
	a.	Continue to use the \$mart Business Program to provide education and outreach, technical assistance, and recognition of businesses on reducing the generation of MRW.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	b.	Expand participation in the Washington State Department of Ecology pollution prevention assistance program to provide technical assistance to businesses and organizations that qualify as small quantity generators (SQGs).	2025-2026	Tip Fee, Grants
	7.7.4	Small Business Collection Opportunities (low priority) – Consider developing an area at the landfill for SQG hazardous materials collection. This would include working with a contractor to establish a collection system for businesses.	2024	Tip Fee, Grants
	7.7.5	Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events and Locations (low priority) – Work towards expanding the number of collection events or locations, depending on the availability of funding.	2026-2027	Grants
Chapter 8: Administration and Enforcement	8.5.1	Evaluate Existing Interlocal Agreement for Coordination of Programming and Planning (high priority) – SWAC members should maintain an open dialog regarding solid waste issues and challenges to ensure effective provision and management of solid waste programs and activities. Amend or update agreements as needed.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants
	8.5.2	Coordinate Enforcement Activities to Attain Maximum Impact Without Duplication (N/A) – Each agency will continue to address code enforcement in their respective jurisdictions.	Ongoing	Tip Fee, Grants

The Revised Code of Washington 70A.205.075 requires the SWMP contain a 6-year construction and capital acquisition program for public solid waste handling facilities, including development and construction or purchase of publicly financed solid waste management facilities. The legislation further requires plans to contain a means for financing both capital costs and operations expenditures of the proposed solid waste management system. Any recommendation for the development, construction, and/or purchase of public solid waste management and recycling facilities or major equipment should be included in this discussion.

Capital expenses over the next 6 years and beyond are summarized in Table ES-2. Actual budgets to carry out the recommendations will vary from year to year as specific programs are defined and will depend upon availability of staffing, Public Works Trust Fund loans, state and federal grant funding, capital improvement fee tied to customer tipping fees, and bond sales.

The proposed Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan is scheduled for 2024. This analysis will provide greater definition to the strategy for funding the proposed capital investments as well as related administration and operation costs.

Table ES-2. Capital Improvement Expenses and Implementation Schedule

Facility Improvement	Approximate Implementation Duration (months)	Implementation Commencement Year	Capital Budget (2023 \$)
Landfill Core And Supporting Element Investments (Non-Optional)			
Self-Haul Waste Drop Off Area Replacement	22	2024	\$4.23 million
Design/Connect Existing Leachate Cleanout Locations to Existing Gas Header	24	2024	\$0.06 million
Compost Facility Improvements Alternative 1	30	2024	\$3.84 million
Existing Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Building Rehabilitation and Expansion Alternative 2 (7,500 square feet [Sf])	36	2025	\$2.5 to \$3 million
Maintenance Building Replacement	36	2026	\$5.37 million
Permit for Area 7, Cell 4	36	2026	\$0.08 million
Compliance Monitoring System	24	2028	\$1.44 million
Design/Install New 300–800 cubic feet per minute Landfill Gas Flare Facility	30	2028	\$1.94 million
Design/Install Landfill Gas Extraction System in Area 7 and Connect to Existing Header, Horizontal/Vertical.	28	2028/2030	\$0.62 million
Design and Development of Area 8, Cell 1	36	2028	\$5.39 million
Design and Final Closure of Area 7	30	2029	\$3.62 million
Design/Install Passive Biofilter for Areas 1 and 2	16	2030	\$0.04 million
Design/Install Landfill Gas Extraction System In Area 8, Cell 1	18	2041	\$0.63 million
Scale Plaza Improvements	36	Not likely to occur before 2073	\$0.60 million
ALTERNATIVES TO PROPOSED CAPITAL PROJECTS			
Compost Facility Improvements Alternative 2 (First Phase, 60% of Full- Buildout, 15 Acres)	30	2024	\$17.42 (10.45) million
MRW Building Replacement Alternative 1 (7,400 Sf)	40	2025	\$5.88 million
OTHER SOLID WASTE PROGRAM INVESTMENTS (DISCRETIONARY)			
Drop Off Recycling Area Improvements	20	2027	\$0.29 million
Recycled Glass Processing Area	20	2029	\$0.37 million
Design/Construct Inert Waste Receiving, Processing and Disposal Area	36	2030	\$0.61 million

Source: Parametrix 2023a.

1. Introduction

The 2024 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan (2024 Plan) provides background and guidance for a long-term approach to solid waste and moderate risk waste management in the region. This 2024 Plan comprises the combined comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) and the Local Hazardous Waste/Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Plan for the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Walla Walla County. The 2024 Plan replaces the 2014 Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan.

1.1 Purpose and Organization of the 2024 Plan

The purpose of the 2024 Plan is to serve as a roadmap to manage the comprehensive solid and MRW in Walla Walla County. It is intended to provide citizens and decision makers in Walla Walla County with a guide to implement, monitor, and evaluate future activities in the planning area for a 20-year period. The 2024 Plan was developed as a joint effort of Walla Walla County and the cities of Walla Walla, College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg. The preparation of the 2024 Plan included a comprehensive review of the solid waste system and allowed the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and solid waste managers to make informed recommendations based on current data.

The recommendations contained in the 2024 Plan include policies, programs, and facilities that encompass an efficient solid waste system that protects public health and safety. The recommendations in the 2024 Plan substantiate the need for local funds and state grants to underwrite solid waste projects. It is understood that not all of the recommendations will be implemented during the near-term planning horizon, and the recommendations are not to be considered mandated for each jurisdiction to implement. Instead, taken together, the recommendations contained in the 2024 Plan serve as a guide for local decision makers over the 20-year planning period.

The 2024 Plan conforms to the State Solid Waste Management requirements for local solid waste planning, which are found in Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 70A.205.040 through 70A.205.075, and RCW 70A.205.110 and 70A.205.115. The 2024 Plan follows suggested protocol as outlined in Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans and Plan Revisions (Ecology 2010a) and Guidelines for Developing and Updating Local Hazardous Waste Plans (Ecology 2010b).

The 2024 Plan is organized as follows:

- Executive Summary
- Chapter 1 Introduction
- Chapter 2 Waste Generation and Projections
- Chapter 3 Education and Outreach, Waste Reduction and Recycling
- Chapter 4 Collection Services
- Chapter 5 Solid Waste Facilities
- Chapter 6 Miscellaneous Waste
- Chapter 7 Moderate Risk Waste
- Chapter 8 Administration and Enforcement
- Chapter 9 Financing and Implementation
- Chapter 10 References

1.2 Mission Statement, Objectives and Strategies

The intent of the 2024 Plan is to establish the foundation for the proper management of solid waste in Walla Walla County. The 2024 Mission Statement is as follows:

The overall goal of the 2024 Plan and the participating jurisdictions is to ensure that citizens of Walla Walla County have efficient, reliable, and affordable solid waste collection, handling, recycling, and disposal services to improve our quality of life while protecting human health, the environment, and natural resources.

To accomplish this goal, the 2024 Plan was developed with the following objectives and strategies:

- Manage solid wastes in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner that promotes, in order of priority: waste reduction, reuse, and recycling, and disposal.
 - Consider restoring and/or expanding the opportunities for recycling and yard waste collection Countywide.
 - Evaluate options to reduce landfilling of materials (e.g., construction and demolition (C&D) diversion, material processing for reuse, composting, etc.).
 - Explore opportunities to reduce the carbon footprint of the Sudbury Road Landfill (SRL).
 - Continue to evaluate tipping fees as related to the true cost of operations, including closure and post closure costs associated with the SRL.
 - Evaluate future needs and funding.
- Promote recommended waste management practices.
 - Continue to expand methods of outreach, including use of social media.
 - Increase public awareness of proper solid waste handling and the options available.
 - Develop outreach and educational programs that emphasize waste prevention and reduction techniques that avoid or create less waste and reduce the need for recycling, composting, or landfilling.
- Maintain and improve solid waste infrastructure and programs to meet or exceed Washington State solid waste regulations and 2024 Plan goals and objectives.
 - Plan for future needs and establish adequate financial investment for facilities and programs that support waste management goals and recommended practices.
- Encourage coordination and communication regarding solid waste issues among all jurisdictions, agencies, and private entities in Walla Walla County.
 - Encourage consistent policies and communication across jurisdictions.
 - Encourage public involvement in the planning and implementation process.
 - Emphasize local responsibility for solving solid waste management issues.

Goals and objectives specifically related to moderate risk waste (MRW) are detailed in Section 7.2.

1.3 Planning Authorities

1.3.1 Solid Waste Advisory Committee

According to RCW 70A.205, each county shall establish a local SWAC to assist in the development of programs and policies for solid waste handling and disposal and to review and comment upon proposed rules, policies, or ordinances prior to their adoption. Two primary responsibilities of the SWAC are to advise on the 2024 Plan development and to assist in the plan adoption process.

The 2024 Plan update was prepared under the direction and guidance of the SWAC. The SWAC has participated in the 2024 Plan update process by reviewing the previous plan and a draft version of the 2024 Plan, providing input and comment on all issues covered by the 2024 Plan, acting as a liaison to its constituencies, and assisting in public involvement. The committee also reviewed the complete draft and final plans, and it will be asked to recommend the 2024 Plan for adoption by Walla Walla County and its municipalities. After the 2024 Plan is adopted, the SWAC will routinely evaluate implementation of recommended programs and will help to promote waste reduction and recycling throughout the region. SWAC members will also participate in amending the 2024 Plan, if necessary.

Additional information about the SWAC is available on their webpage:

<https://www.wallawallawa.gov/government/public-works/solid-waste/solid-waste-planning-advisory-committee>.

Members of the SWAC during the development of the 2024 Plan are included in Table 1-1. A list of SWAC meeting dates held during preparation of the 2024 Plan is included in Table 1-2. Minutes of the meetings are on file in the City of Walla Walla Public Works Office.

Table 1-1. Solid Waste Advisory Committee Members 2021–2024

Name	Affiliation
Andrew Dressler	Agricultural Industry
Carlan Bradshaw	City of Walla Walla Residents – At Large
Dave Dressler	Business and Industry
Linda Vannoster	City of Prescott
Randy Hinchliffe	City of Waitsburg
Rebecca Francik, Chair	Waste/Recycling Industry
Rick Dawson	Walla Walla County
RL McFarland, Vice Chair	Walla Walla County Residents
Robert McAndrews	City of College Place
Sandy Shelin	Environmental Interest Groups
Stacy Cutter	Walla Walla County
Steve Moss	City of Walla Walla
Susan Nakonieczny	City of Walla Walla

Table 1-2. Solid Waste Advisory Committee Meetings 2021–2024

September 2, 2021	April 7, 2022
October 7, 2021	November 16, 2023
November 4, 2021	June 20, 2024
January 6, 2022	
February 3, 2022	

1.3.2 Role of Local Governments

The cities of Walla Walla County have chosen to fulfill their solid waste management planning responsibilities by participating in preparing a joint plan for solid waste management. The City of Walla Walla has been authorized by the Interlocal Agreement, dated May 24, 2021 (2021 Interlocal Agreement), with Walla Walla County, for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs to act on the County's behalf to update and implement the Walla Walla County SWMP. The 2024 Plan has been developed with the City of Walla Walla as the lead agency with participation and cooperation defined in the 2021 Interlocal Agreement for plan development among the County and the cities of College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg. The interlocal agreement referenced above is included in Appendix A.

1.4 Solid Waste Planning History in Walla Walla County

Solid waste management in the County has evolved several times through the years to the current system. The original system of local dumps was later shifted to a series of rural drop boxes serving a central landfill. This was updated to the current system in which collection services are available to all County residents with disposal at the SRL—which is owned and operated by the City of Walla Walla—or transferred out of the County to an out of state landfill (i.e., communities of Prescott and Waitsburg).

This plan supersedes all previous Walla Walla County solid waste plans, including the 1987 SWMP, the 1994 Walla Walla and Columbia Counties SWMP, the 1991 Walla Walla and Columbia Counties MRW Management Plan, and the 2014 Walla Walla County Solid Waste and MRW Management Plan.

Table 1-3 lists the key recommendations from the 2014 Walla Walla County SWMP, and the actions taken on those recommendations.

Table 1-3. Recommendations of the 2014 Solid Waste Management and Moderate-Risk Waste Plan and Resulting Implementation

2014 Solid Waste Management Plan Recommended Actions		Implementation Schedule ¹	Implemented? Yes or No
Waste Reduction			
1	Expand outreach methods to include online social media.	Years 1-2	Yes
2	Host community events or discussion forums and coordination with other community events.	Years 1-2	Yes
3	Implement Waste Reduction Ambassadors Program.	Year 3	No
4	Measure program effectiveness through surveys.	Years 2-3	Yes

Table 1-3. Recommendations of the 2014 Solid Waste Management and Hazardous Waste Management Plan and Resulting Implementation (continued)

	2014 Solid Waste Management Plan Recommended Actions	Implementation Schedule ¹	Implemented? Yes or No
5	Utilize and expand existing network of relationships with local committees and private organizations to help promote its waste diversion programs.	Years 1-2	Yes
6	Expand promotion and awareness of Smart Business Partners Program, and develop additional award categories.	Years 2-3	No
7	Provide on-site business waste audits and technical assistance.	Years 2-3	Yes
8	Work directly with large businesses and institutions to implement waste reduction and recycling programs. Provide outreach for the program and publicize results.	Years 2-3	No
9	Promote use of waste reduction workshops, buy-back centers, and other waste reduction and recycling opportunities.	Years 1-2	No
10	Promote existing opportunities for residents and businesses to reduce, reuse, and recycle priority recyclables, as well as other materials. Make information available through a variety of media.	Years 1-2	Yes
11	Backyard Composting: Conduct annual workshops, master composting training, and/or expand education materials and communication methods.	Years 2-3	Partially
12	Promote Builders ReSupply Store (BRS) and other nonprofit organizations. Provide online forum for materials exchange. Sponsor reuse website.	Year 2	Yes
13	Support initiatives for non-recyclable, toxic, and/or hard to handle materials that cannot be handled efficiently through the current solid waste collection system.	Years 2-3	Yes
14	Consider becoming an Associate Member of the Northwest Product Stewardship Council.	Years 2-3	No
15	Local governments could consider incentivizing recycling by establishing a rate structure that rewards residents for reducing waste and recycling.	Years 3-4	No
16	Promote multifamily recycling.	Years 2-4	Yes
17	Provide technical assistance to property owners and managers. Provide education and outreach.	Years 2-4	Partially
18	Provide containers or bags for collecting and transporting materials.	Years 2-4	No
19	Evaluate feasibility of expanding materials collected, facility expansion, and education and outreach.	Years 2-3	Yes
20	Offer recycling services in the cities and the UGAs, working with the haulers to establish a new minimum service level.	Years 2-3	Partially
21	Offer curbside organics recycling to residents in the cities and the UGAs. Work with the contracted and Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission hauler to establish this service.	Years 2-3	Partially
22	Establish a program for collection of mixed paper and cardboard from large commercial generators.	Year 2	Partially
23	Establish a curbside green waste service for commercial customers and work with landscapers and gardeners to educate them on keeping these materials separated.	Year 3	Partially

Table 1-3. Recommendations of the 2014 Solid Waste Management and Hazardous Waste Management Plan and Resulting Implementation (continued)

	2014 Solid Waste Management Plan Recommended Actions	Implementation Schedule¹	Implemented? Yes or No
24	Resume use of the Sudbury Road Landfill (SRL) for out-of-county waste. The City of Walla Walla will evaluate opportunities and market the SRL within and outside of the County to attract more waste, organics, and recyclables.	Years 1-3	Partially
25	The City of Walla Walla will evaluate various options for increasing the financial stability of the SRL, including various funding mechanisms.	Years 1-3	Yes
26	The Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) recommends that the City of Walla Walla develop a C&D drop-off site at the landfill for sorting and processing wood, metals, and other salvageable materials, with consideration towards the service being economical in relation to other disposal options.	Years 2-3	Partially
27	Expand organics processing to include food, compostable paper, and biosolids. The SWAC recommends that the City of Walla Walla expand the existing composting operations to include additional materials, with consideration towards the expansion being economical relative to other disposal options.	Years 2-3	No
28	Develop and implement a business/marketing plan for the compost facility.	Years 1-2	No
29	The County will support studying the feasibility of developing a facility for the production of biofuels, biopower, or bioproducts, and it will work with local entities to further discussions and development of such facilities.	Years 1-2	Partially
30	The County will provide education to homeowners on the proper handling and disposal of asbestos waste.	Year 2	No
31	The County will provide education and outreach to residents on the correct management of medical waste. The County will investigate opportunities for additional drop-off locations and events for pharmaceutical waste, including additional U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration-sponsored events.	Years 2-3	Yes
32	The County will continue to expand and support the BRS and other opportunities for reuse and recycling of C&D materials.	Years 1-4	Yes
33	The SWAC recommends that the City of Walla Walla consider purchasing equipment to handle inert materials more effectively.	Years 1-4	Partially
34	The County will promote green building through education and outreach.	Years 1-4	Yes
35	The County will provide education to contractors about alternatives to landfilling for C&D and inert materials.	Years 1-4	No
36	The County will develop a disaster debris management plan.	Years 1-4	No
37	The County will develop a plan for addressing accumulation of tires on individual properties, and it will pursue state grants, if available, to assist in tire pile cleanup.	Year 2	Yes
38	The County will monitor the effectiveness of the implementation of the existing E-Cycle program, and it will determine the need to modify or alter the program.	Years 1-2	No
39	The County will provide education to consumers on the E- Cycle program and the opportunities available for recycling of these materials.	Years 1-2	Yes

Table 1-3. Recommendations of the 2014 Solid Waste Management and Hazardous Waste Management Plan and Resulting Implementation (continued)

	2014 Solid Waste Management Plan Recommended Actions	Implementation Schedule ¹	Implemented? Yes or No
40	The County will continue the existing education and outreach programs, including the following: • Classroom presentations on household hazardous waste • Information booths at community events • Recycling hotline • Mass mailings • Newspaper articles • Website postings The information will be made available through a variety of methods and venues, including social media and partnerships with other organizations.	Years 1-2	Partially
41	The County will expand outreach in the K-12 classrooms including presentations, assignments, and projects.	Years 2-3	Partially
42	The County will continue to use the Smart Business Partners Program to provide education and outreach, technical assistance, and recognition of businesses on reducing the generation of MRW.	Years 1-3	No
43	The SWAC recommends that the City of Walla Walla consider developing an area at the landfill for small quantity generator hazardous materials collection. The City will also work with a contractor to establish a collection system for businesses.	Years 2-3	No
44	The County will work towards expanding the number of collection events or locations, depending on funding availability.	Years 2-3	No
45	The County will support state product stewardship efforts for MRW and other toxic materials.	Years 1-2	No
46	Evaluate the current Interlocal arrangement for coordination of programming and planning. The agencies involved will evaluate the existing Interlocal agreement to identify whether roles, responsibilities, funding mechanisms, and implementation should be changed.	Year 2	Yes
47	Coordinate enforcement activities to attain maximum impact without duplication. Solid waste enforcement activities will be coordinated among all affected and interested agencies to maximize efforts and resource use and to avoid duplication of efforts.	Years 1-2	No
48	Improve agency coordination for illegal dumping cleanup, education, and prevention programs. The agencies involved in enforcing illegal dumping programs will coordinate efforts, resources, and activities.	Years 2-3	No
49	Evaluate potential future establishment of a Regional Solid Waste Management Agency. The County may evaluate the feasibility of establishing a formal regional agency for managing solid waste in the County.	Year 3	No

¹ Per 2014 Plan, actual implementation schedule may vary.

1.5 Walla Walla County Solid Waste Management Plan Amendment Process

According to RCW 70A.205.075, comprehensive solid waste management plans shall be reviewed and revised every 5 years. However, occasional minor amendments between 5-year plan revisions may be required to keep the 2024 Plan current so it will continue to meet the needs of the County and participating cities. Proposed amendments may be received or initiated by the SWAC for consideration. In these situations, the SWAC will review and consider the amendment, and if it is approved by a majority of the Plan participants (County and cities), it will be adopted. Because all plan participants have representation on the SWAC, it is deemed adequate to handle minor amendments this way. An example of a minor amendment is the ability of the SWAC to alter the designated recyclable list in response to changing market conditions or local hardship to provide collection of one or more materials (recyclable material priorities are discussed further in Chapter 3).

The amendment must be submitted to the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) after adoption by the SWAC. Upon final adoption of the amendment, all future copies of the plan will include the amendment and note the amendment date on the cover. This process follows Ecology's Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans and Plan Revisions (Ecology 2010a) and the interlocal agreement between the County and participating cities (Appendix A).

1.6 Relationship to Other Plans

Solid waste and MRW management plans must be viewed in the context of the overall planning process within all jurisdictions. As such, they must function in conjunction with various other plans, planning policy documents, and studies which deal with related matters. Included among these are the Washington State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan, county comprehensive plan and zoning code, shoreline management master plan, capital facility plans, emergency management plans, watershed plans, and floodplain management plans.

1.6.1 Washington State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan

The State updated and published the Washington State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan: Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics (2021 State Plan) in December 2021 (2021a Ecology).

The 2021 State Plan priorities include the following:

- Increase the focus on manufacturing phases as opposed to end-of-life for solid waste.
 - Gather data on the life cycle of materials and encourage the producers of these products to take responsibility for them. The State also plans to encourage the repair and reuse of products over discard and an environmentally conscious approach to the purchase of new products.
- Reduce the toxic threats of products and industrial processes.
 - Encourage fewer toxic products and industrial processes through improved design, and encourage the use of safer, available alternatives to the most toxic chemicals. The State will also encourage the use of alternative assessments and green chemistry to find safer alternatives to toxic chemicals and pursue local partnerships to improve toxic chemical source control.

- Maximize the effectiveness of recycling and organic processing systems.
 - Address contamination issues in the recycling and composting process; support the creation of a market for recycled materials and recycling; and focus on issues with facilities including compliance, technology, and enforcement of regulations.
- Mitigate climate change through waste reduction, reuse, and recycling.
 - Reduce overall waste—including food waste—and increase the use of processed organics to sequester carbon while also utilizing opportunities to decrease waste and toxic chemicals in ways that concurrently reduce carbon (2021a Ecology).

The 2021 State Plan also addresses changes in recycling practices and legislature that have been implemented since the publication of the previous 2015 Plan, reviews the progress toward the 2015 Plan recommended actions, and recommends new additional actions.

1.6.2 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan

The planning guidelines require that the solid waste management plan reference comprehensive land use plans for all participating jurisdictions to ensure that the solid waste management plan is consistent with policies set forth in the other documents. This 2024 Plan considers the effect of other utility, land use, and resource development plans produced by the participating jurisdictions on solid waste management in the County.

The Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan is an official document adopted by the Board of County Commissioners as a guide to making decisions about the future development of Walla Walla County. It strives to balance the community's financial ability to support growth with its projected increase in population and employment and the need for environmental protection. Updated in 2018, the Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan is a mandatory update required by the Growth Management Act (GMA), RCW 36.70A.130 (4)(d) (Walla Walla County 2019).

The Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan provides a legally recognized policy framework for making decisions about accommodating growth in the County. It is not just a land use policy document. It also establishes the County's growth-related policies for transportation, economic development, housing, critical areas, shorelines, parks and recreation, utilities, and capital facilities. The GMA, in turn, requires that the policies be implemented through the County's development regulations (Walla Walla County 2019).

1.6.3 Zoning

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

Chapter 20 of the City of Walla Walla Municipal Code (WWMC) conditionally allows development of solid waste handling facilities within all zoning districts. Defined as an essential public facility, solid waste handling facilities are subject to a Level III land use review process. This process requires a quasi-judicial public hearing before, and a final decision by, the hearing examiner; public input; and State Environmental Policy Act review. As a prerequisite to the Level III review process, proposed solid waste handling facilities must undergo a siting process, which includes input from an appointed advisory committee (WWMC 20.176).

1.6.4 Shoreline Management Plan

Under the Washington State Shoreline Management Act, local governments have the primary responsibility for initiating the planning program and administering the regulatory requirements of the Act. Ecology acts in a supportive and review capacity. Walla Walla County and the cities of Walla Walla, Waitsburg, and Prescott all have adopted shoreline master programs (SMPs), which prohibit solid waste disposal sites within the areas of their respective shoreline jurisdiction.

Walla Walla County adopted a SMP, which was approved in May 1975. The October 2023 update was completed with the goals of aligning the plan with state laws and guidelines, ensuring that the plan is consistent with the Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan and providing clarification to improve the usability to the reader.

The City of Walla Walla adopted and approved its first SMP in 1977 and updated it in June 2018 (City of Walla Walla 2018). The City of Prescott adopted and approved their first SMP in 2016 (City of Prescott 2016). The City of Waitsburg also adopted and approved their first SMP in 2016 (City of Waitsburg 2016).

1.6.5 Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan

The City of Walla Walla owns and operates the SRL. The City completed the SRL Facility Master Plan (FMP) in September 2023 to document the long-term planning approach for the landfill and surrounding facilities. See Section 5.2.1 for a description of the SRL FMP.

1.6.6 Flood Response Plan

The 2022 Walla Walla County Flood Response Plan (2022 Flood Response Plan) guides Walla Walla County on flood response and recovery actions to maintain public health and safety. It addresses recognizing flood potential, reducing property damage because of flooding, and developing community awareness of flood hazards. The 2022 Flood Response Plan details the roles and responsibilities of County agencies and the activation of the Emergency Operations Center and includes information on administration, financing and logistics, and training. The 2022 Flood Response Plan does not address solid waste facilities or waste streams relative to flood response (Walla Walla County 2022).

1.6.7 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation

The Walla Walla County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) was written in 2018 and updated in 2020. Its purpose is to mitigate the potential for and the damage resulting from natural hazards and disasters. The HMP addresses the issue that debris would likely be generated as a result of various disasters, but it doesn't act as a strict guideline for recovery from disasters. The plan does not address solid waste facilities or waste streams relative to disaster response (Walla Walla County 2018).

1.7 Background of the Planning Area

The planning area includes the cities of Walla Walla, College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg, as well as the unincorporated County areas. Walla Walla County is bordered on the west by Benton and Franklin Counties, on the north by Franklin County, on the east by Columbia County, and on the south by Umatilla County, Oregon. See Figure 1-1.

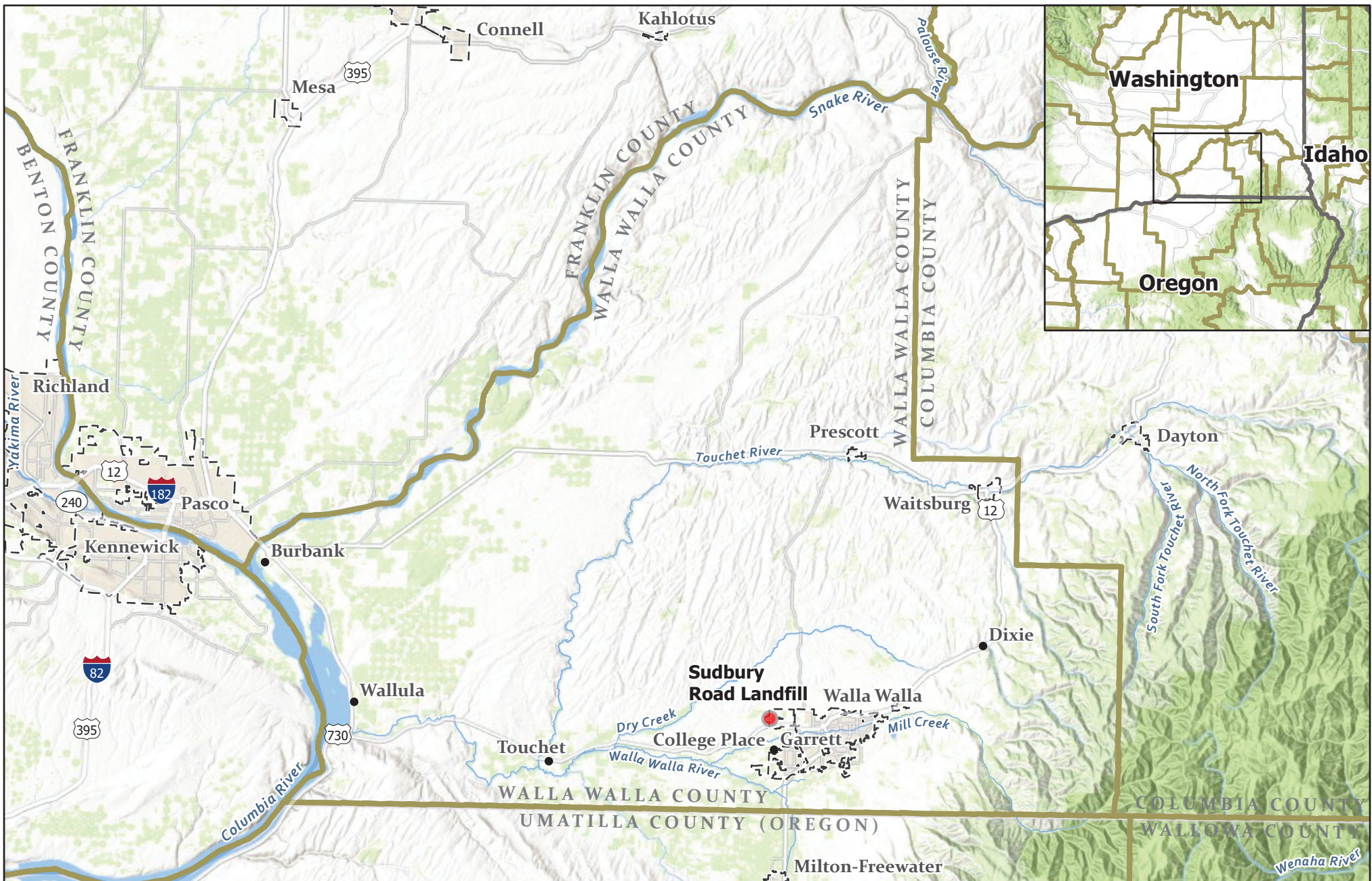
1.7.1 Population

The County encompasses four incorporated cities (College Place, Prescott, Waitsburg, and Walla Walla) and six U.S. Census-designated unincorporated places (Burbank, Dixie, Garrett, Touchet, Walla Walla East, and Wallula). Between 1960 and 2020, the population of the County grew 48 percent, or at an annual rate of 0.62 percent, increasing from 42,195 to 62,580 people. During the 1990s, the County experienced the largest percentage increase in population compared to any other decade; however, the population increased at a rate slower than most counties in Washington State. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of the County increased by approximately 3,800 persons, or approximately 6 percent. The total population of Walla Walla County in 2020 was approximately 62,580 persons (OFM 2021a). Most growth has occurred in the incorporated cities, predominantly Walla Walla and College Place. The population growth from 2010 to 2020 is shown in Table 1-4.

Table 1-4. Population Growth, 2010–2020

Jurisdiction	2010	2015	2020
College Place	8,765	9,110	9,780
Prescott	318	325	330
Waitsburg	1,217	1,235	1,240
Walla Walla City	31,731	33,390	34,400
County Unincorporated	16,750	16,590	16,830
COUNTY TOTAL	58,781	60,650	62,580

Source: United States Census Bureau 2020



Date: 12/12/2023
 Sources:
 PCS: NAD 1983 StatePlane Washington North FIPS 4601 Feet
 Disclaimer: This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes.



- Sudbury Road Landfill
- City Limits
- Unincorporated Community
- County Boundary
- State Boundary

Figure 1-1. Vicinity Map
 Walla Walla County Solid Waste Management Plan

As indicated in Table 1-4, most residents live in the incorporated City of Walla Walla, with other population centers in College Place, Waitsburg, and Prescott. The 2020 population percentages of the cities and Walla Walla County are shown in Table 1-5.

Table 1-5. Walla Walla County Population Percentages, 2020

Jurisdiction	Population	Percent of Total
College Place	9,780	15%
Prescott	330	>1%
Waitsburg	1,240	2%
Walla Walla City	34,400	55%
County Incorporated	45,750	73%
County Unincorporated	16,830	26%
County Total	62,580	100%

Source: United States Census Bureau 2020

1.7.2 Land Use

The land area of the County is approximately 813,000 acres, of which 801,000 acres are unincorporated, and the remainder consists of the incorporated cities of Walla Walla, Prescott, College Place, and Waitsburg. According to the Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan, approximately 93 percent of the County's existing land uses consisted of resource production and extraction, including agriculture, forestry, and mining. Table 1-6 indicates the distribution of existing land use in the unincorporated areas of the County as described in the Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan (Walla Walla County 2019).

Table 1-6. Walla Walla County Unincorporated Land Use

Existing Land Use	Estimated Acres	Percentage of Total Acreage
Cultural, Entertainment, and Recreational	4	0.0%
Services-Education	13,502	1.7%
Manufacturing	417	0.1%
Services-Public/Government	3,646	0.5%
Residential	12,888	1.6%
Resource Production and Extraction-Agriculture, Forestry, Mining	743,734	93.2%
Services-Other	261	0.0%
Trade	222	0.0%
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	3,395	0.4%
Undeveloped Land and Water Areas	8,688	1.1%
Unknown	11,233	1.4%
Total	798,272	100.0%

Source: Walla Walla County 2019

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

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

1.7.3 Economy

Historically, manufacturing has been the leading industry in the County. However, the largest employer in the County is now Broetje Orchards, which was sold and became FirstFruits Farms in 2019, an apple orchard that employs 19.4 percent of the County's labor force. This indicates that agriculture is comparable to manufacturing for numbers of employees. FirstFruits Farms is one of the largest privately owned orchards in the world with more than 6,000 acres near Prescott, Benton City, and Wallula.

Roughly 70 percent of the largest employers operate in the City of Walla Walla, where the labor force is established. Exceptions include Tyson Fresh Meats and Packaging Corporation of America (PCA)/Boise Paper located in Wallula and Wal-Mart located in College Place. The County's largest employers are indicated in Table 1-7 (Walla Walla County 2019).

Table 1-7. Walla Walla County Largest Employers (2015)

	Company	Product/Service	FTE	PTE	Total
1	Broetje Orchards (FirstFruits Farms) ¹	Apple Grower, Packer, Shipper	1,300	1,100	2,400
2	Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc.	Beef Slaughter/Processing	1,380	0	1,380
3	Washington State Penitentiary	Correctional Institution	1,030	59	1,089
4	Providence St. Mary Medical Center	Health Care	650	311	961
5	Walla Walla School District #140	Education	570	244	814
6	Walla Walla Community College	Community College/Higher Education	322	292	614
7	Packaging Corp. of America/Boise Paper	Pulp, Paper, Packaging	600	0	600
8	Whitman College	Higher Education	379	191	570
9	Walla Walla University	4-yr. Comprehensive University	255	193	448
10	U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs	Health Care (Walla Walla VA MC)	393	43	436
11	Key Technology Inc.	Design and Manufacture Process Automation Systems	431	3	434
13	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Federal Government – Engineering Construction	350	3	353
14	Walla Walla County	County Government	315	27	342
15	Wal-Mart	Retail	161	177	338

Table 1-7. Walla Walla County Largest Employers (2015) (continued)

	Company	Product/Service	FTE	PTE	Total
16	City of Walla Walla	Municipal Services	239	67	306
17	Walla Walla Clinic	Medical Clinic/Health Care Service	175	75	250
18	Washington Odd Fellows Home	Nursing, Assisted Living, and Retirement Center	168	53	221
19	Banner Bank	Full Service Banking	187	15	202
20	Nelson Irrigation Corporation	Irrigation Products	175	10	185

Notes: FTE = full-time equivalent; PTE = part-time equivalent.

Source: Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan 2019, Economic Development Element, August 2019.

¹ Broetje Orchards was sold in 2019 and was renamed FirstFruits Farms.

2. Waste Generation and Projections

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

This chapter characterizes the County's disposed municipal solid waste (MSW). It is organized into the following key sections:

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

2.1 Historic Municipal Solid Waste Disposal and Recovery

This section discusses the quantities of MSW disposed and recovered in Walla Walla County.

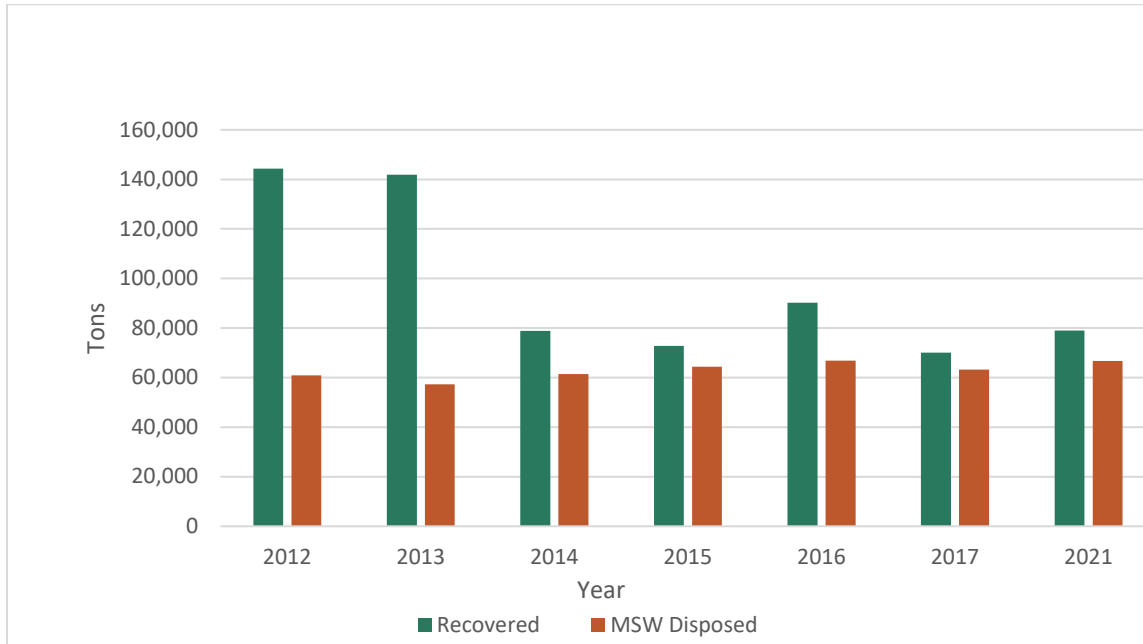
Dating back to 2012, recovered and waste disposal quantities reached the lowest levels in 2015 at about 72,800 and 64,400 annual tons, respectively. Disposal and recovery peaked in 2012 with an estimated 144,300 annual tons recovered, approximately 61,000 tons disposed, and a total generation rate of approximately 205,100 tons. (Ecology 2021b, 2024a).

Between the reporting years of 2012 and 2021, there are instances where recovery (MSW recycling and diversion) of specific commodities far exceeded the average tonnage reported compared to other years. In 2012, 2013, and 2016, for example, ferrous metal recycling contributed approximately 48,200 tons (72 percent), 51,400 tons (77 percent), and 23,030 tons (68 percent), respectively, to the overall MSW recycling tonnage. According to Ecology, there were inconsistencies in how this information was reported; therefore, the recycling tonnage reported for those years misrepresents what was recycled (Ecology 2021b, 2024a). As discussed further in Section 2.2, food processing waste and industrial organics are also large contributors to the recovery tonnage, but this is consistent among all years. Figure 2-1 shows an estimate of what was disposed and recovered from 2012 to 2021.²

¹ MSW recycling includes mixed solid waste and other materials collected for recycling or disposal from municipal sources (residential and commercial) and excludes source separated C&D debris, agricultural waste, mining waste, and most industrial sources. This is also partially defined in WAC 173-350.

Recovery is defined as material that is diverted from the solid waste stream for the intended purpose of recycling, composting, burning source-separated materials for energy, anaerobic digestion, land application, and other beneficial uses (includes MSW recycling and diversion).

² There is a gap of data provided by Ecology between 2017 and 2021.



Source: Ecology 2021b, 2024a

Figure 2-1. Walla Walla County Recovery and Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Quantities, 2012-2021

2.2 Historic Per Capita Waste Generation

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

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

Walla Walla County per capita waste generation data compared to Washington State levels for 2012 through 2021 are shown in Table 2-1³. County per capita waste generation decreased between 2014 and 2015, with an increase between 2016 and 2017 and in 2021, but it did not exceed what was generated in 2012 and 2013. The statewide per capita generation consistently increased from 12.0 pounds per person in 2012 to 12.9 pounds per person in 2016, and 13.3 in 2021. The County's total waste generation (what is disposed and recovered) is generally higher compared to the State averages, with some years between 2014 and 2017 only slightly higher than the State averages (Ecology 2021b, 2024a). The County's high generation rate is driven, in part, by substantial amounts of food processing and industrial organic waste that is managed by the generator, not the County.

³ There is a gap of data provided by Ecology between 2017 and 2021.

**Table 2-1. Walla Walla County and Statewide Per Capita Waste Generation Comparison
(Recoverable), 2012–2021**

Year	County Per Capita Waste Generation	WA Per Capita Waste Generation
2012	19.1	12.0
2013	18.3	12.2
2014	12.9	12.4
2015	12.5	12.4
2016	14.5	12.9
2017	10.7	13.1
2021	15.0	13.3

Sources: Ecology 2021b, OFM 2021b, Ecology 2024a

Walla Walla County per capita solid waste disposal data compared to Washington State levels for 2012 through 2021 are shown in Table 2-2.⁴ County per capita waste disposal is mostly lower than the state’s average, with 2021 as the only year showing a higher disposal rate.

**Table 2-2. Walla Walla County and Statewide Per Capita Waste Generation Comparison
(Disposal) 2012–2017**

Year	County Per Capita MSW Generation	WA Per Capita MSW Generation
2012	5.7	6.0
2013	5.3	6.5
2014	5.7	6.7
2015	5.9	6.9
2016	6.3	6.7
2017	6.3	6.7
2021	8.1	7.6

Sources: Ecology 2021b; OFM 2021b, Ecology 2024a

2.3 Waste Stream Composition

County refuse is primarily disposed at the SRL. In 2021, 78 percent (approximately 54,954 tons) was disposed at SRL, and about 22 percent (approximately 15,145 tons) was disposed at Finley Buttes Landfill (Oregon) (Ecology 2024b). This section summarizes the composition of waste disposed from Walla Walla County using data from 2022 for the four substreams defined below.

- **Commercial** – This is waste generated by businesses, institutions, industrial entities, and apartments with 10 or more units and collected by a municipal or private garbage hauler.
- **Residential** – This is waste generated by single-family residences, apartments with fewer than 10 units and collected by a municipal or private garbage hauler.
- **Self-haul** – This is waste transported to a disposal site by someone other than a municipal or private garbage hauler.
- **Dropbox (also Compactor Waste)** – This is waste generated by businesses, institutions, industrial entities, apartments of all sizes, and single-family residences on a temporary basis

⁴ There is a gap of data provided by Ecology between 2017 and 2021.

and collected by a municipal or private garbage hauler. It is often associated with construction sites.

The 2022 estimated tonnage disposed at the SRL by substream is shown in Figure 2-2. The residential substream was the largest overall contributor, disposing roughly 23,609 tons, followed by the self-haul, drop box, and commercial substreams, which contributed about 22,027 tons, 5,637 tons, and 5,322 tons, respectively (Leno 2023).

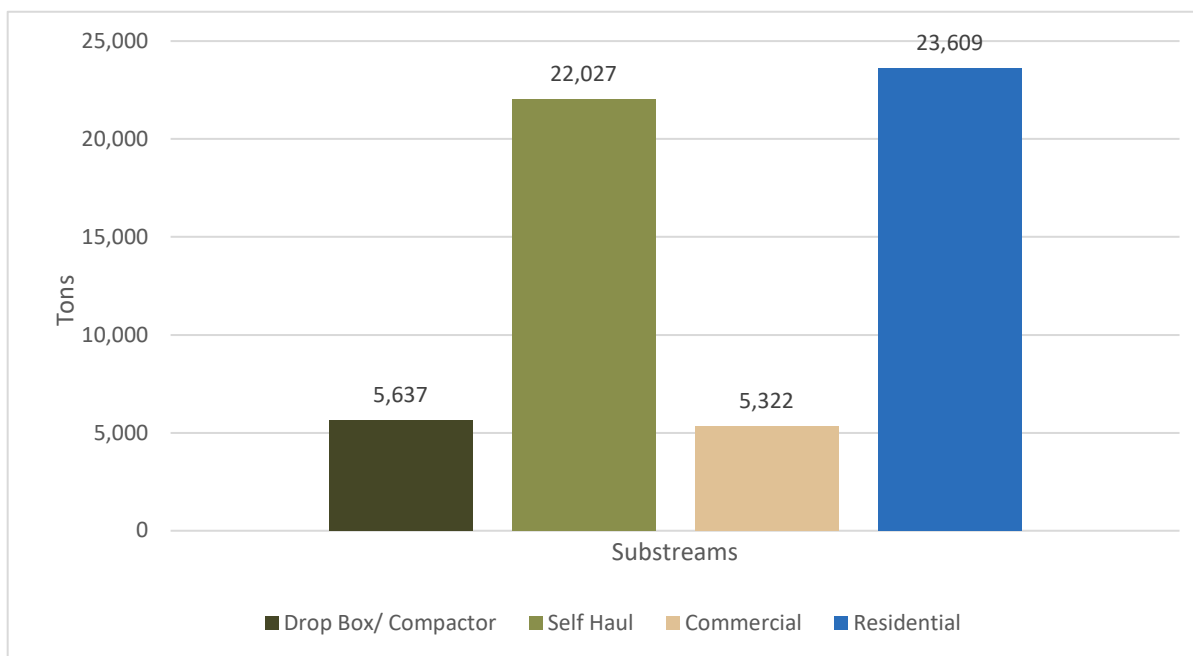


Figure 2-2. Walla Walla County Waste Disposal by Substream

2.3.1 Waste Composition, Overall County

This section discusses the overall waste composition of the County based on samples of residential, self-haul, and commercial waste according to Ecology’s 2020–2021 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study (Ecology 2021c). Ecology has performed five state-wide waste characterization studies over the last 20 years. The studies survey residential, commercial, and industrial waste substreams to determine the percentages of specific material types that end up in the landfill by sector.

The 2020–2021 four-season study surveys six waste generation areas (WGAs) across the State of Washington as grouped by similar geographies, demographics, and economies. For our analysis, we combined the data for two WGAs to better represent the waste characterization in Walla Walla County: the Central WGA, which includes Kittitas and Okanogan Counties, and the East WGA, which includes Spokane and Whitman Counties. Figures 2-3 through 2-6 provide an overview of the composition of eight material classes: Paper, Plastic, Glass, Metal, Organics, Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)/Special Wastes, C&D⁵, and “Other”⁶ Materials. Detailed composition results for the County’s overall waste stream and the three substreams are included in Appendix B.

⁵ C&D includes the “wood debris” category.

⁶ “Other” materials include consumer products (e.g., TVs, textiles, furniture), hazardous materials (e.g., pesticides, paint, antifreeze), and residuals (e.g., diapers, ash, dust).

Figure 2-3 provides a general overview of the composition of MSW disposed in Walla Walla County as drawn from the East and Central WGAs, including residential, commercial, and self-haul wastes. Organics made up about 21 percent of all waste disposed by weight, and included food (15.5 percent), yard waste (about 2 percent), and other organic materials. C&D debris/wood debris made up 18 percent, and paper made up 20 percent of the total waste disposed by weight, 17 percent of which was recyclable paper.

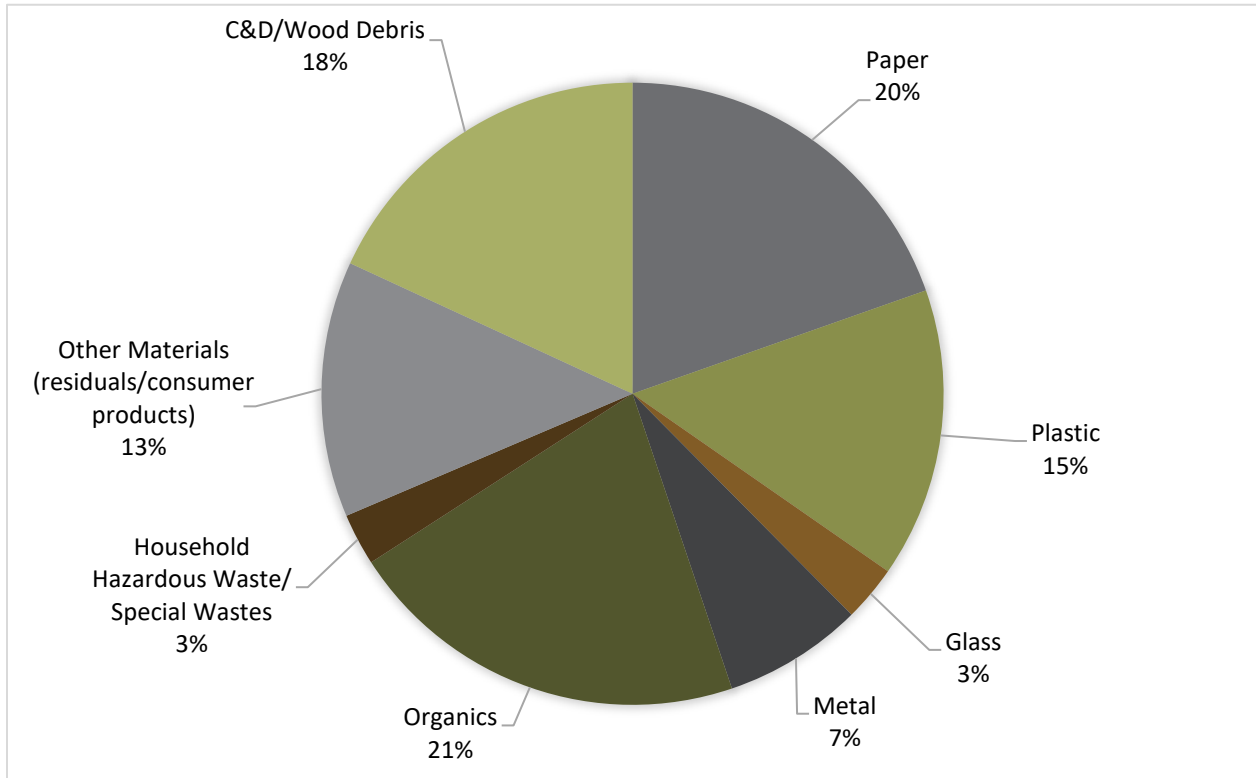


Figure 2-3. Overview of Walla Walla County Overall Waste Composition

2.3.2 Waste Composition, Commercial Substream

An overview of Walla Walla County's commercial waste stream is shown in Figure 2-4. Paper and C&D/wood debris, at 23 percent each, made up the largest fractions of this substream by weight. Recyclable paper accounted for slightly less than 20 percent of the total. Organics, which comprised more than 16 percent of the total by weight, were predominately composed of food (Ecology 2021c).

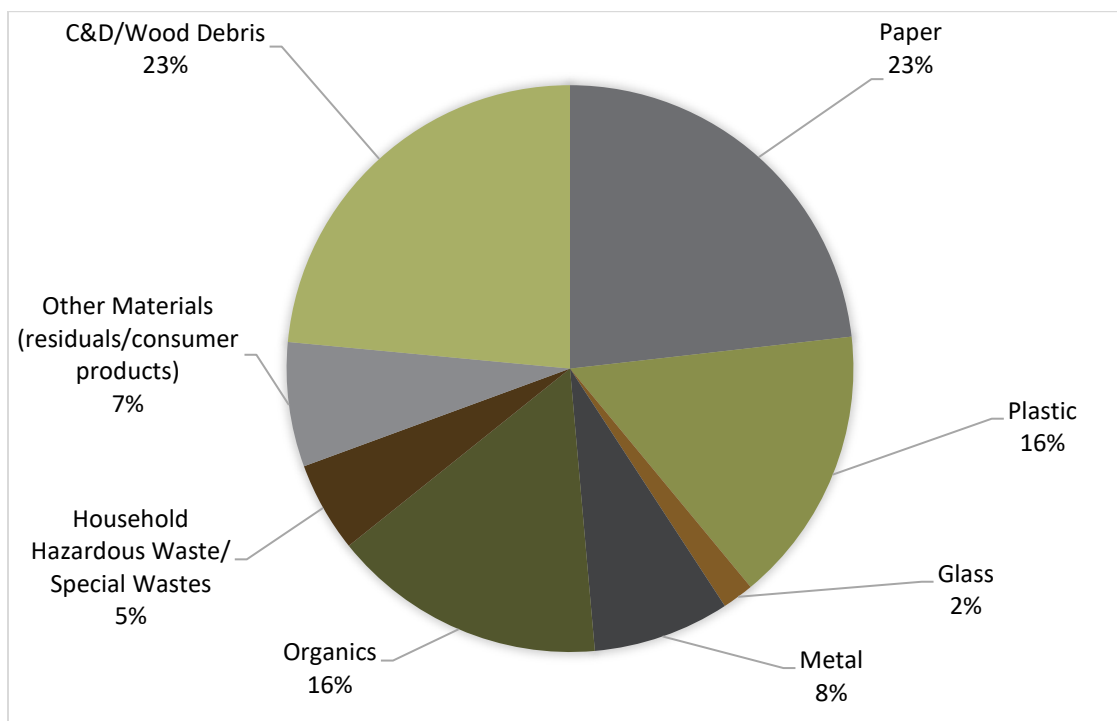


Figure 2-4. Overview of Walla Walla County Commercial Waste Composition

2.3.3 Waste Composition, Residential Substream

An overview of the County's residential substream waste composition is presented in Figure 2-5. Organics composed the largest percentage of this waste stream at 32 percent, followed by paper at 19 percent of the total by weight. Food (about 23 percent) was the largest individual material by weight in the organics category (Ecology 2021c).

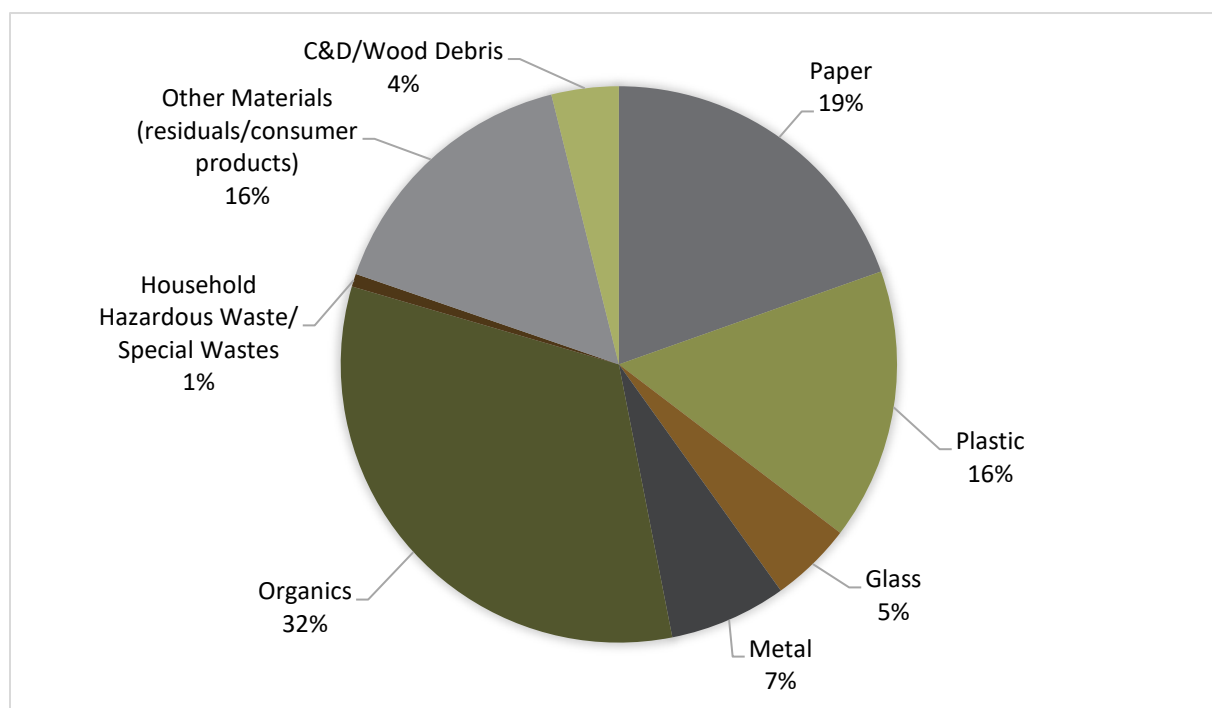


Figure 2-5. Overview of Walla Walla County Residential Waste Composition

2.3.4 Waste Composition Self-Haul Substream

An overview of Walla Walla County’s self-haul waste is presented in Figure 2-6. C&D materials were estimated to compose 34 percent of this substream by weight. Wood debris made up about 17.5 percent, while construction materials made up 16.3 percent (Ecology 2021c).

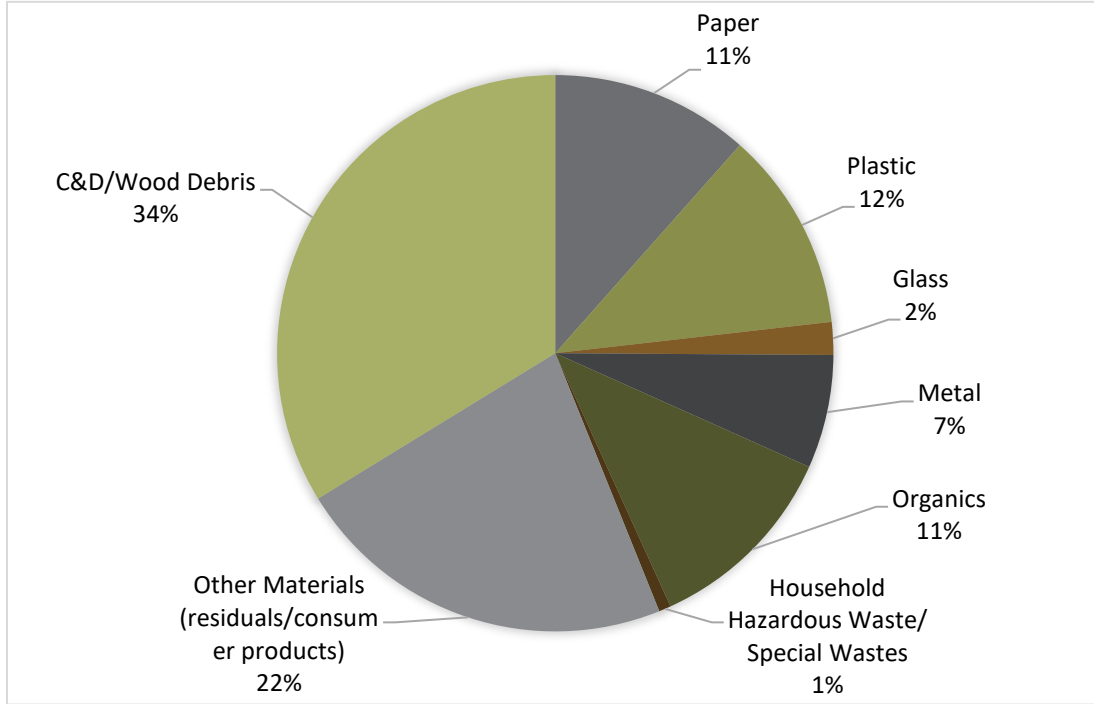


Figure 2-6. Overview of Walla Walla County Self-Haul Waste Composition

2.4 Waste Stream Projections

This section presents waste generation projections for the 20-year planning period, 2024 to 2043, using Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) population forecasts (OFM 2022) and estimated waste disposal and recycling information provided by the City of Walla Walla and Walla Walla Recycling Inc.⁷, respectively (City of Walla Walla 2023, Stapleton 2021 Personal Communication). Figure 2-7 presents population growth estimates throughout the County – both incorporated and unincorporated areas. The “middle series” population projection was applied to this forecast.

⁷ Details regarding Walla Walla Recycling are provided in Chapter 3, Section 3.3 Recycling.

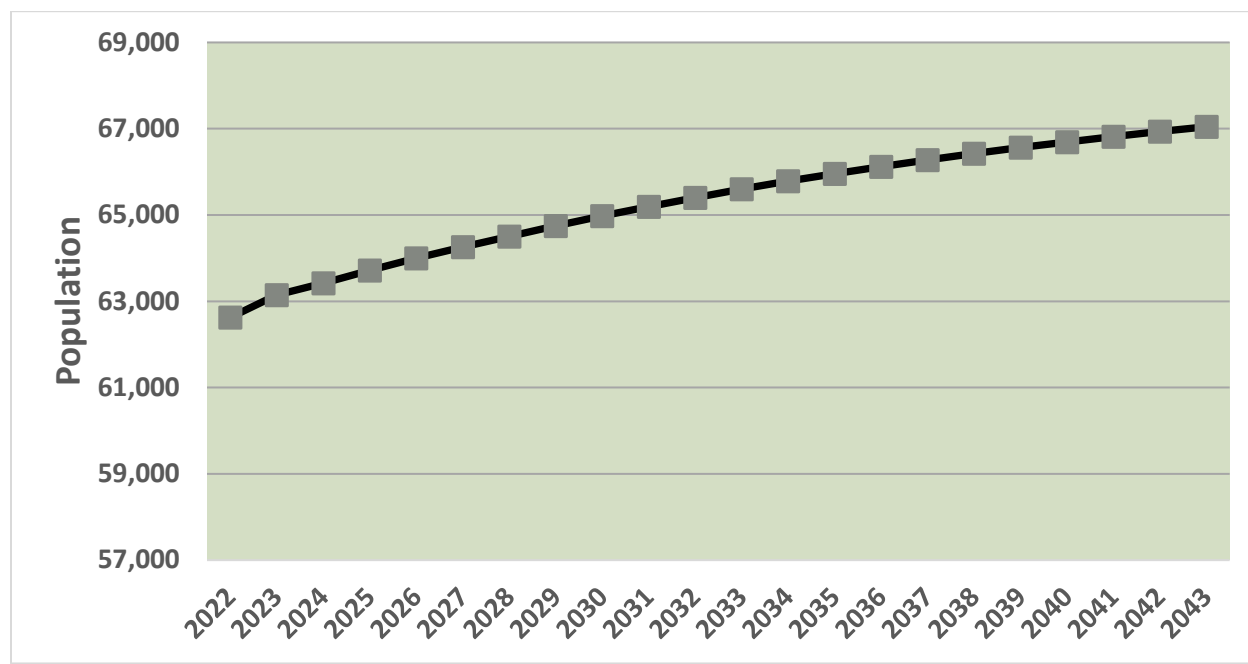


Figure 2-7. Population Projections for Walla Walla County through 2043

The 20-year waste generation projections for recycling, diversion, and disposal are presented in Table 2-3. Waste generation estimates for the 20-year planning period were calculated using the following methodology:

- Per capita disposal was projected using the estimated 2022 population and disposal quantity as the baseline.
- The baseline recycling quantity was provided by Walla Walla Recycling for the year 2020 and the baseline quantity of yard waste diverted to the compost facility at SRL was provided by City of Walla Walla for the year 2022.
- The projected population growth through 2043 uses the OFM middle series population estimates.
- The rate of diversion is based on an estimated organics diversion of 25 percent from 2028 through 2030, with an estimated diversion after 2030 at 75 percent. This estimate is based on planned compost facility improvements outlined in the SRL FMP (City of Walla Walla 2023). If the recycling rate can be increased with the reintroduction of commodities that were removed from recycling collection due to market constraints, and with the introduction of new materials, the projected waste generation based on recycling and disposal conservatively estimates an increase in the recycling rate of 5 percent/year.

Table 2-3. Walla Walla County Projected Waste Generation Quantities through 2043

Year	Population	Waste Generation with Current Trend of Recycling, Organics Diversion, and Disposal (tons/yr)	Waste Generation with Increased Recycling and Organics Diversion (tons/yr)	Disposal with Increased Recycling and Organics Diversion (tons/yr)
2020	62,584	74,100	--	--
2025	63,714	77,400	73,500	57,400
2030	64,977	78,900	73,400	56,900
2035	65,959	80,100	71,300	54,600
2040	66,695	80,900	72,000	55,200
2043	67,045	81,400	72,400	55,500

Sources: OFM 2022; City Walla Walla 2022

3. Education and Outreach, Waste Reduction and Recycling

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

- State Legislation, Regulations, and Guidelines
- Education and Outreach
- Waste Reduction
- Recycling

3.1 State Legislation, Regulations, and Guidelines

This section introduces state legislation, regulations, and guidelines that shape both existing practices and the future of waste reduction and recycling. The SWAC will continue to revise and amend the plan as necessary to conform to future legislation.

Use Food Well Washington Plan (RCW 70A.205.715). Implemented in 2021, the Use Food Well Washington Plan outlines a pathway to a more resilient food system through food waste reduction. The Plan establishes statewide food waste reduction goals including: to reduce food waste generated by 50 percent by 2030 and reduce at least half of edible food waste by 2030. Three key strategies to meet these goals include 1) prevent and reduce the amount of food wasted, 2) rescue food that would otherwise be wasted and ensure it reaches those that need it, 3) recovery (use as animal feed, composting, vermicomposting).

Plastic Packaging Evaluation and Assessment Law (RCW 70A.520). This law was passed in 2020 and required a statewide study of plastics management and recommendations for improvements to the system be conducted and submitted to the Washington State Legislature. Laws that have passed stemming from this study include:

- **Plastic Bag Ban (RCW 70A.530).** Beginning October 1, 2021, single-use plastic carryout bags were banned statewide, excluding plastic produce bags. In addition, paper carryout bags must contain a minimum of 40 percent postconsumer recycled (PCR) material. Small paper bags may be provided at no cost, but large bags (882 cubic inches or larger) are required to be purchased for \$0.08 per bag. Thick, reusable plastic carryout bags are also allowed under the law if available to purchase at \$0.08 per bag and are required to be labeled as reusable, with the millimeter thickness and percent PCR material.
- **Optional (Single-Use) Food Serviceware (RCW 70A.245.080).** This law went into effect in 2022 and disallows restaurants and other businesses from automatically including single-use plastic serviceware in customer orders. This includes items such as utensils, straws, condiment packages, and cup lids for cold beverages; it does not include food containers, lids for hot beverages, or food wrappers.
- **Expanded Polystyrene Ban (RCW 70A.245.070).** This law went into effect in 2023 and regulates the use and sale of expanded polystyrene (EPS). EPS-based packing peanuts or other void-filling materials were banned in June 2023. By June 2024, portable coolers and other food service products (e.g., plates, bowls, clamshell packages, and other containers) will be banned. This law will not include trays and packaging for raw, uncooked, or butchered meat, fish, poultry, seafood, or fruits and vegetables; egg cartons; block EPS packaging

materials; or EPS containers for drugs, medical devices, and biological materials or shipping perishable commodities from a wholesale or retail establishment.

Reducing Plastic Pollution (House Bill [HB] 1085). This bill was passed in 2023 and implements new restrictions intended to reduce plastic waste and pollution in three ways. First, it includes restrictions on plastic packaging for single-use health and beauty products provided to guests in lodging establishments with the intent to phase these out over time. In addition, it restricts the installation of overwater plastic foam structures (such as floating boat docks, blocks, and floats). This will also include a study on alternatives to these structures by the Department of Fish and Wildlife. Finally, it will require certain public buildings to install bottle filling stations in addition to standard water fountains, intended to encourage the use of reusable water bottles, and reduce plastic, single-use water bottles.

Recycling, Waste, and Litter Reduction: Postconsumer Recycled (PCR) Content (RCW 70A.245.010 to 060). Implemented in January 2023, this law requires producers of common single-use plastics to include a minimum of PCR plastics within products. Currently the law extends to plastic trash bags, which are required to contain 10 percent PCR materials, and plastic beverage bottles (excluding dairy and 187 milliliter wine bottles), which are required to contain 15 percent PCR materials. In addition, plastic trash bags must be labeled with the name and location of the producer or a uniform resource locator/QR code to a webpage with producer information. Additional products will be added and recycled minimums will be increased through 2031 as detailed below:

- Beginning 2025: Household cleaner and personal care product containers will be required to contain 15 percent PCR materials; plastic trash bag will increase to 15 percent PCR materials.
- Beginning 2026: Beverage containers (excluding dairy and 187 milliliter wine bottles) will increase to 25 percent PCR materials.
- Beginning 2027: Plastic trash bags will increase to 20 percent PCR materials.
- Beginning 2028: Household cleaner and personal care product containers will increase to 25 percent PCR materials. Dairy milk and 187 milliliter plastic wine bottles will be required to include 15 percent PCR materials.
- Beginning 2031: Beverage containers (excluding dairy and 187 milliliter wine bottles), household cleaner and personal care product containers will increase to 50 percent PCR materials, and dairy milk and 187 milliliter plastic wine bottles will increase to 25 percent PCR materials.
- Beginning 2036: Dairy milk and 187 milliliter plastic wine bottles will increase to 50 percent PCR materials.

Plastic Packaging Advisory Committee Report (Senate Bill [SB] 5022, Section 9). This law was passed in 2021 and required Ecology to hire a third-party facilitator to convene a stakeholder advisory committee. This committee prepared recommended recycled content minimums for plastic items not currently subject to RCW 70A.245.010 through 70A.245.060, including polypropylene number 5 resin (#5 PP) tubs, polyethylene terephthalate (#1 PET) thermoform containers for consumable and durable goods; single-use cups made from #1 PET; #5 PP; and polystyrene.

Recycling Development Center (RDC) (RCW 70A.240). Implemented in 2019, the RDC facilitates research and development, marketing, and policy review to strengthen the recycling system in Washington State. The overall goal of the RDC is establishing a circular economy to eliminate waste products through maintenance, reuse, refurbishment, remanufacture, recycling, and composting. The current duties of the RDC include, but are not limited to, studying developments in the recycling market, communicating important findings concerning the recycling markets, providing grants or contracts intended to further develop the recycling market, and working with private and public

stakeholders to provide business and marketing assistance. The RDC is guided by an advisory board that meets quarterly to evaluate and make recommendations for future and current RDC work and to discuss state policies affecting recycled materials.

Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plans (CROP) (RCW 70A.205.045). Implemented in July 2021, counties with a population of 25,000 or more and the cities within those counties that have an independent SWMP are required to include a CROP within their SWMPs. This should include an overview of contaminants identified by Ecology and the County, the impacts on the system, a set of actions to reduce contamination within the system, and a schedule to implement the proposed actions. This can be prepared using an Ecology provided template.

Consumer Packaging and Paper Products Study (SB 5693 budget proviso). This study was contracted by Ecology in 2022 and assessed the types and amounts of consumer packaging and paper products sold and supplied in Washington. The study also estimated the recycling rates for these products through existing recycling programs and activities. Using this information, the study provided recommendations for legislative actions that would address the materials that are considered problematic and unnecessary and identified for elimination, according to the U.S. Plastic Pact.

Recycling, Reuse, and Source Reduction Target Study and Community Input Process (SB 5187, Sec. 302(20)). This bill required Ecology to use a consultant to conduct a study that analyzed plastic packaging reduction. This study recommended the most successful recycling, reuse, and source reduction rates under four potential policy scenarios. In addition, the consultant conducted a community survey to assess public opinion of the current recycling system and ways that the system could be improved.

HB 1799 Washington State Organics Management Law and HB 2301 Organics Management Law 2.0. These bills are centered on the diversion of organic materials from the landfill disposal with the overarching intent to reducing methane emissions. In 2023, Washington State began the phased implementation of HB 1799, which requires organic solid waste materials to be diverted from landfill disposal to food rescue programs and organic waste facilities. This law was expanded further in 2024 with the implementation of HB 2301. The following discussion highlights the key components of these bills as codified in the RCW.

Compost Procurement Ordinance (RCW 43.19A)

As of January 2023, cities and counties are required to adopt compost procurement ordinances, excluding cities with a population of less than 25,000. Beginning in December 2024, compost collection amounts and compost purchased from specific sources must be reported to Ecology. In July 2023, Washington State completed a study to determine the adequacy of funding by local governments to enact the upcoming organic waste requirements. This was done in addition to a study that determined which local governments currently had SWMPs and which of those cities and counties currently offer organics collections to businesses, the study also assessed the current and future capacity of the organic waste collection facilities.

As required by HB 1799, the City of Walla Walla (codified in 2022 under Walla Walla Municipal Code [WWMC] 2.104) and Walla Walla County (codified in 2023 under WWCC 13.06) passed ordinances in 2023 that require the purchasing of finished compost for use in public projects. Per HB 1799, WWMC 2.104 and WWCC 13.06 include the following provisions:

- Composted material will be procured locally from providers certified by a nationally recognized program whose products are derived from MSW programs.
- Material will be used in landscaping projects, construction and post-construction soil amendments, applications to prevent soil erosion, filter stormwater, promote vegetative

growth, or improve the stability of roadways or, low-impact development of green infrastructure to filter pollutants to keep water on site or both.

- Reporting on compost materials usage and purchasing will be submitted to Ecology every 2 years beginning in 2024, as directed under HB 1799, and will shift to yearly reporting in March 2025 as revised by HB 2301.
- Both the City of Walla Walla and the County will inform residents of the value of compost and the ways that composted materials are used in operations.

In 2024 HB 2301 expanded upon HB 1799 to allow municipalities to purchase compost from permitted, and conditionally exempt facilities.

Washington Center for Sustainable Food Management (RCW 70A.207)

In 2024, the Washington Center for Sustainable Food Management was created to help coordinate food waste reduction across the state to meet Washington food waste reduction goals. This includes collaborating with federal, state, and local governments on food waste initiatives; and researching and providing education, outreach, and technical assistance to local governments. By 2025, Ecology must develop and adopt model ordinances (related to commercial solid waste collection and disposal) for “optional” use by counties and cities that would disincentivize the generation of organic waste.

Degradable Products Labeling (RCW 70A.455)

Beginning in January 2024, producers of products labeled as compostable sold in Washington must submit a declaration of compliance for appropriate labeling and colors on the products. The requirements apply to three major categories: film bags, plastic food service products, and film products.

County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans (RCW 70A.205)

All SWMPs that are created or updated after July 1, 2024, including this 2024 Plan, need to 1) identify priority areas for organic materials facilities and 2) identify volumetric capacity required to manage the county's organic materials consistent with the state's landfill disposal of organics goal⁸, and 3) consider new organic materials collections requirements that are scheduled to begin in 2027 according to RCW 70A.205.540. Under RCW 70A.205.540, a jurisdiction must adhere to specific organic waste collection requirements beginning January 1, 2027⁹. This generally only applies to jurisdictions of a certain size. The only jurisdiction in the County that would be subject to the requirement is the City of Walla Walla. These three topics related to organic materials management are covered in this 2024 Plan as itemized below.

- 1) Priority Areas for Organic Materials Facilities – Sections 5.4.4 and 5.5.5 include additional information on the expansion of the SRL Compost Facility, addressing requirements for priority areas for organic materials facilities.
- 2) Volumetric Capacity – The planned compost facility improvements outlined in Sections 5.5.2 and 5.5.4 are projected to divert 25 percent organics from the landfill from 2028 through

⁸ Goal of a 75 percent reduction of disposed organic materials by 2030 and 20 percent volume of edible food by 2025 – both metrics relative to 2015 levels.

⁹ Specific collection requirements: 1) Source-separated organic solid waste collection every other week (26 weeks annually) for all residents and for nonresidential customers that generate more than 0.25 cubic yards of organic waste per week. 2) All collected organic waste must go through an organic waste management process. 3) Jurisdictions may charge and collect fees and rates for the organic waste collection services.

2030, and 75 percent after 2030. This estimate is based on planned compost facility improvements outlined in the SRL FMP (City of Walla Walla 2023).

- 3) Consistency with RCW 70A.205.540 – Sections 4.4.2 and 4.4.4 address residential and commercial organic material collection, respectively. As discussed above, 5.4.4 and 5.5.5 address expansion of compost operations.

Additionally, RCW 70A.205.540 asserts that Ecology may issue a renewable waiver to jurisdictions that are subject to the organics collection requirement for up to 5 years, based on the following considerations: *distance to organic materials management facilities, the sufficiency of the capacity to manage organic materials at facilities to which organic materials could feasibly and economically be delivered from the jurisdiction, and restrictions in the transport of organic materials under Chapter 17.24 RCW*. Although not currently in place, Ecology will likely develop a specific process for reviewing and approving waiver applications.

3.2 Education and Outreach

The solid waste education and outreach efforts in the County are offered in a variety of mediums, ranging from classroom presentations provided by City of Walla Walla to support from for-profit and local nonprofit organizations. The education and outreach efforts for the County are managed by the City of Walla Walla's Public Works Department, established through an interlocal agreement in June 2008. These efforts are primarily funded by grants from the Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance Grant (LSWFA). This section discusses existing education and outreach throughout the community.

3.2.1 City of Walla Walla

Since the previous plan was implemented, the City of Walla Walla Public Works Department has made improvements to their community-based social marketing program to help change culture and behavior, with different messages targeted to different demographics. The education and outreach programs include the following:

- Classroom presentations on waste reduction and recycling, backyard composting, vermicomposting, HHW, and sustainability planning
- Information booths at community events (e.g., National Night Out, farmers markets)
- Recycling hotline
- Radio
- Online social media (Facebook and Twitter)
- Mass mailings
- Newspaper articles
- Information in the "City Central" e-newsletter
- Website postings
- Updated stickers for outdoor bins
- Brochures

Within the last several years, the City of Walla Walla Public Works Department hired one new employee to improve outreach, with an emphasis on overhauling the City website. The informational and interactive website includes the following features:

- Evolving informational videos such as an overview of the City of Walla Walla Recycling program and recycling contamination reduction
- FAQ Section

With the drastic changes in the recycling commodities world market, the City of Walla Walla Public Works Department held numerous public discussions/presentations between 2017 and 2023 regarding recycling, recycling contamination, and the impacts of the China National Sword policy. This included educating the public on the necessity for a recycling commodities surcharge. In 2021, the City sent out a flyer (Figure 3-1) to customers to continue education on the changes to the recycling program. In November 2023, the Walla Walla City Council approved a new residential recycling contract that allows residents to recycle plastics, specifically plastic numbers 1, 2, and 5 with no lids. The service reintroducing plastic to the recycling system began in January 2024. Figure 3-2 shows the new messaging related to this change. Stickers were also added to all indoor and outdoor recycling bins reminding customers of currently recyclable materials.

Recycling Updates are Here!

Cleaning up our recycling stream will take every one of us working together to recycle ONLY what's accepted – and to do it right.

YES! PLEASE RECYCLE... ¡SI! RECICLA, POR FAVOR...

PAPER Papel
CARDBOARD Cartón
ALUMINUM/TIN (no lids) Aluminio y Estato (sin tapas)

PLEASE DO NOT RECYCLE NO RECICLAR, POR FAVOR

NO PLASTIC BAGS NO Bolsas de plástico
NO GLASS NO Vidrio
NO PLASTIC NO Plástico
NO STYROFOAM NO Poliestireno
NO COATED CARTONS NO Cartones con recubrimiento
NO FREEZER PACKS NO Cajas plastificadas

Thank You for Recycling Right! ¡Gracias por Reciclar Bien!

EMPTY Vacío
CLEAN Limpio
DRY Seco

wallawalla.gov/recycling

Recycling's global challenges need local action

Walla Walla is introducing some key updates to keep our recycling system resilient in the face of change.

Why now?

The abundance of non-recyclable plastics in our economy, "wishful recycling" behaviors, and new market restrictions are straining local recycling programs. Costs are adding up.

DID YOU KNOW?

Recycling is not just an environmentally beneficial action. It's also a global economy formed around the buying and selling of used resources.

For the past two decades, nearly half of the plastics recycled worldwide were being shipped to China, where low-paid workers salvaged material from highly contaminated loads. In 2018, the government of China introduced strict requirements for quality and cleanliness of incoming loads of recyclables. Shipments that didn't meet these new standards were rejected on arrival, leading to the notorious floating barges of dirty recyclables, adrift in the Pacific with no port to call home.

The sudden removal of the world's most reliable market for recyclable material is impacting recycling programs around the globe.

What can you do to help reduce contamination and costs?

When in doubt, find out!

Have you ever stood before a recycling bin, item in hand, and thought "it says it's recyclable, so it must be" or "this must be recyclable, I'll put it in and someone will figure out a way to recycle it"? This is **wishful recycling**, and it's one of the main reasons we have such a high contamination rate in the U.S.

We can and must do better. We've enclosed bin stickers to help everyone in our community to recycle right — in our homes and at the curb.

To see a full list of accepted materials in Phase I, and stay up to date on progress toward Phase II, visit wallawalla.gov/recycling.

City of Walla Walla

Figure 3-1. City of Walla Walla Recycling Updates Flyer 2021



Beginning Jan. 1, 2024



ACCEPTABLE RECYCLABLES

All items must be clean and dry.

PAPER

- Newspaper/ads/inserts
- Corrugated cardboard
- Mail
- Cereal, cracker, and shoe boxes (non-freezer chipboard)
- Office paper and file folders
- Magazines, catalogs, and phone and paperback books

METAL

Clean tin and aluminum cans (no lids)

PLASTIC — new for 2024

#1, #2, and #5 WITH NO LIDS!



Bottles (8 oz. and larger)



Jugs (milk, laundry, etc.)



Tubs (dairy, coffee; no clear tubs)



Buckets and ridged flower pots (no lids, no handles)

RECICLABLES ACEPTABLES

Todos los artículos deben estar limpios y secos.

PAPEL

- Periódicos, anuncios e inserciones
- Cartón corrugado
- Correo
- Cajas de cereal, galletas y de zapatos (aglomerado no del congelador)
- Papel de oficina y carpetas
- Revistas, catálogos, guías telefónicas y libros de pasta blanda

METAL

Latas limpias de estaño y aluminio (sin tapas)

PLÁSTICO — nuevo para 2024

Nº 1, Nº 2, y Nº 5 ¡SIN TAPAS!



Botellas de plástico (de 8 onzas y más grandes)



Recipientes de plástico (de leche, detergente líquido, etc.)



Envases de plástico (de productos lácteos, de café, no se aceptan recipientes de plástico transparente)



Contenedores de plástico en forma de cubo y contenedores de plástico para plantas (sin tapas, ni agaraderas)

Figure 3-2. City of Walla Walla Recycling Updates Flyer 2024

In 2019, the Washington Legislature required counties and cities with more than 25,000 residents to include a CROP in their solid waste management plans by July 11, 2021. As the only jurisdiction that provides recycling collection in the County, the City of Walla Walla published its CROP in February 2021, with the goals of reducing contamination, reducing the cost to the customers, and improving the marketability of the City recycling programs (Appendix C). As of 2024, the CROP has not been revised, but it will be reviewed and revised as needed in response to any future changes in the recycling programs.

As an initial step in the CROP process, the City of Walla Walla gathered data on the amount of recycling and levels of contamination in recycling and observed the bins on routes that were noted as having high levels of contamination. With this information, the City developed a program and timeline for ongoing educational and enforcement procedures.

As outlined in the CROP, the educational component includes various ongoing outreach methods such as mailers, newsletters, videos, and social media campaigns including the following:

- Recycling mailer on “recycling right”
- City of Walla Walla website for recycling to include anti-contamination campaign, which includes theme-based education videos covering a specific topic (e.g., “Why not pizza boxes?” and “Lids or no lids?”) and “Q&A” on how and why to recycle clean
- Press release to newspaper, radio stations, and the Chamber of Commerce

Enforcement of contamination reduction is done through a series of tagging and spot checks on cans. If a resident is noted as a repeat offender or has blatant contamination, bins are not to be picked up until the contaminant is removed. Alternatively, bins may be picked up and disposed of as landfill waste and charged as such. From the onset of the program, there has been a noticeable reduction in contamination of recycling. Spot checking of bins began in October 2021 to continue to ensure that contamination is reduced over time.

The City of Walla Walla also regularly performs a community engagement and priority assessment survey to ascertain community values and priorities. Although the survey assesses “utility services” broadly, with no understanding of how the respondents specifically score the services of the solid waste division, there is an opportunity for respondents to identify the top two improvements they would like implemented in the community. Solid waste management is a topic that receives suggestions for improvements.

In addition to the City of Walla Walla’s efforts described above, there are also several committees and private organizations that promote waste reduction and recycling in the County. A description of each resource is provided below.

3.2.2 Nonprofit Organizations

Other important ways to provide education and outreach to the community are the efforts of nonprofit organizations. This section describes these organizations and their approaches to education and outreach.

3.2.2.1 Sustainable Living Center

The Sustainable Living Center (SLC), located on the campus of Walla Walla Community College, is a nonprofit organization that provides education in the community about the benefits of conserving resources. Established in July 2005, the organization is supported through grant funding, donations, memberships, and fees charged for workshops. Two programs that the SLC provides are related to waste reduction, reuse, and recycling: the Builders ReSupply Store (BRS) and the \$mart Business Program, described below.

BRS – The SLC operates BRS, a building materials reuse store, located at 551 Lockheed Ave in the City of Walla Walla. BRS was opened in 2010 after a 2009 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-sponsored construction waste survey conducted at the SRL identified that a large quantity of useable construction/building materials were being disposed. The BRS promotes reuse by accepting donations of new or used reusable building materials and selling them at a discounted price to the community (Cruz 2021 personal communication). See Section 3.2.1 for more information.

\$mart Business Program – The \$mart Business Program is a free advisory service that helps business and organizations set goals to reduce energy, water, waste (especially hazardous waste), and materials in their operations. This program assists businesses in strengthening their bottom line and reducing their ecological footprints. The \$mart Business Program was originally established in 1992 as the Green Seal Program under the Public Participation Grant Program. A program of the

SLC, the program maintains approximately 50 active business partners. In 2019, the \$mart Business Program received an EPA Pollution Prevention grant to provide technical outreach with the goals of reducing energy and water use in the Blue Mountain Region (Cruz 2021 personal communication).

3.2.2.2 Walla Walla Area Resource Conservation Committee

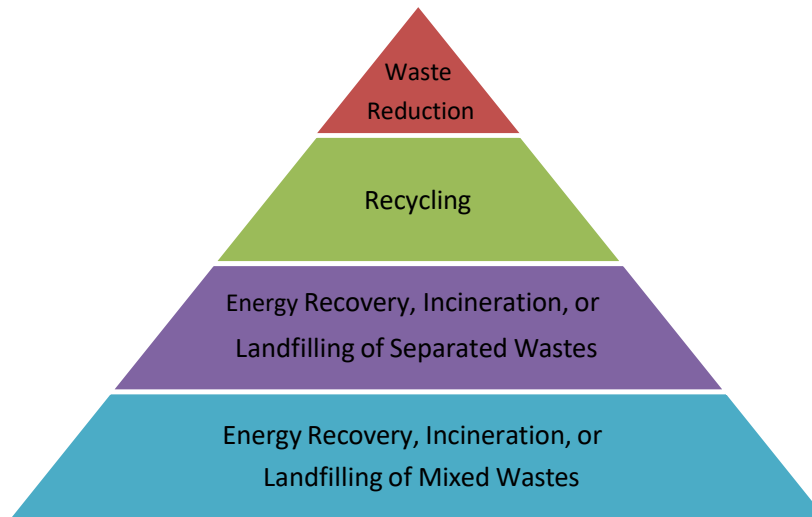
The Walla Walla Area Resource Conservation Committee evolved out of its original function as the Walla Walla County Recycling Committee to its present status as a nonprofit organization that provides information on ways to reduce, reuse, recycle, and purchase environmentally preferred products. The committee is involved with conducting the \$mart Business Program.

3.2.2.3 City of Walla Walla Sustainability Committee

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

3.3 Waste Reduction

Waste reduction is defined as a reduction in the amount and/or toxicity of waste entering the waste stream. While all components of an integrated solid waste management system (Figure 3-3) are important, reduction of waste at its source should be applied prior to implementation of other techniques, creating less waste to be recycled, reused, composted, incinerated, or landfilled.



The solid waste hierarchy places source reduction as the top priority

Figure 3-3. Solid Waste Management System

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

3.3.1 Existing Conditions

The cities and County are working to instill waste reduction and recycling as a work ethic among employees and to set an example for the community. Means to achieve these goals are described below.

The SLC operates BRS, located at 551 Lockheed Ave in the City of Walla Walla. BRS promotes waste reduction and reuse by accepting donations of new or reusable building materials and sells them to the community at a discounted price. BRS tracks materials and weights of items being diverted from the waste stream as they are accepted at the store. Annually, BRS diverts over 50 tons of materials from the waste stream and provides a lower cost option to the community for their building material needs. BRS also offers community volunteer opportunities and internships. Between 2016 and 2020, nearly 289 tons of materials were donated and diverted from the landfill. In the summer and fall of 2021, the BRS partnered with the City of Walla Walla Solid Waste Division in a pilot program that provided a service allowing SRL customers to donate directly to the BRS by bringing suitable construction and building materials to a BRS truck on-site at the landfill. The BRS also engaged landfill customers by educating them about the service that the BRS provides (Cruz 2021 Personal Communication).

In addition, there are a number of second-hand stores in the County that accept used goods for sale, including Yeehaw Aloha Thrift n' Gift Store, Goodwill Stores, Country Store Consignment, Pickers Paradise, SonBridge Thrift & Gift Store, Antique Mall, Tricycled Treasures, and Main Street Furniture Co. The Union-Bulletin Newspaper offers free classified ads for free items. Social media, like Craigslist, Facebook, Nextdoor, Freecycle, OfferUp, and local buy-nothing groups (Facebook), advertise used items for free and for sale. The above organizations provide opportunities for people to divert usable items from the waste stream.

3.4 Recycling

Recycling is the second tier in the hierarchy of solid waste management in the state, as defined by the Ecology State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan. This section describes the Countywide estimated recycling and overall recovery rate,¹⁰ state programs that emphasize waste reduction and recycling, and recycling efforts in both incorporated and unincorporated areas of the community. This section also discusses the prioritization of commodities designated for recycling.

3.4.1 Existing Conditions

3.4.1.1 Waste Generation and Recovery

This section presents the recovery quantities and rates for Walla Walla County in 2021. Ecology defines *recovery* as material that is diverted from the solid waste stream for the intended purpose of recycling, composting, burning source-separated materials for energy, anaerobic digestion, land application, and other beneficial uses (Ecology 2021d).

Table 3-1 shows the tons recycled and recovered in Walla Walla County in 2021 according to the Ecology Recycling, Recovery & Waste Generation survey (Ecology 2024).

¹⁰ With a shift to a lifecycle approach to solid waste management, Ecology has shifted their emphasis from landfill diversion to recovering materials for greenhouse gas and energy benefits.

Table 3-1. Walla Walla County Estimated Recycling and Recovery Quantities, 2021

Category	Materials Collected for Recycling	Tons
C&D	Ash, Sand & Dust	0.0
C&D	Asphalt & Concrete	0.0
C&D	Carpet & Pad	0.0
C&D	Construction & Demolition Debris	0.0
C&D	Gypsum	0.0
C&D	Landclearing Debris	0.0
C&D	Roofing Material	0.0
C&D	Wood Waste	3,663.0
Glass	Container Glass	0.0
Metal	Aluminum Cans	97.3
Metal	Appliances/White Goods	950.6
Metal	Other Ferrous Metal	4,187.1
Metal	Other Nonferrous Metal	413.1
Metal	Steel Cans	42.8
MRW	Antifreeze	19.9
MRW	Auto Lead Acid Batteries	108.9
MRW	Electronics	20.9
MRW	Household Batteries	0.4
MRW	Light Bulbs	6.7
MRW	Oil Filters	14.3
MRW	Other Batteries	0.4
MRW	Paint	11.2
MRW	Used Oil	198.3
Organics	Agricultural Organics	183.8
Organics	Food Processing Waste	0.0
Organics	Food Scraps	358.8
Organics	Industrial Organics	32,358.9
Organics	Meats, Fats & Oils	189.4
Organics	Other Organics	19,585.2
Organics	Yard Debris	6,450.4
Organics	Yard Debris & Food mixed	0.0
Other	Mattresses	0.0
Other	Photographic Films	0.0
Other	Miscellaneous	0.0
Other	Textiles	37.9
Other	Tires	64.9
Paper	Cartons	9.6
Paper	Cardboard	8,150.5
Paper	High Grade Paper	7.39
Paper	Mixed Paper	384.8

Table 3 1. Walla Walla County Estimated Recycling and Recovery Quantities, 2021 (continued)

Category	Materials Collected for Recycling	Tons
Paper	Newspaper	996.4
Paper	Other Recyclable Paper	0.0
Plastic	Mixed Plastics	22.19
Plastic	PET Plastics	151.8
Plastic	HDPE Plastics	57.7
Plastic	LDPE Plastics	10.13
Plastic	Other Recyclable Plastics	39.1
Total Materials Collected for Recycling		78,800.6
Category	Materials Collected for Recovery	Tons
C&D	Land Clearing Debris burned for energy	0.0
C&D	Wood Waste burned for energy	5.75
MRW	Used Oil burned for energy	0.0
Organics	Food Processing Waste anaerobically digested	0.0
Organics	Food Processing Waste land applied	180.5
Organics	Other Organics anaerobically digested	0.0
Organics	Other Organics land applied	0.0
Organics	Yard Waste burned for energy	0.0
Other	Tires burned for energy	44.9
Total Materials Recovered		231.4

Notes: HDPE = high-density polyethylene; LDPE = low-density polyethylene; PET = polyethylene terephthalate

Source: Ecology 2024

The recovery rate is defined by Ecology as recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion, land application, and burning source separated materials for energy. Reuse is excluded since it is generally not a solid waste handling activity. The amount of recycling and recovery as a percentage of the total waste generated is calculated as follows.

$$\text{Recovery Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Recycled and Recovered (R/R)}}{\text{MSW disposed + other recoverable waste disposed (e.g. C\&D) + R/R}} = \frac{79,032 \text{ tons}}{92,208 \text{ tons} + 79,032 \text{ tons}} = 46\%$$

As shown above, the 2021 recycling and recovery rate for Walla Walla County is approximately 46 percent, which, by and large, is attributed to the large amount of organic waste that is managed by commercial generators, not the County solid waste system. Table 3-1 categorizes these large contributors as “industrial organics” and “other organics.” When combined, these two categories contribute approximately 51,945 tons to the overall total of 79,032 tons recovered in the County. If these two categories were removed from Ecology’s estimated recycling and recovery quantities, the County would have a recycling rate of about 23 percent. Comparatively, Washington State reached a statewide recovery rate of approximately 49 percent. If “industrial organics” and “other organics” were removed from the state recycling tonnages, there would be less than a 1 percent change, compared to a 23 percent change in the County’s recycling rate.

3.4.1.2 Community Recycling Programs

This section discusses recycling programs for the cities of Walla Walla, College Place, Waitsburg, and Prescott. Yard waste is discussed in Chapter 4, Collection.

Collection

City of Walla Walla

The City of Walla Walla's residential recycling program began as a network of neighborhood depots in the mid-1980s with a multi-stream system. In 1996, the City of Walla Walla implemented a single-stream curbside recycling program for single-family residences and multifamily complexes up to 10 units, using a 16-gallon bin and manual source separation at the curb during pickup. The weekly curbside recycling program transitioned to an automated service beginning February 2010, and every residence was issued a 96-gallon wheeled container. The City of Walla Walla contracts with Basin Disposal, Inc. (BDI) to provide this service. In response to increasing costs of collection and processing the materials, service was transitioned to every other week beginning February 1, 2013. This change also slowed the increase in customer rates that would have occurred if the service had continued on a weekly basis. All recycled materials are hauled to the Walla Walla Recycling Center; ultimately, all materials are then sent to a materials recovery facility (MRF).

On February 12, 2020, the City of Walla Walla passed a motion to form an Ad-Hoc Recycling Committee with the assigned goal of providing specific recommendations to the City Council to contain or reduce the cost of recycling while preserving and encouraging responsible recycling. One aspect of the Ad-Hoc Committee's Recycling Program review was to consider what items should be recycled.

The Ad-Hoc Committee met virtually on six occasions from June to September 2020. In October 2020, the City Council received and approved the Ad-Hoc Committee's recommendation for the following:

- Eliminate plastics as an accepted recycling material and apply a phased approach to plastics to simplify what is allowed/goes into the commingled container.
- Implement a public information campaign followed by monitoring, measuring, and the establishment of a feedback loop to citizens/customers.
- Periodically monitor and report to the City Council. If contamination has been successfully reduced, move to Phase II, adding plastics of highest value to the accepted recyclables list.
- Reevaluate the current collection system in 2023 if contamination continues to be a problem.

In November 2023, the City of Walla Walla Public Works requested a vote by the City Council to reintroduce plastics and glass for collection. The City Council approved the reintroduction of plastics but did not approve the reintroduction of glass. The reintroduction of plastics is limited to grades #1 (PET) and #2 (high-density polyethylene [HDPE]) with no handles, and #5 (PP); lids and caps are not accepted.

In 2020, approximately 1,500 tons of recyclables were collected through the automated curbside program (BDI 2021). Table 3-2 provides the list of recyclables that are currently collected within the City of Walla Walla and the 2020 tonnages, customers, and participation rates are shown in Table 3-3.

Information on the yard waste collection is provided in Chapter 4.

Table 3-2. City of Walla Walla Residential Curbside Recycling Program Materials, 2024

Residential Curbside Materials
Mail
Office paper and file folders
Newspaper including ads and inserts
Phone books
Magazines and catalogs
Paperback books
Corrugated cardboard
Cereal, cracker, and shoe boxes (non-freezer chipboard)
Aluminum cans
Household (tin) cans
Plastics #1, #2, and #5 ¹

Source: City of Walla Walla 2021

¹ Plastic #1 PET (polyethylene terephthalate) bottles 8 ounces and larger, such as water or soda bottles; #2 HDPE (high-density polyethylene) jugs, such as milk or laundry, plastic flowerpots, and buckets without handles; #5 Poly Pro tubs, such as those for dairy or coffee (no clear tubs). No lids or caps are acceptable.

Table 3-3. City of Walla Walla Residential Curbside Collection Program, 2020 Data

	Potential Set Outs	Actual Set Outs	Total Wt. (tons)	Set Out Rate	Avg. # Accts for Month
January	23,096	13,982	128	60.54%	10,086
February	20,492	12,477	107	60.89%	10,096
March	22,875	14,337	121	62.68%	10,090
April	22,679	15,088	128	66.53%	10,104
May	21,550	14,581	132	67.66%	10,108
June	22,528	15,216	132	67.54%	10,110
July	23,602	15,525	130	65.78%	10,116
August	21,688	14,520	117	66.95%	10,121
September	22,980	15,464	128	67.29%	10,126
October	22,802	14,787	123	64.85%	10,135
November	21,583	13,767	118	63.79%	10,140
December	23,640	15,007	136	63.48%	10,161
Total	269,515	174,751	1,500	64.84%¹	10,116¹

Source: BDI 2021

¹Average, not total.

Recycling is also available to commercial businesses and multifamily complexes with more than 10 units on a voluntary subscription basis. BDI provides the service, and it is available upon request for a fee. In 2022, BDI served 107 unique commercial recycling customers in the City of Walla Walla, including 96 customers with curbside recycling containers and 11 with cardboard recycling drop boxes (BDI 2024).

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

Although glass collection increased each year between 2008 and 2011—averaging approximately 500,000 pounds per year—due to high transportation costs and low market revenue, the material was stockpiled at SRL, where it was eventually crushed with a dozer and used for road stabilization. On July 27, 2012, the City of Walla Walla suspended the glass recycling program and removed its designated glass collection depots with support from the City's Sustainability Committee. Earlier in 2012, the SWAC had evaluated the designated recyclables list from the 1995 SWMP and elected to designate glass as a low-priority commodity due to the low market value and logistics of local handling and processing. In spring 2022, the City prepared a glass recycling alternatives analysis, which recommended the City implement the following:

- Contract with BDI for collection.
- Provide an 18-gallon bin to residents for curbside pickup.
- Collect the glass every other week to coincide with commingled recycling (BDI would invest in new trucks with two compartments to separate the glass and commingled recycling).
- Glass would be stored until the volume would result in a monetary return and then hauled to Portland for recycling.

In addition, the SRL FMP included a recycled glass processing area to manage the potential for inclusion of glass into the city's recycling program.

As discussed previously, in December 2023, the City Council determined not to reintroduce glass for collection. The SWAC will continue to monitor the glass market conditions and evaluate the potential to change the designation as appropriate.

Recently, BIG Recycling has made self-haul glass recycling available to County residents, with drop-off opportunities in the City of Walla Walla and the Benton City Winery.

City of Waitsburg

The City of Waitsburg collects and bales cardboard for recycling, which is then hauled to Walla Walla Recycling by the Public Works Department. On average, the City recycles about 40.5 tons in cardboard bales each year (Hinchliffe 2021 personal communication).

City of College Place

To ensure that citizens were not paying additional costs for a service not being provided, the curbside recycling program was suspended through Resolution 18-008 on March 27, 2018. However, the City of College Place encourages citizens to recycle through available recycling companies in the area. The 2014 Walla Walla Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Plan included 2012 data from the College Place residential curbside collection program, with a total of 113 tons collected and a participation rate of about 75 percent.

Prescott

The City of Prescott does not have a recycling program, but residents have the option of self-haul to drop box locations available to County residents, as discussed below.

Unincorporated

BDI does not provide recycling services to jurisdictions that lack curbside service in unincorporated areas of the County or in incorporated jurisdictions other than the City of Walla Walla. BDI provides drop box recycling for cardboard to 10 commercial businesses in unincorporated areas (BDI 2024).

Self-Haul Opportunities

Although collection isn't offered to all residents in unincorporated and incorporated areas of the County, opportunities are available for all residents to self-haul recyclables to various locations throughout the County. This section discusses recycling self-haul opportunities offered by SRL, Walla Walla Recycling, and BIG Recyclers as well as other opportunities in the community that support recycling or diversion from the landfill.

Sudbury Road Landfill

The SRL provides a drop box for recycling located prior to crossing the scale, which, as described below, is hauled to Walla Walla Recycling. Items accepted are free of charge, and mirror what is collected in the City of Walla Walla. Chapter 5 provides a detailed description of composting self-haul operations at the SRL.

Walla Walla Recycling

Walla Walla Recycling is a private company located in the City of Walla Walla that provides self-haul recycling services to all residents in the County. The self-haul services provided by Walla Walla Recycling are particularly important given that the City of Walla Walla is the only jurisdiction that provides collection services to its residents and businesses. Items accepted at the recycling center include the following:

- Mixed paper
- Cardboard
- Aluminum cans
- Steel/tin food cans
- Additional non-ferrous metal
- E-waste

In addition to self-haul, Walla Walla Recycling is the destination for recycling BDI collects in the County (primarily mixed recycling collected for the City of Walla Walla) and for recyclables collected at the SRL, which is hauled to the recycling center by City landfill staff. The final disposition of recycling commodities can vary depending on the market. In 2024 the majority of materials were sent to Pioneer Recycling in Tacoma, Washington, although this may change in the future due to the variability of the recycling market.

BIG Recyclers

BIG Recyclers is a local glass recycler working in partnership with the Glass Packaging Institute to provide glass recycling options based on paying a small tipping fee. Clean glass can be dropped off at the City of Walla Walla location on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month between 10 a.m. and 12 p.m. for a tipping fee. There is also a drop off location at a Benton City winery. Glass that is collected at local drop-offs is transported to Pasco, then to Portland, where it is sorted and transferred to local glass manufacturers. According to the company website, “Because we collect very clean glass, glass manufacturers pay more, which helps offset some of our costs.” BIG Recyclers provides an additional option to become a member and pay a smaller fee per pound as well as provide input to business operations and receive an annual environmental impact report. The member fees vary based on specific weight ranges. For example, tier one is for 10 to 20 cases, or the equivalent weight of 125 to 250 pounds, for an annual fee of \$30, and tier 10 equates to 293 to 2,335 cases, or 3,501 to 4,000 pounds, for an annual fee of \$565. Corporate memberships are for an unlimited glass volume at \$1,000/year. The operations are reliant on volunteerism, including free bunkers for glass aggregation donated by BDI and free trucking services provided by SMI for transport of glass from Walla Walla to Portland. According to the company website, they are looking to expand to other rural communities in the future (BIG Recyclers 2024).

Other

Table 3-4 provides a complete list of recycling, diversion, and proper disposal (e.g., hazardous materials) opportunities for County residents. The table includes the chapters in the 2024 Plan where the material is discussed in greater detail.

Table 3-4. Recycling and Diversion Opportunities in Walla Walla County

Material	Recycling Location	Chapter Discussion
Automobiles	Stubblefield Company Veteran Car Donations	Chapter 3
Aluminum	Walla Walla Recycling Stubblefield Company	Chapter 3
Glass	BIG Recyclers	Chapter 3
Green Waste/Yard Waste	Sudbury Road Landfill (SRL) Compost Facility	Chapter 3
Household Goods and Clothing	Goodwill Industries	Chapter 3
Household recyclables for non-curbside customers	Walla Walla Recycling – No plastics SRL- takes plastics #1, #2 and #5.	Chapter 3
Metals/Iron	Walla Walla Recycling Stubblefield Company	Chapter 3
White Goods (e.g., refrigerators and stoves)	SRL (fee applies) Stubblefield Company	Chapter 4
Building Materials (e.g., doors, light fixtures, toilets, sinks, windows, lumber, tile, etc.)	Builders ReSupply Store	Chapter 6
Electronics	Walla Walla Recycling (free E-Cycle) Covered Electronic Product Recycling (free E - Cycle) Goodwill Industries (free E-Cycle) SRL (fee applies)	Chapter 6
Tires	SRL	Chapter 6
Automotive (e.g., car batteries, motor oil, antifreeze)	SRL Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Facility Some retailers (potential)	Chapter 7

Table 3-4. Recycling and Diversion Opportunities in Walla Walla County (continued)

Material	Recycling Location	Chapter Discussion
Compact Fluorescent Lightbulbs	SRL HHW Facility Home Depot Batteries Plus	Chapter 7
HHW – free for Walla Walla County residents only, no business waste accepted (batteries, cleaners, paints, fluorescent light bulbs, fertilizer, pesticides, pool chemicals, etc.)	SRL HHW Facility	Chapter 7
Rechargeable Batteries	SRL HHW Facility Home Depot Batteries Plus	Chapter 7

Source: Walla Walla County 2021

3.4.1.3 Institutional and Business Recycling Programs

This section describes waste reduction and recycling practices of several large businesses and educational institutions in the County.

Whitman College, Walla Walla

In 2016, Whitman College was diverting approximately 47 percent of its waste. As of 2016 waste diversion rates were trending downwards, however, the campus has enacted a Zero Waste Plan (Whitman College 2018) in an effort to lower overall campus waste and increase diversion rates of on campus waste. The Zero Waste plan includes a number of mitigation strategies such as implementing mandatory recycling at college events, sending e-waste to a certified electronic waste recycling program, and implementing a vegetable oil recovery/recycling program. Whitman College's current goal is for 90 percent waste mitigation by 2030. The campus has a recycling center that collects the following materials:

- Plastics labeled #1 and #2
- Tin Cans
- Aluminum
- Cardboard (No Gloss)
- Newspapers
- Magazines
- Phonebooks and paperbacks

Recycling in student residence halls is collected by student volunteers, led by a student program called The Outhouse. Recycling in the administration, faculty, and recreational buildings is collected by paid students. Small buildings on campus, such as interest houses, are serviced by the City of Walla Walla's curbside recycling pickup. The campus has a Sustainability Coordinator as well as a Sustainability Committee that consists of students, staff, and faculty members who coordinate the campus' education and outreach, which consists of training materials, emails, and posters.

Walla Walla University, College Place

Walla Walla University (WWU) has a campus-wide recycling program run by Facility Services. The WWU website outlines the recycling program and indicates that the university collects the following materials, with slightly differing methods for each item:

- Recyclable paper and cans are collected year-round in blue bins located in offices and public spaces on campus. These are taken to a local recycler approximately twice per year.
- Scrap metal is placed in a large transfer truck bin and picked up several times a year by a local vendor.
- Cardboard is picked up weekly from cardboard recycling bins located throughout the campus in a separate recycle compaction truck and taken to a local vendor.
- All computers, monitors, and other electronics are collected and sent to a recycler (a service paid for by WWU).
- Lighting products are sent to a recycler for separation of the recyclables and the hazardous materials (a service paid for by WWU).
- Other recycled materials, including motor oils and chemicals, tires, leaves, lawn clippings, and brush are collected; however, no information was provided on the disposition of these materials.

Additionally, WWU has a Sustainability Committee which strives to improve recycling and waste diversion on campus (WWU 2022).

Washington State Penitentiary, Walla Walla

The Washington State Penitentiary (WSP) handles its own waste and recyclables. The facility operates a recycling center inside of the secure perimeter. Some recyclables are removed from the penitentiary waste stream and baled on site. Recycled materials include cardboard, aluminum and steel cans, copper, stainless steel, and other metals. Where practical and safe to do so, recycling containers are available for inmates and staff; however, all other recyclables are separated from the waste stream at the main recycling area. Contamination of recyclables is a known issue for the penitentiary, all recyclables that have high levels of contamination are processed with landfill waste (Vanneste 2021 personal communication).

The WSP also takes part in the Sustainable Prisons Project, which supports the WSP Sustainable Practices Lab, which encompasses 18 programs to encourage sustainability within the prison system and the Washington State Department of Corrections (DOC). Thousands of items are refurbished for state and nonprofit use. This, in turn, saves the DOC about \$200,000 annually. Items are reused in ways that reduce waste within the facility, such as using damaged laundry to make cleaning rags or to stuff teddy bears that are then donated to nonprofit organizations (Vanneste 2021 personal communication).

Packaging Corporation of America

PCA recycles several waste streams, including scrap metal, used oil, wood, and batteries. Approximately 30 percent of the total waste stream is recycled annually. Scrap metal and wood have the highest rates at 20 and 10 percent, respectively. All scrap metal is recycled off-site at Twin City Metals in Kennewick, Washington (Butkus 2021 personal communication).

In addition, the PCA facility includes an old corrugated cardboard (OCC) plant that was brought online in March 2021. The OCC processes pre- and post-consumer cardboard containers, resulting in approximately 25 percent recycled material furnished in the final product. The addition of the OCC plant roughly tripled the capacity for use of recycled OCC in the plant's final product (Butkus 2021 personal communication).

Providence St. Mary Medical Center, Walla Walla

Providence St. Mary Medical Center (PSMMC) has implemented significant waste reduction and recycling programs, earning it the 2020 National Practice Greenhealth Environmental Excellence Award and the 2024 National Practice Greenhealth Partner for change award. In addition to the single-stream commingled recycling program offered at the Medical Center, the on-site PSMMC Environmental Stewardship Council has helped implement a wide range of supplemental waste reduction and recycling programs. A list of the materials diverted in 2020 is provided in Table 3-5. Currently, the medical center does not measure the weight of diverted materials, but there are plans to begin weighing diverted materials in the future. Materials that are reused include office furniture, freezer packs, and sharps containers. The sharps containers are reused approximately 600 times before they are disposed. Education and outreach efforts of the medical center's waste reduction programs include newspaper articles, announcements in newsletters, and staff presentations. PSMMC also takes part in the Medline ReNewal Reprocessing Program, which reuses hover mat pads, sequential compression device cuffs, and other equipment. A pharmaceutical medication drop-box has been installed for expired and unused medications. The drop box is accessible to staff and community members (Aichele 2021 personal communication).

The PSMMC Environmental Stewardship Council is a part of two Providence System Groups: Washington/Montana Environmental Stewardship and 2-Action Collaborative for Environmental Stewardship. PSMMC is also a part of the Providence initiative to be carbon negative by 2030.

Table 3-5. Providence St. Mary Medical Center Diverted Materials (2020)

Material Type
Co-mingled products including cardboard, plastics, aluminum, white paper
Scrap metals
Batteries sealed lead acid and specialty rechargeable
Regulated white paper
Toner cartridges
Green waste
Cooking oil/grease
Electronic devices including computers and medical equipment
Wood and plastic pallets
Pharmaceutical medications
Reprocessed/reusable medical accessories
Co-mingled products including cardboard, plastics, aluminum, white paper
Scrap metals
Batteries sealed lead acid and specialty rechargeable

Source: Aichele 2021 personal communication

Other Institutions

Institutions such as the Downtown Walla Walla Foundation, Walla Walla Valley Wine, and the Walla Walla School District were contacted regarding their recycling programs. All three institutions are active recyclers and provide recycling bins in their buildings and at events.

The Downtown Walla Walla Foundation expressed interest in providing more active recycling programs during events. They are interested in exploring options for expanding their partnership with the SLC (Witherington 2021 personal communication).

Walla Walla Valley Wine is currently in the preliminary steps of developing a sustainability-related questionnaire that will be provided to members. This questionnaire will be used to determine if the wineries that partner with Walla Walla Valley Wine participate in specific sustainable activities, or if there is an interest in sustainable activities (Witherington 2021 personal communication).

3.4.2 Designation of Recyclables

To customize efforts for different conditions around the state, Ecology requires that local solid waste management plans include a list of recyclable materials that will be targeted in the planning area. Under WAC 173-350, the definition of recyclable materials means those “solid wastes that are separated for recycling or reuse, including, but not limited to, papers, metals, and glass that are identified as recyclable material pursuant to a local comprehensive solid waste plan.” RCW 70A.205.015 provides a similar definition. Materials on the designated recyclables list should be collected by at least one of the recycling programs in the County; however, not all programs have to target all materials.

3.4.2.1 Current Recycling Market

The term “recycling market” refers to the processors and manufacturers (consumers) that purchase recycled materials from the waste stream, and the rates at which these consumers are willing to purchase the materials. These rates, and the market as a whole can fluctuate based on a variety of local, regional, and international factors.

In 2018 the Chinese government enacted the National Sword policy, which placed strict limits on the recycling exports received by China from the United States. The China National Sword policy banned post-consumer plastics and mixed paper imports, and only allows other recyclable materials which have a contamination rate of 0.5 percent or less. These restrictions, and the subsequent limited collection of recycled material, lead to a significant reduction in the price of recyclable materials between 2018 and 2020, and since 2020, the recycling market has experienced a wide range of fluctuation for all materials. The market prices of recycled materials between 2015 and 2024 are shown in Figures 3-4 through 3-7 below. The Ecology Recycling Development Center also provides additional information on the Washington State recycling market on their webpage, <https://ecology.wa.gov/waste-toxics/reducing-recycling-waste/strategic-policy-and-planning/recycling-development-center>.

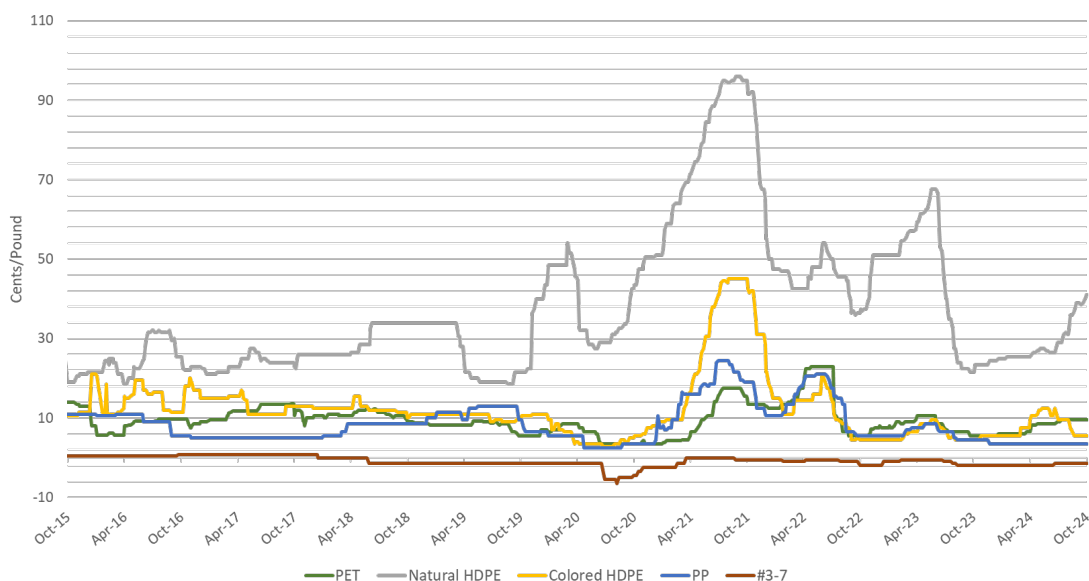


Figure 3-4. Pacific Northwest Plastics Recycling Market Rates

Note: PET = polyethylene terephthalate HDPE = high-density polyethylene; PP = polypropylene

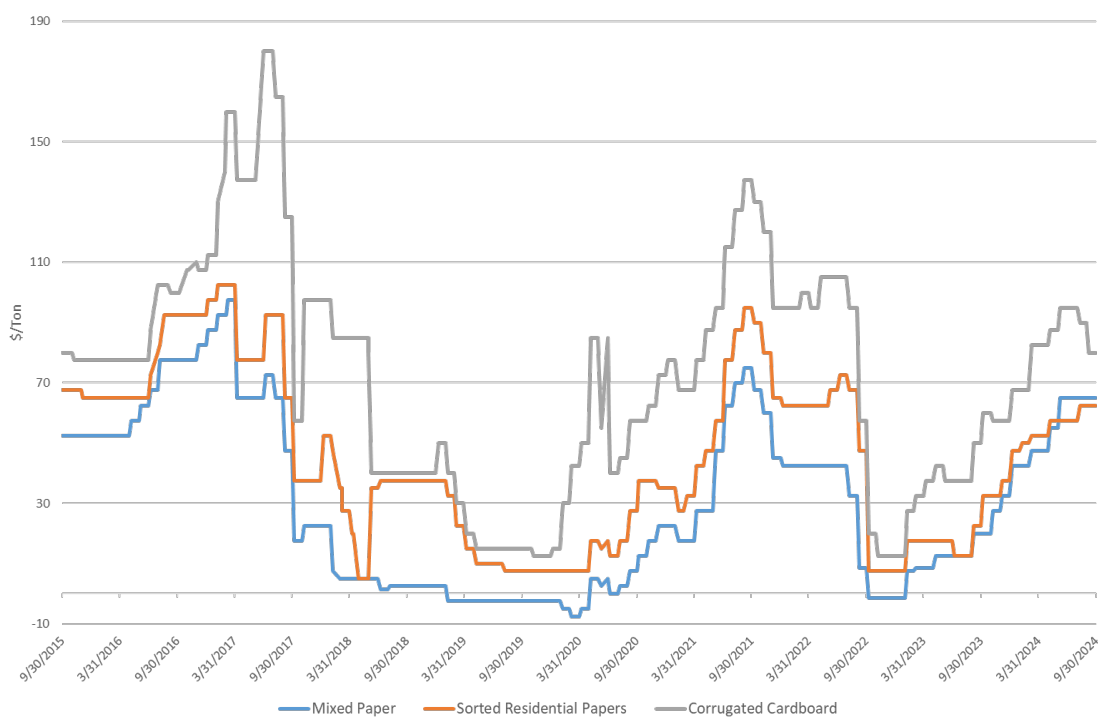


Figure 3-5. Pacific Northwest Paper Market Rates

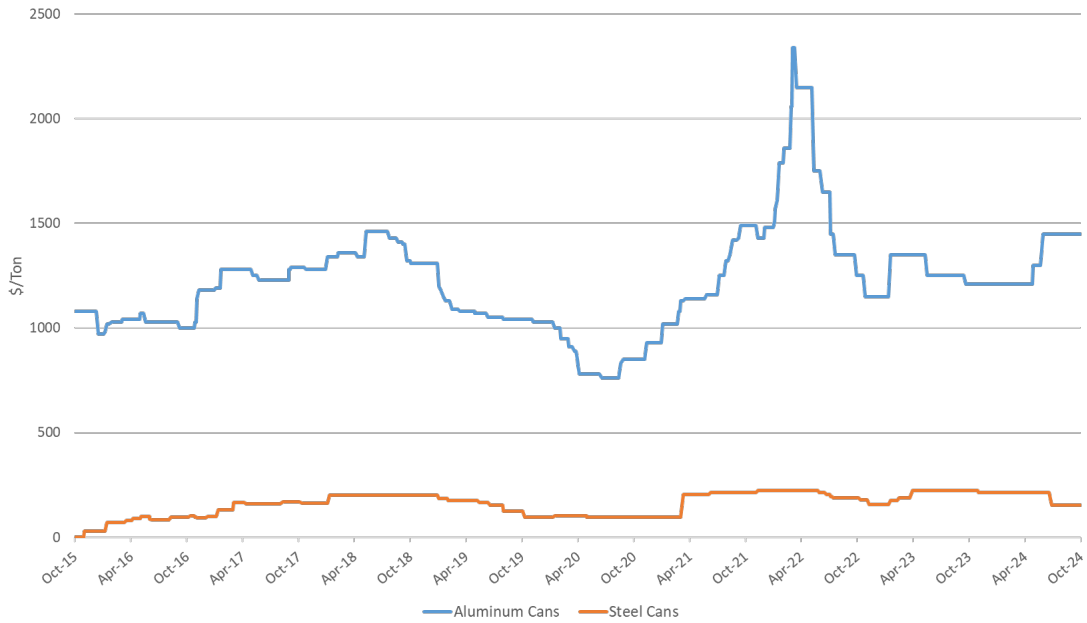


Figure 3-6. Pacific Northwest Metals Recycling Market Rates

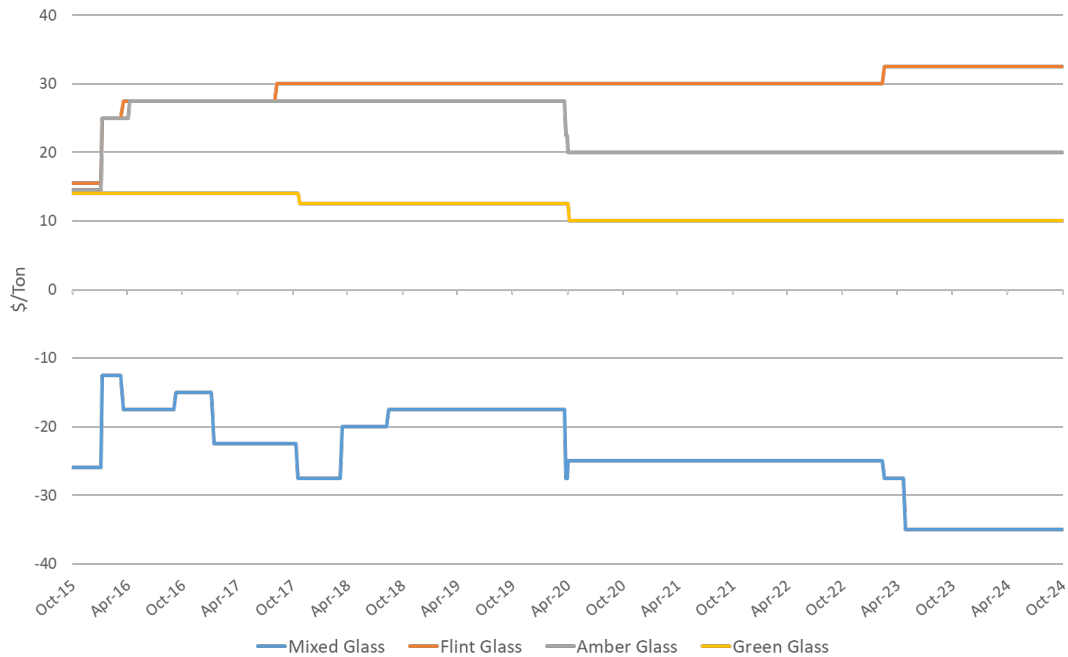


Figure 3-7. Pacific Northwest Glass Recycling Market Rates

3.4.2.2 Designation Process

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

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

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

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

3.4.2.3 Designated List

The designated list is not intended to create a requirement that every recycling program in the County collect every designated material. Rather, the intent is that through a combination of programs offered throughout the County, residents and businesses should have an opportunity to recycle all the designated materials through at least one program. Table 3-6 includes the materials that the County designated as recyclable and applies a prioritization system as a means for accommodating requests to modify collection programs as needed.

Table 3-6. Walla Walla County Designated Recyclables

Priority Level	Material
High Priority Materials: <i>Materials that should be collected by all standard curbside and drop-off programs throughout the County</i>	• Cardboard • Newspaper • Mixed paper • Aluminum cans • Tin cans • Plastics of value (e.g., #1, #2, #5)
High Priority Specialized Handling Materials: <i>Materials that should be collected for recycling or proper disposal by at least one location in the County because they can have harmful impacts on the environment or humans</i>	• Motor oil • Oil based paint • Antifreeze • Vehicle batteries • Lithium and Ni-Cad batteries • Fluorescent light bulbs
Medium Priority Materials: <i>Materials that should be collected at select locations throughout the County</i>	• Electronic waste • Ferrous metals • Yard debris • Wood waste • C&D debris

Table 3-6. Walla Walla County Designated Recyclables (continued)

Priority Level	Material
Medium Priority Specialized Handling Materials: <i>Materials that can be accepted for recycling or proper disposal by at least one location in the County because they can potentially have harmful impacts on the environment or humans</i>	• Electronic waste • Tires • Latex paint
Low Priority Materials: <i>Hard-to-recycle materials that can be recycled if markets are available or if other logistics, such as cost or potential environmental impact, make it feasible to do so without causing hardship on jurisdictions or rate payers</i>	• Glass (containers such as bottles and jars) • Consumer textiles • Polystyrene • Plastics #3 and #7
Low Priority Specialty Handling Materials: <i>Materials that can be accepted for recycling or proper disposal if doing so does not pose undue financial burden on a jurisdiction or rate payer</i>	• Alkaline batteries • Agriculture containers

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

3.4.2.4 Modification of Designated Materials

Recognizing that recyclable commodity values are dependent on market conditions beyond the control of local jurisdictions, the SWAC reserves the right to modify the list of recyclables included in this 2024 Plan. Modifications would take place so as not to cause undue financial burden on jurisdictions or rate payers.

As such, the SWAC will treat requests to add/modify/drop items from the designated recyclable materials list as amendments to the Plan. The Plan amendment process is discussed in detail in Section 1.5.

The following conditions are reasonable grounds for requesting modifications to the designated recyclable materials list identified in this 2024 Plan:

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

3.5 Waste Stream Diversion Opportunities

The waste stream analysis also included the recyclability of waste that are presently landfilled. The analysis compared the disposed waste stream with the list of designated recyclables established by the SWAC. This information is important to identify potential program options that will be considered by the SWAC and the community for increasing waste diversion. The charts below were generated using data from the 2020–2021 Waste Characterization Study and utilized estimates from the Central and Eastern Washington WGAs, which was then averaged to approximate the data for the County. Due to this process, the numbers are not exact and should be viewed as estimates.

For the residential waste stream, it was determined that the high priority and medium priority recyclables make up about 25 percent of the waste stream (Figure 3-8).

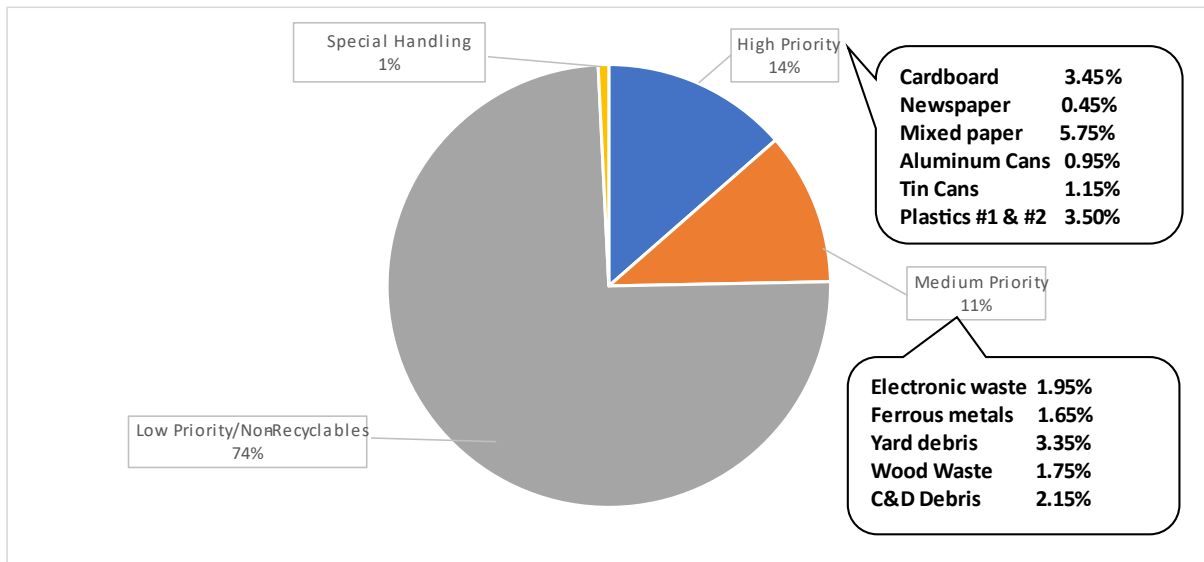


Figure 3-8. Residential Sector Potential Recyclables

For the commercial sector, the high and medium priority recyclables make up about 43 percent of the disposed waste stream (Figure 3-9).

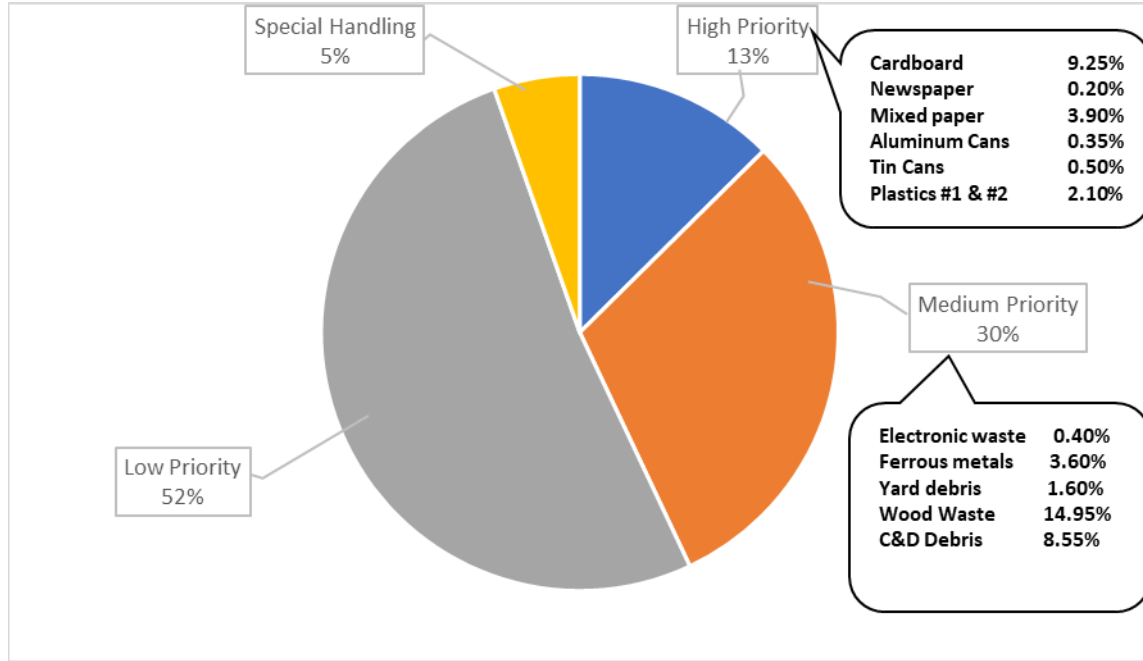


Figure 3-9. Commercial Sector Potential Recyclables

For the self-haul waste stream, it was found that high and medium priority recyclables make up about 51 percent of the disposed waste stream (Figure 3-10).

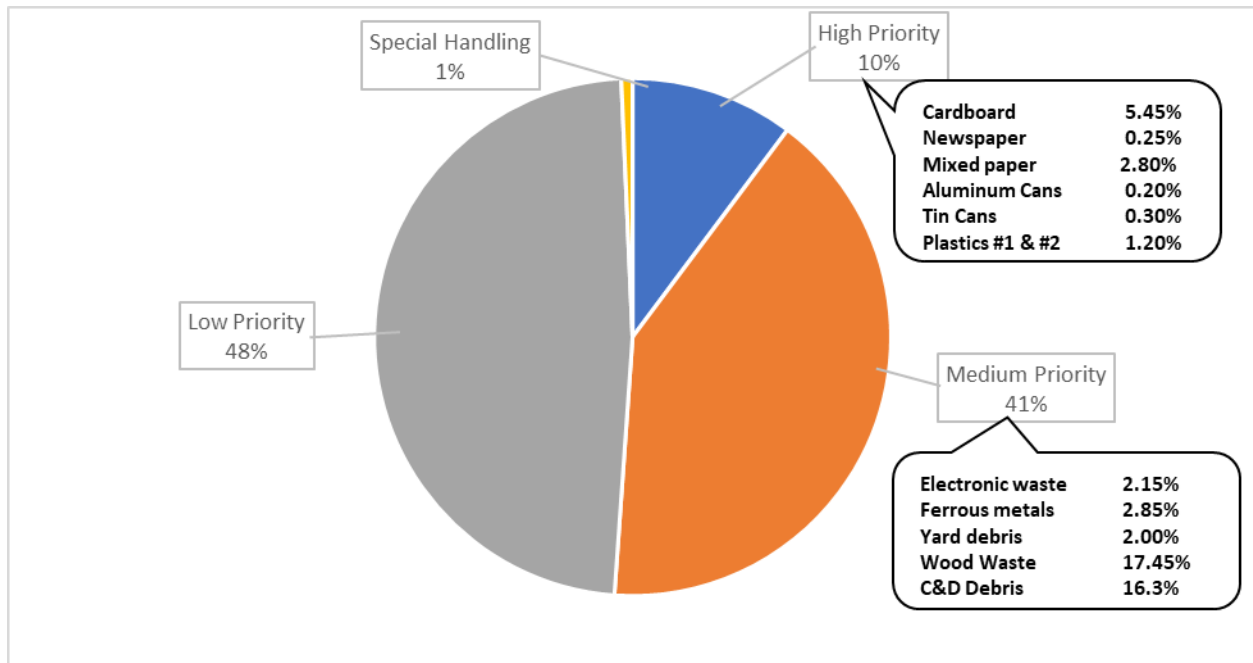


Figure 3-10. Self-Haul Waste Stream Potential Recyclables

3.6 Options

This section discusses options for education and outreach, waste reduction, and recycling. The options are based on the following guiding principles and strategies:

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

See Chapter 4, Section 4.4 for collection options related to recycling.

3.6.1 Education and Outreach

Targeted Streams

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

Description

Emphasize public outreach and educational programs

As discussed in Section 3.1, education and outreach efforts are generally managed at the discretion of the County and cities for their respective communities. As owner and operator of the SRL, the City of Walla Walla Public Works Department also engages in public outreach and educational programs specific to the SRL, which is intended for all unincorporated and incorporated communities in the County. Some of these efforts can be funded by grants from the Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance (LSWFA) Program. All participating jurisdictions, using their available resources and materials, could continue with their existing programs, applying periodic updates as conditions change. The programs could continue to host and advertise community events to give residents the opportunity to ask questions about reduction and recycling. All education and outreach materials and events should help residents better understand the recycling and waste disposal process. Programs should promote awareness of topics such as how its diversion programs work, recycling contamination reduction, the need for source separated recyclables, and/or landfill and collection operations. Messaging could be expanded to include waste reduction tips, and to introduce and advise on new statewide mandates (e.g., plastic bag ban).

The County and cities could continue to expand and improve its community-based social marketing program to help change behavior. The City of Walla Walla Public Works Department, as the driver of the public information program, would work with community partners to further develop a public education and outreach program that targets specific audiences. For example, other local jurisdictions could improve their messaging on opportunities to reduce, reuse, and recycle on their websites or provide a link to the City of Walla Walla website, which provides information that can be used broadly (e.g., self-haul recycling opportunities).

General education brochures, social media posts, utility bill inserts, newspaper articles, media ads, new program kick-off events, webpages, and other forms of communication should consider all people residing in the County to be equitable. Funding programs on an ongoing basis to educate all

audiences about the new rules and changes is an important part of maintaining positive community relations and engagement.

The County and cities could promote community events and opportunities, such as local presentations; collection events; waste reduction workshops; use of existing private buy-back centers; and other waste reduction, reuse, and recycling opportunities for residents and businesses that targets priority materials. Events such as these garner public involvement in the planning and implementation of waste diversion, and they promote consistency and ease of recycling for residents across all jurisdictions. An integrated network working towards the same goals of reduction and recycling should also emphasize citizens' responsibilities in solving solid waste management issues.

Diversion Potential

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

Cost

Staff budget (time) ranges from \$10,000 to \$20,000 per year. Higher expenses are currently being incurred in support of CROP, which was approximately \$60,000 (+/-) in 2021.

3.6.2 Backyard Composting Program/On-Site Composting

Targeted Waste streams

The targeted streams for the backyard and on-site composting program are residential and commercial yard waste, food, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products.

Description

Composting is a highly effective waste reduction and diversion strategy. The City of Walla Walla Public Works could continue to support and encourage the current backyard composting educational program for residents. If there is adequate funding, the County and participating municipalities could:

- Conduct an annual event to distribute free or subsidized bins for yard waste, food, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products for backyard composting. These annual events could also include workshop and demonstration opportunities informing the public on the value of composting.
- Develop educational materials and methods of communication with residents, including social media posts, emails, radio commercials, or local TV spots to help raise awareness about composting and to give residents tips on how to compost at their homes.

Diversion Potential

Diversion potential is 5 percent of the targeted material for residential customers, approximately 200 tons/annually. The potential for commercial diversion varies.

Cost

Negligible—no new material is anticipated to be developed nor is new funding expected to subsidize or expand this program.

3.6.3 Support of Statewide Product Stewardship

Targeted Streams

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

Description

Product stewardship is the act of minimizing health, safety, and environmental and social impacts, as well as maximizing economic benefits of a product and its packaging throughout all lifecycle stages. Stewardship can be either voluntary or required by law. Extended producer responsibility (EPR) is a mandatory type of product stewardship that includes, at a minimum, the requirement that producers' responsibility for their products extends to post-consumer management of those products and their packaging. There are two related features of EPR policy: (1) shifting financial and management responsibility, with government oversight, upstream to the producer and away from the public sector; and (2) providing incentives to producers to incorporate environmental considerations into the design of their products and packaging.

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

Diversion Potential

Estimates for diversion are not available.

Cost

Cost to support product stewardship is estimated at \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year.

3.6.4 Promotion of Multifamily Recycling

Targeted Streams

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

Description

The City of Walla Walla currently requires multifamily recycling for up to 10 units at a location. No other local governments in the County have recycling requirements for multifamily residential.

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

The County and cities could work directly with property owners and managers to promote multifamily recycling. This could include technical assistance to property managers, helping them optimize their building's services and install infrastructure to support a recycling program. Communication with property managers could help ensure consistency of service and educational or informational updates for residents. Incentives could be extended to contracted haulers through monetary incentives relative to the number of new multifamily accounts.

Finally, the County and cities could consider changing their building code to require multifamily and businesses to provide space for recycling and garbage.

Diversion Potential

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

Cost

Implementation of this program could be achieved at a low cost, approximately \$2,000 a year for coordination with property owners and an estimated \$5,000 per jurisdiction to change their building codes. Cost of implementation/retrofit would be a private property owner's expense and would be site specific.

3.6.5 Award and Recognition Programs

Targeted Streams

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

Description

The \$mart Business Program encourages and recognizes businesses that implement sustainable practices in the workplace. The program is run by coordinating with the SLC, the Walla Walla Valley Chamber of Commerce, and the Walla Walla Area Resource Conservation Committee. Any \$mart Business Program calculating actual reductions in energy, materials, waste, and water is nominated for an award during the annual Business Awards Showcase in September.

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

Diversion Potential

Diversion potential for this program is limited.

Cost

Estimated annual cost of less than \$1,000 per year to provide public recognition via various forms of media.

3.6.6 Drop-Off Opportunities for Recyclables

Targeted Streams

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

Description

The City of Walla Walla FMP includes recommendations for expanding the drop-off program at the SRL in the SRL FMP (City of Walla Walla 2023). For facility expansion at the SRL and other potential areas for drop-off, the City of Walla Walla would first evaluate the feasibility of adding a wider range of materials. After this assessment, the City of Walla Walla would likely have to expand the drop-off recycling area at the landfill as discussed above or provide additional drop-off boxes elsewhere in the community. The City of Walla Walla would continue to promote opportunities for recycling by continuing to increase education and outreach. Information provided to County residents could include directions to the facilities, materials accepted, contamination reduction, and hours of operation. Other educational materials could include a description of recycling processes, benefits, and other news and changes.

The County and/or other participating jurisdictions could introduce a recycling drop box system within their communities. This system would have to be managed and monitored to limit illegal dumping. This could involve a partnership with a nonprofit organization.

Diversion Potential

Diversion potential for the residential and commercial streams is about 1 percent or approximately 600 tons annually.

Cost

Estimated costs will vary for each jurisdiction and will depend upon the type and quantity of materials collected and the number of sites. Evaluation will need to consider collection, transport, monitoring, site development, and commodities (disposal) costs. Each jurisdiction will need to make its own assessments, given the variables.

3.6.7 Variable Can Rate (cities)

Targeted Streams

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

Description

Under the variable can rate, residential rates per household would be based on the size of container the resident subscribes to for refuse collection. This would entail offering various-size solid waste containers to encourage residents to subscribe for a container that meets their basic household disposal needs, while simultaneously providing the correct price incentive to reduce waste. Residents who use a smaller size can would receive a price break, and residents who use larger sized containers would be charged more. A variable can rate program would provide financial incentives for residents to select a smaller container for refuse. It would, thereby, encourage them to separate their recyclables and yard trimmings more consistently. Depending on the level of pricing incentives to reduce waste, some customers could practice source reduction, in addition to recycling to reduce their solid waste collection costs.

Currently, the City of Walla Walla provides a reduced can size and rate for residents that subscribe to green waste collection. Green Waste subscribers can keep their 90-gallon garbage container or downsize to a 64-gallon container for a reduced rate. This program is in operation for nine months of the year, when the green waste collection service is provided. This program could be expanded to more options for can sizes and rates, coupled with year-round organics collection. A variable can rate could be adopted by other local jurisdictions Countywide.

This policy option could be reviewed and discussed by each jurisdiction whenever rate structures are evaluated. The City of Walla Walla for example typically reviews policy initiatives on a 5- to 6-year interval as part of the financial planning/cost of service process for sanitation, yard waste, and recycling.

Diversion Potential

The estimated increase in diversion potential is about 6 percent for recyclable materials, or approximately 90 tons/year. Diversion potential is 5 percent for yard waste, or approximately 200 tons/year.

Cost

Costs will depend upon the required level of infrastructure investments and would have to be factored into the financial planning/rate setting process either by the jurisdiction or through the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) (for franchised/private waste haulers).

3.6.8 On-Site Audits and Technical Assistance

Targeted Streams

This program targets priority recyclable material in the commercial stream.

Description

Walla Walla County and cities could begin to work with larger businesses, institutions, and other large waste generators to identify opportunities for waste reduction and recycling, develop recommendations, and assist with implementing new programs. Technical assistance would:

- Include conducting on-site waste assessments to identify target materials for recycling and waste reduction, providing contact information for securing recycling services, and distributing appropriate outreach materials describing best practices for setting up or expanding recycling services for different types of businesses.
- Help minimize or overcome various obstacles to recycling faced by commercial customers (space constraints, labor and sorting requirements, lack of information or training, etc.).
- Encourage more commercial customers to set up an effective recycling program that is best suited to their site.

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

- Help nonresidential generators identify opportunities to reduce waste, purchase recycled content products, and locate appropriate recycling services.
- Promote local waste reduction successes through site visits, telephone contacts, and workshops as appropriate.

Diversion Potential

Estimated diversion potential for this program is 2 percent for the targeted stream, or approximately 150 tons/year.

Cost

Costs to implement this program vary depending on business needs and level of assistance. This work would only be undertaken with grant assistance. Grant writing would be \$2,000/year, and 25 percent of the cost share would be \$5,000/year.

3.7 Recommendations

The SWAC reviewed the options for education, outreach, waste reduction, and recycling recommend the following options.

3.7.1 Education and Outreach (high priority)

- Continue to expand outreach methods to promote waste reduction, reuse, composting, and recycling on the City of Walla Walla website and online social media.
- Improve messaging for opportunities to reduce, reuse, compost, and recycle on other local jurisdiction's websites.
- Continue to host community events and coordinate with other community events.
- Continue to implement the CROP.
- Promote existing opportunities for residents and businesses to reduce, reuse, and recycle priority recyclables, as well as other materials, through opportunities such as BRS and other nonprofit organizations (e.g., thrift stores).

3.7.2 Backyard Composting (low priority)

- Continue to support and encourage backyard composting through educational materials and social media.

3.7.3 Support Extended Producer Responsibility (high priority)

- SWAC review and provide recommendations on EPR State Legislation.
- Support EPR to encourage a full life-cycle approach with an emphasis on the manufacturer's responsibility for ensuring the product is recyclable and recycled.

3.7.4 Promote Multifamily Recycling (low priority)

- Provide technical assistance to property owners and managers.
- Provide education and outreach.
- City of Walla Walla will continue to require multifamily recycling for up to 10 units at a location.
- Consider changing the building code to require multifamily and businesses to provide space for recycling and garbage.

3.7.5 Develop an Award and Recognition Program (low priority)

- Promote award and recognition programs provided by local nonprofits that recognize businesses that implement sustainable practices.

3.7.6 Expand Recycling Opportunities (high priority)

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

3.7.7 Consider Variable Can Rate (low priority)

- Consider incentivizing recycling by establishing a variable can rate structure that rewards residents for waste reduction and recycling.

3.7.8 Provide On-Site Business Waste Audits and Technical Assistance (low priority)

- Explore options to support commercial recycling through/with local waste haulers.

4. Collection Services

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

4.1 Regulatory Authority and Jurisdiction

The WUTC, the County, and the municipalities regulate refuse collection in Walla Walla County. The regulatory authority and the jurisdiction of each of these entities are described below.

4.1.1 Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission Authority

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

Haulers charge uniform rates, subject to WUTC approval across each certificated area. Haulers must provide collection services at the specified tariffs to all customers within their certificated area. Under the authority of RCW 81.77.195, the County may request a regulated solid waste company provide discounted rates, charges or services to low-income seniors and other customers, as adopted in the local Plan; currently the County has not made such a request.

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

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

4.1.2 Transportation of Recyclable Materials

WAC 173-345 establishes minimum standards for the transportation of recyclable materials, establishes notice and reporting standards for recycling facilities and MRFs, ensures that recyclable materials are not delivered for disposal, and establishes penalties for transporters of recyclable materials, recycling facilities, and MRFs that do not meet the standards of the chapter.

4.1.3 County Authority

The rights of the counties include the establishment of solid waste collection districts for the mandatory collection of solid waste (RCW 36.58A.010). However, solid waste collection districts cannot include incorporated areas without the consent of the legislative authority of the city or town.

To form a solid waste collection district, public hearings must be held, and the county legislative authority must determine that mandatory collection is in the public interest. County provision of collection services can be implemented only if the WUTC notifies the county that no qualified haulers are available for a district. Under mandatory collection, a hauler may request that the county collect fees from delinquent customers. Half of the fees collected by the county would go to the certified collection company, and the other half would go to the county's general fund.

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

4.1.4 Municipal (Cities and Towns) Authority

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

- A City can provide solid waste collection using its own equipment and labor under a solid waste utility.
- A City may choose not to manage or regulate its own refuse collection services. Collection services may then be provided by the certificate hauler(s) with authority for that area under the regulation of the WUTC.
- A City may require a private company to obtain a refuse collection license from the City and to conform to all City collection guidelines.
- A City may award contracts to private companies for refuse collection in all or part of the City. The contract hauler does not have to hold a WUTC certificate for that area. Usually, contracts are awarded based on selection criteria as determined by the City. The City may decide to manage and maintain its own municipal collection system for all or part of its jurisdiction.

The WUTC would not have jurisdiction over the last two options (RCW 81.77.020).

Under RCW 35.21.120, municipalities have the authority to provide or contract for solid waste handling¹¹ within their boundaries and to manage, regulate, and fix the price of these services. State law also allows municipalities to require, through ordinance, that residents and businesses subscribe to designated refuse collection services (RCW 35.21.130).

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

¹¹ RCW 70A.205.015 defines *Solid Waste Handling* as the management, storage, collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing, and final disposal of solid wastes, including the recovery and recycling of materials from solid wastes, the recovery of energy resources from solid wastes or the conversion of the energy in solid wastes to more useful forms or combinations thereof.

4.2 Existing Collection Services

This section describes collection services for refuse and green waste in the County, which are provided through a number of different mechanisms, including municipal public works, WUTC certificates, and municipal contracts. The existing collection services and arrangements for each jurisdiction are described below. For information on existing *recycling* collection in the County, reference Section 3.4.1.2 Community Recycling Programs.

4.2.1 City of Walla Walla

The City of Walla Walla provides residential, commercial, and drop box refuse collection in the City of Walla Walla. Waste collected by the City is disposed at the SRL, which the City owns and operates. This section discusses the City's cost of service financial study, which influences the current cost of services to its customers and provides a description of the collection.

4.2.1.1 Cost of Service Financial Study

In 2018, the City of Walla Walla completed a Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study for landfill and sanitation (collection) services. To establish a rate structure, the study included the following:

- Revenue Requirement Analysis. Identified the total revenue needed to fund the landfill and collection services fully on a self-supporting basis. The analysis considered operating and “maintenance expenditures, capital/equipment needs, debt requirements, and fiscal policy objectives.”
- Cost-of-Service Analysis. Analyzed the equitable distribution of costs to customer classes of service based on their “proportional demand and use of the system.”
- Rate Design Analysis. Analyzed “the development of rates that generate sufficient revenue to meet each system’s revenue requirement forecast and addresses the City’s policy goals and objectives.”

The analysis identified that the revenues at current levels are not sufficient to fund ongoing obligations and expenses for collection, and a 3 percent annual increase in revenue is needed for 2018 through 2023. In response to the analysis and recommendations, the City of Walla Walla increased some services to full cost of service, while other costs were reduced or kept at existing levels to advance policy objectives. The City reported that the increases sufficiently funded ongoing obligations and expenses for collection. An updated Cost of Financial Services Study is in development.

4.2.1.2 Collection Services

Residents are provided a standard 96-gallon container for refuse, which is serviced weekly by an automated collection vehicle. A 64-gallon container is available at a reduced rate to residents who subscribe to the yard debris collection program.

Refuse service to commercial businesses and large multifamily complexes (greater than 10 units) is provided by the City of Walla Walla, with frequency and level of service dependent on the generator's needs. Container sizes range from 300-gallon containers to 8-cubic-yard bins. The City of Walla Walla also provides temporary drop box service for 10-, 20-, and 30-cubic-yard boxes for both commercial and residential customers.

Table 4-1. Waste Collected in the City of Walla Walla 2011 and 2022

Collection Stream	Tons 2011	Tons 2022
Residential	11,442	12,650
Commercial	4,277	5,322
Drop Box/Compactor	4,576	5,637
Total	20,245	23,631

As shown in Table 4-1 there was an increase of approximately 15 percent in residential waste, 6 percent in commercial waste, and 5 percent in drop box and compactor waste between 2011 and 2022. Residential collection showed an average yearly gain of about 1 percent, and the other two waste collection streams were about 2 percent. Overall, MSW increased approximately 17 percent over a span of 11 years, averaging about 1.4 percent increase per year. Comparatively, the official U.S. Censuses in 2010 and 2020 show a population of 31,731 and 34,060, respectively, for an average annual population increase of less than 1 percent, which demonstrates that annual waste generation is increasing at a slightly higher rate compared to population. The collected waste is disposed at the SRL.

Curbside yard debris collection is available to residents on a subscription basis. In 2022, an average of 1,257 residents subscribed to the service, and in 2011, there were 661 subscribers on average, with an increase of nearly 47 percent over a span of 11 years. The service is available from March 1 to November 30, with May and June representing peak tonnage collected. Residents are provided with a 96-gallon container for green waste, which is picked up on the same day as refuse. In 2022, City haulers collected approximately 671 tons of curbside subscription green waste compared to approximately 446 tons collected in 2011. The collected yard waste is brought to the compost facility located at the SRL for processing.

A free annual leaf pickup at curbside is provided to residents from November into December, and drop boxes are available in the community. In 2022, crews collected approximately 1,148 tons of leaves.

4.2.2 City of Waitsburg

The City of Waitsburg contracts with BDI for residential and commercial refuse collection. In 2022, BDI collected 924 tons of residential waste, 167 tons of commercial waste, and 55 tons of drop box and compactor waste, totaling 1,146 tons with a total of 445 residential customers and 37 commercial/multifamily customers. Waste collected in the City of Waitsburg is taken to the BDI transfer station in Pasco and disposed at the Finley Buttes Landfill in Oregon. Table 4-2 describes the size of waste collection receptacles provided to customers and the tonnage collected by type (residential, commercial, or drop box).

The City allows residents to drop off yard debris at the City's wastewater treatment plant and conducts an annual cleanup event for yard waste and Christmas trees, but an accounting of the tonnage collected is unavailable. The material is chipped for use as mulch for City purposes. No yard waste collection is offered.

For information on existing recycling collection in the City of Waitsburg, reference Section 3.3.1, Existing Conditions.

4.2.3 City of College Place

The City of College Place contracts with BDI for residential and commercial refuse collection. In 2022, BDI collected 4,390 tons of residential waste, 680 tons of commercial waste, and 844 tons of drop box and compactor waste, totaling 5,914 tons with 2,945 residential customers and 108 commercial/multifamily customers. Waste collected in the City of College Place is disposed at the SRL. Table 4-2 describes the size of waste collection receptacles provided to customers and the tonnage collected by type (residential, commercial, or drop box).

After the first freeze, the City collects unbagged leaves deposited along the street by residents. This activity is free of charge until December 31. Customers are charged for leaf piles that contain green waste other than leaves and for any piles that are deposited after December 31. There are no specific haul days. The collected leaves are hauled to a City-owned site adjacent to the wastewater treatment plant for slow composting along the hillside. Farmers occasionally request leaves to incorporate into their compost operations. The City does not track the quantity of leaves that are collected.

4.2.4 Prescott and Unincorporated County

BDI collects residential and commercial waste in the City of Prescott and unincorporated Walla Walla County. Depending on the cost effectiveness to the hauler, waste collected is either disposed at the SRL or hauled to the BDI transfer station in Pasco for disposal at the Finley Buttes Landfill in Oregon. In 2022, BDI collected 6,484 tons of residential waste, 1,096 tons of commercial/multifamily waste, and 2,578 tons of drop box and compactor waste, totaling 10,158 tons disposed in the SRL. BDI collected 1,863 tons of residential waste, 1,505 tons of commercial waste, and 12,587 tons of drop box and compactor waste, totaling 15,955 tons of waste with the ultimate disposition in the Finley Buttes Landfill. The total customers for the City of Prescott and Walla Walla County in 2022 were 5,616 residential and 650 commercial/multifamily. Table 4-2 describes the size of waste collection receptacles provided to customers, and the tonnage collected by type (residential, commercial, or drop box).

Table 4-2. BDI Collection Receptacle Options and Tonnages by Jurisdiction

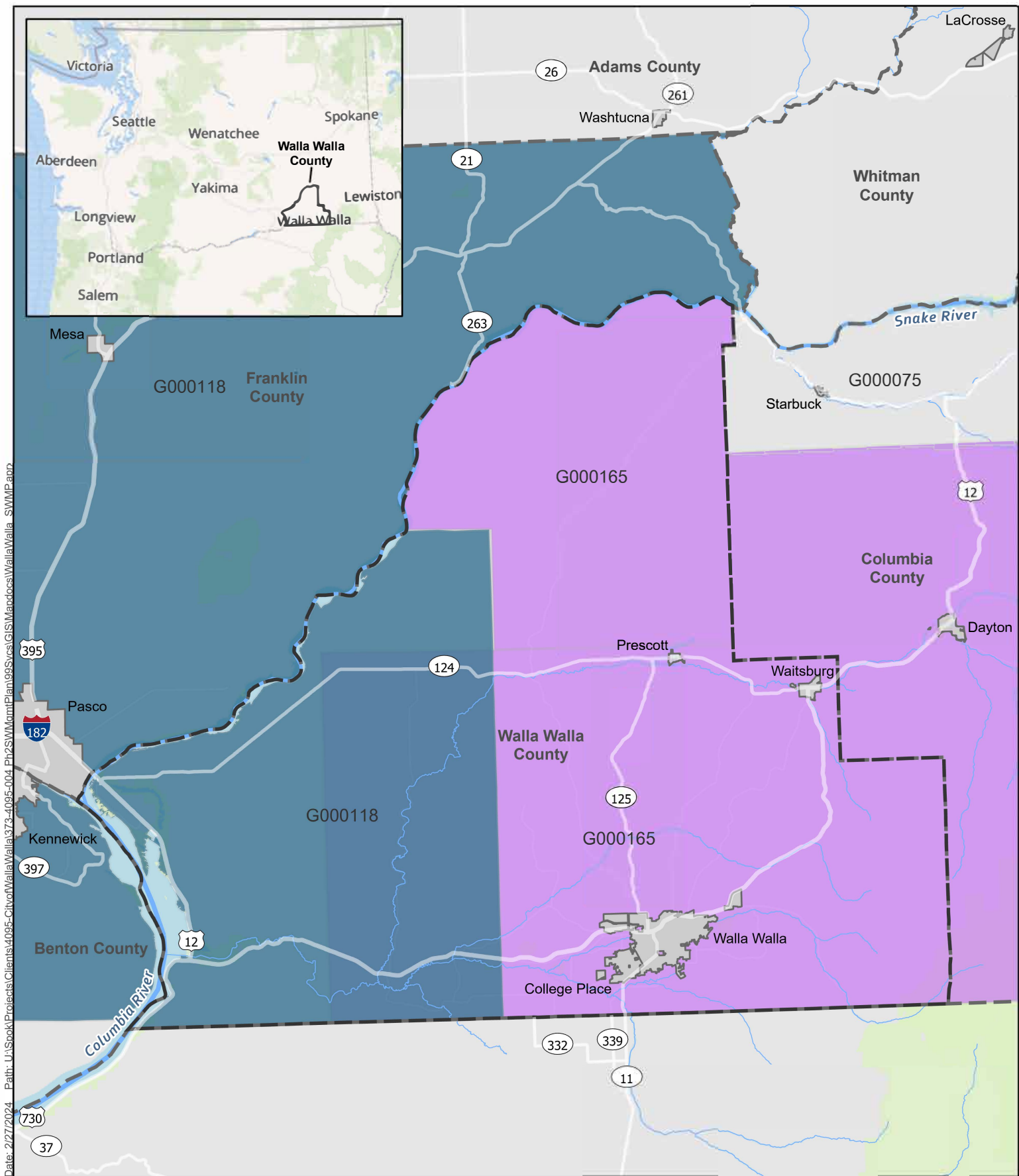
Jurisdiction/Destination	Residential	Commercial/Multifamily	Drop Box
Waitsburg	96-gallon container ¹	96-gallon container	11, 20, 30 yards
Tons (Finley Buttes Landfill)	924	167	55
College Place	96-gallon container 32-gallon container ²	96-gallon container 1.5-, 2-4-, 6-, 8-yard containers	11, 20, 30, 40 yards
Tons (Sudbury Landfill)	4,390	680	844
Prescott/Unincorporated Walla Walla County	32-, 64-, 96-gallon container ¹	- Prescott: 32-, 96-, 200-gallon container; 1-, 1.5-, 2-6-, 8-yard containers - Walla Walla County: 96-gallon containers; 1.5-, 2-4-, 6-, 8-yard containers	11, 20, 30, 40 yards
Tons (Sudbury Landfill)	6,484	1,096	2,578
Tons (Finley Buttes Landfill)	1,863	1,505	12,587

Source: BDI 2024

¹ Additional container for a nominal fee.

² Available as a grandfathered program for low-income seniors only.

Refuse collection in unincorporated Walla Walla County is provided under BDI's certificates G-118 and G-165, granted by the WUTC. Maps of the service areas for each certificate are provided in Figure 4-1.



Date: 2/27/2024 Path: U:\Sook\Projects\Clients\4095-CitofWallaWalla\373-4095-004 Ph2SWMM\mriPlan\99Svcs\GIS\Mapdocs\WallaWalla SWMP.aprx

Parametrix

Source: ©Esri, © Mapbox, © OpenStreetMap, State of Washington

Walla Walla County

City Boundary

WUTC Collection Areas

Basin Disposal Inc. (Certificate G000118)

Basin Disposal of Washington LLC (Certificate G000165)

Figure 4-1.

WUTC Collection Areas

Walla Walla County Solid
Waste Management Plan

Walla Walla County, WA



0 2.5 5 10
Miles

4.3 Recycling and Green Waste Collection in Rural and Urban Areas

This section discusses state requirements (RCWs) and the viability of offering the collection of recycling and green waste in unincorporated and incorporated rural areas of the County.

Under RCW 70A.205.045, comprehensive SWMPs are required to identify programs for source separated materials from residences in *urban* and *rural* areas, with an understanding that there are differences in the solid waste services that can be offered based on such factors as population density. Municipalities designated as urban are required to collect recyclables from single- and multifamily residences or are required to have an equivalent program, unless there are situations where this is infeasible.¹² Services to rural areas require drop-off boxes or buyback centers at transfer and disposal sites. SWMPs are also required to discuss programs for the collection of yard waste and food waste if there are adequate markets or capacity to support the program.

In addition, RCW 70A.205.050 requires local governments to develop clear criteria to determine the designations for urban and rural areas for disposal and waste reduction and recycling. In designating urban areas, local governments should consider the following:

- Planning guidelines adopted by Ecology
- Total population
- Population density
- Applicable land use or utility service plans

For this plan, population and housing density are the key factors in determining the designation of urban versus rural. Urban is defined as 1) being an incorporated community and 2) qualifying as “urban” according to the U.S. Census Bureau, which defines urban as containing at least 2,000 housing units or having a population of at least 5,000 (U.S. Census 2023). As shown in Table 4-3, the only communities participating in the Plan that meet the designation of urban are College Place and the City of Walla Walla, all other participating jurisdictions are rural.

Table 4-3. Population and Housing Densities

Jurisdiction	2020 ¹	2021 ¹	# of Housing Units (2021) ¹	Area (sq mi) ²	Population Density (ppl per sq mi)	Housing Density (units per sq mi)
College Place	9,780	9,675	4,200	3.14	3,081	1,337
Prescott	330	335	164	0.40	837	410
Waitsburg	1,240	1,255	530	1.16	1,082	457
City of Walla Walla	34,400	34,110	13,790	14.02	2,433	983
Walla Walla County (unincorporated)	16,830	16,975	6,653	1280.00	13	5

Notes: sq mi = square mile; ppl = people

Source: OFM 2021a

¹ Number of housing units is a culmination of one unit, two or more units, and mobile homes (OFM 2021a).

² Walla Walla County-provided GIS Data

¹² Per RCW 70A.205(7)(b)(i) criteria includes: Anticipated recovery rates and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials, unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning period, utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate.

As required in RCW 70A.205.045(5)(d), solid waste collection needs must be projected for the next 6 years, and the requirements for future collection services in both rural and urban areas will depend on population growth. Forecasted growth in population for Walla Walla County from 2024 through 2029 is provided in Table 4-4. As indicated, the population of Walla Walla County is estimated to reach 64,746 in 2029. With a level of growth at approximately 2 percent change overall, and less than 0.5 percent annual growth, it is expected that the communities of Prescott and Waitsburg will remain rural and would not need to provide collection.

Given the existing and projected growth in the planning area (Walla Walla County and participating cities), the cities of Walla Walla and College Place are subject to collection requirements. The City of Walla Walla currently provides collection for all single-family residences and multifamily residences with up to 10 units. By way of resolution, College Place has suspended collection until market conditions are favorable. Until a solution is reached, the residents of College Place have the option of utilizing self-haul services as described in Chapter 3, Section 3.4.1.2.

Table 4-4. Population Growth Projections, 2024–2029

2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
63,422	63,714	64,002	64,259	64,506	64,746

Source: OFM 2022

Finally, all SWMPs that are created or updated after July 1, 2024, need to consider new organic materials collection requirements that are scheduled to begin in 2027 (RCW 70A.205.540). The only jurisdiction in the County that would be subject to the requirements is the City of Walla Walla. A qualifying jurisdiction must adhere to the following specific organic waste collection requirements:

- 1) By January 2027 source-separated organic solid waste collection every other week (26 weeks annually) for all residents and for nonresidential customers that generate more than 0.25 cubic yards of organic waste per week.
 - a. Beginning in January 2030 this will expand to include all residential (excluding multifamily) and non-residential customers, regardless of the amount of organic waste generated.
- 2) All collected organic waste must go through an organic waste management process.
- 3) Jurisdictions may charge and collect fees and rates for the organic waste collection services.

Expanded organics collection would result in the need for expanded organics materials processing and marketability, which is discussed in sections 5.5.4 and 5.5.5. In addition, further information on HB 1799 and HB 2301 can be found in Section 3.1.

4.4 Options

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

4.4.1 Curbside recycling in Urban Growth Areas

Targeted Sector and Materials

This program targets curbside recycling in the residential sector of cities and UGAs

Description

Curbside residential recycling is presently provided and required for all residents in the City of Walla Walla. Voluntary recycling services could be reinstated in College Place and offered in Waitsburg and the UGAs as a means to offer more convenient recycling and to increase the County's recycling rate. When the market prices for recyclables improve, cities would work with the WUTC hauler to make recycling services available in these areas. Working with the haulers, a new minimum service level could be defined that expands recycling and encourages haulers to invest in additional equipment for the service.

Diversion Potential

The estimated increase in diversion is 5 to 6 percent of the residential waste stream.

Cost

The cost per household would range from \$10 to \$20 per month for single-family households. Costs will also depend upon service frequencies and number of accounts serviced.

4.4.2 Expand Curbside Organics Collection in Urban Growth Areas

Targeted Sector and Materials

This option targets the residential sector in the UGAs and organics (yard debris, waxed cardboard, compostable paper products, and food waste).

Description

Curbside yard waste recycling is presently offered on a subscription basis to residents in the City of Walla Walla. Collection could be expanded to include food waste and compostable paper if/when processing is expanded at SRL. Voluntary organics collection services could also be offered in College Place, Prescott, Waitsburg, and the UGAs as a means to offer a more convenient collection of this material, and to increase the County's diversion rate. The County and the cities would work with the WUTC hauler to make organics collection services available in these areas. Working with the haulers, a new minimum service level could be defined that expands organics collection and encourages haulers to invest in additional equipment for the service.

A food waste composting pilot could be implemented to understand the feasibility of the program. This would involve collection of food and compostable paper waste from a small percentage of residential customers already subscribing to the green waste collection program in the City of Walla Walla. Adding food waste to the existing compost operations is discussed as an option in Chapter 5, Solid Waste Facilities, Sections 5.4.3 and 5.5.3.

Diversion Potential

The estimated increase in diversion, based on the waste characterization study, could be up to 23 percent of the residential waste stream.

Cost

The cost per household would range between \$20 to \$25 per month. Costs will also depend upon service frequencies and number of accounts serviced.

4.4.3 Mixed Paper and Cardboard Collection

Targeted Sector/Materials

This option targets the commercial sector and mixed paper and cardboard.

Description

The Ecology 2020–2021 Washington Waste Characterization Study shows that mixed paper was about 8 percent, and cardboard was just over 9 percent of the disposed waste stream from the commercial sector. This option would establish a program for the collection of these materials from commercial businesses, specifically large generators such as supermarkets, hospitals, universities, and offices. To increase participation in the program, collection of mixed paper and cardboard could be provided at a reduced rate from refuse collection, providing an incentive for businesses to participate by reducing their overall refuse bill. The collection could be provided on a regularly scheduled basis, or on call, depending on the types and quantities of materials collected. Recycling technical assistance would help to facilitate the design and implementation of the program. See the option discussed in Section 3.6.8 regarding working with larger businesses, institutions, and other large waste generators to identify opportunities for waste reduction and recycling, develop recommendations, and assist with implementing new programs.

Diversion Potential

The estimated increase in diversion, based on the waste characterization study and considering typical participation and recovery rates, could range from 5 to 8 percent of the commercial waste stream.

Cost

The cost to implement is likely to be less than the existing refuse rates for businesses.

4.4.4 Organics Collection for Large Commercial Generators

Targeted Sector/Materials

This option targets the commercial sector and organics (yard debris, compostable paper, and food waste).

Description

The Ecology 2020–2021 Washington Waste Characterization Study shows that yard debris and food waste constituted about 14 percent of the commercial waste stream, with food waste the predominant organic at over 12 percent. This option incorporates a voluntary curbside food, yard waste, and compostable paper collection service for commercial customers. This option is intended to motivate large commercial generators to separate organic materials from the waste they generate at their businesses and to place it in the appropriate organics collection container on a regular basis for collection.

This option would incorporate educating landscapers and gardeners who service commercial businesses and residences on the importance of keeping their material separate from other refuse. Such separation would enable them to take advantage of the lower tipping fee for clean, green waste at the landfill.

Local food service establishments and grocers would be encouraged to participate with the understanding that the cost of this program would reduce their collection costs. This option could also encourage regular reporting of food waste diversion to local and state recycling agencies for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

The materials collected would be processed for mulch, composting, or other products at the SRL Compost Facility. Before this program could be implemented, the facility would have to make appropriate modifications to its processing method and equipment; these modifications are discussed in the SRL FMP. The County and cities could consider implementing a food waste composting pilot that would involve commercial or institutional entities. For example, the County and cities could team up with Whitman College and WWU to collect food waste from dining halls, but this would be limited to fall through spring to account for limited enrollment during the summer months. Adding food waste to the existing compost operations is considered as an option in Chapter 5, Solid Waste Facilities, Sections 5.4.3 and 5.5.3.

Diversion Potential

The estimated increase in diversion, based on the waste characterization study and typical participation and recovery rates, could range from 8 to 10 percent of the commercial waste stream.

Cost

A limited pilot project with processing at the SRL compost facility would cost up to \$200,000, with funding coming from a mix of tip fees, collection fees, and grant funds. Grant funding would be applied to cover costs that exceed current cost of service for waste diverted through pilot operation.

4.5 Recommendations

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

4.5.1 Curbside Recycling in Urban Growth Areas (low priority)

- Consider offering recycling services in the cities and the UGAs that do not have this service. This would involve working with the haulers to establish a new minimum service level.

4.5.2 Expand Curbside Organics Collection In Urban Growth Areas (low priority)

- Consider providing curbside yard waste collection for residents in the cities and the UGAs that do not have this service. This would involve working with haulers to establish a new minimum service level.
- Implement a food waste, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products collection pilot program in the City of Walla Walla if/when food waste processing is available.
- Consider bundling yard waste service with other waste collection services possibly incentivizing yard waste.

4.5.3 Mixed Paper and Cardboard Collection (low priority)

- Consider establishing a program for mixed paper and cardboard from large commercial generators.

4.5.4 Organics Collection for Large Commercial Generators (low priority)

- Consider implementing a food waste, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products composting pilot that would involve commercial or institutional entities.

5. Solid Waste Facilities

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

5.1 Regulatory Authority

On October 9, 1991, the EPA promulgated the Solid Waste Disposal Facility Criteria, Final Rule (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 257 and 258). These standards, typically referred to as Subtitle D rules and issued under authority of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, set forth location restrictions, requirements for facility design and operations, groundwater monitoring, corrective action measures, and landfill closure standards. Under 40 CFR 239, Congress has assigned primary responsibility for managing solid waste to state governments. State standards must meet or exceed federal standards. In turn, local governments must comply with state standards that have the potential to be more stringent than federal standards.

Ecology responded to the new federal standards in November of 1993 with its revised Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (WAC Chapter 173-351). In general, the standard for MSW landfills must be at least as strict, in every way, as the federal standards. However, because the federal standards do not establish rules for non-MSW landfills (e.g., demolition and wood waste landfills), the state developed regulatory requirements for these landfills (WAC 173-350). As adopted in 2018, Ecology made several substantive and clarifying revisions to WAC 173-350. These changes involved waste in piles, inert wastes, contaminated soils, and waste versus commodities.

5.2 Existing Conditions

This section provides information on existing landfill and composting facilities located in Walla Walla County. C&D waste is discussed in Chapter 6.

5.2.1 Landfills

5.2.1.1 Sudbury Road Landfill

This section discusses the historic operations and current operations of the SRL, the 2018–2023 Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study, long-term planning efforts, and the SRL FMP.

Most waste generated in the County is disposed at the SRL, which opened for operation in 1978. SRL is a MSW landfill located in the very northwest corner of the City of Walla Walla, at 414 Landfill Road. The City of Walla Walla owns and operates the landfill. The landfill comprises approximately 125 acres on 829 acres of land zoned Public Reserve. The land is surrounded primarily by agriculture with some rural residential properties. Privately owned properties zoned for agricultural use lie to the north and west of the landfill. U.S. Highway 12 is to the south of the landfill. To the east of the landfill, the City of Walla Walla owns several hundred acres of land that is farmed under contract and is also utilized for the land application of class 'B' biosolids from the City of Walla Walla Wastewater Treatment Plant. The WSP is east of the City-owned property.

SRL is open Monday through Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., March through October, and 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., November through February. The facility is permitted to accept MSW, and typically receives approximately 50,000 to 60,000 tons per year. The landfill is not permitted to accept the following wastes:

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

Table 5-1 provides a breakdown of the source, and the tonnage of solid waste disposed in the SRL. Waste coming in from outside the County is no longer tracked separately.

Table 5-1. Sudbury Landfill Disposal 2022

Source	Tons 2022
Municipal Solid Waste - Self-haul	16,082
Other ¹	3,861
Basin Disposal	15,823
Sanitation Division (total)	23,609
<i>Residential Household Waste</i>	<i>12,650</i>
<i>Commercial Waste</i>	<i>5,322</i>
<i>Dropbox & Compactor Waste</i>	<i>5,637</i>
Total Landfill Tonnage	59,377

Source: Leno 2023 personal communication

¹ Includes construction debris, wood waste, asbestos, medical waste, cement/asphalt/rock, gravel or soil, self-haul flood debris, municipal flood debris, and compost overs (e.g., oversized woody material).

Over the years, MSW has been placed in five separate areas at the SRL—areas 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7. Areas 1, 2, 5, and 6 are closed, unlined cells. Area 7 is lined, has been in operation since 2006, and is actively receiving MSW. Area 7 has a projected capacity until 2030 at which time Area 7 will either be closed, or a revised permit will be submitted for vertical expansion to allow for continued operation. Area 6 reached its capacity in 2008 and was closed in accordance with WAC 173-351. The City of Walla Walla is currently monitoring Area 6 and conducting remediation monitoring of the other early use areas. Closed cell Area 3 contains medical waste, while closed cell Areas 4 and 4A contain asbestos. Area 7 is the first landfill unit at SRL with a composite base liner system and a leachate collection system.

A landfill gas collection system and flare were installed with the closure of Area 6. The flare is registered with the Climate Action Reserve for the sale of carbon credits. The SRL is currently not subject to the air quality regulations of 40 CFR 60, but it will be if vertical expansion of Area 7 occurs when waste in place exceeds 2,500,000 tons. The City of Walla Walla investigated various bioreactor/leachate recirculation options for implementation/trial in Cell 3 of Area 7, but ultimately deferred implementing the project until near-term master planning for Area 8 is accomplished.

Landfill facilities include an administration building/scale house, scales, equipment building, public drop off area, composting facility, and HHW facility. The facility environmental controls systems include leachate collection and storage, landfill gas collection system (discussed above), and surface water and groundwater management.

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

- Aluminum
- Paper
- Cardboard
- Tin
- Plastics #1, #2, and #5.

A 20-yard ferrous metal recycling bin is located on the west side of the HHW building.

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

At the current fill rate, the site has a remaining capacity of approximately 240 years (FCS Group 2018). The facility is permitted to accept waste from within Walla Walla County, as well as waste from outside the County. From 1994 (when record-keeping started) to 2010, Columbia County sent approximately 700 to 2,000 tons per year to SRL. Beginning in 2010, Columbia County ceased sending waste to SRL, and the landfill presently is not importing waste from out of the County. As a result, the facility is underutilized in terms of the quantity of waste received and the resources allocated for operations and maintenance.

Planned uses of the facility during the post-closure period have not been fully evaluated. It is currently planned that the site will be designated as secured open space, not accessible to the public. Figure 5-1 shows the general layout of the landfill.

Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study

In 2018, the City of Walla Walla completed a Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study (2018–2023) for landfill and sanitation (collection) services. To establish a rate structure, the study included the following:

- Revenue Requirement Analysis. Identified the total revenue needed to fund the landfill and collection services fully on a self-supporting basis. The analysis considered operating and “maintenance expenditures, capital/equipment needs, debt requirements, and fiscal policy objectives.”
- Cost-of-Service Analysis. Analyzed the equitable distribution of costs to customer classes of service based on their “proportional demand and use of the system.”
- Rate Design Analysis. Analyzed “the development of rates that generate sufficient revenue to meet each system’s revenue requirement forecast and addresses the City of Walla Walla’s policy goals and objectives.”



Figure 5-1. Sudbury Road Landfill: Existing Site Layout

The rate study identified that the revenues at current levels (2018) were not sufficient to fund ongoing obligations and expenses and suggested an overall 3 percent increase to meet the financial obligation of providing these services. The findings of the study resulted in a change in rate structure and categorization of services and waste types. The City of Walla Walla applied the study's proposed rate changes in 2018, which have been extended through 2024.

The Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study (2018–2023) recommended that the City of Walla Walla revisit the “findings during each budget cycle to check that the assumptions used are still appropriate and no significant changes have occurred that would alter the results of the study. The City should use the study findings as a living document, continuously comparing the study outcomes to actual revenues and expenses. Any significant or unexpected changes will require adjustments to the rate strategy proposed (FCS Group 2018).” The City reported that the increases have sufficiently funded ongoing obligations and expenses for disposal with some refinement following application. Refinements included the following:

- Roughly doubling the rate for tractor and heavy equipment tires to better match market rates
- Reducing vehicle weighing rate from \$46.30 to \$10.30 (2022 rate) to account for improved capacity (A new two-scale in/out system was installed to replace a single in/out scale.)
- Adding new retail and wholesale rates for unscreened compost to meet customer demand and to account for the lower cost of unscreened product
- Establishing a bulk per ton tire disposal rate for tire loads of 20 or more tires

Long-Term Waste Disposal Approach

In 2011, the City of Walla Walla conducted an alternatives analysis and financial assessment to guide future use of the landfill and an approach to solid waste and recycling collections, transfer, processing, and disposal. Regarding the disposal, two primary options were considered: status quo and outsourcing for transfer, transport, and disposal by a private contractor. The latter would include establishing a long-term contract with a private company to provide solid waste disposal services, with the City acting as the manager (WIH Resource Group 2011). A subsequent study in 2015 considered the possibility of importing additional waste under four different scenarios, including the status quo – resulting in many tradeoffs and the need to study the possibility of import through a Market Waste Shed Radius Study (WIH Resource Group 2015). In 2020, an alternatives analysis was performed to consider continued SRL operation for County MSW (Landfill Alternative), or SRL closure and transfer station construction for long-haul export of MSW for out-of-county disposal (Transfer Station Alternative). The analysis was a high-level update to the 2011 Sudbury Road Landfill (SRL) Alternatives and Financial Assessment Final Report to assist in the City's decision-making process to determine a long-term waste disposal approach. The following were the findings coming out of the 2020 analysis (Parametrix 2020):

- Landfill Alternative shows a cost advantage over the Transfer Station Alternative.
- Landfill Alternative allows the City of Walla Walla to retain control over the solid waste management system, with less outside influences.
- The Landfill Alternative provides more flexibility for the City of Walla Walla, because the Transfer Station Alternative would require long-term contracts with service providers.
- The Transfer Station Alternative has the advantage of decreased solid waste management responsibilities for the City of Walla Walla.
- The Landfill Alternative provides better system resiliency.

- The Transfer Station Alternative requires more logistics for waste disposal and is subject to more opportunities for system disruption.
- Local landfill capacity associated with the Landfill Alternative also provides for immediate surge disposal capacity in the case of a natural disaster.
- The Transfer Station Alternative is the preferred option over the Landfill Alternative based on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.¹³ However, when SRL reaches an MSW volume with sufficient landfill gas production to warrant energy recovery, the Landfill Alternative will become the preferred GHG option.

The City of Walla Walla determined that the continued operation of the SRL is the preferred alternative. Therefore, the City proceeded with contracting for the preparation of a SRL FMP (Parametrix 2020) to prioritize long-term investments alternatives at the landfill through closure.

Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan

As discussed above, the City of Walla Walla completed the SRL FMP in September 2023 to document the long-term planning approach for the landfill and surrounding facility. The FMP is intended to provide a comprehensive document to identify the current and planned facilities, operations, and development of the SRL Facility. Recommended projects include expansion of the current landfill cells and associated environmental controls such as the landfill gas control, collection and monitoring systems and the surface water and leachate management facilities, expansion or replacement of the MRW facility, self-haul waste drop-off area, and the support structures, such as the scale plaza (e.g., scale house) and the maintenance building. The FMP also recommends improvements to the compost facility, potentially constructing a recycled glass processing area, drop-off recycling area, and inert waste process yard. At a minimum, the FMP will be reviewed and updated in conjunction with future updates of the SWMP to ensure consistency between the plans (Parametrix 2023a).

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

5.2.1.2 Tausick Way Landfill

Located on the east side of the City of Walla Walla, adjacent to Mill Creek, the Tausick Way Landfill (TWL) operated as the City of Walla Walla's municipal waste landfill from the late 1930s until it was closed in 1978. This closure occurred prior to implementation of WAC 173-304, which set new regulations for landfill closures. The site is estimated to have approximately 1.3 million cubic yards of waste interred within a footprint of 68 acres. The TWL is maintained through the City of Walla Walla Landfill's operations and management budget, which includes mowing, herbicide spraying, methane monitoring, and fence repair. Quarterly testing of groundwater and landfill gas monitoring are conducted and submitted to the Walla Walla County Health Department. In 2013, the City received an Early Notice letter from Ecology that the site is now listed in the state's Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites database, and a site hazard assessment will be conducted. The site will require further investigation into its impact on groundwater and possible remediation in the future. The City is studying the viability of developing a solar energy farm at the site.

¹³ According to the alternatives analysis, the Transfer Station Alternative requires additional hauling with increased GHG emissions; however, the energy recovery provided at large, regional landfills create significant emission offsets, which results in a net emissions reduction compared to the Landfill Alternative. Note: the GHG impacts associated with the construction and operation of a transfer station were not included in the emissions inventory model.

5.2.1.3 Isaacs Inert Waste Landfill

The Isaacs Inert Waste Landfill (IIWL) is adjacent to the closed TWL within the eastern portion of the City of Walla Walla. The site was formerly a private gravel mining operation until the City acquired the 15-acre property in 1999 after the property was foreclosed and, subsequently, MSW was discovered in a portion of the property. The City applied for an inert waste permit for the site to dispose of dirt, asphalt, and concrete generated from City projects. In 2011, the City received an Integrated Planning Grant from Ecology to determine whether the property could be redeveloped as a brownfield site. The study, completed in 2013, looked at two development scenarios and one scenario to cap and close the facility. The City decided on eventual closure. In 2019, the site was graded and received a final cover. The site was closed in 2021.

5.2.2 Compost Facilities

In Washington State, compost facilities—both public and private—are permitted by Ecology under WAC 173-350. These facilities are prohibited from collecting materials sourced from within the Apple Maggot Quarantine Area per RCW 17.24, unless specifically permitted for collection through the Washington State Department of Agriculture; for additional information see Section 8.1.6.

5.2.2.1 Sudbury Road Landfill Compost Facility

The City of Walla Walla operates the SRL–Compost Facility over Areas 3 and 4 of the SRL. The Compost Facility operates on the same schedule as the landfill, Monday through Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., March through October, and 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., November through February. The facility receives municipal and commercial loads of green waste, including yard debris and other organic waste from local and regional sources. The facility is permitted to accept the following materials:

- Source-separated yard and garden wastes
- Compostable paper
- Agricultural crop residues, wax-coated cardboard, pre-consumer vegetative food wastes
- Manure and bedding from herbivorous animals (e.g., cows, horses – not dogs or cats)
- Meat and post-consumer source-separated food wastes
- Leaves
- Yard, garden, and wood waste
- Food waste

The Sudbury Compost Facility covers approximately 5 acres, and it is divided into areas for receiving/grinding, composting, screening, storage, and customer loading. The unprocessed materials are stockpiled on site, and a grinder is brought to the site two to three times per year to process the materials. After grinding, the materials are composted primarily by using the aerated static pile (ASP) method and secondarily by being placed into windrows for curing when the ASP system is at capacity. The total processing time for the piles is typically 100 to 120 days. The ASP system, which was first piloted in 2015, has been shown to fare slightly better than the windrowed material, most noticeably in nitrate concentrations. Since the pilot program, the City of Walla Walla purchased eight ASP systems. The City would eventually like to transition to using only the ASP system; however, even with the smaller footprint of the system, the compost facility only has enough space to add two more systems.

After curing and screening, compost is made available for sale in bulk quantities to the public, private compost dealers for resale, and interested local or state agencies. The facility produces a variety of products, including screened and unscreened compost, 50/50 soil amendment product, and fill dirt. The facility does not have an official marketing plan for the products; however, the SRL Compost Facility has made internal marketing changes, including adjusting rates, and temporarily sold out of products in 2021 for the first time in its 14-year history. Although not currently accepted, the compost facility is permitted to accept food waste and wax-coated cardboard.

Table 5-2 lists the materials currently accepted and not accepted at the Compost Facility as provided on the City of Walla Walla Public Work's webpage. In 2022, the facility received approximately 6,150 tons of materials and sold approximately 2,400 cubic yards of compost and 2,248 yards of 50/50 blend (mix of soil and compost) compared to receiving approximately 6,651 tons and selling approximately 1,874 cubic yards of compost and 2,806 yards of 50/50 blend in 2021 (Leno 2023 personal communication).

Table 5-2. Sudbury Compost Facility Materials

Acceptable Materials	Unacceptable Materials
Tree trimmings	Painted and/or treated wood products
Limbs (less than 16" in diameter)	Limbs (larger than 16" in diameter)
Grass clippings	Stumps
Thatch	Dirt/rocks/concrete/brick
Leaves	Food
Hay/straw/bedding	Landscaping fabric, twine, plastic bags, and other miscellaneous non-organic lawn debris
Garden waste	Carnivorous animal manure

Source: City of Walla Walla 2021

The 2018 Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study (2018–2023) referenced earlier in this chapter, provides options and recommendations for increasing sales of compost to be competitive with other facilities in the region. The study considered compost types that are normally sold in the market—high end versus low end, potential regional markets, and other compost facilities in the region (FCS Group 2018). Several recommendations evolved from the study as follows:

- Conduct market study to identify the potential users and the types of products that will enhance compost sales.
- Eliminate the tiered compost rate structure and establish one rate for wholesale customers and one rate for retail customers.
- Use screening to produce fine, medium, and coarse compost products, as needed.
- Use results of a food waste composting pilot to determine if it will result in a higher quality product.
- Increase testing through the Seal of Testing Assurance Program to qualify the facility for inclusion on the Washington State Department of Transportation Preferred Provider List.
- Expand advertising of compost products by participating in local agriculture and viticulture associations and organizations.
- Market directly to the public through horticulture clubs and nurseries.

- Continue to participate in local organizations, associations, and events, such as International Compost Awareness Week.
- Continue to host educational seminars, provide useful educational material, and offer tours of the facility. (FCS Group 2018)

Of the above recommendations, the City of Walla Walla eliminated the tiered rate structure¹⁴ for compost sales, and applied one rate structure for wholesale, and one for retail customers, comparable to other regional facilities. The City also began producing screened and unscreened compost to provide a product that can be used in a variety of applications. The City continues to participate in local organizations, associations, and events, as well as providing educational materials and hosting seminars and tours.

Building on these efforts, the SRL FMP recommends two alternatives for compost improvements. Both compost facility layouts include the following: customer drop-off, material process area, compost windrow area, finished material storage area, product sales and loading area, stormwater pond, and support office. Alternative 1 would expand the existing 5-acre site to approximately 7 acres and includes 16 200-foot-long compost windrows, and Alternative 2 would expand the existing footprint to approximately 25 acres with 56 200-foot-long compost windrows and a significantly larger storage area for finished compost (Parametrix 2023a).

5.2.2.2 Privately Operated Compost Facilities

In addition to the SRL Compost Facility, the County has four privately owned compost facilities that are not open to the public: the Envirocom Compost Facility located in Burbank, the PCA Compost Facility located in Wallula, the compost facility operated by the Washington State Penitentiary (WSP) in the City of Walla Walla, and the compost bin system operated by Walla Walla Community College in the City of Walla Walla.

The Envirocom facility is located in Burbank. The facility primarily composts yard debris and processed a total of 985 tons in 2023.

The PCA Compost Facility is located in Wallula. The facility handles approximately 90,000 cubic yards of primary and secondary sludge and 25,000 cubic yards of paunch manure per year. A windrow turner is used to aerate the piles. Some of the finished product is beneficially used; however, most are stockpiled on site. The facility hopes to sell the product as a soil amendment in the future. In addition, the dry sludge may be shipped to the Wasco Landfill in The Dalles, Oregon. Fly ash, lime waste, wood waste, and demolition debris are also stockpiled on site. Currently PCA is working with consultants to evaluate the properties of compost generated by the on-site facility to further determine beneficial use. The compost facility is operated by American Fiber Products, LLC, and the facility also has a limited-purpose landfill on the site (Butkus 2021 personal communication). Through an agreement with the Walla Walla County Department of Community Health, Ecology has assumed delegation for the PCA compost facility and limited purpose landfill in accordance with WAC 173-350-700. The WSP operates an on-site composting facility that includes composting post-consumer food scraps. The 7- to 8-acre site uses an ASP composting process. The compost is used on-site at the penitentiary because the WSP is legally constrained from selling the product to other government agencies or nonprofit organizations.

¹⁴ Compost sales are charged on tiered rates based on the amount purchased in a calendar year.

Walla Walla Community College operates a small-scale O2Compost Micro-Bin system. This is used to compost pre-consumer food waste from the campus culinary program and cafe. In addition, the Community College operates a freestanding ASP system for grape pomace from the campus ecology and viticulture program. The finished compost is used in the culinary club's food garden beds and for the campus landscape beds.

5.3 Waste Export

“Waste export” refers to the transfer of waste from Walla Walla County to a landfill located outside the area. There is currently no ordinance within the City of Walla Walla or the County that requires waste within the County to be flow controlled to the SRL. BDI of Pasco collects waste in unincorporated areas of Walla Walla County, Prescott, and Waitsburg. Waste collected by BDI is brought to the company’s transfer station in Pasco and is long-hauled to the Finley Buttes Landfill in Oregon for final disposal. If the County flow-controlled this waste to SRL it would add approximately 25 percent to the tonnage and improve dollars per ton efficiencies.

5.4 Options

5.4.1 Use of Sudbury Road Landfill for Out-of-County Waste

Description

This option aims to refocus on waste import to the landfill. This approach would capitalize on the existing capacity of the SRL and would improve waste import to the facility. This would mean improved marketing for importing out-of-county waste for disposal.

In 2015, the City of Walla Walla studied four waste volume scenarios to understand the tipping fees and related costs for the SRL: status quo, 50,000 tons/year, 100,000 tons/year, and 150,000 tons/year. The study showed that import of an additional 150,000 tons/year would be necessary for the landfill to compete with the regional market price. The 2015 study recommended four sources/categories of waste streams to increase waste volumes at the SRL: large waste generators, local jurisdictions, private sector waste collection companies, and long-haul transport. The 2015 study recommends the City of Walla Walla prepare a Market Wasteshed Radius Study to understand the feasibility and likelihood of attracting waste from the sources/categories listed above (WIH Resource Group 2015). Under this option, the City of Walla Walla would prepare a Market Wasteshed Radius Study.

Cost

The cost to prepare a Market Wasteshed Study is estimated at \$50,000.

5.4.2 Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan

Description

The City of Walla Walla finalized the SRL FMP in September 2023. The FMP details the planning and scheduling for landfill operations spanning the next 20 years.

The SRL FMP addresses compost operations/facilities, landfill gas, flare and leachate operations/facilities, and HHW operations/facilities. It includes a comprehensive assessment of all facilities at the landfill to develop a prioritized work plan to address identified deficiencies and

upgrades (including future air permitting/compliance as applicable). Alternatives in the FMP fall into three categories:

- Core landfill element investments (essential to continued landfill operations).
- Landfill supporting element investments (important peripheral activities that contribute to successful landfill operations).
- Other solid waste management program investments (discretionary).

Core landfill element investments are necessary to continue operations at the SRL. These elements include constructing new cells and areas in accordance with projected waste disposal amounts, the closure of completed cell areas, and improvements to the current environmental controls. These environmental control facility improvements include collection, control, and management of leachate, surface water, and landfill gas, and monitoring the groundwater. Core landfill element investments are expected to be implemented between 2026 and 2041.

Landfill supporting investments are important peripheral activities that contribute to successful landfill operations. These investments include replacing the current maintenance building, replacing or upgrading the current moderate-risk waste building, replacing the self-haul waste drop-off area, and improvements to the scale plaza area. These investments are currently expected to be implemented between 2024 and 2026, excluding the scale plaza area improvements, which are not expected to be needed until 2073.

Other solid waste management program investments are not required for the continued operation of the facility but are recommended to expand the City of Walla Walla's current waste programs. They are considered discretionary in scope and timing. These recommendations include improvements to the compost facility, improvements to the recycling drop-off area, the addition of a recycled glass processing area, and the addition of an inert waste process yard and landfill. There were also a number of additional potential investments discussed such as construction of a sanitation shop for the sanitation fleet that includes EV charging stations, wood waste receiving and recycling areas, and solar power generation on closed landfill areas. Since these are discretionary, their implementation is variable; however, current implementation is expected between 2027 and 2030.

Cost

The cost to implement the alternatives discussed in the FMP are detailed in the table below (Table 5-3).

Table 5-3. Facility Master Plan Recommendation Costs

Facility Improvement	Capital Budget (2023 \$)
Landfill Core And Supporting Element Investments (Non-Optional)	
Self-Haul Waste Drop-Off Area Replacement	\$4.23 million
Design/Connect Existing Leachate Cleanout Locations to Existing Header	\$0.06 million
Compost Facility Improvements Alternative 1	\$3.84 million
Existing Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Building Rehabilitation and Expansion Alternative 2 (7,500 Sf)	\$2.5 to \$3 million
Maintenance Building Replacement	\$5.37 million
Permit for Area 7, Cell 4	\$0.08 million
Compliance Monitoring System	\$1.44 million
Design/Install New 300- to 800-cubic-feet-per-minute Landfill Gas Flare Facility	\$1.94 million
Design/Install Landfill Gas Extraction System in Area 7 and Connect to Existing Header, Horizontal/Vertical.	\$0.62 million
Design and Development of Area 8, Cell 1	\$5.39 million

Table 5-3. Facility Master Plan Recommendation Costs (continued)

Facility Improvement	Capital Budget (2023 \$)
Design and Final Closure of Area 7	\$3.62 million
Design/Install Passive Biofilter for Areas 1 and 2	\$0.04 million
Design/Install Landfill Gas Extraction System In Area 8, Cell 1	\$0.63 million
Scale Plaza Improvements	\$0.60 million
ALTERNATIVES TO PROPOSED CAPITAL PROJECTS	
Compost Facility Improvements Alternative 2 (First Phase, 60% Of Full-Buildout, 15 Acres)	\$17.42 (\$10.45) million ¹
MRW Building Replacement Alternative 1 (7,400 Sf)	\$5.88 million
OTHER SOLID WASTE PROGRAM INVESTMENTS (DISCRETIONARY)	
Drop Off Recycling Area Improvements	\$0.29 million
Recycled Glass Processing Area	\$0.37 million
Design/Construct Inert Waste Receiving, Processing and Disposal Area	\$0.61 million

¹Total project cost is \$17.42 million and first phase at around 60% buildout is approximately \$10.42 million.

Source: Parametrix 2023a.

5.4.3 Sudbury Road Landfill Financial Stability

Description

As described earlier, the SRL is presently receiving waste from predominantly within Walla Walla County, with incidental waste from outside of Walla Walla County; and some in-county waste is being exported for disposal in Oregon. At the current fill rate, the facility has a remaining capacity of over 240 years. Presently, the facility's revenues are adequate to pay for operations and maintenance, including daily operations, as well as long-term maintenance and legacy costs associated with past uses of the facility.

As discussed in Section 5.2, Existing Conditions, the City of Walla Walla performed a Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study (2018–2023) that resulted in a change in rate structure and categorization of services and waste types. This has resulted in the City being able to fund ongoing obligations and expenses in the short term. Additional mechanisms include implementing disposal agreements with contract-based rates with public or private entities, establishing dedicated fees such as land-use fees (per household, business, parcel, or per jurisdiction, based on population), waste-export fees, or flow control.

The City of Walla Walla adopted/implemented the 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023). This option proposes to update the Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan in 2024, notably to consider the future capital investments outlined in the SRL FMP.

Cost

The estimated cost to update the financial plan is \$80,000.

5.4.4 Expand Organic Materials Processed

Targeted Materials

The targeted waste stream for this option includes food waste, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products.

Description

This option would expand the existing operations at the SRL Compost Facility to incorporate additional materials. The objectives of the option are to facilitate diversion of additional organics, including food waste, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products, and to produce additional products for sale to the public. Sources of these additional organics include the residential and commercial sectors. Sections 4.4.2 and 4.4.4 discuss the options for expansion of organics collection for residential and commercial customers, respectively. As discussed in Section 5.2.2, the existing compost facility is already permitted to accept food, waxed cardboard, and other compostable paper products.

This option would require new equipment, personnel, and other resources to handle the types and quantities of new materials. The SRL FMP includes two alternatives, one that increases the existing compost site to over 7-acres and the other that increases the compost operations on the site to 25 acres at the SRL. Implementation of the SRL FMP, which includes a high-level estimate of the cost and siting of compost facility alternatives is discussed in 5.4.2.

To understand the feasibility of this program, a food waste composting pilot could be implemented in advance of any major investments. This would involve collection of food waste from a small percentage of residential customers already subscribing to the green waste collection program in the City of Walla Walla.

Another option is for the operation of a private compost facility to process additional organics.

Diversion Potential

Food scraps make up approximately 12 percent of the County's disposed waste stream, and compostable paper and paper products comprise approximately 5 percent. As outlined in the SRL FMP, the compost facility improvements outlined in SRL FMP are projected to divert 25 percent organics from the landfill from 2028 through 2030, and 75 percent after 2030 (City of Walla Walla 2023).

Costs

Cost to implement this option would include capital costs for equipment and other improvements at the facility as well as operating costs including labor, operations, and maintenance. The recommended approach is through an implementation plan that clearly identifies the investments, budgeting, and permitting. The estimated cost for the implementation plan is \$125,000, including grant writing for initial capital improvements.

5.4.5 Improve the Marketability of the Sudbury Compost Facility's Finished Product

Description

Substantial progress has occurred at the Sudbury Compost Facility with regard to compost sales following implementation of the 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023) with demand currently exceeding production. The City could further this progress by implementing additional recommendations provided in the 2018 Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study as discussed in Section 5.2.2.

Cost

Given the success of the operations following the 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023), the City of Walla Walla could continue to monitor production versus demand at no additional cost.

5.5 Recommendations

The SWAC evaluated the options for solid waste facilities and recommends the following for implementation by the City of Walla Walla:

5.5.1 Use of Sudbury Road Landfill for Out-of-County Waste (low priority)

- Consider increased import of out-of-county waste.
- Consider a Market Wasteshed Radius Study to understand the feasibility of being competitive with regional markets.

5.5.2 Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan (high priority)

- Implement FMP recommendations.

5.5.3 Sudbury Road Landfill Financial Stability (high priority)

- The City of Walla Walla will update the adopted/implemented 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023) in 2024.

5.5.4 Expand Organics Processing to Include Additional Materials (low priority)

- Evaluate expanding the existing composting operations to include additional materials, with consideration toward the expansion being economical relative to other disposal options.

5.5.5 Improve the Marketability of the Sudbury Compost Facility's Finished Product (low priority)

- Continue to monitor production and demand at Sudbury Compost Facility.

6. Miscellaneous Waste

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

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

Wastes such as low-level radioactive wastes and biosolids are not addressed in this 2024 Plan. Universal waste is addressed in Chapter 7, Moderate Risk Waste, of the Plan. There may be other items for the special waste category, but they have not been identified, nor have they caused a problem in the County. The nature and sources of these wastes as well as the existing programs for managing them in Walla Walla County are described, and where warranted, options are presented.

6.1 Existing Conditions

6.1.1 Agricultural Waste

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

According to the 2022 Census of Agriculture (USDA NASS 2024), the number of farms in Walla Walla County is decreasing slightly. The number decreased by about 1 percent, from 903 farms in 2017 to 894 farms in 2022. The total acreage in farms increased by about 1.5 percent, totaling 713,416 acres in 2022, compared to 702,537 acres in 2017. Approximately 81 percent of the land on farms is cropland, with the remainder being pasture and other uses.

Agricultural wastes result from farming and ranching activities, and they consist primarily of crop residues and manure. In 2022, the top crop items in acreage are listed in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1. Primary Agricultural Acreage in Production

Crop	Acreage
Wheat for grain	219,473
Vegetables harvested for sale	21,778
Potatoes	12,682
Peas (dried, edible)	11,191
Corn for grain	6,317
Chickpeas	8,923
Orchards	13,983

Source: 2022 Census of Agriculture, US Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service 2024

6.1.2 Asbestos

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

Federal regulations governing handling, transportation, and disposal of ACM are known as the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) (40 CFR 61). Requirements for asbestos disposal include, but are not limited to, standards for covering the waste, maintenance of waste shipment records, and maintenance of records concerning location and quantity of waste disposed.

Ecology Regulations (WAC 173-401-531) state that asbestos waste that contains 0.00004 percent of friable asbestos exceeds the thresholds for hazardous air pollutants and must be regulated for disposal per the asbestos management standards of NESHAP (40 CFR 61). Friable asbestos wastes are exempt from regulation as dangerous wastes, provided these wastes are managed in compliance with, or in a manner equivalent to, the asbestos management standards of NESHAP (40 CFR 61). The Washington State Department of Labor and Industries is responsible for asbestos handling, and disposal is regulated by the federal government, as well as by local asbestos regulations and the local health district.

The SRL is permitted to dispose of asbestos waste. The waste is disposed in designated locations of Area 7 of the landfill. Asbestos material must be properly bagged and is charged as a special fee in addition to the normal tip fee based on weight.

6.1.3 Biomedical Waste

Medical treatment and research facilities generate a wide range of special wastes that require handling and disposal. Because of the variety of waste streams, several different regulatory agencies at the local, regional, state, and federal levels have regulations pertaining to best management practices, and they apply their own definitions to waste types. For the purpose of this plan update, biomedical waste means, and is limited to, the following types of waste in accordance with RCW 70A.228.010:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Washington Department of Ecology
- Washington Department of Health
- Washington Department of Transportation
- Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC)
- Local government agencies, including health districts/departments

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

Residential sharps must be disposed in accordance with RCW 70A.228.040, which requires disposal of sharps into a recycling container provided a city, county, solid waste collection company, or other collection site that is designated by the local health department. In Walla Walla County, residents may dispose of sharps at the SRL HHW facility by placing them in designated red biomedical containers or a customer-provided puncture resistant container with a label indicating the contents. They are informed of this requirement through the City of Walla Walla website dedicated to solid waste management and through information disseminated at the SRL. Although not considered biomedical waste, pharmaceutical wastes present both wastewater and solid waste management issues. See Section 7.1.4.3, Pharmaceutical Take-back Program, regarding disposal options for pharmaceuticals.

6.1.4 Construction, Demolition, Inert, and Disaster debris

C&D debris comprises approximately 18 percent of the County’s waste stream according to Ecology’s 2020–2021 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study (Ecology 2021c). C&D debris consists of the materials generated during the construction, renovation, and demolition of buildings, roads, and bridges and is included within the definition of solid waste (WAC 173- 350-100). This waste stream often contains the following:

- Concrete
- Wood (from buildings)
- Asphalt (from roads and roofing shingles)
- Gypsum (the main component of drywall)

- Metals
- Bricks
- Glass
- Plastics
- Salvaged building components (doors, windows, and plumbing fixtures)
- Trees, stumps, earth, and rocks from clearing sites

A category closely related to C&D is inert waste. Inert waste includes the following:

- Cured concrete that has been used for structural and construction purposes, including embedded steel reinforcing and wood, and was produced from mixtures of Portland cement and sand, gravel, or other similar materials.
- Asphaltic materials that have been used for structural and construction purposes (e.g., roads, dikes, and paving) that were produced from mixtures of petroleum asphalt and sand, gravel, or other similar materials.
- Brick and masonry that have been used for structural and construction purposes.
- Ceramic materials produced from fired clay or porcelain, and glass composed primarily of sodium, calcium, silica, boric oxide, magnesium oxide, lithium oxide, or aluminum oxide.
- Glass presumed to be inert includes, but is not limited to, window glass, glass containers, glass fiber, glasses resistant to thermal shock, and glass-ceramics. Glass containing significant concentrations of lead, mercury, or other toxic substances are not presumed to be inert.
- Stainless steel and aluminum.

The primary difference between the two types of waste is that C&D waste has the potential to be tainted through chemical, physical, biological, or radiological substances that may present a threat to human health or the environment, whereas inert waste is not considered to be tainted; thus, it is not expected to be a threat to human health or the environment.

6.1.4.1 Disposal Options

This section discusses disposal options for C&D, inert waste, and disaster debris as regulated in the State of Washington.

Limited Purpose Landfill

In general, limited purpose landfills (LPLs) do not allow for MSW, incinerator ash, dangerous waste, or disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls. LPLs have very specific site requirements relative to the proximity to sensitive areas, including faults, water supply wells, surface water bodies (e.g., wetlands, streams), and runways. The design standards are stringent with specific requirements related to landfill gas control, liner system design and construction, and leachate collection and control.

Under WAC 173-350-400, LPLs means the following:

... 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. Limited purpose landfills include, but are not limited to, landfills that receive or have received segregated industrial solid waste, construction, demolition and land clearing debris, wood waste, ash (other than special incinerator ash), contaminated soil and contaminated dredged material (WAC 173-350-400).

Inert Landfill

Disposal of inert wastes is addressed specifically in WAC 173-350-410. The requirements for inert sites are significantly reduced from those required for LPLs. For example, no liners, leachate collection, or treatment systems are required for inert landfills. The less stringent requirements result in cost savings in all aspects of construction, operation, and maintenance of inert landfills. It is often advantageous to divert inert waste from the MSW stream for disposal at an inert landfill. This reduces the amount of costly landfill space consumed by wastes that do not necessarily require disposal in a solid waste landfill. A higher level of regulatory oversight should be part of any permitted inert waste landfill so that non-permitted material (i.e., non-inert solid waste) does not get deposited in an unlined landfill.

Construction, Demolition and Inert Waste Disposal Options

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

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

6.1.4.2 Existing Conditions

As discussed in Chapter 5, the IIWL was graded and received a final cover. The site was formally closed in 2021.

With the IIWL closed, inert materials generated in the County are delivered to the SRL, where the materials are presently stockpiled.

Currently, the landfill sets aside concrete that is disposed for use on the site to construct access roads in the pit area, as allowed per WAC 173-350-410 (use of inert waste as general unregulated fill material). If the concrete pile exceeds 250 cubic yards which is the limit for a solid waste handling permit exemption, landfill operators plan to rent a crusher to process the material into a usable nonregulated product to set aside for later use. The City has considered purchasing a crusher bucket to alleviate the need for an outside company to crush the concrete. The objective would be to fund this practice using available grant funding. Excess material above the amount needed for road maintenance purposes would be disposed of in the proposed inert disposal area.

New and used C&D materials are accepted at the SLC's BRS in the City of Walla Walla for resale to the community at a discounted price. Stubblefield's and Walla Walla Recycling recycle scrap metal. Except for the BRS, limited recycling and reuse opportunities exist for other C&D materials in Walla Walla County. Additional opportunities for recycling concrete, asphalt, and scrap metals are located in Benton and Franklin Counties, about 50 miles from the City of Walla Walla.

During the summer/fall of 2021, the landfill partnered with the BRS on a pilot project to allow customers to donate suitable materials directly to the BRS. During landfill business hours, BRS stationed a small van truck at the landfill's community recycling center to collect acceptable building materials. In addition to accepting building materials while at the landfill, BRS informed landfill users

that BRS is available to take new or used reusable building materials donations directly (at the site) or by customer delivery to BRS. BRS promoted the reuse of building materials to the community via fliers and social media in advance of starting the pilot project and throughout the pilot period.

6.1.5 Tires

Accumulated waste tires have the potential to harbor mosquitoes and vermin that could pose health risks, including the mosquito-transmitted West Nile Virus, and they could present a fire hazard that could cause smoke pollution. In 2005, Washington State established legislation that created the Department of Ecology's Tire Fund Account to help clean up illegally discarded tires through a \$1 fee charged for each new vehicle tire sold in the state. These funds are used to provide resources for tire removal services; to assist local governments in tire prevention, education, and hosting tire recycling amnesty events; to manage fees collected when new tires are sold; and to provide licenses to businesses that manage tire disposal.

In the spring of 2021, two tire amnesty collection events were held through the partnership of Walla Walla County, the City of College Place, and City of Walla Walla, with events held in each city. The events were open to residents, excluding commercial businesses. The two events allowed up to 15 tires to be disposed of for free, excluding semi-truck tires and tires with rims/wheels. In total, approximately 2,870 tires were collected and hauled away by Castle Tire Disposal & Recycling. The tire collection was funded through a grant from the State's Department of Ecology's Tire Fund Account.

In addition, tires are also accepted at the SRL and stockpiled in an area just north of the HHW facility. Stockpiled tires are collected from the landfill on an as needed basis for processing and recycling by Castle Tire, located in Portland, Oregon. The City of Walla Walla maintains the stockpile at less than 800 tires.

6.1.6 Electronic Waste

Electronic waste refers to discarded computers, monitors, printers, fax machines, cell phones, electronic cables, and other electronic products. In 2006, the Washington State Legislature passed Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 6428, which established the Washington State Electronics Product Recycling Law. The law requires manufacturers of electronic products sold in Washington State to finance and implement electronics collection, transportation, and recycling programs in Washington State no later than January 1, 2009.

This program, E-Cycle Washington, provides free recycling of computers, monitors, laptops, e-readers, and televisions to residents, charitable organizations, small businesses, and small government agencies. The business locations that accept and recycle or reuse electronic materials in Walla Walla County are indicated in Table 6-2. In addition, the Cities of Walla Walla and College Place hold a biannual Drug Take Back Event in October and April of each year that also accepts computers and other electronics such as TVs, printers, monitors, and cell phones.

Table 6-2. Electronic Materials Recyclers

Business Name	Location	Materials Accepted	E-Cycle Washington Site ¹
Sudbury Road Landfill	414 Landfill Rd., Walla Walla	Computers, television	No
Walla Walla Recycling	827 N. 12th St., Walla Walla	Computers, tablets, monitors, televisions, portable DVD players	Yes
CEP Recycle Walla Walla	1090 W. Rose St., Walla Walla	Computers, tablets, monitors, televisions, portable DVD players	Yes

Table 6-2. Electronic Materials Recyclers (continued)

Business Name	Location	Materials Accepted	E-Cycle Washington Site ¹
Home Depot	1100 NE C St., College Place	Rechargeable batteries	No
Batteries Plus	632 S. 9th Avenue Walla Walla	Lead acid batteries, nickel cadmium batteries, nickel metal hydride batteries, lithium ion and polymer batteries, household batteries, specialty batteries (e.g., watch and hearing aid batteries), LED lightbulbs, CFL lightbulbs, fluorescent lightbulbs, incandescent lightbulbs, ballast lightbulbs, plastic-coated and shatter-shield lightbulbs, germicidal and UV lightbulbs, mercury vapor lightbulbs, cold cathode lightbulbs, halogen lightbulbs, metal halide lightbulbs, high-pressure sodium lightbulbs, tablets, phones, laptops, portable tools, power cords, and charging accessories	No
Goodwill Walla Walla Store	1017 NE C St, College Place, WA 99324	Computers, monitors, televisions, tablets, portable DVD players	Yes
Staples	420 N. Wilbur St., Ste 116, Walla Walla	Computers, VCR and DVD players, coffee brewers less than 40lbs., copiers, telephones, tablets, fax machines, video game consoles, keyboards and mice, cell phones, monitors, printers, scanners, stereo equipment, accessories, adapters, cables, cable/satellite receivers, calculators, camcorders, connected home devices, digital cameras, digital projectors, flash drives, hard drives, MP3 players, modems, routers, and webcams	No

Source: Ecology 2021e

¹ Indicates E-Cycle Washington sites that take computers, monitors and TVs free of charge from households, small businesses, charities, schools and small governments.

6.2 Options

6.2.1 Agriculture waste

6.2.1.1 Identify Opportunities for Beneficial Use of Organic Residuals

Description

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

The County and cities, in conjunction with growers and processors, could support the feasibility of developing a facility for the production of biofuels, biopower, or bioproducts. To further this effort, the County, in conjunction with the Port of Walla Walla, could consider assembling interested parties that discuss potential opportunities in the County for developing these types of alternative energy industries.

Interested and affected stakeholders to be included in the discussions may include city and County representatives, farmers, processors, energy industry representatives, and the waste and recycling industry.

6.2.2 Asbestos Options

6.2.2.1 Provide Education to Homeowners on Proper Handling and Disposal

Description

Much of the asbestos waste is generated as a result of demolition and remodeling projects. The quantities generated are a direct result of the amount of this type of work that is conducted. While private contractors are generally aware of asbestos handling requirements, homeowners doing their own project work may not recognize asbestos-containing materials (ACMs). Some homeowners may be unknowingly placing ACMs from small remodeling projects in with their trash. There may be a need to educate homeowners about proper identification of ACMs and proper handling and disposal methods. The Washington State Department of Health provides information on its website, but a source for local outreach to residents regarding the proper handling and disposal of asbestos waste is limited. The cities and the County could provide education to homeowners on the proper handling and disposal of asbestos as a component of building permit issuance.

Cost

The cost of this option is included with overall public outreach and education efforts.

6.2.3 Construction and Demolition Options

According to Ecology's 2020–2021 Waste Characterization Study, approximately 18 percent of waste disposed in the County is C&D and wood debris (including natural wood, dimensional lumber). The following options are intended to reduce the amount of this material—which oftentimes can be reused or recycled—that enters the landfill.

6.2.3.1 Inert Waste Collection at Sudbury Road Landfill

Targeted Waste Streams

The targeted waste stream for this program is self-hauled concrete, asphaltic materials, brick and masonry, ceramic materials, and metals.

Description

The SRL FMP proposes to develop a 27-acre inert waste process yard and landfill in accordance with WAC 173-350-410. It is envisioned that residential and commercial customers would drop off inert materials (concrete, asphaltic materials, brick and masonry, ceramic materials, and metals) in a processing yard where the materials could be separated by type, consolidated, and possibly resized (crushed) as part of a recycling program. Materials not being recycled would be placed and compacted into a separately permitted LPL. Materials being recycled would be loaded into transport vehicles and/or containers for transport to a material processing facility off site.

Cost

The estimated cost is \$0.61 million.

6.2.3.2 Commingled Construction and Demolition Drop-Off Site

Targeted Waste Streams

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

Description

The City of Walla Walla could encourage a private entity to develop and manage a C&D landfill, or the City could develop and manage a separate drop-off site at the landfill to accept commingled C&D including wood, metals, drywall, and other recyclables. Wood, metals, and other salvageable materials could be sorted and processed at the landfill and then sent to recycling facilities or partnerships, such as the BRS, Stubblefield Co., or Walla Walla Recycling for reuse, material exchange, or recycling. Shingles, aggregates, soil, recycled asphalt pavement, and cured concrete could be accepted as source separated materials for processing.

To encourage the diversion of materials to a C&D landfill, the City of Walla Walla could institute a C&D ban at SRL. Further, the City of Walla Walla and other participating jurisdictions could institute a C&D ordinance that would target materials that are typically generated during construction that could be reused or recycled rather than landfilled. Adoption of C&D ordinances have been successfully used in California and western Washington to divert substantial amounts of C&D waste. Adoption of a countywide C&D ordinance would require all sponsors of C&D projects throughout the County to recycle or reuse minimum thresholds of debris generated from those projects.

The City of Walla Walla and the other participating jurisdiction's adoption of a C&D ordinance would create an immediate need for drop-off or collection of C&D materials plus processing capacity. Contractors could either source separate or recycle materials such as wood and inert waste, or they could haul mixed C&D loads to a processing site. As with Seattle or King County, the framework of the ordinance should allow for modification of the implementation schedule for any recyclable materials according to availability of end markets and processing capacity. The City of Walla Walla could prepare a feasibility study to determine the viability of such a program in Walla Walla County.

Diversion Potential

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

Cost

Cost to study the feasibility of a C&D landfill is approximately \$60,000.

6.2.3.3 On-Site Separation of Construction Materials for Reuse and Material Exchange

Targeted Streams

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

Description

Building on the BRS pilot project described in Section 6.4.2, Existing Conditions, the County could continue to expand and support the BRS. The County could work with other nonprofit organizations, such as Iron Straw, Ecoguild, or Habitat for Humanity, to further promote a materials exchange program for C&D materials.

The City of Walla Walla could allow BRS to permanently establish a collection station at the landfill on an as-needed basis. This operation could be expanded to allow Habitat for Humanity to collect materials for its store in Richland, Washington. This would entail establishing an area at the landfill that could be utilized for intermittent collection events. It is assumed the events would be coordinated in advance based on the need of the reuse store to expand its inventory, with stipulations such as an accounting of materials/tonnage collected and number of customers. As with the pilot program, the materials exchange would involve providing literature about the reuse store and benefits of the program. It could also be expanded to provide awareness around asbestos, the paint stewardship program, and HHW.

Diversion Potential

Diversion potential for this program is between 2 and 3 percent.

Cost

The estimated cost to administer this private program is \$3,000.

6.2.3.4 Provide Education Programs for Contractors

Description

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

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

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

Diversion Potential

The diversion potential of this option is between 2 and 3 percent.

Cost

The cost of this option is included with overall public outreach and education efforts.

6.2.3.5 Develop a Disaster Debris Management Plan

In the aftermath of a disaster, the primary focus of government response teams is to restore and maintain public health and safety. As a result, debris diversion programs, such as recycling and reuse, can quickly become secondary. Advance planning, through a Disaster Debris Management Plan, can help Walla Walla County identify options for collecting, handling, storing, processing,

transporting, diverting, and disposing of debris. Preparing a plan before an emergency happens can save valuable time and resources if needed. Further, as described in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Debris Management Guide, *communities with a debris management plan are better prepared to restore public services and ensure the public health and safety in the aftermath of a disaster, and they are better positioned to receive the full level of assistance available to them from FEMA and other participating entities* (FEMA 2021). A typical plan includes three major sections:

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

Cost

The estimated cost to prepare a Disaster Debris Management Plan is \$75,000.

6.2.4 Biomedical Option

6.2.4.1 Educational Materials for Correct Management of Medical Waste Generated by Residents

Description

Educational materials should continue to inform residents about the risks associated with their waste and the services available to store and dispose of them properly. Residential sharps generators can use information about correct containers and collection opportunities. The City of Walla Walla and the County will continue to hold prescription takeback events twice a year, and the City of Walla Walla will continue to provide outreach to dentists regarding the proper handling of their mercury containing amalgam waste.

Cost

Budget for this is estimated at \$3,000 for basic website and social media communications. Shred/prescription take-back events are organized by local law enforcement agencies. Amalgam waste is addressed through wastewater regulations.

6.2.5 Tire Option

6.2.5.1 Develop a Plan for Management of Tires

Description

Although tires currently are not a major concern in Walla Walla County, the collection of tires at individual residences or businesses has the potential to become a nuisance. The County and cities should continue to address the accumulation of tires on individual properties through the pursuit of state grants, if available, to assist in tire pile cleanup. Cities and County staff should coordinate tire recycling activities with programs in other jurisdictions.

Cost

The cost to manage tires is typically \$20,000 per year, depending on the quantity received.

6.2.6 E-Waste options

6.2.6.1 Monitor and Evaluate E-Waste Program

Description

The County and cities should monitor the current implementation of the E-Cycle program for effectiveness.

Beginning in 2010, local governments were encouraged to voluntarily submit an annual “Satisfaction Report” to Ecology by March 1. The entity responsible for preparing the solid waste management plan for an area is responsible for submitting the Satisfaction Report. The report must use a template provided by Ecology and include the following information:

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

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

Cost

The Satisfaction Report, prepared by city staff, would cost approximately \$3,000 to prepare.

6.2.6.2 E-Waste Education

Description

Ecology requires local governments to provide their citizens with information about the E-Cycle program through existing educational methods typically used by local government. This includes listing locations and hours of operation of local collection sites and services. Ecology has developed a Local Government Toolkit to promote E-Cycle Washington. This toolkit is available on Ecology's web site. This public education program will promote the existing drop-off locations in the County that are part of the state program. The information should be regularly updated to ensure it is accurate. The City of Walla Walla provides information on the proper recycling of these materials through handouts at the landfill and the City of Walla Walla Website.

Cost

The cost of this option is included with overall public outreach and education efforts.

6.3 Recommendations

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

6.3.1 Agricultural Waste (low priority)

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

6.3.2 Asbestos Waste (high priority)

- Provide education to homeowners on the proper handling and disposal of asbestos waste as a component of building permits.

6.3.3 Construction and Demolition – Feasibility Study (high priority)

- Study the feasibility of developing a C&D drop-off site for sorting and processing wood, metals, and other salvageable materials, with consideration toward the service being economical relative to other disposal options.

6.3.4 Construction and Demolition – Inert Waste Disposal (low priority)

- Design and construct an inert waste receiving, processing, and disposal area at SRL.

6.3.5 Construction and Demolition – County Support to Existing Programs (low priority)

- Continue to expand and support the BRS and other nonprofit organizations for reuse and recycling of C&D materials.

6.3.6 Construction and Demolition Options – Contractor Education (low priority)

- Provide education to contractors about alternatives to landfilling for C&D and inert materials.

6.3.7 Develop a Disaster Debris Management Plan (high priority)

- Consider developing a Countywide disaster debris management plan.

6.3.8 Biomedical Waste – Education and Outreach (low priority)

- Provide education and outreach to residents on the correct management of medical waste.

6.3.9 Tire Management Funding (low priority)

- Continue to pursue state grants, if available, to assist in tire pile cleanup.

6.3.10 Monitor and Evaluate E-Waste Program (low priority)

- The City of Walla Walla could complete a satisfaction report to monitor the effectiveness of the existing e-cycle program and determine the need to modify or alter the program (low priority).

6.3.11 E-Waste Education (high priority)

- Continue to educate consumers on the e-cycle program and the opportunities available for recycling of these materials (high priority).

7. Moderate Risk Waste

Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) is hazardous waste produced in small quantities by businesses and households: 220 pounds per month of materials classified as Dangerous Wastes, or 2.2 pounds per month of materials classified as Extremely Hazardous Waste. “Moderate risk waste” does not mean the waste is moderate in risks to human health and the environment; instead, it means it is moderate in quantity, or “small volume hazardous wastes.” The Hazardous Waste Management Act (HWMA) (RCW 70A.300) and The Solid Waste Management and Reduction and Recycling Act (RCW 70A.205) require all local governments to develop and implement MRW plans. This chapter updates the 2014 Plan.

“Moderate Risk Waste” (MRW) means (a) any waste that exhibits any of the properties of hazardous waste, but is exempt from regulation under this chapter solely because the waste is generated in quantities below the threshold for regulation, and (b) any household wastes that are generated from the disposal of substances identified by Ecology as hazardous household substances.

“Household Hazardous Wastes” (HHWs) are waste that exhibits the characteristics of hazardous waste but are generated by households and therefore exempt from regulation under RCW 70A.300. This may include, but is not limited to oven cleaners, herbicides or pesticides, and pool chemicals.

“Small Quantity Generators” (SQGs) are generators in Washington 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. SQGs may accumulate up to 2,200 pounds (or up to 2.2 pounds for wastes regulated at the 2.2-pound limit). The rules for this category of dangerous waste generators are less complex than they are for medium or large quantity generators.

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

7.1 Regulations and Guidance

Hazardous Waste Management Act (RCW 70A.300) and Solid Waste Management and Reduction and Recycling Act (RCW 70A.205) require all local governments to develop and implement moderate risk waste plans.

Solid Waste Handling Standards (WAC 173-350-360) provides regulatory guidance on MRW handling procedures for fixed facilities and mobile collection events. Handlers are subject to measures that meet specific performance and design standards, including spill prevention, prevention of public exposure, handling procedures, and labeling. Handlers, excluding a limited number of permit exempt facilities, are required to submit a copy of an annual report detailing collection activities (e.g., quantities and types) to the local health department and Ecology.

Guidelines for Developing and Updating Local Hazardous Waste Plans provides guidelines to help local governments to update their hazardous waste plans (Ecology 2010b).

Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program is the primary authority that regulates hazardous waste in the state with an emphasis on pollution prevention, compliance with regulations, and permitting/corrective action at facilities that manage hazardous wastes.

The State Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan – Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics addresses regulated hazardous waste generators, pollution prevention plans, and moderate risk waste (Ecology 2021a).

Walla Walla Municipal Code, Title 8, Health and Safety, Garbage Collection and Disposal (WWMC 8.20.150) considers dangerous or hazardous material or substances such as poisons, acids, caustics, and infected material and explosives as not acceptable for collection or disposal at the landfill without special permission.

Walla Walla Moderate Risk Waste Collection Facility Final Operations Plan provides guidance to facility operators regarding safety and procedures for acceptance and management of MRW at the SRL (Parametrix 2023b).

Walla Walla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan includes an Emergency Support Function for hazardous materials. The County's hazardous materials response plan was developed as required under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. The purpose of the plan is to develop policies and procedures for responding to a spill of hazardous materials. The plan addresses incidents involving transportation, use, and storage of hazardous materials, including waste materials. The plan provides for the coordination of local government action in response to an incident and outlines procedures to protect emergency workers and the population at large (2017 Walla Walla County).

7.2 Existing Conditions

In Walla Walla County, MRW is handled by the City of Walla Walla; for HHW, with limited services for commercial wastes (SQGs). SQGs must ship their hazardous materials that are not collected at the landfill to permitted dangerous waste recyclers or to treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. Guidance for businesses on how to safely dispose of MRW is provided on the City's landfill website and Ecology's small quantity generator website.

This section discusses existing services and programs for MRW available in the County.

7.2.1 Sudbury Road Landfill – Moderate Risk Waste Facility

The City of Walla Walla operates an MRW facility at the SRL, located at 414 Landfill Road in Walla Walla County. The facility is open Monday through Saturday from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. March through October and from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. November through February. In addition to signage at the MRW facility, the landfill section of the City's Public Works website provides a detailed overview of acceptable and unacceptable MRW. The website also provides information regarding the limited acceptance of waste generated by SQGs, including hyperlinks to resources for managing the disposal of dangerous waste.

The facility includes a 960-square-foot paved and covered customer unloading area, and a 2,400-square-foot enclosed materials processing and storage building. The existing facility is at capacity in terms of storage limitations. The current facility manages nearly 100,000 pounds of materials annually, with estimates projecting an increase to 107,000 pounds by 2042 and 121,000 pounds by 2072. Despite the modest increase in average daily customers, the existing facility is undersized for the size of its customer base. The City of Walla Walla SRL FMP includes a recommendation to upgrade or replace the MRW facility to accommodate projected increases in waste drop-off and to improve safety. If implemented, this expansion or replacement could begin in 2025.

The facility accepts hazardous waste from households in Walla Walla County at no fee to the customer.¹⁵ The facility will also accept medical sharps (syringes) from residents for proper disposal if containerized and labeled properly. Except for waste eligible for disposal through the product stewardship programs, Paint Care and Light Recycle, and limited collection of motor oil, no business-related MRW is accepted. The facility does not accept radioactive materials (such as smoke detectors), asbestos, ammunition, or explosives. Materials are shipped offsite for disposal approximately once per quarter.

Details of daily operations for the MRW Facility, including waste acceptance, packing, shipping, training, and emergency procedures, are provided in the Moderate Risk Waste Collection Facility Final Operations Plan (Parametrix 2023b). A copy of the Operations Plan is available on site at the MRW Facility, as well as in the landfill administration office.

The types and quantities of materials collected at the Sudbury HHW Collection Facility between 2020 and 2023 are included in Table 7-1. Some of the collected HHW is reused in part through such means as exchange.

Table 7-1. Materials Accepted at Sudbury Road Landfill, Moderate Risk Waste Facility, 2020-2023

Material	2020 Quantity (lbs)	2021 Quantity (lbs)	2022 Quantity (lbs)	2023 Quantity (lbs)
Motor oil (non-contaminated)	28,150	35,261	44,918	41,137
Antifreeze	4,241	5,157	5,922	5,351
Flammable Liquids	7,111	8,092	9,783	9,117
Flammable Solids	12	24	25	15
Latex Paint	21,942	6,708	--	--
Oil Base Paint	8,804	3,106	356	--
Other paint Items	4,250	3,965	3,096	5,271
Batteries (auto lead acid)	4,600	5,840	5,800	7,400
Batteries (small lead acid)	981	612	1,197	378
Batteries (household dry cell-alkaline/carbon)	728	700	764	640
Batteries (NiCad/NIMH/Lithium)	300	508	326	237
Pesticide Poison (liquid)	2,137	1,421	3,902	2,504
Pesticide Poison (solid)	967	960	2,220	720
Acids	674	576	300	348
Bases (hydroxides)	1,003	918	600	785
Oxidizers (solid)	37	69	200	134
Flammable Butane, Propane, etc.	80	--	--	--
Aerosol (consumer commodities)	385	360	732	901
Mercury – Pure (elemental)	10	12	20	65

¹⁵ A fee is charged for freon-containing items: refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, televisions, and computer hardware. Smoke detectors, which also require special handling for safe disposal, must be recycled through the manufacturer. Ammunition and explosives must be disposed of through the local law enforcement agency. Asbestos must be properly bagged as hazardous material and disposed at the Sudbury Landfill. See Chapter 6, Miscellaneous Waste, for more information.

**Table 7-1. Materials Accepted at Sudbury Road Landfill, Moderate Risk Waste Facility, 2020-2023
(continued)**

Material	2020 Quantity (lbs)	2021 Quantity (lbs)	2022 Quantity (lbs)	2023 Quantity (lbs)
Mercury Thermometers, Thermostats	16	4	8	22
Mercury Fluorescent Tubes and Compact Fluorescent Lights (compact fluorescent lights)	1,229	1,158	1,155	1,277
Non-polychlorinated Biphenyl Light Ballasts	190	550	--	--
Used Cooking Oil	680	540	1,440	1,260
Cathode ray tubes (CRTs)	600	980	225	--
E-Waste (except CRTs)	900	320	375	--
Total	90,114	77,841	83,365	77,562

Source: City of Walla Walla 2020-2023.

The quantities of materials collected at the facility from 2018 through 2023 are indicated in Figure 7-1.

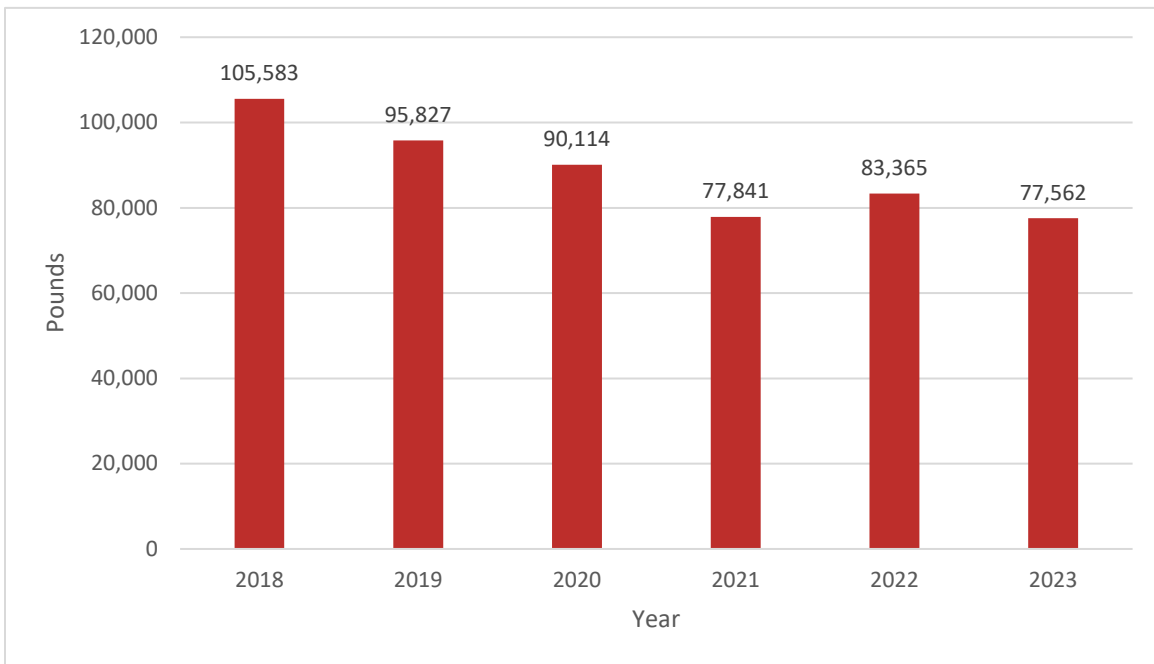


Figure 7-1. Historical Pounds of Materials Collected at the Sudbury Moderate Risk Waste Facility

Figure 7-2 provides annual data on the number of customers from 2018 to 2023, which shows that the MRW facility served an average of 2,014 customers annually.

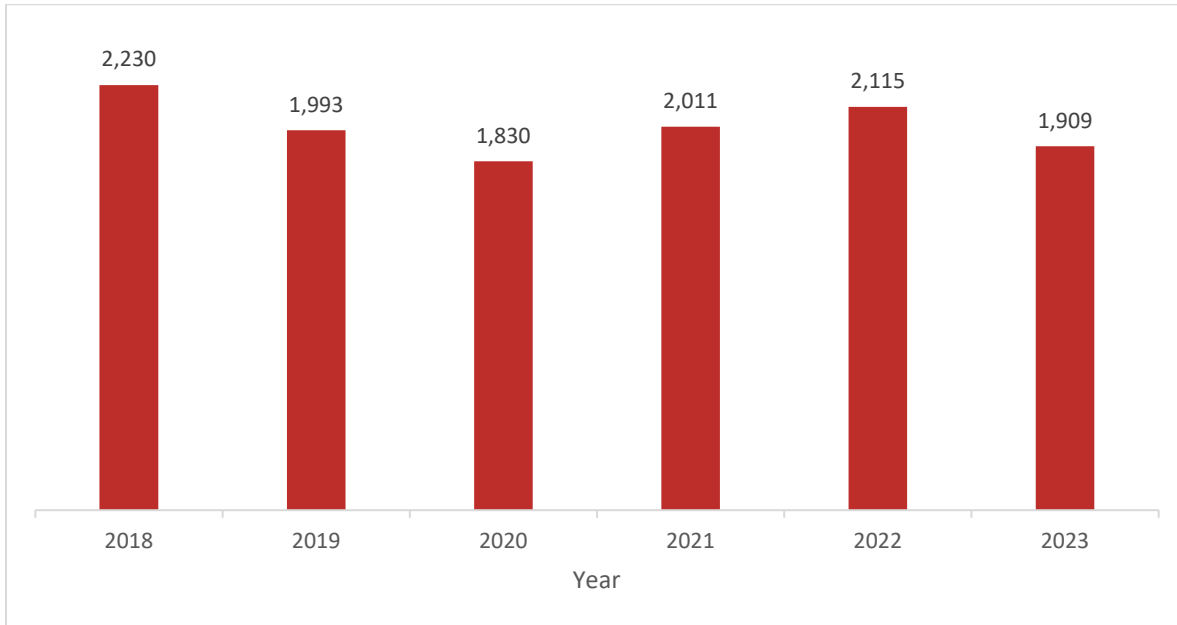


Figure 7-2. Historical Customer Count for Sudbury Moderate Risk Waste Facility

7.2.2 Collection Events

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

7.2.3 Business Small Quantity Generator Assistance

Through a partnership with Ecology, the City of College Place provides technical pollution prevention assistance (PPA) to businesses and organizations that qualify as SQGs in their community. Activities include free site visits and calls, with the expectation that the City will conduct about 14 site visits per year. These activities, as overseen by a Local Source Control Specialist, are intended to reduce pollution, including spill prevention, explanation of regulations, and help locating recycling or disposal sources for hazardous waste. Businesses targeted by the program include automotive and repair shops, landscaping businesses, and restaurants (Myrlie 2021 Personal Communication).

The \$mart Business Partner Program, as operated by the local nonprofit SLC, includes MRW educational outreach and recognition of businesses that reduce the amount of MRW generated. The program provides information on less toxic, alternative products businesses can use to substitute for hazardous materials that are often difficult and/or expensive to dispose of, and to provide technical assistance to businesses on reducing and properly managing MRW.

7.2.4 Product Stewardship Programs

Product stewardship is an environmental management strategy that directs those involved in the design, production, sale, and use of a product to take responsibility for minimizing the product's impact to human health and the natural environment throughout the life of the product. EPR is a core principle of product stewardship, where producers' responsibility for their products extends to the post-consumer management of those products, including responsible management of those products and their packaging at the end of their useful life. Currently the City of Walla Walla is

involved in the Paint Stewardship Program, battery collection, and the Mercury-Containing Lights Product Stewardship Program (including compact fluorescent light [CFL], high-intensity discharge [HID] lights, and fluorescent bulbs). The following subsections describe existing programs, or programs that will be implemented within a few years.

7.2.4.1 Mercury – Containing Lights Product Stewardship Program

Beginning January 1, 2013, RCW 70A.505 requires all producers of mercury-containing lights sold in Washington to fully finance and participate in a product stewardship program, including Ecology's cost for administering and enforcing the program. In 2024, the program was revised and extended until January 2039 by E2HB 1185. The program is required to provide, at a minimum, no cost services in all cities and counties in the state with populations greater than 10,000 on an ongoing, year-round basis and conform to WAC 173-910, which implements the proper disposal of mercury-containing lights.

As of 2024, WAC 173-910 requires all persons, government, commercial, industrial, retail facilities, and office buildings in Washington State to recycle their mercury-containing lights. Small businesses can recycle up to 10 lights a day. For larger businesses, mercury-containing lights are typically handled as universal waste. If a larger business is already handling other materials as dangerous waste, they would also handle mercury-containing lights through that same process.

Beginning in January 2025 the limit on accepted number of lights will be amended for individuals and small businesses to:

- An unlimited number of compact fluorescent lamps with a screw base;
- Ten pin-based compact or linear fluorescent lamps per day; and
- Two high-intensity discharge lamps per day.

In addition, businesses which provide product stewardship will also be responsible for providing public information (e.g. public service announcements, promotional materials, education and outreach, etc.). Plans for these public information campaigns must be reviewed and accepted by Ecology and must be updated every five years.

In Walla Walla County, two locations provide mercury-containing light recycling: SRL, and Batteries Plus—both in the City of Walla Walla. The program is managed by the nonprofit Product Stewardship Incorporated.

7.2.4.2 Photovoltaic Module Stewardship/Take-back Program

Washington State Senate Bill 5939, passed in 2017, promotes the local renewable energy industry through tax incentives. A component of the bill is the Photovoltaic (PV) Module Stewardship and Take-back Program (Chapter 70A.510 RCW). This program requires manufacturers of solar panels (also referred to as PV modules), to provide the public a convenient and environmentally friendly way to recycle the equipment. Key elements of the program include the following elements:

- The program applies to all PV modules purchased after July 1, 2017.
- The manufacturer is responsible for the cost of the takeback/recycling program.

Through coordination with manufacturers, stewardship organizations, and stakeholders; Ecology completed stewardship guidance for manufacturers to implement the program in 2019. Either through a designated stewardship organization, or acting on their own behalf, manufacturers must prepare and submit a stewardship plan to Ecology by July 1, 2024, or within the first 30 days of the first sale of a PV module in or into Washington State. Beginning on July 1, 2025, no manufacturer,

distributor, retailer, or installer may sell or offer for sale a PV module (in or into the state) unless the manufacturer has submitted a stewardship plan to Ecology and received plan approval.

7.2.4.3 Pharmaceutical Take-back Program

Washington State offers the “Safe Medication Return Program” at no cost to residents. The program was passed by the legislature as Engrossed Substitute House Bill No. 1047, which requires drug manufacturers that sell drugs into Washington to operate a drug take-back program to collect and dispose of prescription and over-the-counter drugs. The program was updated in 2021 to specify that the program can be facilitated through multiple drug take-back programs that meet the requirements of the law. The program is currently facilitated by MED-Project and overseen by the Washington Department of Health. The program has several benefits:

- Limits prescription medication being obtained by drug abusers.
- Prevents accidental poisoning of children.
- Protects the environment (contamination of groundwater and surface water contributes to long-term negative effects to the environment and animal life).

Residents have two options to participate in the program: they can request a free prepaid envelope through MED-Project and mail in the package or take the medication to the nearest drop off site. Drop off sites in Walla Walla County include the following:

- Family Medical Center Pharmacy – City of Walla Walla
- PSMMC Pharmacy – City of Walla Walla
- Safeway Pharmacy – City of Walla Walla

Additionally, the Drug Enforcement Administration sponsors the Prescription Drug Take-Back Days, which are run by the Walla Walla Police Department and the College Place Police Department during the months of October and April. In 2021, the Walla Walla Police Department hosted the Drug Take-Back Day at the Walla Walla Police Station, and the College Place Police Department hosted the event at the College Place Walmart parking lot. It was reported that 611 pounds of drugs were dropped off during the April event (Union-Bulletin 2021).

In addition to medication, the Drug Take-Back events also accept and safely dispose of computers and other electronics (see Section 6.6, Electronic Waste, for additional information), and offer a free paper shredding service.

7.2.4.4 Paint Stewardship Program

Industry-supported paint stewardship programs ensure environmentally responsible, end-of-life management for leftover architectural paint. Such programs relieve local and state governments of the economic burden of post-consumer paint management.

Washington State signed HB 1652 into law on May 9, 2019, and established the Paint Stewardship Program for leftover architectural paint in April 2021. The nonprofit PaintCare currently operates the Paint Stewardship Program on behalf of paint manufacturers in Washington, as well as in nine other states with paint stewardship laws. In September 2021, Washington State had 190 year-round drop-off sites, and collected 220,000 gallons of unwanted paint. The goal of the program is to conserve resources and increase the amount of paint that is recycled.

The mandate requires paint retailers to pass on a fee to consumers for the sale of products covered by the program¹⁶, and to sell only products registered with PaintCare (Table 7-2). All paint retailers are required to do this.

Table 7-2. PaintCare Fee Schedules¹

Half pint or smaller	Larger than half pint up to smaller than 1 gallon	1 gallon up to 2 gallons	Larger than 2 gallons up to 5 gallons
\$0.0	\$0.45	\$0.95	\$1.95

¹ Fees are based on the 2024 PaintCare rates, the most recent rates can be found on the PaintCare webpage: <https://www.paintcare.org/states/washington/>.

Retailers in Washington are also mandated to provide customers with information about the program and end-of life paint management. At no cost, PaintCare provides program materials for retailers to share with customers, including brochures, fact sheets, and posters. In addition to collection sites, the program provides education on buying the correct quantity of paint and tips on using up leftover paint.

Retailers have the option to volunteer as a drop-off site, which not only offers a valued service to the community but could also benefit the business by drawing in customers. Participation in collection is contingent on available space for collection storage, and staffing. The program also supports collection at solid waste facilities (e.g., recycling facilities, landfills) and HHW facilities, with the benefit of relieving local governments the cost of managing leftover paint. In Walla Walla County, the following entities provide collection services:

- Rodda Paint
- Sherwin-Williams
- SRL
- BRS

PaintCare also offers a pickup service for businesses (e.g., contractors) and households with at least 100 gallons of eligible paint products.

7.3 Regulated Generators, Transporters, and Sites

This section provides a hazardous waste inventory of dangerous waste generators, transporters, and sites. While there are no hazardous waste recycling or disposal facilities in Walla Walla County, Section 7.3.4 discusses the potential zoning and Comprehensive Plan designation should it become necessary for a facility to be located within the county.

7.3.1 Hazardous Waste Generators

Businesses and institutions producing or accumulating hazardous waste above the quantity exclusion limits must meet a stringent set of regulations when storing, handling, and disposing of their hazardous wastes.

¹⁶ The PaintCare program accepts house paint as well as primers, stains, sealers, and clear coatings such as shellac and varnish. It does not accept aerosols, solvents, or other products labeled for industrial or non-architectural use.

The RCRA and the HWMA regulate hazardous waste for large generators and transporters of hazardous waste. Businesses that generate, transport, or own/operate a hazardous waste treatment facility have an EPA/state identification number, which allows regulators to ensure they are properly tracking and reporting.

Appendix H includes a list of the active hazardous waste generators registered in the County (Ecology 2024c).

7.3.2 Hazardous Waste Remedial Action Sites

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

Sites are ranked relative to each other on a scale of one to five. A rank of one represents the highest level of concern relative to other sites, and a rank of five the lowest. Hazard ranking helps Ecology target where to spend cleanup funds. However, a site's actual impact on human health and the environment, public concern, a need for an immediate response, and available cleanup staff and funding also affect which sites get first priority for cleanup. A site may be removed from the list only if the site is cleaned up. In some cases, long-term monitoring and periodic reviews may be required to ensure the cleanup is adequate to protect the public and the environment. The placing of a site on the list does not, by itself, imply that persons associated with the site are liable under Chapter 70A.305 RCW. A list of remedial action sites within the County are included in Appendix H (Ecology 2024c).

7.3.3 Transporters and Facilities

Hazardous waste transportation, storage, disposal and recycling companies registered with Ecology that serve Walla Walla County are included in Appendix H (Ecology 2024c). All transporters of hazardous waste require a common carrier permit issued by the WUTC, under RCW 81.80. Hazardous waste transporters can be researched and verified through EPA's online search tool, Enforcement and Compliance History Online, to ensure they have a good record of compliance.

7.3.4 Hazardous Waste Recycling and Disposal Facilities

Presently there are no hazardous waste recycling or disposal facilities registered within the County. The Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan designates specific areas for industrial land uses should it become necessary to site an MRW treatment facility in the County. Approximately 7,600 acres in Walla Walla County are zoned as industrial lands, consisting of the following zoning districts: Industrial Agriculture Heavy, Industrial Agriculture Mixed, Industrial/Business Park, Light Industrial, and Heavy Industrial. This includes the Heavy Industrial lands designation in the Attalia Industrial Urban Growth Area, west of College Place, totaling approximately 6,080 acres. Heavy industrial districts, as specified in the Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan, are primarily for manufacturing, processing, fabrication and assembling of products or materials; warehousing and storage; and transportation facilities (Walla Walla County 2019).

According to the City of Walla Walla's 2018 Walla Walla Comprehensive Plan, approximately 346 acres of land in the City are zoned for Heavy Industrial and approximately 21 acres of land is designated for Light Industrial/Commercial land uses. Concentrations of industrial uses are located on the west side of the City, both north and south of U.S. Highway 12, and along U.S. Highway 12 south of the airport. Most of the Heavy Industrial land, located north of town near the WSP, is active farmland (City of Walla Walla 2018). The City's municipal code (Walla Walla Municipal Code [WWMC] 20.50.070) defines the heavy industrial zone as an area for industrial uses that may create a greater degree of hazard or nuisance to surrounding areas. Residential uses and certain commercial uses, which might hinder the development of these industrial uses, are not permitted within the heavy industrial district.

7.4 Program Goals and Objectives

The primary goal of the Hazardous Waste Management plan for Walla Walla County is to protect natural resources and public health by eliminating the discharge of MRW into solid waste systems, wastewater treatment systems, and into the environment through indiscriminate disposal. The MRW program also ensures compliance with state and local solid and MRW regulations. The supplemental goals addressed by the MRW program are listed below:¹⁷

- Manage MRW in a manner that promotes, in order of priority: waste reduction; recycling; physical, chemical, and biological treatment; incineration; solidification and stabilization; and landfilling.
- Increase public awareness of available alternatives and the importance of proper disposal of MRWs.
- Improve opportunities for the safe disposal of MRW by citizens and businesses within the County.
- Improve disposal options available to farmers and ranchers for small quantities of agricultural chemical waste.
- Reduce health risks for workers coming in contact with MRW that may be disposed of in the solid waste stream or in wastewater treatment systems.
- Coordinate MRW management programs with existing and planned systems for waste reduction, recycling, and other programs for solid waste management.
- Encourage cooperation and coordination among all levels of government, citizens, and the private sector in managing MRW.
- Emphasize local responsibility for solving problems associated with MRW, rather than relying on the state or federal government to provide solutions.
- Comply with the requirements of the HWMA (RCW 70A.300) directing each local government to prepare a local hazardous waste management plan.

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

¹⁷ Source: 1991 Walla Walla and Columbia Counties MRW Plan

7.5 Options

The County and cities will consider a number of options for MRW public education, collection, and business technical assistance. These options are described below.

7.5.1 Public Education

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

- Classroom presentations on HHW
- Information booths at community events
- Recycling hotline
- Agency newsletters
- Newspaper articles
- Website postings

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

Partnerships with existing nonprofit organizations (i.e., SLC and Walla Walla Area Resource Conservation Committee) could expand educational outreach opportunities. MRW resources are available from Ecology and the Washington Toxics Coalition to distribute information to residents and businesses.

Cost

The cost of this option is included with overall public outreach and education efforts.

7.5.2 School Curriculum

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

Cost

The cost of this option is included with overall public outreach and education efforts.

7.5.3 Business Technical Assistance

The \$mart Business Partner Program, as operated by the local nonprofit SLC would continue to provide MRW educational outreach and recognition of businesses that make an effort to reduce the amount of MRW generated. The City of College Place would continue to provide technical assistance to businesses and organizations through Ecology's PPA program.

Walla Walla County and cities or nonprofit organizations in the County that are not participating in the program could apply to Ecology's PPA or other grant-funded programs to expand the reach of technical assistance to businesses and organizations that qualify as SQGs. Participation in the program will reduce pollution, including spill prevention; explain regulations; and help locate recycling or disposal sources for hazardous waste generated by SQGs. Businesses that could benefit from the program include automotive and repair shops, construction contractors, gas stations, automobile dealers, landscaping businesses, and restaurants. Ecology is particularly interested in expanding their partnership to communities east of the Cascades.

Cost

Estimated cost of \$10,000 to \$20,000 depending upon the number of site visits and level of involvement. Participation would be dependent upon receiving grant funding or technical assistance for outreach, with a typical local match of 25 percent.

7.5.4 Small Business Collection Opportunities

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

Cost

Estimated cost of \$10,000 to \$20,000.

7.5.5 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events and Locations

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

Cost

Estimated cost of \$5,000 per event.

7.6 Recommendations

The following constitutes the Implementation Plan for the Walla Walla County Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

7.6.1 Public Education (high priority)

- Continue the existing education and outreach programs. The information will continue to be made available through a variety of methods and venues, including social media and partnerships with other organizations.

7.6.2 School Curriculum (low priority)

- Expand outreach in the K-12 classrooms including presentations, assignments, and projects.

7.6.3 Business Technical Assistance (low priority)

- Continue to use the \$mart Business Program to provide education and outreach, technical assistance, and recognition of businesses on reducing the generation of MRW.
- Expand participation in Ecology's PPA program to provide technical assistance to businesses and organizations that qualify as SQGs by others.

7.6.4 Small Business Collection Opportunities (low priority)

- Consider developing an area at the landfill for SQG hazardous materials collection. This would include working with a contractor to establish a collection system for businesses.

7.6.5 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events and Locations (low priority)

- Work towards expanding the number of collection events or locations, depending on the availability of funding.

7.7 Process for Updating Implementation Plan

The SWAC will review the plan at a minimum every 5 years per RCW 70A.205.075 to identify any necessary changes to the goals, objectives, and implementation plan. Minor changes may be deemed necessary due to changes in state law, conditions in the County, budgets, and/or other issues. If the need for an amendment is identified by the SWAC and is approved by a majority of the Plan participants (the County and cities), then it would be adopted. The SWAC includes representation of all plan participants and is therefore deemed adequate to review and approve minor amendments.

Following approval and adoption by the SWAC, all amendments must be submitted to Ecology. Once an amendment has been fully adopted into the Plan, all future copies will include the amendment and note the amendment date on the cover. This process follows Ecology's Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Solid Waste management Plans and Plan Revisions (Ecology 2010a) and the interlocal agreement between the County and participating cities (Appendix A).

7.8 Annual Budget

The City's budget for the Implementation Plan is included in Table 7-3. Actual budgets and staff needed to carry out the Implementation Plan will vary from year to year as specific programs are defined and will depend upon availability of grant funding and the budget approved by participating local governments. As shown in Table 7-3, and included in the recommendation to implement the SRL FMP, the City of Walla Walla has proposed two alternatives for improvements to the existing MRW building at the SRL. Alternative 1, which is not the preferred alternative, would replace the

existing structure. Alternative 2 would rehabilitate and expand the existing structure at a lower cost. Although only one alternative would be constructed, Table 7-3 provides both alternatives, including the schedule for implementation.

Table 7-3. Hazardous Waste Management Plan Implementation Budget and Schedule

Activity	Projected Costs	Funding Mechanism (Tip Fees/Grants/Others)	Implementation Year
Public Education	\$25,000	Grants, Tip Fee	2022–2027
Business Technical Assistance (Pollution Prevention Assistance Program)	\$125,000	Interagency Agreement (Ecology)	2023
Collection Events (4 x Year)	\$20,000	Grants, Tip Fee, Jurisdictional Sponsorship	2022–2027
Small Business Small Quantity Generator Collection at the Sudbury Road Landfill	\$20,000	Grants, Tip Fee	2027
Household Hazardous Waste Facility Operation & Maintenance	\$277,000	Grants, Tip Fee	2024
Existing Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Building Rehabilitation and Expansion (alternative 1)	\$2.5 to 3 million	Tip Fee, Grants, Loans, Bond Sales	2025
Replace Existing MRW Building (alternative 2)	\$5.88 million	Tip Fee, Grants, Loans, Bond Sales	2025

Sources: FCS Group 2018, Parametrix 2023a

8. Administration and Enforcement

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

8.1 Administration

The Washington State Solid Waste Management Act, RCW 70A.205, assigns local government with the primary responsibility of managing solid waste. Administrative responsibility for solid waste management in Walla Walla County is divided among several agencies and jurisdictions. This section describes the administrative structure for solid waste management planning and permitting in Walla Walla County.

8.1.1 Solid Waste Advisory Committee

Washington State requires that counties establish a SWAC to assist in the development of programs and policies concerning solid waste handling and disposal (RCW 70A.205). The Walla Walla County SWAC is an advisory board to the Board of Walla Walla County Commissioners and makes recommendations to the Commissioners on matters relative to the development of solid waste handling programs and policies. One of its main functions is to provide a forum within the community for the expression of opinions regarding solid waste handling and disposal plans, ordinances, resolutions, and programs prior to their adoption. SWAC members represent citizens, public interest groups, business, the waste management industry, and local government. The SWAC has a role in developing and updating Walla Walla County's Comprehensive SWMP. The SWAC should receive progress reports on the implementation of the 2024 Plan and should be asked to review and recommend any necessary adjustments or revisions to planned activities.

8.1.2 Incorporated Cities

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

8.1.3 Walla Walla County Department of Community Health

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

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

Special Wastes: The Department of Community Health issues permits for demolition and inert waste landfills and facilities for managing street waste (decant facilities).

The specific permit requirements for solid waste disposal facilities are defined in WAC 173-351 and WAC 173-350. The Department of Community Health's responsibilities for processing and evaluating these permits are defined in RCW 70A.205.125. These state regulations require jurisdictional health departments to evaluate solid waste permit applications for their compliance with all existing laws and regulations and their conformance with the SWMP and all zoning requirements. Ecology's review and appeal process for a permit issued by the Health Department is explained in RCW 70A.205.130.

8.1.4 Washington State Department of Ecology

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

Regarding facilities, Ecology makes recommendations and comments on reviews of solid waste handling and disposal permits to ensure that the proposed site or facility conforms with applicable laws and regulations. Ecology also reviews and issues the statewide general permit for biosolids management.

8.1.5 Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

The WUTC regulates solid waste collection activities under RCW 81.77, through the issuance of certificates entitling private companies to provide solid waste collection services within specified geographic areas of the state. RCW 70A.205.065 also grants the WUTC the authority to review solid waste management plans to assess solid waste collection cost impacts on rates charged by collection companies regulated under RCW 81.77 and to advise the County and Ecology of the probable effects of the Plan's recommendations on those rates.

The WUTC has a 45-day review period of the County's Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan during the approval process.

8.1.6 Washington Department of Agriculture

The Washington Department of Agriculture (WSDA) has oversight of solid waste management plans to ensure compliance with RCW 17.24 as related to insect pests and plant diseases. In particular, the apple maggot quarantine was amended in 2016 to include MSW, yard debris, organic feedstock, organic materials, and agricultural wastes to the list of commodities regulated under the apple maggot quarantine (WAC 16-470-101). These regulated commodities are prohibited from moving from the quarantine area into pest-free areas without a special permit, obtained through WSDA. Walla Walla County and all adjacent counties in Washington State are in a pest-free, non-quarantine area. Lincoln and Yakima counties are the closest counties in quarantine.

The WSDA also has a 45-day review period of the County's Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan during the approval process. This review period is used to ensure compliance with the apple maggot quarantine.

8.2 Enforcement

Numerous different entities are responsible for enforcing solid waste management regulations and requirements within Walla Walla County: the Walla Walla County Department of Community Health, the Walla Walla County Community Development Department, Ecology, the WUTC, and the incorporated cities.

Cities and counties have the authority to establish solid waste programs, pass ordinances, and provide resources to monitor compliance and take corrective action where necessary. For instance, within the City of Walla Walla, the Public Works Department is responsible for enforcing compliance with refuse collection regulations. The department monitors compliance of daily operations at the landfill. Cities

and counties are also responsible for enforcing local ordinances covering zoning, land use, illegal dumping, and littering. The enforcement responsibilities of these entities are discussed below.

8.2.1 Walla Walla County Community Development Department

The Walla Walla County Community Development Department provides land use planning, building, permitting, and code compliance services for Walla Walla County. The department is responsible for enforcement of County codes regarding solid waste management. Solid waste policies are included in WWCC, Chapter 8.08, Solid Waste Handling and Facilities. Pursuant to the code, the criteria for MSW landfills, WAC 173-351, the solid waste handling standards, WAC 173-350 and the minimum functional standards for solid waste handling, WAC 173-304, are adopted by reference as the solid waste handling code of Walla Walla County.

WWCC 8.24.010, Debris and Excess Vegetation, prohibits the accumulation of debris and excess vegetation. It establishes civil infraction penalties, with the ability to issue notices of civil infraction given to the Walla Walla County sheriff, the public health department, the County, or the Walla Walla County prosecuting attorney.

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

8.2.2 City of Walla Walla

WWMC Section 8.20, Garbage Collection and Disposal, establishes administration and enforcement authority for the City of Walla Walla. WWMC 8.20.040 establishes authority for the regulation of solid waste handling in the City, including the days of collection of solid waste, location of waste containers, and any other regulations pertaining to the collection and disposal of waste, subject to the approval of the City manager or as delegated by the City manager. According to WWMC 8.05, junk and litter are a nuisance, and the existence of the materials on property stored in a manner that is harmful to the surrounding neighborhood, could be considered a fire, safety, health, or sanitary issue subject to enforcement. WWMC 8.20.230 addresses abatement of nuisances, and gives the City manager, or a designee, the authority to order the abatement or removal of any nuisance detrimental to the public health, and, if such nuisance is not properly abated or removed, to cause its removal or abatement at the expense of the owner of the property on which the nuisance is maintained.

WWMC 9.13.020 asserts that it is unlawful to litter. Someone who willfully engages in this activity may be subject to a misdemeanor.

8.2.3 Walla Walla County Department of Community Health

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

8.2.4 Washington State Department of Ecology

Although primary enforcement for solid waste management is through jurisdictional health departments, Ecology has a range of enforcement authorities under various statutes to address existing or potential sources of pollution, including those that result from improper solid waste handling and management. For instance, Ecology has broad authority to take enforcement actions under the State Water Pollution Control Act, the HWMA, Model Toxics Control Act, and the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Model Litter Control Act (WRRLA). Collectively, these laws allow Ecology to issue orders and impose penalties for noncompliance. Under some circumstances, Ecology may also take direct action to remedy threats to public health and the environment and can seek to recover costs from potentially liable parties. In addition, Ecology is responsible for processing solid waste permit exemptions and oversight of permit exempt facilities.

In some instances, Ecology may assume the duties and responsibilities of jurisdictional health departments. RCW 70A.205.105 authorizes local health departments to enter into an agreement with Ecology to assume some, or all, of their solid waste regulatory responsibilities and authorities, such as biosolids and septage permitting and enforcement. The WRRLA, as codified in RCW 70A.200, allows for the funding of eligible programs at the local level for costs related to waste reduction, litter cleanup and prevention, and recycling activities. Through an application process, Ecology evaluates funding requests according to specific criteria outlined in RCW 70A.200.170; essentially providing funds according to the efficiency and effectiveness of local programs.

8.2.5 Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

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

8.3 Solid Waste System Financing

The County's solid waste system is funded almost entirely through tipping fees at the SRL. As described in Chapter 4, Collection Services, and Chapter 5, Solid Waste Facilities, the City of Walla Walla contracted for the completion of a rate study in 2018 for the landfill and sanitation utilities to identify revenues that would fund ongoing obligations and expenses through 2023. As detailed in the 2018 Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan (2018–2023), solid waste tipping fees are used for essentially all solid-waste-related expenses, including landfill disposal, construction debt service, post-closure fund contributions, recycling, MRW, public education, and administration. Ecology grants are used for planning, recycling, and other programs, with the City's match obtained from disposal tipping fees.

The LSWFA Program provides financial assistance to local governments to help them properly manage solid waste, improve recycling, enforce solid waste laws, and safely manage HHW. The approved proposed 2023–2025 budget sets the LSWFA funding level at \$24 million, which shows a \$14 million increase from the previous funding cycle. Based on population, Walla Walla County was allocated approximately \$285,000 for solid waste planning and implementation and \$115,000 for solid waste enforcement, totaling approximately \$400,000 in financial assistance. The use of the solid waste planning and implementation funding requires that the project being implemented is identified in the local solid and hazardous waste management plan.

Other potential sources of funding could be leveraged through state funds generated through the Solid Waste Collection Tax and the Litter Tax.

The solid waste collection tax is a consumer tax remitted to the Washington State Department of Revenue on the collection, transfer, storage, or disposal of solid waste. The current tax rate is 3.6 percent. These funds are earmarked to provide financial assistance to local governments for “repair and maintenance” of public works projects.

The Waste Reduction, Recycling and Litter Control Act (“litter tax”) is a tax collected from manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of certain products sold in the state (e.g., groceries and soft drinks), which contribute to the litter problem in the state. The current tax rate is 0.15 percent. The funding is used by Ecology for litter control and public education and awareness programs relating to litter control and recycling.

The E-Cycle Washington and the Paint Stewardship programs are other mechanisms used within the state to offset the cost of managing electronics and latex paint. Although these materials are still managed at the SRL, the increased availability of collection by others is expected to lessen the burden of local governments managing these waste streams over the long term.

Known capital funding needs as well as funding mechanisms are provided in Chapter 9. The specific small capital improvement priorities are reevaluated yearly during the City of Walla Walla’s budget process and are implemented as funding allows. Longer range projects, such as obtaining additional disposal capacity, are funded through a combination of loans, reserves, grants, and tipping fee revenues.

8.4 Options

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

8.4.1 Evaluate Existing Interlocal Agreement for Coordination of Programming and Planning and Revise as Necessary

Description

The Interlocal Agreement with Walla Walla County, dated May 24, 2021, authorizes the City of Walla Walla to continue coordination of regional pollution prevention and waste prevention programs and to act on the County's behalf to update and implement the Walla Walla County SWMP. Furthermore, the SWMP has been developed with the City as the lead agency, and participation and cooperation are defined in the interlocal agreement among the County and the Cities of College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg. Responsibilities for implementing the SWMP reside primarily with the City, with other local agencies participating in programs specific to their jurisdiction.

The cities and the County should periodically evaluate the existing agreement to ensure that it meets the needs of the existing and future solid waste system in the County. Each jurisdiction has to recognize the importance of carrying out all tasks in a manner that ensures efficient use of resources (by avoiding duplication of effort), avoids gaps in program activities, and avoids conflicts or inconsistencies. This can be accomplished by holding regular coordination meetings, sharing informational materials, and briefing the SWAC. Participating jurisdictions should track progress as they implement each recommendation contained in the 2024 Plan to determine the effectiveness of each of its elements and the need for adjustments or revisions. As programs are implemented, participating agencies should also solicit comments and suggestions from citizens and participating businesses, regarding the programs’ adequacy and effectiveness. The SWAC should receive progress reports on the implementation of the 2024 Plan. The SWAC should be asked to review and recommend any necessary adjustments or revisions to planned activities.

Costs

The cost to implement this option is minimal outside of standard administrative costs.

8.4.2 Coordinate Enforcement Activities to Attain Maximum Impact without Duplication

Description

Complex environmental issues, increased emphasis on clean recycling and waste reduction programs, more complicated operational requirements at sanitary landfills, and the need to coordinate all aspects of the solid waste system, including hazardous waste, have drawn attention to enforcement. Jurisdictions must take the time and effort, not only to understand the laws, but also to examine their organizations and staffing levels to adequately address the requirements of the laws.

Costs

The cost to implement this option is minimal.

8.4.3 Improve Agency Coordination for Illegal Dumping Cleanup, Education, and Prevention Programs

Description

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

Costs

The cost to implement this option is minimal.

8.5 Recommendations

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

8.5.1 Evaluate Existing Programming and Planning (high priority)

- SWAC members should maintain an open dialog regarding solid waste issues and challenges to ensure effective provision and management of solid waste programs and activities and amend or update agreements as needed.

8.5.2 Coordinate Enforcement Activities to Attain Maximum Impact Without Duplication (not prioritized)

- Each agency will continue to address code enforcement in their respective jurisdictions.

9. Financing and Implementation

The purpose of this chapter is to outline the actions and budget necessary to implement the recommendations contained in this 2024 Plan.

9.1 Implementation Schedule

The implementation of the recommendations contained in this 2024 Plan will begin upon its approval by the jurisdictions and Ecology. The schedule for implementation is included as Table 9-1. As indicated, for some recommendations, the programs have been or will be implemented within the first planning year; for other recommendations, implementation will span many years.

[placeholder for Table 9-1 after review and approval (see Table ES-1).]

9.2 Six-Year Capital and Operating Financing

The RCW 70A.205.075 requires the solid waste management plan to contain a six-year construction and capital acquisition program for public solid waste handling facilities, including development and construction or purchase of publicly financed solid waste management facilities. The legislation further requires plans to contain a means for financing both capital costs and operations expenditures of the proposed solid waste management system. Any recommendation for the development, construction, and/or purchase of public solid waste management and recycling facilities or equipment should be included in this discussion. Financing operation expenditures should also be added to this section of the plan.

Capital expenses over the next 6 years and beyond are summarized in Table 9-2. Actual budgets to carry out the recommendations will vary from year to year. Based on the 2023 SRL FMP, the implementation schedule in Table 9-2 assumes that funding for the capital investments will come from four primary sources, including Washington State public works trust fund loans; state and federal grants; the capital improvement fee component of customer tipping fees; and bond sales. The schedule assumes an average annual capital improvements investment of between \$1.5 million and \$2 million (2023 estimate) over the 20-year period 2023 through 2042, or between \$30 million and \$40 million (2023 estimate). The largest component of the investments over this period will be directed to landfill core and supporting elements (Parametrix 2023a).

The implementation schedule for the discretionary investments could be stretched out over a longer period, if necessary, to match the available capital and reflect the City's willingness to take on long-term debt. Stretching out the implementation period for the discretionary investments would also lower the workload of the staff responsible for managing the implementation processes. The overall cost of implementation stretched over a longer period would result in higher total cost because of construction cost inflation, which generally has run several percentage points higher than the general inflation level (Parametrix 2023a).

Table 9-2 does not include the cost of the City of Walla Walla administration of the proposed capital improvements, nor does it include the costs related to the City's landfill operations and maintenance. The Cost of Service Analysis and Financial Plan that is scheduled for completion in 2024 will provide greater definition to the strategy for funding the proposed capital investments, including administration and operations.

[placeholder for Table 9-2 after review and approval (see Table ES-2)]

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Appendix A

Interlocal Agreements

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT

This agreement is executed by and between Walla Walla County ("County") and the Cities of College Place, Walla Walla, Prescott and Waitsburg, (Cities) (hereinafter jointly referred to as "the parties") for the purpose of establishing an integrated and coordinated solid waste management program for Walla Walla County; fulfilling the Cities and County's obligations under Chapter 70A.205 RCW, and other state and federal laws and regulations governing solid waste management; and contributing to the health and safety of all Walla Walla County residents. The parties make and enter into this Interlocal Agreement ("Agreement") effective the 25th day of June, 2021, for the purposes and under terms contained herein.

1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Agreement and any related agreements, contracts, and documents executed, adopted, or approved pursuant to the Agreement, the parties shall use the definitions found in RCW 70A.205.015 and WAC 173-304-100, unless the context indicates otherwise.

2. Recital and Purpose

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

WHEREAS 70.95 RCW has been recodified as 70A.205 RCW.

WHEREAS, RCW 70A.205.040(3)(b) allows cities to, "[E]nter into an agreement with the county pursuant to which the city shall participate in preparing a joint city-county plan for solid waste management;" and

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

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

WHEREAS, the City of Walla Walla has been authorized by *the Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified on August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019, to act on the County's behalf to update and implement the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City of Walla Walla is updating the comprehensive solid and moderate risk waste plan for all of Walla Walla County as part of its responsibilities under the *Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified on August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019, to ensure compliance with the requirements of RCW 70A.205 which includes periodic review and revision of the Plan; and

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

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

3. Authorities and Responsibilities

Authority and Responsibility of the County: All references to the County include the City of Walla Walla, acting as the County's fiscal and lead agent under the terms and conditions of the *Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified on August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019. The County hereby assumes the following authorities and obligations to be exercised on behalf of the Cities, with only such limits as are herein specifically enumerated or provided by law. The County shall:

- a. Facilitate the preparation and submit for approval on behalf of each of the Cities and the County the joint Cities/County planned comprehensive solid waste management plan as provided in RCW 70A.205.040 and related provisions of law. Such plan shall include elements related to the Cities in regards to recycling and/or reduction of solid waste and management of the solid waste generated within each of the Cities.
- b. Implement and coordinate with each of the Cities elements in the Plan related to reduction and recycling within each of the Cities.
- c. Facilitate management of the reduction and recycling program for both the County and the Cities and facilitate maintenance of accounts and records in accordance with the requirements of the Washington State Auditor.

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

- a. Continue to administer the municipal solid waste collection program (“collection program”) within the municipality’s incorporated boundaries and shall work with the County to plan and implement recycling and reduction programs outlined in the Plan.
- b. Maintain accounts for collection programs in accordance with the requirements of the Washington State Auditor.
- c. As a Plan participant and as required by law, review the Plan at least once every five years following approval of the Plan by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

Mutual Responsibilities of Both the Cities and the County:

- a. Should any revisions to the Plan become necessary due to any action anticipated or taken by any Plan participant, the instigating participant will process such amendments through the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC). Any amending action will require a majority vote by the Plan participants, with any disputes being referred to a third party mediator, one mutually agreed upon by the Plan participants, to resolve any such disputes.
- b. Should any additional municipality be added to this agreement, it must be under the same terms and conditions as the original participating municipalities and the new party is required to agree to same in writing.
- c. Each Plan participant shall indemnify and hold harmless the other Plan participants in any liability, in connection with this agreement, for any and all injuries to persons or property arising from negligent acts or omissions of any participant’s agents or employees.
- d. Each Plan participant shall contribute to the cost of updating the Plan based upon a population-derived percentage as outlined in Table 1 below:

Jurisdiction	Population	% of Population
College Place	9,665	15.5%
Prescott	330	0.5%
Waitsburg	1,230	2%
Walla Walla	34,240	55%
Unincorporated	16,735	27%
Total:	62,200	100%

Based on OFM 2019 Population of Walla Walla County

- e. Any municipality may exercise the option to terminate involvement in this Agreement within thirty- (30) days following the 45-day final review period by the Department of Ecology. Should such involvement as a Plan participant be terminated, that municipality shall not be considered a Plan participant and will not be considered as having adopted the Plan and will begin immediately upon termination to begin preparing that municipality's Solid Waste Plan. Such Plan is to be prepared in accordance with all Plan regulations and guidelines for approval by the Department of Ecology.
- f. This Agreement shall be effective upon its execution by the Walla Walla Board of County Commissions after execution by all other Participating Municipalities.
- g. With the exception of the *Interlocal Agreement for the Continued Coordination of Regional Pollution Prevention and Waste Prevention Programs* dated June 23, 2008, as modified August 5, 2009, December 14, 2015, and September 23, 2019, between the City of Walla Walla and the County, this Agreement replaces and supersedes any previous agreements between the named parties regarding the subject of solid waste plans and shall remain in effect until replaced by any new Interlocal Agreement.

4. Miscellaneous

This Agreement may be simultaneously executed in several counterparts, each of which shall be an original and all of which shall constitute one and the same instrument.

Dated this 25th day of June, 2021.

Attest Diane R. Harris
Clerk of the Board

WALLA WALLA COUNTY
By Suzanne A. Tompkins
Chair, Board of Commissioners

Attest Lisa R. Nisil
City Clerk

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE
By Norma L. Hernandez
Mayor

Attest

City Clerk

Attest

City Clerk

Attest

City Clerk

CITY OF PRESCOTT

By

Mayor

CITY OF WAITSBURG

By

Mayor

CITY OF WALLA WALLA

By

Nabiel Shawa
City Manager

Approved as to form:

Prosecuting Attorney's Office

College Place City Attorney

Prescott City Attorney

Waitsburg City Attorney

Walla Walla City Attorney

Appendix B

Detailed Waste Composition



Central Waste Generation Area Composition Tables

Table 24: Central WGA Overall Disposed Waste Stream, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	20.2%	2.2%	119,478	13,144	WOOD DEBRIS	11.1%	3.0%	65,389	17,848
PAPER PACKAGING	12.0%	1.8%	71,053	10,353	Natural Wood	0.1%	0.1%	535	569
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	6	10	Treated Wood	0.6%	0.7%	3,370	4,311
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	6.6%	1.3%	39,287	7,774	Painted Wood	0.9%	0.4%	5,415	2,356
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	2.1%	0.4%	12,157	2,472	Dimensional Lumber	2.7%	1.5%	16,168	8,756
Aseptic Containers	0.1%	0.0%	467	120	Engineered Wood	2.4%	1.1%	14,241	6,668
Gable Top Containers	0.6%	0.8%	3,553	4,438	Pallets & Crates	3.2%	1.7%	18,953	9,916
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.2%	0.0%	1,006	253	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	166	94
Compostable Paper Packaging	1.9%	0.4%	11,442	2,602	Wood By-products	0.3%	0.3%	1,812	1,900
R/C Paper Packaging	0.5%	0.2%	3,134	902	R/C Wood Debris	0.8%	0.4%	4,730	2,401
PAPER PRODUCTS	8.2%	1.3%	48,425	7,896	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	6.6%	2.1%	39,165	12,402
Newspaper Products	0.3%	0.1%	1,522	334	Plastic Lumber	0.1%	0.1%	375	362
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	29	46	Insulation	0.4%	0.3%	2,236	1,643
Magazines	0.6%	0.4%	3,693	2,238	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
High-Grade Paper Products	0.3%	0.1%	1,863	859	Concrete	0.1%	0.1%	477	682
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.1%	0.1%	461	744	Drywall	1.8%	1.4%	10,802	8,299
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	2.7%	0.8%	15,779	4,689	Carpet	0.8%	0.5%	4,745	2,836
Compostable Paper Products	3.4%	0.5%	19,856	2,829	Carpet Padding	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Paper Products	0.9%	0.4%	5,222	2,462	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	0.8%	0.6%	4,444	3,588
PLASTIC	14.8%	1.6%	87,713	9,356	Asphalt Roofing	0.6%	0.6%	3,745	3,572
PLASTIC PACKAGING	9.0%	1.0%	52,962	5,927	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.0%	128	208
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	1.1%	0.2%	6,226	1,000	Ceramics & Brick	0.4%	0.5%	2,556	2,863
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.5%	0.1%	2,790	399	R/C Construction Materials	1.6%	0.9%	9,657	5,177
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.3%	0.1%	1,783	412	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	10.5%	2.5%	61,917	14,695
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.6%	0.3%	3,435	1,539	Televisions - LCD	0.4%	0.5%	2,388	2,732
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.3%	0.1%	1,780	359	Televisions - CRT	0.6%	0.4%	3,291	2,627
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	8	8	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	8	7	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	0.8%	0.1%	4,518	878	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	703	204	Computers	0.1%	0.1%	362	588
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	0.5%	0.3%	3,157	1,689	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	153	249
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.6%	0.2%	3,450	1,162	Computer Printers	0.1%	0.1%	676	776
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	94	59	Audio Equipment	0.2%	0.2%	1,026	1,445
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.3%	0.1%	1,966	351	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	3.1%	0.7%	18,344	4,184	Other Consumer Electronics	0.2%	0.2%	1,322	1,004
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.6%	0.3%	3,671	1,573	Textiles- Organic	2.7%	0.7%	15,659	4,235
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	712	384	Textiles- Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	1.3%	0.4%	7,697	2,333
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	318	385	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.3%	0.2%	1,641	1,005
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	5.9%	1.1%	34,751	6,523	Tires & Other Rubber	0.4%	0.2%	2,324	1,283
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	1	2	Furniture	3.4%	1.7%	20,251	10,093
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	126	204	Mattresses	0.9%	1.0%	5,127	6,113
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	4	7	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	1.4%	0.6%	8,128	3,618
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	13	14	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	21	34
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	172	69	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	38	60
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	1.1%	0.3%	6,485	1,598	Compact Florescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	76	71
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	61	62	Florescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	157	231
Plastic Garbage Bags	1.2%	0.2%	7,242	1,192	Water-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	192	250
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	0.7%	0.6%	4,021	3,476	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	80	96
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	2.0%	0.7%	11,951	3,924	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	34	39
R/C Plastic Products	0.8%	0.2%	4,676	1,461	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	3.8%	0.9%	22,649	5,099	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	1.6%	0.3%	9,484	1,935	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.7%	0.2%	3,849	1,238	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.8%	0.3%	4,530	1,690	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plate Glass	0.6%	0.7%	3,606	4,162	Solvents	0.0%	0.0%	59	79
Non-glass Ceramics	0.1%	0.1%	536	317	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	38	61
R/C Glass	0.1%	0.1%	644	387	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	223	108
METAL	7.3%	1.6%	43,048	9,221	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.0%	0.0%	260	295
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.6%	0.1%	3,647	852	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.2%	0.1%	1,477	363	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.1%	0.1%	568	521	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.0%	0.0%	230	177	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	65	105
Food Cans - Tinned	0.9%	0.2%	5,203	1,164	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	264	176	Oil Filters	0.0%	0.0%	232	219
White Goods	0.4%	0.6%	2,239	3,640	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	2.6%	0.9%	15,488	5,161	Medical Wastes	0.7%	0.6%	4,096	3,396
R/C Metal	2.4%	1.1%	13,931	6,468	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	1	1
ORGANICS	21.2%	2.6%	125,510	15,526	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.0%	189	102
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	9.5%	1.9%	56,400	11,060	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	9	15
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	3.6%	0.7%	21,406	4,393	Personal Care Products	0.0%	0.0%	268	169
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	3.2%	0.8%	18,988	4,832	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.4%	0.2%	2,092	1,333
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.5%	0.2%	2,782	956	RESIDUALS	3.0%	0.5%	17,824	3,156
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	1.7%	0.6%	9,916	3,798	Disposable Diapers	2.0%	0.5%	11,891	3,018
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.2%	0.1%	1,387	764	Ash	0.0%	0.0%	87	122
Animal Manure	2.1%	0.7%	12,455	4,389	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	144	95
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.0%	0.0%	10	14	Fines/Sorting Residues	1.0%	0.3%	5,685	1,748
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	17	28
R/C Organics	0.4%	0.2%	2,166	1,169					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			590,822		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count			104						

Table 25: Central WGA Commercial Disposed Waste Sector, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	23.3%	4.3%	57,997	10,633	WOOD DEBRIS	16.8%	6.1%	41,881	15,241
PAPER PACKAGING	15.8%	3.2%	39,486	8,071	Natural Wood	0.0%	0.0%	105	121
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	6	10	Treated Wood	0.3%	0.4%	732	1,060
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	10.0%	2.5%	24,842	6,286	Painted Wood	1.1%	0.8%	2,708	1,904
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	1.4%	0.5%	3,553	1,135	Dimensional Lumber	4.8%	3.2%	12,091	7,924
Aseptic Containers	0.0%	0.0%	103	69	Engineered Wood	5.0%	2.6%	12,396	6,556
Gable Top Containers	1.2%	1.8%	2,871	4,436	Pallets & Crates	4.0%	2.5%	10,070	6,172
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	174	202	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	67	65
Compostable Paper Packaging	2.7%	1.0%	6,791	2,384	Wood By-products	0.3%	0.4%	755	1,081
R/C Paper Packaging	0.5%	0.3%	1,144	814	R/C Wood Debris	1.2%	0.8%	2,957	2,050
PAPER PRODUCTS	7.4%	2.6%	18,512	6,432	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	5.8%	2.8%	14,584	6,895
Newspaper Products	0.1%	0.1%	293	202	Plastic Lumber	0.1%	0.1%	211	249
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Insulation	0.4%	0.4%	889	997
Magazines	0.6%	0.8%	1,506	2,027	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
High-Grade Paper Products	0.4%	0.2%	1,026	589	Concrete	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Drywall	0.8%	1.0%	2,119	2,405
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	2.5%	1.6%	6,130	3,874	Carpet	0.3%	0.4%	821	874
Compostable Paper Products	2.3%	0.8%	5,776	1,976	Carpet Padding	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Paper Products	1.5%	1.0%	3,780	2,378	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	0.3%	0.3%	764	823
PLASTIC	15.3%	2.9%	38,204	7,161	Asphalt Roofing	0.2%	0.3%	594	786
PLASTIC PACKAGING	7.7%	1.7%	19,240	4,306	Plastic Floor Covering	0.1%	0.1%	128	208
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	0.7%	0.3%	1,818	661	Ceramics & Brick	1.0%	1.1%	2,515	2,862
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.3%	0.1%	796	218	R/C Construction Materials	2.6%	1.5%	6,544	3,709
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.2%	0.1%	572	226	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	6.2%	2.3%	15,511	5,688
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	1.0%	0.6%	2,392	1,434	Televisions - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.2%	0.1%	616	282	Televisions - CRT	0.6%	0.7%	1,575	1,801
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	2	4	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	2	2	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	0.5%	0.2%	1,251	511	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	271	180	Computers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	0.2%	0.1%	536	161	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.6%	0.3%	1,471	727	Computer Printers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	60	49	Audio Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.2%	0.1%	405	135	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	2.5%	1.0%	6,131	2,429	Other Consumer Electronics	0.2%	0.2%	421	613
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	1.0%	0.6%	2,388	1,451	Textiles - Organic	1.9%	1.0%	4,853	2,422
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	304	363	Textiles - Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	1.1%	0.6%	2,838	1,600
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	226	366	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.1%	0.1%	223	251
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	7.6%	2.2%	18,963	5,517	Tires & Other Rubber	0.4%	0.3%	1,105	787
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	1	2	Furniture	1.8%	1.6%	4,496	3,951
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.1%	0.1%	126	204	Mattresses	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	2.4%	1.4%	5,877	3,534
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	1	2	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	78	47	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	37	60
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	1.3%	0.5%	3,158	1,367	Compact Florescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	56	62	Florescent Tubes	0.1%	0.1%	141	230
Plastic Garbage Bags	1.3%	0.3%	3,126	812	Water-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	22	36
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	1.3%	1.4%	3,255	3,416	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	52	85
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	2.6%	1.3%	6,433	3,138	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Plastic Products	1.1%	0.5%	2,729	1,270	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	2.2%	1.6%	5,533	4,008	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	0.8%	0.3%	1,927	682	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.1%	0.1%	344	258	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.2%	0.1%	590	288	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plate Glass	1.0%	1.6%	2,607	4,012	Solvents	0.0%	0.0%	48	77
Non-glass Ceramics	0.0%	0.0%	41	68	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Glass	0.0%	0.0%	24	28	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	51	83
METAL	8.0%	2.7%	19,963	6,830	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.0%	0.1%	102	166
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.4%	0.2%	973	382	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.3%	0.1%	655	326	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.2%	0.2%	398	481	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.0%	0.1%	124	128	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Tinned	0.6%	0.4%	1,484	951	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	79	96	Oil Filters	0.0%	0.0%	55	72
White Goods	0.9%	1.5%	2,239	3,640	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	3.4%	1.6%	8,398	3,894	Medical Wastes	1.5%	1.4%	3,776	3,391
R/C Metal	2.3%	1.3%	5,611	3,167	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
ORGANICS	18.7%	5.0%	46,645	12,573	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.0%	20	25
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	10.1%	4.1%	25,073	10,234	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	1.9%	1.0%	4,812	2,557	Personal Care Products	0.0%	0.0%	59	70
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	3.8%	1.7%	9,574	4,216	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.6%	0.5%	1,515	1,281
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.4%	0.3%	1,071	768	RESIDUALS	1.3%	0.5%	3,132	1,312
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	1.0%	0.6%	2,599	1,432	Disposable Diapers	0.6%	0.3%	1,399	867
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.1%	0.1%	168	190	Ash	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Manure	1.2%	1.1%	3,104	2,730	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.0%	0.0%	1	2	Fines/Sorting Residues	0.7%	0.4%	1,716	910
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	17	28
R/C Organics	0.1%	0.1%	243	160					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			249,328		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count			48						

Table 26: Central WGA Residential Disposed Waste Sector, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	20.6%	2.3%	43,452	4,925	WOOD DEBRIS	0.9%	0.4%	1,998	840
PAPER PACKAGING	9.2%	1.5%	19,309	3,132	Natural Wood	0.0%	0.0%	61	70
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Treated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	2.8%	0.7%	5,965	1,570	Painted Wood	0.2%	0.1%	518	311
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	2.9%	0.6%	6,106	1,340	Dimensional Lumber	0.1%	0.1%	256	268
Aseptic Containers	0.2%	0.0%	347	98	Engineered Wood	0.2%	0.2%	424	388
Gable Top Containers	0.3%	0.1%	568	130	Pallets & Crates	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.4%	0.1%	755	147	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	2	3
Compostable Paper Packaging	1.9%	0.5%	4,024	1,009	Wood By-products	0.0%	0.0%	50	81
R/C Paper Packaging	0.7%	0.1%	1,545	309	R/C Wood Debris	0.3%	0.3%	688	722
PAPER PRODUCTS	11.4%	1.9%	24,143	4,106	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	2.1%	2.3%	4,502	4,747
Newspaper Products	0.5%	0.1%	1,103	249	Plastic Lumber	0.1%	0.1%	164	263
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Insulation	0.2%	0.2%	363	373
Magazines	0.9%	0.4%	1,960	937	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
High-Grade Paper Products	0.1%	0.1%	291	116	Concrete	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.2%	0.4%	461	744	Drywall	1.2%	1.9%	2,617	4,073
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	3.5%	1.1%	7,416	2,317	Carpet	0.6%	0.7%	1,210	1,376
Compostable Paper Products	5.8%	0.9%	12,203	1,826	Carpet Padding	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Paper Products	0.3%	0.2%	707	358	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	0.0%	0.1%	75	122
PLASTIC	15.1%	1.7%	31,830	3,652	Asphalt Roofing	0.0%	0.0%	13	20
PLASTIC PACKAGING	11.2%	1.1%	23,547	2,283	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	1.7%	0.3%	3,514	614	Ceramics & Brick	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.8%	0.2%	1,713	318	R/C Construction Materials	0.0%	0.0%	61	98
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.5%	0.2%	1,080	337	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	9.3%	4.2%	19,698	8,898
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.1%	0.1%	303	133	Televisions - LCD	0.6%	1.0%	1,279	2,060
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.4%	0.1%	927	202	Televisions - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	2	3	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	6	7	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	1.3%	0.3%	2,713	625	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.2%	0.0%	375	93	Computers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	1.0%	0.8%	2,172	1,668	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.4%	0.1%	937	281	Computer Printers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	33	34	Audio Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.6%	0.1%	1,269	286	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	3.7%	0.5%	7,842	1,091	Other Consumer Electronics	0.0%	0.0%	17	27
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.2%	0.1%	365	276	Textiles - Organic	4.0%	1.6%	8,486	3,287
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	275	95	Textiles - Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	1.4%	0.6%	3,009	1,370
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	21	34	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.6%	0.5%	1,237	957
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	3.9%	0.7%	8,283	1,462	Tires & Other Rubber	0.3%	0.4%	633	774
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Furniture	2.4%	2.7%	5,036	5,677
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Mattresses	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	4	7	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	0.6%	0.2%	1,276	482
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	4	7	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	60	30	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	0.9%	0.2%	1,898	521	Compact Fluorescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	67	70
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	4	7	Florescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Garbage Bags	1.7%	0.4%	3,611	858	Water-based Paint	0.1%	0.1%	153	246
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	0.0%	0.0%	48	78	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	27	44
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	0.8%	0.4%	1,780	841	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	34	39
R/C Plastic Products	0.4%	0.2%	874	406	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	6.2%	1.2%	13,144	2,498	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	2.7%	0.6%	5,785	1,364	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	1.5%	0.6%	3,173	1,166	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	1.7%	0.8%	3,504	1,637	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plate Glass	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Solvents	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Non-glass Ceramics	0.2%	0.1%	432	304	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	38	61
R/C Glass	0.1%	0.1%	251	159	Dry-cell Batteries - Single Use	0.1%	0.0%	130	58
METAL	6.2%	2.1%	13,136	4,374	Dry-cell Batteries - Rechargeable	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Beverage Cans	1.1%	0.3%	2,233	734	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.3%	0.1%	694	154	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.0%	0.0%	6	10	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.0%	0.1%	99	122	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Tinned	1.5%	0.3%	3,256	643	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.1%	0.1%	182	147	Oil Filters	0.1%	0.1%	107	173
White Goods	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	1.1%	0.6%	2,363	1,218	Medical Wastes	0.1%	0.1%	265	184
R/C Metal	2.0%	2.1%	4,303	4,475	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	1	1
ORGANICS	32.7%	3.9%	68,970	8,249	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.1%	0.0%	109	68
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	13.1%	1.9%	27,562	3,906	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	7.4%	1.7%	15,504	3,518	Personal Care Products	0.1%	0.1%	143	144
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	3.8%	1.0%	8,029	2,180	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.1%	0.1%	203	223
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.6%	0.2%	1,369	504	RESIDUALS	6.1%	1.2%	12,862	2,567
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	2.7%	1.5%	5,752	3,210	Disposable Diapers	4.4%	1.2%	9,383	2,607
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.2%	0.2%	442	338	Ash	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Manure	4.1%	1.6%	8,660	3,391	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	94	84
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.0%	0.0%	8	14	Fines/Sorting Residues	1.6%	0.7%	3,384	1,470
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Organics	0.8%	0.5%	1,644	1,150					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			210,869		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count			24						

Table 27: Central WGA Self-hauled Disposed Waste Sector, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	13.8%	4.6%	18,029	5,954	WOOD DEBRIS	16.5%	7.1%	21,509	9,249
PAPER PACKAGING	9.4%	4.3%	12,258	5,676	Natural Wood	0.3%	0.4%	369	551
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Treated Wood	2.0%	3.2%	2,638	4,178
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	6.5%	3.3%	8,480	4,295	Painted Wood	1.7%	1.0%	2,189	1,352
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	1.9%	1.3%	2,498	1,739	Dimensional Lumber	2.9%	2.8%	3,821	3,717
Aseptic Containers	0.0%	0.0%	18	16	Engineered Wood	1.1%	0.9%	1,421	1,155
Gable Top Containers	0.1%	0.0%	114	57	Pallets & Crates	6.8%	5.9%	8,883	7,761
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	77	41	Other Untreated Wood	0.1%	0.1%	97	67
Compostable Paper Packaging	0.5%	0.2%	627	262	Wood By-products	0.8%	1.2%	1,007	1,560
R/C Paper Packaging	0.3%	0.2%	445	235	R/C Wood Debris	0.8%	0.8%	1,085	1,019
PAPER PRODUCTS	4.4%	1.6%	5,771	2,031	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	15.4%	7.0%	20,079	9,151
Newspaper Products	0.1%	0.1%	126	93	Plastic Lumber	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	29	46	Insulation	0.8%	1.0%	984	1,252
Magazines	0.2%	0.1%	227	149	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
High-Grade Paper Products	0.4%	0.5%	545	613	Concrete	0.4%	0.5%	477	682
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Drywall	4.6%	5.2%	6,067	6,819
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	1.7%	1.0%	2,233	1,270	Carpet	2.1%	1.8%	2,714	2,321
Compostable Paper Products	1.4%	0.7%	1,877	873	Carpet Padding	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Paper Products	0.6%	0.4%	735	525	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	2.8%	2.7%	3,605	3,490
PLASTIC	13.5%	3.7%	17,679	4,786	Asphalt Roofing	2.4%	2.7%	3,139	3,484
PLASTIC PACKAGING	7.8%	2.6%	10,175	3,373	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	0.7%	0.3%	894	432	Ceramics & Brick	0.0%	0.1%	41	65
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.2%	0.1%	281	105	R/C Construction Materials	2.3%	2.8%	3,053	3,610
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.1%	0.1%	131	73	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	20.4%	7.8%	26,708	10,218
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.6%	0.4%	740	544	Televisions - LCD	0.8%	1.4%	1,109	1,795
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.2%	0.1%	237	92	Televisions - CRT	1.3%	1.5%	1,716	1,913
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	4	6	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	0.4%	0.3%	554	345	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	57	30	Computers	0.3%	0.5%	362	588
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	0.3%	0.2%	448	215	Computer Peripherals	0.1%	0.2%	153	249
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.8%	0.7%	1,042	861	Computer Printers	0.5%	0.6%	676	776
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	1	1	Audio Equipment	0.8%	1.1%	1,026	1,445
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.2%	0.1%	293	152	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	3.3%	2.5%	4,371	3,227	Other Consumer Electronics	0.7%	0.6%	885	795
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.7%	0.4%	917	540	Textiles - Organic	1.8%	0.9%	2,319	1,128
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	134	81	Textiles - Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	1.4%	0.8%	1,850	1,001
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	71	115	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.1%	0.1%	180	179
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	5.7%	2.4%	7,504	3,158	Tires & Other Rubber	0.4%	0.5%	585	653
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Furniture	8.2%	5.6%	10,718	7,350
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Mattresses	3.9%	4.7%	5,127	6,113
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	0.7%	0.5%	975	603
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	7	12	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	21	34
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	35	42	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	2	3
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	1.1%	0.5%	1,429	642	Compact Florescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	9	9
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Florescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	16	18
Plastic Garbage Bags	0.4%	0.1%	505	164	Water-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	17	27
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	0.5%	0.5%	717	643	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	2.9%	1.7%	3,738	2,201	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Plastic Products	0.8%	0.5%	1,072	597	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	3.0%	1.5%	3,971	1,921	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	1.4%	0.9%	1,771	1,191	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.3%	0.2%	332	326	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.3%	0.2%	436	305	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plate Glass	0.8%	0.9%	999	1,110	Solvents	0.0%	0.0%	11	18
Non-glass Ceramics	0.0%	0.0%	63	55	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Glass	0.3%	0.3%	369	351	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	42	37
METAL	7.6%	3.4%	9,949	4,387	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.1%	0.2%	157	244
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.3%	0.2%	441	202	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.1%	0.0%	128	50	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.1%	0.2%	165	201	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.0%	0.0%	7	12	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.1%	65	105
Food Cans - Tinned	0.4%	0.1%	462	194	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	3	4	Oil Filters	0.1%	0.1%	70	114
White Goods	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	3.6%	2.4%	4,726	3,161	Medical Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	56	32
R/C Metal	3.1%	2.6%	4,017	3,433	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
ORGANICS	7.6%	3.0%	9,895	3,863	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.1%	60	71
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	2.9%	1.2%	3,765	1,531	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	9	15
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	0.8%	0.5%	1,091	622	Personal Care Products	0.1%	0.0%	67	55
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	1.1%	0.7%	1,386	906	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.3%	0.2%	374	295
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.3%	0.2%	342	265	RESIDUALS	1.4%	1.0%	1,830	1,284
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	1.2%	1.1%	1,565	1,438	Disposable Diapers	0.8%	1.0%	1,109	1,251
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.6%	0.5%	777	658	Ash	0.1%	0.1%	87	122
Animal Manure	0.5%	0.4%	691	555	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	50	44
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Fines/Sorting Residues	0.4%	0.2%	584	259
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Organics	0.2%	0.1%	279	135					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			130,624		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count			32						



East Waste Generation Area Composition Tables

Table 28: East WGA Overall Disposed Waste Stream, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	19.0%	2.2%	160,811	18,752	WOOD DEBRIS	9.8%	2.6%	83,099	22,043
PAPER PACKAGING	11.8%	1.7%	99,323	14,263	Natural Wood	0.2%	0.3%	1,829	2,353
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	168	161	Treated Wood	0.4%	0.3%	3,320	2,741
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	6.0%	1.1%	51,026	9,073	Painted Wood	3.8%	1.8%	32,017	15,233
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	1.8%	0.3%	14,996	2,709	Dimensional Lumber	0.8%	0.3%	6,587	2,926
Aseptic Containers	0.1%	0.0%	954	340	Engineered Wood	0.9%	0.4%	7,552	3,027
Gable Top Containers	0.2%	0.1%	1,981	745	Pallets & Crates	2.6%	1.4%	22,061	11,928
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	1,015	366	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	185	152
Compostable Paper Packaging	1.7%	0.4%	14,396	3,155	Wood By-products	0.2%	0.2%	1,783	1,780
R/C Paper Packaging	1.8%	1.3%	14,787	10,982	R/C Wood Debris	0.9%	0.5%	7,765	4,413
PAPER PRODUCTS	7.3%	1.0%	61,489	8,812	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	8.7%	2.8%	73,219	23,685
Newspaper Products	0.4%	0.1%	3,052	1,168	Plastic Lumber	0.2%	0.3%	2,043	2,686
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	186	302	Insulation	0.8%	0.5%	6,426	4,478
Magazines	0.2%	0.1%	1,630	1,118	Asphalt Paving	0.1%	0.2%	877	1,410
High-Grade Paper Products	0.2%	0.1%	1,883	761	Concrete	2.5%	1.9%	21,110	16,352
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.0%	0.1%	401	508	Drywall	1.1%	1.0%	9,283	8,556
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	1.7%	0.4%	14,736	3,668	Carpet	1.0%	0.8%	8,546	6,555
Compostable Paper Products	3.4%	0.6%	29,103	5,337	Carpet Padding	0.7%	0.8%	6,328	6,655
R/C Paper Products	1.2%	0.7%	10,498	5,925	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	0.7%	0.6%	6,310	4,700
PLASTIC	15.3%	2.2%	129,137	18,304	Asphalt Roofing	0.8%	0.9%	6,776	7,447
PLASTIC PACKAGING	8.3%	1.1%	69,948	9,546	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.0%	141	228
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	1.0%	0.2%	8,209	1,527	Ceramics & Brick	0.0%	0.0%	344	319
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.4%	0.1%	3,348	868	R/C Construction Materials	0.6%	0.8%	5,036	7,152
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.2%	0.1%	2,031	523	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	9.4%	1.8%	79,497	15,197
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.4%	0.1%	2,966	1,114	Televisions - LCD	0.3%	0.5%	2,614	4,171
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.3%	0.1%	2,250	688	Televisions - CRT	0.5%	0.7%	4,333	5,900
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	29	39	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	1.0%	0.3%	8,040	2,619	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	1,186	235	Computers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	0.9%	0.9%	7,659	7,236	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.6%	0.2%	5,483	1,751	Computer Printers	0.2%	0.2%	1,628	1,887
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	252	162	Audio Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.4%	0.1%	3,640	544	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	2.3%	0.4%	19,695	3,258	Other Consumer Electronics	0.7%	0.5%	5,703	4,290
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.5%	0.2%	4,553	1,493	Textiles- Organic	2.5%	0.5%	20,732	4,115
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	520	168	Textiles- Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	0.8%	0.4%	7,155	3,004
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	86	124	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.3%	0.2%	2,124	1,332
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	7.0%	1.7%	59,189	14,037	Tires & Other Rubber	0.4%	0.2%	3,776	1,789
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	46	64	Furniture	2.5%	1.1%	21,035	9,053
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Mattresses	0.6%	0.5%	5,177	3,996
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	0.6%	0.7%	5,221	5,618
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	4.0%	2.4%	33,448	20,373
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	22	32	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	76	124
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	233	139	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	213	347
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	1.0%	0.3%	8,476	2,338	Compact Florescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	71	75	Florescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	9	14
Plastic Garbage Bags	1.5%	0.3%	13,000	2,379	Water-based Paint	0.1%	0.1%	857	1,022
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	0.7%	0.7%	6,199	5,705	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	2.8%	1.3%	23,700	10,795	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	115	110
R/C Plastic Products	0.9%	0.4%	7,442	3,465	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	2.0%	0.7%	17,277	5,621	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	1.2%	0.3%	9,752	2,800	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.4%	0.2%	3,620	1,884	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	108	174
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.3%	0.2%	2,224	1,299	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	35	57
Plate Glass	0.0%	0.1%	341	442	Solvents	0.2%	0.3%	1,793	2,921
Non-glass Ceramics	0.1%	0.1%	864	599	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	50	82
R/C Glass	0.1%	0.0%	476	394	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	185	79
METAL	7.2%	1.6%	60,516	13,252	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.5%	0.1%	4,049	1,027	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.2%	0.0%	1,598	322	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.0%	0.0%	87	127	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.1%	0.0%	542	230	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Tinned	0.5%	0.1%	4,311	1,241	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	224	116	Oil Filters	0.1%	0.1%	469	562
White Goods	0.8%	0.9%	6,403	7,491	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	2.9%	0.8%	24,436	6,858	Medical Wastes	3.1%	2.4%	26,490	19,912
R/C Metal	2.2%	0.9%	18,866	7,197	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	7	7
ORGANICS	20.9%	2.7%	176,398	23,011	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.0%	131	97
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	7.7%	1.4%	65,417	12,070	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	89	103
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	3.3%	0.7%	27,713	6,247	Personal Care Products	0.3%	0.2%	2,677	1,323
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	2.7%	0.9%	22,757	7,375	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	142	158
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.5%	0.2%	4,163	1,892	RESIDUALS	3.7%	1.0%	31,495	8,854
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	2.3%	1.0%	19,699	8,613	Disposable Diapers	1.7%	0.9%	14,512	7,569
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.5%	0.3%	3,948	2,323	Ash	0.2%	0.2%	1,279	2,057
Animal Manure	3.4%	1.5%	28,343	12,951	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.2%	0.3%	1,430	2,250	Fines/Sorting Residues	1.9%	0.5%	15,704	4,216
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Organics	0.3%	0.1%	2,927	1,173					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			844,896		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count			104						

Table 29: East WGA Commercial Disposed Waste, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	23.1%	4.4%	85,822	16,357	WOOD DEBRIS	13.1%	5.4%	48,573	19,931
PAPER PACKAGING	15.2%	3.4%	56,359	12,567	Natural Wood	0.0%	0.0%	32	53
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	14	23	Treated Wood	0.2%	0.3%	743	1,210
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	8.4%	2.1%	30,982	7,739	Painted Wood	4.1%	3.7%	15,221	13,662
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	1.4%	0.5%	5,224	1,891	Dimensional Lumber	0.8%	0.5%	2,823	1,925
Aseptic Containers	0.1%	0.1%	465	265	Engineered Wood	0.8%	0.5%	2,903	1,982
Gable Top Containers	0.3%	0.2%	972	693	Pallets & Crates	5.8%	3.2%	21,337	11,870
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	282	199	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	94	104
Compostable Paper Packaging	1.9%	0.8%	7,137	2,798	Wood By-products	0.3%	0.4%	1,227	1,622
R/C Paper Packaging	3.0%	2.9%	11,283	10,904	R/C Wood Debris	1.1%	1.1%	4,192	4,069
PAPER PRODUCTS	7.9%	2.0%	29,463	7,564	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	11.3%	5.7%	41,946	21,149
Newspaper Products	0.3%	0.2%	1,108	775	Plastic Lumber	0.4%	0.7%	1,583	2,580
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.1%	0.1%	186	302	Insulation	0.1%	0.1%	442	508
Magazines	0.1%	0.1%	447	347	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
High-Grade Paper Products	0.3%	0.2%	1,150	676	Concrete	5.3%	4.4%	19,495	16,224
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.1%	0.1%	384	507	Drywall	1.6%	2.2%	5,892	8,098
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	1.8%	0.9%	6,500	3,192	Carpet	1.3%	1.6%	4,839	5,967
Compostable Paper Products	2.8%	0.9%	10,360	3,394	Carpet Padding	0.9%	1.4%	3,266	5,302
R/C Paper Products	2.5%	1.6%	9,328	5,872	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	0.4%	0.6%	1,391	2,119
PLASTIC	16.3%	3.7%	60,423	13,578	Asphalt Roofing	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLASTIC PACKAGING	8.3%	2.2%	30,959	8,327	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.1%	141	228
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	0.6%	0.2%	2,094	812	Ceramics & Brick	0.1%	0.1%	236	283
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.2%	0.1%	822	352	R/C Construction Materials	1.3%	1.9%	4,661	7,136
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.2%	0.1%	618	204	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	4.2%	1.7%	15,695	6,376
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.5%	0.3%	1,714	930	Televisions - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.2%	0.1%	830	371	Televisions - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	23	38	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	1.0%	0.7%	3,713	2,452	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	502	180	Computers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	1.6%	1.9%	5,828	7,228	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.8%	0.4%	3,073	1,630	Computer Printers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	91	72	Audio Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.2%	0.1%	743	269	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	2.0%	0.7%	7,585	2,621	Other Consumer Electronics	0.0%	0.0%	34	45
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.9%	0.3%	3,219	1,269	Textiles- Organic	1.5%	0.7%	5,559	2,608
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	91	42	Textiles- Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	0.8%	0.6%	2,828	2,401
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	11	18	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.1%	0.1%	195	211
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	7.9%	2.4%	29,464	8,866	Tires & Other Rubber	0.7%	0.4%	2,507	1,634
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Furniture	1.2%	1.1%	4,573	4,256
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Mattresses	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	7.9%	5.5%	29,384	20,314
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	22	32	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	61	60	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.1%	0.1%	213	347
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	1.1%	0.5%	4,039	1,802	Compact Fluorescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	56	74	Fluorescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Garbage Bags	1.9%	0.6%	6,862	2,185	Water-based Paint	0.2%	0.3%	627	962
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	0.8%	1.3%	3,068	4,731	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	3.2%	1.7%	11,964	6,366	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Plastic Products	0.9%	0.5%	3,392	1,842	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	1.4%	1.3%	5,025	4,974	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	0.7%	0.6%	2,487	2,194	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.4%	0.5%	1,424	1,697	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.3%	0.3%	972	1,143	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plate Glass	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Solvents	0.5%	0.8%	1,793	2,921
Non-glass Ceramics	0.0%	0.0%	135	156	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	50	82
R/C Glass	0.0%	0.0%	7	12	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	14	18
METAL	7.6%	2.5%	28,137	9,174	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.3%	0.1%	1,257	489	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.1%	0.1%	365	248	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.0%	0.0%	171	140	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Tinned	0.4%	0.3%	1,413	1,107	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	32	53	Oil Filters	0.1%	0.1%	380	543
White Goods	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	3.8%	1.5%	14,183	5,386	Medical Wastes	6.6%	5.4%	24,446	19,860
R/C Metal	2.9%	1.7%	10,715	6,289	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	2	3
ORGANICS	12.6%	3.6%	46,670	13,536	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.0%	56	57
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	6.2%	2.4%	22,871	8,764	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	43	71
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	1.9%	0.8%	7,038	2,862	Personal Care Products	0.5%	0.3%	1,730	1,251
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	1.7%	1.0%	6,148	3,686	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	28	44
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.4%	0.3%	1,453	1,259	RESIDUALS	2.5%	2.0%	9,185	7,240
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	2.0%	1.6%	7,459	5,938	Disposable Diapers	1.8%	1.9%	6,629	7,216
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.1%	0.2%	523	628	Ash	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Manure	0.2%	0.2%	892	821	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Fines/Sorting Residues	0.7%	0.3%	2,555	1,224
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Organics	0.1%	0.1%	287	212					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			370,859	<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>					
Sample Count			48						

Table 30: East WGA Residential Disposed Waste Sector, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	18.5%	2.3%	62,032	7,812	WOOD DEBRIS	2.6%	1.5%	8,811	5,127
PAPER PACKAGING	10.5%	1.6%	35,025	5,514	Natural Wood	0.1%	0.1%	359	405
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	145	158	Treated Wood	0.4%	0.7%	1,365	2,201
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	4.1%	1.0%	13,855	3,189	Painted Wood	1.3%	1.4%	4,512	4,593
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	2.7%	0.6%	9,051	1,893	Dimensional Lumber	0.2%	0.1%	573	501
Aseptic Containers	0.1%	0.1%	451	209	Engineered Wood	0.3%	0.3%	1,078	967
Gable Top Containers	0.3%	0.1%	930	265	Pallets & Crates	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.2%	0.1%	692	305	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	70	106
Compostable Paper Packaging	2.0%	0.4%	6,790	1,420	Wood By-products	0.0%	0.0%	109	115
R/C Paper Packaging	0.9%	0.4%	3,111	1,232	R/C Wood Debris	0.2%	0.2%	745	758
PAPER PRODUCTS	8.1%	1.2%	27,007	3,922	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	2.2%	1.3%	7,329	4,219
Newspaper Products	0.4%	0.2%	1,374	591	Plastic Lumber	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Insulation	0.1%	0.1%	287	463
Magazines	0.3%	0.3%	1,038	1,039	Asphalt Paving	0.3%	0.4%	877	1,410
High-Grade Paper Products	0.2%	0.1%	643	333	Concrete	0.1%	0.2%	415	637
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Drywall	0.2%	0.3%	738	901
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	2.1%	0.5%	6,866	1,639	Carpet	0.1%	0.1%	224	358
Compostable Paper Products	4.9%	1.2%	16,559	3,852	Carpet Padding	0.0%	0.0%	20	32
R/C Paper Products	0.2%	0.1%	527	388	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	1.4%	1.2%	4,624	4,177
PLASTIC	16.4%	3.3%	55,039	10,937	Asphalt Roofing	0.0%	0.1%	109	175
PLASTIC PACKAGING	10.4%	1.3%	34,861	4,371	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	1.7%	0.4%	5,656	1,213	Ceramics & Brick	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.7%	0.2%	2,371	788	R/C Construction Materials	0.0%	0.0%	35	41
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.4%	0.1%	1,361	480	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	9.9%	3.4%	33,142	11,256
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.3%	0.2%	1,127	606	Televisions - LCD	0.8%	1.2%	2,614	4,171
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.4%	0.2%	1,252	568	Televisions - CRT	1.1%	1.7%	3,593	5,777
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	1.2%	0.3%	4,103	913	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.2%	0.0%	649	150	Computers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	0.5%	0.1%	1,641	324	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.5%	0.1%	1,833	471	Computer Printers	0.5%	0.6%	1,628	1,887
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	161	145	Audio Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.8%	0.1%	2,713	461	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	3.3%	0.6%	11,171	1,858	Other Consumer Electronics	1.4%	1.3%	4,726	4,189
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.2%	0.1%	511	289	Textiles - Organic	3.5%	0.8%	11,826	2,615
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.0%	311	130	Textiles - Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	0.8%	0.5%	2,769	1,517
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.3%	0.2%	870	611
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	6.0%	2.9%	20,177	9,650	Tires & Other Rubber	0.3%	0.2%	893	650
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	46	64	Furniture	0.2%	0.3%	610	984
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Mattresses	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	1.1%	1.5%	3,612	5,078
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	0.9%	0.4%	3,117	1,442
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Pesticides	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	163	125	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	1.0%	0.4%	3,312	1,393	Compact Fluorescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	14	9	Fluorescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Garbage Bags	1.6%	0.3%	5,241	865	Water-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	0.3%	0.3%	999	1,001	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	2.2%	2.5%	7,413	8,224	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	92	106
R/C Plastic Products	0.9%	0.8%	2,990	2,771	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	3.3%	0.8%	11,177	2,550	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	2.1%	0.5%	6,955	1,729	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.6%	0.2%	2,123	814	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.3%	0.2%	1,048	587	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plate Glass	0.1%	0.1%	267	429	Solvents	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Non-glass Ceramics	0.2%	0.2%	643	565	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Glass	0.0%	0.0%	142	125	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	130	67
METAL	7.4%	2.8%	24,603	9,235	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.8%	0.3%	2,647	891	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.3%	0.1%	1,142	195	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.0%	0.0%	79	126	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.1%	0.0%	277	156	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Tinned	0.8%	0.1%	2,571	496	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	158	93	Oil Filters	0.0%	0.0%	89	144
White Goods	1.3%	2.1%	4,450	7,171	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	2.2%	1.2%	7,301	3,941	Medical Wastes	0.6%	0.4%	1,956	1,434
R/C Metal	1.8%	1.0%	5,979	3,385	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	3	5
ORGANICS	32.4%	4.7%	108,275	15,702	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.0%	40	53
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	11.5%	2.4%	38,554	7,992	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	46	74
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	5.3%	1.5%	17,867	5,092	Personal Care Products	0.2%	0.1%	669	320
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	4.2%	1.8%	14,167	5,911	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	92	147
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.7%	0.4%	2,338	1,300	RESIDUALS	6.3%	1.5%	21,078	5,056
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	2.8%	1.6%	9,321	5,336	Disposable Diapers	2.2%	0.7%	7,496	2,260
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	1.0%	0.7%	3,260	2,229	Ash	0.4%	0.6%	1,279	2,057
Animal Manure	5.7%	2.8%	18,912	9,263	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.4%	0.7%	1,394	2,249	Fines/Sorting Residues	3.7%	1.2%	12,304	4,003
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Organics	0.7%	0.3%	2,463	1,143					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			334,603		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count				24					

Table 31: East WGA Self-hauled Disposed Waste Sector, Detailed Composition, 2020-2021

Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -	Material	Est. Percent	+ / -	Est. Tons	Tons + / -
PAPER	9.3%	3.4%	12,958	4,803	WOOD DEBRIS	18.4%	5.7%	25,715	7,896
PAPER PACKAGING	5.7%	2.8%	7,939	3,887	Natural Wood	1.0%	1.7%	1,437	2,317
Newspaper Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	9	14	Treated Wood	0.9%	0.8%	1,213	1,097
Cardboard & Kraft Packaging	4.4%	2.5%	6,190	3,503	Painted Wood	8.8%	3.5%	12,283	4,928
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Packaging	0.5%	0.3%	720	425	Dimensional Lumber	2.3%	1.5%	3,191	2,146
Aseptic Containers	0.0%	0.0%	39	38	Engineered Wood	2.6%	1.5%	3,571	2,073
Gable Top Containers	0.1%	0.0%	79	62	Pallets & Crates	0.5%	0.8%	724	1,169
Other Polycoated Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	40	36	Other Untreated Wood	0.0%	0.0%	21	29
Compostable Paper Packaging	0.3%	0.2%	469	332	Wood By-products	0.3%	0.5%	446	725
R/C Paper Packaging	0.3%	0.3%	393	428	R/C Wood Debris	2.0%	1.1%	2,828	1,533
PAPER PRODUCTS	3.6%	1.6%	5,019	2,248	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	17.2%	7.0%	23,944	9,792
Newspaper Products	0.4%	0.5%	570	643	Plastic Lumber	0.3%	0.5%	461	749
Cardboard & Kraft Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Insulation	4.1%	3.2%	5,698	4,425
Magazines	0.1%	0.2%	144	222	Asphalt Paving	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
High-Grade Paper Products	0.1%	0.1%	90	107	Concrete	0.9%	1.4%	1,199	1,942
Other Groundwood Paper Products	0.0%	0.0%	17	28	Drywall	1.9%	1.9%	2,653	2,611
Mixed/Low-grade Paper Products	1.0%	0.5%	1,371	762	Carpet	2.5%	1.9%	3,482	2,690
Compostable Paper Products	1.6%	1.0%	2,184	1,458	Carpet Padding	2.2%	2.9%	3,042	4,022
R/C Paper Products	0.5%	0.5%	643	684	Soil, Rocks, & Sand	0.2%	0.3%	294	392
PLASTIC	9.8%	4.0%	13,676	5,573	Asphalt Roofing	4.8%	5.3%	6,668	7,445
PLASTIC PACKAGING	3.0%	1.2%	4,128	1,636	Plastic Floor Covering	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#1 PETE Plastic Bottles	0.3%	0.3%	459	448	Ceramics & Brick	0.1%	0.1%	108	146
#1 PETE Plastic Non-bottles	0.1%	0.1%	155	93	R/C Construction Materials	0.2%	0.3%	339	472
#2 HDPE Plastic Natural Bottles	0.0%	0.0%	51	35	CONSUMER PRODUCTS	22.0%	5.7%	30,660	7,974
#2 HDPE Plastic Jars and Tubs	0.1%	0.1%	124	92	Televisions - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#2 HDPE Plastic Colored Bottles	0.1%	0.1%	168	113	Televisions - CRT	0.5%	0.9%	741	1,200
#3 PVC Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	6	8	Television Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#4 LDPE Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Computer Monitors - CRT	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#5 PP Plastic Packaging	0.2%	0.1%	223	118	Computer Monitors - LCD	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#6 PS Plastic Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	35	21	Computers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	190	109	Computer Peripherals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Expanded Polystyrene Packaging	0.4%	0.3%	578	435	Computer Printers	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Packaging	0.0%	0.0%	1	2	Audio Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Plastic Merchandise Bags	0.1%	0.1%	184	104	Electronic Gaming Equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Packaging Film Plastic	0.7%	0.4%	938	544	Other Consumer Electronics	0.7%	0.7%	942	928
Transportation Packaging Film Plastic	0.6%	0.5%	823	732	Textiles- Organic	2.4%	1.3%	3,348	1,814
Flexible Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	117	98	Textiles- Synthetic/Mixed/Unknown	1.1%	0.7%	1,558	978
R/C Plastic Packaging	0.1%	0.1%	75	123	Shoes/Purses/Belts	0.8%	0.8%	1,059	1,164
PLASTIC PRODUCTS	6.8%	3.6%	9,548	5,030	Tires & Other Rubber	0.3%	0.2%	376	330
#1 PETE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Furniture	11.4%	5.7%	15,852	7,929
#2 HDPE Plastic Products:	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Mattresses	3.7%	2.9%	5,177	3,996
#3 PVC Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	R/C Consumer Products	1.2%	1.7%	1,608	2,402
#4 LDPE Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	HAZARDOUS AND SPECIAL WASTES	0.7%	0.4%	946	565
#5 PP Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Pesticides	0.1%	0.1%	76	124
#6 PS Plastic Products	0.0%	0.0%	10	16	HID/UV/Germicidal Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
#7 Other/Unknown Plastic Products	0.8%	0.4%	1,124	528	Compact Florescent Lamps	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
PLA Compostable Products	0.0%	0.0%	1	2	Florescent Tubes	0.0%	0.0%	9	14
Plastic Garbage Bags	0.6%	0.3%	897	370	Water-based Paint	0.2%	0.2%	229	344
Plastic Non-bag Film Products	1.5%	2.2%	2,133	3,026	Solvent-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Bulky Rigid Plastic Products	3.1%	2.1%	4,322	2,894	Water-based Adhesives/Glues	0.0%	0.0%	23	31
R/C Plastic Products	0.8%	0.7%	1,061	965	Oil-based Paint	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
GLASS	0.8%	0.4%	1,075	593	Lacquer/Varnish/Urethane Coatings/Stains	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Clear Glass Containers	0.2%	0.1%	311	202	Field & Lawn Markings	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Green Glass Containers	0.1%	0.1%	74	96	Primers/Sealings/Coatings	0.1%	0.1%	108	174
Brown/Other Colored Glass Containers	0.1%	0.1%	204	190	Water Repellents & Waterproofers	0.0%	0.0%	35	57
Plate Glass	0.1%	0.1%	74	106	Solvents	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Non-glass Ceramics	0.1%	0.1%	86	124	Caustic Cleaners	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Glass	0.2%	0.3%	327	373	Dry-cell Batteries- Single Use	0.0%	0.0%	41	36
METAL	5.6%	1.8%	7,776	2,486	Dry-cell Batteries- Rechargeable	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Beverage Cans	0.1%	0.1%	145	152	Wet-cell Batteries	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Aluminum Foil/Containers	0.1%	0.0%	91	64	Gasoline/Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Aluminum	0.0%	0.0%	8	12	Motor Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Non-ferrous Metal	0.1%	0.1%	94	96	Antifreeze	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Tinned	0.2%	0.2%	327	262	Other Vehicle Fluids	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Food Cans - Coated	0.0%	0.0%	34	47	Oil Filters	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
White Goods	1.4%	1.6%	1,953	2,166	Explosives	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Other Ferrous Metal	2.1%	1.1%	2,952	1,575	Medical Wastes	0.1%	0.1%	88	104
R/C Metal	1.6%	0.6%	2,172	889	Sharps	0.0%	0.0%	2	3
ORGANICS	15.4%	7.2%	21,453	9,988	Pharmaceuticals & Vitamins	0.0%	0.0%	35	57
Edible Food Waste- Vegetative	2.9%	1.6%	3,993	2,239	Other Cleaners/Chemicals	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Inedible Food Waste- Vegetative	2.0%	1.6%	2,808	2,215	Personal Care Products	0.2%	0.2%	278	289
Edible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	1.8%	1.7%	2,443	2,420	Other Potentially Hazardous Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	21	34
Inedible Food Waste- Meats/Fats/Oils	0.3%	0.4%	373	553	RESIDUALS	0.9%	0.5%	1,232	645
Yard/Garden Waste- Leaves and Grass	2.1%	2.3%	2,920	3,233	Disposable Diapers	0.3%	0.2%	387	347
Yard/Garden Waste- Prunings	0.1%	0.1%	165	187	Ash	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Manure	6.1%	6.5%	8,539	9,014	Dust	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
Animal Carcasses & Offal	0.0%	0.0%	35	57	Fines/Sorting Residues	0.6%	0.4%	845	505
Food Processing Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	Sludges & Other Special Industrial Wastes	0.0%	0.0%	0	0
R/C Organics	0.1%	0.1%	178	157					
Estimated Origin Specified Disposed Tons			139,435		<i>Confidence intervals calculated at the 90% confidence level. Percentages for material types may not total 100% due to rounding.</i>				
Sample Count			32						

Appendix C

City of Walla Walla Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan



Recycling Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan for the City of Walla Walla

January 2021

Background

China's National Sword entered the world into a new era of recycling, exposing a system riddled and struggling with contamination. All nations faced the new reality that contamination greater than 0.5% would no longer be accepted by the largest recycling commodities market - China. Curbside and landfill recycling programs would need to be reformed to meet new standards and be marketable in this changing environment. This plan outlines the City's strategy to reduce contamination in the recycling stream.

The City of Walla Walla began wrestling with the costs and impacts of contamination/the China National Sword policy in the fall of 2017. Multiple discussions on the issue occurred with Council and various City/County Committees over the past three years (see Appendix II for additional information). City staff prepared a draft Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan in 2019 and a recycling commodities charge was established to cover monthly commodities costs in June 2018. City Council established a Recycling Ad-Hoc Committee in 2020 to provide specific recommendations to contain or reduce recycling costs while preserving and encouraging responsible recycling. In October 2020 Council adopted the Committee's recommendations (see Appendix III).

Goals

1. Reduce the amount of contamination.
2. Reduce/control customer costs.
3. Preserve and improve the program.

Objectives

1. Identify routes with highest levels of contamination.
2. Educate public on acceptable and unacceptable items.
3. Enforce requirements through targeted enforcement.

Key Contaminants

Investigation into the key contaminants in the recycling stream indicate either "wishful recycling" (someone will recycle this item) or the customer utilizes the recycling container as an extra garbage can. In addition, the City's Recycling Ad-Hoc Committee's assessment determined that plastics are a point of confusion adding to contamination (see Recycling Ad-Hoc Committee's recommendations in Appendix III).

In surveys, like the one conducted by The Recycling Partnership in 2019, MRFs and cities in Washington identified the following recycling contaminants as the most problematic and costly to manage:

- Plastic bags and film
- Tangles including rope, cords, chains, and hoses
- Food and liquids
- Shredded paper

- Bagged garbage
- Non-program plastics

Costs

Pioneer Recycling Services, the City's MRF, estimates contamination of 15-20% by weight. Based on the average monthly weight of 123 tons (September 2019-August 2020) X 20% = 24.6 tons of contamination at an average cost of \$109/ton = monthly contamination cost of \$2,682.

Additionally, contamination:

- Slows the sorting and processing of materials.
- Reduces the quality and value of the commodities.
- Can damage collection, processing, and remanufacturing equipment.
- Can cause serious injuries to collection and processing facility staff.

The Plan...

The following tasks/projects are proposed to achieve the desired Goals and Objectives:

1

Gather Data and Measurements

Data will be gathered for each route to determine those with the highest levels of contamination and what are the items of contamination.

- View items dumped from each route.
- Identify routes most contaminated.
- Attempt to identify the most common contaminate.
- Identify recyclable/acceptable materials (per Pioneer Recycling).
- Analyze data to refine education and enforcement components.
- Collect data before/during/after education and enforcement.
- Evaluate/report on effectiveness.

2

Education

Results from data gathering will influence educational component.

- Create educational materials on what goes in the bin (recycle right).
- Inform citizens on how the system works and the citizen's and city's role in the system.
- Refine education content to target the most detrimental contamination items.
- Answer/address common questions.
- Education will be predecessor to enforcement.
- Enforcement tagging will be developed to coincide with top contaminants while still encouraging responsible recycling.

3

Website/Social Media

Update the city's website and use social media to reach customers where they are.

- Educational material will be developed for various media outlets (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, City Newsletter, Friday Feed, etc.) in conjunction with

education through Recycle Coach.

- Blogs or updates will be posted on the city's website to inform and encourage citizens to recycle right.
- Social media and apps are effective tools to reach customers. The City operates a Facebook page with 8,218 followers, Twitter feed with 571 followers, Instagram presence with 1,350 followers, Nextdoor Agency account reaching 3,909 residents, Recycle Coach with 960 users and 48,162 resident interactions over the past year, OWWL app with 2,169 users, all in addition to visits to the City's website.

4

Recycle Coach

Recycle Coach is a low-cost customer service app/tool that can also help promote responsible recycling.

- Consider enhancements to support contamination reduction/educational efforts.

5

City Newsletter and Friday Feed

City prepared/issued media.

- Already an established and free communication tool.
- Reaches city employees easily and effectively.

6

Enforcement

Enforcement will follow education/outreach.

- Encourage recycling right.
- Work with Recycling Team members (Basin Disposal of Walla Walla, Finance/Customer Service Staff, Walla Walla Recycling) on recycling education/outreach/enforcement.
- Program focus - behavioral change.

7

Improve Outcomes

Continuous improvement - research, educate, enforce, revise, repeat.

- Track baseline data to measure and report on improvements/effectiveness.
- Determine which education messages are resonating with customers and how best to get that messaging to them.
- Change messaging and delivery methods according to the findings/data.

Project	Tasks	Due By	Budget	Person Responsible	Status
1	1. Gather data from recycling partners including Basin Disposal of Walla Walla (city's contracted recycling collector), Pioneer Recycling Services (Material Recovery Facility, MRF), Walla Walla Recycling (contracted by Basin Disposal to bale commodities for transport to MRF).	10/31/20	N/A (staff time only)	Mori Struve	Complete
Gather Data and Measurements	2. Pioneer Recycling Services to help define acceptable materials.	10/31/20	N/A (staff time only)	Mori Struve	Complete
	3. Identify primary contaminants along with problem collection routes. Investigate loads of recyclables as they are delivered to Walla Walla Recycling to determine the percent of contamination. Take pre-project photos of recyclable loads.	6/30/21	N/A (staff time only)	PW Comm Coordinator	On-going
	4. Track weight of recyclables (per route if possible), pre- and post-program as delivered by Basin Disposal of Walla Walla.	6/30/21	N/A	Mori/PW Comm Coordinator	
	5. Measure contamination at Walla Walla Recycling per routes after educational and enforcement procedures are implemented.	12/31/21	\$3,500	PW Comm Coordinator	
	6. Data gathered will be used to refine and improve contamination reduction / education / outreach / enforcement efforts.	6/30/21	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	On-going

Project	Tasks	Due By	Budget	Person Responsible	Status
4	1. Update graphics to currently accepted items list.	2/26/21	\$3,500	Mori Struve	
Recycle Coach	2. Consider single item campaign to focus on a specific contaminate; campaign lasts 8 weeks (\$1,295/each campaign).	12/31/21	\$1,500	PW Comm Coordinator	
	3. Track number of new app downloads and app usage.	12/31/21	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
	4. Consider Standard package (\$3,600/year) which would include report a problem option, 3 things you need to know, 4-page recycling guide, blog content, what goes where search, coloring book pages, videos, articles and personalized calendars with reminders. Separate option would be a customized package.	12/31/21	\$3,600	PW Comm Coordinator	
5	1. Prepare short messages for City newsletter/email blast and Friday Feed (e.g. why paper towels are not recyclable, why pizza boxes are not recyclable, etc. – see Education section above).	4/30/21	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
City Newsletter & Friday Feed					

Project	Tasks	Due By	Budget	Person Responsible	Status
6	1. Work with the recycling team (BDI, Sanitation, Finance /Customer Service Staff, Walla Walla Recycling) to design the enforcement process and procedures.	6/30/21	N/A	Mori Struve	
Enforcement	2. Create a tag for first offence of recycling bin rules.	6/30/21	\$1,500	PW Comm Coordinator	
	3. Create tag for repeat offence and extreme offences of recycling bin rules.	6/30/21	\$1,500	PW Comm Coordinator	
	4. Implement spot-checks/enforcement and tagging. Repeat offenders or blatant violations will have cans refused for pick-up until the contaminate is removed. Repeat offenders may have can picked up as trash and charged accordingly.	9/30/2021	\$15,000 (intern/temp)	PW Comm Coordinator	

Project	Tasks	Due By	Budget	Person Responsible	Status
7	1. Compare before and after contamination.	12/31/21	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
Improve Outcomes	2. Create feedback loop to customers.	12/31/21	\$9,500	PW Comm Coordinator	
	3. Consider customer survey to get feedback (Survey Monkey).	6/30/21	\$500	PW Comm Coordinator	
	4. Continue working to decrease contamination of recyclables and provide best product to market.	Continuous	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
	5. Decrease weight of contaminated recyclables by updating tools utilized above.	N/A	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
	6. Determine if the curbside collection system should be modified (e.g. source separation) for the next collection contract – <u>Notice of expiration of the existing contract must be sent to BDI by January 31, 2022.</u>	12/31/2021	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
8	1. Prepare press release to newspaper, radio stations, chamber of commerce to announce beginning date of Enforcement Project. Include list of benefits to the community and project details.	6/30/21	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
Preparation for Enforcement Roll-Out	2. Train enforcement team on protocols, the enforcement process and why it is necessary.	6/30/21	N/A	PW Comm Coordinator	
	3. Order tags, mailers and any necessary equipment.	6/30/21	\$4,000	PW Comm Coordinator	

This Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan for the Recycling Program is meant to be a living document and updated as needed and/or as internal and external factors change. For questions or further input, contact the City of Walla Walla's Public Works Operations Manager, Mori Struve, 509.527.4463, mstruve@wallawallawa.gov

References:

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Marty Gehrke
Owner
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Walla Walla 99362
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List of Appendices

Appendix I – Reference information/resources

Appendix II – History/background information

Appendix III – Recycling Ad-Hoc Committee Report and presentation

Appendix I – Reference Information/Resources

The Recycling Partnership: <https://recyclingpartnership.org/>

Utilize the Recycling Partnerships' graphics and sample mailers to help design focused mailers to customers regarding Walla Walla's top contamination problems. Incorporate some of the Recycling Partnerships guidance documents for anti-contamination program including MRF Surveys, MRF Tracking Forms and curbside training and tracking form suggestions.

Recycle Coach: <https://solutions.recyclecoach.com>

Use the Recycle Coach app to inform customers about the recycling program. Update accepted items and rules on/with Recycle Coach. Consider upgrading to perform online specialize focal training of residence and perform single-item campaign once top contaminants identified.

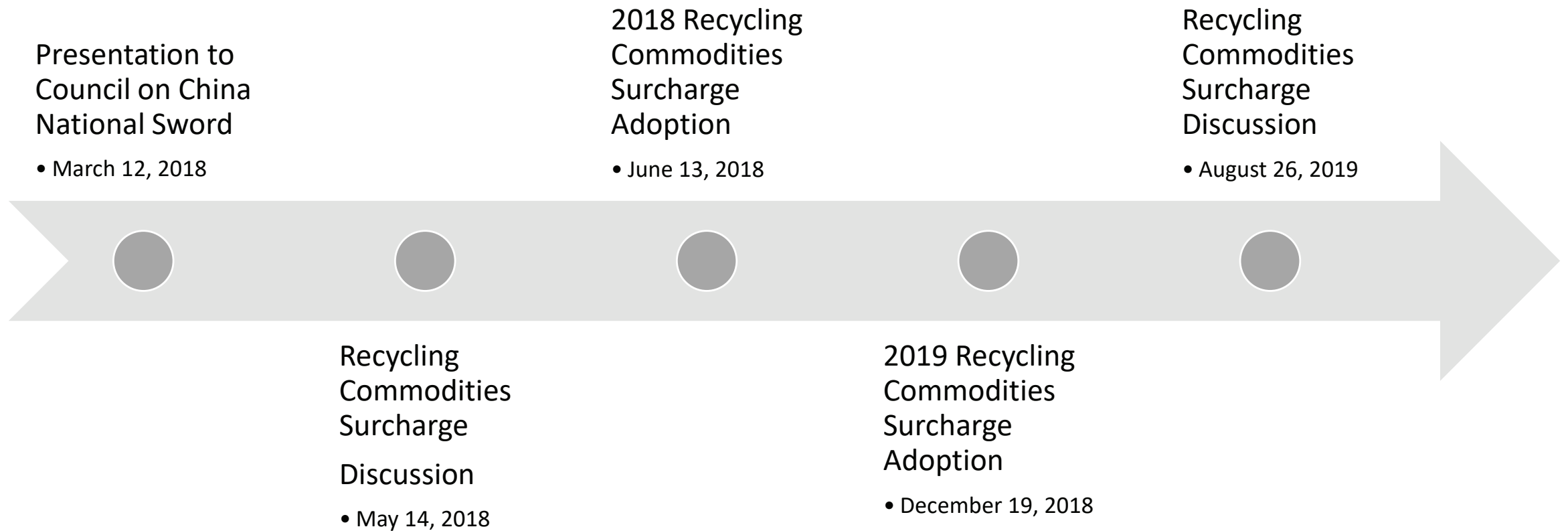
Washington Department of Ecology:

<https://ecology.wa.gov/recycleright>

Use Recycle Right, It Matters! Free information, commercial spots and toolkit to encourage others to recycle correctly.

**Appendix II –
History/Background
Information**

History/How did we get here?



History/How did we get here?





ar-2965

30 Min

City Council - Work Session

Meeting Date: 03/12/2018

Item Title: City Recycling Program - China National Sword

Submitted For: Mori Struve, Public Works Department, Public Works Administration

Add'l Contributors:

Project No:

Funding/BARS No.:

Financial Comments:

The City's residential Recycling Program generates approximately 130 tons of recycling material each month. Historically, recycling had a positive value, meaning those tons were sold for a profit which put money back into the Sanitation Fund reducing garbage costs for customers. But now, costs are reaching \$90 per ton and may go even higher. If rates stay this high, the City will pay over \$140,000 this year to dispose of recyclable commodities. Due to volatility in the commodities market in past years, the 2018 Sanitation budget included an expense of \$35,000 for potential recycling commodities costs.

Information

HISTORY:

SUMMARY: A presentation will be given by Public Works Operations Manager, Mori Struve and Public Works Director, Ki Bealey regarding the current market conditions of recycling. Council will have the opportunity to discuss the topic and provide feedback on Staff's proposals to improve quality (value), reduce contamination and manage costs.

Recyclable commodities costs have hit record highs in the past few months. China initiated the "National Sword" Program that drastically changed the cleanliness and type of recyclables it will accept. Until recently, China represented approximately 60% of the world market for the purchase of recyclable commodities. The United States and many other countries have become "addicted" to China for the disposal of recyclable commodities. As of March 1, 2018, China is simply saying "no" to contamination, setting a standard of 0.5% for all recyclable commodities; a standard the recycling industry cannot presently meet.

Recycling values for the City have only been positive five times in the last fourteen months. These costs have not been felt directly by customers because the City's Sanitation Fund has been absorbing the costs through garbage rates; however, with costs growing, that approach is not sustainable, and cities, including Walla Walla, must find a new way to cover the costs of recycling.

POLICY ISSUES:

In an effort to control program costs, Staff proposes to:

- 1) Focus collection on commodities of value;
- 2) Evaluate low cost options to reduce contamination; and
- 3) Develop a financial strategy to address the variable recycling commodities expense.

RCW 70.95.010 lists the State's goals and priorities for solid waste management.

RCW 70.95.090 stipulates recyclables must be collected from single and multi-family residences, unless Ecology approves an alternate program...
County and city comprehensive solid waste management plans—Contents.

(7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the following:

- (a) Waste reduction strategies;
- (b) Source separation strategies, including: *(emphasis added)*

Programs for the collection of source separated materials from residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from single and multiple-family residences, unless the department approves an alternative program, according to the criteria in the planning guidelines. Such criteria shall include: Anticipated recovery rates and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials, unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning period, utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate. In rural areas, these programs shall include but not be limited to drop-off boxes, buy-back centers, or a combination of both, at each solid waste transfer, processing, or disposal site, or at locations convenient to the residents of the county. The drop-off boxes and buy-back centers may be owned or operated by public, nonprofit, or private persons;

PLAN COMPLIANCE:

STRATEGIC PLAN:

Strategy 4: We will foster economic development and sustain financial stability.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN: Objective 2 - To maintain a sound financial condition to allow flexibility that ensures the City is in a position to react and respond to changes in the economy and new service challenges without measurable financial stress.

ALTERNATIVES:

In November 2017, Staff inquired with the Department of Ecology (Ecology) about the possibility of landfilling recyclables should the cost of recycling exceed a predetermined financial tipping point. This inquiry was prompted by the industry stating it was possible that recyclables may have to be landfilled if there was no market for them.

Ecology responded that the City/County would be required to do "an entire overhaul" of its Comprehensive Solid Waste Plan.

Staff replied that the Solid Waste Management Plan does not state that recycling shall be done at any cost, but rather in a "cost effective manner" and that Walla Walla is trying to identify at what cost it is economically better to dispose of recyclables, rather than paying transportation costs to a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) then disposed of in another Landfill.

Ecology (re)stated that the plan would need to be revised because the County priorities would be moving in an entirely different direction. It would need more than just an amendment because it would be altering goals, short/long term planning, impact on haulers, residents, etc.

A plan revision has not been pursued, but could be if so desired by Council.

Attachments

Presentation

China's National Sword

March 12, 2018
City Council Work Session

Presented by:
Mori Struve, Public Works Operations Manager
Ki Bealey, Public Works Director



Presentation Purpose

- Inform Council about China National Sword
- Explain its impacts
- Receive Council input on recommended actions



Regulatory Requirement

RCW 70.95.090

(7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the following:

(b) Source separation strategies, including:

Programs for the collection of source separated materials from residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from single and multiple-family residences, unless the department approves an alternative program...



China's National Sword – What is it?

- Bans the import of at least 24 varieties of solid waste and recyclables
- Imposes 0.5% contamination maximum limit
- Dramatic reduction in Importer licenses
 - 2017 First Quarter – 2,937
 - 2018 First Quarter – 108
- China's goals:
 - Clean up environment and corruption
 - Create and build up their own domestic recycling programs and markets

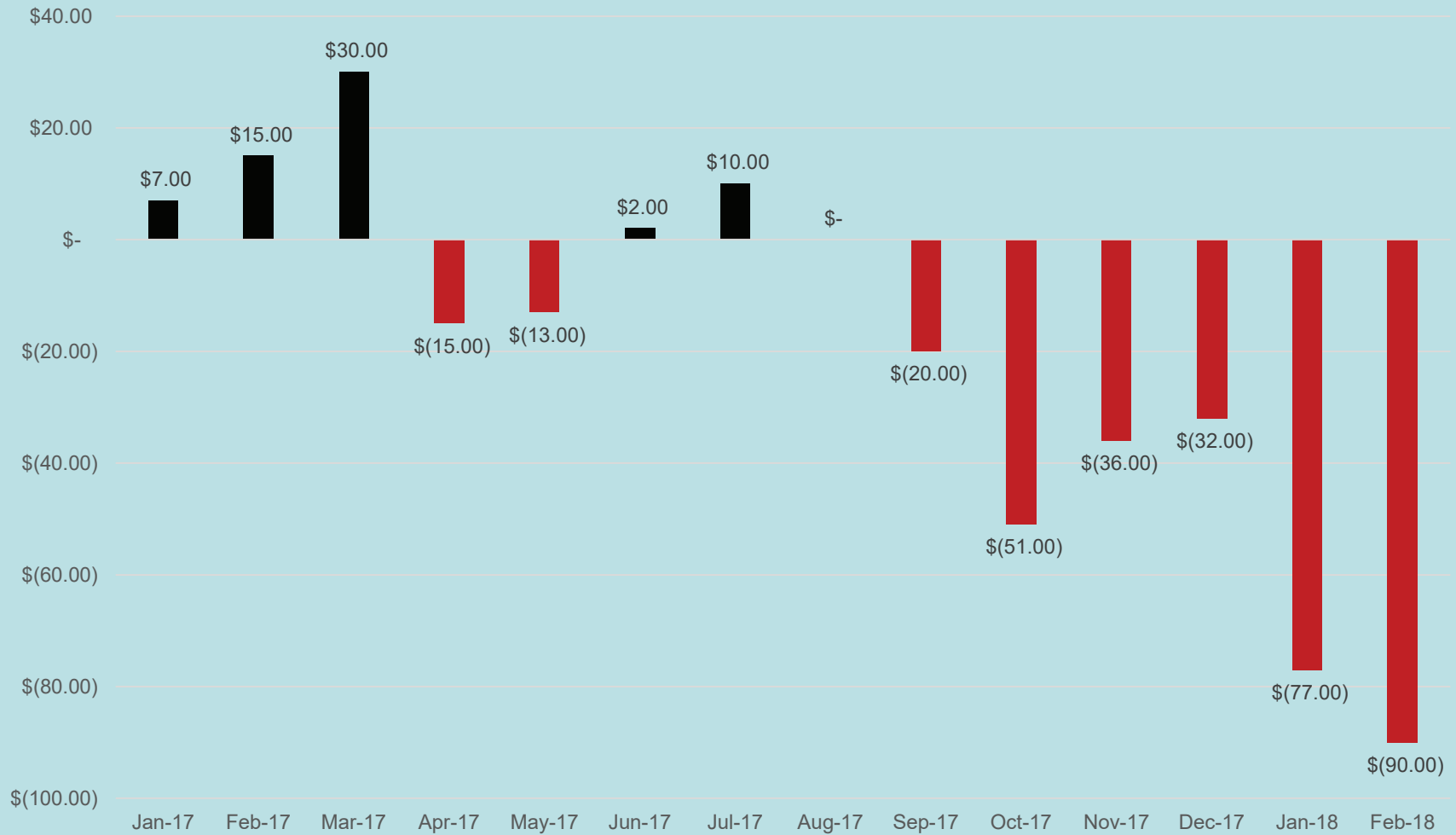


Global Impacts

- Closing of largest market for mixed paper and plastics (#3-7)
- One bale in one container found with higher than 0.5% contamination – the entire allotment is rejected
- No more negotiating price based on quality



Local Impact – Recycling Costs per Ton



How did we get here?

- Decades of encouraging folks to recycle (behavior training)
- Created mis-conceptions:
 - Recycling is “free” (or of very little cost) because all commodities have value
 - When in doubt, throw it in (maybe it can be recycled?)
 - More is better



Reality

- Supply overwhelming demand = low commodity value
- Too much contamination/non-recyclable material in the mix
- Recycling processing costs increasing
- Industry's Recommendation – Recycling fewer items will preserve and enhance commodity values



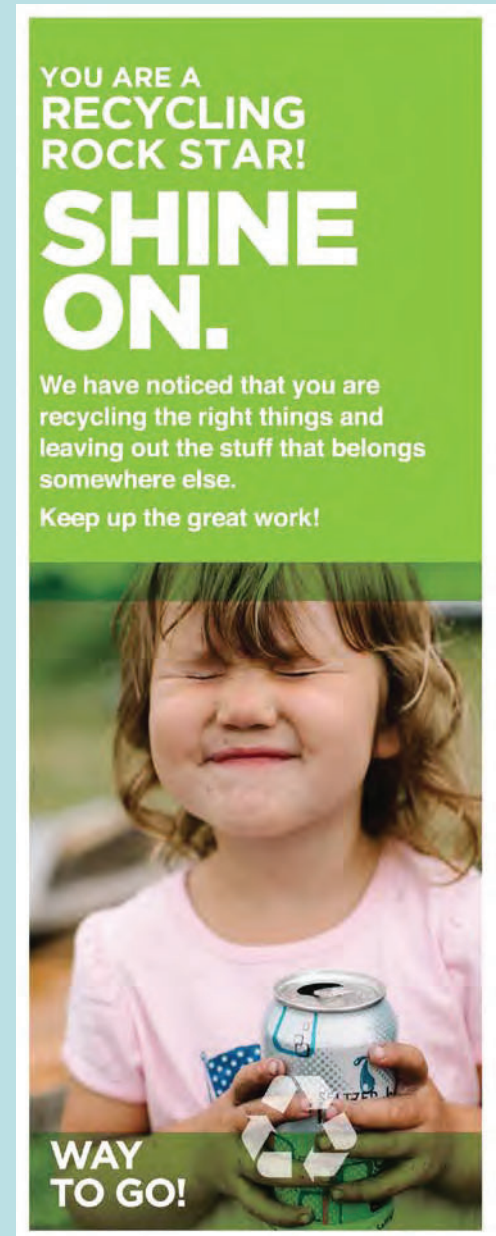
Industry Response

- Communicate impacts and recommended actions
- Emphasis on quality and value
- Reduce contamination
- Looking for new global and domestic markets
- Revised List of Materials for Commingled Programs



Recommendations for the City's Recycling Program

- Maintain our commitment to recycling
 - Focus on quality not quantity – When in doubt, throw it out!
 - Target commodities of value: Mixed Paper, Cardboard, #1 & 2 Plastic, tin, aluminum
 - Implement an adjustable recycling surcharge fee to offset negative cost of commodity disposal
-
- ✓ Recommendations presented to and endorsed by the City's Sustainability Committee on March 8, 2018
 - ✓ Committee also recommends including funding for outreach and education





ar-3029

45 Min.

City Council - Work Session

Meeting Date: 05/14/2018

Item Title: Recycling Surcharge Discussion

Submitted For: Ki Bealey, Public Works Department

Add'l Contributors: Finance Director, Jean Teasdale; Accounting Supervisor, Rachel Warren; PW Operations Manager, Mori Struve

Project No: NA

Funding/BARS No.: NA

Financial Comments:

The City's residential Recycling Program generates approximately 130 tons of recycling material each month. Historically, recycling had a positive value, meaning those tons were sold for a profit which put money back into the Sanitation Fund reducing garbage costs for customers. But now, costs are \$100 per ton and may go even higher. If rates stay this high, the City will pay over \$140,000 this year to dispose of recyclable commodities.

Due to volatility in the commodities market in past years, the 2018 Sanitation budget included an expense of \$35,000 for potential recycling commodities costs.

The 2018 per ton tip fee at Sudbury is \$89.80.

Proposed 2018 recycling commodities surcharge is \$2.42 per month for 2018 with an effective date of August 1. The maximum for 2018 would be \$3.17 per month. Please see the calculations in the staff report for additional information.

Information

HISTORY:

Recycling commodities costs have hit record highs in the past few months. China initiated the National Sword; Program that drastically changed the cleanliness and type of recyclables it will accept. Until recently, China represented approximately 60% of the world market for the purchase of recyclable commodities. The United States and many other countries have become addicted to China for the disposal of recyclable commodities. As of March 1, 2018, China is simply saying "no" to contamination, setting a standard of 0.5% for all recyclable commodities; a standard the recycling industry cannot presently meet.

Recycling values for the City have only been positive five times in the last sixteen months. These costs have not been felt directly by customers because the City's Sanitation Fund has been absorbing the costs through garbage rates; however, with costs growing, that approach is not sustainable, and cities, including Walla Walla, must find a new way to cover the costs of recycling, consider abandoning recycling, or pursue some combination thereof.

In October 2017, staff first informed the Solid Waste Council Focus Group of the China Sword issue, the rising cost of recycling commodities disposal, and the impacts on the City's Recycling Program. It was discussed again with the Council Focus Group in November 2017.

In October 2017, in response to rising costs, staff prepared an amendment to the Solid Waste Management Plan to focus collection on items of highest value (paper, metals, plastic). The amendment was reviewed and approved by the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and subsequently the Department of Ecology (DOE).

On March 8, 2018, staff presented to the Sustainability Committee seeking the Committee's input on the issue. The Sustainability Committee recommended pursuing an adjustable recycling surcharge to offset the cost of recycling commodities charges. Staff presented this to Council at the Work Session on March 12. Council directed staff to come back to Council with a financial proposal for a recycling surcharge.

If approved by Council at the May 23 meeting, the commodities surcharge would become effective on August 1. The proposed rate would recover the costs, beyond the budgeted \$35,000 expense from January 1 through July 31, as well as anticipated future costs from August 1 to December 31. Recovery of the January-July expenses will require the need for a higher surcharge on a temporary basis.

The monthly surcharge for 2018 was calculated by estimating the cost for recycling each month (\$12,000), divided by the number of recycling accounts within City limits. The calculation for 2018 is as follows:

1. $\$12,000 / 9,000 = \1.33 per month for August 1 – December 31, 2018, **plus**
2. $(\$12,000 \times 7 \text{ months} - \$35,000 \text{ budgeted amount}) / 9,000 / 5$ (the remaining months in 2018) = \$1.09, this additional surcharge covers the estimated expenses incurred January 1 – July 31, less the budgeted \$35,000 expense, spread over the months of August 1 – December 31.
3. Total estimated surcharge is therefore $\$1.33 + \$1.09 = \$2.42$ per month for August 1 - December 31, 2018.

To estimate the maximum surcharge, Finance used historical data to calculate the cost for the highest monthly recycling tonnage.

1. 144 tons (maximum tonnage) x \$130 (guess-estimated maximum cost) per ton / 9000 = \$2.08
2. Additional surcharge for January 1 to July 31, 2018 = \$1.09
3. Total estimated surcharge is $\$2.08 + \1.09 or \$3.17 per month for the 2018 recycling surcharge.

Each quarter, Finance will review the revenue generated by the surcharge and if necessary, adjust the surcharge for the next quarter. At no time will the surcharge exceed the maximum amount without prior approval by Council.

Staff anticipates the 2019 surcharge will be less than 2018 because costs will be spread over 12 months rather than 5 months. To calculate the 2019 surcharge, Finance will use the data from 2018 to project the annual cost, divide that amount by 12 months and divide that amount by the number of recycling accounts within City limits (projected annual cost / 12 months / # of recycling accounts). E.g. 130 tons / month x \$130 per ton / 9,000 = \$1.88 per month (current estimated maximum).

The following is Staff's proposed outreach plan to notify the public of this action:

- 1) Guest editorial to the Union-Bulletin (Friday, May 4)
- 2) Citizens notification of the surcharge/justification in the May, June, July, and August email newsletters and the June, July, and August utility bill newsletters
- 3) Utility Bill explanatory message

POLICY ISSUES:

RCW 70.95.010 lists the State's goals and priorities for solid waste management.

RCW 70.95.090 stipulates recyclables must be collected from single and multi-family residences, unless Ecology approves an alternate program...

County and city comprehensive solid waste management plans—Contents.

(7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the following:

(a) Waste reduction strategies;

(b) Source separation strategies, including: (emphasis added)

Programs for the collection of source separated materials from residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from single and multiple-family residences, unless the department approves an alternative program, according to the criteria in the planning guidelines.

Such criteria shall include:

Anticipated recovery rates and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials, unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning period, utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate. In rural areas, these programs shall include but not be limited to drop-off boxes, buy-back centers, or a combination of both, at each solid waste transfer, processing, or disposal site, or at locations convenient to the residents of the county. The drop-off boxes and buy-back centers may be owned or operated by public, nonprofit, or private persons.

PLAN COMPLIANCE:

STRATEGIC PLAN:

Strategy 4: We will foster economic development and sustain financial stability.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

Objective 2 - To maintain a sound financial condition to allow flexibility that ensures the City is in a position to react and respond to changes in the economy and new service challenges without measurable financial stress.

2014 WALLA WALLA COUNTY SOLID WASTE AND MODERATE RISK WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Recycling Goals and Objectives

Section 3.1 Education and Outreach- Goals and Objectives

- Increase recycling and recovery efforts and accomplishments
- Expand availability of opportunities of recycling and yard waste collection within the municipalities, unincorporated County area, and Urban Growth Area.

Section 3.3 Recycling- Recycling is the second tier in the hierarchy of solid waste management in the State of Washington.

Section 3.3.1.1 Goals and Objectives

- Work toward reaching a recycling rate of 50% by 2023.
- Continue to encourage and educate residents and businesses to compost and recycle
- Expand the availability of opportunities for recycling and yard waste collection within the municipalities, unincorporated County area, and Urban Growth Area.

CITY GREENHOUSE GAS POLICY:

Continue to promote and expand recycling programs...improved management of waste handling, reductions in waste generation, and expansion of waste diversion programs.

ALTERNATIVES:

There are a number of alternatives Council could consider including, but not limited to:

- 1) Recover the \$35,000 Sanitation expense to date (2018) in addition to the commodity costs incurred beyond the \$35,000 in 2018.
- 2) Implement the surcharge and pursue elimination of the Recycling Program through a Solid Waste Management Plan Update.
- 3) Implement the surcharge and pursue a per ton cost cap for recycling wherein recycling charges exceeding some per ton number would be landfilled locally (DOE has said that this too will require a Solid Waste Management Plan Update (the 2014 update cost approximately \$120,000 not including staff time).
- 4) Continue having the Sanitation Fund bear the expense and pursue elimination of the recycling program.
- 5) Raise Sanitation rates to cover the recycling commodities cost.

Other considerations:

- The City's current contract with BDI for recycling collection extends through January 31, 2024.
- If the City's curbside recycling program is suspended, what happens to the local system (e.g. Walla Walla Recycling)?

CITY MANAGER COMMENTS:

Approved for City Council workshop discussion.

Attachments

March 12, 2018 Presentation

Resident Sentiments



ar-3013

Pgs. 121-125

City Council - Regular Meeting

Meeting Date: 06/13/2018

Item Title: Ordinance establishing a recycling commodities surcharge

Submitted For: Ki Bealey, Public Works Department

Add'l Contributors: Finance Director, Jean Teasdale; Accounting Supervisor, Rachel Warren; PW Operations Manager, Mori Struve

Project No:

NA

Financial Comments:

The City's residential Recycling Program generates approximately 130 tons of recycling material each month. Historically, recycling had a positive value, meaning those tons were sold for a profit which put money back into the Sanitation Fund reducing garbage costs for customers. But now, costs are over \$100 per ton and may go even higher. If rates stay this high, the City will pay over \$140,000 this year to dispose of recyclable commodities. Due to volatility in the commodities market in past years, the 2018 Sanitation budget included an expense of \$35,000 for potential recycling commodities costs.

All Contracts:

Federally funded contracts only:

Not Applicable

Construction contracts only:

Not Applicable

Brief Summary of Requested Action:

Adopt an Ordinance establishing a recycling commodities surcharge of \$3.30 per month to pay for the costs of transport (separate from collection), processing, and sales of recycling materials.

Information

HISTORY:

As reviewed at the May 14 Council Work Session, recycling values for the City have only been positive five times in the last fourteen months. These costs have not been felt directly by customers because the City's Sanitation Fund has been absorbing the costs through garbage rates; however, with costs growing, that approach is not sustainable, and cities, including Walla Walla, must find a new way to cover the costs of recycling. A recycling commodities surcharge for recycling customers is proposed to address this volatile expense.

The surcharge will be effective on August 1. As a result, the City will need to recover costs from January 1 through July 31, as well as the costs from August 1 to December 31, over the remainder of this year (5 months). This will require the need for higher surcharge on a

temporary basis.

The proposed monthly surcharge for 2018 is calculated by estimating the cost for recycling each month, divided by the average number of recycling units. The calculation for 2018 is:

1. Costs for August 1 - December 31: $128 \text{ average tons/month} * \$100/\text{ton} / 9,000 \text{ accounts} = \$1.42 \text{ per month, plus}$
2. Costs for June 1 - July 31: $(128 \text{ average tons/month} * \$100/\text{ton} * 2 \text{ months} / 9,000) / 5 \text{ months} = \$0.57, \text{ plus}$
3. Costs for January 1 - May 31: $(\$59,082 / 9,000) / 5 \text{ months} = \1.31
4. Total estimated surcharge is therefore $\$1.42 + \$0.57 + \$1.31$ or $\$3.30$ per month.

Staff anticipates the 2019 surcharge will be less than 2018 because costs will be spread over 12 months rather than 5 months. To calculate the 2019 surcharge, Staff will use the data from 2018 to project the annual cost, divide that amount by 12 months and divide that amount by the number of recycling units (projected annual cost / 12 months / # of recycling units). E.g. $144 \text{ tons / month} * \$150 \text{ per ton} / 9,000 = \$2.40 \text{ per month (current estimated maximum)}$. The 2018 rate will remain in effect until replaced with a new rate approved by Council. Revenue received in excess of the amount needed will be used to offset future costs until such time as the surcharge can be eliminated.

This issue has been discussed previously with Council, the Solid Waste Advisory, and the Sustainability Committee; most recently at the May 14, 2018 City Council Work Session.

POLICY ISSUES:

RCW 70.95.010 lists the State's goals and priorities for solid waste management. RCW 70.95.090 stipulates recyclables must be collected from single and multi-family residences, unless Ecology approves an alternate program...

County and city comprehensive solid waste management plans—Contents.

(7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the following:

(a) Waste reduction strategies;

(b) Source separation strategies, including: (emphasis added)

Programs for the collection of source separated materials from residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from single and multiple-family residences, unless the department approves an alternative program, according to the criteria in the planning guidelines. Such criteria shall include: Anticipated recovery rates and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials, unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning period, utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate. In rural areas, these programs shall include but not be limited to drop-off boxes, buy-back centers, or a combination of both, at each solid waste transfer, processing, or disposal site, or at locations convenient to the residents of the county. The drop-off boxes and buy-back centers may be owned or operated by public, nonprofit, or private persons.

Staff initially discussed establishing a maximum surcharge that could be adjusted down on a quarterly basis, however regulation in the State of Washington does not allow for such delegation of rate setting. Staff therefore proposes a fixed surcharge adjusted on an as needed basis.

PLAN COMPLIANCE:

STRATEGIC PLAN:

Strategy 4: We will foster economic development and sustain financial stability.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN: Objective 2 - To maintain a sound financial condition to allow flexibility that ensures the City is in a position to react and respond to changes in the economy and new service challenges without measurable financial stress.

ALTERNATIVES:

- 1) Implement the surcharge and pursue elimination of the Recycling Program through and a Solid Waste Management Plan Update.
- 2) Implement the surcharge and pursue a per ton cost cap for recycling wherein recycling charges exceeding some per ton number would be landfilled locally (DOE has said that this too will require a Solid Waste Management Plan Update).

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends adopting an Ordinance establishing a recycling commodities surcharge.

Additionally, since costs continue to escalate at an extreme rate, Staff further requests Council's approval to discuss a possible cost cap with the Department of Ecology on recycling costs.

CITY MANAGER COMMENTS:

Approved for City Council action.

Attachments

Ord 2018-14



ar-3074

Pgs. 73-78

City Council - Regular Meeting

Meeting Date: 12/19/2018

Item Title: 2019 Recycling Rates

Submitted For: Ki Bealey, Public Works Department

Financial Comments:

For 2018, the City's residential Recycling Program generated approximately 125 tons of recycling material each month. Historically, recycling had a positive value, meaning those tons were sold for profit, which put money back into the Sanitation Fund reducing garbage costs for customers. But over the past year with the collapse of the recycling commodities market, costs have been as high as \$100 per ton resulting in a cost of over \$130,000 for the year.

This action proposes to reduce the monthly recycling commodities charge from \$3.30/month to \$1.21/month for 2019.

All Contracts:

Federally funded contracts only:

Not Applicable

Construction contracts only:

Not Applicable

Brief Summary of Requested Action:

Adopt an Ordinance to reduce the monthly recycling commodities surcharge to \$1.21 per month to pay for the costs of transport (separate from collection), processing, and sales of recycling material

Information

HISTORY:

Recycling values for the City haven't been positive since July 2017. Prior to implementing the recycling commodities charge earlier this year (Ord. 2018-14), commodities costs were not felt directly by customers because the City's Sanitation Fund absorbed the costs through garbage rates; however, with the collapse of the recycling commodities market in 2018, that approach was not sustainable.

The current \$3.30/month surcharge went into effect on August 1 as rate payers had to recover costs from January 1 through July 31, as well as the costs from August 1 to December 31. This required the need for higher surcharge on a temporary basis. For 2019, the costs will be distributed out over a 12-month period instead of 5-months.

The proposed monthly surcharge for 2019 is calculated by estimating the cost for recycling each month, divided by the average number of recycling units. The calculation for 2019 is therefore:

The average monthly tonnage (125.08 tons/month) * the average monthly cost per ton (\$86.91/ton) / the average number of accounts (9,000 accounts) = \$1.21 per month.

The 2019 rate will remain in effect until it is replaced with a new rate approved by Council. This issue has been discussed previously with Council, the Solid Waste Advisory, and the Sustainability Committee; most recently at the June 13, 2018 Regular City Council meeting wherein the 2018 rate was established.

POLICY ISSUES:

RCW 70.95.010 lists the State's goals and priorities for solid waste management. RCW 70.95.090 stipulates recyclables must be collected from single and multi-family residences, unless Ecology approves an alternate program...

County and city comprehensive solid waste management plans—Contents.

(7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the following:

(a) Waste reduction strategies;

(b) Source separation strategies, including: (emphasis added)

Programs for the collection of source separated materials from residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from single and multiple-family residences, unless the department approves an alternative program, according to the criteria in the planning guidelines. Such criteria shall include: Anticipated recovery rates and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials, unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning period, utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate. In rural areas, these programs shall include but not be limited to drop-off boxes, buy-back centers, or a combination of both, at each solid waste transfer, processing, or disposal site, or at locations convenient to the residents of the county. The drop-off boxes and buy-back centers may be owned or operated by public, nonprofit, or private persons. Staff initially discussed establishing a maximum surcharge that could be adjusted down on a quarterly basis, however regulation in the State of Washington does not allow for such delegation of rate setting. Staff therefore proposes a fixed surcharge adjusted on an as needed basis.

ALTERNATIVES:

Set a different rate.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends adopting an Ordinance to reduce the monthly recycling commodities surcharge to \$1.21 per month.

CITY MANAGER COMMENTS:

Happily approved for City Council action!

Attachments

Ord 2018-50
Monthly Costs per Ton



ar-3525

45 Min.

City Council - Work Session

Meeting Date: 08/26/2019

Item Title: 2019 Recycling Commodities Surcharge

Submitted For: Ki Bealey, Public Works Department

Add'l Contributors:

Project No:

Funding/BARS No.:

Financial Comments:

For 2018 and 2019 (Jan-June), the City's residential Recycling Program averaged 125 tons of recycling material each month. Historically, recycling had a positive value, meaning those tons were sold for a profit, which put money back into the Sanitation Fund reducing garbage costs for customers. Since September 2017, recycling commodities costs have been negative with a cost as high as \$118 per ton (May 2019). The commodities surcharge established for 2019 was based on average costs from 2018 (\$86.91/ton), however the costs for 2019 are averaging \$111/ton and have been at or above \$115/ton the past four months (April-July).

The monthly recycling commodities surcharge established in 2018 was \$3.30/month as it had only 5-months to cover commodities costs in 2018. The 2019 rate, which was based on 2018 costs, was established at \$1.21/month but will be insufficient to cover expenses based on current cost trends.

The recycling commodities rate for 2019 will either need to be increased to cover anticipated costs for the year or some other cost control mechanism or strategy implemented. The purpose of this discussion is to identify one or two alternatives to investigate more thoroughly to bring back to Council for action/consideration.

Information

HISTORY:

Recycling values for the City haven't been positive since July 2017. Prior to implementing the recycling commodities charge in 2018 (Ord. 2018-14), commodities costs were not felt directly by customers because the City's Sanitation Fund absorbed the costs through garbage rates; however, with the collapse of the recycling commodities market in 2017, that approach was not sustainable. The 2018 surcharge (\$3.30/month) went into effect on August 1, 2018 as rate payers had to recover costs from January 1 through July 31, as well as the costs from August 1 to December 31, 2018. For 2019, the costs were expected to be distributed out over a 12-month period instead of 5-months.

The monthly surcharge for 2019 (Ord. 2018-50) was calculated by estimating the cost for recycling each month, divided by the average number of recycling units. The calculation for 2019 was therefore: The average monthly tonnage (125.08 tons/month) * the average monthly cost per ton (\$86.91/ton) / the average number of accounts (9,000 accounts) = \$1.21 per month.

To address the projected shortfall for 2019, assuming an effective date of September 1, the rate would need to be increased approximately \$1.05 per month for a total (Sept-Dec) of \$2.26/mo.

Contamination continues to be an issue contributing to high monthly costs, both in unit pricing and the tonnage collected. Reducing contamination at the local level will have little effect on unit pricing because the unit cost is driven by much larger market forces than Walla Walla controls. However, reducing the amount of contamination would reduce tonnage therein reducing monthly costs. It is with that interest that staff prepared the attached contamination reduction plan (draft attached). This plan is in general alignment with that required by House Bill 1543 (see highlights below in the policy section). Additionally, on August 8 staff submitted a grant funding request to the Department of Ecology to assist in funding activities identified in the proposed plan

Staff also reached-out to Pioneer Recycling, the material recovery facility (MRF) serving the city through the city's contract with BDI, to get their view on the future of recycling. According to Dave Clausus (Pioneer Recycling), changes are in the works that will improve the market for recyclables:

- "The current pricing (for recycling) is the lowest of my entire 35+ year career. While I expect pricing to stay low for at least a little longer, Pioneer does expect pricing for the Paper grades, which are still about 75% of the ResMix yield, to improve significantly over the mid to long term. This conclusion results from the number of announced mill expansion projects in both North America and Southeast Asia. Three of the projects are local to the Pacific Northwest. All three of those local projects should be up and running by this time next year. Help for recycle paper demand is truly on the way!"
- "Mills all over the world want better quality and they want it now. Pioneer is responding to these demands by adding additional sorting equipment at both of our facilities. The first of these projects, in Tacoma, will be completed by the end of this August. We expect to have additional sorting equipment installed in our Portland plant by this time next year."
- "In my 35+ years in the business I have only dealt with one mill that actually was willing to pay more for better quality. What all the other mills did was take for granted the quality they demanded. If you couldn't achieve the quality they demanded, they just stopped buying from you."
- "With all of the new paper mill projects coming online 6 to 36 months from now, paper pricing will undoubtedly improve and the value of ResMix with it."

For additional information, please refer to the attached "Recycling Isn't Broken" presentation recently given by Mr. Clausus' to the Washington State Recycling Association.

POLICY ISSUES:

RCW 70.95.010 lists the State's goals and priorities for solid waste management.

RCW 70.95.090 stipulates recyclables must be collected from single and multi-family residences, unless Ecology approves an alternate program.

County and city comprehensive solid waste management plans—Contents.

(7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the following:

(b) Source separation strategies, including:

Programs for the collection of source separated materials from residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from single and multiple-family residences, unless the department approves an alternative program, according to the criteria in the planning guidelines. Such criteria shall include: Anticipated recovery rates and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials, unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning period, (emphasis added), utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate. In rural areas, these programs shall include but not be limited to drop-off boxes, buy-back centers, or a combination of both, at each solid waste transfer, processing, or disposal site, or at locations convenient to the residents of the county. The drop-off boxes and buy-back centers may be owned or operated by public, nonprofit, or private persons.

Applicable highlights of House Bill 1543 signed by the Governor in April (effective date of 7/1/2019):

- The Recycling Development Center (Center) is created within the Department of Ecology (ECY) to further

the development of markets and processing for recycled commodities and products.

- The ECY must create and implement a statewide recycling contamination reduction and outreach plan based on best management practices for recycling. The plan must be developed with stakeholder input by July 1, 2020. The ECY must also provide technical assistance and guidance to help local jurisdictions understand contamination in their regional recycling, and to develop contamination reduction and outreach plans.
- County and city solid waste plans must contain a contamination reduction and outreach plan (contamination plan). Contamination plans must be added to local solid waste plans by amendment or when revising or updating a solid waste plan before July 1, 2021.

PLAN COMPLIANCE:

2014 WALLA WALLA COUNTY SOLID WASTE AND MODERATE RISK WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (Res. 2014-121)

Recycling Goals and Objectives

Section 3.1 Education and Outreach- Goals and Objectives

- Increase recycling and recovery efforts and accomplishments
- Expand availability of opportunities of recycling and yard waste collection within the municipalities, unincorporated County area, and Urban Growth Area.

Section 3.3 Recycling- Recycling is the second tier in the hierarchy of solid waste management in the State of Washington.

Section 3.3.1.1 Goals and Objectives

- Work toward reaching a recycling rate of 50% by 2023.
- Continue to encourage and educate residents and businesses to compost and recycle.
- Expand the availability of opportunities for recycling and yard waste collection within the municipalities, unincorporated County area, and Urban Growth Area.

GREENHOUSE GAS POLICY:

Continue to promote and expand recycling programs ... improved management of waste handling, reductions in waste generation, and expansion of waste diversion programs.

ALTERNATIVES:

It is recommended that contamination reduction efforts occur with all alternatives that maintain the recycling program.

1. Increase the 2019 commodities surcharge to cover the anticipated shortfall for the year.
2. Pay for the additional (2019) commodities cost out of the Sanitation fund balance (approximately \$40,000 for the remainder of 2019).
3. Maintain the current surcharge but establish a cost cap wherein recycling charges exceeding the landfill's rate (\$91.90 – 2019; \$94.10 – 2020) would be land-filled locally. The Department of Ecology previously told staff in 2017 that this action would require an update to the Solid Waste Management Plan and is subject to review/approval by Ecology. Staff is currently preparing a minor update to the 2014 plan (required every 5-years) and could request that change. Review/approval by Ecology is not anticipated to be completed until 2020. Given this timeline, commodities costs for 2019 will still be an issue to address.
4. Suspend the recycling program. This action would also require a Solid Waste Management Plan update as described under item #2. Costs through 2019 would still need to be addressed as would termination of the city's collection contract with BDI, which runs through January 2024.

Staff met with and discussed the issue with the Finance Committee on August 19. The Finance Committee's recommendation was as follows:

- Pay for the cost overruns for 2019 out of Sanitation's Fund Balance (alt. 2)

- Establish cost per ton “tipping point” for 2020 and send to City’s Landfill if exceeded (alt. 3)
- Update the surcharge for 2020 based on the “tipping point”

Pursue contamination reduction (staff applied for a grant from Ecology earlier this month)

CITY MANAGER COMMENTS:

Approved for City Council workshop discussion.

Attachments

Presentation

WW Recycling Costs

Contamination Plan

Recycling Isn't Broken Pres

June 2019 Nat. Geo Graphic

Appendix D

WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire

WUTC Cost Assessment Questionnaire

Prepared for

City of Walla Walla
55 E. Moore Street
Walla, Walla, WA 99362

Prepared by

Parametrix
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Seattle, WA 98104
T. 206.394.3700 F. 1.855.542.6353
www.parametrix.com

April 2024 | 373-4095-005

Citation

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Prepared for City of Walla Walla
by Parametrix, Seattle, Washington.
April 2024.

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General Information

Plan prepared for the County of:	Walla Walla
Plan prepared for the City of:	Walla Walla
Prepared by:	City of Walla Walla, Leah Rohan, Public Works Department
Contact telephone:	(509) 524-4712
Contact email:	lrohan@wallawallawa.gov
Date:	4/3/2024

Planning Period

Year 1 (Base Year) shall refer to:	2024
Year 2 shall refer to:	2025
Year 3 shall refer to:	2026
Year 4 shall refer to:	2027
Year 5 shall refer to:	2028
Year 6 shall refer to:	2029

Each year shall refer to (check one):

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| ☒ | Calendar year | January 1 – December 31 |
| ☐ | Fiscal year | Such as July 1 – June 30 |

1. Demographics

The population forecast shown in Table 1-1 is based on the 2022 County Growth Management Population Projections 2020–50 (middle series) by the Office of Financial Management, Olympia, Washington, December 2022. According to the 2020 U.S. Census, 73% of the population is concentrated in incorporated areas, with the City of Walla Walla at 55% and College Place at 15% of the total population within the county.

Table 1-1. Population Forecast

Year	Projected Population
1	63,422
2	63,714
3	64,002
4	64,259
5	64,506
6	64,746

2. Waste Stream Generation

This section emphasizes the projected 1) solid waste disposal at the Sudbury Road Landfill (SRL) and 2) tonnage of materials to be recycled during the planning period.

2.1 Tonnage of Solid Waste Disposed

Table 2-1 shows the projected tonnage for disposal at SRL. The per capita disposal is based on the population estimates as discussed above and the 2022 disposal estimates provided by the City of Walla Walla Solid Waste Division. On average, solid waste disposal in Walla Walla County is approximately 5.2 pounds per capita per day. It is expected recycling will increase at an average of 5% for all planning years and organics diversion will increase by 25% starting in 2028 (year 5); therefore, it is expected, even with an increase in population, disposal tonnage will decrease with these recycling and organics diversion rates applied.

Table 2-1. Projected Waste Disposal⁴

Year	Tonnage Disposal
1	59,627
2	59,862
3	60,100
4	60,338
5	57,859
6	58,075

2.2 Tonnage of Materials Recycled

Table 2-2 shows the tonnage of materials projected to be recycled in the base year and each of the following five years. The baseline recycling quantity was derived from the 2020 tonnage of recycling processed through Walla Walla Recycling. The year 2020 was selected to reflect the reduction in the range of recyclables collected County-wide. The recycling rate shows a slight increase with the reintroduction of commodities that were previously removed from recycling collection due to market constraints, and with the potential introduction of new materials, with an increased recycling rate of 5%/year.

Table 2-2. Recycling Projections

Year	Tonnage Recycling
1	11,229
2	11,282
3	11,334
4	11,376
5	11,419
6	11,461

3. Solid Waste Collection Programs

This section discusses the UTC-estimated solid waste and recycling collection tonnage estimates for the 6-year planning horizon. No UTC-regulated companies collect organics in Walla Walla County. The UTC-regulated collection company that serves the participating jurisdictions covered under the 2024 Plan is Basin Disposal (BDI).

Tables 3-1 and 3-2 provide the projected number of disposal and recycling customers and tonnage collected by customer-type during the planning period. The estimates are based on the WUTC collection data provided by BDI in October 2021. [Source: Francisco Alcala francisco@basindisposal.com]. The projected number of customers and tonnage collected is based on the 2022 County Growth Management Population Projections 2020–50 (middle series) by the Office of Financial Management, Olympia, Washington, December 2022.

Table 3-1. BDI Solid Waste Collection Projections

UTC- Regulated Hauler	Basin Disposal Inc. (BDI), G-Certificates: G-118 and G-165					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential						
# of Customers	9,267	9,304	9,344	9,384	9,425	9,466
Tonnage Collected	9,646	9,684	9,726	9,768	9,811	9,853
Commercial/ Multifamily						
# of Customers	793	797	800	803	807	810
Tonnage Collected	3,126	3,138	3,152	3,166	3,179	3,193
Drop Box & Compactor Waste						
# of Customers	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tonnage Collected	5,007	5,027	5,049	5,071	5,093	5,115

Table 3.2 Recycling Collection Projections

UTC- Regulated Hauler	Basin Disposal Inc. (BDI), G-Certificates: G-118 and G-165					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential (City of Walla Walla)						
# of Customers	10,330	10,371	10,416	10,461	10,506	10,552
Tonnage Collected	1,532	1,538	1,544	1,551	1,558	1,565
Commercial (Drop Box Unincorporated/Incorporated Walla Walla County)						
# of Customers	166	167	168	169	169	170
Tonnage Collected	347	349	350	352	353	355

4. Implemented and Proposed Recycling and Waste Reduction Programs

Tables 4-1 and 4-2 emphasize recycling programs and Tables 4-3 and 4-4 emphasize waste reduction programs (organics) that have been implemented during previous planning years or that are proposed in the 2024 Plan. Where possible, costs and proposed funding mechanisms are included as well as the section of the 2024 SWMP that discusses these programs. The description of implemented programs was provided through personal communication with the City of Walla Walla, and the recommendations originates from coordination with the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) and City of Walla Walla Public Works department.

Table 4-1. Recycling Programs - Implemented

Program	Cost	Funding	Plan Section
City of Walla Walla expanded recycling outreach methods that included hiring of one new staff, and improvements to City website. Other measures included: - Created a recycling video in English and Spanish as well as other multi-lingual messaging. - Participated in national night out, farmers markets, school outreach, and public works week recycling booth. - Recycling stickers placed on recycle containers along with handouts on what is recyclable. - City Central e-newsletter, which covers a variety of community-themed topics, including reduce, reuse, and recycling. - Utility bill mailings, which provides information on the solid waste program.	\$10,000-\$20,000	Tip, CPG	3.1.1
Re-evaluated the recycling system - City of Walla Walla Council appointed Ad-Hoc Recycling Committee that provided recommendations to Council to contain or reduce the cost of recycling while preserving and encouraging responsible recycling specific to the City of Walla Walla. This resulted in the removal of plastic from the recycling collection program and transition to every other week instead of every week collection (plastics #1, #2, #5 were reintegrated in early 2024)	–	Tip, CPG	3.3.1.3
Developed Contamination and Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP)	\$60,000	CPG	3.1.1

Note: Tip = landfill tipping fees; CPG = Department of Ecology Coordinated Prevention Grants.

Table 4-2. Recycling Programs - Proposed

Program	Cost	Funding	Plan Section
Recommendation 3.5.1 Education and Outreach	\$10,000-\$20,000	Tip, CPG	3.5.1
Recommendation 3.5.3 Promotion of Multifamily Recycling	Between \$2,000 and \$5,000 ¹	Tip, CPG, Private funding	3.5.3
Recommendation 3.5.4 Award and Recognition Program	\$1,000	Tip, CPG	3.5.4
Recommendation 3.5.5 Drop-off Opportunities for Recyclables	Varies ²	Tip, CPG	3.5.5
Recommendation 3.5.6 Variable Can Rate (Cities)	Varies ³	Tip, CPG	3.5.6
Recommendation 3.5.7 On-site Audits and Technical Assistance	\$2,000 and \$5,000 ⁴	Tip, CPG	3.5.7
Recommendation 4.5.1 Expand Curbside Recycling in Urban Growth Areas	\$10-\$20 per month/per household ⁵	Tip, CPG	4.5.1
Recommendation 4.5.3 Mixed Paper and Cardboard Collection	None established	Tip, CPG	4.5.3

Note: Tip = landfill tipping fees; CPG = Department of Ecology Coordinated Prevention Grants.

¹ Estimated at \$2k/year. Changing building codes estimated at \$5k per jurisdiction. Cost of implementation/retrofit would be at private property owners expense and will be site specific.

² Estimated costs will vary for each jurisdiction and will depend upon the type and quantity of materials collected and the number of sites. Evaluation will need to consider collection, transport, monitoring, site development, and commodities (disposal) costs. Each jurisdiction will need to make their own assessments given the variables.

³ Costs will depend upon the required level of infrastructure investments and would have to be factored into the financial planning/rate setting process either by the jurisdiction or through the WUTC (for franchised/private waste haulers).

⁴ Costs to implement this program vary depending on business needs and level of assistance. This work would only be undertaken with grant assistance. Grant writing would be \$2,000/year and 25 percent of the cost share would be \$5,000/year.

⁵ Costs will also depend upon service frequencies and number of accounts serviced.

5. Landfill Disposal

This section discusses landfill disposal in Walla Walla County. The Sudbury Road Landfill, owned and operated by the City of Walla Walla, is the only MSW landfill operated in the County. It is located at 414 Landfill Road in the City of Walla Walla.

Table 5-1 provides the projected tonnage disposed by BDI, the only UTC-regulated hauler in the county. The estimates are based on the 2022 WUTC disposal data provided by the City of Walla Walla in 2023. The projected tonnage disposed is based on the 2022 County Growth Management Population Projections 2020–50 (middle series) by the Office of Financial Management, Olympia, Washington, December 2022.

Table 5-1. Projected Quantity of Solid Waste Disposed at Sudbury Road Landfill by BDI

Year	Tons
Year 1	16,033
Year 2	16,097
Year 3	16,161
Year 4	16,225
Year 5	16,289
Year 6	16,354

Table 5-2 provides the tonnage disposed at the SRL by other (non-regulated) haulers and other contributors, most of which is collected by the City of Walla Walla within city limits. The estimates are based on the 2022 non-regulated disposal data provided by the City of Walla Walla in 2023. The projected tonnage disposed at the SRL is based on the 2022 County Growth Management Population Projections 2020–50 (middle series) by the Office of Financial Management, Olympia, Washington, December 2022.

Table 5-2. Projected Quantity of Solid Waste Disposed at Sudbury Road Landfill by Non-Regulated Haulers

Year	Tons
Year 1	44,132
Year 2	44,307
Year 3	44,483
Year 4	44,659
Year 5	44,836
Year 6	45,014

Tables 5-3 and 5-4 provide information for landfill disposal programs that have been implemented and proposed including costs and proposed funding mechanism as well as the section of the 2024 SWMP that discusses these programs. Table 5-5 provides a breakdown of specific capital improvements identified in the 2023 Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan, which extends beyond the 6-year planning period.

Table 5-3. Landfill Disposal Programs Implemented

Program	Cost	Funding	Section #
Landfill and Sanitation Cost of Service and Financial Planning Study (2018-2023)	\$80,000	TIP, CPG	5.2.1, 5.2.2
Sudbury Landfill Facility Master Plan	\$300,000	Tip, CPG	5.2

Note: Tip = landfill tipping fees; CPG = Department of Ecology Coordinated Prevention Grants.

Table 5-4. Landfill Disposal Programs Proposed

Program	Cost	Funding	Section #
Recommendation 5.5.1 Use Sudbury Road Landfill for Out-of-County Waste (prepare Marketshed Study)	\$50,000	Tip, CPG	5.5.1
Recommendation 5.5.2 Implement Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan	Varies by program, Table 5.2.4.c below.	TIP, State (e.g., CPG) and Federal Grants, WA State public works trust loans, bond sales	5.5.2
Recommendation 5.5.3- Sudbury Road Landfill Financial Stability Update	\$80,000	Tip, CPG	5.5.3
Recommendation 5.5.4 Expand Organic Materials Processed	\$125,000	Tip, CPG	5.5.4
Recommendation 5.5.4 Improve the Marketability of the Sudbury Compost Facility's Finished Product	N/A ¹	Tip, CPG	5.5.5

Note: Tip = landfill tipping fees; CPG = Department of Ecology Coordinated Prevention Grants.

¹ Continue to monitor production and demand at Sudbury Compost Facility.

Table 5-5. Capital Investment Schedule (2024-2043)

Facility Improvement	Priority ¹	Approximate Implementation Duration, Months	Implementation Commencement Year	Capital Budget (2023 \$)
Landfill Core and Supporting Element Investments (Non-Optional)				
Self-haul Waste Drop Off Area Replacement	1	22	2024	\$4.23 million
Design/connect Existing Leachate Cleanout Locations to Existing Header	1	24	2024	\$0.06 million
Compost Facility Improvements Alternative 1	1	30	2024	\$3.84 million
Existing MRW Building Rehabilitation and Expansion Alternative 2 (7,500 sf)	1	36	2025	\$2.5 to \$3 million
Maintenance Building Replacement	2	36	2026	\$5.37 million
Permit for Area 7, Cell 4	1	36	2026	\$0.08 million
Compliance Monitoring System	1	24	2028	\$1.44 million
Design/install new 300-800 cfm LFG flare facility	1	30	2028	\$1.94 million
Design/install LFG extraction system in Area 7 and connect to existing header, horizontal/vertical.	1	28	2028/2030	\$0.62 million
Design and development ^{2,3} of Area 8, Cell 1	1	36	2028	\$5.39 million
Design and final closure of Area 7	1	30	2029	\$3.62 million
Alternatives to Proposed Capital Projects				
Compost Facility Improvements Alternative 2 (First Phase, 60% of full-buildout, 15 acres)	1	30	2024	\$17.42 (10.45) million
MRW Building Replacement Alternative 1 (7,400 sf)	1	40	2025	\$5.88 million
Other Solid Waste Program Investments (Discretionary)				
Drop Off Recycling Area Improvements	3	20	2027	\$0.29 million
Recycled Glass Processing Area	3	20	2029	\$0.37 million

¹ Priorities are qualitatively defined as follows: 1 = Essential landfill operations; 2 = Beneficial to landfill operations, but timing could vary considerably without seriously impacting continued landfill operations; 3 = Important for other solid waste program needs.

² A 10-year life is assumed for Area 8, Cell 1, and 7 acres is assumed for development EOPCC.

³ It is assumed permitting for Area 8, Cell 1 will take place at the same time as Area 7, Cell 4 and site characterization for all of Area 8.

6. Funding Mechanisms

The County's solid waste system is funded almost entirely through tipping fees at the SRL. The City of Walla Walla contracted for the completion of a rate study in 2018 for the landfill and sanitation utilities to identify revenues that would fund ongoing obligations and expenses through 2023. Solid waste tipping fees are used for essentially all solid-waste-related expenses, including landfill disposal, construction debt service, post-closure fund contributions, recycling, moderate risk waste, public education, and administration. Ecology grants are used for planning, recycling, and other programs, with the City's match obtained from disposal tipping fees. A new rate study will be prepared in Spring/Summer of 2024.

6.1 Existing Tip Fee and Estimated Tip Fee

Table 6-1 provides the tip fee for the Sudbury Road Landfill and Table 6.2 provides the tip fee components. Table 6.3 provides the estimate tip fee forecast for reporting years 1 (2024-2029).

Table 6-1. Facility Inventory 2022

Facility Name	Type of Facility	Tip Fee per Ton	Final Disposal Location	Total Tons Disposed /Year	Total Revenue Generated
Sudbury Road Landfill	Disposal	\$105.27	Sudbury Road Landfill	59,377 (2022) 64,807 (2023)	\$6,131,590 (2021)

Table 6-2. Tip Fee Components

Facility	Surcharge	City Excise Tax	State Tax	Personnel/Admin Costs ¹	Operational Cost ²	Closure Costs
Sudbury Road Landfill	3.6%	15%	2%	50%	25%	7%

1. Personnel costs, engineering, and other professional services (contractual), administrative service charges

2. Includes: debt, equipment and fuel, operating expenses,

Table 6-3. Estimated Tip Fee Forecast

Tip Fee per Ton by Facility	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Sudbury Road Landfill	\$105.27	\$108.43	\$111.68	\$115.03	\$118.48	\$122.03

6.2 Surplus Funds

The City of Walla Walla targets a 15% reserve, which is approximately \$746,000 in 2024.

Appendix E

SEPA Checklist

SEPA SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

Application fee of \$190 is due upon submittal.

All posting, notification, and postage costs will be billed to the applicant *WWMC 20.14.065(F) & 20.14.085(G)*

Site Address: _____

Applicant Name: City of Walla Walla Public Works Department, on behalf of Walla Walla County

Phone: (509) 524-4712 E-mail address: lrohan@wallawallawa.gov

Mailing Address: 55 E. Moore Street, Walla Walla WA 99362

Property Owner: N/A

Phone: _____ E-mail address: N/A

Mailing Address: 55 E. Moore Street, Walla Walla WA 99362

Related applications (e.g. subdivision):

Required Documents:

- ☒ Completed SEPA Environmental Checklist and fees
- ☒ Site plan of the subject property
- ☒ Vicinity map
- ☐ Critical Areas Report (e.g. wetlands, streams) meeting requirements of WWMC 21.04. if required
- ☐ Trip Generation Report and/or Traffic Impact Analysis
- ☐ Preliminary Storm Report, if required
- ☐ Geotechnical Report

I certify, by checking this box and printing my name below, that the information submitted in this application packet is true and accurate. Determination of information to be in error could result in revocation of permit.
I understand that this application is not deemed filed until fees are paid.

Printed Name of _____ Date: _____
Property Owner or Owner's Authorized Agent

SEPA¹ Environmental Checklist

Purpose of checklist

Governmental agencies use this checklist to help determine whether the environmental impacts of your proposal are significant. This information is also helpful to determine if available avoidance, minimization, or compensatory mitigation measures will address the probable significant impacts or if an environmental impact statement will be prepared to further analyze the proposal.

Instructions for applicants

This environmental checklist asks you to describe some basic information about your proposal. Please answer each question accurately and carefully, to the best of your knowledge. You may need to consult with an agency specialist or private consultant for some questions. **You may use “not applicable” or “does not apply” only when you can explain why it does not apply and not when the answer is unknown.** You may also attach or incorporate by reference additional studies reports. Complete and accurate answers to these questions often avoid delays with the SEPA process as well as later in the decision-making process.

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

Instructions for lead agencies

Please adjust the format of this template as needed. Additional information may be necessary to evaluate the existing environment, all interrelated aspects of the proposal and an analysis of adverse impacts. The checklist is considered the first but not necessarily the only source of information needed to make an adequate threshold determination. Once a threshold determination is made, the lead agency is responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the checklist and other supporting documents.

Use of checklist for nonproject proposals

For nonproject proposals (such as ordinances, regulations, plans and programs), complete the applicable parts of sections A and B, plus the Supplemental Sheet for Nonproject Actions (Part D). Please completely answer all questions that apply and note that the words "project," "applicant," and "property or site" should be read as "proposal," "proponent," and "affected geographic area," respectively. The lead agency may exclude (for non-projects) questions in “Part B: Environmental Elements” that do not contribute meaningfully to the analysis of the proposal.

¹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/Checklist-guidance>

A. Background

[Find help answering background questions](https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/SEPA-checklist-guidance/SEPA-Checklist-Section-A-Background)²

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

2024 Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan

2. Name of applicant:

City of Walla Walla Public Works Department, on behalf of Walla Walla County

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

Leah Rohan, PE
Environmental Engineer
Public Works Department
509.524.4712 (office)
509.386.9951 (cell)

4. Date checklist prepared:

December 8, 2023

5. Agency requesting checklist:

City of Walla Walla

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

Commencing 2024

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

Yes. The *2024 Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan* (2024 Plan) is an update of an earlier plan, the *2014 Walla Walla County Solid Waste Management Plan*, and is intended to be regularly updated. Capital improvements recommended in the 2024 Plan will undergo a separate regulatory review and approval process.

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

No additional environmental information has been prepared.

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.

There are no known applications pending government approvals or other proposals that would directly affect the project.

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

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

Under Chapters 70A.205.040 through 70A.205.075 and Chapters 70A.205.110 and 70A.205.115 of the Revised Code of Washington, Walla Walla County and cities within the county are required to review their solid waste plan every 5 years. The referenced 2024 Plan reflects Walla Walla County's current goals for meeting statewide expectations for the handling of solid waste over the next 5 years.

Final approval of the 2024 Plan requires the following:

- An Interlocal Agreement for the purpose of establishing and integrated and coordinated solid waste management program between Walla Walla County and the cities of College Place, Walla Walla, Prescott, and Waitsburg.
- Resolutions of adoption from participating jurisdictions.
- Washington State Department of Ecology concurrence.
- Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission opportunity to review and comment on the preliminary draft.
- Washington Department of Agriculture opportunity to review and comment on the preliminary draft.

Capital improvements recommended in the 2024 Plan will undergo a separate regulatory review and approval process.

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

The 2024 Plan will provide background and guidance for a long-term approach to solid waste and moderate risk waste management in Walla Walla County and surrounding jurisdictions. It is intended to provide citizens and decision-makers in Walla Walla County with a guide for implementing, monitoring, and evaluating future activities in the planning area for a 20-year period. The recommendations for the 2024 Plan are intended to guide local decision-makers and to substantiate the need for local funds and state grants to underwrite solid waste projects.

This plan will replace the *2014 Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan*.

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 2024 Plan encompasses all of Walla Walla County, including incorporated cities (Walla Walla, College Place, Prescott, and Waitsburg), unincorporated communities (Burbank, Garrett, Touchet, Wallula, and Dixie), and other areas of the county. The 2024 Plan also

provides for receipt of waste at the Sudbury Road Landfill (SRL) from outside of Walla Walla County. A vicinity map of the planning area is attached.

The SRL is generally located at 414 Landfill Road in the City of Walla Walla, approximately 0.5 mile north of US 12. The landfill is located in the northern half of Section 22, Township 7 North, Range 35 East, Willamette Meridian, in Walla Walla County, Washington. The site is located on 830 acres (north of highway), approximately 125 of which are used for landfill operations. A site plan showing the existing layout of the SRL is attached.

B.Environmental Elements

1. Earth

[Find help answering earth questions](#)³

a. General description of the site:

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

Walla Walla County covers an area of approximately 1,272 square miles and consists of the following types of topography: rolling, treeless hills; valleys; flats; and the northern extension of the Blue Mountains of Oregon. The highest elevation in the county is 4,895 feet at the summit of Lewis Peak in the Blue Mountains. The lowest elevation, 300 feet, is found in the southwestern corner of the county along the Columbia River.

The SRL occupies generally flat to gently rolling terrain at an elevation of approximately 850 feet above mean sea level.

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

The steepest slopes within the county are 30% to 65%.

The steepest slopes at the SRL are approximately 33% on the side slopes of existing landfill cells, which are capped with soil, resulting in a 3:1 ratio of horizontal to vertical slopes.

c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them, and note any agricultural land of long-term commercial significance and whether the proposal results in removing any of these soils.

The majority of Walla Walla County is composed of sandy, silt loam over basalt rubble or bedrock. There are also limited areas of loamy sand or sandy loam over gravel or basalt. Primary agricultural uses are for rangeland and crops such as wheat, barley, peas, fruit trees, and grapes. Non-cultivated areas are composed of grasses and sagebrush. Much of the county is composed of soils that are considered prime farmland, if irrigated; farmland of statewide importance; or farmland of unique importance.

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

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

Does not apply. The 2024 Plan will not include recommendations that will disturb or be affected by unstable soils within Walla Walla County.

- 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.**

No new earthwork is proposed as part of the 2024 Plan. Earthwork related to capital improvements described in the *Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Management Plan* (FMP) will be designed and implemented according to regulatory requirements and will involve a separate regulatory review and approval process, including project-specific SEPA review, as needed.

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

The 2024 Plan does not include construction or clearing as part of the recommendations. The clearing activities related to capital improvements described in the SRL FMP will be designed and implemented according to regulatory requirements and will involve a separate regulatory review and approval process, including project-specific SEPA review, as needed.

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

None. The 2024 Plan does not include impervious surfaces as a recommendation. An accounting of impervious surfaces related to capital improvements described in the FMP will be assessed under a separate regulatory review and approval process, including project-specific SEPA review, as needed.

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

None, there is no risk of erosion as a result of the recommendations of the 2024 Plan. Measures to reduce or control erosion related to the capital improvements described in the SRL FMP will be designed and implemented according to regulatory requirements and will involve a separate regulatory review and approval process, including project-specific SEPA review, as needed.

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 emissions to the air from the existing landfill, the transfer stations, and motor vehicles transporting solid waste. These sources are expected to be only a small percentage of total air emissions generated in the county. There may be a minor increase in emissions if other jurisdictions do export waste to Walla Walla as a result of additional truck traffic; however, this is a low-priority recommendation in the 2024 Plan and may not be implemented.

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

No, there are no off-site emissions or odor that will affect the proposal.

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

This proposal does not change current practices. Emissions from the SRL are controlled and regulated. Currently the SRL has a gas collection and control system that is monitored and balanced regularly in accordance with Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-351-200(4), WAC 173-351-500(2)(a)(iv), WAC 173-340, and WAC 173-460 and to comply with the State of Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) Approval Order No. 10AQ-E355 dated May 28, 2010. As regulations are updated, the SRL and the County of Walla Walla will continue to comply.

3. Water

[Find help answering water questions](#)⁵

- a. Surface:**

[Find help answering surface water questions](#)⁶

- 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.**

There is no surface water body in proximity to the landfill.

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

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>

The major water bodies within Walla Walla County include the Columbia, Lower Snake, and Walla Walla Rivers. These rivers include shorelines of the state within the county limits.

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

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. Any fill resulting from the SRL FMP will be discussed in a future project-specific SEPA Checklist, as required.

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

No, there will be no surface water withdrawals or diversions as part of this proposal.

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

A significant portion of Walla Walla County is within the 100-year floodplain, according to the *2019 Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan* and the *2022 Walla Walla County Flood Management Plan*.

There is no published flood map for the SRL Facility.

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

No, there is no planned discharge of waste materials to surface waters.

b. Ground:

[Find help answering ground water questions](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)⁷

- 1. Will groundwater be withdrawn from a well for drinking water or other purposes? If so, give a general description of the well, proposed uses and approximate quantities withdrawn from the well. Will water be discharged to groundwater? Give a general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.**

This proposal does not change current practices for use of groundwater for facility operations (e.g., for dust control, watering compost, flushing toilets, impotable sink use, or landscape watering).

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>

- 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.**

The landfill has an on-site septic system. Sewer piping from restrooms in the administration and household hazardous waste building direct sanitary waste to a septic tank located just south of the current landfill cell (Area 7). This proposal does not change current practices for use of groundwater for facility operations.

c. Water Runoff (including stormwater):

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

The existing solid waste facilities at the SRL have runoff control and stormwater management programs in place. Leachate at the landfill is collected from the current cell, Area 7, and is pumped to a leachate collection and removal system at the surface. Leachate management is provided to ensure less than 12 inches of head is present on the landfill liner per WAC 173-351-300(2)(a). Leachate management was not provided for the landfill areas constructed prior to Area 7 because it was not required under the previously applicable arid landfill regulations, WAC 173-351-500(l)(b). Leachate from Area 7 is pumped from a sump and routed via a force main to a double-lined leachate evaporation pond located northeast of Area 7. The 2.1-acre, two-compartment pond is designed for complete leachate evaporation with no discharge. To date, the flowmeters for the leachate evaporation pond have not been functioning properly; therefore, it is difficult to estimate the total leachate generation. However, this is not considered a significant environmental concern because the pond level indicators are functional. Leachate levels in the pond are typically very low due to the site's arid conditions and the pond's conservative storage capacity.

Surface water from the site is managed using a series of soil diversion berms, perimeter ditches, and culverts that collect and convey surface water to three detention basins. One sediment basin pond is located north of Area 6, and two basins are located southwest of Area 6. Surface water from outside the landfill areas and from portions of the landfill under final cover is prevented from coming in contact with the active face of the landfill so that it is not required to be managed as leachate. Surface water run-on is diverted using soil diversion berms at the edge of the active landfill area. Surface water conveyance systems were designed for the 25-year, 24-hour storm event per WAC-173-351-200(7). Capital improvements outlined in the SRL FMP will treat runoff and stormwater according to regulatory requirements in place at the time of their implementation.

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

This proposal does not change current practices at the landfill. Historical landfill cells are unlined, so leachate has the potential to migrate downwards into groundwater. Current waste placement is in a lined cell, significantly reducing the likelihood of impacts to site groundwater. Operating practices and the leachate collection system described above prevent discharge to surface waters. Site groundwater monitoring data indicates that a number of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are present in the groundwater, as found in upgradient wells on the eastern property boundary (east and upgradient of the waste disposal area), which indicates that an off-site source(s) of VOC contamination exists. Similar but slightly lower VOC concentrations have been detected regularly in downgradient monitoring wells. Additionally, distinctly different VOCs and inorganic constituents have been found in a downgradient well, which indicates a source different than the other documented contamination. Groundwater data results have been reported regularly to the Health Department and Ecology.

In 2010, Ecology issued a Notice of Potential Liability Letter to the City of Walla Walla regarding groundwater contamination identified at the landfill. The City and Ecology initiated Agreed Order No. 8456 in 2011, and a Remedial Investigation with groundwater sampling and other field activities was completed in 2012 and 2013. Groundwater monitoring results indicated that a number of the detected constituents were indicators of landfill impacts to the groundwater. A draft Remedial Investigation Report was submitted to Ecology in May 2013.

In 1999, Ecology conducted a study indicating that, based on the observed contaminant concentrations, a large, continuous VOC source is present. The study identified the Washington State Penitentiary, located directly east and upgradient of the landfill and adjacent City-owned property, to be a potential source for the VOC contamination at the landfill, based on historic use.

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

No, the recommendations within the 2024 Plan would not alter or affect drainage patterns in the area.

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

Does not apply. Any measures related to capital improvements described in the SRL FMP will be designed and implemented according to regulatory requirements and will involve a separate regulatory review and approval process, including project-specific SEPA review, as needed.

Current practices include the use of landfill liners within cells and regular groundwater monitoring.

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

Walla Walla County includes a diverse landscape with river deltas, agricultural lands, shrub steppe habitat, and the Blue Mountains. Urban areas contain ornamental evergreen and deciduous trees. Forested areas include Ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, white fir, and Western larch. Vegetation common in and around rivers, creeks, and ponds can include reed canary grass, yellow flag iris, Canada thistle, purple loosestrife, bulrush, cattail, and milfoil.

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

No vegetation will be removed or altered as part of the 2024 Plan. Vegetation removal as a result of the SRL FMP will be discussed in a future project specific SEPA Checklist.

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

There are a number of threatened and endangered plants in Walla Walla County listed in the table below:

Species	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Astragalus kentrophyta</i> var. <i>douglasii</i> – Douglas's thistle milkvetch	Possibly extinct or extirpated	Unlisted
<i>Cryptantha leucophaea</i> (<i>Oreocarya leucophaea</i>) – gray cryptantha	Threatened	Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Sensitive
<i>Cryptantha rostellata</i> – beaked cryptantha	Sensitive	BLM Sensitive, Forest Service Sensitive
<i>Erythranthe patula</i> (<i>Mimulus patulus</i>) – stalk-leaved monkeyflower	Threatened	BLM Sensitive, Forest Service Sensitive
<i>Erythranthe pulsiferae</i> (<i>Mimulus pulsiferae</i>) – candelabrum monkeyflower	Sensitive	BLM Sensitive, Forest Service Sensitive

Species	State Status	Federal Status
<i>Githopsis specularioides</i> – Common bluecup	Sensitive	BLM Sensitive, Forest Service Sensitive
<i>Leymus flavescens</i> (<i>Elymus flavescens</i>) – yellow wildrye	Endangered	BLM Sensitive, Forest Service Sensitive
<i>Lomatium serpentinum</i> – Snake Canyon biscuitroot	Sensitive	BLM Sensitive
<i>Lupinus sabinianus</i> – Sabin's lupine	Sensitive	Unlisted
<i>Mimetanthe pilosa</i> – downy false monkeyflower	Sensitive	Unlisted
<i>Penstemon pennellianus</i> Blue – Mountain beardtongue	Threatened	BLM Sensitive, Forest Service Sensitive
<i>Phlox solivaga</i> – yeti phlox	Endangered	Forest Service Sensitive
<i>Sabulina pusilla</i> (<i>Minuartia pusilla</i>) – dwarf sandwort	Sensitive	Unlisted
<i>Trifolium plumosum</i> var. <i>plumosum</i> – plumed clover	Possibly extinct or extirpated	Unlisted

There are no known threatened or endangered plants on the SRL site.

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

No landscaping is proposed.

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

The Walla Walla County Noxious Weed List identifies hundreds of invasive species in Walla Walla County. Invasive vegetation is common in disturbed areas, such as along roadways or in urban areas.

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:**

Animals in Walla Walla County include deer, elk, moose, muskrats, mink, beavers, badgers, rabbits, raccoons, squirrels, chipmunks, skunks, weasels, coyotes, fox, bobcats, cougars, pheasants, quail, great blue heron, bald eagle, red-tailed hawk, ferruginous hawk, great-horned owl, northern harrier, grouse, doves, seagulls, ravens, sparrows, migratory waterfowl, raptors, and other assorted song and shore

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>

birds. Salmon, trout, bass, sturgeon, and other species are found in the Snake, Walla Walla and/or Columbia Rivers systems. No salmonids are documented to be present in Mud Creek; however, steelhead are presumed to be present in lower part of Mud Creek because they are present in Dry Creek and no fish barriers are located between Dry Creek and the mouth of Mud Creek.

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

Using a sample radius of 25 miles from the center of the county, the table below lists threatened and endangered species identified through the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Priority Habitats and Species interactive mapping web-based program, PHS on the Web.

Species Name	Federal Status	State Status
Yellow-billed cuckoo	Threatened	Endangered
Loggerhead shrike	Threatened	Candidate
Sagebrush lizard	Threatened	Candidate
Prairie falcon	Threatened	Candidate
Western small-footed myotis	Threatened	Candidate
Margined sculpin	Threatened	Sensitive
Sagebrush sparrow	Threatened	Candidate
Ring-necked pheasant	Threatened	Candidate
Pacific lamprey	Threatened	Candidate
Burrowing owl	Threatened	Candidate
Mountain quail	Threatened	Candidate
Rio Grande wild turkey	Threatened	Candidate
California floater	Threatened	Candidate
Columbia spotted frog	Threatened	Candidate
Monarch	Threatened	Candidate
Ring-necked pheasant	Threatened	Sensitive
Ferruginous hawk	Threatened	Threatened
Rio Grande wild turkey	Threatened	Threatened
Juniper hairstreak Columbia Basin segregate	Threatened	Candidate
Western toad	Threatened	Candidate
Golden eagle	Threatened	Candidate
Rocky Mountain tailed frog	Threatened	Candidate
Prairie falcon	Threatened	Sensitive
Ring-necked pheasant	Threatened	Threatened

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

Yes, the site is within the Pacific Flyway.

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

None proposed.

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

WDFW identifies 14 invasive animal species, including insects, that are species of concern in Eastern Washington.

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.

No new project energy needs are anticipated. The management of solid waste uses fossil fuels to power mobile construction equipment, electricity to power administrative facilities and site lighting, and oil for heating some on-site buildings.

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

No, there will be no effect on the use of solar energy to adjacent properties.

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.

There are no energy conservation features included as part of the recommendations in the 2024 Plan.

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.

No new hazards are associated with the proposal. The SRL accepts municipal solid waste, with the exception of regulated dangerous or hazardous waste from commercial or industrial sources, liquid wastes, radiation contaminated wastes, septage, sewage sludge, or biosolids, asbestos or medical waste not properly contained. The facility also provides recycling services. In addition to recycling and accepting solid waste, the SRL compost facility offers composting services for the County. The goals of the 2024 Plan include maintaining minimum functional standards of handling solid waste, ensuring compliance with state and local solid and moderate risk waste regulations, and maintaining solid waste infrastructure to meet or exceed the Minimum Functional Standards for handling solid waste.

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>

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

See 3.b.2.

2. Describe existing hazardous chemicals/conditions that might affect project development and design. This includes underground hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines located within the project area and in the vicinity.

No existing chemicals/conditions are anticipated to affect the proposal. The City operates a household hazardous waste (HHW) facility at the site in accordance with a current permit from the County Health Department. There are new and used oil tanks associated with the unit heaters in the HHW and equipment buildings.

3. Describe any toxic or hazardous chemicals that might be stored, used, or produced during the project's development or construction, or at any time during the operating life of the project.

This proposal does not change current practices at SRL. Hazardous materials are stored on-site in the HHW building, in accordance with current permit conditions. Such materials include motor oil, antifreeze, latex paint, oil, aerosol cans, solvents, glues and other adhesives, pool and spa chemicals, gasoline, household batteries (alkaline, NiCad), lithium-ion rechargeable batteries, automotive batteries, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, household cleaners, and fluorescent lights (tube and compact/spiral types).

4. Describe special emergency services that might be required.

Trained staff operate the waste collection program, and operating staff at the HHW building require specific training. Local fire department personnel would respond to emergencies at the landfill or collection events. Washington State Patrol Bomb Squad is the responding agency in situations where explosives may be left at the HHW facility.

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

All facilities incorporate required waste containment measures. Materials will be stored temporarily on-site in enclosed containers. The HHW staff will maintain required training and will operate the facility according to permit requirements.

a. Noise

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

The SRL is generally isolated from noise generators and receptors by physical separation (distance). Surrounding land use is generally agricultural with the Washington State Penitentiary located east of the landfill. US 12 is located south of the site and is a source of vehicular noise.

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

Additional traffic will be received at the site if the waste acceptance volume is increased, but this traffic will be coming from US 12, which has existing highway traffic noise. Therefore, no notable noise increase is expected. Existing on-site noise include mobile equipment operation. Noise is generated at the site or by accessing the site only during operating hours: 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, from March 1 to October 31, and from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday, November 1 to February 28.

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

No impacts are anticipated.

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.

The current land uses of Walla Walla County are predominantly agriculture, single-family residential, industrial, and recreational.

b. Has the project site been used as working farmlands or working forest lands? If so, describe. How much agricultural or forest land of long-term commercial significance will be converted to other uses 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?

Yes, areas of the county are working agricultural land. The 2024 Plan does not propose modifications to agricultural uses.

c. 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?

The proposal does not impact and is not impacted by surrounding agricultural land. There are no change from current conditions.

d. Describe any structures on the site.

The SRL has several structures on the site, as shown on the existing conditions site map included with this checklist.

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

No structures will be demolished as part of the proposal.

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>

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

Per the City of Walla Walla 's Zoning Map, the landfill site is zoned PR-Public Reserve. Participating jurisdictions of the 2024 Plan have a variety of zoning designations, with agriculture as the primary zoning designation countywide.

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

Per the City of Walla Walla's Comprehensive Plan Map, the landfill site is currently designated Public. Participating jurisdictions of the 2024 Plan have a variety of comprehensive planning designations, with agriculture as the primary comprehensive planning designation countywide.

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

Does not apply.

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

All participating jurisdictions of the 2024 plan are likely to have one or more regulated critical area, including aquifer recharge areas, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, frequently flooded areas, geologically hazardous areas, and wetlands.

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

Approximately 12 people work at the SRL.

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

The 2024 Plan would not displace anyone.

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

None needed; there will be no displacement.

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

The proposal is being reviewed by the County of Walla Walla and the cities and communities within the county to ensure that it is compatible with existing and projected land use. In addition, the 2024 Plan is intended to be reviewed every 5 years and updated as needed, which will ensure its continued compatibility.

n. 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.**

No housing will be provided by the plan.

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

No housing will be eliminated by the plan.

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

There are no anticipated housing impacts.

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?**

The SRL FMP proposes a variety of new structures as part of the facility, including the expansion or replacement of many current buildings and the addition of new buildings. These planned structures vary in priority and may or may not be built as part of the FMP improvements. All capital projects proposed as part of the SRL FMP will undergo the applicable regulatory reviews at the time of their implementation.

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

No views will be altered or obstructed as a result of the 2024 Plan.

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

None needed.

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?**

The 2024 Plan will not produce any light or glare.

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

No, there will be no new or additional light or glare as a result of the 2024 Plan.

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>

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>

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

No existing light or glare will affect the proposal.

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

None needed.

12. Recreation

[Find help answering recreation questions](#)

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

No designated or informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity of the SRL. Recreational opportunities are present in both incorporated and unincorporated areas countywide.

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

No.

- 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.**

A number of buildings, structures, and sites that are eligible for listing in the national, state, or local register are found in Walla Walla County, mostly in developed areas.

- 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.**

The Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation predictive model indicates that areas of Walla Walla County are between low and high risk for archaeological resources. High-risk areas are primarily concentrated near major rivers.

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>

- 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.**

Any projects that evolve from the recommendations in the 2024 Plan will undergo measures to assess for cultural and historic resources, as appropriate.

- 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.**

Any projects that evolve from the recommendations in the 2024 Plan, will undergo measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for cultural and historic resources, as appropriate.

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.**

Management of the solid waste system outlined in the 2024 SWMP involves many streets and highways throughout the county. The SRL is accessed by turning north off of US 12 onto Sudbury Road and then east onto Landfill Road. See the attached existing SRL conditions site plan.

- 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?**

Walla Walla County has limited public transit, with most transit offered by Valley Transit in the cities of Walla Walla and College Place.

- 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).**

No, there will be no improvements to or new roads, streets, pedestrian, bicycle, or state transportation facilities.

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

No, the proposal will not use water, rail, or air transportation.

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>

- 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?**

The proposed capital improvements outlined in the SRL FMP may generate additional vehicular trips during construction and operation. The number of vehicle trips would be explored at the time of project development and implementation, as necessary.

- 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.**

The proposed capital improvements outlined in the SRL FMP may generate additional vehicular trips during construction and operation. It is not expected that these improvements would affect the movement of agricultural or forest products, but this would be explored at the time of project development and implementation, as necessary.

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

No measure to reduce or control transportation impacts are proposed.

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.**

No, the project will not increase the need for public services.

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

No measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services are proposed.

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:**

The underlined utilities above are those utilities at the SRL.

- 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.**

No new utilities or utility modifications are proposed.

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>

C. Signature

[Find help about who should sign](https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/SEPA/Environmental-review/SEPA-guidance/SEPA-checklist-guidance/SEPA-Checklist-Section-C-Signature)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:

Position and agency/organization:

Date submitted:

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

D. Supplemental sheet for nonproject actions

[Find help for the nonproject actions worksheet²⁰](#)

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 2024 Plan is intended to identify future needs at existing facilities or the establishment of new services to accommodate the county residents to address potential environmental health concerns. The capital projects outlined in the SRL FMP may undergo a separate environmental review consistent with SEPA.

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

No measures to avoid or reduce an increase in discharge to water, emissions to air, or the production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances are proposed.

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

The *Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan* would not affect plant, animal, fish or marine life directly. By proactively planning to accommodate future solid waste needs, facilities, and capacity for the residents of Walla Walla County, the natural environment will benefit by a reduction in potential hazards.

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

No measures are proposed to protect or conserve plants, animal, fish, or marine life.

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

The 2024 Plan would not deplete energy or natural resources.

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

No measures are proposed to protect or conserve energy and natural resources.

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

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

The 2024 Plan itself would not 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.

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

No measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are proposed.

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 2024 Plan is intended to complement other County land use and shoreline management plans.

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

No measures to avoid or reduce shoreline and land use impacts are proposed.

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

This 2024 Plan itself does not generate an increase demand on transportation, public services, or utilities.

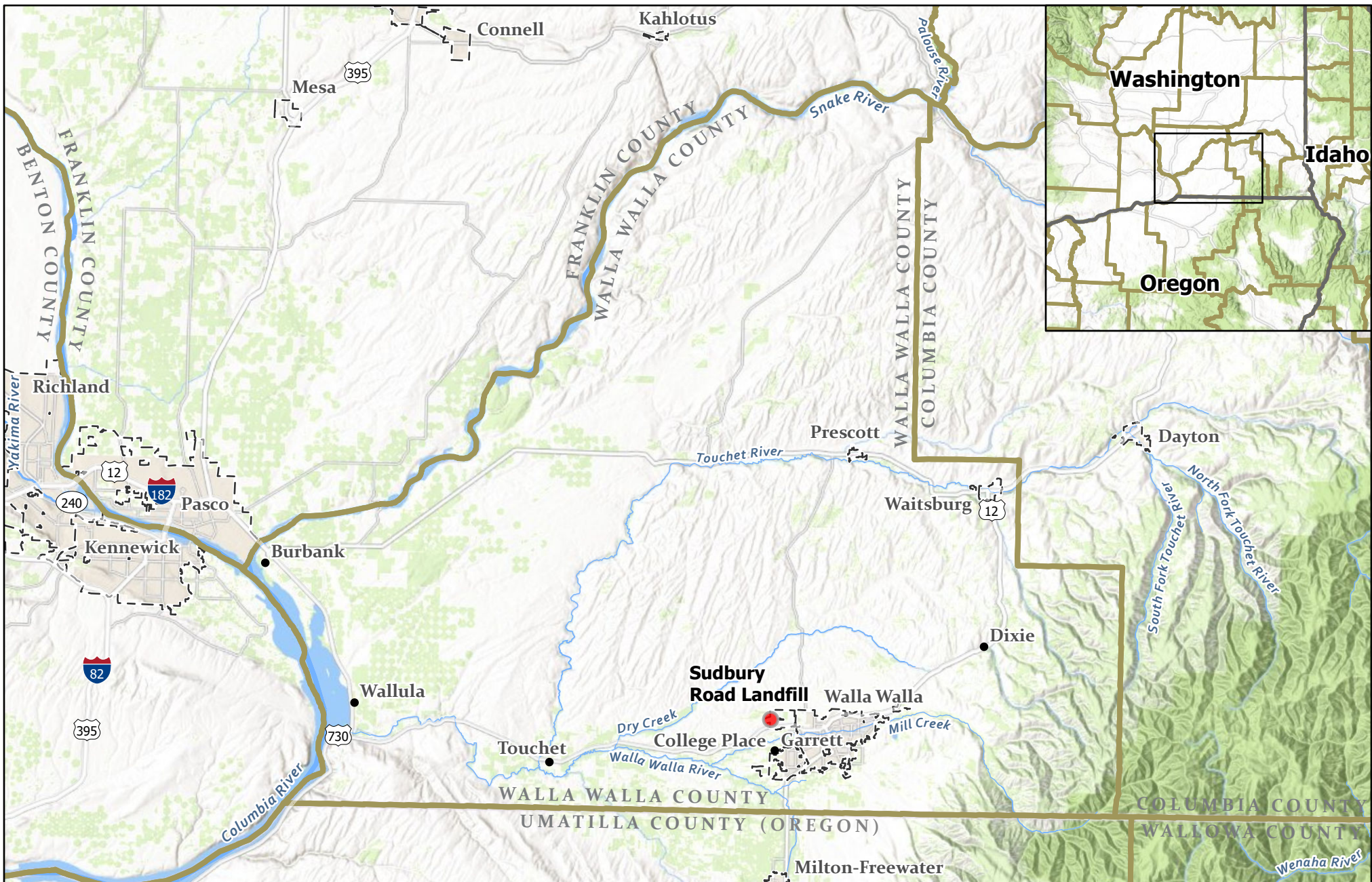
- **Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are:**

No measures to reduce or respond to demands on transportation, public services, or utilities are proposed.

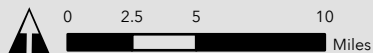
7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

The Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan has been prepared in compliance with local and state laws and regulations governing solid waste management. The 2024 Plan does not conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

Attachments



Date: 12/12/2023
 Sources:
 PCS: NAD 1983 StatePlane Washington North FIPS 4601 Feet
 Disclaimer: This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes.



- Sudbury Road Landfill
- City Limits
- Unincorporated Community
- County Boundary
- State Boundary

Vicinity Map
 Walla Walla County Solid Waste Management Plan



Sudbury Road Landfill: Existing Site Layout

City of Walla Walla, Washington



State Environmental Policy Act SEPA
Determination of Non-Significance (DNS)
File# SEP-24-0012

Date of Issuance: August 8, 2024

Lead Agency: City of Walla Walla Development Services

Agency Contact: Jon Maland, Senior Planner
jmaland@wallawallawa.gov, 509-524-4710

Description of Proposal: 2024 Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan update. The 2024 Plan will provide background and guidance for a long-term approach to solid waste and moderate risk waste management in Walla Walla County and surrounding jurisdictions.

Location of Proposal: All of Walla Walla County, including incorporated and unincorporated areas.

Applicant: City of Walla Walla Public Works Department, c/o Leah Rohan, P.E.
55 East Moore Street, Walla Walla, WA 99362

The City of Walla Walla Development Services has determined that this proposal is unlikely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment. An environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c). We have reviewed the following: Submitted SEPA Checklist and the existing environmental documents: Walla Walla Comprehensive Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), issued May 22, 2018, and Walla Walla Comprehensive Plan - Walla Walla 2040, Ordinance 2018-15, adopted June 13, 2018. The relevant content of these documents is briefly described as an Environmental Impact Statement for the Walla Walla Comprehensive Plan which evaluates proposed actions, alternatives, and environmental impacts of activities allowed by the Walla Walla Comprehensive Plan & Environmental Impact Statement. This information is available at <https://www.wallawallawa.gov/government/development-services/public-notice>.

This determination is based on the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

FINDINGS OF FACT:

1. Application filing date: August 6, 2024
2. Date that application was determined to be substantially complete: August 7, 2024

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

Staff has concluded that a Determination of Non-Significance (DNS) shall be issued. This determination is based upon the environmental checklist and other information on file. The DNS is supported by Plans and regulations formally adopted by the City for the exercise of substantive authority under SEPA. The DNS also takes note of the extent to

State Environmental Policy Act SEPA
Determination of Non-Significance (DNS)
File# SEP-24-0012

which many local, State and Federal regulations and permit requirements will govern the project to mitigate its potential impacts, in accordance with WAC 197-11-158. The following are City of Walla Walla adopted goals and policies which support the DNS:

Capital Facilities and Utilities Goal 1 - Walla Walla's capital facilities and utilities are well maintained and up to date to meet the demands of growth and economic development.

Capital Facilities and Utilities Goal 4 - Conservation of the natural environment and sustainable use of limited, renewable, and non-renewable resources protects and enhances the natural environment of Walla Walla.

Capital Facilities and Utilities Policy 4.1 - Support recycling of municipal and household waste as part of the City's commitment to sustainability.

Capital Facilities and Utilities Policy 5.3 - Anticipate and control demand for services to ensure that the City can maintain an appropriate level of service within its financial resources while serving new growth.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL:

The Lead Agency has determined that the requirements for environmental analysis, protection, and mitigation measures have been adequately addressed in the development regulations and comprehensive plan adopted under chapter 36.70A RCW, and in other applicable local, state, or federal laws or rules, as provided by RCW 43.21C.240 and WAC 197-11-158. Our agency will not require any additional mitigation measures under SEPA.

This DNS is issued under WAC 197-11-340(2) and the comment period will end on August 26, 2024.

Responsible official: J Preston Frederickson, Director

Address: City of Walla Walla Development Services
55 E. Moore Street, Walla Walla, WA 99362

Issue Date: August 8, 2024

Signature  **Date:** August 8, 2024

Appeal information is addressed in City of Walla Walla Municipal Code (WWMC) 21.08.170. Appeal rights are outlined within WWMC Chapter 20.38 and other code provisions referenced therein.

Walla Walla Union Bulletin



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Notice Publish Date:

Saturday, August 03, 2024

Notice Content

Notice: Announcement of Availability of Draft Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan and Public Hearing
Lead Agency: City of Walla Walla Public Works Agency Contact: Leah Rohan, Environmental Engineer The State of Washington requires that all counties and cities have in effect a Comprehensive Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan (Plan) and that it will be updated periodically. The Plan must be updated in accordance with Chapter 70A.205 RCW and Chapter 70A.300 RCW. The current Plan has been reviewed by the Walla Walla County Solid Waste Advisory Committee and will undergo review by the Washington State Department of Ecology. The Plan will also be reviewed to ensure compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act. PUBLIC COMMENT AND INFORMATION The draft Plan is available online for download at [https://www.wallawallawa.gov /SWMP-2024-draft](https://www.wallawallawa.gov/SWMP-2024-draft) and is also available at the City of Walla Walla Service Center at 55 E. Moore Street for inspection between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Submit written comments to Leah Rohan, at Irohan@wallawallawa.gov, or by mail to the City of Walla Walla, Attention: Leah Rohan, 15 N. 3rd Avenue, Walla Walla, WA 99362. Comments must be received by 5 p.m. on September 4, 2024. The public is also invited to provide comments on the draft Plan in person at a public hearing from 6:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. on August 13, 2024 at the City of Walla Walla Council Chambers. Si necesita información sobre el plan de gestión de residuos sólidos en español puede hablar con Lydia al 509-524-4496. Published in the Walla Walla Union Bulletin on August 03, 2024. (83045) August 3, 2024

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Appendix F

Preliminary Draft Plan Comments and Responses



STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

4601 N. Monroe, Spokane, Washington 99205-1295 • (509) 329-3400

August 14, 2024

Leah Rohan
City of Walla Walla Public Works
55 E. Moore Street
Walla Walla, WA 99362

RE: Review of Walla Walla County *Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan - Preliminary Draft*

Dear Leah Rohan:

The Department of Ecology (Ecology) received your preliminary draft Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan and formal request for review via email on July 30, 2024. I will forward the plan to both the Utilities and Transportation Commission and the Department of Agriculture for their review. Both entities have 45 days to complete their reviews.

Per statute (RCW 70A.205.055), Ecology has a maximum of 120 days from official receipt of the plan package to review and comment on the draft plan. Therefore, you will receive our comments no later than November 27, 2024. We will try to forward our comments ahead of that deadline.

Thank you and all involved parties for your hard work in preparing this document. If you have any questions on the progress of our review or any other plan related questions, please contact me at steven.gimpel@ecy.wa.gov or (509) 934-5483.

Sincerely,

Steven Gimpel
Regional Grants and Planning Specialist
Solid Waste Management



Service Date: November 21, 2024

STATE OF WASHINGTON
UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

621 Woodland Square Loop S.E. • Lacey, Washington 98503

P.O. Box 47250 • Olympia, Washington 98504-7250

(360) 664-1160 • TTY 1-800-833-6384 or 711

November 21, 2024

Leah Rohan
Environmental Engineer
City of Walla Walla
55 E. Moore Street
Walla Walla, WA 99362

RE: Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan, For Years 2024-2029, TG-240815

Dear Leah Rohan:

Thank you for filing Walla Walla County's 2024 – 2029 Comprehensive Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (Commission) has completed its review of preliminary draft of the Walla Walla County Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

The 2024-2029 Plan proposes to increase tip fees by 15.9 percent for years 2024-2029. County wide Walla Walla is planning to divert about 16 percent of tonnage using recycling. The County relies on education and outreach as the primary means to increase diversion from the solid waste stream and is also working to improve the county owned organics processing. The County is also supporting the Extended Producer Responsibility legislation that has been proposed for the last few years during the State legislative season. The County uses disposal fees as a primary source of funding and owns the Sudbury landfill. Each year of the Plan Walla Walla County has proposed disposal fee increases shown below.

Projected Disposal Fees	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Per Ton Disposal Cost	\$105.27	\$108.43	\$111.68	\$115.03	\$118.48	\$122.03
Per Ton Increase	\$0	\$3.16	\$3.25	\$3.35	\$3.45	\$3.55
Percentage Increase	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Projected Rate Increases	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Residential						

Monthly Rate for One 32-Gallon Can Per Week Service	\$0.00	\$0.23	\$0.24	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.26
Commercial						
One-Yard Per Pick Up	\$0.00	\$1.20	\$1.23	\$1.27	\$1.31	\$1.35

The Plan does not speak to RCW 81.77.195, which allows for discounts for low-income and low-income senior customers. In the future, if the County would like to implement discounts for services provided under Commission jurisdiction, we would encourage you to add that to the Plan.

Recently, the Commission has been receiving more public comments expressing a wish for discounted rates and believe it may be worth the County to consider. 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 comment on the Plan.

Please direct questions or comments about the Commission's plan review process to Scott Sevall at (360) 664-1245.

Sincerely,

Jeff Killip
Executive Director and Secretary

cc: Steven Gimpel
Department of Ecology
Regional Planner and Grant Manager
steven.gimpel@ecy.wa.gov
509-934-5483

2024-2029 Walla Walla COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE and MODERATE RISK WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (Plan)

November 27, 2024 – Department of Ecology review of July 30, 2024 Preliminary draft Plan
Steven Gimpel – Eastern Regional Planner – 509-934-5483 – steven.gimpel@ecy.wa.gov

This review is grouped into four sections

[Section A – Required revisions to meet the minimum requirements for Plan approval.](#)

[Section B – Recommended revisions to expand on or update information in the Plan and improve consistency with local Plans statewide.](#)

[Section C – Minor edits to correct typos and improve clarity and readability.](#)

[Section D – What to include in your final submittal packet.](#)

Section A: Revisions required for Plan approval			Walla Walla County Response <i>Include section & page #s if applicable</i>
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	
1	3.4, pg 3-10	Recycling Markets I could not find an exact description of the recycling markets. There is a discussion and consideration of markets when making decisions on designated recyclables, but the Plan lacks anything showing or talking about the actual market prices and fluctuations in paper, plastics, and other items. This could include data or graphs from Ecology reported data, or any of the reports/studies done recently. Ecology has some recycling market data in BOX: Recycling Market Data .	A new subsection (3.4.2.1) added with a brief explanation of the recycling market, and a link to Ecology recycling development center site.
2	5.2.2.2, pg 5-9	Compost Facilities Department of Agriculture (WSDA) has indicated that to best track the movement of apple maggot and other pests, they require details the origin of the County's organic waste, even into private composters. There is specific concern about the Envirocom facility in Burbank. Please work with the WSDA during the final draft to fulfill their request. Per WAC 173-350, during the permitting process these facilities are required to notify WSDA if they are receiving feedstocks from a quarantined area into a pest free area. WSDA may already have this information.	Added regulatory text to the intro of Section 5.2.2, which references Section 8.1.6 for more info. Describes that facility's must be permitted by Ecology per WAC 173-350 and are prohibited from importing waste from quarantine areas unless a special permit is obtained through WSDA per RCW 17.24.
3	7.2, pg 7-2	Small Quantity Generator Process	

Section A: Revisions required for Plan approval			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response <i>Include section & page #s if applicable</i>
		Per RCW 70A.300.350(3), please show or explain the coordination with privately owned hazardous and moderate risk waste facilities or service providers that helped determine your local process that SQG waste is best handled privately instead of through the Sudbury Road Landfill HHW facility.	Plan updated to include the following: New definition added to Section 7.1 regarding WWMC 8.20.150, which prohibits the collection or disposal of dangerous or hazardous wastes in the landfill. Added narrative to Section 7.2.1 that explains that the City landfill website provides hyperlinks to resources for managing disposal of dangerous waste by SQGs.

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Section B: Recommended revisions			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response Include section & page #s if applicable
Plan clarity, content, and navigation			
4	Title Page – other places where the full title is mentioned	Change the Plan's title. To bring some statewide consistency, ensure its clear that this is your Hazardous Waste Plan as well, and make the applicable time period clearer, Ecology recommends the title be changed to <i>Walla Walla County Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan – 2024 to 2029</i> .	Plan title revised per comment.
5	Table 1-2, pg 1-3	SWAC Website Link It can be helpful to include a link to your SWAC website so readers can reference more details, and potentially become involved.	Updated with SWAC website: https://www.wallawallawa.gov/government/public-works/solid-waste/solid-waste-planning-advisory-committee
6	3.2, pg 3-5	Grant Name Reference Coordinated Prevention Grant is referenced. Please update this and all other references to the Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance Grant (LSWFA).	Grant name updated to current name.
7	3.4.1.2, pg 3-13	Material Recovery Facility The Plan mentions that both Walla Walla Recycling Center and Basin Recycling manage recyclable materials in the county. It would be helpful to also mention the Material Recovery Facility (MRF) or Recycler that both send their materials to. We recognize there are likely multiple recipients for the various recyclables and that they may change over time.	Section 3.4.1.2, Collection, the statement about recycling going to Basin Recycling was from previous plan is out of date and removed from narrative. Also updated to state that City collected recycling goes to Walla Walla Recycling for baling. Section 3.4.1.2, interviewed the operator and learned that most materials go to Pioneer Recycling in Tacoma. This new information resulted in updates to Section 3.4.1.2, Self-Haul Opportunities where we also added narrative describing that markets are variable and recyclables destination may change overtime.

Section B: Recommended revisions			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response Include section & page #s if applicable
8	3.4.1.2, pg 3-17	Glass Recycling Very recently Ardagh announced they are no longer going to operate the glass recycling plant in Seattle. Unless the County knows otherwise, update the section around BIG Recyclers to remove the reference to Seattle as the facility in Portland is now the only facility taking glass.	Revised to note that glass is taken to Portland.
9	5.4.2, pg 5-10	Sudbury Road Landfill Facility Master Plan (SRL FMP) The SRL FMP is an impactful document to this plan. Ecology recommends inserting either a link into its location on the web or include it in this plan as an appendix.	Added a section in exec summary with link to city's solid waste planning website for more information on local management programs. https://www.wallawallawa.gov/government/public-works/solid-waste/solid-waste-planning-advisory-committee .
10	7.4, pg 7-9	Program Goals and Objectives Ecology recommends the “goals and objectives” section be located earlier in the Plan rather than in chapter 7.4.	Added a sentence at the end of Section 1.2 specifying that the goals and objectives specific to MRW are Discussed in Chapter 7
11	7.5, pg 7-10	Potential Program Services Every other chapter has options, followed by the recommendation priority of those options. Ecology recommends the County keep all of these chapters consistent, including this section.	We were following the previous format that was approved by Ecology. However, we changed the heading names to Options and Recommendations for consistency.

Section B: Recommended revisions			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response Include section & page #s if applicable
12	8.1.5, pg 8-2	UTC Comments The UTC comments include adding a discounted rate structure for low income and low income senior customers if that the County feels that is beneficial.	We make the statement in Section 4.1.1 that per RCW 81.77.195, there is an option to request that the UTC provide a discounted rate for low income seniors or low income customers.
13	Appendix C	Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan Since this was created and amended into the prior Plan, this document could be integrated into the content of the recycling and outreach chapters of this Plan. If not, Ecology recommends a discussion about if the details and plans in the CROP were updated, or why they remain the same as in 2021. At a minimum the CROP implementation plan should be updated.	We discuss the CROP in section 3.2.1. Revised to add a statement that the CROP remains the same as 2021 and will be updated as needed.
14	7.2.1, pg 7-4	Figures 7-1 and 7-2 Figures 7-1 and 7-2 only include data up to 2020. Please include the most up to date data available.	Updated data for years 2021 through 2023.
15	7.2, pg 7-2	Small Quantity Generator Ordinance Section 7-2 states that SQG's MUST ship their material to permitted dangerous waste recyclers. Please specify if Walla Walla has an ordinance that prohibits SQGs from disposing business waste in the Sudbury Landfill. If not, this language should be update to something along the lines of SQG's are encouraged to ship their material to permitted dangerous waste recyclers.	New definition added to Section 7.1 regarding WWMC 8.20.150, which prohibits the collection or disposal of dangerous or hazardous wastes in the landfill. Added narrative that explains that the City landfill website provides hyperlinks to resources for managing disposal of dangerous waste by SQGs.

Section B: Recommended revisions			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response Include section & page #s if applicable
16	7.2, pg 7-2	Used Oil Recycling Per RCW 70A.224.020 please include any relevant details about the management of used oil in the County.	No action. There is no available guidance from Ecology on the approach to this comment
17	7.1, pg 7-1	RCW Recodified Update There are several references to RCW 70.105. This was recodified to RCW 70A.300. Please update all of these references to the new RCW.	Edited to recodified RCW as well as other instances where this was not updated.
18	6.1.3, pg 6-3	Sharps Washington solid waste regulations treat medical waste no differently than general solid waste unless other rules apply, such as WAC 173-303. This is recommended to highlight.	Revised to add statement to reference RCW 70A.228.040 regarding the state's requirement for safe disposal of sharps. Did not add proposed generalized statement because it seems odd to add this in. The biomedical section emphasizes what is regulated.
19	8.2.4, pg 8-4	Department of Ecology Ecology recommends updating this section to include “Ecology is responsible for processing solid waste permit exemptions and oversight of permit exempt facilities.”	Added text to Section 8.2.4 as provided.
Statewide programs and regulations			
20	7.2.4.4, pg 7-7	PaintCare Fee Schedule Table 7-2 describes the PaintCare fee schedule. Ecology recommends the County specify these as current rates and insert PaintCare’s website link for the most up to date rates.	Added footnote to table that provides link to latest rates.

Section B: Recommended revisions			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response Include section & page #s if applicable
21	7.5.3, pg 7-11	Business Technical Assistance In the last paragraph of this section the cost description mentions participation is dependent on receiving grant funding. Please specify if that is a specific grant, or many options. If this is also the Pollution Prevention Assistance program, please specify.	We did not revise this section because it was intentionally kept vague due to uncertainty re: future grant or tech assistance opportunities.
22	7.2.4.1, pg 7-5	Mercury Program RCW 70.725 was recodified as 70A.505. There were also changes to this program in March 2024 with HB1185. Ecology recommends updating since there are changes going into effect January 1 st 2025. This and other updates can be found in our BOX library document: Changes You Can Implement Now.	Rewrote the Mercury Program section using information from this site: https://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2023-24/Pdf/Bill%20Reports/House/1185%20HBR%20ENVI%2023.pdf
23	4.3, pg 4-8	New Organics Management Requirements Right under table 4-4 the new organics management law requirements are discussed. Please update this part to specify that more details can also be found in 4.4.4 and 4.5.5, similar to the organics facility citing requirements.	Revised, but instead reference 5.4.4 and 5.5.5., not 4.4.4 and 4.5.5. Also added reference to 3.1, where we discuss HB 1799 and HB 2301 in depth
24	3.1, pg 3-3, HB 1799	Organics Management Law 2 This would also be a good area to discuss the second Organics Management Law, and possibly a third this legislative session depending on the timing of the final draft.	Updated to reference HB 2301. Most the key points were already in the narrative, just failed to cite the new HB. Updated to add new info about procurement and reporting.
25	Table 3-6, pg 3-22	Designated Recyclable List In the “Low Priority Specialty Handling Materials” section latex paint is listed. Since latex paint is accepted under PaintCare, please either specify if this is supposed to refer to something else like contaminated latex paint or related items, or list it in the same section as the other PaintCare related items like oil based paint.	Moved latex paint to "Medium Priority - materials that should be collected at select locations throughout the county."
Additional technical details			
Plan Maintenance			
26	1.5, pg 1-7	Amendment Process	

Section B: Recommended revisions			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response <i>Include section & page #s if applicable</i>
		Ecology is working on a more robust version of the amendment process for significant changes. If the County feels it is appropriate, we recommend the plan describe a similar process, such as including a mandatory public notice and comment period (usually 2 to 4 weeks), as well as inclusion of the Public Works Director or Council to bolster the process.	No change. We worked with Ecology on this process early on. The City wants to make it easier to make amendments, not more difficult. Rate changes also go through City Council.
27	7.6, pg 7-12	Process for Updating Implementation Plan The process and concept of updating the implementation plan is great, but please reference the Plan's amendment process. There should be a minimum standard for any change/amendment to the content of this plan, and every update to the plan should follow the minimum amendment process outlined earlier in the Plan.	Mimicked amendment process outlined in Section 1.5 and moved the whole section to end of Chapter (now 7.7) for improved organization.
28	3.4.2.3, pg 3-23	Amendment Process for Designated Recyclables Since the Plan's amendment process is very simple, any change to the plan should go through the amendment process. Please remove the reference in line 8 and 9 that changing the designated recyclables list could happen without an amendment process.	This is a missed relic from the previous plan. We removed discussion and refer to Section 1.5.

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Section C: Minor edits			
Comment Number	Plan section – page #	Comment	Walla Walla County Response
29	Figure 3-6, pg 3-25	In figure 3-6 it looks like the information tag called “special handling” is pointing at the blue pie piece instead of the smaller yellow sliver. If this is something that is easy to change, please update.	Change made.
30	4.2.1.1, pg 4-3	In the sentence right above section 4.2.1.2 there is a reference to a 2021 Rohan personal communication. It is odd to insert a city employee’s communication as proof of something the city itself is reporting. This section reads the same without that reference. This might apply to other sections as well. We recommend removing this reference.	Change made in various locations in the document including for another City employee.
31	Appendix A	The Interlocal agreement in Appendix A does not appear to have an end date and I could not find a definitive update schedule. Since it has been updated several times, is there a schedule for updating this agreement, or does it only come up every plan revision process?	No changes. The interlocal agreement states that "it shall remain in effect until replaced by any new interlocal agreement"
32	7, pg 7-1	The definition of HHW on line 10 could use an update. A recommended update is “waste that exhibits the characteristics of hazardous waste but is generated by households and therefore exempt from regulation under RCW 70A.300.” The hazardous household substance list could also be used to reference items that are commonly HHW.	Changes made.
33	7, pg 7-1	In the SQG definition it mentions “businesses or residents...”. The word resident should be removed from that definition.	See below for reasoning for edit. Will replace with "generator."
34	7.1, pg 7-1	In the Solid Waste Handling Standards description, the last sentence talks about solid waste facilities being required to submit reports. Please add that except for a few permit exempt facilities, they are required to submit annual reports to the local health department and the Ecology.	Changes made.

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As we understand there is no specificity to whether a resident or business, it is the amount that is generated so we chose to use the word "generator" as is done in the WAC. Definitions in WAC 173-303-040:

Generator: means any person, by site, whose act or process produces dangerous waste or whose act first causes a dangerous waste to become subject to regulation.

SQG: means a generator who generates less than or equal to the following amounts in a calendar month: ...

Section D: What to include in your final submittal packet

The items listed below can be uploaded to: [Walla Walla County Plan Revision 2024-2029 External Upload Folder](#). If you have problems using the portal, please contact steven.gimpel@ecy.wa.gov or by phone at 509-934-5483.

- **A transmittal letter formally requesting final Plan review.**
- **An electronic version of your Plan. Please assemble all required documents into one PDF.**
These documents should include:
 - ✓ **Your UTC cost assessment** – *already submitted with your preliminary draft.*
 - ✓ **All SEPA documentation** – *already submitted with your preliminary draft.*
 - ✓ **Copies of all interlocal agreements** –
 - ✓ **Resolutions of adoption from all participating jurisdictions** – *New resolutions adopting the final draft of the Plan need to be included in your packet.*
 - ✓ **A response summary indicating how you addressed Ecology's comments and the public comments you received on the preliminary draft Plan** –
 - ✓ **Copies of your WSDA and UTC review letters** – *The WSDA and UTC have already provided you their review letters and we have included them along with our comments. We suggest you include them in your Plan in the Appendix with your comment response summary. Please remember to include the new letter response from UTC to your updated cost assessment.*

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Appendix G

Resolutions of Adoption

Resolutions of Adoption will be
included with the final draft

Appendix H

Hazardous Waste Information

Hazardous Waste Generators in Walla Walla County

RCRA	Name	Last Report	Last Gen Status	City
WA0000470856	Pacificcorp Walla Walla SVC CTR	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WA2960010153	US ARMY COE Mill Creek Project	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WA9360007315	US VA Walla Walla Medical Center	2023	MQG	Walla Walla
WAD000643478	Nutrien Ag Solutions	2023	XQG	Prescott
WAD009052432	Packaging Corporation of America	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAD020235420	Nutrien Ag Solutions	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAD059949362	Nelson Irrigation Corp	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAD067548552	WA DOC Washington State Penitentiary	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAD071846877	Walla Walla Community College	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAD096247507	Wilbur Ellis Co LLC Walla Walla	2023	MQG	Walla Walla
WAD099143984	Tyson Fresh Meats	2023	MQG	Walla Walla
WAD988479176	Northwest Pipeline Corp Walla Walla	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAD988499422	UPS Walla Walla	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000003665	Walla Walla University Plant Service	2023	SQG	College Place
WAH000013540	Walmart Supercenter 2476	2023	MQG	College Place
WAH000018200	Walla Walla University	2023	SQG	College Place
WAH000022816	Westway Feed Products LLC	2023	LQG	Burbank
WAH000023606	US DHS TSA Walla Walla Regional	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000024293	Home Depot Store 4735	2023	MQG	College Place
WAH000029289	Pacific Power & Light Walla Walla Svc	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000030022	Walgreens 10107	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000032624	Albertsons 3414	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000034679	WA AGR WALLA WALLA 2	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAH000035095	FPL Energy Vansycle LLC	2023	SQG	Touchet
WAH000040556	Rite Aid #5320	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000045420	Safeway Store 307	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000045972	Safeway Store	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000050929	Aspen Dental College Place	2023	XQG	College Place
WAH000055046	Sherwin Williams 8012	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAH000056415	Petco 1239	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000059115	Byrnes Oil	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAH000059840	Schnitzer Steel Burbank	2023	SQG	Walla Walla



Hazardous Waste Generators in Walla Walla County (continued)

RCRA	Name	Last Report	Last Gen Status	City
WAH000059875	217 S 2nd Ave	2023	SQG	Walla Walla
WAH000060090	Firstfruits Farms LLC	2023	LQG	Prescott
WAH000060895	Johnson Custom Farming and Excavating JCFE	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAR000000414	US ARMY Corps of Engineers	2023	XQG	Walla Walla
WAR000006056	Walla Walla Foundry	2023	SQG	Walla Walla



Hazardous Waste Transporters that Serve Walla Walla County

Company	Facility I.D.
Environmental Compliance Consultants	AKR000202408
NRC Environmental Services	CAR000030114
Advanced Chemical Transport LLC	CAR000070540
Ingenium Group LLC	CAR000179747
Mashburn Transportation Services Inc	CAR000295238
Patriot Environmental Services	CAR000351205
Steve Forler Trucking LLC	IDR000205625
Heritage Crystal Clean LLC	ILR000130062
Heritage Transport LLC	IND058484114
Savannah Transp Inc	KS0000336891
Clean Harbors Environmental Services, Inc.	MAD039322250
Us Ecology Transportation Solutions, Inc	MIK593743838
Clean Earth Specialty Waste Solutions, Inc.	MNS000110924
Union Pacific Railroad Company	NED001792910
Veolia Es Technical Solutions	NJD080631369
Enviroserve Inc.	OH0000333336
Basin Transportation	OKR000031492
Chemical Waste Management Of The NW	ORD089452353
Wastexpress	ORQ000023150
Environmental Compliance Consultants Inc	ORQ000032743
Palouse River & Coulee City Railroad - Condon	ORQ000041180
Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc.	TXR000081205
Emerald Services, Inc.	WAD009492877
Graymar Environmental Services Inc.	WAH000055713
Steve Forler Trucking Inc.	WAR000001263
Johnson Custom Farming and Excavating JCFE	WAH000060895



Remedial Action Sites in Walla Walla County

#	Facility/ Site ID	Site Name	City	Rank	Status
1	774	Walla Walla Airport	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
2	775	Whitman College	Walla Walla	5 - Lowest Assessed Risk	Awaiting Cleanup
3	777	US West Communications Walla Walla County 070397 Uswcom Walla Walla Co US West Communications W00397	Walla Walla	5 - Lowest Assessed Risk	Cleanup Started
4	779	Washington DOC Washington State Penitentiary	Walla Walla	3 - Moderate Risk	Cleanup Started
5	780	Future Coe HQ Building Site	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
6	784	Unocal Bulk Plant 0836	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
7	823	Wainwright VA Medical Center	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
8	4853	Pacificorp Dell Ave	Walla Walla	5 - Lowest Assessed Risk	Awaiting Cleanup
9	14694	Basin Disposal Site	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
10	16980	Fuds Humorist Outlying Field	Pasco	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
11	18927	Usacoe Mill Creek Project Maintenance Yard	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
12	20520	Tausick Way Landfill	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
13	71926	50 Gallon Diesel Spill On WSDOT Right Of Way	update	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
14	901826	Port Of Walla Walla Burbank Facility	Burbank	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
15	1367331	Stubblefield Salvage Yard	Walla Walla	1 - Highest Assessed Risk	Cleanup Started
16	1747458	Walla Walla City Burdine Property	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
17	2534124	Walla Walla Farmers CoOp Inc Prescott	Prescott	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
18	5934224	Martin D Johnson DBA Martys Mobil	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
19	7848414	Muirhead Salvage Yard	Walla Walla	4 - Low-Moderate Risk	Awaiting Cleanup
20	11264449	Jackpot Food Mart 047	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
21	11293827	Schwerin Concaves Walla Walla	Walla Walla	2 - Moderate-High Risk	Cleanup Started
22	11366714	Unocal SS 0191	Walla Walla	4 - Low-Moderate Risk	Cleanup Started
23	17714266	Leid Ford Chevron Bulk Storage Facility	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
23	21518812	Simplot Feeders	Burbank	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
25	37666554	Dairy Express	College Place	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
26	42862563	Touchet Chevron	Touchet	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
27	43322744	Mountain Oil Co LLC	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
28	49796611	Seneca Foods Corp Walla Walla	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
29	48016	Rose Street Bridge Replacement at Mill Creek	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
30	10011	Walla Walla Community College	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
31	10160	Walla Walla Tire & Auto Center	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
32	16913	Bill Singers Chevron	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup
33	14568	Sun Mart 14	Burbank	Not ranked	Awaiting Cleanup



#	Facility/ Site ID	Site Name	City	Rank	Status
	10764	Walla Walla City Golf	Walla Walla	Not ranked	Cleanup Started
	11005	Waitsburg City Shop	Waitsburg	Not ranked	Cleanup Started





Proposal

City of College Place, Washington

Municipal Court Services Project

DATE

February 14, 2025

PREPARED FOR

Michael Rizzitiello,
City Administrator

City of College Place,
Washington

PREPARED BY

National Center for State
Courts

Court Consulting
Services

National Center for State Courts

Court Consulting Services

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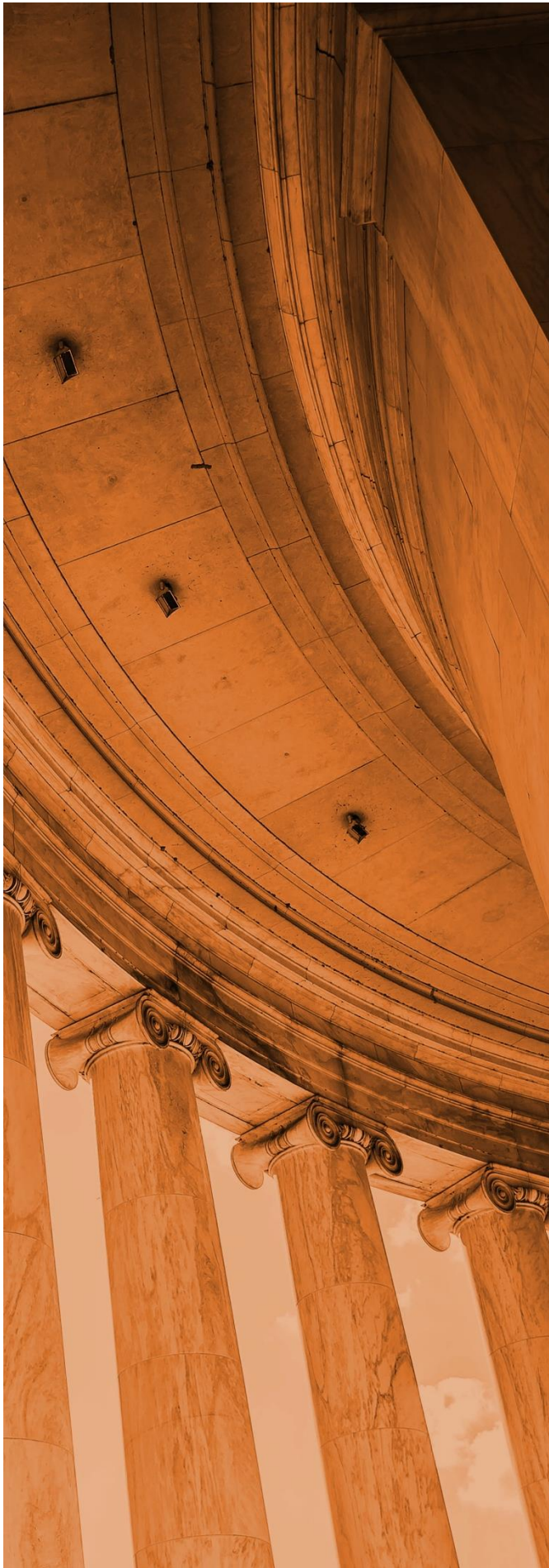


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INTRODUCTION

The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) is pleased to present this proposal to the City of College Place, Washington (City) to review and evaluate municipal court service options. Presently, the Walla Walla County District Court provides these services to the City through an interlocal agreement. The options to be evaluated include:

- 1) Maintaining the current interlocal agreement with Walla Walla County; and
- 2) The creation of a College Place Municipal Court administered by the City.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The general approach of the NCSC Consultants will be to use its knowledge and experience of working with courts across the country and with Washington's municipal courts to answer key questions outlined below:

- The projected net cost of court operations and associated services, including charges from the jail and offsetting revenues;
- Recommended service levels (access, hours, online service, case processing time, convenience, etc.);
- Anticipated effects related to justice outcomes and local control;
- Expected impacts on associated services (law enforcement, probation services, detention, City Prosecutor, indigent defense, jail, victim support, community restitution, etc.);
- Transitional and ongoing operational issues of maintaining a College Place Municipal Court; and
- Projected effects on City residents and the community at large.

The NCSC consultants may also consider and make recommendations for optimizing Walla Walla County services under the current or future interlocal agreement or assess alternative methods of delivery for services.

The approach will include gathering information through interviews and surveys with City managers, Walla Walla County judges, court staff, prosecutors, defense attorneys, law enforcement, and others involved with the criminal justice community on:

- How well the Walla Walla County District Court currently meets the City's expectations and desired goals pertaining to municipal court outcomes and performance.
- The feasibility of establishing a municipal court in the City that would embody those characteristics and achieve those results in a cost-effective manner.
- Based on data availability, this would include projected cost estimates of establishing and operating a municipal court.
- Identifying practical changes that could be made in relevant Walla Walla County operations and/or the interlocal agreement to establish those characteristics and outcomes.

PROJECT PLAN

Task 1: Project Preparation (Kick-Off Meeting)

The NCSC Consultants will complete initial project preparation activities and schedule a remote project kick-off meeting with representatives of the City. During the project kick-off meeting, the NCSC Consultants and the City will:

- Identify an individual who will serve as the City's project liaison to establish working relationships and reporting responsibilities of the NCSC consulting team.
- Discuss the methodology, timeframe, and deliverables of the project to ensure mutual understanding.
- Perceived alternatives for securing municipal court services.
- Plan and/or review project logistics, approximate dates of site visits, and strategies for the on-site visit.
- Identify individuals with the City, Walla Walla County District Court, and other stakeholders who would be able to provide detailed information and perspectives within the scope of this project.
- Arrange for obtaining any additional background information and related data relevant to the project. This may include the most recent caseload activity, time to disposition, applicable state statutes, and any other relevant statistical and financial reports.
- Identify three to five municipal courts in Washington that could provide comparative operational and financial data.
- Identify other logistical or planning issues, as necessary.

Task 2: First Stage Review and Analysis

The NCSC project team will review and assess the data and documentation obtained through the discussions during the kick-off meeting. This will inform the design of interview protocols and any site visit sub-tasks.

The NCSC project team will contact the project liaison to discuss its observations as necessary and to plan/confirm scheduling for the site visit.

Prior to the site visit, the NCSC project team will:

- Review the current City/Walla Walla County interlocal agreement.
- Review any materials provided that will enable the NCSC to preliminarily assess, and document Walla Walla County District Court services currently provided under the interlocal agreement.
- Review any materials provided that will enable the NCSC to preliminarily evaluate the current cost of Walla Walla County services and allocations to the City of court costs and revenues.
- Research state statutes concerning fees that may be charged to municipalities for court related services.

Task 3: Site Visit

The NCSC project team (2 consultants) will travel to College Place to conduct a site visit. This visit will include meetings with Walla Walla County District Court judges and staff, City officials, and any other key stakeholders identified during the kick-off meeting or the first stage review and analysis. The project liaison will be asked to provide assistance by contacting the appropriate local officials to ensure their availability for meeting with the NCSC consulting team members and in scheduling an agenda.

These meetings will enable the consulting team to directly gather information on the Walla Walla County District Court operations relating to City cases and the perspectives of participants in the criminal justice community regarding the desired characteristics, goals, outcomes, and performance of a successful municipal court. This will enable the NCSC consulting team to assess whether the desired characteristics now exist and the extent to which the desired results are being achieved; identify practical changes that could help to achieve the desired results; and the feasibility of establishing a municipal court in the City that would embody those characteristics and achieve those results.

Upon conclusion of the site visit, the consulting team will meet with the City's project liaison to debrief and discuss their observations. A remote meeting will be set up within ten days of the site visit.

Task 4: Comparative Practices in Selected Washington Municipal Courts

The NCSC Consultants will review any additional information obtained during the site visit and plan to obtain relevant information regarding corresponding practices in three to five comparable municipal courts in Washington. This may include comparisons of court operational and performance issues such as caseload management practices, financial collections and submissions, equity and diversity measures, determination of eligibility for indigent defense services, and other areas as appropriate. If possible, including a recently established municipal court would be helpful for insights regarding that process. The NCSC consulting team will make every effort to collect such information, recognizing that there may be courts or jurisdictions that choose not to share or cannot provide the requested data. The NCSC project team will assess whether additional information is necessary from the other municipal courts and contact the court(s), as appropriate.

Task 5: Assess Alternatives of Securing Court Services

The NCSC Consultants will assess the various alternatives for securing municipal court services other than contracting with Walla Walla County District Court. The alternatives considered would address the provision of court services and would include identification and analysis of pros and cons, a cost-benefit comparison (assuming necessary financial and other data is available), and other appropriate considerations. This may result in the conclusion that one or more of the alternatives is not feasible.

Task 6: Draft Preliminary Report

The NCSC Consultants will draft a preliminary report based on its conclusions as well as observations and comments received during the site visit and its analysis of statistical and other operational and financial data. The draft report will include:

- A description of Walla Walla County District Court services currently provided, the current cost of these services and the allocations to the City of court costs and revenues.

- An evaluation of practices in processing municipal cases employed by Walla Walla County District Court compared with selected other Washington municipal courts.
- A comparison of maintaining the current agreement with Walla Walla County District Court with establishment of a College Place Municipal Court. Points of comparison may include: Access to the courts and convenience to the public; community impacts and equity; cost-effectiveness to the City; local accountability and control; justice outcomes and timeliness; convenience to law enforcement, attorneys and other stakeholders.
- This will include estimated and projected costs to the extent that sufficient data is made available.
- Recommendations for optimizing the current interlocal agreement should establishment of a municipal court not be undertaken.

The preliminary report will be prepared in draft form and delivered to the project liaison for distribution to City representatives as appropriate. The NCSC project director will contact the City's project liaison to schedule an on-site report presentation.

Task 7: Virtual Report Presentation

The NCSC Project Director will provide a virtual presentation detailing its observations and recommendations. This will provide for in-depth discussion of the recommendations and include a broader audience of stakeholders. Comments and suggestions for revision provided by the stakeholders may be incorporated into a final report that will be prepared following the presentation.

Task 8: Final Report

Following the virtual presentation of the draft preliminary report, the NCSC Consultants will evaluate all comments and suggestions received and make appropriate revisions. A final report will subsequently be delivered to the project liaison in electronic form for distribution as appropriate.

NCSC QUALIFICATIONS

At NCSC, we are adept in consulting and collaborating with court clients and their partners to understand current operations, identify areas for improvement, and support innovation. NCSC is an independent non-profit corporation with the mission to improve the administration of justice through leadership and service to state courts and justice systems around the world. We draw on more than 50 years of experience supporting U.S.-based and global courts with strategy development, organizational assessments, and improving the administration of justice. Importantly, NCSC serves as the secretariat to the Conference of Chief Justices and the Conference of State Court Administrators (“CCJ/COSCA”). NCSC works in close partnership with CCJ/COSCA to develop national policy and best practices, supporting state and local courts with judicial modernization and innovation, and identifying and sharing promising practices to address challenges to successful court systems.

We bring a broad range of resources to support our clients, including: an expert staff, a long standing and trusted relationship with court partners, a wealth of knowledge about and experience working with state and local courts, and institutional links to other national court-related organizations. NCSC’s familiarity with the unique nature of courts and justice systems enhances our ability to work effectively and efficiently with judicial officers, administrators, court personnel, and representatives of court-related agencies.

Our Court Consulting Services (CCS) group is dedicated to rethinking and retooling existing processes and practices, modernizing court operations, and improving justice at the state and local levels. We provide direct court consulting services to courts to improve court management performance across a broad spectrum of topical areas, including, but not limited to, strategic planning, court leadership, caseload, financial, and technological management, facilities, court security, jury management, behavioral health, juvenile justice, language access, disability accommodations, and access to justice. Our work includes providing knowledge, technical assistance, executive coaching, and consulting services to courts and other interested parties, as well as conducting research and evaluations in all areas of court operations.

Our consultants can be especially helpful to provide a trusted outside perspective to solicit feedback from diverse stakeholders and to share insight from experiences and successes of other state courts.

CONSULTANT QUALIFICATIONS

Abby Kuschel works as a Principal Court Consultant for the NCSC's Court Consulting Services Division. Her work is focused primarily in the following areas: court governance, leadership, strategic planning, case flow management, and problem-solving courts.

Ms. Kuschel previously worked as a Supervisor of the Programs Unit at the State Court Administrator's Office in Minnesota. In this role she oversaw statewide program staff in the areas of Court Interpreter Programs, Psychological Services, Treatment Courts, Jury Management, and the Children's Justice Initiative. Ms. Kuschel's career with the Minnesota Judicial Branch began in 2008 working with treatment courts at the state and local level, including work with tribal nations for 10 years. She was promoted to the State Treatment Court Coordinator in 2018 and to a Supervisor of the Programs Unit in 2020. Prior to spending nearly 15 years with the Minnesota Judicial Branch, Ms. Kuschel worked in the public health field. Ms. Kuschel received her Bachelor of Science in Community Health Education and Psychology from the University of Minnesota Duluth.

Mandy S. Allen is a Senior Court Management Consultant with the National Center for State Courts. Prior to joining NCSC, Mandy worked for the Colorado Judicial Branch for 23 years; first as Jury Commissioner for a six-county judicial district, and then as Clerk of Court for 19 years. While working for the courts, she served on committees including the Colorado Supreme Court Civil Rules Committee, Information Technology Standing Committee, Clerks' Legislative Committee and the Clerks' Advisory Committee. Ms. Allen also served as mentor clerk to several Clerks of Court throughout Colorado. Before working with the Colorado Judicial Branch, Ms. Allen served as IV-D Administrator for Montrose County, Colorado and as Court Clerk/Probation Officer for the Montrose Municipal Court. Mandy has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Criminal Justice.

John A. Bello works for the NCSC's Court Consulting Services Division as a Deputy Managing Director. His work is focused primarily in the following areas: leadership, governance, case flow and workload management and court space and technology.

Mr. Bello previously served as Court Administrator of the Massachusetts Trial Court where he oversaw 6,500 court staff, 97 courthouses, and a \$850 million budget for seven court departments and the Massachusetts Probation Service. As Court Administrator, he was

responsible for the administrative functions that supported the Trial Court mission – Justice with Dignity and Speed. These included budget preparation and oversight, labor relations and human resources, information technology, facilities management, capital projects, and security. John also served as co-chair of the court’s Trauma Task Force.

In 2017, John was named Associate Court Administrator and guided the efforts of the department heads within the Office of Court Management and coordinated their support of the court departments. He also guided the development and implementation of the Trial Court’s Strategic Plan 3.0 and 4.0, introduced enterprise project management, and led major operational initiatives in collaboration with leaders across all court departments.

Mr. Bello joined the Trial Court in 2013 as the Director of Facilities Management & Capital Planning overseeing maintenance and capital improvements for 60 state-owned facilities and working with county and private landlords to manage another 40 court buildings. He oversaw the development of a 20-year Court Master Capital Plan in concert with the state’s Division of Capital Asset Management & Maintenance.

PROJECT TIMELINE

Tasks	Months from Project Start								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Task 1: Project Preparation (Kick-Off Meeting)	X								
Task 2: First Stage Review and Analysis	X	X							
Task 3: Site Visit			X						
Task 4: Review of Practices in Selected Washington Municipal Courts				X	X				
Task 5: Assess Alternatives of Securing Court Services						X	X		
Task 6: Draft Preliminary Report							X	X	
Task 7: Virtual Report Presentation								X	
Task 8: Final Report									X

BUDGET

The total cost of the project will be a **firm fixed price of \$59,909**.

The NCSC uses labor categories and labor rates, and this cost includes professional and administrative time and indirect costs. An example of some of the costs included in the NCSC's indirect cost rates is equipment, supplies, telephone, printing/photocopying, postage, audits, and other items. The indirect costs are based on the approved labor category rate chart used for all contracts.

Tasks	Cost
Task 1: Project Preparation (Kick-Off Meeting)	\$ 2,104
Task 2: First State Review and Analysis	\$ 3,794
Task 3: Site Visit <i>Travel: 3 consultants for 3 days / 4 nights</i>	\$22,107
Task 4: Comparative Practices in Selected Washington Municipal Courts	\$ 9,335
Task 5: Assess Alternatives of Securing Court Services	\$ 6,029
Task 6: Draft Preliminary Report	\$10,247
Task 7: Virtual Report Presentation	\$ 3,150
Task 8: Final Report	\$ 3,142
Total	\$59,909

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this proposal and participate in this project. We look forward to working with you.



Photo Credit: Auburn, WA City Hall | Photo by John Huguely for the Auburn Examiner

Municipal Court Study

City of Auburn, Washington

Prepared By:

National Center for State Courts
Court Consulting Services

June 2023



Acknowledgments

The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) Consulting Team gratefully acknowledges the City of Auburn for their assistance and leadership with this project. Throughout the project, we were fortunate to work with a distinguished group of dedicated individuals, particularly Candis Martinson, Director of Human Resources & Risk Management, and Mayor Nancy Backus along with other justice partners including the King County District Court, public defender and conflict attorney's office, SCORE jail, prosecutor's office, and various City of Auburn employees and staff.

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Executive Summary

According to the 2020 Census, the City of Auburn, Washington (City), a municipality located in King County and Pierce County, has 87,256 residents, representing a 24% increase from 2010. Auburn, like all Washington municipalities, statutorily bears responsibility for providing criminal justice services. These services include the prosecution, indigent defense, adjudication, sentencing, and incarceration of misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenses committed by adults within the City. Washington municipalities may establish their own courts, including staffing and facilities, or may enter into contracts or interlocal agreements to provide these services. In 2012, the City disbanded its municipal court and contracted with the King County District Court (KCDC) to provide these services from the courthouse in Auburn.

For this project, the City seeks information and analysis regarding municipal court service options. The options evaluated included: 1) maintaining the current interlocal agreement with the KCDC, or 2) reestablishing the Auburn Municipal Court administered by the City. Several court governance-related issues such as recommended service levels, effects of justice outcomes and local control, impacts on associated services (law enforcement, probation, detention, City prosecution, indigent defense, South Correctional Entity (SCORE) jail, victim support, community restitution), costs and financial implications, transitional and ongoing operational issues of maintaining an Auburn Municipal Court, and projected effects on City residents and the community at large were analyzed and considered. Recommendations for optimizing KCDC services under the current, or future, interlocal agreement and alternative methods of delivery of services are also outlined in this report.

This Report was prepared for the City by the National Center for State Courts (“NCSC”, “National Center”, or “Center”). The NCSC is an independent, private, nonprofit corporation chartered in 1971, targeting the betterment of courts nationwide and around the world. This report addresses the issues raised by the City, includes data provided by KCDC and other organizations, and provides analysis of the competing options of continuing the ongoing relationship with KCDC or establishing a city-operated municipal court.

The points of view and opinions expressed in this report, are those of the NCSC Consulting Team members as agents of the National Center, and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the Washington Judicial Branch, the judges and staff of the King County District Court, the City of Auburn, or any component of the Washington Judiciary.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

Auburn, Washington is a suburban city of approximately 87,256 residents and is in King County and Pierce County, southeast of Seattle. Prior to 2012, the City operated its own municipal court. As of November 1, 2012, the City-operated municipal court was disbanded. At that same time, Auburn municipal cases began to be processed and adjudicated by the KCDC under an interlocal agreement (ILA) with the City. In 2022, in addition to “state” cases and its own limited-jurisdiction caseload originating in the unincorporated areas of King County, the KCDC also processed and adjudicated cases for thirteen municipalities, including Auburn. The services for all these municipalities are governed by a common ILA, however, the types of services may vary among the cities. For example, some may receive probation services while others do not; some may also be required to pay for a pro-rata portion of facility costs when municipal cases are heard within a KCDC facility, others do not. With respect to Auburn, the KCDC operates within a city-owned court facility.

Washington municipalities statutorily bear responsibility for providing criminal justice services. These services include the prosecution, indigent defense, adjudication, sentencing, and incarceration of misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenses committed by adults within the City. Washington municipalities may establish their own courts, including staffing and facilities, or may enter into contracts or ILAs to provide these services. The types of cases adjudicated in municipal courts include traffic and non-traffic misdemeanors, traffic and non-traffic infractions, DUI, and parking (RCW 3.50.020). In recent years, there has been an increasing level of discussion regarding dissatisfaction with the local justice system including the KCDC-operated municipal court. Reasons cited for dissatisfaction by criminal justice stakeholders and City officials include the value for cost of the current court operations, a perceived insufficient degree of accountability imposed by the Court for persons adjudicated guilty, and perceptions of inefficiency in operations attributed, in part, to frequent shifting of court managers and staff among the various KCDC locations.

As a result, the City is now considering the feasibility of reestablishing a city-operated municipal court and opting out of the ILA with KCDC. This report provides data and analysis designed to assist the City in making an informed decision on this issue.



Photo Credit: City of Auburn | [Auburn Justice Center](#)

1.1 Study Methodology

The NCSC consultants developed, and the City approved, a work plan as a part of their consulting agreement. The work plan included the tasks of:

- Reviewing and analyzing court data and documentation;
- Conducting a visit to Auburn to meet with KCDC judges and staff, City officials, and other key stakeholders;
- Reviewing practices and organizations in several comparable Washington municipal courts;
- Conducting a survey of identified stakeholders;¹
- Assessing alternatives of securing municipal court services; and
- Preparing & presenting a report to the City.

2.0 FINDINGS & OBSERVATIONS

The City contracted with KCDC in 2012 to operate the municipal court for Auburn for several reasons. The financial cost to the City to operate a municipal court was prohibitive because defendants were sentenced to long jail terms, paid for by the City at a per-day rate. Further, there was a perception that the presiding judge at that time was too harsh, and it appeared that the court was not functioning in a manner that City leadership envisioned. The KCDC has been operating the court since 2012, and subsequent to the COVID pandemic, the City began to take a comprehensive look at the services being provided by KCDC and requested this study by the NCSC.

The NCSC was asked to review key questions to evaluate two municipal court service options including maintaining the ILA with KCDC and reestablishing a City-operated municipal court. The key questions centered around:

- The projected net cost of court operations and associated services, including costs charged by the SCORE jail and offsetting revenues;
- Recommended service levels (access, hours, online service, case processing time, convenience, etc.);
- Anticipated efficiencies related to justice outcomes and local control;
- Expected impacts on associated services (law enforcement, probation services, detention, City Prosecutor, indigent defense, SCORE jail, victim support, community restitution, etc.);
- Transitional and ongoing operational issues of maintaining an Auburn Municipal Court; and
- Projected impacts on City residents and the community at large.

¹ At the request of the City of Auburn, the survey was not conducted.

Court operations currently provided by KCDC, as specified in the ILA, include case processing and management, customer service, and probation services. These services are to be accomplished by KCDC staff consisting of judges, court clerks, supervisors, managers, and probation staff. The KCDC operates two courts from the Auburn location: Auburn and Covington, Washington.

The project kickoff meeting was held via Zoom on November 9, 2022. The purpose of the kickoff meeting was to introduce the NCSC Consulting Team to the City, obtain more information about the project, and set timelines and expectations going forward. From November 2022 through February 2023, the Consulting Team reviewed data provided by the City and conducted follow-up meetings with various City departments for clarification on some of the data and information.

The NCSC consultants traveled to Auburn, Washington, during the week of February 27, 2023. While onsite, the consultants interviewed various stakeholders from the City of Auburn, KCDC, the prosecutor's office, public defender and conflict attorney's offices, SCORE Jail, and law enforcement. The purpose of the interviews was to gain the perspective of each stakeholder group regarding the current municipal court operations, any areas where improvement of services could be realized, and to explore whether the current ILA could be renegotiated or should be terminated so that Auburn could reestablish a city-operated municipal court.

Challenges and strengths were highlighted during the interviews with stakeholders in the following areas: Judicial Philosophy/Courtroom Management, Court Operations/Communications, financial considerations, facilities, and Community Court. The NCSC Consulting Team identified several common areas of concern, although different reasoning was offered by various groups. The descriptions in sub-section 2.1 identify the areas of concern as stated by stakeholder groups and observed by the Consulting Team.

The City stakeholder groups included employees of the City of Auburn from the Mayor's office, the Legal Department, the Auburn Police Department, the Finance Department, Human Resources, the Chief Equity Officer, contracted public defense staff, and contracted conflict attorney staff (defense counsel).

The KCDC stakeholder groups included court clerks, court managers and administrators, the Presiding Judge of KCDC, an Auburn KCDC Judge, the Community Court Manager and the budget director. Most interviews were conducted in person; however, some interviews were conducted virtually following the Consulting Team's visit to Auburn.

2.1 Judicial Philosophy/Courtroom Management

2.1.1 City of Auburn Stakeholders

Key areas of focus raised by the various City stakeholders include:

- Appointment of judges and rotation of staff;
- Sentencing practices;
- Covington case priority; and
- Failure to Appear (FTA) rates;

A summary of each of these areas from the perspective of City stakeholders is outlined below.

Appointment of Judges and Rotation of Staff

This stakeholder group indicated that the frequent rotation of judges and staff impacts the development of policies and procedures and consistent adherence to those procedures that are in place in their respective offices. Policies and procedures of the court seem to change frequently and without any discussion with the various stakeholders. The prosecutors' recommended changes and reasoning is communicated to the court but is not generally addressed.

The perception of the City is that judges who do not reside in Auburn are not fully invested in the community, which then creates a laissez-faire attitude resulting in liberal sentences and allowance of high failure to appear rates.

Rotation of judges on a regular basis lowers the continuity of process in Auburn because policies, procedures, and judicial philosophies are always changing. This creates confusion and frustration experienced by stakeholders.

The rotation of clerks, supervisors, and management staff is also frequent and creates challenges for City stakeholders.

Sentencing Practices

The City expressed a desire for its residents to feel safe and to be safe. Sentencing practices do not appear to support a general message to defendants regarding accountability for one's actions, nor do they promote public safety.

Prior to the ILA, some City stakeholders believed that the sentencing practices by the municipal court judge were too harsh. Conversely, there is now a perception that criminal defendants sentenced by the judges of KCDC are not receiving sentences crafted to deter future criminal activity, punish, rehabilitate, or make victims whole. Anecdotally, the City has indicated that property crimes and violent crimes are increasing in Auburn.

The City would like to strike a balance between the overly harsh and the overly lenient. The City stakeholders asked Auburn judges to tour the SCORE jail facility in order to better understand the services defendants receive at that facility. The SCORE Jail Administrator explained to the NCSC Consulting Team that to receive meaningful treatment or services offered while in custody, a defendant would likely need to be incarcerated at SCORE for about eleven (11) days. This length of sentence may not always be recommended for offenses heard in municipal court.

Attorneys reported that often, when a plea agreement is negotiated with a defendant and then filed with the Court, the judges, without explanation, are inconsistent with respect to following sentencing recommendations contained within the plea agreement. It is unclear why this happens or how often it happens as no data was presented to substantiate this report, however, attorneys report that it is difficult to negotiate a plea agreement for the above reason.

The rotation of clerks, supervisors, and management staff is also frequent and creates challenges for City stakeholders.

Covington Case Priority

Some City stakeholders indicated that there are situations where an Auburn case is not heard because the court takes on a Covington case instead. No data was presented to help the NCSC project team understand the frequency of this practice, or the ultimate effect it has on case management of the Auburn caseload.

FTA Rates

There is a perception of high FTA rates. The NCSC project team attempted to obtain data from KCDC to verify this perception and was advised that the data was not available. The City stakeholders indicated that as defendants FTA for court, the judges do not routinely order the issuance of bench warrants for said FTAs, and if a warrant is issued, the bond is set too low for law enforcement to make an arrest. There was anecdotal data presented during interviews to suggest that, on one occurrence, a defendant failed to appear up to thirteen (13) times prior to a bench warrant being ordered and issued for the arrest of the defendant for failure to appear.

The prosecutor group reported a high FTA rate; as much as 95%. Again, while data was requested to substantiate the claim, the NCSC team was unable to determine the accurate FTA rate of the court. However, the prosecutor group reported that bench warrants for FTAs were not issued on a regular basis and that there is a general lack of desire from the bench to hold defendants accountable. There is a belief that defendants have no reason to come to court to face charges.

Prosecutors indicated that judges stop dockets to take up cases for defendants who appear late for court, continue cases multiple times in the interest of the defendant, and the "defendant will have to prove he won't come to court in order to get a higher bail."

2.1.2 King County District Court Stakeholders

Key areas of focus raised by the various KCDC stakeholders include:

- Sentencing practices;
- Appointment of judges and rotation of staff; and
- FTA rates

A summary of each of these areas from the perspective of KCDC stakeholders is outlined below.

Sentencing Practices

The KCDC indicated that the judges have similar judicial philosophies and are, therefore, consistent with sentencing, which eliminates the concept of “forum shopping.” While there may be differences between the judges, the end results experienced appear to be equitable. KCDC understands that the City has a definite opinion about what they would like to see in terms of sentencing practices, however, it is important to remember that there is a separation of powers that must be maintained. The Court must remain neutral while balancing the terms of the current ILA.

Appointment of Judges and Rotation of Staff

Judges of the Auburn Court are appointed by the Presiding Judge of KCDC from the six (6) district court judges residing in south King County. The appointments are evaluated once per year, providing an opportunity to experience a variety of judges in the court. There is a process by which the City may offer a list of suitable judges for appointment and another process by which the City may exercise one strike against a proposed judge prior to appointment; however, the ability to strike is shared with the City of Covington. Generally, judges' rotations are two to three years in length. KCDC's perception is that the current rotation system assists in continuity of service and helps combat judicial fatigue.

KCDC maintains that the judges appointed for the Auburn Court are qualified jurists. A recent appointment was a prosecutor for fifteen (15) years prior to her appointment to the bench.

FTA Rates

This stakeholder group was asked about the reported high FTA rates and they indicated that the rates for Auburn were comparable for what is seen in other KCDCs. The stakeholders were not observing an uptick in FTAs. They further indicated that bench warrants for FTAs are commonly issued when appropriate. The stakeholders acknowledged a seemingly high FTA rate, but also acknowledged that Auburn, like many cities, is experiencing a high number of substance abuse and transient populations and these populations FTA frequently. When setting bail, judges indicated that bail laws are the least restrictive they have been. For repeat offenders, they are more likely to set a higher bail, but the others deserve the opportunity to appear in court voluntarily.

2.2 Court Operations/Communications

Court operations under the ILA include case processing and management, customer service, and probation services. These services are to be accomplished by KCDC staff consisting of judges, court clerks, supervisors, managers, and probation staff. The KCDC operates two courts from the Auburn location - Auburn and Covington, Washington.

Communication under the terms of the ILA include a monthly meeting of local Auburn stakeholders and a quarterly meeting of stakeholders from all cities included in the ILA. Both meetings include stakeholders from KCDC and are expected to be an information sharing opportunity for all stakeholders.

2.2.1 City of Auburn Stakeholders

Key areas of focus raised by the various City stakeholders include:

- High staff turnover at KCDC;
- Effective communication between the City and KCDC;
- Court calendaring; and
- Historical expectations of judicial partners.

A summary of each of these areas from the perspective of City stakeholders is outlined below.

High Staff Turnover at KCDC

It is perceived that there is a high staff turnover of KCDC staff, causing training and consistency issues. Many of the KCDC staff transfer from other jurisdictions which creates the expectation of fully-trained clerks transferring in. However, the new clerks are bringing procedures from the other locations with them rather than being fully trained on Auburn procedures.

City stakeholders indicated that there appears to be a lack of training for the KCSC staff assigned to Auburn, including the court clerks. Defendants who contact the clerk's office are often referred to the prosecutor's office and prosecutors may not speak directly with defendants. Orders, including protection orders, are not routinely served upon the parties and are slow to reach law enforcement, which then must enter them into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Additionally, when the court vacates an order, recalls a warrant, or recalls a protection order, it is slow to be entered into the system.

Managers often transfer in from other locations within KCDC. Like the clerks who transfer in, the managers are also bringing procedures with them rather than adopting Auburn procedures. The managers may make changes to local procedures without conveying the information to the City stakeholders.

Effective Communication Between the City and KCDC

The ILA contemplates regular meetings between KCDC and City stakeholders. One such group, called the "Court Facility Management Review Committee," (CFMRC), meets monthly about regular issues and attendees include KCDC staff, judges, Auburn City participants and contracted defense counsel. The other group, called the "District Court Management Review Committee," (DCMRC), meets quarterly and includes KCDC staff, judges, and City stakeholders from all the participating cities included in the ILA.

The City stakeholders reported that the monthly meetings are not held with the concept of a collaborative, problem-solving partnership between the City and KCDC staff, but instead, the KCDC staff informs the City of any changes, without any substantive discussion to gain insight into the perspectives of the various stakeholders, that are taking place.

The City stakeholders also reported that the quarterly meetings of the DCMRC are regarding the annual cost reconciliation process or informational about system-wide issues/changes and are not typically problem solving in nature. The City is one of many cities in attendance, many of which have no reservations with procedures because their caseloads are small enough that most issues don't affect them.

The NCSC Consulting Team requested copies of agendas and minutes from both committees. Copies of agendas were provided for the CFMRC, with one set of minutes. No agendas or minutes were provided for the DCMRC. The Consulting Team was unable to attend one of these meetings to observe the function or communication.

Upon review of the agenda items for the CFMRC meetings, it does appear that most items on the agendas are items from the Court and directed to City stakeholders. It doesn't appear that the City submitted items for meetings agendas to be discussed. Communication appears to be one way.

Without copies of agendas or minutes from the DCMRC, the NCSC Consulting Team must rely solely on anecdotal data. The perception of City stakeholders is that the DCMRC meetings do not present open opportunities to have issues heard, discussed, or resolved.

The defense bar reported that they have an excellent working relationship with KCDC and the staff at the Auburn facility.

Court Calendaring

The Court's calendar was a concern raised by the City. The City and KCDC agreed that court calendars are to be sent to City partners at least three (3) days in advance of the docket by KCDC. City stakeholders indicated that the calendaring structures change monthly, copies of calendars are not provided to stakeholders in a timely manner, and changes are made without notice. Several City stakeholders expressed frustration that the agreed upon practice is not occurring consistently. This inhibits the prosecution and defense's ability to properly prepare for court, interferes with victim notification, and provides a general misunderstanding of the Court's calendar.

Historical Expectations of Judicial Partners

Several members of the City stakeholder group were employed by the former Auburn Municipal Court prior to 2012 and tend to compare today's court operations to those of court operations more than ten years ago. This group also has expectations that operations should be the same as those ten years ago, although the structure of courts and court systems has changed drastically over the past ten years. These historical expectations are impacting the relationship between the City and KCDC Court.

2.2.2 King County District Court Stakeholders

Key areas of focus raised by the various KCDC stakeholders include:

- High staff turnover at KCDC;
- Effective communication between the City and KCDC; and
- Court calendaring.

A summary of each of these areas from the perspective of City stakeholders is outlined below.

High Staff Turnover at KCDC

KCDC staff are hard working. The court is very busy and, because of the hard work of the judges and staff, they have avoided the need to increase the number of calendars set.

Facility needs will be discussed further in this report, however, KCDC stakeholders reported that cramped facilities, the appearance of rodents, HVAC concerns and busy dockets have all contributed to low morale among the court staff. Other clerks in King County looked forward to transferring to the Auburn Municipal Court because the cost of living is lower, however, low morale seems to counter that benefit. Auburn sees the most use of leave under the Family Medical Leave Act and general absenteeism.

Effective Communication Between the City and KCDC

The KCDC indicated that during the monthly and quarterly meetings held, any procedural issues brought to the meetings are addressed and resolution is reached. A judge indicated that she believed the monthly meetings are productive because she can talk through issues that everyone is experiencing and hear the perspectives of all stakeholders. She acknowledges that there are some occasions when communication is difficult, but more because of the separation of powers, which needs to be maintained, than lack of interest in the process.

There is a perception that the Court receives unnecessary telephone calls from the City. Most questions raised by the City can be answered by viewing the case in the case management system. Clerks distribute all orders, albeit, if someone is absent, coverage doesn't allow for everything to get done in the same day. During periods of short-staffing, frequent telephone calls from the prosecutor's office interfere with the daily duties of the clerks.

The Presiding Judge reported that he and the Mayor have a good working relationship and are able to speak about issues affecting the court. They were all able to work together during the pandemic to keep things running as smoothly as possible.

There was some concern that the court-appointed defense bar may be somewhat reluctant to raise concerns with the City because they contract directly with the City. Because of the drive for harsher sentences and because of the fear of retaliation, there was perception that the court-appointed defense bar may not be providing full representation to their clients.

Court Calendaring

Court calendars are sent to City partners at least three (3) days in advance of the docket. This allows the prosecution and defense to properly prepare for court. Sending calendars more than three days prior to court would not allow calendar changes such as new cases being added to the docket, requests for continuances, etc. to appear on the calendar. KCDC also indicated that when calendars change from one day of the week to another, from morning to afternoon, or vice versa, there is communication between the Court and the City.

In addition to municipal court services provided to cities of Auburn and Covington, KCDC offers small claims, name changes, and protection order dockets at the Auburn facility through the ILA, which are typically only offered at District Court facilities. Fines can be paid at the Auburn facility for any type of KCDC case. Offering small claims, name changes, and protection order dockets in Auburn is a benefit to Auburn residents. The prosecutor may not have to attend all of these dockets and it is possible that the City does not have a full picture of the number of calendars being held at the Auburn location.

2.3 Financial Considerations

2.3.1 City of Auburn and King County District Court Stakeholder

Strengths

- The ILA includes the community court, probation costs, and the City is only billed for judicial time spent on the bench.
- The building is owned by the City, so rent is not charged to the City.
- KCDC provides additional services to Auburn residents at no cost:
Small claims, protection orders, name changes, and a fine payment location.

Challenges

- There is not an established process for tracking and collecting restitution for applicable cases with the City Finance Department.
- The City has seen a significant reduction in the amount of fines/fees/costs collected by KCDC.
- The ILA is expensive, the services provided are becoming less, and fewer cases are being filed.
- Covington and KCDC don't pay the City for use of City facilities.

Additional financial analysis is included later in the report.

2.4 Facilities Considerations

2.4.1 City of Auburn Stakeholders

The building used for court operations is owned by the City. Included in the building is the courts' space, a small section for probation, and one office for the prosecutor. The southern portion and lower level are fully occupied by the Auburn Police Department.

Some City stakeholders would like to see the Police Department and the court in separate facilities. There is a perception that because the Police Department and the courts are in the same building, they are one agency. In addition to the undesirable logistical challenges, each department is cramped and needs additional space.

KCDC offers limited civil court-related activities at the building and performs the work for the Covington Municipal Court. Neither of these entities pay rent to the City.

2.4.2 King County District Court Stakeholders

The building has several maintenance issues including rodent intrusion, paint and carpets need replacing, and there are concerns with the HVAC system. The KCDC relies on the City to perform the regular maintenance of the building.

The space for KCDC clerk's has been fitted with tall partition cubicles for individual privacy, creating an overcrowded maze in the office.

2.5 Community Court

Community Court is a collaborative effort of both stakeholder groups, offering extensive resources for the homeless and individuals with substance use disorders and mental health issues. The community has come together to provide significant resources for participants of Community Court. This collaboration between the City and KCDC has contributed to the success of the Community Court.

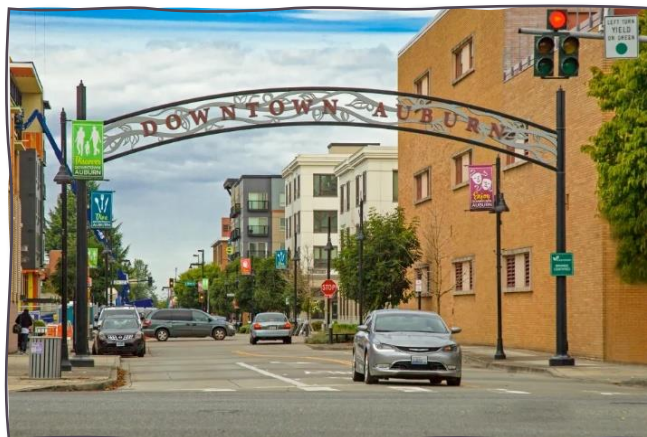


Photo Credit: The Verge | [Downtown Auburn Gate](#)

City stakeholders believe that the Community Court, operated in collaboration with KCDC, is a valuable part of the justice system in Auburn. Services for Community Court participants are plentiful. However, there is anecdotal evidence that some defendants opt out of Community Court because the sentence they would receive outside of Community Court is less than what they would receive on a violation in Community Court.

There is a perception that people from other communities are utilizing services provided in Auburn because they are so rich in resources. While it is helpful that Auburn can serve other residents from outside of Auburn, the City would like to be ensured that primarily Auburn residents are receiving services and utilizing the resources offered for financial considerations.

Currently, KCDC finds it very beneficial that a designated City staff member for Community Court is available when issues arise. The Mayor is very supportive of the community court, there are excellent attorneys participating in the program, and grant money and resources are available. KCDC reports that they have support of some of the local businesses in Auburn and have been piloting a restorative justice program.

KCDC indicates that the challenges include some reluctance with participation from the City at times (consistency with prosecutors) and data challenges and availability for funders.

2.6 Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI)

During the stakeholder interviews, each stakeholder was asked about DEI within the Auburn Court. The stakeholders indicated that they were unaware of barriers to access to justice experienced by people of color or socioeconomic issues, but suspect there are some present because that is being displayed throughout the country. Neither the Court nor the City collect demographic data on race so there is no baseline data to analyze for this purpose.



Photo Credit: Adobe Stock

Stakeholders described Auburn as having a different demographic than most areas of King County. Auburn is less affluent, liberal, and progressive, and, because of high socioeconomic issues, many of the court users of the Auburn Court utilize public defense services. There are many non-English speaking court participants and diversity has been increasing over the past ten years.

The City has always had a diversity program, but not specific to the court. Currently, they employ a Chief Equity Officer. This position is tasked with working with all three (3) branches of government on DEI issues on a regular basis. Because the position is new and growing, the Chief Equity Officer is in the process of developing action plans and resources available to the City.

In reviewing whether a change from the ILA with KCDC to a city-operated municipal court, it is unlikely that there would be a negative effect on DEI. In fact, with a change to a city-operated court, direct use of the City's Chief Equity Officer could be employed to ensure that the City is incorporating DEI in their work. If the City chooses to remain with KCDC, it is recommended that any future contract include a copy of the King County DEI provisions and standards and a provision requiring the inclusion of the City's Chief Equity Officer in decisions affecting people of color, gender, age, sexual orientation, disability, socioeconomic status, and religious beliefs to ensure proper inclusion and equity.

2.7 Other Stakeholders Interviewed

In addition to the City of Auburn and KCDC stakeholders, the NCSC Consulting Team interviewed stakeholder representatives from justice partners of the Auburn Court.

The project team met with the SCORE Jail Administrator to better understand the operations of SCORE and the collaboration between their facility, the City, and KCDC. The City is considered an “owner agency” with SCORE through an ILA that also include several other communities.²



Photo credit: [Score Jail Facility](#)

The SCORE Jail Administrator expressed the desire to continue positive working relationships with the City and KCDC, and considers each to be a valuable justice partner. The SCORE Administrator implements solutions to problems experienced by inmates at her facility. For example, to accommodate some non-appearance issues by incarcerated defendants, SCORE developed a system whereby the defendant would have access to an iPad to attend court from their cell. This solution may reduce the number of times a defendant will FTA for court because they cannot get them out of the cell for court.

The NCSC Consulting Team also met with law enforcement. There is a positive working relationship between the law enforcement agencies and all justice partners. The Auburn Police Department expressed the need for additional space and for standardized procedures within the court.

Two contract defense attorneys were interviewed as part of this project. One attorney expressed an overall positive opinion of the current operation of the Auburn Court. The judicial officers, court clerks, probation staff, law enforcement and personnel from SCORE were said to be operating in a manner which promotes justice. There is a general perception that the City and the KCDC are not communicating effectively. The second attorney indicated that a change in judges creates some unpredictability in sentencing. FTA rates appear to be high and notes that, in Auburn, the judges issue a warrant and, in other communities, another summons is issued upon FTA. The general courtroom process takes more time than it should and reasoned that it could be due to the slowness of the case management system.

Upon request of the City, the NCSC Consulting Team met with other municipal courts and reviewed public data of four such courts. These courts are operated by their respective cities and do not have an ILA with the KCDC. This information will be discussed more fully in section 3.0, Alternative Options.

² The South Correctional Entity (SCORE Jail) is a government agency pursuant to RCW 39.34.030(3) and located in Des Moines, Washington. SCORE is owned by the Cities of: Auburn, Burien, Des Moines, Renton, SeaTac, and Tukwila. [South Correctional Entity \(scorejail.org\)](http://scorejail.org)

2.8 Conclusions From Interviews with Stakeholders

The NCSC Consulting Team heard several strengths and challenges with the current ILA, with each stakeholder group expressing opposing views based on their perceptions. The views expressed by each stakeholder group were on opposite ends of the spectrum. The City expressed complete dissatisfaction with the current arrangement and KCDC expressed a level of confidence in the current operations of the Auburn Court. As outlined in the report, very little data was received from either side to analyze claims of high FTA rates, efficient caseflow management, disparities in sentencing, and other complaints. Most of the information gathered by the NCSC Consulting Team from stakeholders was anecdotal.

The anecdotal data provided during the interviews appear to verify a dissatisfaction in the court operations provided by the KCDC and the NCSC sets out to compare the options available to the City of Auburn. The City requested analysis of costs and resources necessary to have a city-operated municipal court, and an analysis of what remediations would be required to continue with the ILA with KCDC.

The NCSC Consulting Team has analyzed both options available and submits the following alternative options for consideration.

3.0 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

The NCSC Consulting Team analyzed the alternative options of establishing a city-operated municipal court, and negotiating potential revisions to the KCDC common ILA that may ameliorate some of the City's concerns. This section provides the consulting team's analysis of these alternatives.

3.1 Establish a municipal court operated by the City of Auburn

Discussions with City officials helped to identify four municipalities that currently have city-operated municipal courts. These municipalities were: Federal Way, Kent, Puyallup, and Renton. The NCSC Consulting Team contacted the court administrators in each of these municipalities to obtain caseload, staffing, and financial information that could be used to estimate the organizational requirements and financial cost of establishing a city-operated court in Auburn.

If the City makes the decision to terminate their agreement with KCDC and the current ILA and reestablish a city-operated municipal court, Auburn will lose the ability to provide small claims court, protection orders, and name changes to Auburn residents at the Auburn Municipal Court. Residents would need to go to a District Court location for these matters.

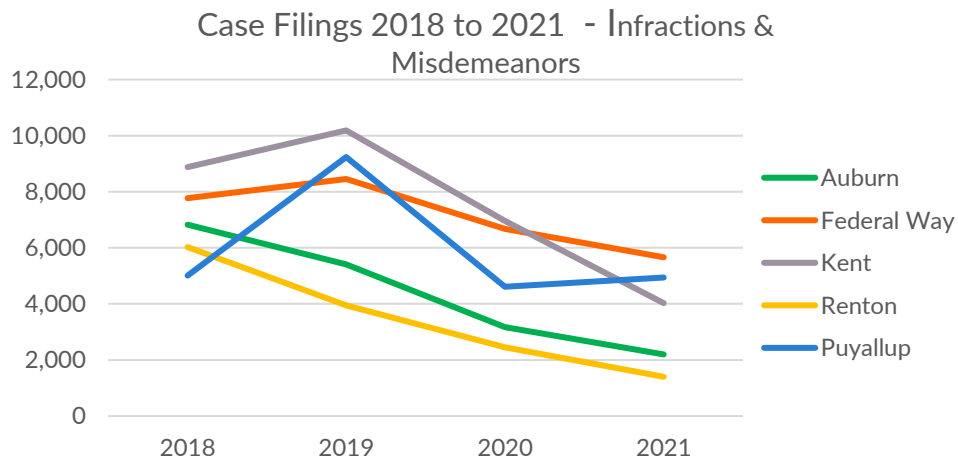
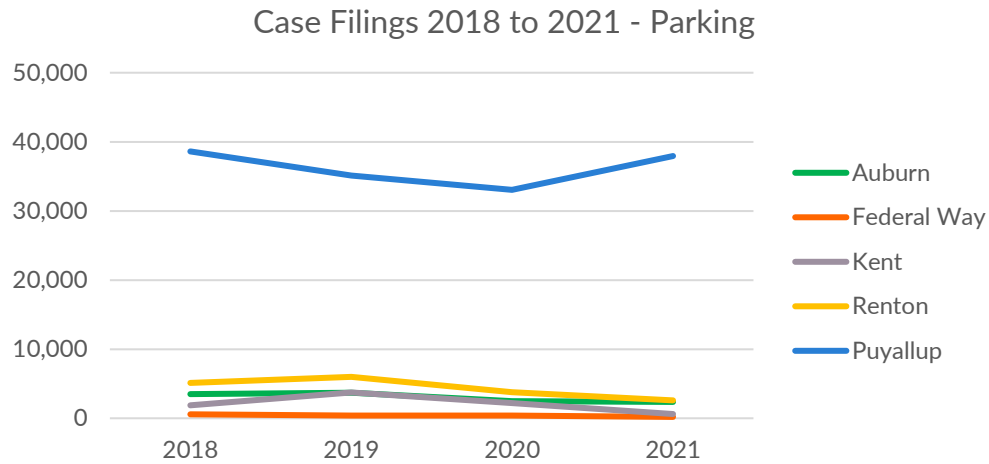
3.1.1 Comparative Data

This subsection includes comparative caseload, financial, staffing, and related data used to analyze the establishment of a city-operated court in Auburn. Data was obtained directly from the comparative courts as well as from the Washington Courts statistical website ([Washington State Courts - Caseloads of the Courts](#)).

CASE FILINGS – 2018 TO 2021³

The first point of comparison is the relative levels of case filings. Data on cases filed provides a measure of the workload within the court. Because of the difference in the relative workload attributable for infractions and misdemeanors compared to parking filings, we split those categories in the charts below. We reviewed case filing data for the years 2018 through 2021. Case filing data for 2022 was not available for all courts as this data collection began.

³ In some years, some of the courts listed here include filings for Civil Protection Orders, Civil cases, and Felony Complaints; the number of such cases are very low, typically fewer than 10 per year and were excluded from the data presented here.



Infraction & Misdemeanor case filings in Auburn, as well as each of the comparative courts, declined significantly during the pandemic years of 2020 and 2021. This is in line with statistics for courts nationwide. However, both Auburn and Renton were already experiencing declining case filings from 2018 to 2019. The other comparative courts, Federal Way, Kent, and Puyallup reported increasing filings prior to the pandemic period. While Auburn's case filings were higher than Renton's throughout the entire 4-year period, the trend lines between these two courts are similar.

Auburn's level of case filings across the entire 4-year period compares to the other courts as follows:

Cumulative Total Case Filings for Auburn & Comparative Courts – 2018 to 2021

	Total Infraction & Misdemeanor Filings	Infraction & Misdemeanor Difference Auburn Total less Comparative Court Total	Total Parking Filings	Parking Difference Auburn Total less Comparative Court Total	Combined Difference Auburn Total less Comparative Court Total
Auburn	25,501		12,004		
Federal Way	33,533	-8,032	1,538	10,466	2,434
Kent⁴	41,630	-16,129	8,442	3,562	-12,567
Renton	20,115	5,386	17,471	-5,467	-81
Puyallup	29,242	-3,741	144,756	-132,752	-136,574

Parking filings also generally declined from 2018 to 2021 in all courts except Puyallup. That court saw a rebound in parking filings during 2021 amounting to 98.2% of its 2018 level. The Puyallup Municipal Court is also highly active in processing parking cases. Puyallup's cumulative total parking filings of 144,756 is more than 8 times larger than the next largest cumulative total of 17,471 in Renton. The KCDC filing data indicates that Auburn's cumulative 4-year parking total filings were 12,004.

2018

	Infractions		Misdemeanors			Total Infractions & Misdemeanors	Parking
	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DUI/ Physical Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic		
Auburn	5,363	122	230	1,111	2,400	9,226	3,482
Federal Way	6,080	218	145	1,329	1,491	9,263	546
Kent	7,506	130	270	973	2,999	11,878	1,888
Renton	5,017	55	237	718	1,690	7,717	5,114
Puyallup	3,765	90	198	961	1,304	6,318	38,614

⁴ The Kent Municipal Court has an ILA with the City of Maple Valley. Under this agreement, the Kent Municipal Court staff receive Maple Valley case filings, maintain all necessary records, schedule Maple Valley court proceedings, and all other administrative or clerical tasks. Maple Valley proceedings are conducted at the Kent Courthouse but are presided over by a Maple Valley appointed municipal judge. Maple Valley case filings are combined with Kent filings in these data and constitute about 20% of the combined totals.

2019

	Infractions		Misdemeanors			Total Infractions & Misdemeanors	Parking
	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DUI/ Physical Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic		
Auburn	4,302	109	200	793	2,075	7,479	3,697
Federal Way	6,649	246	179	1,380	1,476	9,930	395
Kent	8,767	272	314	834	3,829	14,016	3,735
Renton	3,157	35	208	552	1,631	5,583	5,992
Puyallup	7,500	147	311	1,279	1,479	10,716	35,139

2020

	Infractions		Misdemeanors			Total Infractions & Misdemeanors	Parking
	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DUI/ Physical Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic		
Auburn	2,393	59	195	530	1,874	5,051	2,461
Federal Way	5,401	227	142	905	1,056	7,731	403
Kent	6,007	190	280	489	2,749	9,715	2,207
Renton	1,838	45	167	401	1,778	4,229	3,777
Puyallup	3,225	78	207	1,102	1,590	6,202	33,054

2021

	Infractions		Misdemeanors			Total Infractions & Misdemeanors	Parking
	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DUI/ Physical Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic		
Auburn	1,713	33	201	251	1,547	3,745	2,364
Federal Way	4,511	138	142	872	946	6,609	194
Kent	3,464	166	156	241	1,994	6,021	612
Renton	989	10	153	248	1,186	2,586	2,588
Puyallup	3,673	65	236	972	1,060	6,006	37,949

COURT STAFFING – 2023

COURT STAFFING (FTE)

	Judicial Need Estimate	Judicial Officers Actual	Court Administrator	Court Administration*	Court Security	Therapeutic Courts	Probation Services	Total Staff & Judicial Officers
Federal Way	2.26	2.00	1.00	10.75	1.5		3.00	18.25
Kent	3.59	2.00	1.00	14.25		0.75	4.75	22.75
Renton	2.51	2.00	1.00	11.00	1.00		2.00	17.00
Puyallup	1.86	1.00	1.00	6.00	1.13	1.00	2.00	12.13

*Courtroom support, interpreters, case management, calendaring, jury management, records management, receipting and collections, and customer service

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES – 2018 TO 2021

This next area explores the cost of operating a municipal court based on the expenditure information provided by the comparative courts. In courts of all types and sizes, most operating expenses consist of personnel-related costs, i.e., salaries and benefits. As a percentage of total expenses, salaries & benefits costs typically comprise between 70% to 80% of total court operating expenditures.

The comparative courts provided the NCSC Consulting Team with financial reports detailing court expenditures for recent fiscal periods. While some courts did not provide this data for all periods requested, the available information is informative. Summaries of that data are presented below.

		Federal Way	Kent	Renton	Puyallup
2018	Salaries & Benefits	N/A	N/A	1,678,704	N/A
	Total Expenses	N/A	N/A	2,225,221	N/A
2019	Salaries & Benefits	N/A	2,077,803	1,804,867	1,111,362
	Total Expenses	N/A	2,935,496	2,397,554	1,605,762
2020	Salaries & Benefits	N/A	2,107,837	1,958,429	1,142,474
	Total Expenses	N/A	2,835,460	2,436,927	1,603,763
2021	Salaries & Benefits	N/A	1,979,096	2,064,879	1,204,839
	Total Expenses	N/A	2,808,701	2,632,080	1,685,168
2022	Salaries & Benefits	1,381,745	1,675,404	2,251,424	1,301,903
	Total Expenses	1,801,321	2,843,622	3,089,584	1,808,590

The data from the comparative courts show that the Kent Municipal Court had the highest total operating expenditures from 2019 through 2022. The Renton Municipal Court had the second highest total operating expenditures until it surpassed Kent in 2022. This appears to be primarily attributable to a roughly \$200,000 increase in IT Operations expenditures by the Renton Court in 2022. Total expenditures by the Puyallup Municipal Court consistently run about 54% to 59% of the highest court total each year and are roughly equivalent to the 2022 budgeted total expenditures for the Federal Way Municipal Court.

The following table integrates the staffing, case filings and operating expenditures data to draw correlations among these various areas.

	Selected Staffing FTE			Infraction & Misdemeanor 4 Year Total Filings 2018 to 2021			Misdemeanor Only 4 Year Total Filings 2018 to 2021		Annual Court Operating Expenditures 2022		
	Judges	Court Admin Staff	Probation	Total Filings	Filings/ Judge FTE	Filings/ Admin Staff FTE	Total MSD. Filings	MSD Filings/ Probation FTE	Salary & Benefits	Other Operating	Total
Auburn⁵	1.95	5.14	N/A	17,605	2,200	733	11,407	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,289,534
Federal Way	2.00	10.75	3.00	28,564	3,570	664	10,063	838	\$1,381,745	\$419,576	\$1,801,321
Kent	2.00	14.25	4.75	30,059	3,757	527	15,128	796	\$1,983,200	\$860,422	\$2,843,622
Renton	2.00	11.00	2.00	13,830	1,728	314	8,969	1,121	\$2,251,424	\$838,160	\$3,089,584
Puyallup	2.00	6.00	2.00	23,809	2,976	992	10,699	1,337	\$1,301,903	\$506,687	\$1,808,590
AVERAGE				24,065	3,008	624	11,253	1,023	\$1,729,568	\$656,211	\$2,385,779

As might be expected, the Kent Municipal Court, which has the highest total expenditures during this period also has the highest 4-year cumulative infraction and misdemeanor filings and the highest total staffing level. Renton had the highest total expenditures only for 2022. Kent had the highest expenditures in 2019, 2020, and 2021. Cumulative totals for 2019 through 2022 are: Kent - \$11,423,279 and Renton - \$10,556,145. However, with 21 total staff Kent has lower 2022 salary & benefit expenditures than Renton with 15 staff. There is also a noted decline in Kent's expenditures from 2019 through 2021 and only a modest rebound in 2022. Total expenditures in the Renton and Puyallup courts generally increase throughout the period while cumulative filings mostly decline. The Federal Way court has the second highest cumulative infraction and misdemeanor filings while projecting the lowest total expenditures among the comparative courts in its 2022 budget.

⁵ Auburn staffing and operating expenditure data were extracted from the ILA Budget Reconciliation prepared by KCDC. KCDC calculates staffing by use of a weighted caseload model and applies the results to its total budget to allocate the costs to individual contract cities. Staffing and expenditures data for the four comparison courts was obtained directly from each court.

The 2022 expenditure data includes the following items that are highlighted for comparison:

Federal Way

- There is a large amount, \$271,776, budgeted as Miscellaneous Services and Charges.
- *Pro Tem* Judge Pay is budgeted at \$48,000.
- Professional Services is budgeted at \$96,000.

Kent

- 2022 expenditures for Property Rental were \$258,120.
- The amount paid for Other Professional Services was \$253,836.

Puyallup

- Professional Services for Interpreters & *Pro Tem* judges totaled \$68,364.
- Facility Maintenance expenditures were \$45,764.
- Operations Rentals & Lease expenditures were \$206,986.

Renton

- Contract Services for Interpreters was \$78,452, and for *Pro Tem* judges was \$18,573.
- Information System Operations expenditures were \$365,024 in 2022 representing a 131% increase since 2018.
- Facilities costs were \$249,459 in 2022 representing a 33% increase since 2018.

3.1.2 Estimated Costs and Non-Financial Issues of Establishing the Auburn Municipal Court

Assumptions

- The number of Auburn cases filed and heard from 2018 to 2022 is generally in the middle to lower-middle of the range based on the comparative courts. Caseloads in Auburn, as well as the comparative courts, are down substantially from pre-pandemic levels. It is unclear whether and when they might increase to the levels seen in 2018 and 2019. For example, Auburn was 3rd of the 5 courts in combined Misdemeanor & Infractions filed in 2018 and 4th out of 5 in 2019 through 2021. The NCSC Consulting Team assumes that the future trend of caseload filings for the comparative courts will see some growth but Auburn will likely remain the lower to middle of the range.
- Staffing levels required for a new Auburn Municipal Court would likewise be in the middle range of the comparative courts. The NCSC Consulting Team assumes this would be most similar to the staffing levels in the Renton and Federal Way courts.
- The NCSC Consulting team assumes that annual operating expenditures would likely also be similar to Renton (17 total FTE among judges and staff) and Federal Way (18.25 total FTE among judges and staff) for two reasons.
 - a. Salary & benefit expenditures represent by far the largest type of costs in courts; and
 - b. These courts are the closest to Auburn in terms of the cumulative total number of cases filed from 2018 through 2021.

However, there is a significant difference in salary & benefits expenditures between these two comparative courts; 2022 budgeted salary & benefits in Federal Way were \$1.38 million and actual salary & benefits expenditures in Renton were \$2.25 million. In addition, other operating costs were \$419,000 in Federal Way and \$838,000 in Renton. We have received no clear reason why similarly sized courts have such divergent costs.

- Changes in total operating expenditures in the comparative courts varied widely among the comparative costs. For example, total annual expenditures in Kent Municipal Court declined 3.1% from 2019 to 2022, in Puyallup they increased by 12.6%, and in Renton Municipal Court they increased by 38.8% from 2018 to 2022. The NCSC Consulting Team assumes a steady 5% annual increase in future projections.

Estimated Costs

The NCSC Consulting Team considered the caseloads, staffing structures, and financial reports from the comparative courts. The levels of staffing and the operational needs of all courts are primarily driven by caseload; however, the impacts can vary widely based on local cultures, differing legal requirements, use of technologies in managing cases, and the capacities of stakeholder groups such as prosecutors and public defense attorneys. The two comparative courts that reported combined 4-year case filings that were most similar to Auburn's were Federal Way and Renton.



Photo Credit: Adobe Stock

2022 expenditures are the most recent financial data available from the comparative courts, so our first step was to create a “pro-forma” 2022 baseline for an Auburn Municipal Court. As mentioned above, the salary & benefits cost varied widely between Federal Way and Renton. We then calculated the mid-range between these two courts. The result is listed in the table below as the 2022 Baseline. From there we calculated a 5.0% annual increase in estimated costs. Because we anticipate the current ILA with KCDC runs through 2025, we estimated operating costs beginning in 2026.

Estimated Annual Operating Costs				
	2022 Baseline	2026 ⁶	2027	2028
Salary & Benefits	\$1,816,584	\$2,208,069	\$2,318,473	\$2,434,396
Other Operating Expenses	\$628,868	\$764,393	\$802,612	\$842,743
Total	\$2,445,453	\$2,972,462	\$3,121,085	\$3,277,140

In addition to the annual operating costs beginning in 2025, the City may incur significant startup costs prior to commencing operations such as:

- Furniture and Fixtures
- Information Technology – Hardware
- Information Technology – Software
- Website Development
- Facility Redesign & Remodeling

⁶ The estimated costs for 2026 are greater than a 5% increase from 2022 because of anticipated increases for years 2023 through 2025, before the commencement of operations in 2026.

Non-Financial Considerations

➤ Focus on Auburn Issues

Municipalities vary in terms of the types of traffic and misdemeanor violations that they experience. For example, Auburn has experienced increased numbers of homeless residents leading to concerns among local businesses and residents that the KCDC is not effectively dealing with the impacts.

➤ Service and convenience to the Auburn community

Ease of accessibility including location, hours of service, online services, etc. should be considered. One consideration would be the impact on Auburn residents as small claims, name changes, and protection order cases, which are statutorily designated as district court cases, may likely be moved to another location as determined by KCDC.

➤ Local Performance Measures versus District Court

This would be done by a comparative analysis of the performance level of the courts. For example, are cases expected to be resolved more quickly, will jurors be used effectively, and would there be a perceived difference in fairness/consistency?

There are several non-financial criteria that should also be carefully considered by the City throughout the decision-making process. These criteria include, but are not limited to, the following (descriptions are generally provided without implying benefits of one approach over another):

➤ Full-Service Criminal Justice System

Municipalities sometimes identify with, and have a point of pride in, managing a full-service criminal justice system including the enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of cases. This interest often overlaps with the previous criteria.

➤ Alternative Sentencing Options & Problem-Solving Court

Courts vary with respect to the development and participation in alternative sentencing options and specialty, or problem-solving, courts. These can include Drug Courts, Veteran's Courts, Homeless Courts, etc. While generally effective, these approaches require dedicated involvement by law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, public defense attorneys, probation agencies, and treatment providers. Generally, a critical mass of eligible defendants is needed to ensure the effective implementation of such efforts.

3.2 Potential Revisions to Provisions of the KCDC ILA

The ILA executed in 2021 was effective on January 1, 2022, and remains in effect through December 31, 2026. The agreement may be terminated by either the KCDC or the City of Auburn, without cause by providing written notice to the other by February 1, 2025, for termination during this initial term. The agreement also contains provisions which facilitate review of the terms during the agreement in section 6.0.



Photo Credit: Adobe Stock

Provisions of the ILA which may need further review and/or negotiation:

- **2.2.2 - Changes in Court Processing:** This section requires the KCDC to provide sixty days' written notice prior to making changes in court processing procedures which may directly impact the City's operations.

In this case, the City's operations may include the prosecuting Legal Department and the court-appointed defense counsel, and may also include the Auburn Police Department, and the Auburn Finance Department. During the interviews, both onsite and virtual, there was no mention of written communication regarding changes in court processing. Often, changes made by judges and court management staff affected court processing and should have been provided with written notice sixty days prior to implementation.

Recommendation: It is recommended that this section be changed to include a provision for feedback on the proposed changes. It is important to acknowledge the existence of judicial independence, but receiving feedback and then issuance of a written final determination may be appropriate. The written final determination can be a source of authority, if needed.

- **2.2.5 - Regular Court Calendars:** This section requires collaboration between the court and the City in most situations. There are provisions for obtaining mutual consent to change daily calendars for most situations. There are dates certain by which the City may make objections to the number of calendars per year. Exhibit D of the ILA indicates that calendars are Monday through Friday, may be adjusted by mutual agreement, and that the agreement is memorialized in writing between the Chief Presiding Judge/designee and the City's representative.

Recommendation: During interviews, stakeholders expressed that calendars are changing frequently. If the changing of calendars happens outside of the parameters of 2.2.5 and Exhibit D, the Mayor should be in contact with the KCDC Presiding Judge to discuss the matter.

- **2.2.6 - Participating City Judicial Services:** This section allows the City to submit a pool of judges from which the Presiding Judge may choose to assign judges to the City.

Recommendation: The City stakeholders indicated that the current judiciary is too lenient on criminal defendants in terms of FTAs, continuances, and when pronouncing sentences. It is recommended that a provision be added that requires the KCDC to provide data on each judge eligible for appointment to the City of Auburn. The data requirement includes data on the number of FTAs, the number of continuances granted, and aggregate sentence data on cases sentenced by the judge for the preceding twelve months. The data should be provided in a format that is easily read, able to be

understood by City personnel, and should be provided no later than June 30 of each year. This will assist the City in preparing their pool of judges.

- **2.3 - District Court Management Review Committee (DCMRC):** This section sets forth the provisions for the formation of the DCMRC, sets meetings quarterly, defines "mutual agreement", requires preparation of an annual reconciliation of cost and fees, and grants authority to the committee to oversee the services provided under the ILA.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the section contains a provision for appointment of staffing of the committee for the purpose of soliciting agenda topics for each meeting, meeting preparation, distribution of agendas, and serving as secretary at the meetings. The secretary should take the minutes of the meeting and distribute the minutes within 10 days following the meeting.

- **2.4 - Court Facility Management Review Committees (CFMRC):** This provision is similar to 2.3, but it sets forth the provisions for establishing a local court management review committee.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the section contains a provision for appointment of staffing of the committee for the purpose of soliciting agenda topics for each meeting, preparation and distribution of agendas, and serving as secretary at the meetings. The secretary should take the minutes of the meeting and distribute the minutes within 10 days following the meeting.

The agendas for this committee should include standing items for each judicial partner and allow discussion on concerns, and resolution. All decisions made at these meetings should be documented and disseminated among the membership.

- **3.1.7 - Call and Payment Center Charge:** - This section requires the City to pay for space used for the call center and payment center.

Recommendation: During stakeholder interviews, it was learned that there are several Court Clerks in the Auburn location. These employees work on cases for the City of Auburn and the City of Covington. They also work for KCDC. In addition, every location is considered a pay center and customer service for every King County Court, e.g., defendants may make payments at any location. Thus, an extra call center/payment center is not required, but to the extent it is required, Auburn receives no rental payments from KCDC or from the City of Covington, and should not be charged for a call center/payment center. It is recommended that this be stricken from the ILA. The call/payment center should be provided at no extra expense to the City of Auburn.

- **4.3 - Annual Reconciliation:** This section defines the process for preparation and distribution of the annual reconciliation. The section does not appear to contain a provision for the ability of the City to challenge the reconciliation.

Recommendation: It is recommended that a provision be added to allow the City to challenge any portion of the reconciliation. It is further recommended that data reports showing caseload accompany the report as well as justification and documentation on personnel. Current justification indicates that five of the fifteen clerks at the Auburn location are dedicated to Auburn cases, but KCDC indicates all the clerks are involved in processing Auburn cases. Additional documentation and justification should be requested.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The report outlines the polarizing perspectives of the City of Auburn and the KCDC stakeholders regarding municipal court services in Auburn. The NCSC Consulting Team used a variety of strategies to gather perspectives that were more neutral to assist the City of Auburn in their decision but was unsuccessful. The City of Auburn must consider both the financial and non-financial implications when making their final decision. If the City of Auburn decides to terminate the agreement with KCDC and begin the process of reestablishing a city-operated municipal court, local authority and control over judicial philosophy may increase through the judicial appointment process, but this control cannot be predicted in future elections. The City of Auburn may find themselves in a similar situation pre-2012 where a strict judicial philosophy and sentencing practices of an elected judge may contribute to financial challenges and not be in alignment with Auburn residents' views. On the contrary, an elected judge may have a more lenient judicial philosophy and sentencing practices which would not be in alignment with local business leaders and city officials.

If the City of Auburn continues with the ILA with KCDC, it is recommended that the City hire a dedicated staff member with background in both court operations and finance. This position could establish a positive working relationship with KCDC, assist with developing policies and procedures that are beneficial to both the City and KCDC, troubleshoot issues that arise, review court performance measures and financials, and negotiate the ILA with KCDC. Having someone with this specific expertise would allow the Director of Human Resources to focus on their subject matter expertise and not be expected to understand and negotiate the complex operations of the court.

The information and recommendations contained within this report will position the City of Auburn to make the most informed decision regarding municipal courts services into the future.

WALLA WALLA DISTRICT
COURT SERVICES AGREEMENT

1. Parties

1.1 The County of Walla Walla (County) is a Washington County organized under the laws of the State of Washington.

1.2 The City of Walla Walla (Walla Walla) is a non-chartered code city organized under the laws of the State of Washington.

1.3 The City of College Place (College Place) is a non-chartered code city organized under the laws of the State of Washington.

1.4 The Walla Walla County District Court is a court of limited jurisdiction organized pursuant to Title 3 of the Revised Code of Washington.

2. Purpose

2.1 The Municipal Court of Walla Walla was a municipal department of the Walla Walla County District Court established pursuant to Chapter 3.46 of the Revised Code of Washington.

2.2 The County and Walla Walla entered into a court consolidation agreement in 1996, and the Municipal Court was terminated and consolidated with the Walla Walla County District Court. The agreement was renewed in 2013 for a term expiring on the second Monday in January of 2015 or the end of the 2011-2014 judicial term, whichever occurs first.

2.3 The College Place Municipal Court is a Municipal Court established

pursuant to Chapter 3.50 of the Revised Code of Washington.

2.4 In 2013, College Place terminated its Municipal Court and entered into an agreement with the County and Walla Walla under which the two cities would pay the County reasonable amounts for the costs associated with the handling and disposition of cases filed by them in Walla Walla District Court.

2.5 The parties wish to continue with a consolidated Walla Walla District Court.

2.6 The parties do not intend that this agreement be construed as a repeal of those portions of the Walla Walla Municipal Code or the College Place Municipal Code which define crimes, and the cities shall retain the prosecution of offenses defined as crimes by their respective municipal codes. The parties do not intend that the cities pay the County for costs associated with the prosecution or defense of cases filed by either city in Walla Walla County District Court as a result of this court services agreement.

3. Duration

3.1 This agreement shall be in effect commencing on January 9, 2023. This agreement will renew automatically on the second Monday of January 2027, and every second Monday of January four years thereafter, for subsequent four-year terms unless by agreement of the parties, by notice of intent to terminate given by a party pursuant to RCW 3.50.810, or as provided by law.

4. Organization and Administration

4.1 Organization

The Walla Walla County District Court shall be organized in accordance with Title 3 of the Revised Code of Washington and any other applicable laws.

4.2 Administration

The Walla Walla County District Court shall be administered by the judge or judges thereof.

4.2.1 Neither city shall have the right to direct or control the personnel, employees, and agents of the Walla Walla County District Court. Such personnel, employees, and agents shall be employed or retained by County in its sole discretion and subject only to its supervision and control. The cities shall have no responsibility or liability to or for such personnel, employees, and agents of the Walla Walla County District Court.

5. Property

5.1 This agreement does not provide for the acquisition, holding, or disposal of real or personal property.

5.2 All real and personal property used in the operation of the Walla Walla County District Court shall be acquired, held, and disposed of in the name of the County.

5.3 The cost of all real and personal property shall be the sole responsibility of the County.

5.4 The County shall own any said property or interests therein.

6. Financing and Budget

6.1 There shall be no financing of any joint or cooperative undertaking pursuant to this agreement.

6.2 The budget for the Walla Walla County District Court shall be established by the Walla Walla County Commissioners in the manner provided by law.

6.2.1 The costs and expenses of the Walla Walla County District Court shall not include the cost of any capital improvements.

6.2.2 The costs and expenses of the Walla Walla County District Court shall not include the cost of prosecution of cases filed in the Walla Walla County District Court.

6.2.3 The costs and expenses of the Walla Walla County District Court shall not include the cost of defense of cases filed in the Walla Walla County District Court.

6.3 Preliminary Budget

No later than September 1 of each year, the Walla Walla County District Court shall prepare and provide to the parties a proposed budget for the succeeding calendar year.

6.3.1 The parties shall review the proposed budget between September 1 and September 30.

6.3.2 Upon such review, the parties shall agree upon the reasonable and necessary costs and expenses of the Walla Walla County District Court for the succeeding calendar year.

6.3.3 If the parties are unable to reach agreement by September 30 upon the reasonable and necessary costs and expenses of the Walla Walla County District Court for the succeeding calendar year, they shall be deemed to have entered into an agreement to submit such issues to arbitration under Chapter 7.04 of the Revised Code of Washington.

6.4 Budget

No later than December 31 of each year, the County shall provide to the cities an approved budget for the Walla Walla County District Court for the succeeding calendar year.

6.5. Procedures for 2023.

For the remainder of 2023, the following provisions will govern:

- A. Walla Walla District Court shall submit a proposed revised budget to the parties as soon as practicable for the remainder of 2023.
- B. The parties shall review the proposed budget revision and submit comments, if any, by no later than 14 days after receipt of the proposed revised budget.
- C. Upon such review and comments, the parties shall agree upon the reasonable and necessary costs and expenses of the Walla Walla County District Court for

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the remainder of the calendar year.

D. If the parties are unable to reach agreement within 30 days after receipt of the proposed revised budget upon the reasonable and necessary costs and expenses of the Walla Walla County District Court for the remainder of the calendar year, they shall be deemed to have entered into an agreement to submit such issues to arbitration under Chapter 7.04 of the Revised Code of Washington.

E. Budget

Walla Walla County has already adopted a budget for District Court for 2023. If necessary, the County agrees to adopt any 2023 budget amendments agreed upon by the parties for the operation of the Walla Walla District Court.

6.6 Payments

Each city shall pay its pro-rata share of the reasonable and necessary costs and expenses of the Walla Walla County District Court, as determined by either mutual agreement or arbitration, to the County in installments as follows:

6.6.1 The County shall bill each city quarterly in January, April, July, and October of each year for that city's pro-rata share of the reasonable and necessary costs and expenses of the Walla Walla County District Court for the current year.

6.6.2 Each city shall pay the County quarterly within thirty (30) days of receipt of an invoice for the City's pro-rata share of the reasonable and necessary costs and expenses of the Walla Walla County District Court for the prior quarter.

7. Allocation of costs and expenses

7.1 Walla Walla District Court costs and expenses shall be separated into three categories: (1) utilities, (2) probation costs and expenses, and (3) general costs and expenses.

7.2 Utilities

Utility costs and expenses shall consist solely of reasonable and necessary charges incurred by the Walla Walla District Court for (a) electricity, (b) natural gas, (c) water, (d) sewer, (e) sanitation (a/k/a garbage disposal service). The pro-rata share of the County for utility costs and expenses shall be one-third (1/3) of the reasonable and necessary charges. The pro-rata share of Walla Walla for utility costs and expenses shall be one-third (1/3) of the reasonable and necessary charges. The pro-rata share of College Place for utility costs and expenses shall be one-third (1/3) of the reasonable and necessary charges.

7.3 Caseload allocation method

Between June 1 and June 30 of each year, the Walla Walla County District Court shall prepare information regarding the categories, types, and number of cases filed in the Walla Walla County District Court and the College Place Municipal Court for the preceding 5-year period (commencing on January 1 of the earliest calendar year of that period through December 31 of the most recent calendar year) using the Judicial Information System (JIS) or such other method which may be agreed upon by the parties.

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7.3.1 Categories

Cases shall be separated into categories: (a) cases in which Walla Walla is a party, (b) cases in which College Place is a party, and (c) cases in which either the State of Washington or the County is a party. Any case in which both Walla Walla and either the State of Washington or the County are parties, shall be considered a case in both category (a) and category (c). Any case in which both the College Place and either the State of Washington or the County are parties, shall be considered a case in both category (b) and category (c). Any case in which both Walla Walla and College Place are parties shall be considered a case in both category (a) and category (b). Any case in which Walla Walla, College Place and either the State of Washington or the County are all parties shall be considered a case in categories (a), (b), and (c). Any case in which neither city, the State of Washington, nor the County is a party shall be considered a case in category (c).

7.3.2 Case types

Cases shall be classified by the following types: (a) traffic, (b) criminal traffic, (c) non-traffic criminal, (d) parking, and (e) civil.

7.3.3 The information prepared by the Walla Walla County District Court shall identify the number of each type of case filed for each category.

7.3.4 The Walla Walla County District Court shall provide the information required by paragraph 7.3 herein to the parties no later than July 1 of that year.

7.4 Probation costs and expenses

Probation costs and expenses shall consist solely of the reasonable and necessary salary and benefits paid to the probation officer and the assistant probation officer. The pro-rata shares of probation costs and expenses shall be calculated by comparing the number of criminal traffic and non-traffic criminal cases in which Walla Walla, College Place, and the State of Washington or County was a party for the preceding 5 year period as provided in paragraph 7.3 and sub-paragraphs 7.3.1, 7.3.2(b) & (c), and 7.3.3 against the total number of cases criminal traffic and non-traffic criminal cases for that period. The pro-rata shares calculated pursuant to this paragraph shall be the pro-rata shares of the Walla Walla, College Place and the County for the succeeding calendar year for probation costs and expenses.

7.5 General costs and expenses

With the exception of utilities, probation costs and expenses, and other costs and expenses excluded by this agreement, the remainder of the actual reasonable and necessary costs and expenses ordinarily budgeted for operation of the Walla Walla District Court shall be considered general costs and expenses, and the pro-rata shares of the parties for general costs and expenses shall be calculated as provided herein.

7.5.1 Each category of case described in subparagraph 7.3.2 shall be weighted. The number of cases filed during the preceding 5 year period shall be multiplied by the following factor for each type: (a) traffic: 10.5, (b) criminal traffic:

22.5, (c) non-traffic criminal: 25.5, (d) parking: 4.5, and (e) civil: 22.

7.5.2 The pro-rata shares shall be calculated by comparing the number of cases in which Walla Walla, College Place, and the State of Washington or County was a party for the preceding 5-year period as provided in paragraph 7.3 and sub-paragraphs 7.3.1 and 7.3.3, weighted as provided in paragraphs 7.3.2 and 7.5.1, against the total weighted cases for that period. The pro-rata shares calculated pursuant to this paragraph shall be the pro-rata shares of the Walla Walla, College Place, and the County for the succeeding calendar year for general costs and expenses.

8. Review and Renewal

8.1 The parties shall review the amount of the payments to be made under this agreement every two years, commencing two years after this agreement becomes effective. The parties shall conduct this review between February 1 and March 1.

8.1.1 At each bi-annual review, the parties shall review the costs and expenses of the Walla Walla County District Court.

8.1.2 At each bi-annual review, the parties shall review the information regarding the type and number of cases filed in the Walla Walla County District Court.

8.1.3 At each bi-annual review, the parties shall review the costs and amount of Court resources required for disposition of each type of case filed in the Walla Walla County District Court.

8.2 Upon each such review, the parties shall agree upon such modifications to

paragraph 7 of this agreement as may be necessary to adjust the payments made by the cities to the County to ensure that said amount is reasonable for costs and expenses associated with the disposition of cases filed in Walla Walla County District Court.

8.3 If the parties are unable to reach agreement by March 1 on the terms of such modifications to paragraph 7 of this agreement, they shall be deemed to have entered into an agreement to submit such issues to arbitration under Chapter 7.04 of the Revised Code of Washington.

8.4 Pending conclusion of any such arbitration proceeding, the terms of this agreement, as last modified, shall remain in effect.

8.5 With the exception of paragraphs 6 and 7, all other provisions of this agreement shall automatically renew upon each bi-annual review, and modification of such provisions shall not be subject to arbitration.

9. The cities shall have no obligation to pay any cost or expense arising out of the operation of the Walla Walla County District Court except as provided in paragraphs 6 and 7 herein.

9.1 Neither city shall be charged any additional filing fees.

10. Court Revenues

10.1 Revenues of the Walla Walla County District Court shall be handled in accordance with Chapter 3.62 of the Revised Code of Washington and any other applicable laws.

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11. Modification and Termination

11.1 The parties may modify or terminate this agreement by mutual consent at any time. Any party may unilaterally terminate its participation in this agreement as provided in section 3.50.810 of the Revised Code of Washington. The parties may terminate this agreement if otherwise provided by law.

11.2 Upon termination of this agreement, all property of the Walla Walla County District Court shall remain the property of the County, and the County may dispose of said property in its sole discretion.

12. Applicable Law

12.1 This agreement, and any rights and obligations hereunder, shall be construed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of Washington.

13. Jurisdiction and Venue

13.1 Any dispute or proceeding arising out of this agreement which is not subject to arbitration hereunder shall be submitted to the Superior Court of the State of Washington for Walla Walla County.

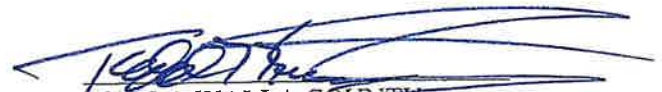
13.2 Any dispute or proceeding arising out of arbitration hereunder which may be submitted to a court of competent jurisdiction for determination shall be submitted to the Superior Court of the State of Washington for Walla Walla County.

2023.

Dated this 27th day of February 2023,

COUNTY OF WALLA WALLA


CHAIR OF BOARD OF WALLA
WALLA COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS


WALLA WALLA COUNTY
COMMISSIONER


WALLA WALLA COUNTY
COMMISSIONER

Date: 2.9.23

CITY OF WALLA WALLA


ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAIN
CITY MANAGER

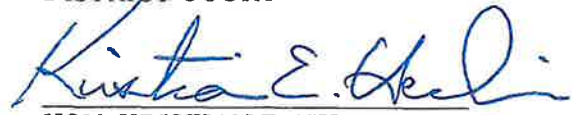
Date: Feb. 28, 2023

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE


NORMA HERNANDEZ
MAYOR

Date: Feb. 16, '23

WALLA WALLA COUNTY
DISTRICT COURT


HON. KRISTIAN E. HEDINE
JUDGE

City of College Place, Washington
RESOLUTION NO. 25-013

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON, AUTHORIZING CITY ADMINISTRATOR TO ENTER INTO CONTRACT WITH NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS MUNICIPAL COURT SERVICES PROJECT.

WHEREAS, the City of College Place is a non-charter code city under Title 35A RCW; and

WHEREAS, the City has contracted with Walla Walla County District Court for municipal court services for over a decade; and

WHEREAS, prior to the past decade the City operated its own municipal court; and

WHEREAS, based upon various complaints by community members and partners which have expressed frustration at how the District Court operates, in particular case outcomes it is prudent for the City to engage with a third party to evaluate the benefits and drawbacks of the District Court operations vs. taking back our municipal court; and

Now therefore, be it Resolved that the City Council of the City of College Place does hereby

Section 1: Authorize the City Administrator to enter into contract for Municipal Court Services Project as outlined in proposal from National Center for State Courts (NCSC) in the amount of \$59,909.

Section 2: Clerical Corrections. The City Clerk is authorized to make necessary clerical corrections to this resolution including, but not limited to, the correction of scrivener's/clerical errors, references, resolution numbering, section/subsection numbers and any references thereto.

Section 3: Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect and be in full force upon its passage as provided by law.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, this 25th day of February, 2025.

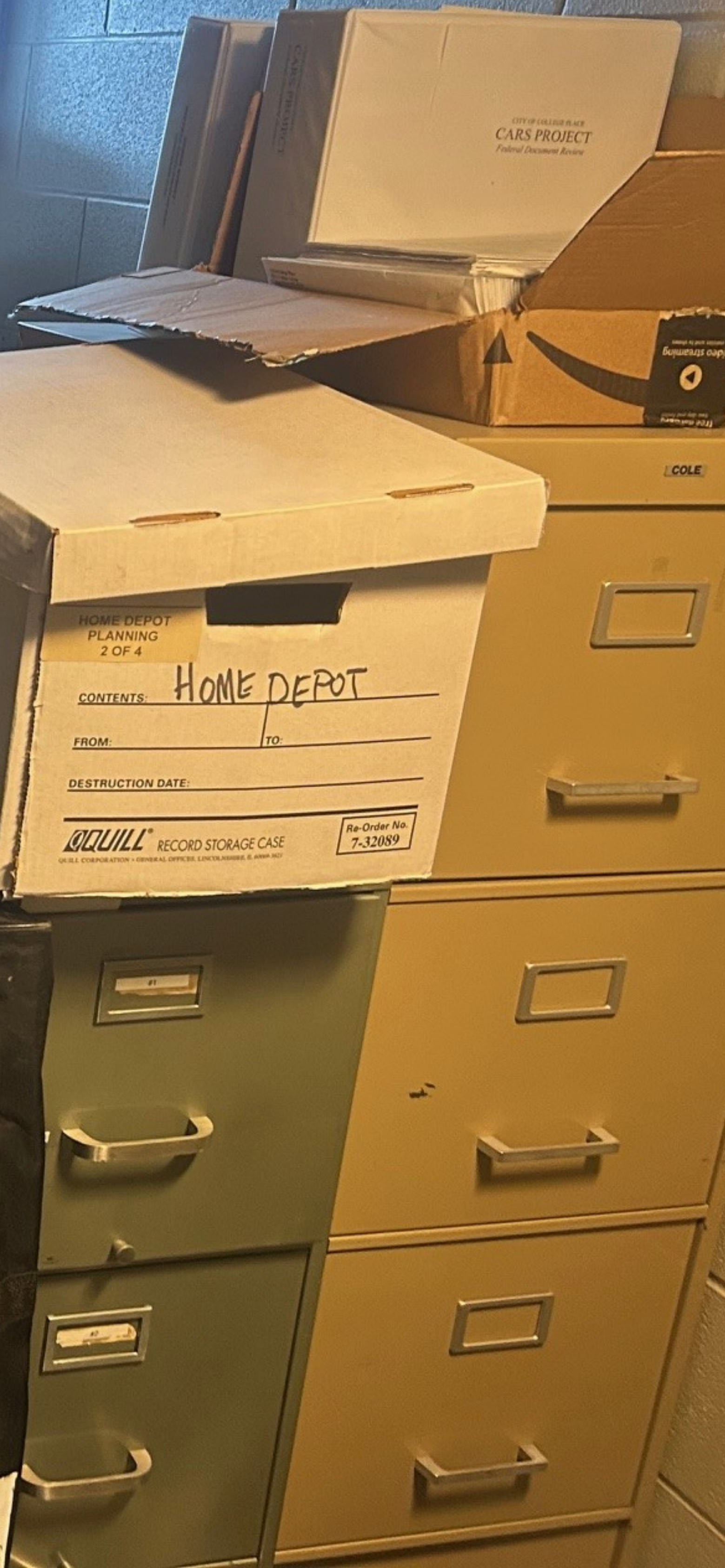
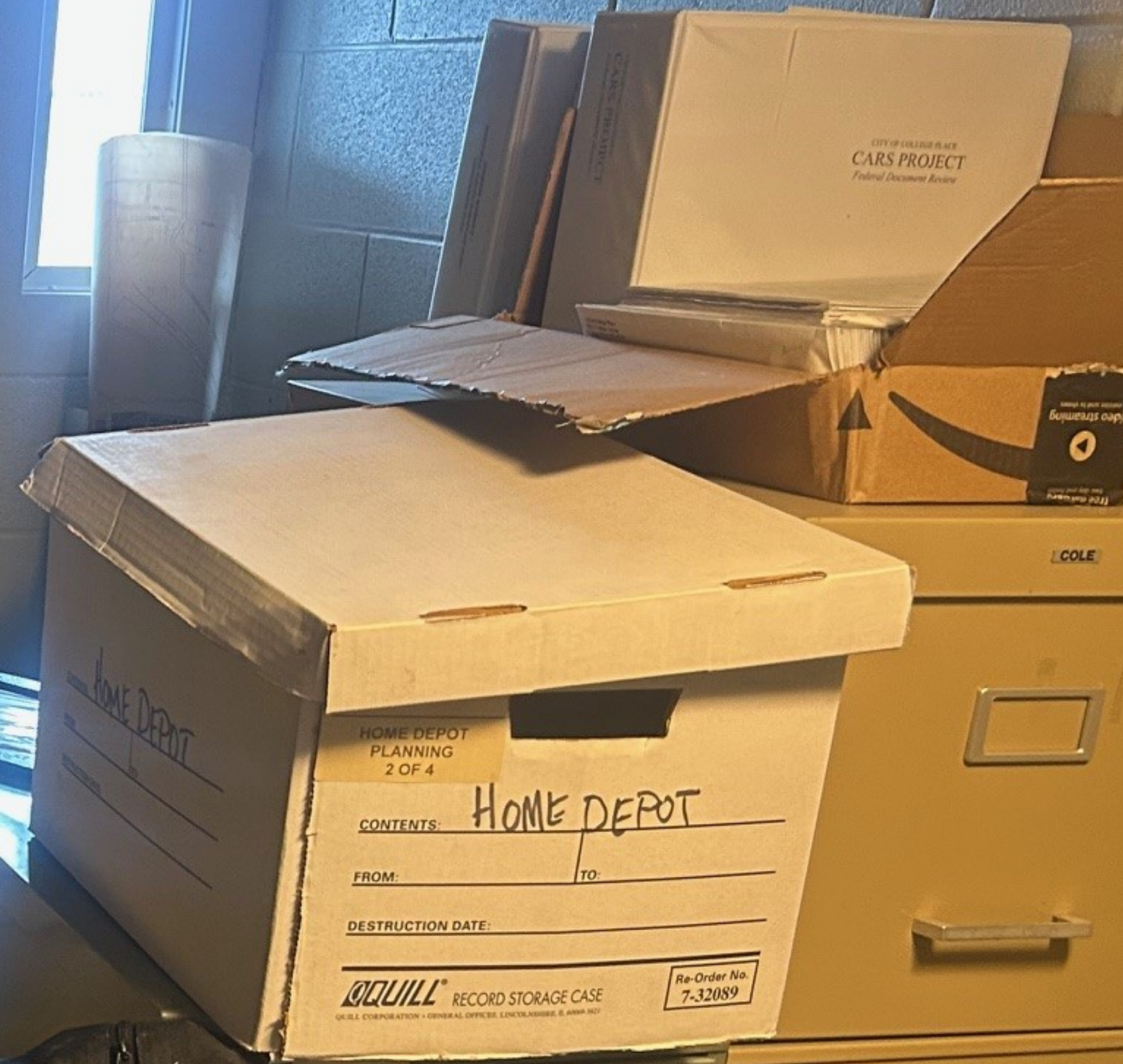
Attest:

Norma L. Hernández, Mayor

Maryelizabeth Garcia
City Clerk









PERMITS
ORIGINALS
Do Not Destroy
Permanent Records

BANKERS BOX

BUILDING PERMITS
4101 -
3-17-08 THRU

PRINTMASTER
NO. 10
4 1/8 x 9 1/2
REGULAR
SUB. 24
WHITE WOVE
28439

ENGINEERING
HOMESTEAD
BOX 1

BANKERS BOX

Fellowes

2003
Comp Plan
Update

EXP 30002

SPWET THERMITS
Nashua 2.107
(1953-2000)
Permanent Records
Do Not Destroy

2003 Comp
Plan Update

Office
Supplies

3000 Files
F-H

A - B

B - C

C - D

E - G

G - H

H - L

M - O

P - R



RECORDS
PERSONNEL ONLY
BEYOND THIS
POINT
NO EXCEPTIONS

BANKERS BOX
CONTENTS:
FRAGILE

2 of 2 Aug - March End 2018
1 of 3 Jan - June
2 of 3 July - Dec 2017

3 of 3 Sept - Year End 2017
3 of 3 Jan - Dec 2017
1 of 3

3 of 3 Sept - Year End 2017

City of College Place

Job Description

TITLE: RECORDS MANAGEMENT INTERN/FELLOWSHIP

REPORTS TO: CITY CLERK

Position Summary:

Temporary position to review, identify, classify, label, date and organize physical records. Identifying record type and assign retention/destruction/archive designation and associated dates. Become familiar with the types of physical records held by the City to accurately manage records. Provide concise and thorough information regarding City records to department heads and City administrator. Retain and apply records management training and education and direction from department heads. Serve and support the City's policy of open government by transforming stored files to easily identifiable and accessible records. Support the efficient disclosure of information by eliminating duplicate records and records identified for destruction or archiving. Move and handle volumes of paper records, including boxes and files.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED: Serves under the direction of the City Clerk.

SUPERVISION EXERCISED: N/A

ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS

Depending upon assignment some or all of the following duties are a representative sample of the level of work appropriate to this class.

- Interns/Fellows of the City of College Place are expected to model and foster the City's core values: **Open and Honest, Cooperation, Respect, Service, & Diversity**
- Complete training regarding City departments and operations, governmental records, and state retention schedule
- Assess and develop a plan to review physical records
- Review physical records to identify the type of record and department designation
- Organize and group records according to department and retention schedule
- Assign retention date, destruction date, and/or archival date to records/groups of records
- Facilitate destruction of records to be destroyed
- Facilitate archiving of records to be archived
- Interact with and take direction from department head and supervisors regarding physical records
- Assist, cross-train, and collaborate and work with other interns/fellows/staff as needed.
- Perform other related duties as assigned.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:

Any combination of experience and training that would likely provide the required knowledge and abilities is qualifying. A typical way to obtain the knowledge and abilities would be:

Fellowship: be a Whitman College enrolled student in good standing. Fingerprinting and background check may be required.

Internship: be a high school graduate or pass the General Educational Development (GED) test.

Both: English language written comprehension and spoken proficiently (or reasonably equivalent communication proficiency)

KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED:

- Organizational skills
- Proficient in Microsoft Office

SKILLS/ABILITIES REQUIRED

- Communicate effectively in varying situations with tact and diplomacy, demonstrating maturity, emotional stability, and the ability to weigh options and foresee consequences of decisions, taking personal responsibility for actions;
- Strong interpersonal skills, including the ability to work collaboratively; remain professional, calm, and tactful in stressful situations.
- Strong written and verbal communication skills with the ability to clearly and effectively communicate with individuals and groups; ability to present and explain information regarding records management.
- Basic knowledge of conflict resolution and problem solving techniques;
- Organize and prioritize work under pressure; work effectively with people from a variety of backgrounds.

WORKING CONDITIONS:Environment

The work is generally performed within an office environment, which may include working in an occupied office or storage areas. May require occasional trips to other city offices and other agency offices for business purposes. Lighting and temperatures indoor are typically adequate, and there is little to no hazardous or unpleasant conditions caused by noise, dust, etc. Adequate restrooms, water, and break areas provided. The noise level in the indoor work environment is usually quiet to moderate. The work requires interaction with permanent and temporary staff.

Physical Demands

Indoor work is generally sedentary in nature, but may require standing and walking, and the ability to intermittently kneel down, stoop, bend at the waist, twist at the waist and reach, or sit for long periods. Must be able to read, write, and communicate clearly. Ability to lift, push, carry

or pull materials and objects weighing up to 20 lbs. on occasion using proper lifting techniques. Operate standard equipment for assigned tasks. Good vision to read print and a computer screen. Ability to hear and speak to communicate in person, before groups, and over the telephone. Manual dexterity of hands and fingers to include repetitive motions such as sorting through paper records and files and reaching. Traversing stairs, removing and placing boxes, files and groups of records from and on the ground, shelving, and filing cabinets. Moving boxes, files and records. Lifting of light to moderately heavy items. Work requires average physical agility and dexterity.

LICENSE & OTHER REQUIREMENTS:

Classification History

Created: July, 2023

FLSA: Non-Union, Non-Exempt

_____ Mike Rizzitiello, City Administrator	_____ Date
_____ Employee	_____ Date

City of College Place, Washington
RESOLUTION NO. 25-014

**A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON
REGARDING AUTHORIZING SUBMISSION OF GRANT APPLICATION TO FUND AN INTERN TO
ASSIST WITH RETENTION, MANAGEMENT, AND DESTRUCTION OF PAPER RECORDS.**

Whereas, the City of College Place is a non-charter code city governed by the rules and regulations of RCW 35A; and

Whereas, the Washington Secretary of State offers an “Organizing the File Room” grant to local governments to help with retention, management, and disclosure of public records.

Whereas, the City Council of the City of College Place wishes to submit and support an “Organizing the File Room” grant application to fund the wages of an intern to assist with the retention, management, and destruction of paper records and associated supplies.

Now therefore, it is hereby resolved by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, as follows:

1. The College Place City Council hereby authorizes the City Administrator to submit an “Organizing the File Room” grant application and to accept the grant to fund the wages of an intern to assist with the retention, management, and destruction of paper records and associated supplies.

Clerical Corrections. The City Clerk is authorized to make necessary clerical corrections to this resolution including, but not limited to, the correction of scrivener’s/clerical errors, references, resolution numbering, section/subsection numbers and any references thereto.

Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect and be in full force upon its passage as provided by law.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, this 25th day of February, 2025.

Attest:

Norma L. Hernández, Mayor

Maryelizabeth Garcia, City Clerk

City of College Place Community Grants Program Application

Please limit responses to 3 pages in not less than 10-point type font (not including budget).

Project Description

Contact Person

Name: Trista Rogers and Robert Aguilar

Organization Representing: College Place High School

Contact Address: 1755 S. College Ave

City/State/Zip: College Place, WA 99324

Phone: 509-522-3312

E-mail: trogers@cpps.org

Project Information Description of the project (include project purpose, approach and location).

The College Place High School Student Showcase of Learning is a biannual event that celebrates student excellence and fosters community engagement. In the weeks leading up to the event, teachers collaborate closely with students to design projects that effectively demonstrate the application of their learning across various disciplines. Hosted on the College Place High School campus, the showcase invites families and community members to experience firsthand the innovative projects and accomplishments of our students. This event not only highlights academic achievement but also strengthens community connections and inspires a shared commitment to educational excellence.

Please describe how your project relates to the Community Grant Program Goals and the City's Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies.

The College Place High School Student Showcase of Learning fosters civic engagement and involvement by actively connecting students, families, and community members through a shared celebration of academic and creative accomplishments. By inviting the community onto the school campus, the event creates a space for dialogue and collaboration, encouraging stakeholders to invest in the success of local education. Students develop a sense of pride and responsibility as they present their work, while attendees gain a deeper understanding of and appreciation for the educational process. This mutual exchange strengthens community bonds, inspires ongoing support for education, and highlights the importance of active participation in shaping the future of local schools and the broader community.

Project Budget (Must provide budget in this format)

Project Revenue	Amount
Grant Request	\$1,000
Cash Match from Applicant	N/A
In-kind match from Applicant	N/A
Cash from other Sources	N/A
• Source:	N/A
• Source:	N/A
Total Project Revenue	

Project Expenses				
Item	Total Cost	Applicant "In-Kind"	Applicant Cash	Requested Grant
Personnel				
Techers additional time	\$500			\$500
Materials/Supplies				
Misc. supplies for students to create hand built materials	\$500			\$500
Professional Services				
Other				
Total Expenses				\$1,000

Project Milestones Provide quarterly milestones, which indicate concrete progress toward the successful achievement of the project's goals.

Milestone	Responsible Party	Projected Date for Completion	Outcome
Materials for Engagement	CPHS Staff	October and April	
Securing teachers from each department has incentive pay from grant			
	CPHS Staff	January and June	

Return completed Application to:

City of College Place
City Administrator's Office
625 S. College Avenue
College Place, WA 99324

Email: mrizzitiello@cpwa.us

Due Date: January 17th, 2025

This grant funding will be used to provide materials for students working on applied learning projects, particularly those who may lack the necessary resources to enhance their work. Additionally, the funds will help incentivize more teachers to participate in this after-school activity, fostering greater collaboration and support for student success.

Contact Person

Name: David Lopez

Organization Representing: Walla Walla University – Center for Humanitarian Engagement - Hey Neighbor Neighbor (HeyNN)

Contact Address: 204 S College Avenue

City/State/Zip: College Place, WA 99324

Phone: (509) 527-2100

E-mail: David.Lopez@wallawalla.edu

Project Description

Project Purpose

Hey Neighbor Neighbor (HeyNN) is dedicated to connecting neighbors and strengthening communities. Building on the success of our weekly texting challenge, we seek funds to produce a *Hey Neighbor* card game that brings people face-to-face in a fun, engaging, and meaningful way. This game features five categories—Engage, Service, Connection, Surprise, and Open (vulnerability)—that inspire players to perform small acts of kindness, form new friendships, and cultivate trust within the community.

Our ultimate goal is to foster thriving, resilient neighborhoods by encouraging repeated interactions—whether in residential blocks, workplaces, schools, or faith-based settings. By prompting direct collaboration and playful challenges, we hope this card game will serve as a catalyst for deeper relationships and a stronger sense of belonging.

Approach

1. Game Development & Production

- Finalize the deck of cards and instructions, reflecting each of the five categories (Engage, Service, Connection, Surprise, Open).
- Partner with a local printer for quality production.

2. Pilot Workshops & Distribution

- Conduct interactive demos at community events, workplaces, schools, and faith-based organizations to demonstrate how the game can facilitate team-building and neighborly interactions.
- Distribute card decks at minimal or no cost to leaders who show a commitment to building community in their sphere of influence.

3. Feedback & Continuous Improvement

- Collect user experiences through post-game surveys, focus groups, and online forums.
- Refine card prompts and instructions over time to align with the evolving needs of each neighborhood or group.

Location

The project will initially launch across College Place neighborhoods identified through existing CHE networks, community events (block party, service projects, Farmers Market), and community partners. We are working to print local to supporting local businesses and minimizing transportation costs.

Goals

Our card game advances the City's Comprehensive Plan goals in the following ways:

1. Strengthening Social Networks & Community Identity

- **Relevant Plan Policy:** Community Building
-

- By providing a playful but structured framework for neighbors to meet, serve, and celebrate one another, our game directly supports the City’s focus on fostering inclusive, connected communities.
- 2. **Encouraging Civic Participation & Collaboration**
 - **Relevant Plan Policy:** Civic Engagement
 - Each card deck includes prompts that encourage players to explore local resources (e.g., libraries, parks) and participate in events—empowering individuals to shape their neighborhoods through collective action.
- 3. **Supporting Local Businesses & Economy**
 - **Relevant Plan Program:** Local Economic Enhancement
 - By manufacturing locally, we stimulate local commerce and highlight the value of “shop local” practices, consistent with the City’s economic growth goals.
- 4. **Promoting Safe & Inclusive Neighborhoods**
 - **Relevant Plan Goal:** Neighborhood Preservation & Enhancement
 - Activities in the “Service” and “Connection” categories encourage neighbors to identify and resolve small-scale challenges collaboratively, fostering an environment of mutual support and safety.

Project Budget (Must provide budget in this format)

Project Revenue	Amount
Grant Request	\$5,000
Cash Match from Applicant	\$2,000
In-kind match from Applicant	\$1,000
Cash from other Sources	\$1,000
• Source Cash:	WSF Foundation
• Source In-Kind:	Volunteers holding demo presentations and volunteer time at booths at community events
Total Project Revenue	\$9,000

Project Expenses				
Item	Total Cost	Applicant “In-Kind”	Applicant Cash	Requested Grant
Personnel – Design	\$2,000		\$2,000	

Materials/Supplies				
Printing Manufacturing	\$6,000		\$1,000	\$5,000
Professional Services				
Marketing and Launch Events	\$500	\$500		
Other				
Distribution and Shipping	\$0			
Workshops and Trainings	\$500	\$500		
Total Expenses	\$9,000			

Project Milestones Provide quarterly milestones, which indicate concrete progress toward the successful achievement of the project's goals.

Milestone	Responsible Party	Projected Date	Outcome
Finalize Card Content & Design	HeyNN Project Team (Lead Designer)	End of March 2025	Complete, ready-to-print card deck with five categories (Engage, Service, Connection, Surprise, Open).
Manufacturing Preparation	Production Manager & Local Manufacturer	End of March 2025	Finalized prototypes approved; manufacturing contract signed; production timeline secured.
Production & Distribution Launch	Production Manager, HeyNN Staff	April 2025	First run of card decks printed; initial batches distributed to pilot sites (workplaces, schools, etc.).
Introductory Workshops	Volunteer Facilitators, Outreach Coordinator	May 2025	At least three interactive sessions completed; participants trained to use the game effectively.
Engagement & Outreach	Outreach Coordinator, Community Partners	Ongoing in Q3	Increased usage of the card game in target settings; measurable uptick in social media posts and shared stories.
Mid-Project Assessment	Project Evaluation Team	Summer 2025	Feedback reviewed (surveys/interviews); necessary adjustments made to the card prompts or distribution strategy.
Program Evaluation & Expansion	Project Manager, Stakeholders	October 2025	Final impact report completed; second print run or specialized expansion planned based on data and feedback.

Thank You

We appreciate your consideration of Hey Neighbor Neighbor's card game project. By uniting neighbors through fun, intentional activities, we can build the enduring relationships that keep our city vibrant and resilient. If you have any questions or need further details, please reach out to the contact person listed above.

Contact Person:

Name: Troy Williams

Organization Representing: Walla Walla Valley Ice Rink

Contact Address: PO Box 131

City/State/Zip: College Place, WA 99324

Phone: (509) 676- 7188

E-mail: info@wwvice.com

Website: www.wwvice.com

Project Description:

Walla Walla Valley Ice Rink is a newly formed 501 c 3 nonprofit based in College Place, WA, that seeks funding for a feasibility study to explore the potential for building an indoor ice rink in the Walla Walla Valley. The rink will serve as a hub for youth sports, providing opportunities for young people to engage in ice hockey, figure skating, and other recreational activities year-round.

The purpose of this study is to assess the need for a full-sized indoor rink, evaluate potential locations, estimate construction and operational costs, and identify funding opportunities. The ice rink will support local sports leagues, schools, and community groups, and serve as an economic driver for the region by attracting tournaments and other events.

The feasibility study will involve data collection from community members, local youth sports teams, and other stakeholders, as well as consultations with architects and engineers. The resulting report will inform the development process, ensuring that the facility meets the needs of the community while being financially sustainable.

Goals:

This project aligns with the objectives outlined in the City's Comprehensive Plan by enhancing recreational opportunities for youth, promoting health and wellness, and fostering community engagement.

Specifically, the project addresses the following goals:

- **Goal 1: Strengthen community connections:** The ice rink will provide a new space for youth and families to gather, engage in healthy activities, and build relationships.
 - **Goal 2: Promote youth development:** By offering year-round access to ice sports, the rink will contribute to the physical and social development of youth in the Walla Walla Valley.
 - **Goal 3: Support economic development:** The study will help identify ways the ice rink can attract visitors to the area, boosting the local economy through tourism and events.
 - **Goal 4: Ensure sustainability:** The feasibility study will focus on creating a financially viable project that can support long-term maintenance and growth.
-

Project Milestones:

Milestone	Responsible Party	Projected Date for Completion	Outcome
Community outreach and feedback gathering	Walla Walla Valley Ice Rink Team, Consultants	Quarter 1, 2025	Gather input from youth sports teams, schools, and community members to assess demand.
Site evaluations and initial design concepts	Consultants, Architects	Quarter 2, 2025	Identify potential locations for the ice rink and create initial design concepts.
Financial modeling and cost analysis	Consultants, Walla Walla Valley Ice Rink Board	Quarter 2, 2025	Create a financial model outlining estimated costs and revenue potential for the ice rink.
Drafting the feasibility study report	Consultants, Walla Walla Valley Ice Rink Team	Quarter 3, 2025	Complete a detailed feasibility report with recommendations on location, design, and funding.
Presentation of findings and securing partnerships	Walla Walla Valley Ice Rink Team	Quarter 4, 2025	Present findings to local stakeholders, secure partnerships, and identify next steps for development.

Project Budget (Must provide budget in this format)

Project Revenue	Amount
Grant Request	\$5,000
Cash Match from Applicant	\$3,000
In-kind match from Applicant	\$2,000
Cash from other Sources	\$10,000

• Source Cash:	Donations from individuals excited about future of ice sports in our valley. Applied for Wild Horse Grant \$5,000 and WW City for \$5,000
• Source In-Kind:	Using volunteer labor as part of the strategy for gather feasibility study data
Total Project Revenue	\$20,000

Project Expenses				
Item	Total Cost	Applicant "In-Kind"	Applicant Cash	Requested Grant
Personnel				
Materials/Supplies				
Professional Services				
Feasibility Study Consultant Fees	\$20,000	\$2,000	\$13,000	\$5,000
Other				
Total Expenses	\$20,000			



City of College Place Council Funded Programs Community Grants Program

Introduction

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Grant Program Goals

- Foster civic engagement and involvement
- Develop responses and solutions which steward the community's
 - Health
 - Environment
 - Social network and resiliency
 - Park & Recreation Network
- Develop programs which support community asset building and provide outreach through education and information programs which support program goals.
- Economic Development
- Housing
- Public Art

Program Guidelines

Eligible Applicants: Non-profit organizations, civic groups, neighborhood groups. Partnerships among individuals and/or groups will also be considered.

Eligible Locations: Within the City of College Place

Eligible Expenses: Personnel, professional services, supplies and materials, construction costs, public information and outreach.

Match: Matching funds are encouraged but not required for this program. The following items count as matching funds: cash, volunteer hours, and donated materials, equipment use, or professional services.

Project Timeline

Application Due Dates: Applications must be submitted by January 17th, 2025 at 4 PM PST. Submit completed applications to:

City Administrator's Office
City of College Place
625 S. College Avenue
College Place, WA 99324
Email: mrizzitiello@cpwa.us

Award Decisions: Award decisions will be made within 60 calendar days of the January 17th, 2025 deadline.

Project Time Limit: All projects must be completed within one years of award.

Application Process

Project Applications: Applications must be made either on paper or electronically on forms provided by the City. Applications can be obtained at City Hall, 625 S. College Avenue, College Place, Washington or on the City's webpage at www.cpwa.us

Project Description: The description of the project should include project purpose, approach, and location.

Goals: Explain how your project addresses the Grant Program Goals as outlined in the application packet and the City's Comprehensive Plan goals, policies and programs. The Comprehensive Plan itself is available on the City's website at:
http://www.cpwa.us/departments/planning/comprehensive_plan.php

Project Milestones: Provide quarterly milestones which indicate concrete progress toward the successful achievement of the project's goals.

Budget Plan: List each resource needed to complete your project. Please show in-kind, applicant cash, and how much of the City's funds to be spent on this resource.

- The value of volunteer labor as established by the Independent Sector's Value of Volunteer hours https://www.independentsector.org/volunteer_time

- Equipment donated is valued at the hourly rental rate for the equipment used for the project.
- Donated professional services are valued at the “reasonable and customary” rate for the services.

Review Process

A committee comprised of Economic Development, Tourism, and Events Commission as well as Park, Arbor, and Recreation Board members will review written applications. All eligible projects will be forwarded to the Committee and scored using the rating form included in the application packet. Higher ranking projects may be requested to present to the Committee.

The presentation, if requested, is limited to 15 minutes. Please give an overview of the project and how it furthers the City’s goals.

The Committee will make a funding recommendation to the City Council. City Council will make the final determination of funding. Applicants may be asked to present their projects to the City Council.

Reporting Requirements and Accountability

A contract will be executed to outline the specific conditions of the project if awarded.

City of College Place Community Grants Program Application

Please limit responses to 3 pages in not less than 10-point type font (not including budget).

Project Description

Contact Person

Name: Vicki Zanes & Chloe Congleton

Organization Representing: Andy's Market / Enable Art / Downtown College Place

Contact Address: 1117 S. College Ave

City/State/Zip: College Place, Washington, 99324

Phone: 509-240-6998

E-mail: vicki@andysmarket.com

Project Information Description of the project (include project purpose, approach and location).

Andy's Market is an agricultural mecca and sole grocery store in College Place. We are proud to source and sell as much locally-grown produce and products as possible, and are in the process of a sweeping renovation that will bring Andy's Market to modern times. While this process is underway, we are considering forms of public art that we may install on our property as well as other businesses that we can support with our business. Additionally, after the renovation, we will have a little cafe that sells fresh smoothies.

In partnership with Chloe Congleton of Enable Art and the Downtown College Place group, we would like to install a large mural on the south-facing side of the building overlooking 12th Street. The vision for the mural is fluid at this point but we want to convey that Andy's Market and its employees are deeply rooted in our natural environment. We imagine references to our blue mountains, fruits and veggies, and native plants and peoples. This will be a very large mural when it is completed- one of the largest in the Walla Walla Valley- and we would love it to be flush with colors, shapes, and meaning. It is projected to take 80-100 hours to complete.

After the mural is completed, in partnership with the Downtown College Place group that I am a part of, I will host a ribbon cutting event and tour of the renovations at Andy's Market, unveiling the mural to the community and functioning as a pseudo networking event.

Please describe how your project relates to the Community Grant Program Goals and the City's Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies. The College Place Community Grant aims to Develop programs which support community asset building, Foster civic engagement and involvement, and support Public Art as well. This project fulfills all of those elements.

Project Budget (Must provide budget in this format)

Project Revenue	Amount
Grant Request	\$7000
Cash Match from Applicant	\$1000
In-kind match from Applicant	\$1500
Cash from other Sources	\$0
• Source:	N/a
• Source:	N/a
Total Project Revenue	\$2000

Project Expenses				
Item	Total Cost	Applicant "In-Kind"	Applicant Cash	Requested Grant
Personnel	\$3000	\$1000		\$2500
Materials/Supplies				
• T-shirts	\$1500			\$1500
Brushes/Supplies	\$300		\$300	
Professional Services				
Design & Painting	\$ 4500	\$500	\$1000	\$ 3000
Other				
Total Expenses	\$ 9800			\$ 7000

Project Milestones Provide quarterly milestones, which indicate concrete progress toward the successful achievement of the project's goals.

Milestone	Responsible Party	Projected Date for Completion	Outcome
Design Mural	Myself & Chloe	April 2025	Concept is finished
Present Mural to Council	Myself	March 2025	Concept is approved by Council
Acquiring Supplies	Myself	April 2025	All supplies are in-hand
Prep building for painting - power washing, base coat	Myself & Staff	April 2025	Building is ready to be painted
Begin Painting	Myself	May 2025	Mural is in progress
Complete Mural	Myself	August 2025	Mural is Complete
Ribbon Cutting/ Community Event	Myself & Staff	October 2025	Mural is part of the community

Return completed Application to:

City of College Place
City Administrator's Office
625 S. College Avenue
College Place, WA 99324
Email: mrizzitiello@cpwa.us
Due Date: January 17th, 2025



City of College Place Council Funded Programs Community Grants Program

Introduction

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Grant Program Goals

- Foster civic engagement and involvement
- Develop responses and solutions which steward the community's
 - Health
 - Environment
 - Social network and resiliency
 - Park & Recreation Network
- Develop programs which support community asset building and provide outreach through education and information programs which support program goals.
- Economic Development
- Housing
- Public Art

Program Guidelines

Eligible Applicants: Non-profit organizations, civic groups, neighborhood groups. Partnerships among individuals and/or groups will also be considered.

Eligible Locations: Within the City of College Place

Eligible Expenses: Personnel, professional services, supplies and materials, construction costs, public information and outreach.

Match: Matching funds are encouraged but not required for this program. The following items count as matching funds: cash, volunteer hours, and donated materials, equipment use, or professional services.

Project Timeline

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Project Milestones: Provide quarterly milestones which indicate concrete progress toward the successful achievement of the project's goals.

Budget Plan: List each resource needed to complete your project. Please show in-kind, applicant cash, and how much of the City's funds to be spent on this resource.

- The value of volunteer labor as established by the Independent Sector's Value of Volunteer hours https://www.independentsector.org/volunteer_time

- Equipment donated is valued at the hourly rental rate for the equipment used for the project.
- Donated professional services are valued at the “reasonable and customary” rate for the services.

Review Process

A committee comprised of Economic Development, Tourism, and Events Commission as well as Park, Arbor, and Recreation Board members will review written applications. All eligible projects will be forwarded to the Committee and scored using the rating form included in the application packet. Higher ranking projects may be requested to present to the Committee.

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Reporting Requirements and Accountability

A contract will be executed to outline the specific conditions of the project if awarded.

City of College Place Community Grants Program Application

Please limit responses to 3 pages in not less than 10-point type font (not including budget).

Project Description

Contact Person

Name: Chloe Congleton

Organization Representing: Enable Art / Downtown College Place

Contact Address: 508 S. College Ave

City/State/Zip: College Place, Washington, 99324

Phone: 509-593-0555

E-mail: chloe@enable-art.com

Project Information Description of the project (include project purpose, approach and location).

My business, Enable Art, is an art studio that teaches all ages to be creative; Enable Art is about creating community through creativity. The building is located at 508 S. College Avenue, 99324.

I would like to begin introducing new forms of public art to downtown College Place in 2025 by installing a large mural on the north side of my building. The building is right next to our Post Office and measures about 60ft long and 10ft high. My building is already black, so there is no need for a base coat. The mural will include wildflowers native to our region which will line the bottom of the building, possibly sunflowers as part of College Place branding efforts, and a banner that reads, "Community Grows Here."

After the mural is completed, in partnership with the Downtown College Place group that I am a part of, I will host a ribbon cutting/business after hours event, unveiling the mural to the community. I hope that this is the second of many murals that eventually line College Avenue and will be a catalyst for more public art installations of all kinds in the future.

Please describe how your project relates to the Community Grant Program Goals and the City's Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies.

The College Place Community Grant aims to Develop programs which support community asset building, Foster civic engagement and involvement, and support Public Art as well.

This project fulfills all of those elements.

Project Budget (Must provide budget in this format)

Project Revenue	Amount
Grant Request	\$2450
Cash Match from Applicant	\$0
In-kind match from Applicant	\$500
Cash from other Sources	\$0
• Source:	N/a
• Source:	N/a
Total Project Revenue	\$2950

Project Expenses				
Item	Total Cost	Applicant “In-Kind”	Applicant Cash	Requested Grant
Personnel	\$0			\$0
Materials/Supplies				
tuition and books	\$0			\$0
Professional Services				
Design & Painting	\$ 2500	\$500		\$ 2000
Other				
Total Expenses	\$ 2950			\$ 2450

Project Milestones Provide quarterly milestones, which indicate concrete progress toward the successful achievement of the project's goals.

Milestone	Responsible Party	Projected Date for Completion	Outcome
Design Mural	Myself	March 2025	Concept is finished
Present Mural to Council	Myself	March 2025	Concept is approved by Council
Acquiring Supplies	Myself	April 2025	All supplies are in-hand
Begin Painting	Myself	May 2025	Mural is in progress
Complete Mural	Myself	August 2025	Mural is Complete
Ribbon Cutting/ Business After Hours event	Myself & Staff	September 2025	Mural is part of the community

Return completed Application to:

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City Administrator's Office
625 S. College Avenue
College Place, WA 99324
Email: mrizzitiello@cpwa.us
Due Date: January 17th, 2025



City of College Place Council Funded Programs Community Grants Program

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Grant Program Goals

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- Housing
- Public Art

Program Guidelines

Eligible Applicants: Non-profit organizations, civic groups, neighborhood groups. Partnerships among individuals and/or groups will also be considered.

Eligible Locations: Within the City of College Place

Eligible Expenses: Personnel, professional services, supplies and materials, construction costs, public information and outreach.

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Project Milestones: Provide quarterly milestones which indicate concrete progress toward the successful achievement of the project's goals.

Budget Plan: List each resource needed to complete your project. Please show in-kind, applicant cash, and how much of the City's funds to be spent on this resource.

- The value of volunteer labor as established by the Independent Sector's Value of Volunteer hours https://www.independentsector.org/volunteer_time

- Equipment donated is valued at the hourly rental rate for the equipment used for the project.
- Donated professional services are valued at the “reasonable and customary” rate for the services.

Review Process

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Reporting Requirements and Accountability

A contract will be executed to outline the specific conditions of the project if awarded.

City of College Place Community Grants Program Application

Please limit responses to 3 pages in not less than 10-point type font (not including budget).

Project Description

Contact Person

Name: Maryelizabeth E. Garcia

Organization Representing: Beautiful Downtown College Place

Contact Address: 625 S. College Ave

City/State/Zip: College Place, Washington, 99324

Phone: 509-394-8569

E-mail: mgarcia@cpwa.us

Project Information Description of the project (include project purpose, approach and location).

A group of dedicated volunteers wishes to start and launch a Downtown College Place nonprofit organization. The purpose of this group will be to fulfill the four-point approach in accordance Washington Main Street and Main Street America which aims to build a diverse economic base, catalyze new investments, preserve and celebrate historic character, and build identity and tourism in College Place.

The funds requested in this grant will go to pay for upfront costs and fees associated with forming a nonprofit organization. At this time, the anticipated costs include the Incorporation Fee, name registration, charitable organization registration, business license (when needed), Board Insurance and eventually Business Insurance, IRS Filing Fee, CRM software, opening a bank account, as well as unexpected expenses and supplies as needed.

Please describe how your project relates to the Community Grant Program Goals and the City's Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies.

The group seeks to achieve a "Designated" status through Washington Main Street by December 2025, thereby allowing local B&O taxes to be used to fund the organization and keep the money locally. The group would like to kick start branding efforts for College Place as a health and wellness destination, and monetize the culture of College Place through tourism. Additionally, the group would like to attract like-minded businesses and residents to the area, and celebrate the trend of growth in College Place.

Project Budget (Must provide budget in this format)

Project Revenue	Amount
Grant Request	\$2000
Cash Match from Applicant	\$0
In-kind match from Applicant	\$0
Cash from other Sources	\$0
• Source:	N/a
• Source:	N/a
Total Project Revenue	\$2000

Project Expenses				
Item	Total Cost	Applicant “In-Kind”	Applicant Cash	Requested Grant
Personnel	\$0			
Materials/Supplies				
Printing & Advertisement	\$500			\$500
CRM Software	\$900			\$400
Professional Services				
Business Insurance	~ \$ 1400			
Board Insurance	~ \$ 720			~ \$ 720
Other				
Business License	\$ 60			\$ 60
Incorporation Fee	\$200			\$200
Name Reservation	\$ 20			\$20
Contingency 5%	\$ 200			\$ 200
Total Expenses	\$ 4000			\$ 2000

Project Milestones Provide quarterly milestones, which indicate concrete progress toward the successful achievement of the project's goals.

Milestone	Responsible Party	Projected Date for Completion	Outcome
Elect Executive Board	Current Volunteers	January 2025	Exec Board is legal
Adopt Bylaws & Articles of Incorporation	Board President	January 2025	Bylaws Established
Filing paperwork with Feds	Capable volunteer	February 2025	EIN Obtained
Filing paperwork with State	Capable volunteer	February 2025	Officially tax exempt
Elect Full Board	Board of Directors	March 2025	Board is fully legal
Nominate Committee Chairs	Board of Directors	March 2025	Organization is WA Main Street legal
Complete any remaining paperwork	Capable volunteer	March 2025	Organization is fully legal
Develop Annual Work Plan	Board of Directors	March 2025	Processes & Procedures Established
Develop Annual Fundraising Plan	Board of Directors	March 2025	Organization is financially viable
Populate Committees & Select 2025 Projects	Committee Chairs & Committees	April 2025	Organization is publicly doing things - PR mode
Fundraise for 2025 Projects	Committees w/ Organization Committee	April 2025 - ongoing	Projects are funded; Save money for Ex. Dir.
Execute Projects & Work Plan	Board of Directors & Committees	April 2025 - ongoing	Organization is fully functioning
File for Designation w/ WA Main Street	Board President	October 2025	Organization is Designated; eligible B&O Taxes kept here
Select Office Space & Hire Executive Director	Board of Directors	November - December 2025	Organization is staffed & legal

Return completed Application to:

City of College Place
City Administrator's Office
625 S. College Avenue
College Place, WA 99324
Email: mrizzitiello@cpwa.us
Due Date: January 17th, 2025

City of College Place Community Grants Program Application

Please limit responses to 3 pages in not less than 10-point type font (not including budget).

Project Description

Contact Person

Name: Karen Hedine, CEO
Organization Representing: YMCA of Walla Walla
Contact Address: 340 S. Park Street
City/State/Zip: Walla Walla, WA 99362
Phone: 509-525-8868
E-mail: khedine@wwymca.org

Project Information Description of the project (include project purpose, approach and location).

Purpose: For school year 2024-2025, the YMCA ("Y") requests funding support in order to provide College Place high school students at CPHS and WWVA with American Red Cross first aid training. First aid training, which includes training in CPR and AED use, is an essential life skill that enables non-medical individuals to aid in times of crisis and in response to injuries and illness.

In emergencies, every second counts and when youth are trained in first aid they know how to stabilize a situation before professional help arrives. By applying first aid, CPR and AED techniques, students are able to timely respond to reduce the overall severity risk which results in improved outcomes. With 70% of all out-of-hospital cardiac arrests occurring in the home, immediate administration of CPR can triple the chance of a parent's or other relative's or friend's survival.

Additionally, when students undertake first aid training it increases their self-confidence in handling emergencies. Using real-world scenarios and demonstrations, training helps augment community safety, creating a safer environment at schools, churches, recreational events and at home.

In the US, the National Institutes of Health report that only 11% of adults know first aid/CPR. Current census data reflects that 21.7% of the overall population is made up of students ages 14-17. As such, offering a program for high schoolers bridges the need for student training among this large demographic today and will continue to serve them into adulthood. And while training has been taught to children as young as five, the data shows that high school students are the best age group for a number of reasons:

- There are more injury-related deaths every year in the 15-19 age bracket than in any other demographic. The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report that in 2015–2017, the rate of sports, recreation, and leisure injuries among children and adolescents aged 1–17 years was 82.9 per 1,000 population. Yet the rate of sports, recreation, and leisure injuries increased with age from 48.4 for those aged 1–4 years, to 72.7 for those aged 5–11 years, and to 117.1 for those aged 12–17 years.
- In high school, teens start driving and often engage in riskier, injury-inducing activities.
- While students are spending more time alone post-COVID, 25% of active high school students spend more time with their peers than they do with adults.
- School is a good location to teach first aid since it can reach many people and educate them efficiently.

Teaching first aid to older students also helps foster social responsibility and provides skills including :

1. **Preparedness:** High schoolers are better equipped to handle unexpected situations and provide immediate assistance until professional help arrives. Students become more aware of and better prepared to address conditions that their peers and family may experience including asthma emergencies, anaphylaxis, burns, choking, diabetic emergencies, environmental emergencies, sprains and breaks, and seizures.
2. **Promotes Safety Awareness:** Students become more conscious of potential hazards and learn how to prevent injuries and respond effectively if they occur.
3. **Empowers Individuals:** Knowledge of how to respond to a situation instills a sense of confidence and empowerment. High schoolers with these skills can provide emergency assistance, reduce panic, and reassure those around them.
4. **Promotes Teamwork and Leadership:** Students learn to work together and communicate effectively during emergencies; this fosters teamwork, collaboration, and leadership qualities among high schoolers.
5. **Life Skills:** First aid training teaches valuable life skills such as problem-solving, decision-making, and adaptability.
6. **Career Opportunities:** Proficiency in first aid can open doors to career opportunities in healthcare, emergency services, or community services. It serves as a foundation for educational pursuits in medical or rescue-related fields.

Approach:

The YMCA is a leading licensed provider of American Red Cross 1st Aid /CPR and AED training in the Walla Walla Valley. Certified instructors will coordinate with school officials to provide training as part of the school's scheduled PE, health or other regularly-scheduled classroom-based programs. WWVA has already indicated a desire for such training and the Y will initiate discussions with CHPS in Winter 2025. Training requires both online, self-directed study by the students (in English or Spanish) as well as hands-on training in the classroom taught but Y staff over the course of 1-2 weeks. The number of classes to be offered is expected to be 4-5 during the 2024-2025 school year. CPHS has 461 students of which an estimated 205 are in the target grades of 11-12. Of these an estimated 30%, or 61, will be enrolled in classes where 1st aid will be taught. WWVA reports approximately 169 students in grades 9-12, of which an estimated 40 will be enrolled in first aid. Multiple classes will be offered to keep individual class size to no more than 15-20.

Location: Training will be offered at the high schools during regularly-scheduled class time. Training will be coordinated with the school administration and educators.

Please describe how your project relates to the Community Grant Program Goals and the City's Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies.

The Community Grant Program's Goals emphasize developing programs that support community asset building and provide outreach through education. Additionally, the goals emphasize developing responses and solutions which steward the community's health. Investing in young people is one area in which the City of College Place and its partners can meet the grant's goals of stewarding the community's health, educational outreach and Parks and Recreation network. First aid training provides young people with life skills and builds awareness of post-secondary educational opportunities. It emphasizes the importance of helping others and contributing to community well-being; fostering a sense of civic duty.

Students learn the value of empathy and support for those in distress, that can translate into broader social and interpersonal skills.

As an asset-building opportunity, first aid training is an essential component of community safety. It equips students in the community with the knowledge and skills to respond to emergencies, promote injury prevention, enhance home, school and workplace safety, and contribute to a culture of safety within the community.

The proposed project also aligns with the City's Comprehensive Plan Goal # 1 in that it preserves the small-town character of the community by achieving family-friendly and safe training. It supports Goal #6 in that it fosters a shared vision with the College Place School District as well as Walla Walla Valley Academy for serving the College Place community. And it supports Goals #19 and #27 by providing training that supports a healthy community in which students become a community resource as they also gain increased awareness of career opportunities where life-saving skills are a foundation.

The Y's mission is to help strengthen communities and we focus on youth development as central to each community's interests and our ability to provide relevant, sustainable and integrated solutions. The Y works closely with the school districts and community partners. We are the only nonprofit in the Walla Walla Valley that aligns an emphasis on youth development through American Red Cross training for childcare providers, educators, first responders, and other vital community service organizations.

Project Milestones

Milestone	Responsible Party	Projected Completion	Outcome
Schedule 1st Aid classes with WWVA and CPHS	B Elsom, YMCA Community Safety Coord	February 2025	Class times / dates confirmed at both schools before June 2025.
Order supplies	B Elsom, YMCA Community Safety Coord	March 2025	Materials for the planned classes are available for program start
Coordinate with schools/teachers to register students with American Red Cross (ARC)	B Elsom, YMCA Community Safety Coord	March 2025	Online registration required to complete the blended learning course and ensure students are issued 1 st Aid certificate by the ARC upon course completion.
Schedule Y instructors	B Elsom, YMCA Community Safety Coordinator	March 2025	Other ARC certified instructors from the Y instructors are scheduled to meet class size needs.
Program commences at the schools	B Elsom, YMCA Community Safety Coordinator	April - June 2025	Students are trained in 1 st Aid/CPR in class cohorts with all training completed by end of term.
Final Report	Karen Hedine, CEO, B Elsom, YMCA Community Safety Coordinator	July 2025	Summary of completed trained, number of students trained, recommendations

Project Budget (Must provide budget in this format)

Project Revenue	Amount
Grant Request	\$5,000
Cash Match from Applicant	\$3,100
In-kind match from Applicant	\$7,076
Cash from other Sources	\$8,000
School ARC fee support (discounted)	\$3,000
Source: Donations – Youth Development Programs	\$5,000
Total Project Revenue	\$23,176

Project Expenses				
Item	Total Cost	Applicant “In-Kind”	Applicant Cash	Requested Grant
Personnel	\$8,100		\$3,100	
2 staff - wages and OH				
Materials/Supplies	\$6,676	\$6,676		
ARC fees	\$8,400	\$400	\$3,000	\$5,000
Other			\$5,000	
Total Expenses	\$23,176	\$7,076	\$11,100	\$5,000

Community Grant Scores - FY 2025										
Metrics	Full Points	WWU-CHE	Andy's Market	Enable Art	Downtown College Place	Villages of Garrison Creek	Powerhouse Theater	Walla Walla Valley Ice Rink	YMCA	College Place High School
Project Description - Is description clear and concise? Benefit to College Place community members	320	250	200	200	240	240	190	190	250	220
Goals - Clear Goals. Project is tied to grant program goals (stated in application)	320	250	210	200	250	230	220	230	250	190
Project Milestones - Are milestones stated in application? Are they clear?	320	240	260	260	260	240	210	240	230	180
Budget - Is budget fully provided? Is proposal judicious use of community grant resources given recommended budget?	320	240	210	220	250	230	180	200	220	210
College Place Impact - Does the project actually benefit the College Place community?	320	215	150	150	230	225	200	130	240	200
Total Points	1600	1195	1030	1030	1230	1165	1000	990	1190	1000

Entity	Scores	Ask	Funded
Downtown CP	1,230.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
WWU-CHE	1,195.00	5,000.00	3,750.00
YMCA	1,190.00	5,000.00	2,050.00
Villages GC	1,165.00	700.00	350.00
Andys Market	1,030.00	7,000.00	3,500.00
Enable Art	1,030.00	2,450.00	1,225.00
CP High School	1,000.00	1,000.00	750.00
Powerhouse Theater	1,000.00	2,500.00	625.00
WW Valley Ice Rink	990.00	5,000.00	750.00
Total		30,650.00	15,000.00

City of College Place Community Grants Program Application

Please limit responses to 3 pages in not less than 10-point type font (not including budget).

Project Description

Contact Person

Name: Monica Boyle

Organization Representing: Power House Theatre Walla Walla

Contact Address: 111 N 6th Ave

City/State/Zip: Walla Walla, WA 99362

Phone: (509) 529-6500

E-mail: monica@phtww.org

Project Information Description of the project (include project purpose, approach and location).

Power House Theatre Walla Walla is a women-led, 501(c)(3) nonprofit who's professional, presenting performing arts theater provides 150+ year-round opportunities for community members to engage with arts and culture. Our nonprofit theater is deeply committed to bridging the access gap to these life-enriching experiences for our area while fostering a robust and inclusive community through the performing arts. Through our mission-driven work, we increase the availability and accessibility of the arts for all in the Blue Mountain region, particularly for children and youth. Through our newest program, the arts outreach program, we have partnered with College Place Public Schools (CPPS) school to offer admission-free arts field trips, with provided bus transportation, for entire grade levels of public-school students and their teachers ensuring that there is no barrier of cost or logistics to the arts.

Because Davis Elementary is a Title 1 school, a designation which indicates that this school serves low-income students who are more likely to suffer from an educational achievement gap, we work together with CPPS to provide these arts education opportunities for their students. Many of the impacted children come from families who lack the discretionary funds to attend arts and culture events. As such, we began working with Davis Elementary School administrative staff, including Superintendent Jim Fry, Assistant Principal Jodi Grove, and Head Secretary Fabiola Gutierrez, to coordinate field trips for Davis Elementary School 2nd grade and 5th students, starting in the Fall of 2024. Through this arts education programming and our mission-driven work, we aim to address the barriers to the arts in the Walla Walla Valley for younger audiences, as well as to simultaneously increase the diversity and equity within the performing arts. This will also address a lack of inclusive gathering spaces centered on arts and culture for our community.

This project helps alleviate the burden to travel 150+ miles outside our area to access similar arts and cultural experiences, while supporting the development of students through unique, in-person arts experiences. We work directly with Washington state educators to help select performing arts experiences that best meet learning standards that compliment student learning of the grade level impacted. The intentionality of this arts programming ensures student needs are addressed by considering the learning standards for theater arts of the impacted grade level. Additionally other subjects are highlighted within the performance, such as science and history. Complimentary study guides are also distributed to the teachers before each field trip. For example, students may read "The Road to Freedom," a novel about Reconstruction after the Civil War before the field trip event and then complete a reflection paper assignment afterward as well. Furthermore, the needs of all students are considered. For example, we have established a local contact to provide English-to-Spanish translation to any students attending that may need this accommodation.

This project will result in lasting beneficial effects for the students, with measurable long-term outcomes such as increased school engagement and higher graduation rates. In fall 2024, we were able to host our first field trip for College Place Public School students; with your support, we will be able to host more field trips in both the fall and spring of 2025 for College Place.

Our primary goal is to enhance access and availability of live arts performances, especially for students and children in our area. Other goals of our arts education program includes increasing test scores and grades for students, as well as reduced absences and behavioral issues. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as reported by districts like Walla Walla Public Schools and College Place Public Schools showed an increase in absences, lowered test scores, and increased behavioral issues resulting in lessened overall school engagement, demonstrating the negative impact that the pandemic had on students. Through this program, we aim to improve student engagement and help students return to pre-pandemic success rates. We also aim to encourage students to engage with extracurricular creative programs, such as volunteer service at the theater. In the long-term, we aim for our programming to contribute to increased overall wellness and health of these students. By bridging the gap between education and the arts, we contribute to the overall well-being and academic development of students, fostering creativity, critical thinking, and cultural appreciation. Furthermore, we intend for our programming to encourage students to help create a strong and inclusive community in their hometown.

We believe the impact of this program with enriching in-school opportunities, such as field trips, will negate the negative impacts from the pandemic on these students. These positive effects were found in a 2022 study from the Journal of Human Resources, "An

Experimental Evaluation of Culturally Enriching Field Trips,” which showed that field trips help raise test scores and year-end grades, reduce absences and behavioral issues, and ultimately result in lasting positive year-over-year school engagement for up to two years.

The incredibly positive feedback from local students and educators drives our expansion of this program. For example, in the post-event survey from 2024, the students’ enthusiasm for U.S. History was assessed before at 4.9 out of 10, and after the field trips with an 8.3 out of 10 rating. Additionally, one educator said, “This was the most engaged my students have ever been on a field trip or at a performance.” We also debriefed after these events with the local administration to evaluate topics such as logistics and communication for these field trips. With this past success, we plan to take the same planning and feedback approach in the expansion of our arts education program.

We have a total of six performing arts focused field trips scheduled for students in the 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 school years, two of which are confirmed field trips for students in the College Place School district, in February 2025 and November 2025. These field trips will allow an estimated 102 fifth grade students and 103 2nd grade students to engage with the performing arts during field trips to our theater. Funding will help remove barriers to the arts and will be used to support field trips and education for students and educators in the College Place school district.

Please describe how your project relates to the Community Grant Program Goals and the City’s Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies.

Through our arts education program, we foster civic engagement and involvement in a number of ways. By providing field trips for students, we are increasing youth engagement in community events. Furthermore, by hosting local students at our theater, we are further establishing the theater as a community gathering space and social hub for art and culture activities for individuals throughout the Walla Walla Valley, encouraging youth participation. Moreover, these field trips encourage civic engagement and involvement as they are run, in part, by volunteers. We also aim to inspire students to volunteer at the theater and for other community organizations as other nonprofits and businesses have joined us for these events. Through this program, we also strive to steward the community’s social network, as these field trips connect students with a local organization and other members of their community. Our goal of creating a gathering space for the community for all, including youth, supports the City of College Place’s goal of fostering a social network and contributing to our community’s resiliency, as communities rely on art and social connection, especially in times of need. Additionally, by providing students with an opportunity to visit a historic building within

the Walla Walla Valley region, we provide youth with an opportunity to create a connection between the past and present, promoting a strong sense of community history. It also gives the students from College Place an opportunity to experience our area's history first-hand.

Project Budget (Must provide budget in this format)

Project Revenue	Amount
Grant Request	\$2,500.00
Cash Match from Applicant	\$4,579.77
In-kind match from Applicant (from theater volunteers and Artistic Director)	\$1,653.60
Cash from other Sources	
• Source: (in-kind from College Place Public Schools)	\$625.00
• Source: Funding from multiple grant funders	\$27,493.33
Total Project Revenue	\$36,851.70

Project Expenses				
Item	Total Cost	Applicant "In-Kind"	Applicant Cash	Requested Grant
Personnel				
For theater staff	\$2,775.00		\$2,775.00	
For additional event support (i.e. Tech,	\$1,080.00		\$1,080.00	

Sound)				
Materials/Supplies				
Event supplies & props	\$144.00		\$144.00	
Theater equipment	\$24,987.00			\$1,000.00
Take home learning kits & materials for students	\$871.70			
Professional Services				
Grant Writing	\$135.00		\$40.77	
Translators	\$1,000.00			
Other				
Bus transportation	\$400.000			
Administration (payroll taxes, utilities, custodial)	\$370.00		\$370.00	
Artist Fee, Hospitality & lodging for performers & crew	\$5,089.00			\$1,500.00
Total Expenses	\$36,851.70			

Project Milestones Provide quarterly milestones, which indicate concrete progress toward the successful achievement of the project's goals.

Notes from previous "project milestone" section

We measure the progress of our art outreach program through a number of methods, including:

- Sending applicable classroom lessons
- Confirmation with principal and administration
- Conducting surveys after field trips
- Calculating attendance of field trips

Milestone	Responsible Party	Projected Date for Completion	Outcome
Book teaching artists for 2025 Spring and Fall field trips	Power House Theatre	Winter 2024	Completed
Connect with College Place Public Schools Superintendent	Power House Theatre	Spring 2024	Completed - Jim Fry was excited about this opportunity to partner!
Request grant funding for this program	Power House Theatre	Fall 2024	On-going
Confirmation with Davis Elementary for Spring 2025 field trip	Power House Theatre	Winter 2025	Completed - Connected to Secretary prior to the start of school
Send Davis Elementary complimentary teaching guides for Spring 2025 field trip	Power House Theatre	Winter 2025	Completed
Conduct survey after Spring 2025 field trip	Power House Theatre	Spring 2025	To be completed after field trip
Calculate attendance after Spring 2025 field trip	Power House Theatre	Spring 2025	To be completed after field trip

Recap/debrief with College Place Public Schools on field trips and impact	Power House Theatre	Spring 2025	To be completed
Confirmation with Davis Elementary for Fall 2025 field trip	Power House Theatre	Summer 2025	To be completed
Send Davis Elementary complimentary teaching guides for Fall 2025 field trip	Power House Theatre	Summer 2025	To be completed
Conduct survey after Fall 2025 field trip	Power House Theatre	Fall 2025	To be completed after field trip
Calculate attendance after Fall 2025 field trip	Power House Theatre	Fall 2025	To be completed after field trip
Recap/debrief with College Place Public Schools on field trips and impact	Power House Theatre	Winter 2026	To be completed

Return completed Application to:

City of College Place

City Administrator's Office

625 S. College Avenue

College Place, WA 99324

Email: mrizzitiello@cpwa.us

Due Date: January 17th, 2025

City of College Place, Washington: Fiscal Year 2024 Community Grants Program Agreement: [NAME OF AGENCY & PROJECT]

WHEREAS, the City of College Place, Washington; hereinafter referred to as “CITY” is a non-charter code city entitled to the privileges defined in RCW Title 35A; and

WHEREAS, the [NAME OF AGENCY]; hereinafter referred to as “[ABBREVIATION FOR AGENCY (AFA)]”; and

WHEREAS, the term “PARTIES” denotes CITY and [AFA]; and

WHEREAS, The CITY published its annual discretionary Community Grant Program for Fiscal Year 2024 in December; and

WHEREAS, [AFA] submitted a request for assistance with its volunteer engagement Project; and

WHEREAS, the ad-hoc committee consisting of individuals from the Utilities Commission, Economic Development Commission, and Park Board reviewed proposals; and ranked them; and

WHEREAS, City Council awarded [AFA and award amount] for its [project] via Resolution #24-xxx adopted on March 12th, 2024; and

NOW THEREFORE, it is hereby resolved between the PARTIES as follows:

1. The CITY will award [AFA and Financial Amount] based on the information furnished in the grant application attached to this document as Appendix A.
2. All rules, regulations, and requirements in the application must be followed as outlined in Appendix A.

Adopted by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington this 12th day of March, 2024.

Michael Rizzitiello, City Administrator

City of College Place, Washington
RESOLUTION NO. 25-015

**A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON
REGARDING FY 2025 COMMUNITY GRANT ALLOCATIONS.**

Whereas, the City of College Place is a non-charter code city governed by the rules and regulations of RCW 35A; and

Whereas, the City Council created a discretionary Community Grants program initially as part of the FY 2020 Budget process; and

Whereas, the FY 2025 Community Grant process concluded with nine (9) applications; and

Whereas, an ad hoc committee made up of representatives from the College Place Economic Development, Tourism, and Events Commission, Utilities & Transportation Advisory Commission, as well as the College Place Park, Arbor, and Recreation Board evaluated proposals.

Now therefore, it is hereby resolved by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, as follows:

1. Award Downtown College Place Association \$2,000.
2. Award Walla Walla University: Center for Humanitarian Engagement: \$3,750.
3. Award YMCA: \$2,400.
4. Award Andys Market: \$3,500.
5. Award Enable Art: \$1,225.
6. Award College Place High School: \$750.
7. Award Gesa Powerhouse Theater: \$625.
8. Award Walla Walla Valley Ice Rink: \$750.

Clerical Corrections. The City Clerk is authorized to make necessary clerical corrections to this resolution including, but not limited to, the correction of scrivener's/clerical errors, references, resolution numbering, section/subsection numbers and any references thereto.

Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect and be in full force upon its passage as provided by law.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, this 25th day of February, 2025.

Attest:

Norma L. Hernández, Mayor

Maryelizabeth Garcia, City Clerk

Michael Rizzitiello

From: yvonne john <yjtravel1@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 24, 2025 7:25 AM
To: Michael Rizzitiello
Subject: Villages of Garrison Creek - Withdrawal of Grant Application

You don't often get email from yjtravel1@gmail.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Dear Mr. Rizzitello,

Several members of the Villages of Garrison Creek governing board have expressed concern about liability issues and the legality of modifying front yard irrigation systems without permission from homeowners. Obtaining waivers from homeowners would add several weeks to the project, delaying completion dates stated in our application. To avoid any appearance of "special treatment," I regrettably withdraw our application.

Thank you and your staff for the time and effort devoted to evaluating the grant applications.

Kind regards,

John Jaso

Villages of Garrison Creek volunteer



Grant to

City of College Place,

through

The Early Learning Facilities Grant Program

Laws of 2023, Chapter 474, Section 1024(9)
as amended by Laws of 2024, Chapter 375, Section 1010(9)

For

Lions Park Community Center

2023-2025 Early Learning Facilities Fund Grant Program
Direct Appropriation

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FACE SHEET

Grant Agreement Number: 25-96656-003
Project Name: Lions Park Community Center

Washington State Department of Commerce
Local Government Division
Early Learning Facilities Program

1. GRANTEE City of College Place 625 S College Ave College Place, Washington 99324-1516		2. GRANTEE Doing Business As (optional) N/A	
3. GRANTEE Representative Brian Carleton Finance Director (509) 394-8507 bcarleton@cpwa.us		4. COMMERCE Representative Amy Gutierrez Program Manager (360) 280-0010 amy.gutierrez@commerce.wa.gov P.O. Box 42525 1011 Plum Street SE Olympia, WA 98504-2525	
5. Grant Amount \$2,500,000.00	6. Funding Source Federal: ☐ State: ☒ Other: ☐ N/A: ☐	7. Start Date Upon Final Signature	8. End Date June 30, 2025, if funds are not reappropriated; June 30, 2027, contingent on reappropriation.
9. Federal Funds (as applicable) N/A		Federal Agency N/A	CFDA Number N/A
10. Tax ID # 91 6001412	11. SWV # SWV0028965-00	12. UBI # 369 000 564	13. UEI # ZG1SNDHCCH16
14. Grant Purpose The purpose of this performance-based Grant Agreement is to provide funding for the construction of two classrooms dedicated for early learning located at 625 S. College Avenue, Walla Walla, Washington, as described in Attachment A – Scope of Work, in accordance with the Early Learning Facilities Program, RCW 43.31.565 – 43.31.583.			
COMMERCE, defined as the Washington State Department of Commerce, and the GRANTEE, as defined above, acknowledge and accept the terms of this Grant Agreement and attachments and have executed this Grant Agreement on the date below to start as of the date and year referenced above. The rights and obligations of both parties to this Grant Agreement are governed by this Grant Agreement and the following other documents incorporated by reference: Grant Agreement Terms and Conditions including Attachment “A” – Scope of Work, Attachment “B” – Budget, Attachment “C” – Certification of Availability of Funds to Complete the Project, Attachment “D” – Certification of the Payment and Reporting of Prevailing Wages, Attachment “E” – Certification of LEED, application as submitted for grant funding, applicable ELF Notice of Funding Availability, and applicable ELF Program Guidelines (as they may be revised from time to time).			
FOR GRANTEE _____ Michael Rizzitiello, City Administrator _____ Date		FOR COMMERCE _____ Mark K. Barkley, Assistant Director Local Government Division _____ Date TEMPLATE APPROVED AS TO FORM _____ Steve Scheele, Assistant Attorney General, on 8/23/2024	

**SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS
GENERAL GRANT
STATE FUNDS**

THIS GRANT AGREEMENT, entered into by and between College Place, City of and the Washington State Department of Commerce, WITNESSES THAT:

WHEREAS, COMMERCE has the statutory authority under RCW 43.330.050 (5) to cooperate with and provide assistance to local governments, businesses, and community-based organizations; and

WHEREAS, COMMERCE is also given the responsibility to administer state funds and programs which are assigned to COMMERCE by the Governor or the Washington State Legislature; and

WHEREAS, the Washington State Legislature created the Early Learning Facilities Grant and Loan Program in Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1777, Chapter 12, Laws of 2017, 65th Legislature, 2017 3rd Special Session, codified as RCW 43.31.565-43.31.583, and amended by Laws of 2021, Ch. 130 and Laws of 2023, Ch. 474, Sec. 8031; and

WHEREAS, the Washington State Legislature has, in Laws of 2023, Chapter 474, Section 1024, made an appropriation to support the 2023-25 Early Learning Facilities Fund Grant Program, which was amended and reappropriated in Laws of 2024, Chapter 375, Section 1010, and directed COMMERCE to administer those funds; and

WHEREAS, the GRANTEE previously received funding for the development of a childcare facility on City owned property and COMMERCE will administer the funding through Commerce Grant Number 22-96650-143.

Additionally, the GRANTEE has received an appropriation for Demolition and site preparation work for the development of a childcare facility. in Laws of 2023, Chapter 474, Section 1025, in Laws of 2024, Chapter 375, Section 1011, and COMMERCE is administering the funds through Commerce Grant Number 24-96647-180.

Whereas, the Project is one component of a larger multiphase project, which will result in the development of an Early Learning Center on City owned property in Montesano, Washington.

WHEREAS, the enabling legislation also stipulates that the GRANTEE is eligible to receive funding for design, acquisition, construction and equipment, or rehabilitation activities of the Project.

GRANTEE and COMMERCE are individually a "party" and, collectively, the "parties."

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of covenants, conditions, performances, and promises hereinafter contained, the parties agree as follows:

1. GRANT MANAGEMENT

The Representative for each of the parties is identified on the Face Sheet of this Grant Agreement and shall be responsible for and shall be the contact person for all communications and billings regarding the performance of this Grant Agreement.

2. COMPENSATION

COMMERCE shall pay an amount not to exceed \$2,500,000.00 for the capital costs necessary for or incidental to the performance of work as set forth in the Attachment A (Scope of Work).

3. CERTIFICATION OF FUNDS PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- A. The release of state funds under this Grant Agreement is contingent upon the GRANTEE certifying that it has expended or has access to funds from non-state sources as set forth in ATTACHMENT C (CERTIFICATION OF THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS TO COMPLETE THE PROJECT). Such non-state sources may consist of a combination of any of the following:
- i. Eligible Project expenditures prior to the execution of this Grant Agreement.
 - ii. Cash dedicated to the Project.
 - iii. Funds available through a letter of credit or other binding loan commitment(s).
 - iv. Pledges from foundations or corporations.
 - v. Pledges from individual donors.
 - vi. The value of real property when acquired solely for the purposes of this Project, as established and evidenced by a current market value appraisal performed by a licensed, professional real estate appraiser, or a current property tax statement. COMMERCE will not consider appraisals for prospective values of such property for the purposes of calculating the amount of non-State matching fund credit.
 - vii. In-kind contributions, subject to COMMERCE's approval.
- B. The GRANTEE shall maintain records sufficient to evidence that it has access to or has expended funds from such non-state sources, and shall make such records available for COMMERCE'S review upon reasonable request.

4. STATE PUBLIC WORKS

For work done at the cost of the State, GRANTEE must comply with public works statutes RCW 39.04 and RCW 39.10, apprenticeship requirements, and the state and local building codes, as applicable. If GRANTEE has questions about compliance, GRANTEE will need to visit the [Washington State Department of Labor & Industries Public Works Projects](#) website for more information.

5. SITE CONTROL

GRANTEES who receive grants for construction, purchase or renovation of facilities must provide written evidence of and maintain site control, either through outright ownership of the subject property or a long-term lease, for a minimum of 10 years after the later of: (1) final grant payment; or (2) the date when the facility is made usable to the public for the purpose intended by the Washington State Legislature, including GRANTEE having secured all required licenses, certifications, and/or permits. GRANTEES must provide written evidence of continuing site control as may be requested by COMMERCE.

6. DOCUMENTATION AND SECURITY

The provisions of this Section shall apply to capital projects performed by nonprofit organizations, for profit businesses, local governments, and public benefit corporations that involve the expenditure of over \$250,000 in state funds. The provisions may also apply to Tribes, depending on the location of the project. Additionally, COMMERCE reserves the right to review all state-funded projects and to require that projects performed by other entity types comply with this Section. Projects for which the grant award or legislative intent documents specify that the state funding is to be used for design only may be exempt from this Section.

- A. Deed of Trust. This Grant Agreement shall be evidenced by a promissory note and secured by a deed of trust or other appropriate security instrument in favor of COMMERCE (the Deed of Trust). The Deed of Trust shall be recorded in the County where the Project is located, and the original returned to COMMERCE after recordation within 90 calendar days of Grant Agreement execution. The Deed of Trust must be recorded before COMMERCE will reimburse the GRANTEE for any Project costs. The amount secured by the Deed of Trust shall be the amount of the Grant Agreement as set forth in on the Face Sheet.
- B. Term of Deed of Trust. The Deed of Trust shall remain in full force and effect for a period of ten (10) years following the later of: (1) final payment of state funds to the GRANTEE under this Grant Agreement; or (2) the date when the GRANTEE secures all applicable licenses and certifications to operate the facility improved or acquired with grant funds and when the facility is made useable to the public for the purpose intended by the Washington State Legislature (the Commitment Period).

Upon satisfaction of the Commitment Period and all other Grant Agreement terms and conditions, COMMERCE shall, upon written request of the GRANTEE, take appropriate action to reconvey the Deed of Trust.

- C. Title Insurance. The GRANTEE shall purchase an extended coverage lender's policy of title insurance insuring the lien position of the Deed of Trust in an amount not less than the amount of the grant.
- D. Covenant. If the Project will be partially funded by a loan and the term of said loan is less than the Commitment Period as defined in Special Terms and Conditions Section 6(B), COMMERCE may require that GRANTEE record or cause to be recorded a covenant in a superior lien position ahead of the lender's security instrument that restricts use of the facility or property for the purpose(s) stated elsewhere in this Grant Agreement for at least the term of the Commitment Period as defined in Special Terms and Conditions Section 6(B).
- E. Subordination. COMMERCE may agree to subordinate its Deed of Trust upon request from a private or public lender. Any such request shall be submitted to COMMERCE in writing, and COMMERCE shall respond to the request in writing within 30 calendar days of receiving the request.
- F. Deed of Trust on Leased Property. COMMERCE may require, at its sole discretion, a Deed of Trust on the fee interest of the real property where the Project is located, if the Project is on leased property.

7. BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING REAL PROPERTY VALUES FOR ACQUISITIONS OF REAL PROPERTY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

When all or part of the grant is used to fund the acquisition of real property, before funds are disbursed, the GRANTEE shall procure and provide to COMMERCE evidence establishing the value of the real property eligible for reimbursement under this Grant Agreement as follows:

- A. GRANTEE purchases of real property from an independent third-party seller shall be evidenced by a current appraisal prepared by a licensed Washington State commercial real estate appraiser, or a current property tax statement.
- B. GRANTEE purchases of real property from a related or subsidiary organization, such as an affiliated LLC, shall be evidenced by a current appraisal prepared by a licensed Washington State commercial real estate appraiser or the prior purchase price of the property plus holding costs, whichever is less.

8. EXPENDITURES ELIGIBLE FOR REIMBURSEMENT

Payments to the GRANTEE shall be made on a reimbursement basis only. The GRANTEE may be reimbursed, at the rate set forth elsewhere in this Grant Agreement, for work associated with the Project expenditures. Unless authorized by the Washington State Legislature, only those Project costs incurred after the date of execution, may be reimbursed. Reimbursable cost are determined by the Scope of Work, Attachment A. Generally costs within the following cost categories are considered capital expenditures:

- A. Real property, and costs directly associated with such purchase, when purchased or acquired solely for the purposes of the Project;
- B. Design, engineering, architectural, and planning;
- C. Construction management and observation (from external sources only);
- D. Construction costs including, but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Site preparation and improvements;
 - ii. Permits and fees;
 - iii. Labor and materials;
 - iv. Taxes on Project goods and services;
 - v. Capitalized equipment;
 - vi. Information technology infrastructure; and
 - vii. Landscaping.
- E. Other costs authorized through the legislation.

For Direct Appropriations and K-12 School District grants, COMMERCE may also consider reimbursing for work performed prior to Grant Agreement execution but will not consider reimbursing for work performed prior to the capital budget effective date of [May 16, 2023] unless the Project's scope of work as approved by the legislature includes such work.

For competitively-awarded projects, COMMERCE may also consider reimbursing for work performed prior to Grant Agreement execution, but in no situation will reimbursement be made for work performed prior to the date specified in the program guidelines applicable at the time of Grant Agreement execution.

All work requesting reimbursement must fall into eligible expenditures. Please see the most recent version of the program guidelines for a complete list of eligible costs.

9. BILLING PROCEDURES AND PAYMENT

COMMERCE shall reimburse the GRANTEE for up to [Reimbursement Rate --%] of each invoice for eligible Project expenditures, up to the maximum payable under this Grant Agreement. When requesting reimbursement for expenditures made, the GRANTEE shall submit to COMMERCE a signed and completed Invoice Voucher (Form A-19), that documents capitalized Project activity performed – by budget line item – for the billing period. The GRANTEE must submit all Invoice Vouchers and any required documentation electronically. Submissions shall be in accordance with directions provided by COMMERCE. Funds are reimbursement based and cannot be advanced under any circumstance. Disbursements of funds for invoices due and payable within 30 days are not considered advanced payments.

The GRANTEE shall evidence the costs claimed on each voucher by including copies of each invoice received from subgrantees/subcontractors providing Project goods or services covered by the Grant Agreement. The GRANTEE shall also provide COMMERCE with a copy of the cancelled check or electronic funds transfer, as applicable, that confirms that they have paid each expenditure being claimed at the time the voucher is submitted or within 30 calendar days of Commerce's disbursement of payment. The cancelled checks or electronic funds transfers may be submitted to COMMERCE at the time the voucher is initially submitted or within 30 calendar days thereafter.

The voucher must be certified (signed) by an official of the GRANTEE with authority to bind the GRANTEE. The voucher shall be submitted to COMMERCE within 60 calendar days following the completion of work or other termination of this Grant Agreement, or within 15 calendar days following the end of the State biennium unless Grant Agreement funds are re-appropriated by the Washington State Legislature in accordance with Special Terms and Conditions Section 14 (Reappropriation).

Each request for payment must be accompanied by a Project Status Report, which describes, in narrative form, the progress made on the Project since the last invoice was submitted, as well as a report of Project status to date. COMMERCE will not release payment for any reimbursement request received unless and until the Project Status Report is received. After approving the Invoice Voucher and Project Status Report, COMMERCE shall promptly remit a warrant to the GRANTEE. In the event that the award amount in Special Terms and Conditions Section 2 (Compensation) is expended before construction completion of the Project, as identified in Attachment A (Scope of Work), the GRANTEE agrees to continue providing complete Project Status Report updates to their COMMERCE Representative. These updates will be provided every 2 months until the Project is in operations.

COMMERCE will pay GRANTEE upon receipt and approval of properly completed invoices and supporting documentation, which shall be submitted to the Representative for COMMERCE **not more often than monthly**. After approving the Invoice Voucher and Project Status Report, COMMERCE shall promptly remit a warrant to the GRANTEE. Payment shall be considered timely if made by COMMERCE within 30 calendar days after receipt of properly completed invoices. Payment shall be sent to the address designated by the GRANTEE.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, COMMERCE may, in its sole discretion, holdback up to the final 10% of grant funds until the Project is complete and the facility has been issued a Certificate of Occupancy from the appropriate local permitting entity, or for projects without occupiable space, when comparable evidence of Project completion is submitted by GRANTEE. The Certificate of Occupancy should be submitted with GRANTEE's final request for reimbursement. COMMERCE will hold back grant funds and shall not disburse such funds to the GRANTEE until the GRANTEE submits to COMMERCE a copy of the issued Certificate of Occupancy. The Certificate of Occupancy/evidence of completion should be submitted with GRANTEE's final request for reimbursement.

10. CLOSEOUT CERTIFICATION

The GRANTEE shall complete and submit a Closeout Certification Form when:

- A. All activities identified in the Scope of Work shown on Attachment A are complete and the Project is useable to the public for the purpose intended by the Washington State Legislature, or
- B. When final payment is made and GRANTEE has certified that the Project will be completed and the public benefit described will be maintained for the term of the Commitment Period as defined in Special Terms and Conditions Section 6(B).

Notwithstanding anything in A. or B. above, the right of COMMERCE to recapture funds or seek other remedies for failure to make the Project usable to the public shall survive the closeout or termination of this Grant Agreement.

COMMERCE reserves the right to request additional information related to the Project.

11. INSURANCE

A. Insurance Requirements for Reimbursable Activities

The GRANTEE must have insurance coverage that is substantially similar to the coverage described in Section 11(B) below. For all periods in which GRANTEE performed work for which it will seek reimbursement. The intent of the required insurance is to protect the State of Washington should there be any Claims, suits, actions, costs, damages, or expenses arising from any loss or negligent or intentional act or omission of the GRANTEE or subgrantee/subcontractor, or agents of either, while performing under the terms of this Grant Agreement.

B. Additional Insurance Requirements During the Term of the Grant Agreement

The GRANTEE shall provide proof to COMMERCE of insurance coverage that shall be maintained in full force and effect, as indicated below, and shall submit renewal certificates not less than 30 calendar days prior to expiration of each policy required under this Section:

Commercial General Liability Insurance Policy. Provide a Commercial General Liability Insurance Policy, including contractual liability, written on an occurrence basis, in adequate quantity to protect against legal liability arising out of Grant Agreement but no less than \$1,000,000 per occurrence. Additionally, the GRANTEE is responsible for ensuring that any subgrantee/subcontractor provide adequate insurance coverage for the activities arising out of or related to subgrants/ subcontracts (if any). Commercial General Liability Insurance coverage shall be maintained in full force and effect during the term of this Grant Agreement and throughout the Commitment Period as defined in Special Terms and Conditions Section 6(B). This insurance must be maintained throughout the term of the Grant Agreement and the Commitment Period as defined in Special Terms and Conditions Section 6(B).

Property Insurance. The GRANTEE shall keep the property insured in an amount sufficient to permit such insurance to be written at all times on a replacement cost basis. Such insurance shall cover the following hazards, as applicable:

- Loss or damage by fire and such other risks;
- Loss or damage from leakage or sprinkler systems now or hereafter installed in any building on the premises;
- Loss or damage by explosion of steam boilers, pressure vessels, oil or gasoline storage tanks or similar apparatus now or hereafter installed in a building or building on the premises.

Professional Liability, Errors, and Omissions Insurance. If GRANTEE will be providing any professional services to be reimbursed under this Grant Agreement, the GRANTEE shall maintain Professional Liability or Errors and Omissions Insurance with minimum limits of no less than \$1,000,000 per occurrence to cover all activities by the GRANTEE and licensed staff employed or under contract to the GRANTEE. The State of Washington, the Department of Commerce, its agents, officers, and employees need not be named as additional insureds under this policy. This insurance must be

maintained throughout the Commitment Period as defined in Special Terms and Conditions Section 6(B). GRANTEE shall require that any subgrantees/subcontractors providing professional services that are reimbursable under this Grant Agreement maintain Professional Liability or Errors and Omissions Insurance at the coverage levels set forth in this subsection.

Fidelity Insurance. Every officer, director, employee, or agent who is authorized to act on behalf of the GRANTEE for the purpose of receiving or depositing funds into program accounts or issuing financial documents, checks, or other instruments of payment for program costs shall be insured to provide protection against loss where:

- A. The amount of fidelity coverage secured pursuant to this Grant Agreement shall be \$2,000,000 or the highest of planned reimbursement for the Grant Agreement period, whichever is lower. Fidelity insurance secured pursuant to this paragraph shall name the the State of Washington, the Department of Commerce, its agents, officers, and employees as beneficiary.
- B. Subgrantees/Subcontractors that receive \$10,000 or more per year in funding through this Grant Agreement shall secure fidelity insurance as noted above. Fidelity insurance secured by subgrantees/subcontractors pursuant to this paragraph shall name the GRANTEE and the GRANTEE's fiscal agent (if any) as beneficiary.
 - i. Fidelity Insurance coverage shall be maintained in full force and effect from the start date of this Grant Agreement until GRANTEE has submitted a Closeout Certification Form, subject to the following: Fidelity Insurance must be issued on either (a) a "loss sustained" basis; or (b) if issued on a "loss-discovered" basis, provide coverage for at least 6 months following the date of COMMERCE's receipt of the Closeout Certification Form.
 - ii. Fidelity Insurance for Organizations with No Employees.
Notwithstanding Special Term and Condition 11(B)(4), the requirement for fidelity insurance described in that term is hereby waived as long as the GRANTEE does not have any employees (including, but not limited to, volunteers, work-study placements, and interns).
- C. The insurance required shall be issued by an insurance company authorized to do business within the State of Washington. Except as otherwise set forth in this Section, each insurance policy shall name the State of Washington, the Department of Commerce, its agents, officers, and employees as additional insureds on all policies. All policies shall be primary to any other valid and collectable insurance. The GRANTEE shall instruct the insurers to give COMMERCE 30 calendar days' advance notice of any insurance cancellation or modification.
- D. The GRANTEE shall submit to COMMERCE within 15 calendar days of the Grant Agreement start date, a certificate of insurance which outlines the coverage and limits defined in this insurance section including, without limitation, the type of insurance coverage under the policy, the designated beneficiary, who is covered, the amounts, the period of coverage, and that COMMERCE will be provided 30 days' advance written notice of cancellation. During the term of the Grant Agreement, the GRANTEE shall submit renewal certificates not less than 30 calendar days prior to expiration of each policy required under this Section. Additionally, GRANTEE shall provide copies of insurance instruments or certifications at COMMERCE's request and until six month after COMMERCE has received a Closeout Certification Form from GRANTEE. Copies of such insurance instruments and certifications will be provided within 15 calendar days of COMMERCE's request unless otherwise agreed to by the parties.

GRANTEES and Local Governments that Participate in a Self-Insurance Program.

Self-Insured/Liability Pool or Self-Insured Risk Management Program – With prior approval from COMMERCE, the GRANTEE may provide the coverage above under a self-insured/liability pool or self-insured risk management program. In order to obtain permission from COMMERCE, the GRANTEE shall provide: (1) a description of its self-insurance program, and (2) a certificate and/or letter of coverage that outlines coverage limits and deductibles. All self-insured risk management programs or self-insured/liability pool financial reports must comply with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and adhere to accounting standards promulgated by:

- 1) Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), 2) Financial Accounting Standards Board

(FASB), and 3) the Washington State Auditor's annual instructions for financial reporting. GRANTEE's participating in joint risk pools shall maintain sufficient documentation to support the aggregate Claim liability information reported on the balance sheet. The State of Washington, the Department of Commerce, its agents, and employees need not be named as additional insured under a self-insured property/liability pool, if the pool is prohibited from naming third parties as additional insured.

- A. GRANTEE shall provide annually to COMMERCE a summary of coverages and a letter of self-insurance, evidencing continued coverage under GRANTEE's self-insured/liability pool or self-insured risk management program. Such annual summary of coverage and letter of self-insurance will be provided on the anniversary of the start date of this Grant Agreement.

12. ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

In the event of an inconsistency in this Grant Agreement, the inconsistency shall be resolved by giving precedence in the following order:

- 1) Applicable federal and State of Washington statutes and regulations
- 2) Special Terms and Conditions
- 3) General Terms and Conditions
- 4) Attachment A – Scope of Work
- 5) Attachment B – Budget
- 6) Attachment C – Certification of the Availability of Funds to Complete the Project
- 7) Attachment D – Certification of the Payment and Reporting of Prevailing Wages
- 8) Attachment E – Certification of Intent to Enter the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Certification Process
- 9) Application as submitted by the GRANTEE for funding
- 10) Notice of Funding Availability
- 11) Program Guidelines, as revised. GRANTEE acknowledges that the Program Guidelines may be revised by COMMERCE from time to time and agrees that the most recent version of the Guidelines shall be applicable. COMMERCE will post notice on its website (<https://www.commerce.wa.gov/building-infrastructure/capital-facilities/early-learning-program/>) drawing attention to the sections of the Guidelines that have been revised.

13. REDUCTION IN FUNDS

In the event that State funds appropriated for the Project contemplated under this Grant Agreement are withdrawn, reduced, or limited in any way by the Governor or the Washington State Legislature, or other funding source, during the Grant Agreement period, the parties understand and agree that COMMERCE may suspend, amend, or terminate the Grant Agreement to abide by the revised funding limitations. The parties understand and agree that GRANTEE shall be bound by any such revised funding limitations as implemented at the discretion of COMMERCE, and shall meet and renegotiate the Grant Agreement accordingly.

14. REAPPROPRIATION

- A. The parties hereto understand and agree that any State funds not expended by the End Date listed on the Face Sheet will lapse on that date unless specifically reappropriated by the Washington State Legislature. If funds are so reappropriated, the State's obligation under the terms of this Grant Agreement shall be contingent upon the terms of such reappropriation.
- B. In the event any funds awarded under this Grant Agreement are reappropriated for use in a future biennium, COMMERCE reserves the right to assign a reasonable share of any such reappropriation for administrative costs.

15. OWNERSHIP OF PROJECT/CAPITAL FACILITIES

COMMERCE makes no claim to any real property improved or constructed with funds awarded under this Grant Agreement and does not assert and will not acquire any ownership interest in or title to the

capital facilities and/or equipment constructed or purchased with state funds under this Grant Agreement; **provided, however, that** COMMERCE may be granted a security interest in real property, to secure funds awarded under this Grant Agreement. This provision does not extend to Claims that COMMERCE may bring against the GRANTEE in recapturing funds expended in violation of this Grant Agreement.

16. CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP OR USE FOR GRANTEE-OWNED PROPERTY

- A. GRANTEE understands and agrees that any and all real property or facilities owned by the GRANTEE that are acquired, constructed, or otherwise improved by the GRANTEE using state funds under this Grant Agreement shall be held and used by the GRANTEE for the purpose or purposes stated elsewhere in this Grant Agreement for the Commitment Period as defined in Special Terms and Conditions Section 6(B).
- B. This provision shall not be construed to prohibit the GRANTEE from selling any property or properties described in this Section, **provided, however, that**, any such sale shall be subject to prior review and approval by COMMERCE, and that all proceeds from such sale shall be applied to the purchase price of a different facility or facilities of equal or greater value than the original facility and that any such new facility or facilities will be used for the purpose or purposes stated elsewhere in this Grant Agreement.
- C. In the event the GRANTEE is found to be out of compliance with this Section, the GRANTEE shall repay to the State pursuant to General Terms and Conditions Section 34, the principal amount of the funds disbursed under the Grant Agreement, along with interest at the rate of the higher of: (i) five percent (5%) per annum, or (ii) the rate of interest of state of Washington general obligation bonds issued on the date most close in time to the effective date in which legislation authorized funding for the subject facility. Repayment shall be made pursuant to General Terms and Conditions Section 34 (Recapture). Payments shall be made to the to the state general fund, early learning facilities revolving account, or early learning facilities development account, as determined by COMMERCE. This repayment is in addition to any other remedies available at law or in equity.

17. CHANGE OF USE FOR LEASED PROPERTY PERFORMANCE MEASURE

- A. GRANTEE understands and agrees that any and all real property or facilities leased by the GRANTEE that are constructed, renovated, or otherwise improved using state funds under this Grant Agreement shall be used by the GRANTEE for the purpose or purposes stated elsewhere in this Grant Agreement for a period of the Commitment Period as defined in Special Terms and Conditions Section 6(B).
- B. In the event the GRANTEE is found to be out of compliance with this Section, the GRANTEE shall repay to the State pursuant to General Terms and Conditions Section 34, the principal amount of the funds disbursed under the Grant Agreement, along with interest at the rate of the higher of: (i) five percent (5%) per annum, or (ii) the rate of interest of state of Washington general obligation bonds issued on the date most close in time to the effective date in which legislation authorized funding for the subject facility. Repayment shall be made pursuant to General Terms and Conditions Section 34 (Recapture). Payments shall be made to the to the state general fund, early learning facilities revolving account, or early learning facilities development account, as determined by COMMERCE. This repayment is in addition to any other remedies available at law or in equity.

18. MODIFICATION TO THE PROJECT BUDGET

- A. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Grant Agreement, the GRANTEE may, at its discretion, make modifications to line items in Attachment B (Project Budget) that will not increase the line item by more than 15%.
- B. The GRANTEE shall notify COMMERCE in writing (by email or regular mail) when proposing any budget modification or modifications to a line item in Attachment B (Project Budget) that would increase the line item by more than 15%. Conversely, COMMERCE may initiate the budget modification approval process if presented with a request for payment under this Grant Agreement that would cause one or more budget line items to exceed the 15% threshold increase described above.

- C. Any such budget modification or modifications as described above shall require the written approval of COMMERCE (by email or regular mail), and such written approval shall amend the Project Budget. Each party to this Grant Agreement will retain and make any and all documents related to such budget modifications a part of their respective Grant Agreement file.
- D. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to permit an increase in the amount of funds available for the Project, as set forth in Special Terms and Conditions Section 2 (Compensation) of this Grant Agreement.

19. SIGNAGE, MARKERS AND PUBLICATIONS

A. Taxpayers of Washington State as participant in funding Project.

If, during the period covered by this Grant Agreement, the GRANTEE displays or circulates any communication, publication, or donor recognition identifying the financial participants in the Project, any such communication or publication must identify "The Taxpayers of Washington State" as a participant.

B. Ensure coordinated Climate Commitment Act branding.

If Climate Commitment Act funding is involved in this Grant Agreement, then the following provisions apply to GRANTEE and its subgrantees/subcontractors including, without limitation, any and all contractors, subgrantees/subcontractors, service providers, and others who assist GRANTEE in implementing the Project in order to strengthen public awareness of how CCA funding is used and to ensure consistent branding and funding acknowledgments:

- i. Funding source acknowledgement. - The GRANTEE must display or circulate in any and all communications including, without limitation, on websites and in announcements, press releases, and publications used for media-related activities, publicity, and public outreach that: "The is supported with funding from Washington's Climate Commitment Act. The CCA supports Washington's climate action efforts by putting cap-and-invest dollars to work reducing climate pollution, creating jobs, and improving public health. Information about the CCA is available at www.climate.wa.gov."
- ii. Include the "Climate Commitment Act" logo at climate.wa.gov/brandtoolkit, consistent with the branding guidelines posted at climate.wa.gov/brandtoolkit for:
 - a. any Project website or webpage that includes logos from other funding partners; and/or
 - b. any Project media or public information materials that include logos from other funding partners; and/or
 - c. On-site signage, to the extent possible. By way of example only, this means that for consumer-related projects or programs, a decal may be placed on front of installed heat pump or a logo printed on a delivery tag.
- iii. The GRANTEE is responsible for ensuring that its subgrantees/subcontractors comply with this Section 19(B).

20. HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ARTIFACTS

Prior to approval and disbursement of any funds awarded under this Grant Agreement, GRANTEE shall cooperate with COMMERCE to complete the requirements of Governor's Executive Order 21-02, where applicable, or GRANTEE shall complete a review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, if applicable. GRANTEE agrees that the GRANTEE is legally and financially responsible for compliance with all laws, regulations, and agreements related to the preservation of historical or cultural resources and agrees to hold harmless COMMERCE and the State of Washington in relation to any claim related to such historical or cultural resources discovered, disturbed, or damaged as a result of the project funded by this Grant Agreement.

In addition to the requirements set forth in this Grant Agreement, GRANTEE shall, in accordance with Governor's Executive Order 21-02 as applicable, coordinate with COMMERCE and the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), including any recommended consultation with any affected tribe(s), during Project design and prior to construction to determine the existence of any tribal cultural resources affected by Project. GRANTEE agrees to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to the cultural resource as a continuing prerequisite to receipt of funds under this Grant Agreement.

The GRANTEE agrees that, unless the GRANTEE is proceeding under an approved historical and cultural monitoring plan or other memorandum of agreement, if historical or cultural artifacts are

discovered during construction, the GRANTEE shall immediately stop construction and notify the local historical preservation officer and the State's historical preservation officer at DAHP, and the COMMERCE Representative identified on the Face Sheet. If human remains are uncovered, the GRANTEE shall report the presence and location of the remains to the coroner and local enforcement immediately, then contact DAHP and the concerned tribe's cultural staff or committee.

The GRANTEE shall require this provision to be contained in all subgrants/subcontracts for work or services related to the Project described in Attachment A (Scope of Work).

In addition to the requirements set forth in this Grant Agreement, GRANTEE agrees to comply with RCW 27.44 regarding Indian Graves and Records, RCW 27.53 regarding Archaeological Sites and Resources, RCW 68.60 regarding Abandoned and Historic Cemeteries and Historic Graves, and WAC 25-48 regarding Archaeological Excavation and Removal Permits.

Completion of the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act shall substitute for completion of Governor's Executive Order 21-02.

In the event that the GRANTEE finds it necessary to amend the Project described in Attachment A (Scope of Work), the GRANTEE may be required to re-comply with Governor's Executive Order 21-02, or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

21. TERMINATION FOR FRAUD OR MISREPRESENTATION

In the event the GRANTEE commits fraud or makes any misrepresentation in connection with the grant application or during the performance of this Grant Agreement, COMMERCE reserves the right to terminate or amend this Grant Agreement accordingly, including the right to recapture all funds disbursed to the GRANTEE under the Grant Agreement.

22. FRAUD AND OTHER LOSS REPORTING

GRANTEE shall report in writing all known or suspected fraud or other loss of any funds or other property furnished under this Grant Agreement immediately or as soon as practicable to the COMMERCE Representative identified on the Face Sheet.

23. PUBLIC RECORDS ACT

Notwithstanding General Terms and Conditions Section 13 (Confidentiality/Safeguarding of Information), COMMERCE is a public agency subject to the Public Records Act, RCW 42.56 (PRA). Under the PRA, all materials relating to the conduct of government or the performance of any governmental or proprietary function prepared, owned, used, or retained by COMMERCE or its functional equivalents are considered public records. The PRA requires that public records responsive to a public records request be promptly produced unless the PRA or an "other statute" exempts such records from production. This Grant Agreement is not intended to alter COMMERCE's obligations under the PRA. The parties agree that if COMMERCE receives a public records request for files that may include confidential information under General Terms and Conditions Section 13 (Confidentiality/Safeguarding of Information), COMMERCE may notify the other party of the request and of the date that the records will be released to the requester unless GRANTEE obtains a court order enjoining disclosure. If the GRANTEE fails to obtain the court order enjoining disclosure, COMMERCE may release the requested information on the date specified. If the GRANTEE obtains a court order from a court of competent jurisdiction enjoining disclosure pursuant to the PRA, COMMERCE shall maintain the confidentiality of the information per the court order.

24. APPLICABILITY OF COPYRIGHT PROVISIONS TO ARCHITECTURAL/ENGINEERING DESIGN WORK

General Terms and Conditions Section 16 (Copyright Provisions) are not intended to apply to any architectural and engineering design work funded by this Grant Agreement.

25. STATUTORY COMPLIANCE

The statutory provisions governing the Early Learning Facilities Grant and Loan Program are currently codified as RCW 43.31.565 – 43.31.583.

The GRANTEE shall comply with all applicable statutory requirements of the Early Learning Facilities Grant and Loan Program as now existing or hereafter amended, including but not limited to RCW 43.31.575.

At the completion of the capital construction project, the GRANTEE must be an Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP) provider and/or a Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) provider, or is working to become one. The GRANTEE must also be an active participant and in good standing with the Early Achievers program.

26. STATE LEAD-BASED PAINT

Projects involving remodeling, repairing or painting a residential property, or child occupied facility built before 1978 must employ a Certified Lead Renovation Firm, who must assign an Individual Certified Lead Renovator to lead the activities.

Option 1: The Awardee needs to ensure that they hire someone fully certified with Firm and Individual Certifications (ask to see the contractor's certifications).

Option 2: The awardee can have their own Certified Lead Renovation Firm and Individual Certified Lead Renovator assigned to lead their project. (Reasonable cost of approx. \$275 to complete).

For technical assistance, contact the Lead-Based Paint Program at COMMERCE, lbpinfo@commerce.wa.gov or call (360) 586-5323.

27. TREATMENT OF ASSETS

Title to all property furnished by COMMERCE shall remain in COMMERCE. General Terms and Conditions Section 47 (Treatment of Assets) is superseded by this provision.

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS
GENERAL GRANT
STATE FUNDS

1. DEFINITIONS

As used throughout this Grant Agreement, the following terms shall have the meaning set forth below:

- A. "Authorized Representative" shall mean the Director and/or the designee authorized in writing to act on the Director's behalf.
- B. "Claim" shall mean any and all claims, losses, costs, damage, expenses, liabilities, liens, actions, causes of action (whether in tort or contract, law or equity, or otherwise), and attorneys' fees and costs.
- C. "COMMERCE" shall mean the Washington State Department of Commerce.
- D. "Grant Agreement" shall mean the entire written agreement between COMMERCE and the GRANTEE, including any attachments, exhibits, documents, or materials incorporated by reference, and any amendments executed by the parties.
- E. "GRANTEE" shall mean the entity identified on the Face Sheet performing service(s) under this Grant Agreement and shall include all employees and agents of the GRANTEE.
- F. "Personal Information" shall mean information identifiable to any person, including, but not limited to, information that relates to a person's name, health, finances, education, business, use or receipt of governmental services or other activities, addresses, telephone numbers, social security numbers, driver license numbers, other identifying numbers, and any financial identifiers.
- G. "State" shall mean the State of Washington.
- H. "Subgrantee/subcontractor" shall mean one not in the employment of the GRANTEE, who is performing all or part of those services under this Grant Agreement under a separate subcontract or subgrant with the GRANTEE. The terms "subgrantee/subcontractor" refers to subgrantees/subcontractors of any tier.

2. ACCESS TO DATA

In compliance with RCW 39.26.180, the GRANTEE shall provide access to data generated under this Grant Agreement to COMMERCE, the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee, and the Office of the State Auditor at no additional cost. This includes access to all information that supports the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the GRANTEE's reports, including computer models and the methodology for those models.

3. ADVANCE PAYMENTS PROHIBITED

No payments in advance of or in anticipation of goods or services to be provided under this Grant Agreement shall be made by COMMERCE.

4. ALL WRITINGS CONTAINED HEREIN

This Grant Agreement contains all the terms and conditions agreed upon by the parties. Such amendments shall not be binding unless they are in writing and signed by personnel authorized to bind each of the parties. No other understandings, oral or otherwise, regarding the subject matter of this Grant Agreement shall be deemed to exist or to bind any of the parties hereto.

5. ALLOWABLE COSTS

Costs allowable under this Grant Agreement are actual expenditures according to an approved budget up to the maximum amount stated on the Grant Agreement or Amendment Face Sheet.

6. AMENDMENTS

This Grant Agreement may be amended by mutual agreement of the parties. Such amendments shall not be binding unless they are in writing and signed by personnel authorized to bind each of the parties.

No other understandings, oral or otherwise, regarding the subject matter of this Grant Agreement shall be deemed to exist or to bind any of the parties hereto.

7. AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA) OF 1990, PUBLIC LAW 101-336, also referred to as the "ADA" 28 CFR Part 35

The GRANTEE must comply with the ADA, which provides comprehensive civil rights protection to individuals with disabilities in the areas of employment, public accommodations, state and local government services, and telecommunications.

8. ASSIGNMENT

Neither this Grant Agreement, nor any Claim arising under this Grant Agreement, shall be transferred or assigned by the GRANTEE without prior written consent of COMMERCE.

9. ATTORNEYS' FEES

Unless expressly permitted under another provision of the Grant Agreement, in the event of litigation or other action brought to enforce Grant Agreement terms, each party agrees to bear its own attorneys' fees and costs.

10. AUDIT

A. General Requirements

COMMERCE reserves the right to require an audit. If required, GRANTEES are to procure audit services and provide documentation of the audit to COMMERCE based on the following guidelines.

The GRANTEE shall maintain its records and accounts so as to facilitate audits and shall ensure that subgrantees/subcontractors also maintain auditable records.

The GRANTEE is responsible for any audit exceptions incurred by its own organization or that of its subgrantees/subcontractors.

COMMERCE reserves the right to recover from the GRANTEE all disallowed costs resulting from the audit.

Responses to any unresolved management findings and disallowed or questioned costs shall be included with the audit report. The GRANTEE must respond to COMMERCE requests for information or corrective action concerning audit issues within 30 calendar days of the date of request.

B. State Funds Requirements

In the event an audit is required, if the GRANTEE is a state or local government entity, the Office of the State Auditor shall conduct the audit. Audits of non-profit organizations are to be conducted by a qualified certified public accountant.

The GRANTEE shall include the above audit requirements in any and all subgrants or subcontracts.

In any case, the GRANTEE's records must be available for review by COMMERCE at any time during the Commitment Period as defined in Special Terms and Conditions Section 6(B).

C. Documentation Requirements

The GRANTEE must send a copy of the audit report described above no later than 9 months after the end of the GRANTEE's fiscal year(s) by sending a scanned copy to comacctooffice@commerce.wa.gov or a hard copy to:

Department of Commerce
ATTN: Audit Review and Resolution Office
1011 Plum Street SE
PO Box 42525
Olympia WA 98504-2525

In addition to sending a copy of the audit, when applicable, the GRANTEE must include:

- i. Corrective action plan for audit findings within three (3) months of the audit being received by COMMERCE; and
- ii. Copy of the Management Letter.

If the GRANTEE is required to obtain a single audit consistent with Circular A-133 requirements, a copy must be provided to COMMERCE; no other report is required.

11. BREACHES OF OTHER STATE CONTRACTS

GRANTEE is expected to comply with all other contracts and grant agreements executed between GRANTEE and the State of Washington. A breach of any other contract or grant agreement entered into between GRANTEE and the State of Washington may, in COMMERCE's sole discretion, be deemed a breach of this Grant Agreement.

12. CODE REQUIREMENTS

All construction and rehabilitation projects must satisfy the requirements of applicable local, state, and federal building, mechanical, plumbing, fire, energy and barrier-free codes. Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 28 C.F.R. Part 35 will be required, as specified by the local building Department.

13. CONFIDENTIALITY/SAFEGUARDING OF INFORMATION

A. "Confidential Information" as used in this Section includes:

- i. All material provided to the GRANTEE by COMMERCE that is designated as "confidential" by COMMERCE; and
- ii. All material produced by the GRANTEE that is designated as "confidential" by COMMERCE; and
- iii. All Personal Information in the possession of the GRANTEE that may not be disclosed under state or federal law.

B. The GRANTEE shall comply with all state and federal laws related to the use, sharing, transfer, sale, or disclosure of Confidential Information. The GRANTEE shall use Confidential Information solely for the purposes of this Grant Agreement and shall not use, share, transfer, sell or disclose any Confidential Information to any third party except with the prior written consent of COMMERCE or as may be required by law. The GRANTEE shall take all necessary steps to assure that Confidential Information is safeguarded to prevent unauthorized use, sharing, transfer, sale or disclosure of Confidential Information or violation of any related state or federal laws related thereto. Upon request, the GRANTEE shall provide COMMERCE with its policies and procedures on confidentiality. COMMERCE may require changes to such policies and procedures as they apply to this Grant Agreement whenever COMMERCE reasonably determines that changes are necessary to prevent unauthorized disclosures. The GRANTEE shall make the changes within the time period specified by COMMERCE. Upon request, the GRANTEE shall immediately return to COMMERCE any Confidential Information that COMMERCE reasonably determines has not been adequately protected by the GRANTEE against unauthorized disclosure.

C. Unauthorized Use or Disclosure. The GRANTEE shall notify COMMERCE within 5 working days of GRANTEE'S discovery of any unauthorized use or disclosure of any confidential information, and shall take necessary steps to mitigate the harmful effects of such use or disclosure.

14. CONFORMANCE

If any provision of this Grant Agreement violates any statute or rule of law of the State of Washington, it is considered modified to conform to that statute or rule of law.

15. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Notwithstanding any determination by the Executive Ethics Board or other tribunal, COMMERCE may, in its sole discretion, by written notice to the GRANTEE terminate this Grant Agreement if it is found after due notice and examination by COMMERCE that there is a violation of the Ethics in Public Service Act, RCW 42.52 and RCW 42.23, or any similar statute involving the GRANTEE in the procurement of, or performance under, this Grant Agreement.

Specific restrictions apply to contracting with current or former state employees pursuant to RCW 42.52. The GRANTEE and all subgrantees/subcontractors (if any) must identify any person employed in any capacity by the State of Washington that worked on this Grant Agreement, or any matter related to the Project funded under this Grant Agreement or any other state funded project, including but not limited to formulating or drafting legislation, participating in grant procurement, planning and execution, awarding grants, or monitoring grants, during the 24 month period preceding the start date of this Grant Agreement. Any person identified by the GRANTEE and their subgrantees/subcontractors (if any) must be identified individually by name, the agency previously or currently employed by, job title or position held, and separation date. If it is determined by COMMERCE that a conflict of interest exists, the GRANTEE may be disqualified from further consideration for the award of a grant.

In the event this Grant Agreement is terminated as provided above, COMMERCE shall be entitled to pursue the same remedies against the GRANTEE as it could pursue in the event of a breach of the Grant Agreement by the GRANTEE. The rights and remedies of COMMERCE provided for in this clause shall not be exclusive and are in addition to any other rights and remedies provided by law. The existence of facts upon which COMMERCE makes any determination under this clause shall be an issue and may be reviewed as provided in Section 18 General Terms and Conditions (Disputes) of this Grant Agreement.

16. COPYRIGHT PROVISIONS

Unless otherwise provided, all Materials produced under this Grant Agreement shall be considered "works for hire" as defined by the U.S. Copyright Act and shall be owned by COMMERCE. COMMERCE shall be considered the author of such Materials. In the event that the Materials are not considered "works for hire" under the U.S. Copyright laws, the GRANTEE hereby irrevocably assigns all right, title, and interest in all Materials, including all intellectual property rights, moral rights, and rights of publicity to COMMERCE effective from the moment of creation of such Materials.

"Materials" means all items in any format and includes, but is not limited to, data, reports, documents, pamphlets, advertisements, books, magazines, surveys, studies, computer programs, films, tapes, and/or sound reproductions. "Ownership" includes the right to copyright, patent, and register as well as the ability to transfer these rights.

For Materials that are delivered under the Grant Agreement, but that incorporate pre-existing materials not produced under the Grant Agreement, the GRANTEE grants to COMMERCE a nonexclusive, royalty-free, irrevocable license (with rights to sublicense to others) in such Materials to translate, reproduce, distribute, prepare derivative works, publicly perform, and publicly display. The GRANTEE warrants and represents that the GRANTEE has all rights and permissions, including intellectual property rights, moral rights and rights of publicity, necessary to grant such a license to COMMERCE.

The GRANTEE shall exert all reasonable effort to advise COMMERCE, at the time of delivery of Materials furnished under this Grant Agreement, of all known or potential invasions of privacy contained therein and of any portion of such document which was not produced in the performance of this Grant Agreement. The GRANTEE shall provide COMMERCE with prompt written notice of each notice or claim of infringement received by the GRANTEE with respect to any Materials delivered under this Grant Agreement. COMMERCE shall have the right to modify or remove any restrictive markings placed upon the Materials by the GRANTEE.

17. DISALLOWED COSTS

The GRANTEE is responsible for any audit exceptions or disallowed costs incurred by its own organization or that of its subgrantees/subcontractors.

18. DISPUTES

Except as otherwise provided in this Grant Agreement, when a dispute arises between the parties and it cannot be resolved by direct negotiation, either party may request a dispute hearing with the Director of COMMERCE, who may designate a neutral person to decide the dispute.

The request for a dispute hearing must:

- i. be in writing;

- ii. state the disputed issues;
- iii. state the relative positions of the parties;
- iv. state the GRANTEE's name, address, and Grant Agreement number; and
- v. be mailed to the Director and the other party's (respondent's) Grant Agreement Representative within 3 working days after the parties agree that they cannot resolve the dispute.

The respondent shall send a written answer to the requestor's statement to both the Director or the Director's designee and the requestor within 5 working days.

The Director or designee shall review the written statements and reply in writing to both parties within 10 working days. The Director or designee may extend this period if necessary by notifying the parties.

The decision shall not be admissible in any succeeding judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding.

The parties agree that this dispute process shall precede any action in a judicial or quasi-judicial tribunal.

Nothing in this Grant Agreement shall be construed to limit the parties' choice of a mutually acceptable alternate dispute resolution (ADR) method in addition to the dispute hearing procedure outlined above.

19. DUPLICATE PAYMENT

COMMERCE shall not pay the GRANTEE, if the GRANTEE has charged or will charge the State of Washington or any other party under any other grant, subgrant/subcontract, contract, or agreement, for the same services or expenses. The GRANTEE certifies that work to be performed under this Grant Agreement does not duplicate any work to be charged against any other grant, subgrant/subcontract, contract, or agreement.

20. GOVERNING LAW AND VENUE

This Grant Agreement shall be construed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of Washington, and the venue of any action brought shall be in the Superior Court for Thurston County.

21. INDEMNIFICATION

To the fullest extent permitted by law, the GRANTEE shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the State of Washington, COMMERCE, agencies of the State and all officials, agents, and employees, and representatives of the State, from and against all Claims for injuries or death arising out of or resulting from the performance of the Grant Agreement.

The GRANTEE'S obligation to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless includes any Claim by any and all of GRANTEE'S agents, employees, representatives, and/or subgrantee(s)/subcontractor(s) (and their agents, employees, and representatives, to the extent that GRANTEE is using any subgrantee/subcontractor for the Project).

The GRANTEE'S obligation shall not include such Claims that may be caused by the sole negligence of the State and its agencies, officials, agents, and employees. If the Claims or damages are caused by or result from the concurrent negligence of (a) the State, its agents and/or employees and (b) the GRANTEE, its subgrantees/subcontractors, agents, and/or employees, this indemnity provision shall be valid and enforceable only to the extent of the negligence of the GRANTEE (and/or its subgrantees/subcontractors) and their agents, officers, representatives, and/or employees.

The GRANTEE waives its immunity under RCW 51 to the extent it is required to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the State and its agencies, officers, agents, and/or employees.

22. INDEPENDENT CAPACITY OF THE GRANTEE

The parties intend that an independent contractor relationship will be created by this Grant Agreement. The GRANTEE and its employees, officers, representatives, and/or agents performing under this Grant Agreement are not employees or agents of the State of Washington or COMMERCE. The GRANTEE will not hold itself out as or claim to be an officer or employee of

COMMERCE or of the State of Washington by reason hereof, nor will the GRANTEE make any claim of right, privilege, or benefit which would accrue to such officer or employee under law. Conduct and control of the work associated with the Project will be solely with the GRANTEE.

23. INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE COVERAGE

The GRANTEE shall comply with all applicable provisions of RCW 51 (Industrial Insurance). If the GRANTEE fails to provide industrial insurance coverage or fails to pay premiums or penalties on behalf of its employees as may be required by law, COMMERCE may collect from the GRANTEE the full amount payable to the Industrial Insurance Accident Fund. COMMERCE may deduct the amount owed by the GRANTEE to the accident fund from the amount payable to the GRANTEE by COMMERCE under this Grant Agreement and transmit the deducted amount to the Department of Labor and Industries (L&I) Division of Insurance Services. This provision does not waive any of L&I's rights to collect from the GRANTEE.

24. LAWS

The GRANTEE shall comply with all applicable laws, ordinances, codes, regulations, and policies of local and state and federal governments, as now or hereafter amended.

25. LICENSING, ACCREDITATION, AND REGISTRATION

The GRANTEE shall comply with all applicable local, state, and federal licensing, accreditation, and registration requirements or standards necessary for the performance of this Grant Agreement.

26. LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY

Only the Authorized Representative or Authorized Representative's delegate by writing (delegation to be made prior to action) shall have the express, implied, or apparent authority to enter, alter, amend, modify, or waive any clause or condition of this Grant Agreement. Furthermore, any alteration, amendment, modification, or waiver of any clause or condition of this Grant Agreement is not effective or binding unless made in writing and signed by the Authorized Representative.

27. LOCAL PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION COORDINATION

Where applicable, GRANTEE shall participate in local public transportation forums and implement strategies designed to ensure access to services.

28. NONCOMPLIANCE WITH NONDISCRIMINATION LAWS

- A. During the performance of this Grant Agreement, the GRANTEE, including any subgrantee/subcontractor, shall comply with all federal, state, and local nondiscrimination laws, regulations, and policies including, but not be limited to, not discriminate on the bases enumerated at RCW 49.60.530(3). In addition, GRANTEE, including any subcontractor, shall give written notice of this nondiscrimination requirement to any labor organizations with which GRANTEE, or subgrantee/subcontractor, has a collective bargaining or other agreement. The funds provided under this Grant Agreement shall not be used to fund religious worship, exercise, or instruction. No person shall be required to participate in any religious worship, exercise, or instruction in order to have access to the facilities funded by this Grant Agreement.
- B. Obligation to Cooperate. GRANTEE, including any subcontractor, shall cooperate and comply with any Washington state agency investigation regarding any allegation that GRANTEE, including any subgrantee/subcontractor, has engaged in discrimination prohibited by this Agreement pursuant to RCW 49.60.530(3).
- C. Default. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, COMMERCE may suspend GRANTEE, including any subgrantee/subcontractor, upon notice of a failure to participate and cooperate with any state agency investigation into alleged discrimination prohibited by this Contract, pursuant to RCW 49.60.530(3). Any such suspension will remain in place until COMMERCE receives notification that GRANTEE, including any subgrantee/subcontractor, is cooperating with the investigating state agency. In the event GRANTEE, or subgrantee/subcontractor, is determined to have engaged in discrimination identified at RCW 49.60.530(3), COMMERCE may terminate this

Agreement in whole or in part, and GRANTEE, subgrantee/subcontractor, or both, may be referred for debarment as provided in RCW 39.26.200. GRANTEE or subgrantee/subcontractor may be given a reasonable time in which to cure this noncompliance, including implementing conditions consistent with any court-ordered injunctive relief or settlement agreement.

29. PAY EQUITY

The GRANTEE agrees to ensure that “similarly employed” individuals in its workforce are compensated as equals, consistent with the following:

- A. Employees are “similarly employed” if the individuals work for the same employer, the performance of the job requires comparable skill, effort, and responsibility, and the jobs are performed under similar working conditions. Job titles alone are not determinative of whether employees are similarly employed;
- B. GRANTEE may allow differentials in compensation for its workers if the differentials are based in good faith and on any of the following:
 - i. A seniority system; a merit system; a system that measures earnings by quantity or quality of production; a bona fide job-related factor or factors; or a bona fide regional difference in compensation levels; and/or
 - ii. A bona fide job-related factor or factors may include, but not be limited to, education, training, or experience, that is: Consistent with business necessity; not based on or derived from a gender-based differential; and accounts for the entire differential; and/or
 - iii. A bona fide regional difference in compensation level must be: Consistent with business necessity; not based on or derived from a gender-based differential; and account for the entire differential.

This Grant Agreement may be terminated by COMMERCE, if COMMERCE or the Department of Enterprise Services determines that the GRANTEE is not in compliance with this Section.

30. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Political activity of GRANTEE employees and officers are limited by the Campaign Disclosure and Contribution provisions of RCW 42.17a and the Federal Hatch Act, 5 USC 1501 - 1508.

No funds may be used for working for or against ballot measures or for or against the candidacy of any person for public office.

31. PREVAILING WAGE LAW

The GRANTEE certifies that all subgrantees/subcontractors performing work on the Project shall comply with State Prevailing Wages on Public Works, RCW 39.12, as applicable to the Project funded by this Grant Agreement, including, but not limited to, the filing of the “Statement of Intent to Pay Prevailing Wages” and “Affidavit of Wages Paid” as required by RCW 39.12.040. The GRANTEE shall maintain records sufficient to evidence compliance with RCW 39.12 and shall make such records available for COMMERCE’s review upon request. The GRANTEE is advised to consult the Industrial Statistician at the Washington Department of Labor and Industries to determine whether prevailing wages must be paid. COMMERCE is not responsible for determining whether prevailing wage applies to this Project or for any prevailing wage payments that may be required by law.

32. PROHIBITION AGAINST PAYMENT OF BONUS OR COMMISSION

The funds provided under this Grant Agreement shall not be used in payment of any bonus or commission for the purpose of obtaining approval of the application for such funds or any other approval or concurrence under this Grant Agreement **provided, however, that** reasonable fees or bona fide technical consultant, managerial, or other such services, other than actual solicitation, are not hereby prohibited if otherwise eligible as Project costs.

33. PUBLICITY

The GRANTEE agrees not to publish or use any advertising or publicity materials in which the State of Washington or COMMERCE’s name is mentioned, or language used from which the connection

with the State of Washington's or COMMERCE's name may reasonably be inferred or implied, without the prior written consent of COMMERCE.

34. RECAPTURE

In the event that the GRANTEE fails to perform this Grant Agreement in accordance with state or federal laws, and/or the provisions of this Grant Agreement, COMMERCE reserves the right to recapture funds in an amount to compensate COMMERCE for the noncompliance (which may include all funds disbursed under the Grant Agreement, along with interest at the rate of the higher of: (i) five percent (5%) per annum, or (ii) the rate of interest of state of Washington general obligation bonds issued on the date most close in time to the effective date in which legislation authorized funding for the subject facility) in addition to any other remedies available at law or in equity.

COMMERCE's ability to recapture or seek remedies shall survive any receipt of a Closeout Certification Form or termination of this Grant Agreement.

Repayment by the GRANTEE of funds under this Section shall occur within the time period specified by COMMERCE. In the alternative, COMMERCE may recapture such funds from payments due under this Grant Agreement.

35. RECORDS MAINTENANCE

The GRANTEE shall maintain books, records, documents, data and other evidence relating to this Grant Agreement and performance of the services described herein, including but not limited to accounting procedures and practices that sufficiently and properly reflect all direct and indirect costs of any nature expended in the performance of this Grant Agreement.

GRANTEE shall retain such records for a period of 6 years following the date of final payment. At no additional cost, these records, including materials generated under the Grant Agreement, shall be subject at all reasonable times to inspection, review, or audit by COMMERCE, personnel duly authorized by COMMERCE, the Office of the State Auditor, and federal and state officials so authorized by law, regulation or agreement.

If any litigation, Claim or audit is started before the expiration of the 6 year period, the records shall be retained until all litigation, Claims, or audit findings involving the records have been resolved.

36. REGISTRATION WITH DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND SECRETARY OF STATE

If required by law, the GRANTEE shall complete registration with the Washington State Department of Revenue. Nonprofit and for-profit businesses must also be registered with the Washington Secretary of State and current with all required filings.

37. RIGHT OF INSPECTION

At no additional cost, the GRANTEE shall provide right of access to its facilities to COMMERCE, or any of its officers, or to any other authorized agent or official of the State of Washington or the federal government, at all reasonable times, in order to monitor and evaluate performance, compliance, and/or quality assurance under this Grant Agreement. At no additional cost, the GRANTEE shall also provide any documents related to this Grant Agreement to COMMERCE upon request to assist COMMERCE in the periodic monitoring of this Grant Agreement.

38. SAVINGS

In the event funding from state, federal, or other sources is withdrawn, reduced, or limited in any way after the effective date of this Grant Agreement and prior to normal completion, COMMERCE may terminate the Grant Agreement under the "Termination for Convenience" clause, without the 10 calendar day notice requirement. In lieu of termination, the Grant Agreement may be amended to reflect the new funding limitations and conditions.

39. SEVERABILITY

The provisions of this Grant Agreement are intended to be severable. If any term or provision is illegal or invalid for any reason whatsoever, such illegality or invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the Grant Agreement.

40. SITE SECURITY

While on COMMERCE premises, GRANTEE, its agents, employees, and/or subgrantees/subcontractors shall conform in all respects with physical, fire, and other security policies or regulations.

41. SUBGRANTING/SUBCONTRACTING

- A. GRANTEE must execute binding agreements with all subgrantees/subcontractors that will perform work under this Grant Agreement.
- B. GRANTEE must ensure that any and all subgrantees/subcontractors that perform work related to this Project are duly authorized and licensed in Washington State to perform the work contemplated by this Grant Agreement.
- C. Neither the GRANTEE nor any subgrantee/subcontractor shall enter into subgrants/subcontracts for any of the work associated with the Project contemplated under this Grant Agreement without obtaining prior written approval of COMMERCE. In no event shall the existence of the subgrant/subcontract operate to release or reduce the liability of the GRANTEE to COMMERCE for any breach in the performance of the GRANTEE's duties. This clause does not include grants of employment between the GRANTEE and personnel assigned to perform work associated with the Project under this Grant Agreement.
- D. Additionally, the GRANTEE is responsible for ensuring that all terms, conditions, assurances and certifications set forth in this Grant Agreement are carried forward to any subgrants/subcontracts. Every subgrant/subcontract shall include a term that COMMERCE and the State of Washington are not liable for Claims or damages arising from a subgrantee's/subcontractor's performance of the subgrant/subcontract. GRANTEE and its subgrantees/subcontractors agree not to release, divulge, publish, transfer, sell or otherwise make known to unauthorized persons personal information without the express written consent of COMMERCE or as provided by law.
- E. Data Collection - GRANTEE will submit reports, in a form and format to be provided by COMMERCE and at intervals as agreed by the parties, regarding work under this Grant Agreement performed by subgrantees/subcontractors and the portion of grant funds expended for work performed by subgrantees/subcontractors, including but not necessarily limited to minority-owned, woman-owned, and veteran-owned business subgrantees/subcontractors.

42. SURVIVAL

The terms, conditions, and warranties contained in this Grant Agreement that by their sense and context are intended to survive the completion of the performance, cancellation or termination of this Grant Agreement shall so survive including, without limitation, any Recapture provision in this Grant Agreement.

43. TAXES

All payments accrued on account of payroll taxes, unemployment contributions, the GRANTEE's income or gross receipts, and/or any other taxes, insurance, or expenses for the GRANTEE or its staff shall be the sole responsibility of the GRANTEE.

44. TERMINATION FOR CAUSE

In the event COMMERCE determines the GRANTEE has failed to comply with the conditions of this Grant Agreement in a timely manner, COMMERCE has the right to suspend or terminate this Grant Agreement. Before suspending or terminating the Grant Agreement, COMMERCE shall notify the GRANTEE in writing of the need to take corrective action. If corrective action is not taken within 30 calendar days, the Grant Agreement may be terminated or suspended.

In the event of termination or suspension, the GRANTEE shall be liable for damages as authorized by law including, but not limited to, any cost difference between the original Grant Agreement and the replacement or cover Grant Agreement and all administrative costs directly related to the replacement Grant Agreement (e.g., cost of the competitive bidding, mailing, advertising and staff time).

COMMERCE reserves the right to suspend all or part of the Grant Agreement, withhold further payments, or prohibit the GRANTEE from incurring additional obligations of funds during investigation of the alleged compliance breach and pending corrective action by the GRANTEE or a decision by COMMERCE to terminate the Grant Agreement. A termination shall be deemed a "Termination for Convenience" under General Terms and Conditions Section 45 (Termination for Convenience) if it is determined that the GRANTEE: (1) was not in default; or (2) failure to perform was outside of his or her control, fault or negligence.

The rights and remedies of COMMERCE provided in this Grant Agreement are not exclusive and are in addition to any other rights and remedies provided by law.

45. TERMINATION FOR CONVENIENCE

Except as otherwise provided in this Grant Agreement, COMMERCE may, by 10 business days written notice, beginning on the second day after the mailing, terminate this Grant Agreement, in whole or in part. If this Grant Agreement is so terminated, COMMERCE shall be liable only for payment required under the terms of this Grant Agreement for services rendered or goods delivered prior to the effective date of termination.

46. TERMINATION PROCEDURES

Upon termination of this Grant Agreement, COMMERCE, in addition to any other rights provided in this Grant Agreement, may require the GRANTEE to deliver to COMMERCE any property specifically produced or acquired for the performance of such part of this Grant Agreement as has been terminated. The provisions of the "Treatment of Assets" clause shall apply in such property transfer.

COMMERCE shall pay to the GRANTEE the agreed upon price, if separately stated, for completed work and services accepted by COMMERCE, and the amount agreed upon by the GRANTEE and COMMERCE for (i) completed work and services for which no separate price is stated, (ii) partially completed work and services, (iii) other property or services that are accepted by COMMERCE, and (iv) the protection and preservation of property, unless the termination is for default, in which case the Authorized Representative shall determine the extent of the liability of COMMERCE. Failure to agree with such determination shall be a dispute within the meaning of the "Disputes" clause of this Grant Agreement. COMMERCE may withhold from any amounts due the GRANTEE such sum as the Authorized Representative determines to be necessary to protect COMMERCE against potential loss or liability.

The rights and remedies of COMMERCE provided in this Section shall not be exclusive and are in addition to any other rights and remedies provided by law or under this Grant Agreement.

After receipt of a notice of termination, and except as otherwise directed by the Authorized Representative, the GRANTEE shall:

- 1) Stop work under the Grant Agreement on the date, and to the extent specified, in the notice;
- 2) Place no further orders or subgrants/subcontracts for materials, services, or facilities except as may be necessary for completion of such portion of the work under the Grant Agreement that is not terminated;
- 3) Assign to COMMERCE, in the manner, at the times, and to the extent directed by the Authorized Representative, all of the rights, title, and interest of the GRANTEE under the orders and subgrants/subcontracts so terminated, in which case COMMERCE has the right, at its discretion, to settle or pay any or all Claims arising out of the termination of such orders and subgrants/subcontracts;
- 4) Settle all outstanding liabilities and all Claims arising out of such termination of orders and subgrants/subcontracts, with the approval or ratification of the Authorized Representative to the extent the Authorized Representative may require, which approval or ratification shall be final for all the purposes of this clause;

- 5) Transfer title to COMMERCE and deliver in the manner, at the times, and to the extent directed by the Authorized Representative any property which, if the Grant Agreement had been completed, would have been required to be furnished to COMMERCE;
- 6) Complete performance of such part of the work associated with the Project as shall not have been terminated by the Authorized Representative; and
- 7) Take such action as may be necessary, or as the Authorized Representative may direct, for the protection and preservation of the property related to this Grant Agreement, which is in the possession of the GRANTEE and in which COMMERCE has or may acquire an interest.

47. TREATMENT OF ASSETS

Title to all property furnished by COMMERCE shall remain in COMMERCE. Title to all property furnished by the GRANTEE, for the cost of which the GRANTEE is entitled to be reimbursed as a direct item of cost under this Grant Agreement, shall pass to and vest in COMMERCE upon delivery of such property by the GRANTEE. Title to other property, the cost of which is reimbursable to the GRANTEE under this Grant Agreement, shall pass to and vest in COMMERCE upon (i) issuance for use of such property in the performance of this Grant Agreement, or (ii) commencement of use of such property in the performance of this Grant Agreement, or (iii) reimbursement of the cost thereof by COMMERCE in whole or in part, whichever first occurs.

- A. Any property of COMMERCE furnished to the GRANTEE shall, unless otherwise provided herein or approved by COMMERCE, be used only for the performance of this Grant Agreement.
- B. The GRANTEE shall be responsible for any loss or damage to property of COMMERCE that results from the negligence of the GRANTEE or which results from the failure on the part of the GRANTEE to maintain and administer that property in accordance with sound management practices.
- C. If any COMMERCE property is lost, destroyed or damaged, the GRANTEE shall immediately notify COMMERCE and shall take all reasonable steps to protect the property from further damage.
- D. The GRANTEE shall surrender to COMMERCE all property of COMMERCE prior to settlement upon completion, termination or cancellation of this Grant Agreement.

All reference to the GRANTEE under this clause shall also include GRANTEE'S employees, agents or subgrantees/subcontractors.

48. WAIVER

Waiver of any default or breach shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any subsequent default or breach. Any waiver shall not be construed to be a modification of the terms of this Grant Agreement unless stated to be such in writing and signed by the Authorized Representative of COMMERCE.

ATTACHMENT A: SCOPE OF WORK

Funds awarded under this grant shall be used by City of College Place for the renovation of a property for use as an early learning facility known as Lions Park Community Center located at 625 S. College Avenue, Walla Walla, Washington 99362.

This project will include but not be limited to general construction costs, architect expenses, HVAC, commercial kitchen, and children's restroom.

This project will serve as a benefit to the public by increasing subsidized capacity for childcare by twenty-five additional Working Connection Child Care spaces, ten ECEAP and fifteen private pay slots. This Project is anticipated to be completed by May 30, 2027.

Costs related to the work associated with the Project will only be reimbursed to the extent the work is determined by Commerce to be within the scope of the legislative appropriation.

Milestones

Milestone	Date Achieved, if Complete	Proposed Date of Completion	Comments
The awardee is or will be an active participant in the Early Achievers Program per RCW 43.31.577(a)		08/01/2027	
Pre-Planning and Feasibility Finalized	10/30/2024		
Site Control Finalized	01/01/1970		
Project Permitting and Zoning Completed	01/01/2025		
Design Final	12/31/2025		
Construction Budget Final	01/15/2026		
Equipment Budget Final	01/15/2026		
Binding Agreements w/Contractors Finalized	02/01/2026		
Start Date for Construction		04/01/2026	
Completion Date of Construction		04/30/2027	
Licensure as an Early Learning facility per RCW 43.31.565(3)		05/01/2027	DCYF License #: If N/A, provide justification here:
Opening Date after Project Complete		05/30/2027	

Changes to this scope of work need to be approved by Commerce and the Early Learning Facilities Advisory Group Grant Review Team. Changes to the scope of work may result in the need to update materials associated with compliance for Executive Order 21-02, LEED, and Prevailing Wage.

CERTIFICATION PERFORMANCE MEASURE

The GRANTEE, by its signature, certifies that the Scope of Work set forth above has been reviewed and approved by the GRANTEE's governing body as of the date and year written below.

GRANTEE

TITLE

DATE

ATTACHMENT B: PROJECT BUDGET

Line Item	Grant Amount	Other Funding Source Amount	Total Funding Amount
Architecture & Engineering	\$263,390.00	\$176,471.79	\$439,861.79
Construction	\$2,236,610.00	\$692,946.75	\$2,929,556.75
Sub-Totals	\$2,500,000.00	\$869,418.54	\$3,369,418.54
Total Project Budget Amount:			\$3,369,418.54

CERTIFICATION PERFORMANCE MEASURE

The GRANTEE, by its signature, certifies that the Project Budget set forth above has been reviewed and approved by the GRANTEE's governing body or board of directors, as applicable, as of the date and year written below.

GRANTEE

TITLE

DATE

ATTACHMENT C: CERTIFICATION OF THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS TO COMPLETE THE PROJECT

Non-State Funds	Amount	
City of College Place	\$869,418.54	
Total Non-State Funds	\$869,418.54	
State Funds	Amount	
State Capital Budget	\$2,500,000.00	
Total Non-State and State Sources	\$3,369,418.54	
Holdback:	10%	\$250,000.00
Project Reimbursement Rate:	100%	

CERTIFICATION PERFORMANCE MEASURE

The GRANTEE, by its signature, certifies that Project funding from sources other than those provided by this Grant Agreement and identified above has been reviewed and approved by the GRANTEE's governing body or board of directors, as applicable, and has either been expended for eligible Project expenses, or is committed in writing and available and will remain committed and available solely and specifically for carrying out the purposes of this Project as described in elsewhere in this Grant Agreement, as of the date and year written below. The GRANTEE shall maintain records sufficient to evidence that it has expended or has access to the funds needed to complete the Project, and shall make such records available for COMMERCE'S review upon reasonable request.

GRANTEE

TITLE

DATE

ATTACHMENT D – CERTIFICATION OF THE PAYMENT AND REPORTING OF PREVAILING WAGES

CERTIFICATION PERFORMANCE MEASURE

The GRANTEE, by its signature, certifies that all contractors and subgrantees/subcontractors performing work on the Project shall comply with prevailing wage laws set forth in RCW 39.12, as applicable on the date the Project appropriation becomes effective, including but not limited to the filing of the "Statement of Intent to Pay Prevailing Wages" and "Affidavit of Wages Paid" as required by RCW 39.12.040. The GRANTEE shall maintain records sufficient to evidence compliance with RCW 39.12 and shall make such records available for COMMERCE'S review upon request.

If any state funds are used by the GRANTEE for the purpose of construction, applicable State Prevailing Wages must be paid.

The GRANTEE, by its signature, certifies that the declaration set forth above has been reviewed and approved by the GRANTEE's governing body as of the date and year written below.

GRANTEE

TITLE

DATE

ATTACHMENT E: CERTIFICATION OF INTENT TO ENTER THE LEADERSHIP IN ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (LEED) CERTIFICATION PROCESS

CERTIFICATION PERFORMANCE MEASURE

The GRANTEE, by its signature, certifies that it will enter into the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design certification process, as stipulated in RCW 39.35D, as applicable to the Project funded by this Grant Agreement. The GRANTEE shall, upon receipt of LEED certification by the United States Green Building Council, provide documentation of such certification to COMMERCE.

The GRANTEE, by its signature, certifies that the declaration set forth above has been reviewed and approved by the GRANTEE's governing body or board of directors, as applicable, as of the date and year written below.

GRANTEE

TITLE

DATE

NOT APPLICABLE

City of College Place, Washington
RESOLUTION NO. 25-016

**A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON
AUTHORIZING THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR TO SIGN STATE DIRECT APPROPRIATION GRANT
AGREEMENT VIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FOR LIONS PARK COMMUNITY CENTER
(EARLY LEARNING FACILITY) PORTION**

Whereas, the City of College Place is a non-charter code city governed by the rules and regulations of RCW 35A; and

Whereas, the CITY and its partners including the YMCA are working to assemble funding to construct a replacement community center located at 801 SE Larch Avenue, College Place, and

Whereas, In FY 2024 the State Legislature through sponsorship from the 16th District Legislators awarded a direct appropriation to the City to aid in construction of Community Center – Childcare Portion for \$2.5 million dollars, and

Now therefore, it is hereby resolved by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, as follows:

- 1.** Authorize the City Administrator to sign direct appropriation grant agreement for \$2,500,000 for Contract #L25D003 through State Department of Commerce Early Learning Facilities Fund – Direct Appropriation.

Clerical Corrections. The City Clerk is authorized to make necessary clerical corrections to this resolution including, but not limited to, the correction of scrivener's/clerical errors, references, resolution numbering, section/subsection numbers and any references thereto.

Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect and be in full force upon its passage as provided by law.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, this 25th day of February, 2025.

Attest:

Norma L. Hernández, Mayor

Maryelizabeth Garcia, City Clerk

Construction and Rehabilitation of Community Facilities

Economic Development Initiatives (EDI)

- The EDI program supports projects that are generally eligible for assistance from the Community Development Block Grant program of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Eligible uses of funds include the acquisition of real property, construction of new affordable housing, elimination of blight, and construction, rehabilitation or improvement of public facilities (except buildings for general conduct of government), such as neighborhood centers, parks, and shelters for populations with special needs such as survivors of domestic violence and the homeless.
- Funding requests must indicate that the project will address one of the National Objectives identified by the CDBG program:
 - (1) benefitting low and moderate-income persons or communities; (2) preventing or eliminating slums or blight; or (3) addressing community development need shaving a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community for which other funding is not available.

HUD has posted more in depth guidance for earmark recipients on its website:

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/edi-grants

Earmarks proposed in FY24 under this authority ranged from \$500,000 to \$3 million.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development (USDARD) Community Facilities

- This program can assist with the purchase, construction, or improvement of community facilities in rural communities.
- Eligible uses of funds include health care facilities; public facilities such as town halls, courthouses, or streets; community support services for child care centers, community centers, or fairgrounds; facilities for emergency personnel, community educational services for museums, libraries or private schools; food systems including community gardens and food pantries; and utility services for telemedicine and distance learning equipment.
- Only rural communities with populations of 20,000 or less are eligible to compete for this funding source.
- The expected non-federal share of project costs increases depending on the population size and median income of the community served by a nonprofit organization, and the maximum federal share is 75 percent.
- These projects must be reviewed by the Washington State USDA Director's office to verify that the project is eligible to receive earmark funding.

- USDA has posted an overview of the Rural Development Community Facilities program at:

[https:// www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities/community-facilities-direct-loan-grant-program](https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities/community-facilities-direct-loan-grant-program)

Earmarks proposed in FY24 under this authority ranged from \$150,000 to \$2,000,000.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development's (USDA RD) Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband (DLT) program

- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) offers the USDA Rural Development,
- Distance Learning, Telemedicine and Broadband (DLT) program to provide resources for county and municipal governments to assist in connecting teacher and medical service providers with students or patients in another location. Eligible uses of funds include the purchase of capital assets such as broadband facilities, audio, video and interactive video equipment, terminal and data terminal equipment, computer hardware and software, and wiring and infrastructure services necessary for distance learning and telemedicine purpose along with technical assistance and instruction for using eligible equipment.
- Broadband deployment is not eligible use of funds for DLT.
- Only rural communities with populations of 20,000 or less are eligible to compete for this funding source.

- To be eligible for a Congressional earmark, these projects **must** be vetted by the Washington State USDA Director's office to verify that the project is eligible to receive funding.
- These projects have a minimum 15 percent local match requirement.
- USDA has posted an overview of the RD broadband program at:

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programsservices/telecommunications-programs/distance-learning-telemedicine-grants>

Earmarks proposed in FY24 under this authority ranged from \$113,000 to \$1 million. The maximum grant award is \$1,000,000

National Park Service's (NPS) Save America's Treasures (SAT) Program

- The SAT program funds the preservation, rehabilitation, and conservation of nationally significant historic properties.
- Eligible properties must be listed as a National Historic Landmark or in the National Register of Historic Places. The full list can be accessed at the National Park Service's website at: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/database-research.htm#table>

Properties listed for historic significance at the state or local level are not eligible for this program.

This authority has a maximum earmark award amount of \$500,000.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure

- The STAG program provides funding for the construction and modification of municipal sewage or drinking water treatment plants, replacement of sewer and water pipes, activities to facilitate compliance with primary national drinking water regulations and planning and design work.
- The Committee will prioritize awarding projects on the Washington State Department of Environment's State Intended Use Plan (IUP) that have been reviewed.
- Washington State's Water Quality Program outlines eligible projects and requirements for projects that received EPA STAG grant funding under the Water Quality Revolving Loan Program and Drinking Water Revolving Loan Program, available at:
- Only publicly-owned or nonprofit entity owned lines are eligible to compete for funds. A county or municipality cannot apply for repairs on behalf of a private individual.
- There is a minimum 20 percent local cost share for earmarked projects.
- EPA has posted guidance for earmark recipients on their website that outlines recipient requirements in greater depth at:

Earmarks proposed in FY24 under this authority ranged between \$72,000 to \$13 million. The average award was around \$2 million.

Department of Energy, Energy Projects

- The Department of Energy funds projects in five topic areas:
 - Renewable and Clean Energy
 - Electricity and Energy Resiliency
 - Cybersecurity and Energy
 - Security Nuclear Energy
 - Fossil Energy or Carbon Management
- Projects funded under this program have statutory minimum cost share requirements depending on the project type.
 - 50% - Demonstration or commercial application of an energy project
 - 20% - Research and development projects
 - No minimum - Outreach, educational and fundamental science projects
- Eligible entities include county and municipal government agencies and nonprofit organizations, including institutions of higher education.
- The following types of projects are not eligible for funding:
 - Projects that require multiple years of funding
 - Construction of buildings or new facilities
 - Vehicle charging projects, unless the project is connected to larger clean energy sources (like a battery) or has clean energy applications beyond the charging station

- Electrical substation replacement or routine grid upgrades that could otherwise be funded under ratepayer contracts or through existing federal incentives
- Planning studies for a forthcoming project

Earmarks proposed in FY24 under this authority ranged from \$750,000 to \$2 million.

Transportation

The U.S. Department of Transportation supports a wide range of projects across all modes of transportation. Most of this funding is provided to states. It is important to note that nearly all transportation projects require coordination with the State and any applicable Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO). The Appropriations Committee prioritizes projects that are included in either the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP), authored by the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT).

Given their cost and complexity, many large-scale transportation projects cannot be supported entirely through Congressionally Directed Spending, although an earmark may advance a component of a project or provide funding for planning. DOT's Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) is designed to provide direct support to county and municipal transportation priorities, such as the creation or expansion of pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, and projects funded under this authority are more likely to be fully funded through an earmark.

In FY24, the average range for projects that received funding from these accounts was between \$400,000 to \$5 million.

Grants-in-Aid for Airports

- This program supports projects that are eligible to receive funding through the FAA's Airport Improvement Program, which awards grants for planning and construction of airport infrastructure including the construction or rehabilitation of runways and taxiways, airfield lighting, signage and drainage and safety improvements.
- Specific information required for these earmarks include listing the status of the planning and environmental work to help the Appropriations Committee address project readiness, a description of all other sources of funding contributing to the total cost of the project and a link to the airport master plan that includes the project that funds are being requested to support.

Facilities and Equipment for Terminal Air Traffic Control Facilities

- This account can support projects for the replacement of terminal air traffic control facilities.

Highway Infrastructure Program

- This authority covers projects that are eligible for funding under the major federal surface transportation programs, including highway and bridge construction and repair, planning, environmental reviews, design and right-of-way

acquisition for eligible highway projects. Additional activities that can be supported with this type of earmark include projects eligible for funding under the Transportation Alternatives Program, which supports local priorities including bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure.

- Any project seeking earmark funding will need support from the State and applicable MPO. It also must be included in the STIP or regional TIP.
- Specific information needed for this type of earmark includes the website link to the STIP or TIP where the project is described or listed, the project ID number in the STIP or TIP, all other sources of financing that contribute to the total cost of the project, and status of the planning and environmental work.
- If the project is not included in the STIP or TIP, the Appropriations Committee requires a letter from WSDOT that the project will be included in the STIP once earmark funding is received. If your project is not included in the STIP or TIP, please contact my office so my staff can assist you on the steps for securing a letter from WSDOT to make the earmark request eligible for consideration.

Transit Infrastructure Grants

- This category of funding includes a range of transit infrastructure projects, including projects that can compete for funding from the Federal Transit Administration's Buses and Bus Facilities Program, the Low or No Emission Vehicle Program, the competitive grant program for ferry services in urbanized areas, technical assistance, and transit workforce.

- Any project seeking earmark funding will need support from the State and applicable MPO and be included in the STIP or regional TIP.
- Specific information needed for this type of earmark includes the website link to the STIP or TIP where the project is located, the project ID number in the STIP or TIP, listing all other sources of financing that contribute to the total cost of the project, and listing the status of the planning and environmental work to help the Appropriations Committee address project readiness.
- If the project is not included in the STIP or TIP, the Appropriations Committee retains the discretion to fund projects that receive a letter from the State that the project will be included in the STIP once earmark funding is received. If your project is not included in the STIP or TIP, please contact my office so my staff can assist you on the steps for securing a letter from WSDOT to make the earmark request eligible for consideration.

Transportation Planning, Research, and Development (TPR&D)

- The applicants can request CDS within the TPR&D account for transportation research projects eligible under title 23 or title 49 of United States Code. Planning for specific local highway, transit, or rail projects that are eligible under HIP, TIG, or CRISI should NOT be included in this account. Applicants are encouraged to use this account for national or regional research and development projects.

Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works

Through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Congressionally Directed Spending may fund projects to dredge federally authorized waterways and harbors, provide the federal share of environmental studies of large projects, and conduct surveys to identify future dredging needs. To qualify for dredging by USACE, a project must be located in an existing federal channel or have a federal project authorization. It must also have a disposal site for dredged material identified and approved by the state.

Criminal Justice and Emergency Operations

Criminal Justice

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) provides funding to local law enforcement agencies for the purchase of modern equipment and a wide range of criminal justice programs including law enforcement training, community relations, planning and evaluation, and other critical areas.

Funding for these projects in FY24 ranged from \$200,000 to \$1.5 million.

Department of Justice Byrne JAG Discretionary Projects

- This program has a wide range of allowable uses of funds, such as providing additional personnel, equipment, supplies, contractual support, training, technical assistance, and information systems for criminal justice systems, including the development of new Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) programs.
- DOJ has published FAQs that provide greater details on eligible activities under the Byrne JAG program at: <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/jag/overview>

DOJ COPS Law Enforcement Technology

- Eligible uses of funds include the acquisition of equipment, relevant support systems for the new equipment, and development of new technologies aimed at preventing, rather than reacting to crimes.

Emergency Operations

These projects, funded by the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), must include a written letter of support from the Washington State Emergency Management Division verifying that the project is eligible to receive funding in order to be considered for an earmark.

In FY24, earmarks for this category of funds ranged from \$41,250 to \$2 million.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program

- This grant program provides resources to ensure continuity of operations for centers in major disasters, including for construction or renovation needs.
- Projects must meet the EOC Grant Program's environmental and historic preservation requirements to be considered for funding.
- These projects maintain the authorized cost-share agreement of 75 percent federal funding, 25 percent local funding.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Projects

- This grant program provides resources to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments to plan for and implement sustainable cost-effective measures designed to reduce the risk to individuals and property from future natural hazards, while also reducing reliance on federal funding from future disasters.
- Projects must have a letter of approval from Washington State Energy Management Division.
- These projects have a cost share of at least 25 percent non-federal funding.

Healthcare Services and Facilities

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) provides funding to state, county, and municipal governments, as well as partner nonprofit health care providers, to enhance the ability of the local community to respond to pressing health care needs, including the construction of facilities, capital equipment purchases, and rural health needs.

Earmarks proposed under this account in FY24 ranged from \$85,000 to \$5 million.

Health Facilities Construction and Equipment

- Eligible uses of funding include construction, renovation, or capital equipment purchase for facilities for health, mental health, substance abuse services, training of health professionals, or medical research.
- Eligible facilities include hospitals; health centers and clinics; skilled nursing facilities; mental health centers; facilities for schools of medicine, nursing, or other health professions; and medical research laboratories.
- Congressionally Directed Spending cannot be used for previously completed work, the acquisition of land or purchase of existing buildings, or to pay for salaries or operating costs of the health care facilities. General feasibility studies for a health care facility are also prohibited expenses, but architectural and engineering costs with an eligible construction project are permissible uses of funds.

- Funding may also be used to purchase capital equipment involved in patient care, such as lab equipment, x-ray machines, or other equipment with a useful life of more than a year and a unit cost of at least \$5,000.

Rural Health

- This program funds projects to improve health care in rural areas, including medical, dental, or mental health care services; health promotion and education; chronic disease management; telehealth services; and improvements to emergency medical services.
- Eligible applicants are county, municipal, or partner nonprofit health care providers that serve communities that meet HRSA's definition of a rural community. Please see HRSA's Rural Health Grants Eligibility Analyzer to determine the specific eligibility for your project at <https://www.hrsa.gov/rural-health/about-us/definition/index.html>.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) provides a wide range of funding to create or expand the capacity of state, county, and municipal governments, as well as partner nonprofit health care providers to provide mental health or substance abuse treatment or prevention programs for local residents, such as through crisis stabilization centers. No SAMHSA funding may be used for construction projects.

Earmarks proposed under this account in FY24 ranged from \$115,000 to \$4.5 million. The average amount was around \$750,000.

Mental Health

- Eligible SAMHSA Mental Health projects include those to support programs that promote the prevention or treatment of mental health disorders, including rehabilitation, outreach, and other support services.

Substance Abuse Treatment

- This account provides resources to enhance programs that improve access, reduce barriers, and promote high quality, effective treatment and recovery services.

Substance Abuse Prevention

- Allowable uses of funds for this program include projects to prevent the onset of illegal drug use, prescription drug misuse and abuse, alcohol misuse and abuse, and underage alcohol and tobacco use.

Administration for Community Living's Aging and Disability Services Programs

This office provides funding for projects to improve the ability of older adults and individuals of all ages with disabilities to live independently and participate fully in their communities.

Generally, projects should focus on improving access to, or the quality of, education, training, support services, and independent living services for older adults and individuals with disabilities. Funds cannot be used for construction or renovation of facilities.

Proposed FY24 earmark projects under these accounts ranged from \$100,000 to \$1 million.

Seniors and Children

Administration for Children and Families Programs

Child Abuse Prevention

- This account funds projects to improve the prevention, assessment, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect through research, model service improvement, information dissemination, and technical assistance. Projects must serve or target abused and/or neglected children and their families.

Proposed FY24 earmark projects under these accounts ranged from \$200,000 to \$1 million.

Social Services Research and Demonstration

- Funds are available to promote the ability of families to thrive through financial self-sufficiency, and to promote the healthy development and greater well-being of children and families
- Projects can serve a diverse population including low-income individuals, children, youth, families, individuals with developmental disabilities, and Native Americans.
- Construction or renovation of facilities are not eligible uses of funds.

Proposed FY24 earmark projects under these accounts ranged from \$200,000 to \$1 million.

Small Business and Workforce Development

Small Business

The majority of programs within the U.S. Small Business Administration may be earmarked for county, municipal, and partner nonprofit governments to receive funding and support local small businesses. These grants can range from delivering services on entrepreneurial development, financial literacy workshops, small business incubators, and support for historically underserved businesses. Funds can also be utilized for the construction or renovation of facilities that will provide these services.

Due to the prohibition on providing earmark dollars to for-profit entities, SBA earmark funding cannot be sub-granted to for-profit small businesses for their own use. Funds must be retained and utilized by the county, municipal, or partner nonprofit association to deliver services or trainings directly to small businesses.

Proposed FY24 earmark projects under this account ranged from \$250,000 to \$1.5 million.

Workforce Development

Under the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration authority, earmark funds may be used by county, municipal, partner nonprofit organizations, K-12 school systems, or institutions of higher education to enhance Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) eligible activities. Eligible programs for funding include those designed to provide direct services to individuals to enhance their employment opportunities and training for locally available, in-demand, jobs, enhancing connections between a State and local workforce investment system, or evaluating existing workforce investment systems for potential future enhancements.

Proposed FY24 earmark projects under this account ranged from \$80,000 to \$1.5 million.

Education and Research

Department of Education

The U.S. Department of Education (ED) provides federal funding to enhance K-12, Higher Education and Rehabilitation Services programs provided by nonprofit organizations, local school systems or institutions of higher education. In general, ED earmarks may not be used for the construction or renovation of facilities.

Proposed education FY24 earmark projects ranged from \$75,000 to \$2 million.

Fund for the Improvement of Education (FIE)

- In general, the focus of elementary and secondary education CDS requests should be providing early childhood or K-12 educational services including instructional services, after-school centers, curricula development, teacher training, acquisition of books and computers, arts education, social and emotional learning activities, full- service community schools and early childhood education.
- In addition, CDS awards to provide and improve special education services at the elementary and secondary levels are also eligible under this program. Eligible projects may include early intervention services for infants and toddlers, transition services and postsecondary education services.
- Eligible grantees are nonprofit organizations, state education agencies, school districts and colleges and universities. Daycare and childcare projects that do not include educational services are not eligible for funding.

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE)

- Generally, requests should focus on improving access to, or the quality of, postsecondary education. Examples of projects that can be funded under FIPSE include projects to hire and train faculty, establish and improve degree programs, improve teacher preparation programs, develop and improve curricula, upgrade technology and telecommunications, acquire science laboratory equipment, provide student support, implement university partnerships with school districts and establish research and training centers.
- Eligible entities include nonprofit organizations and colleges and universities.

- CDS funding within FIPSE cannot be used for endowments or for the construction or renovation of facilities, except in the case of minor remodeling or minor alterations in previously completed building, for example, as part of technology upgrades.

Science Agency Research Opportunities

In addition to the Department of Education, several federal agencies with science and research priorities also offer earmark opportunities to support educational institutions in enhancing their academic missions.

Proposed FY24 earmark projects under these accounts ranged from \$150,000 to \$1 million.

NOAA Operations, Research, and Facilities (ORF) Special Projects

- Projects seeking funding in this category are expected to address fisheries, marine, mammals, ocean, climate, weather and atmospheric research programs.
- Construction projects will not be accepted.

NIST Scientific and Technical Research and Services (STRS) External Projects

- NIST Scientific and Technical Research and Services funding supports projects that address standards-related research and technology development.
- Construction projects will not be accepted.

NIST Construction of Research Facilities, Extramural Construction

- NIST Extramural Construction supports non-federal research facilities, including for projects at research institutions and colleges and universities.
- Given the significant investments necessary for construction projects, only a limited number of projects are supported on an annual basis nationwide. (In FY24, a total of 7 projects were funded in this category.)
- If you are interested in pursuing funding in this category, please reach out to my staff.

NASA Safety, Security and Mission Support (SSMS)

- Projects seeking funding in this category should focus on science education, research, and technology development related to NASA's mission.
- Medical research projects and projects at NASA-owned Visitor Centers or a state's designated SpaceGrant Consortium are not eligible for this funding.
- This category does not fund construction, but it can be used for equipment, research, or education programs.

Agricultural Research Service (ARS), Buildings and Facilities

- Requests for ARS Buildings and Facilities may only include funding for repairs and maintenance to existing facilities.

- Eligible entities include USDA Agricultural Research Service centers, 1865 Land Grant Universities and 1890 Land Grant Universities.
- Construction of new buildings is not an eligible use of funds.

City of College Place, Washington

ORDINANCE NO. 24-016

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON ADOPTING A SIX-YEAR CITYWIDE CAPITAL FACILITY PLANS FOR THE YEARS 2025 THROUGH 2030

WHEREAS, the City of College Place is a non-charter code city with powers set forth in RCW Title 35A.24.010;

WHEREAS, the City formed a Capital Facility Technical Team which has assembled the proposed Capital Facility Plan of the City of College Place. It consists of capital improvements for years 2025 through 2030 identifying the proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital and a plan to finance such improvements within projected funding capacities (the “Six-Year Citywide Capital Facility Program” or “CFP”); and

WHEREAS, the City previously adopted the Six-Year Street Program (RCW 35.77.010) on July 23rd, 2024 by Council Resolution 24-057, and that program is incorporated into the CFP; and

WHEREAS, the City’s Economic Development, Tourism, and Events Commission voted unanimously to recommend adoption of the Capital Facility Plan during its November 4, 2024 meeting.

WHEREAS, the City’s Utilities & Transportation Advisory Commission voted unanimously to recommend adoption of the Capital Facility Plan during its November 14, 2024 meeting.

WHEREAS, the College Place City Council held a public hearing on the 2025 to 2030 Capital Facility Plan on November 26th, 2024; and

WHEREAS, updates to the six-year Capital Facility Planning documents have been posted on the city budget portal website:

https://cpwa.us/departments/finance/fy_2025_budget_process_.php

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF COLLEGE PLACE DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS

Section 1. Ordinance No. 24-016 which adopts the 2025 to 2030 Capital Facility, Plan as shown in Exhibit 2 attached to this Ordinance.

Section 2. City staff is authorized to apply for state, federal, and private foundation grants in support of the projects identified in the Citywide Capital Facility Plan.

Section 3: Clerical Corrections. The City Clerk and the codifiers of this ordinance are authorized to make necessary clerical corrections to this ordinance including, but not limited to, the

correction of scrivener's/clerical errors, references, ordinance numbering, section/subsection numbers and any references thereto.

Section 4: Severability. If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance is declared unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance.

Section 5: Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force five days after its passage and publication as provided by law.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, this 26th day of November, 2024.

Signed by:

Norma L. Hernández

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Norma L. Hernández, Mayor

Attest:

Signed by:

Maryelizabeth Garcia

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Maryelizabeth Garcia, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

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Rea L. Culwell

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Rea Culwell, City Attorney

City of College Place: Capital Facility Plan (2025 to 2030) * Many projects subject to availability of grant dollars & future development*														
Name of Project	Project ID	Prioritization	Project Location	Project Description	Status	Year Budget	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	Total Project Cost	How is project funded?
Administration/Community Development														
City Hall Sallyport Conversion	1018	High	City Hall	Convert former Sallyport to Offices. City Admin Office, Conf Room, Mayor Office.FY 2024 Construction. Also, add a generator in FY 2025.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00					\$ 4,000,000.00	25% Federal Congressional Directed Spending; 25% State Energy Efficiency Grant; 50% FEMA BRIC/HMGP Grant
Municipal Campus ADA Sidewalk Compliance	1020	Low	City Hall	Update sidewalks at Municipal Campus to be ADA Compliant.	Planned	2026		\$ 40,000.00					\$ 40,000.00	100% Facilities Maintenance Reserve (funded by CE)
City Hall Conference Room Furnishings	1013	Low	City Hall	Conference room, eight offices, break room.	Planned	2026		\$ 100,000.00					\$ 100,000.00	Facilities Maintenance Reserve (funded by CE)
Keycard Access City Buildings	1016	Medium	All Facilities	Uniform electronic keycard access for all city buildings.	Planned	2026		\$ 450,000.00					\$ 450,000.00	Facility Maintenance Reserve with Transfer from Utilities.
City Hall Parking Lot (East End Improvements)	1014	Low	City Hall	Patch, sealcoat, stripe, move dumpster, remove fence, parking stops, ADA ramp to City Hall. landscaping around City Hall and PD. underground power to charging stations and remove power pole.	Planned	2026		\$ 100,000.00					\$ 100,000.00	Facility Maintenance Reserve (funded by CE)
City Hall Exterior Beam Repair	1001	Low	City Hall		Planned	2026		\$ 40,000.00					\$ 40,000.00	Facilities Maintenance Reserve (funded by CE)
City Hall Exterior Paint	1017	Low	City Hall	Paint exterior & replace gutters.	Planned	2026		\$ 15,000.00					\$ 15,000.00	Facilities Maintenance Reserve (funded by CE)
City Hall Landscaping	1002	Low	City Hall	FY 2023 - Remove arborvitae and install low maintenance vegetation/plant Christmas tree. FY 2027 - Landscaping around City Hall campus.	Planned	2027			\$ 54,269.00				\$ 54,269.00	Facilities Maintenance Reserve (funded by CE)
City Hall Restroom Renovation	1015	Low	City Hall	Replace tile, stalls, fixtures, counterlights, paint-two public, three staff.	Planned	2027			\$ 60,000.00				\$ 60,000.00	Facility Maintenance Reserve (funded by CE)
Total: Administration/Community Development							\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 3,745,000.00	\$ 114,269.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,859,269.00	
Fire Department														
Regional Fire Training Tower Contribution	2016	High	City of WW	City 1/3 share contribution prorated over five years for replacement fire training tower. On Year 4 of 5. Tower exists and is in use.	Budgeted	2021	\$ 64,900.00	\$ 64,900.00					\$ 129,800.00	Facility Maintenance Reserve (funded by CE)
Renovate Dorm Rooms	2025	High	Fire Station	Renovate Dorm Rooms.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 45,944.00						\$ 45,944.00	Facility Maintenance Reserve (funded by CE)
Dorm Room Furniture	2026	High	Fire Station	Obtain Dorm Room Furniture	Budgeted	2025	\$ 34,458.00						\$ 34,458.00	Facilities Maintenance Reserve (funded by CE)
Fire Station Lock/Key Cards	2010	High	Fire Station	Replace card lock system to match CH and PD.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 20,000.00						\$ 20,000.00	100% Facilities Maintenance Reserve (funded by CE)
Fire Station ESCO Upgrade	2028	High	Fire Station	Replace boiler, water to heat exchanger, cooling tower with new high efficiency equipment. New LED fixtures.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 1,137,000.00						\$ 1,137,000.00	100.0% - State Legislative Earmark (Local Emission Reduction Project)
Fire Station Flooring	2027	Medium	Fire Station	Replace carpet, tile, and other flooring, to provide updated consistent flooring throughout the fire station.	Planned	2026		\$ 100,000.00					\$ 100,000.00	100% Facilities Maintenance Reserve (funded by CE)
Total: Fire Department							\$ 1,302,302.00	\$ 164,900.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,467,202.00	
Police Department														
Replacement Police Department	3010	Medium	Police Department	So far ballot measure is failing. Will plan for some stopgap money to fix infrastructure failing in station. Will try to rack and stack earmarks in future years. Go for ballot measure again next Presidential election.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 100,000.00					\$ 15,000,000.00	\$ 15,100,000.00	100% - Bond (Attempting to get 21.4% of it through Federal Congressional Directed Spending).
Total: Police Department							\$ 100,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,000,000.00	\$ -	\$ 15,100,000.00	
Public Works Department - Parks														
Lions Park Renovation	4001	High	Lions Park	Wrapping up Lions Park Reconstruction. Splash path, pond, walking path, multuse field, restrooms, exercise equipment. Stated to be reopened end of May 2025.	Budgeted	2024	\$ 2,000,000.00						\$ 2,000,000.00	28.0% State RCO Grants, 10% Sherwood Trust Grant, 25% City Funds through REET II and CE if needed, 16% Ecology Grant, 1% Private, 10% Federal, 8% Port, 1% Blue Zone, 10% City Storm
Veterans Park	4004	High	Homestead Ave south of 4th Street	Renovation of park includes restroom, pickleball court, basketball court, new playground equipment.	Budgeted	2024	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 1,388,996.00					\$ 1,438,996.00	34.7% State YAF and WWRP Grants, 34.7% Non-Profit Grants, 30.6% City REET II
Lions Park Community Center	4006	High	Lions Park	FY 2025: 100% Architectural Plans (50% County .09; 50% State Earmark) FY 2026: Demolition and start of Construction. FY 2027: Finish Construction.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 7,981,530.00	\$ 1,636,844.00				\$ 10,118,374.00	1.97% - County .09 Grant; 24.7% - State Legislative Earmark; 29.6% - Federal Earmark; 21.9% - State Dept of Commerce; 21.9% - Federal Earmark II
Whitman & Maple Park Site	4009	Medium	Southwest corner of Whitman Drive & Maple	Encumbered site with drainage swale adjacent to drinking water well 6. Looking at establishing a park site.	Planned	2026		\$ 513,756.71	\$ 1,467,876.30				\$ 1,981,633.01	20% Non-Profit Grants (Tony Hawk, AARP, others), 20% City REET II, 30% Developer Impact Fees, 30% State RCO Grants.
Kiwanis Park	4008	High	Kiwanis Park	Renovation Phase II: Lighting at Pickleball and Basketball Court, Reroof Gazebo, Walking Path, Turf and resprinkler north field, fix up baseball field.	Planned	2027			\$ 210,254.00	\$ 1,000,000.00			\$ 1,210,254.00	90% - State RCO YAF Grant; 10% REET II

Name of Project	Project ID	Prioritization	Project Location	Project Description	Status	Year Budget	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	Total Project Cost	How is project funded?
Perseverance Park	4007	Medium	Autumn Meadows Park on Newgate.	City is taking over park from HOA with HOA giving City funds to improve infrastructure (roads, etc) to city standard.	Planned	2027			\$ 212,471.88	\$ 607,602.50			\$ 820,074.38	50% State RCO Grant; 50% City REET II
Park Development near Stone Creek	4003	Low	SW of College Ave & Mojonnier St	Per development standards, parkland will need to be donated to City for development. Will cooperate with State RCO, College Place School District, and developer for quality regional park.	Planned	2027			\$ 500,000.00	\$ 4,000,000.00			\$ 4,500,000.00	50% Developer Fees, 25% State RCO Grants, 12.5% CPPS, 12.5% City REET II
Harvest Meadows Park Improvements	4005	Low	Harvest Meadows Park	Improvements include a welcome sign and picnic shelter as identified in the 2018 Park Master Plan.	Planned	2029					\$ 100,000.00		\$ 100,000.00	100% REET II Funds
Total: Public Works Department - Parks							\$ 2,550,000.00	\$ 9,884,282.71	\$ 4,027,446.18	\$ 5,607,602.50	\$ 100,000.00	\$ -	\$ 22,169,331.39	
Public Works Department - Stormwater														
Street Waste Decant Facility	5003	High	Owens Rd	Construction in FY 2025.	Budgeted	2024	\$ 2,000,000.00						\$ 2,000,000.00	50% - WW 2050 Earmark; 50% State Dept of Ecology Grant.
SE Birch (4th to 6th)	5004	High	SE Birch (4th to 6th)	Reconstruction of SE Birch (4th to 6th) and then SE 6th Street (Date to Bade)	Budgeted	2024	\$ 3,402,450.00						\$ 3,402,450.00	100% - State Public Works Trust Fund.
SW 10th Street Retrofit (College to Bade)	5005	High	SW 10th from College to Bade.	Reconstruct 10th to include stormwater infrastructure to filter water into Garrison Creek.	Budgeted	2024	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 500,000.00					\$ 650,000.00	80% - State Ecology Grant; 20% - Stormwater Utility
Federal US Forest Service Tree and Irrigation Enhancement	5019	High	SW Mojonnier Rd, Whitman Drive, East-West Rd, and SE 12th	Installation of trees and irrigation along key corridors in the community	Budgeted	2024	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 200,000.00					\$ 600,000.00	100% US Forest Service Inflation Reduction Grant.
Public Works Yard Stormwater Improvements.	6032	Medium	Middle of block between 4th, 6th, Birch, and Date.	Stormwater improvements at Public Works Yard. FY 2025 - Engineering, FY 2026 - Construction	Budgeted	2025	\$ 300,000.00		\$ 300,000.00				\$ 600,000.00	75% State Department of Ecology Grant, 25% Stormwater Utility Funds.
NW Earl Ln Stormwater Improvements	6069	High	NW Earl Lane between Evans and Whitman	Design and construct stormwater infiltration system. Design in 2024. Construct in 2025.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 500,000.00					\$ 600,000.00	100% - Stormwater Utility Funds
River Gauge Project	5020	High	Lions Park, WWTP, SE Larch, and SW Teal Rd	Installation of river gauges at upstream and down stream entries along Garrison and Stone Creeks.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 112,520.00	\$ 89,520.00	\$ 89,520.00	\$ 89,520.00	\$ 89,520.00	\$ 89,520.00	\$ 560,120.00	FY 2025 - 80% Walla Walla Watershed Earmark, 20% City Storm Utility FY 2026 and Beyond - 100% City Stormwater Utility
Outfall Replacement Program	5012	Medium	Around Community.	Prioritization to be determined through Stormwater Management Plan Criteria.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 2,400,000.00	75% - State Ecology Grant; 25% - City Storm Utility
Drywell Install	5022	Medium	Community Wide	Earmark funds to install Drywells.	Planned	2026		\$ 99,930.00		\$ 99,930.00		\$ 99,930.00	\$ 299,790.00	Apply for State Department of Ecology Grant Funds for 50%. Other 50% Stormwater Utility.
NE Cedar Ave Storm Improvements	6007.2	Low	NE Cedar from A to C Street	Stormwater Improvements along corridor.	Planned	2027			\$ 63,611.50	\$ 534,711.50			\$ 598,323.00	50% - Storm Utility; 50% - Transportation Benefit District
SE 12th Street (College to Sky)	6010.2	Low	SE 12th (College to Sky)	Replace storm infrastructure on 12th from College to Sky Avenue.	Planned	2027			\$ 1,000,000.00				\$ 1,000,000.00	90% State TIB or State Ecology Grant.
SE Date Ave (8th to 11th)	5018	Low	SE Date (8th to 11th)	Stormwater Retrofit on SE Date from 8th to 11th.	Planned	2029					\$ 456,000.00		\$ 456,000.00	100% Stormwater Utility.
SE 12th Street (Dewey to Myra)	6039	Low	SE 12th Street (Dewey to Myra)	Stormwater Retrofit on SE 12th (Dewey to Myra).	Planned	2029						\$ 1,365,100.00	\$ 1,365,100.00	60% Ecology Storm Grant, 40% Storm Utility
Total: Public Works Department - Stormwater							\$ 6,864,970.00	\$ 1,789,450.00	\$ 1,853,131.50	\$ 1,124,161.50	\$ 945,520.00	\$ 1,954,550.00	\$ 14,531,783.00	
Public Works Department - Streets														
Block Resurfacing Program	6059	High	FY 2025 - SE Cotter Pl, SW 4th (College to Bade), SE 10th (Birch to Date) FY 2026 - SE Larch (4th to 12th), SE Birch (11th to 12th), SE Broadway (SE ScenicView to SE Mountainview) FY 2027 - SE/NE Larch Ave (C to 4th Street), NE C Street (Larch to Myra) FY 2028 - SE Mockingbird Dr (through Country Estates), and Country Estates Subdivision, NW Evans FY 2029 - Sunset Villa Subdivision FY 2030 - Highland Park Addition	Grind and overlay roadways. \$34,000 from REET I. Remainder from Transportation Benefit District.	Budgeted	2024	\$ 160,854.29	\$ 419,269.89	\$ 341,592.66	\$ 436,847.04	\$ 493,614.24	\$ 543,090.24	\$ 2,395,268.36	First \$34,000 would be funded from REET I fund as in past, Remainder funded by Transportation Benefit District. Go to State TIB APP Program for any Federally Classified Roads.
CP Downtown Parking Lot Project	6063	High	South College Avenue Corridor from 4th to 13th	FY 2025 - Engineer and Construct Parking Lot on College Avenue between SW 6th and 8th.	Budgeted	2024	\$ 1,658,663.18	\$ 2,056,742.34	\$ 28,800.00	\$ 28,800.00	\$ 28,800.00	\$ 28,800.00	\$ 3,830,605.52	100% - Tax Increment Financing
SE Lamperti Wall/Guardrail Issue	6066	Medium	SE Lamperti & College Intersection.	Design and build guardrail above wall to improve safety.	Budgeted	2024	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 400,000.00					\$ 500,000.00	100.0% Street Improvement Fund.
Chipseal Program	6018	High	FY 2025 - NE Maple, NW Evans, SE Elm (150' S of 3rd to 3rd), SE Highland Park Drive (150 N of Davin Dr to Highland Park Dr) FY 2026 - E Whitman (Birch to 440 ft east of Birch), SW 12th (College Ave to Deer Meadows), SE Central Ave (ScenicView to 12th), SE Maple and SE Tamarack, Tamarack Rd (Justice Ave to SR 125) FY 2027 - SE Elm (4th to Dead End), Sherburne Addition Subdivision, NE Deccio Rd (C Street to Whitman Drive), SW 9th Street, and SW Bade Avenue (4th to 6th) FY 2028 - SE Ash Ave (Whitman to 4th)	Planned annual chip seal program	Budgeted	2024	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 600,000.00	100% REET I Fund

Name of Project	Project ID	Prioritization	Project Location	Project Description	Status	Year Budget	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	Total Project Cost	How is project funded?
Safewalk College Place	6048	High	FY 2025 - SE 8th Street (College to Larch) Engineering and Construction. Whitman Drive Multiuse Path Engineering FY 2026 - Whitman Drive Path Construction (Davis to Academy) Engineering of Sidewalk for SW 2nd (Davis to Academy) and NW 8 Street. FY 2027 - Construction of sidewalk on NW 8 Street (College to Evans) and SW 2nd (Academy to Davis), Engineering of sidewalk on SE Birch (4th to 12th) and NE Ash (A to Whitman) FY 2028 - Construction of sidewalk on SE Birch (4th to 12th) and NE Ash (A to Whitman), Engineering of Sidewalk on SE Central (12th to Valley View) and SE Broadway (12th to Sunny). FY 2029 - Construction of Sidewalk on SE Central (12th to Valley View) and SE Broadway (12th to Sunny); Engineering of SE 2nd (Ash to Date) and SW 13th (College to Bader)	The purpose of this project is to install six foot wide concrete sidewalk at least on one side of every street in the community.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 1,184,765.00	\$ 699,232.26	\$ 1,055,777.49	\$ 1,225,459.82	\$ 1,116,948.51	\$ 963,528.60	\$ 6,245,711.68	With this project aim for 10% match from City Transportation Benefit District. Remainder is from Transportation Improvement Board Active Transportation Grant, WSDOT Ped and Bike Program, WSDOT Safe Routes to School, Transportation Improvement Board Complete Streets Grant, or Community Development Block Grant Dollars.
Mojonnier Rd Reconstruction (Bluvue Ln to College Ave)	5006.2	High	Mojonnier Rd from Bluvue Ct to College Ave	Reconstruction of Mojonnier Rd from Bluvue Ct to College Ave. Right of Way acquisition in 2024. Bid out construction and start construction in later 2024. Includes installing water, sewer, storm, conduit underneath.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 6,320,168.00						\$ 6,320,168.00	30.4% - Transportation Improvement Board UAP Grant; 11.87% MPO STBG Grant; 39.6% - Federal FHWA Earmark Grant; 18.1% College Place TIF 1
Stone Creek Development Intersection Signalization on College Ave by CPHS	6035	Medium - Dependent on future development.	College Avenue, south side of College Place High School.	Installation of signals at College Ave and arterial for the Stone Creek Development.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 585,218.50	\$ 585,218.50					\$ 1,170,437.00	FY 2025 - College Place TIF 1, FY 2026 - 50% TIF, 50% Developer
East-West Road to Connect to Lakeside and New School	6063	Medium - Dependent on future development.	East West Road south of Mojonnier	New East-West Road to connect College Avenue High School to Teal Rd and New School	Budgeted	2025	\$ 1,936,000.00	\$ 5,184,461.00					\$ 7,120,461.00	FY 2025 - College Place TIF 1, FY 2026 - Developer.
State Route 125 & College Avenue & Aufte Roundabout	6065	Medium - Dependent upon Future Development	State Route 125 & College Avenue & Aufte Intersection	Conversion of State Route 125 & College Avenue & Aufte Intersection into a double roundabout.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 301,858.80	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 3,460,688.30				\$ 4,062,547.10	FY 2025 - 25% City Transportation Benefit District, 50% - State CERB Planning, 25% WSDOT Freight Grant FY 2026 - 100% Freight Mobility
Whitman Drive & SW Davis Lighting, Pavement, Sidewalk Project	6066	High	West Whitman Drive (Adams to Davis) and SW Davis Avenue (Whitman to 6th)	Pedestrian streetlamps on Whitman and Davis. New sidewalk on SW Davis (4th to 6th), new pavement on SW Davis (4th to 6th) RFBs at Davis and Whitman as well as Davis and Fourth.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 319,000.00	\$ 933,000.00					\$ 1,252,000.00	100% - WSDOT Local Programs HSIP Grant
NE Rose Street (Ash to Carey Court) Pedestrian Lighting Project	6067	High	NE Rose Street (Ash to Carey Court)	Put in conduits in correct place and install pedestrian streetlamps throughout the corridor.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 2,028,547.00						\$ 2,028,547.00	90% - State Transportation Improvement Board Complete Street Grant; 10% - City Transportation Benefit District
Whitman & Home Depot/Commercial Intersection.	6067	Medium	East Whitman Drive and first entrance to Home Depot and Commercial Development.	Remove pork chop and make it fully functional intersection. Maybe turn into traffic circle.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 53,193.60	\$ 1,195,544.40					\$ 1,248,738.00	FY 2025 - 100% City Transportation Benefit District, FY 2026 - 90% State TIB Grant or CERB, 8% City Transportation Benefit District, 2% Developer
12th & Larch Intersection	6011	Low	The 12th and Larch Avenue intersection.	Reconstruction intersection from a four way stop into a roundabout. If awarded grant FY 2025 would be engineering and FY 2026 would be construction	Planned	2026		\$ 301,376.00	\$ 1,200,000.00				\$ 1,501,376.00	90% - State Transportation Improvement Board UAP Grant, 10% - City Transportation Benefit District
Larch Wall @ 5th	6064	Medium	SE Larch and Fifth Street	Remove portion of failing wall and replace.	Planned	2026		\$ 100,000.00					\$ 100,000.00	100.0% Street Improvement Fund.
Public Works Yard Replacement	6032	Medium	Replace Yard with Current Day Operations.	FY 2024: Facility Planning, FY 2028: Replace PW Yard with Generational Facility.	Planned	2026		\$ 830,000.00	\$ 13,302,000.00				\$ 14,132,000.00	25% FEMA HMA Grnt/Homeland Security Grant, 10% Pac Power Rebates, 21.7% Water, 21.7% Wastewater, 21.7% Storm
9th Street	6062	Low- Dependent on CDBG Grant Funds.	9th (College Ave to Alleyway)	Convert gravel road to pavement with curb and gutter.	Planned	2026		\$ 700,000.00					\$ 700,000.00	80 % via CDBG - General Purpose Grant, UID, or State Grant. 20.0% City Transportation Benefit District
Pedestrian signalization at Myra Rd & Garrison Village Way	6054	Low - Dependent on WSDOT Grant and Developers	Myra Rd at Garrison Village Way	Pedestrian crossing beacon with pedestrian refuge island so folks can get to Fort Walla Walla.	Planned	2026		\$ 100,000.00	\$ 500,000.00				\$ 600,000.00	Likely Scenario: 20% City of WW, 20% City of CP Street Fund, 30% Developer Contrib, 30% State Grant
SE 12th Street (College to Sky)	6010.2	Low	SE 12th Street from College to Larch	Street grind and overlay with water and sewer improvements on SE 12th Street from College to Larch.	Planned.	2026		\$ 1,086,150.00	\$ 4,344,600.00				\$ 5,430,750.00	90% TIB or MPO Funding, 10% Street Improvement Fund.
NE Cedar Avenue ("A" to "C" Street)	6007.2	Low	NE Cedar Avenue from "A" to "C" Street	Resurface Cedar Avenue	Planned	2027			\$ 63,611.50	\$ 534,711.50			\$ 598,323.00	100.0% - Legislative Appropriation or 90% TIB Complete Street and 10.0% Street Fund
Whitman Dr Reconstruction	6043	Medium - Dependent upon Future Development	Whitman Drive & Maple Ave	Reconstruct roadway from Academy Way to Martin Airfield to Arterial Standards. Also, includes conversion of Academy & Whitman intersection to four way stop.	Planned	2027			\$ 1,048,616.70				\$ 1,048,616.70	50% Developer Fees; 50% State TIB or Public Works Trust Fund Grants
Larch & Whitman Intersection	6015	Low	Larch & Whitman Intersection	Intersections need to be improved for safe traffic.	Planned	2029				\$ 301,376.00	\$ 1,200,000.00		\$ 1,501,376.00	40% Developer Impact Fees, 40% WSDOT Safety Grants, 20% Street Improvement Fund

Name of Project	Project ID	Prioritization	Project Location	Project Description	Status	Year Budget	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	Total Project Cost	How is project funded?
SE 12th Street (Dewey to Myra)	6039	Low	SE 12th Street from Larch to Myra Rd.	Reconstruction of 12th Street from Myra Rd to Larch Ave. Engineering only in 2029. Construction in 2030.	Planned	2029					\$ 890,069.00	\$ 3,155,697.00	\$ 4,045,766.00	90% TIB or MPO Funding, 10% Street Improvement Fund.
SE Dewey Dr	6022	Low	SE Dewey Drive.	Full street and sidewalk reconstruction on Dewey Drive to include water and sewer improvements.	Planned	2029					\$ 721,092.30		\$ 721,092.30	100% Street Improvement Fund
NE Spitzenburg Street	6068	Low	NE Spitzenburg (Damson to Lambert)	Street improvements and sidewalk engineering.	Planned	2030						\$ 500,000.00	\$ 500,000.00	100% Street Improvement Fund
Total Public Works Department - Streets							\$ 14,748,268.37	\$ 14,990,994.39	\$ 25,445,686.65	\$ 2,627,194.36	\$ 4,550,524.05	\$ 5,291,115.84	\$ 67,653,783.66	
Public Works Department - Wastewater (From Adopted Wastewater Plan)														
WWTP Improvements - Implementation Phase 1:	7004	High - Mandated by our Wastewater Permit, also dependent on grants.	WWTP - 501 Owens Rd	WWTP Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements: - 2024: Either WWTP Phase 1 Improvements (Whats shown) or we proceed with Regionalization if workable	Budgeted	2024	\$ 5,000,000.00	\$ 15,000,000.00					\$ 20,000,000.00	13.5% Federal Earmark Grant, 38.5% State Ecology Hardship Grant, 48.0% State Ecology Subsidized Loan/City Wastewater Fund
Life Station #5 Replacement	7019	High - Over Capacity and Tripping Hazard	SW 1st	Replace over capacity wastewater lift station. Construction ongoing between FY 2024 a	Budgeted	2024	\$ 2,000,000.00						\$ 2,000,000.00	50% - Ecology Grant, 50% Ecology Subsidized Loan
SE Birch (4th to 6th Sewer)		High	SE Birch (4th to 6th)	Wastewater Replacement Project under Se Birch Street	Budgeted	2025	\$ 200,000.00						\$ 200,000.00	100% - Wastewater Capital Reserve Fund
SW Mojonnier Sewer Extension (Bluvue to Teal)	7021	Medium	SW Mojonnier Rd (Bluvue to Teal Rd)	Wastewater extension between	Budgeted	2025	\$ 56,834.00		\$ 435,728.00				\$ 492,562.00	100% - Wastewater Capital Reserve Fund
12th Street Wastewater Replacement Project	6010.3	Medium	12th Street from College to Sky	Wastewater replacement project below 12th Street project.	Planned	2027			\$ 237,005.00				\$ 237,005.00	100% Wastewater Capital Reserve Fund.
Central Avenue Wastewater Line Project (ScenicView to Valley)	7020	Low	Central Avenue from ScenicView to Valley.	Install new sewer line to replace private line in corridor.	Planned	2027			\$ 455,942.00				\$ 455,942.00	100% Wastewater Capital Reserve Fund.
SE Dewey Dr Sewer	6022.3	Low			Planned	2029					\$ 410,241.00		\$ 410,241.00	100% Wastewater Capital Reserve Fund.
SE 12th Street (Dewey to Myra) Wastewater	6039	Low	SE 12th (Dewey to Myra).	Replace wastewater line from Dewey to Myra on SE 12th Street.	Planned	2030						\$ 426,974.92	\$ 426,974.92	100% Wastewater Capital Reserve Fund.
Total Public Works Department - Wastewater							\$ 7,256,834.00	\$ 15,000,000.00	\$ 1,128,675.00	\$ -	\$ 410,241.00	\$ 426,974.92	\$ 24,222,724.92	
Public Works Department - Water (From Adopted Water Plan)														
Well #7 Development	8017	High	Teal Rd City Property.	Develop a fourth well with School District due to increased population.	Budgeted	2022	\$ 4,000,000.00						\$ 4,000,000.00	50.0% - State DOH Grant, 50.0% - State DOH Low-Interest Loan
Western College Place Water Storage Tank Reservoir 4 (1,000,000 Gallons)	8018	High	Martin Airfield Area	Engineering and development of 1,000,000 water storage tank to serve all of west/southwest College Place.	Budgeted	2023	\$ 8,000,000.00	\$ 10,000,000.00					\$ 18,000,000.00	25.0% - State DOH Grant, 25.0% - State DOH Loan, 25.0% Federal WRDA Army Corps Grant, 25.0% Federal Congressional Earmark.
Reservoir 4 Transmission Main Project	8021	High	Mojonnier Rd	Transmission Main to connect tower to system.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 5,000,000.00						\$ 5,000,000.00	25.0% City Water Utility, 25.0% City TIF, 50.0% Federal WRDA
Well #3 Electrical Generator	8024	Medium	Lamperti & Larch	Electrical Generator at Well #3	Budgeted	2025	\$ 426,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00					\$ 1,426,000.00	FY 2025 - 100% State Public Works Trust Fund, FY 2026 - 75% FEMA BRIC, 25% - City Water Utility
Reservoir #1 Repaint, Overflow, and Seismic Retrofit	8020	High	Water Tank in Public Works Yard	Elevated water tower from 1947 needs to be repainted. Also, pursuing FEMA Resiliency Grant to conduct seismic upgrades.	Budgeted	2025	\$ 207,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00					\$ 2,207,000.00	87.5% - State FEMA HMA, 12.5% - City Water Fund
High Priority Water Main Replacement Program	8011	High	Spots identified in Water System Plan - 2026 6th Street from College to Date. - 2025/2025 4th & 5th Date Design in 2025 and construction in 2026. - 2027 and 2028 8th & Elm Design in 2027 and construction in 2028.	Replace water main and services	Planned	2026		\$ 1,250,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 450,000.00			\$ 1,800,000.00	100% Water Capital Reserve Fund.
NE Lambert 12" Water Replacement	8025	Medium	NE Lambert Street (Rose to C).	Replace decayed 12" line.	Planned	2026		\$ 317,000.00					\$ 317,000.00	100% Water Capital Reserve Fund.
SW 8th Street 8" Water Main Replacement	8026	Low	SW 8th (College to Bade)	Replace decayed line as cited in adopted City Water System Plan.	Planned	2027			\$ 10,000.00				\$ 10,000.00	100% Water Capital Reserve Fund.
SE 12th St (College to Larch) Water Infrastructure Replacement Project	6010.4	Medium - Dependent on Grant Funds	SE 12th Street from College to Larch Ave.	Replace water infrastructure under SE 12th St project.	Planned	2028				\$ 617,381.00			\$ 617,381.00	100% Water Capital Reserve Fund.
SE Robin 8" Water Main Replacement	8027	Low	SE Robin Drive - Country Estates	Replace decayed line as cited in adopted City Water System Plan.	Planned	2028				\$ 63,000.00			\$ 63,000.00	100% Water Capital Reserve Fund.
Dewey Drive Water	6022.2	Low	Dewey Drive	Replace Water main & services	Planned	2029					\$ 286,000.00		\$ 286,000.00	100% Water Capital Reserve Fund.
SE 12th Street (Dewey to Myra) Water Replacement	6039	Low	SE 12th Street (Dewey to Myra)	Replace water main and services.	Planned	2030						\$ 916,113.00	\$ 916,113.00	100% Water Capital Reserve Fund.
Total Public Works Department - Water							\$ 17,633,000.00	\$ 14,567,000.00	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 1,130,381.00	\$ 286,000.00	\$ 916,113.00	\$ 34,642,494.00	
Grand Total: All Capital Facility Projects							\$ 51,455,374.37	\$ 60,141,627.10	\$ 32,679,208.33	\$ 10,489,339.36	\$ 21,292,285.05	\$ 8,588,753.76	\$ 184,646,587.97	

City of College Place, Washington
RESOLUTION NO. 25-017

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON, AUTHORIZING & SUPPORTING A PRIORITIZED INVESTMENT LIST FOR WASHINGTON 5TH DISTRICT LEGISLATIVE OFFICIALS TO SUBMIT AS FY 2026 CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTED SPENDING GRANT PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the City of College Place is a non-charter code city under Title 35A RCW; and

WHEREAS, Washington Senators Patty Murray and Maria Cantwell as well as Representative Michael Baumgartner have put out a solicitation form to local governmental agencies for FY 2026 Congressional Directed Spending Projects; and

Now therefore, be it Resolved that the City Council of the City of College Place does hereby

Section 1: The City Council of College Place, Washington authorizes and fully supports the prioritized list of infrastructure projects and authorizes the City Administrator and support staff to work with Federal Representatives and Senators to secure grant funding from the FY 2026 Congressional Directed Spending Grant Program and future infrastructure funding packages.

Section 2: The prioritized list of infrastructure projects in the City of College Place is as follows:

1. Water: Reservoir #4 Construction (Environmental Protection Agency EPA State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Bill).
2. Facilities: Lions Park Community Center Replacement Project (HUD Economic Development Initiative Bill).
3. Streets: SE 12th Street Reconstruction Project (College Ave to Larch Ave) – (Federal Department of Transportation Highway Infrastructure Program Bill).
4. Facilities: Police Station Replacement Project (US Department of Agriculture Rural Development Community Facility Bill).

Section 3: Clerical Corrections. The City Clerk is authorized to make necessary clerical corrections to this resolution including, but not limited to, the correction of scrivener's/clerical errors, references, resolution numbering, section/subsection numbers and any references thereto.

Section 4: Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect and be in full force upon its passage as provided by law.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, this 25th day of February, 2025.

Attest:

Norma L. Hernández, Mayor

Maryelizabeth Garcia, City Clerk

Rural Business Development Grants (RBDG)

What does this program do?

RBDG is a competitive grant designed to support targeted technical assistance, training, and other activities leading to the development or expansion of small and emerging private businesses in rural areas that have fewer than 50 employees and less than \$1 million in gross revenues. Programmatic activities are separated into enterprise or opportunity type grant activities.

Who may apply for this program?

Rural public entities including, but not limited to:

- **Towns**
- **Communities**
- **State agencies**
- **Authorities**
- **Nonprofit Corporations**
- **Institutions of Higher Education**
- **Federally recognized Tribes**
- **Rural Cooperatives**

What is an eligible area?

RBDG funds must be directed for projects benefitting rural areas or towns outside the urbanized periphery of any city with a population of 50,000 or more. Check eligible areas.

How much funding is available?

There is no maximum grant amount for enterprise or opportunity type grants; however, smaller requests are given higher priority. Generally, grants range from \$10,000 up to \$500,000. There is no cost sharing requirement. Total opportunity type grant funding is limited statutorily to up to 10% of the total RBDG annual funding.

How may funds be used?

Enterprise type grant funds must be used on projects to benefit small and emerging businesses in rural areas as specified in the grant application. Uses may include:

- Training and technical assistance, such as project planning, business counseling/training, market research, feasibility studies, professional/technical reports, or product/service improvements
- Acquisition or development of land, easements, or rights of way; construction, conversion, renovation, of buildings, plants, machinery, equipment, access streets and roads, parking areas, utilities

- Pollution control and abatement
- Capitalization of revolving loan funds including funds that will make loans for start-ups and working capital
- Distance adult learning for job training and advancement
- Rural transportation improvement
- Community economic development
- Technology-based economic development
- Feasibility studies and business plans
- Leadership and entrepreneur training
- Rural business incubators
- Long-term business strategic planning

Opportunity type grant funding must be used for projects in rural areas and they can be used for:

- Community economic development
- Technology-based economic development
- Feasibility studies and business plans
- Leadership and entrepreneur training
- Rural business incubators
- Long-term business strategic planning

Rural Business Development Grants (RBDG)

How are applications evaluated for competitive funding?

RBDG applications compete at the state office level, which are dependent on appropriations.

All applications are evaluated based on:

- Evidence showing job creation to occur with local businesses;
- Percent of nonfederal funding committed to the project;
- Economic need in the area to be served;
- Consistency with local economic development priorities;
- Experience of the grantee with similar efforts; and
- Other factors described in the current Notice of Solicitation of Applications (NOSA), if one is published.

How do we get started?

Applications are accepted through USDA Rural Development's local or State offices once per year. Applicants are advised to view program information specific to your local or State office to learn about local application timelines, concept paper requirements, etc.

Grant awardees will need to complete required paperwork and comply with the terms and conditions of the award. Contact your local or State office for details.

Who can answer questions?

Contact your local RD office.

What governs this program?

- Basic Program – 7 CFR Part 4280 Subpart E
- This program is authorized by the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (ConAct).

What governed the predecessor programs of RBEG and RBOG, as well as all awards given before FY 2015?

- RBEG Basic Program RD Instruction 1942-G
- RBOG Basic Program 7 CFR Part 4284
- This program was authorized by the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (ConAct).

Why does USDA Rural Development do this?

This program provides grants for rural projects that finance and facilitate development of small and emerging rural businesses, help fund distance learning networks, and help fund employment related adult education programs. To assist with business development, RBDGs may fund a broad array of activities.

Washington State Contacts:

Olympia Office:

Carlotta Donisi
(360) 704-7724
carlotta.donisi@usda.gov

Jeff Peterson
(360) 704-7729
jeff.peterson@usda.gov

Lucas Moser
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Mount Vernon Office:

Meyett Lavalais
(509) 381-6723
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Mika McLean
(509) 415-3825
mika.mclean@usda.gov

Hannah Fletcher
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hannah.fletcher@usda.gov

Yakima Office:

Roni Baer
(509) 367-8565
veronica.baer@usda.gov

Kim Miller
(509) 367-8560
kimberly.miller1@usda.gov

NOTE: Because citations and other information may be subject to change, please always consult the program instructions listed in the section above titled “What Governs This Program?” You may also contact your local office for assistance. You will find additional forms, resources, and program information at rd.usda.gov. *USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.*

City of College Place, Washington
RESOLUTION NO. 25-018

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON, AUTHORIZING AND SUPPORTING A GRANT APPLICATION TO THE UNITED STATES RURAL DEVELOPMENT (USDA-RD) RURAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY GRANT PROGRAM FOR THE DOWNTOWN COLLEGE PLACE SHARED PARKING LOT FACILITY PROJECT.

WHEREAS, the City of College Place is a non-charter code city under Title 35A RCW; and

WHEREAS, the need for a shared parking lot facility within the College Avenue Downtown corridor is needed and is cited in the 2018 Comprehensive Plan, 2025 to 2035 Strategic Plan, as well as the 2025 to 2030 Capital Facility Plan; and

WHEREAS, this concept was recommended by the College Place Economic Development, Tourism, and Events Commission during its February 3rd, 2025 meeting.

WHEREAS, the United States Rural Development (USDA-RD) has the Rural Business Development Grant program which is competitive and helps finance infrastructure to aide in small business corridor vitality and growth; and

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE AS FOLLOWS:

1. The City Council of College Place, Washington authorizes and fully supports the grant application to the United States Department of Agriculture – Rural Development (USDA-RD) Rural Business Development Opportunity Grant program to fund engineering of shared Downtown Parking Lots and associated business incubation infrastructure.

Clerical Corrections. The City Clerk is authorized to make necessary clerical corrections to this resolution including, but not limited to, the correction of scrivener's/clerical errors, references, resolution numbering, section/subsection numbers and any references thereto.

Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect and be in full force upon its passage as provided by law.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, this 25th day of February, 2025.

Attest:

Norma L. Hernández, Mayor

Maryelizabeth Garcia
City Clerk

SW 4th Street

Vegetated storm water swale along north property line to remain

New Military Themed Playground, equipment that represent the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marines. Benches for seating.

New CXT Pre-cast Rest room Building. Match Restroom building at Kiwanis Park.

New deciduous and Evergreen trees for screening and sound abatement to neighbors to north.

New Sidewalk Connecting Homestead Ave to Doans Ave.

Existing asphalt maintenance access path to remain.

New ADA Path and Ramp to access park from Doans Ave.

Southwest Homestead Avenue

Multi-Use Field

Existing veteran monument/signage to remain.

Shade tree around playground.

Two (2) Pickle Ball Courts, 6'tall perimeter fencing with gates, 4' tall court divider fence with opening at mid court, and colored court surfacing.

One(1) full size basketball court.
Four (4) playable half-basketball courts

New water-wise landscape around courts and along road embankment.

Doans Avenue



VETERANS PARK RENOVATION

2023 RCO Grant

Additional RCO Funding

SW 4th Street

Southwest Homestead Avenue

Multi-Use Field

Doans Avenue



VETERANS PARK RENOVATION





**CXT CORTEZ PRE-CAST RESTROOM
BUILDING WITH UTILITY ROOM**

City of College Place, Washington
RESOLUTION NO. 25-019

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON, AUTHORIZING & SUPPORTING AN AARP COMMUNITY CHALLENGE GRANT FOR VETERANS PARK RENOVATIONS

WHEREAS, the City of College Place is a non-charter code city under Title 35A RCW; and

WHEREAS, the AARP has a Community Challenge program which awards grants to cities and non-profits for small capital projects; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of College Place (City) wishes to submit and support a Community Challenge Grant application for installation of pickleball & basketball court at Veterans Park;

Now therefore, be it Resolved that the City Council of the City of College Place does hereby

Section 1: The City Council of College Place, Washington authorizes and fully supports the AARP Community Challenge Grant to help fund Veterans Park Renovations.

Section 2: Clerical Corrections. The City Clerk is authorized to make necessary clerical corrections to this resolution including, but not limited to, the correction of scrivener's/clerical errors, references, resolution numbering, section/subsection numbers and any references thereto.

Section 3: Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect and be in full force upon its passage as provided by law.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, this 25th day of February, 2025.

Attest:

Norma L. Hernández, Mayor

Maryelizabeth Garcia
City Clerk



City of College Place

Standard Specifications & Drawings

Update Approved by City Council:

Contact Information

City Contacts:

City Engineer	(509) 394-8525
Public Works Director	(509) 394-8526

Utility Contacts:

Call before you Dig (One Call)	(800) 424-5555 or 811
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FORWARD

This document provides engineering specifications and standards for the City of College Place's Public Works Division, developers, contractors and homeowners engaged in construction or repairs within the City of College Place. The City requires all persons engaged in construction or repair efforts to abide by these specifications.

These specifications and standards are supplemented by additional standards adopted by the City of College Place City Council including Street Cut Restoration Standards.

In general, site development projects and plats submitted for approval by the City of College Place go through a two-step process. Project review begins with the submission of a preliminary plat or site plan to the Planning Department that provides enough information to allow the City to determine conditions of development. This review runs concurrently with any required State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) processes. Supporting studies such as a stormwater design and a traffic impact analysis are also generally required at this stage. Once the preliminary plat or site plan is approved, construction plans are prepared.

Both site plans and construction plans need to be consistent with all City specifications and standards unless otherwise approved by the City Engineer.

There are a number of reminders to keep in mind:

- 1. Standard Specifications.** These specifications are College Places' uniform minimum standards. If there is a different type of material or method desired which will result in a similar outcome, the Public Works Director may grant a variance. Any request for variance shall be in writing and submitted to the Public Works Director for consideration.
- 2. Variances from Plans.** No variance from approved plans shall be allowed without the prior petitioning by the person(s) requesting the variance and the written approval of the Public Works Director. Variances may require City Council approval.
- 3. Inspections.** To ensure standard practices, inspection of work conducted within a public street or utility right of way shall be required in addition to all necessary permits. Failure to obtain a proper permit or arrange for timely inspections may result in rejection and removal of all or part of the work.

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City of College Place

Standard Specifications

000 GENERAL DEVELOPMENT SPECIFICATIONS

The following general requirements apply to developments in general:

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 010.00*****

000.10 EXTENSION OF UTILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS

Water, sewer and storm water facilities shall be extended to the furthest lot line on all streets within new subdivisions.

000.20 HALF STREET AND EXTENSION IMPROVEMENTS

Half street improvements (including sidewalks, planting strips, storm facilities, etc.) along with any additional street improvements (either side or supporting extensions leading to the improvements) deemed necessary to safely and effectively serve the subdivision or existing uses are required for those portions of a sub-division located exclusively on one side of a street. Full street improvements shall be required for all other streets.

000.30 PRIVATE FACILITY ADA CERTIFICATION

With the exception of stand-alone single family homes and duplexes, a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of Washington shall certify (stamped) that sidewalks, parking lots and access facilities are compliant with the American Disabilities Act (ADA).

100 STREET SPECIFICATIONS

100.01 GENERAL STREET SPECIFICATIONS

This document is intended to provide use and construction standards for City streets based on classification. The purpose is to provide a description of the types of traffic and transit use on each type of street and guide how future street improvement projects and land use development relate to each classification. The goal is to provide efficient movement of people and goods while preserving and protecting the quality of life for all residents in the City of College Place.

Classifications are historically developed through Federal and State transportation agencies, which have financed, developed and guided transportation in the State of Washington. These agencies do not dictate precise standards but have general guidelines by which they operate and disburse transportation funds. There is substantial latitude for the individual Cities and agencies to fine tune standards to fit their individual needs. This document establishes these standards for the City of College Place.

The classifications include statements outlining the functional purpose, design and operational aspects along with the types of land use and development to be encouraged along the various street types.

Additionally, a number of related street section elements shall be included in each street section per College Place Municipal Code (CPMC) Section 14.90.040 to include:

- Sidewalks in every residential, industrial or commercial subdivision, and business park;
- A minimum five-foot wide landscape strip(s) on every side of a lot that abuts an arterial, collector, or local street in a residential subdivision; and
- Bike lanes in residential subdivisions on all collectors and arterial streets.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.00******

100.02 CLASSIFICATION, DESCRIPTION AND DETAILS

REGIONAL CORRIDOR

Functional Purpose

A Regional Corridor is intended to provide for inter-regional and inter-community transportation. Examples are SR-125 and SR-12. A Regional Corridor should provide the highest possible capacity and express movement of longer distance trips.

Land Use and Development

Private and public developments of a regional significance should include shopping centers and major centers of employment. Developments of this significance should be encouraged to locate adjacent to Regional Corridors to reduce traffic on adjoining areas and streets. Automobile oriented commercial activities, which attract trips from throughout the cities, and areas should be encouraged to locate along a Regional Corridor.

Design Considerations and Traffic Operations

Design and traffic operations should serve through movement. A grade separation should be used whenever possible at the intersection between a Regional Corridor and another Regional Corridor or a Principal or Minor Arterial to facilitate through traffic on the Regional Corridor. Intersections between a Regional Corridor and a Principal or Minor Arterial should provide control of all turning movements. Signalization of the intersection should be a priority with respect to traffic warrants. Access to adjoining land uses should be limited to minimize disruption of traffic movement on the Regional Corridor. Adjacent land use should provide off-street parking with no curbside parking. Wherever possible, a buss pullout bay, or a bus lane should be provided along a Regional corridor to minimize disruption of traffic flow. The Regional Corridor should support inter-regional bus routes and high-quality local service.

Right-of-way, Template and Structure

Minimum right-of-way should be 100-ft. Lane width should be 12-ft. minimum with 5 lanes minimum. Four travel lanes and a center turn lane. Minimum pavement thickness shall be 4-in. with a base of 16-in. of crushed aggregate or the equivalent thereof. Sidewalks and curb and gutter are typically not indicated. These roads are typically state highways in our region under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Transportation, Region V.

PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL

Functional Purpose

A Principal Arterial is intended to serve as the major route for the movement of traffic within the City and for the Connection with neighboring cities. Examples are College Avenue and West Rose Street. A Principal Arterial should serve the major activity center of the City. Through traffic with no trip ends within the City should be encouraged to use Principal Arterials.

Land Use and Development

Major office or commercial developments, which attract trips from various neighborhoods throughout the City, should be encouraged to locate along Principal Arterials. Auto-oriented commercial should be encouraged to locate along Principal Arterials. High-density residential developments should be encouraged to locate along Principal Arterials to maximize usage of transit systems.

Design Considerations and Traffic Operations

Design and traffic operation should give preference to traffic having at least one trip end within the City, rather than to through traffic. The adjacent land use should provide adequate off-street parking to minimize or eliminate the dependency of curbside parking. Intersections between Principal Arterials should provide all desired turning movement signals including an exclusive left-turn signal if warrants are met. A Principal Arterial should serve as an inter-city transit route and a major local transit route within the City. Wherever possible, a bus pullout bay, or a bus lane should be provided to minimize disruption of traffic flow. Transit oriented land use development located along a Principal Arterial should be encouraged to provide good pedestrian access between transit stops and such developments. High priority should be given to underground placement of utility lines along all Principal Arterials. On-street parking is restricted and, in most cases, prohibited. Driveway access is not permitted unless Council approval is obtained.

Right-of-way, Template and Structure

Right-of-way should be 111-ft. Lane width should be 12-ft minimum with 5 vehicle travel lanes. Four travel lanes and a center turn lane. The center turn lane may be omitted, and lane widths modified based on concurrence of the Public Works Director with the findings of an approved Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA). Sidewalks are required and shall not be less than 10-ft where deemed essential for pedestrian traffic in commercial and industrial areas, schools, playgrounds, shopping centers, etc., unless otherwise approved by the city. Bicycle lanes and landscape strips are required in residential subdivisions. Minimum pavement thickness shall be 4-in with a minimum base of 10-in. of crushed aggregate or the equivalent thereof.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.00, 110.01******

MINOR ARTERIAL

Functional Purpose

A Minor Arterial is intended to provide concentrated access to neighborhood activity centers and to serve trips between neighborhoods. Examples are Larch Avenue and East 12th Street. A Minor Arterial should serve as a distributor of traffic from a Principal Arterial to Collector and Local streets. Through trips should not be encouraged on a Minor Arterial.

Land Use and Development

Neighborhood oriented commercial developments are encouraged to locate along a Minor Arterial as allowed by the Zoning Code. The density of the residential developments along a Minor Arterial should be encouraged to vary directly with the capacity of transit service available and as governed by Zoning Code.

Design Considerations and Traffic Operations

Design and traffic operation should give preference to local traffic rather than to through traffic. A Minor Arterial should not be designated as a truck route. The adjacent land use should provide adequate off-street parking to minimize or eliminate the dependency of curbside parking. Intersections between Minor Arterials should be signaled as warranted to facilitate the safe movement of traffic along each street as well as turning movements between such streets. Special care should be taken in the design of a Minor Arterial and intersections to provide safe and frequent pedestrian crossing opportunities. Transit oriented land use development located along a Minor Arterial should be encouraged to provide good pedestrian access between transit stops and such developments. A Minor Arterial should serve as a local transit route. On-street parking is restricted and, in most cases, prohibited. Driveway access is not permitted unless Council approval is obtained.

Right-of-way, Template and Structure

Minimum right-of-way should be 78 or 87-ft depending on whether 3 or 4 lanes as needed. Right-of-way may be reduced upon Public Works Director Concurrence to reflect required section elements with a 2-ft buffer maintained between the outermost street element (typically sidewalks) and the edge of right-of-way on each side of the street corridor. Capacity requirements will dictate whether all four lanes are needed. Lane widths should be a minimum of 11-ft. The center turn lane may be omitted, and lane widths modified based on concurrence of the Public Works Director with the findings of an approved Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA). Sidewalks are required and shall not be less than 6-ft in residential areas and not less than 10-ft where deemed essential for pedestrian traffic in commercial and industrial areas, schools, playgrounds, shopping centers, etc., unless otherwise approved by the city. Bicycle lanes and landscape strips are required in residential subdivisions. Minimum pavement thickness of 4-in and a minimum base of 10-in of crushed aggregate or the equivalent thereof.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.00, 110.02 & 110.03******

COLLECTOR

Functional Purpose

A Collector Street is to serve trips for the neighborhood. Through trips with no trip ends within the neighborhood should be discouraged on a Collector street. Examples are 4th Street and Date Avenue. A Collector Street is intended to serve as a distributor of traffic from Principal and Minor Arterials to Local Streets.

Land Use and Development

New land uses and major expansions of existing land uses, which attract a significant volume of traffic from outside of the neighborhood, should be discouraged along a Collector Street. Neighborhoods serving commercial nodes are permitted along a Collector Street as governed by Zoning Codes.

Design Considerations and Traffic Operations

A Collector Street should not be designated as a truck route. A Collector Street should provide a connection to a Principal Arterial or to a Minor Arterial. Through traffic should be discouraged on a Collector Street. Traffic movement and access to abutting properties are equally important functions of a Collector Street. Therefore, parking removal or additional street widening should be undertaken only at specific problem locations or under special circumstances. Special care should be taken in the design of a Collector Street and intersections to provide safe and frequent pedestrian crossing opportunities. An environment conducive to pedestrian activities should be encouraged along a Collector Street.

Right-of-way, Template and Structure

Minimum right-of-way should be 94-ft. Right-of-way may be reduced upon Public Works Director Concurrence to reflect required section elements with a 2-ft buffer maintained between the outermost street element (typically sidewalks) and the edge of right-of-way on each side of the street corridor. Two 12-ft travel lanes are required with an 11-ft turn lane and/or median, a 6-ft bike lane and 2-ft buffer followed by an 8-ft parallel parking along each side. The center turn lane/median may be omitted, and lane widths modified based on concurrence of the Public Works Director with the findings of an approved Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA). Sidewalks are required and shall not be less than 6-ft in residential areas and not less than 10-ft where deemed essential for pedestrian traffic in commercial and industrial areas, schools, playgrounds, shopping centers, etc., unless otherwise approved by the city. Bicycle lanes and landscape strips are required in residential subdivisions. Minimum pavement thickness shall be 4-in with a minimum base of 10-in of crushed aggregate or the equivalent thereof.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.00, 110.04*****

LOCAL

Functional Purpose

A Local Street is intended to serve only for neighborhood access to Collector Streets and Arterials. Through traffic should be discouraged. Local Streets initiate and terminate trips. Examples are local subdivision and neighborhood streets. Traffic movement and access to abutting properties are equally important functions of Local Streets. Therefore, parking removal or additional street widening should be undertaken only at specific problem locations or under special circumstances.

Land Use and Development

New land uses and major expansions of existing land uses, which attract a significant volume of traffic from outside of the neighborhood, should be discouraged along a Local Street. Special care should be taken in the design of a Local Street and intersections to provide safe and frequent pedestrian crossing opportunities. Only residential development should be encouraged on Local Streets.

Design considerations and Traffic Operations

A Local Street should not be designated as a truck route. An environment conducive to pedestrian activities should be encouraged along a Local Street.

Right-of-way, Template and Structure

Minimum right-of-way should be 63-ft. Right-of-way may be reduced upon Public Works Director concurrence to reflect required section elements with a 2-ft buffer maintained between the outermost street element (typically sidewalks) and the edge of right-of-way on each side of the street corridor. Two 10-ft travel lanes are required with 8-ft parallel parking along each side. Sidewalks are required and shall not be less than 6-ft in residential areas and not less than 10-ft where deemed essential for pedestrian traffic in commercial and industrial areas, schools, playgrounds, shopping centers, etc., unless otherwise approved by the city. Minimum pavement thickness shall be 4-in with a minimum base of 10-in of crushed aggregate or the equivalent thereof.

Elimination of parking on one or either side of the street shall only be considered under extenuating circumstances and requires the City to initiate the proposal based on their assessment of required infrastructure and current or anticipated public parking demand..

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.00, 110.05, 110.06 & 110.07******

100.03 STANDARD PUBLIC STREET SPECIFICATIONS

The base specifications for the City of College Place shall be the latest edition of the “STANDARD SPECIFICATION for Road, Bridge, and Municipal construction”, published by the Washington State Department of Transportation and the American Public Works Association. This shall be the guide for the control and quality of materials and their placement into the work. Minor changes and details may differ as per this document. This is the process of tailoring the specification to the needs of the City.

The design of public streets shall be designed in accordance with best practices in street design, construction, and operations including but not limited to the latest editions of the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO), Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) and National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) while reflecting

the context and character of the surrounding building and natural environments and enhance the appearance as such.

Horizontal curves on streets classified as “local streets” shall have a minimum centerline radius of 100-feet. All other street classifications shall meet AASHTO standards for normal crown section on low-speed urban streets.

The minimum centerline grade for all streets is 0.50%. Grades shall be designed as flat as possible while matching as close as practical to natural terrain. The maximum grade for local streets is 10% (unless approved by the City Engineer).

All streets shall have a minimum cross-slope from crown to gutter of 2.0%. Additional cross-slope may be provided in situations with additional thru and/or turn lanes. The rate of cross-slope in these instances shall not exceed 3.0% (see AASHTO Section 4.2.2.1 for additional guidance).

All vertical curves shall be designed to provide adequate stopping site distance. If not previously defined, then a “K” value of 20 shall be used for local streets. The design speed for local streets is 25 MPH.

A vision-clearance triangle (VCT) shall be shown at all street intersections, commercial driveways and at all lots fronting intersections. If the intersection is in a curve, it will have to be evaluated per AASHTO guidelines. Refer to Section 14.60.040 of the City of College Place Municipal Code for additional vision clearance requirements.

100.04 PAVEMENTS

Pavement for City streets shall be HMA Class ½” PG64-28 in accordance with the most current edition of the WSDOT Standard Specifications. No light bituminous pavement methods shall be allowed. Light bituminous surface treatments are allowed only for maintenance. Depth of pavement shall be as specified for each classification of street.

100.05 BASE ROCK AND ASPHALT TREATED BASE

Depth of base rock shall be as specified for each classification of street. Layering of rock gradations shall be as directed and approved by the Public Works Director. Asphalt treated base may be used as a structural equivalent. No alternative shall be used unless it has been approved by the Public Works Director. Use of construction fabrics shall be considered on a case by case basis. Some reduction in base materials may be allowed. Construction fabric may be required in situations involving unstable or highly erodible soils.

100.06 SUBGRADE

Subgrade shall be prepared in accordance with WSDOT Standard Specifications Section 2-06.
Subgrade shall be fully compacted native or imported materials. Native/excavated materials shall not be used for backfill unless it is shown to be a suitable material as determined by a geotechnical engineer and/or by the Public Works Director. –Imported materials must be approved by the Public Works Director prior to the placement thereof. Such materials shall be handled and placed in accordance with the Standard Specifications. Any situations involving unstable subgrade materials shall be corrected prior to placement of base material.

The subgrade will not be approved for placement of rock until water, sewer, storm drainage infrastructure has met all cleaning, video inspection and pressure testing requirements.

Refer to City Standard Plan 110.00 note #9 for testing requirements.

Testing shall be performed by a certified independent testing laboratory or a certified tester as approved by the City Engineer. The cost of the testing is the responsibility of the of the permittee. Test shall be completed and reports submitted to the City Engineering within 48-hours of the tests. If tests fail, the contractor shall rework the subgrade and retest at no additional cost.

Section 2-06.3(1) is revised as follows:

Compact the subgrade to a depth of 12-inches. Compaction shall achieve 95% of the maximum dry density.

Section 2-06.3(2) is revised as follows:

The contractor shall compact all subgrade to a depth of 12-inches to 95% of the maximum dry density as determined by the compaction control tests for granular materials.

100.07 CURB AND GUTTER

Curb and gutter construction and retrofit work shall strictly be according to the City Standard Specifications and Plans. No rolled curb and gutter shall be allowed on any public street. Curb with no gutter is not permitted. Materials and placement shall be per the Standard Specification. Curb and gutter shall be placed on fully compacted subgrade with 4-in. minimum of compacted crushed rock between the subgrade and the bottom of the curb and gutter. The base rock shall extend a minimum of 12-in. behind the curb and gutter to assure a firm base. Driveway cuts and curb height transitions and wheelchair ramps shall be as per City Standard drawings. Curb radius shall be a minimum of 12-ft. When narrow streets are constructed, 15-ft. radius shall be used. Radii on arterial streets must be chosen to accommodate truck turning radius. Radii greater than 15-ft. may be required.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.17, 110.18, 110.19 & 110.20*****

100.08 SIDEWALKS AND RAMPS

Sidewalks shall be a minimum of 6-ft in width in residential areas. Wider walks may be required in school and commercial areas. Materials and placement shall be per the Standard Specifications. All sidewalks shall be placed on fully compacted subgrades and on a minimum of 4-in. of compacted crushed surfacing top course. Use of asphalt concrete pavement may be allowed only by special approval of the Public Works Director. Any signs, utility poles, access lids or similar items placed in the sidewalk areas shall be isolated by separately poured concrete knock out sections, properly fitted with expansion joint material. No single panel between approach or ramp wings shall be less than 4-ft. in width between wings.

Concrete pedestrian ramps shall be designed to City standards and PROWAG guidelines. If there is a situation where a City standard ramp cannot be utilized and meet PROWAG, then PROWAG shall govern with additional guidance from the City Engineer. Detectable warning surfaces shall be installed at all sidewalk pedestrian ramps. When designing ADA ramps, the running slopes need to be designed no steeper than 7.5% grade. The length of the running slopes should not exceed 15-ft from the back of sidewalk to avoid chasing. The landing areas shall not have any cross-slopes greater than 1.5%.

Crosswalks at stop-controlled intersections shall have cross slopes less than 2.0%. Crosswalks crossing thru-streets shall have cross-slopes less than 5.0%. Road profiles shall be designed to accommodate this. When designing plans, the crosswalks shall be shown in the profile views with the appropriate grades referenced.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.11, 110.12, 110.13, 110.13A, 110.14, 110.15, 110.16, 110.17 ~~and~~, 110.18, 110.30, 110.31, 110.32, 110.34 and 110.36*****

100.09 DRIVEWAYS

Driveways shall be built to the same specifications as sidewalks but deepened to 6-in. of cement concrete. Driveway cuts, curb height transitions and wheelchair ramps shall be as per City Standard drawings.

1. Driveways shall be located at least 2-ft. from lot lines of adjacent lots except that Public Works Director may waive separation within ROW.
2. In residential subdivisions, the width of driveways at the curb on lots with at least 60 feet of street frontage shall not exceed 20 feet in width at the curb and back of the right-of-way provided that:
 - a. On lots with street frontage greater than 60 feet, the width of the driveway may be increased by 1 foot over the standard 20 foot width for every 3 feet of frontage

- over 60 feet, up to a maximum of width at the curb and back of the right of way of 30 feet.
- b. On lots with less than 60 feet of street frontage, the driveway width at the curb may not exceed 12 feet;
 - c. The width of a driveway at its widest point shall not exceed the width of the driveway at the curb plus 4 feet; and
 - d. Driveway approach wings and pedestrian approach wings shall be separated by a minimum of 4 feet between the end of the wings.
3. In residential short plats, the width of driveways shall not exceed 20 feet at the curb and back of the right of way or 24 feet at its widest point.
 4. A shared private driveway shall serve no more than two lots. Legally binding easements shall be prepared and obtained by the landowners and shall be of sufficient width to adequately serve private and public utilities, stormwater, and fire department access.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.11, 110.12, 110.13, 110.13A, 110.14, 110.15 & 110.16*****

100.10 STREET LIGHTING

For off-set concrete sidewalks, street lights shall be located a min. of 3-ft behind the back of concrete curb. For curb tight concrete sidewalks, street lights shall be located a min. of 2-ft behind the back of concrete sidewalk. Street lights shall not be set in the concrete sidewalk area. Street lighting spacing shall be 300-ft for local/residential streets and 150-ft for collector/arterials. Spacing shall be staggered opposite sides of the streets, except on curves where spacing shall be determined by the Public Works Director. All intersections shall have a minimum of (1) light. Additional lighting may be required by the Public Works Director along any given roadway.

Ornamental pedestrian lighting shall be placed as directed by the Public Works Director.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.73, 110.74, 110.75, 110.76*****

100.11 RECTANGULAR RAPID FLASHING BEACONS (RRFB)

RRFB's shall be used at areas with high volumes of pedestrian crossings with speed limits less than 40 miles per hour. Generally, RRFBs are used at specific school crossings, trail crossings and mid-bloc crossings. Actual determination of RRFBs and their locations shall be determined by the Public Works Director.

RRFBs shall be placed on both sides of a crosswalk below the pedestrian crossing sign and above the diagonal downward arrow plaque pointing at the crossing. The flashing pattern shall be activated with pushbuttons or passive (e.g., video or infrared) pedestrian detection and should be unlit when not activated.

The use of hard-wired RRFBs should be utilized versus solar powered RRFBs. Solar powered RRFBs may be allowed under special circumstances as approved by the Public Works Director. The City reserves the right to use RRFBs for locations with significant pedestrian safety issues.

RRFBs shall not be used without the presence of a pedestrian, school or trail crossing warning sign. RRFBs shall not be used for crosswalks across approaches controlled by Yield signs, Stop signs, traffic control signals or pedestrian hybrid beacons, except for the approach or egress from a roundabout.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.80******

100.12 PAVEMENT MARKINGS

General

Pavement markings shall be provided as required and needed in accordance with the latest Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways (MUTCD) and as directed by the Public Works Director.

All pavement markings shall be painted using Low VOC Solvent Based Paint in accordance with section 9-34 Pavement Marking Material of the most current edition of the WSDOT Standard Specifications unless otherwise directed by the Public Works Director.

Traffic Arrows

Traffic arrows shall be painted white using Low VOC Solvent Based Paint in accordance with section 9-34 Pavement Marking Material of the most current edition of the WSDOT Standard Specifications unless otherwise directed by the Public Works Director. Traffic arrow size shall conform with the City of College Place existing arrow painting template. Arrow size shall be 6-ft long x 3-ft wide. Contractor shall coordinate with the City of College Place for traffic arrow template sizing.

Bicycle Lanes

When directed by the City, bicycle lanes shall be green MMA colored. Refer to Section 1520.05 Additional Bicycle Design Requirements and Considerations of the WSDOT Design Manual for additional information. Bicycle lanes shall be striped in accordance with the latest edition of the MUTCD.

100.13 CONDUITS

General

Arterial and Collectors streets shall include underground electrical grade conduits at the 4-legs of an intersection. Residential and local streets will generally not require underground electrical grade conduits at the 4-legs of an intersection unless it has been determined by the Public Works Director. Missile boring and/or micro-borings are not allowed.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.78, 110.79******

100.14 ADDRESSING

General

All addressing shall be in accordance with Section 14.60.035 of the City of College Place Municipal Code.

For flag lots and/or lots that cannot provide a visible address from the frontage roadway shall install an address post that is clearly discernable from the frontage roadway upon which the parcel is numbered. The placement of the address post shall be clearly visible from the frontage roadway and located at the back of sidewalk and/or outside edge of the roadway. Placement of this post shall be in a location that is protected from vehicular and/or pedestrian traffic. The address post shall be blue plastic post, approximately 4-feet tall, with three-inch reflective white numbers and a three-inch strip of reflective orange tape. The parcel owner shall be responsible to maintain the address post. If the address post is damaged, it is the parcel owner's responsibility to repair and/or replace.

100.15 MAILBOXES

General

Mailbox units/clusters shall be in accordance with the United States Postal Service (USPS) design and installation requirements. Mailboxes shall not be placed within and/or conflict with the public sidewalk. For off-set sidewalks (110.17) mailbox units/clusters shall be set between the face of sidewalk and the back of curb. For curb-tight sidewalk (110.18), mailbox units/clusters shall be set directly behind the back of sidewalk. The base of the mailbox unit/cluster shall be structurally secured in accordance with the USPS installation requirements and the manufacturer installation requirements.

200 WATER SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

200.01 WATER MAINS

All water mains shall, at a minimum, meet the criteria of AWWA Standard C151. 12-in and smaller lines shall be Class 50 ductile iron with Class C104 cement mortar lining with all joints mechanically restrained. Pipe joints shall be restrained using TR-flex or Flex Ring ductile iron pipe or by using Field Lok or Fast-Grip gaskets. The gaskets used shall be manufactured by the manufacturer of the pipe being used and shall be recommended by the manufacturer for the application. Water lines larger than 12-in shall be ductile iron pipe Class 52.

The Public Works Director and/or the City Engineer shall determine the sizes of all water mains. A smaller diameter water main may be allowed if the main is placed within fully platted cul-de-sacs where the pipeline does not exceed 400-ft and does not continue through the cul-de-sac to connect with another existing water main. Where a public right-of-way is not available, permanent, exclusive City utility easements shall be obtained with a 20-ft. minimum width. All water mains shall be located within appropriate public access to allow for maintenance. There shall be a minimum of 30-in cover material over all water mains. All water pipes including mains and service lines shall be fitted with a copper, 12-gauge locator wire.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00, 210.01*****

200.02 FIRE HYDRANTS

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Fire hydrants installed within the City of College Place shall meet all standards as set forth in this chapter, the City of College Place Standard Specification Plans & AWWA Standard C502.

Manufacturer Specifications

- ☐ Manufactured in accordance with AWWA Standard C502
- ☐ 5-1/4-in. MVO (Main Valve Opening)
- ☐ 2, 2-1/2-in. Hose Ports
- ☐ 1, 4-1/2-in. Pumper Port
- ☐ Dry barrel
- ☐ Center stem operation
- ☐ 2, Drain ports

Approved Manufacturer Brands

- ☐ Mueller Centurion
- ☐ Clow Medallion

- ❑ MH 929
- ❑ Waterous Pacer (AFC WB 67-250)

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00, 210.02 - 210.04, & 210.09 - 210.11 ******

Special Pumper Nozzle

Fire hydrants shall be installed with a Storz coupling and cap on the 4-1/2-in pumper port enabling the hydrant to accept 5-in hose.

Storz Specifications

- ❑ 5-in Storz metal face adapter x female hydrant thread. Material shall be 60061-T6 aluminum alloy, forged or extruded, no cast parts. Finish shall be hard coat anodize to mil A-8625c. Dimensional requirements as follows.
 - Overall diameter not to exceed 7-3/4-in.
 - Overall length not to exceed 4-1/4-in.
 - Shall fit National Standard Thread.
 - Shall be supplied with two (2) 14-20 holes drilled and tapped, 180 degrees apart through female thread, to lock adapter to hydrant.
 - Any required sealant shall be supplied with each coupler.
- ❑ The 5-in. Storz cap material shall be 6061-T6 aluminum alloy, forged or extruded, no cast parts. Dimensional requirements as follows.
 - One seal to be nitrile/vinyl rubber, suction style for zero leakage, color to be gray.
 - 1/8-in. vinyl covered aircraft cable, 18-in. minimum length to be attached to the cap & adapter.
 - Force to connect or disconnect to be a minimum of 18-ft./lbs., maximum of 30-ft./lbs.
 - Outside diameter not to exceed 7-3/14-in.
 - Overall length not to exceed 2-in.
 - Shall meet or exceed NFPA standard 1901.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.04******

200.03

VALVE RISER & BOXES

Valve Box Riser & Cover

The valve riser box shall be centered and fit over the valve-operating nut. It shall be extended to the finished grade surface. Any debris in the valve riser shall be removed prior to job completion. All valve boxes shall be cast iron in structure with a cast iron ring. The cover shall be cast iron and shall be stamped "WATER." The valve box shall be Tyler Union Series 6855 or an approved equal.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00, 210.02, 210.03 & 210.08******

200.04 WATER METERS

Water meters typically range in size from Full ~~3/4~~¹-in. to 2-in. depending on application. All water meters shall be Metron-Farnier with Innov8 heads. 1-1/2-in. and larger meters shall be determined by application. The minimum size for a residential meter is Full 3/4-in. A larger size may be appealed to the Public Works Director. The sizing of water meters will be evaluated and approved by the Public Works Director. All water meters shall register in gallons. The meter register shall be radio read and display from left to right registering in 1,000 gallons. Water meters shall not be placed in driveways. Water meters shall be placed 2-ft behind back of sidewalk.

200.05 METER BOXES

All meter boxes for 1" meters ~~and less~~ shall be plastic in structure. The complete meter box shall have three parts to its assembly. The bottom piece shall be an 18-in. mid-section. **PIPE SLOTS SHALL NOT BE USED.** The top piece shall be a 12-in. top section. The cover shall be a solid cast iron lid with a 9-1/4-in. x 5-1/2-in. lid opening. The lid shall be cast iron with a small oval shaped opening for a meter stick. Meter boxes shall be Mid-States 1324 or an approved equal.

City will provide and install meter box and meter. Coordinate with City staff to schedule installation.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00, 210.06, 210.07, 210.21 & 210.22 *****

200.06 SERVICE LINE PIPE

All service lines shall be a minimum of 1-in. in size. The material used for 1-in. service piping shall be either Type K copper or CTS (Copper-Tube Size) Polyethylene Pipe. Service lines larger than 1-in. shall be constructed with CTS Polyethylene Pipe or Type K copper. If Polyethylene Pipe is used, a stainless steel insert shall be placed at each connection and No.12 solid copper tracer wire must be placed along the pipe from the main to the top of the meter box.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00, 210.01 & 210.06 *****

200.07 SERVICE LINE INSTALLATIONS

The City of College Place does not allow direct taps to water mains. The City requires the installation of a tapping saddle. Tapping saddles with 1-in. taps may be single strap service saddles. Tapping saddles with taps larger than 1-in. shall be a double strap. Single strap saddles shall be ROMAC 101S or an approved equal. Double strap saddles shall be ROMAC 202S or an approved equal. Saddles shall be placed on the water main with the tap set at a 9 or 3-o'clock orientation to the water main. The corporation stop shall be placed into the saddle with the valve key facing up. Polyethylene shall be laid with slack in the line to allow for contraction and elongation due to temperature changes. Copper shall have a slight lateral curve from the corporation stop to the meter setting. Bedding of service lines shall be in accordance with the bedding specifications. The

top to the meter setting shall be no less than 16-in. from ground level and no more than 22-in. from finished grade.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00, 210.01, 210.05 & 210.06 *****

200.08 SERVICE AND METER BRASS

All brass shall be either Ford or Mueller. A description of the fitting will be more useful than the product number when approval is being sought from the City.

CORPORATION STOPS

All corporation stops shall be ball valve type with MIPT (Male Iron Pipe Thread) x CTS (Copper Tube Size) compression fittings.

ANGLE BALL VALVES

All meter shut off valves shall be ball valves. Depending upon application, the following angle ball valves may be used.

Ball Valve Types Allowed

- ☐ 1-in. FIPT (Female Iron Pipe Thread) inlet with meter swivel nut outlet.
- ☐ 1-in. Compression inlet with meter swivel nut outlet.
- ☐ 1-1/2-in. & 2-in. FIPT (Female Iron Pipe Thread) inlet with meter flange outlet

ANGLE CHECK VALVES

Check Valve Types

- ☐ 1-in. meter swivel nut inlet with FIPT or compression outlet
- ☐ 1-1/2-in. & 2-in. meter flange inlet with FIPT or compression outlet

200.09 MAINLINE VALVES

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

All valves shall open by turning counterclockwise. All underground valves shall have a 2-in. square-operating nut. All valves shall be rated and tested at 150 lbs. working pressure or greater. All valves shall be bolted to fittings whenever possible. All valves shall be equal to the water main size they are attached to.

GATE VALVES

Gate valves shall be used for all valves up to 8" valves and may be used for valves up to 12". All gate valves shall be resilient wedge gate type valves and shall be manufactured according to AWWA Standard C509-87.

BUTTERFLY VALVES

Butterfly valves may be used for valves 10" and greater. Any valve larger than 12-in. shall be a butterfly valve. All butterfly valves shall be manufactured according to AWWA Standard C509-87.

VALVE PLACEMENT

Valves shall be spaced and system pipelines looped so that no more than one block is deprived of service in the event of a shutdown of any pipeline segment to which customers are connected. In addition, lengths of pipe without valves shall not exceed 500-ft. in school, commercial, or multi-family areas and 600-ft. in residential areas. At any tee connection, all legs of the tee shall be valued. Fire hydrant tee assemblies may have only fire hydrant value.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00 - 210.03 & 210.08 ******

200.10 BEDDING

All pipes shall have 4-in. of crushed rock underneath for bedding and 6-in. of crushed rock above the pipe and across the entire pipeline ditch. This bedding requirement shall apply to all water mains and service lines. Bedding materials shall be per the Standard Specifications. The Public Works Director shall approve all other bedding material.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00, 210.02, & 310.08 ******

200.11 BACKFILL

The use of native backfill ~~is not allowed.~~ may be used if approved by the Public Works Director. Gravel backfill shall be imported per WSDOT 9-03.12(3) and compact to 95% modified proctor density before proceeding to placement of base rock and paving. Laboratory testing shall be performed to determine maximum modified proctor density for native fill. Import fill requires supplier proctor test results. ~~If native fill is unsuitable as determined by the Public Works Director, gravel backfill per the Standard Specifications 9-03.12(3) or other granular material approved by the Public Works Director shall be used.~~ This backfill requirement applies to all water mains and service lines.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00, 310.08******

200.12 SUB-DIVISION REQUIREMENTS

All developers of sub-divisions shall be required to install all water appurtenances according to the Water System Specifications contained in this document. It shall be the developer's responsibility to bear the cost of all water-related installations.

On newly poured curbs, the capital letter "W" shall be stamped on the top to the curb, while the concrete is still wet, where the service lines cross under the curb. A treated 2 x 4 wood stake shall be placed over the service stub past the meter box for location purposes. All lots shall have individual water services. Water services to individual lots shall be placed at a property corner on the street side of the lot a minimum of 2-ft from backside of sidewalk and no more than 5-ft of the property line.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00, 210.01 & 210.06 *****

200.13 PRESSURE CONTROL VALVES

All pressure control valves shall be Clayton control valves (Cla Valves). All applications shall be reviewed and approved by the Public Works Director before installation is allowed.

200.14 FITTINGS

All fittings shall meet AWWA standards. Class 350 Ductile Iron SSB fittings are allowed. Cast (Gray) Iron fittings meeting AWWA Standard C110 are allowed.

200.15 FIRE HYDRANT PLACEMENT

Wherever possible, fire hydrants shall be located at street intersections, and located to minimize the hazard of damage by traffic. All fire hydrants shall have an isolation valve located at the water main. A minimum 6-in. diameter lateral pipe and isolation valve is required for connecting hydrants to the main line. Where hydrants are located more than 50-ft. from an 8-in. or larger main, a minimum 8-in. diameter lateral pipe and isolation valve is required. Fire hydrants shall stand plumb and be set to finish grade. The bottom of the lowest outlet of the hydrant shall be no less than 18-in. above finished grade. Fire hydrants shall be installed with a minimum of a 3-ft. unobstructed radius around the hydrant. Hydrants shall be aligned so that pumper ports face toward the road or most probable route of access of the fire truck. Hydrants shall be placed a minimum of 3-ft behind the back of curb with an off-set sidewalk. Hydrants shall be placed 2-ft behind the back of sidewalk with a curb tight sidewalk. If there is no curb protection for the hydrant then hydrant guard posts shall be installed around the hydrant with a 3-ft minimum clearance. A minimum of 2 hydrant guard posts shall be installed on the side facing the street.

Hydrant Spacing

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| ☐ Urban Residential less than ¼ acre | 330-ft. separation |
| ☐ Suburban Residential ¼ acre to 1 acre | 660-ft. separation |
| ☐ Commercial/Industrial and Multi-Family | WAC 246-293 (DOH) |

The above classifications are general in scope. The Fire Marshal and Public Works Director may impose more restrictive requirements.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00 – 210.04 & 210.09 – 210.11 *****

300 SANITARY SEWER SPECIFICATIONS

300.01 GENERAL SANITARY SEWER SPECIFICATIONS

The base specifications for the City of College Place shall be the latest edition of the “STANDARD SPECIFICATION for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction” published by the Washington State Department of Transportation and the American Public Works Association. This shall be the guide for the control and quality of materials and their placement into the work. Minor changes and details may differ as per this document.

Sewer main extensions shall be governed by Article V “Sewer Main Extensions” Sections 13.08.260 through 13.08.305 of the College Place Municipal Code. Plans shall be submitted with the seal of a Washington Professional Engineers Stamp.

Sanitary sewer less than 8-in. diameter will not be accepted for City maintenance. Only privately maintained sewers may be less than 8-in.

300.02 APPROVED MAINLINE MATERIALS (8-in. MINIMUM)

- ☐ PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) plastic pipe ASTM 3034 SDR-35 (pipe laying length shall not exceed 14-ft)
- ☐ PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) plastic pipe ASTM F 789
- ☐ Others only as approved by the Public Works Director

300.03 APPROVED SERVICE LATERAL MATERIAL (4-in. MAXIMUM)

- ☐ PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) plastic pipe ASTM 3034 SDR-35
- ☐ PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) plastic pipe ASTM F 789
- ☐ ABS (Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene) pipe (private lines only)

PVC pipe joints shall conform to ASTM D 3212 using restrained gasket conforming to ASTM F 477.

*******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN 310.00, 310.04, 310.05, 310.06 & 310.08*****

300.04 BEDDING

All sanitary sewer pipe ***shall be fully bedded with a minimum of 4-in. under the pipe and a minimum of 6-in. over any pipe.*** Bedding materials shall be crushed rock as per the Standard Specification. The Public Works Director shall approve all other bedding materials prior to use. Elevations and distances between elevations shall be provided to the City by a registered surveyor or professional engineer after bedding pipe, prior to backfill on compacted bedding at a minimum of every 100' and at manhole terminations. Sewer pipe grade shall correspond to approved plans and in no case shall be less than 0.4%.

Pre-cast manhole bases shall be set level on a minimum of 6-in. of well-compacted crushed aggregate. Sanitary pipe and manholes subjected to groundwater shall be placed on 4-in. of crushed rock bedding over 12" of Class B foundation rock separated by filter fabric as per Standard Specification 9-03.17.

The bedding under pipe and manholes shall be compacted prior to pipe and manhole placement to provide uniform support along the entire length of the pipe and under manholes. Only pipe bedding material shall be in contact with the sanitary sewer pipe or manhole. Any ditch run gravel, asphalt or concrete chunks or similar materials shall be removed.

Should the Public Works Director determine the native material is unsuitable for supporting pipe or manholes, the material shall be removed and foundation material Class B shall be imported and placed as outlined in WSDOT technical specifications 9-03.17 or by the Public Works Director.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 310.00 – 310.03 & 310.08 *****

300.05 BACKFILL

The use of native backfill ~~is not allowed. may be used if approved by the Public Works Director.~~ Gravel backfill shall be imported per WSDOT 9-03.12(3) and compact to 95% modified proctor density before proceeding to placement of base rock and paving. Laboratory testing shall be performed to determine maximum modified proctor density for native fill. Import fill requires supplier proctor test results. ~~If native fill is unsuitable as determined by the Public Works Director, gravel backfill per the Standard Specifications 9-03.12(3) or other granular material approved by the Public Works Director shall be used.~~

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN 310.00 & 310.08*****

300.06 CLEANING, TESTING AND MARKING

All pipes shall be tested by application of an air pressure test in accordance with the Standard Specifications 7-17.3(2) E or F as applicable. Cleaning and removal of any rock in the sewer is required. After cleaning, the City shall be notified to observe TV inspection (performed by

Contractor or their assignee) of all lines 8-in. and larger. Any work failing air test and or TV inspection must be repaired and re-tested for City approval. The Public Works Director or his designee must witness, verify, and record all tests.

Lateral side sewer services must be marked with a No. 12 solid copper locator wire and the ends, marked with buried steel fence post extended above the ground at least 3 feet. The locator wire shall be tied around the main line and extended along the side sewer and up the marker post.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN 310.00, 310.05 & 310.06 *****

300.07 MANHOLES

Manholes shall be provided at all angle points. Points of grade change and at the ends of sewer main line runs. Clean-outs on mainlines shall not be permitted. Maximum distances between manholes shall be 350-ft. Manholes shall not be less than 48-in. inside diameter. Trunk lines and special applications may require larger sizes. No grade or alignment changes shall be permitted between manholes. Deviation from this requirement without prior approval of the engineer will be grounds for non-acceptance of the work.

Manholes shall be constructed of all pre-cast components with "A-lok" (or approved equal) pipe gaskets. Where pre-cast materials cannot be used, sand collars and grout seal or similar transitions shall be used where the pipe is connected to the manhole. All joints must be watertight. Channelization must be adequately sized and conformed to allow entry of a TV camera into all lines.

Pre-cast bases shall be set level on a minimum of 6-in. of well compacted crushed aggregate. Manhole barrel sections and riser rings shall be sealed watertight with mastic. All sewer manholes shall be sealed with city-approved sealant on the exterior from the base to 3' above the seasonal high groundwater level and shall be pressure tested when seasonal high groundwater is over 3' from high from the base.

Manholes shall have adequate room between the base and cone or flat top to perform maintenance, typically a minimum of 3-ft.

Adjustment rings above the cone or flat top shall not exceed 12-in. in stacked height.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN 310.00 – 310.04 & 310.07*****

300.08 SEALING-MANHOLES

Manhole barrel sections and riser rings shall be sealed watertight with mastic. In addition, all manholes subjected to groundwater shall be sealed with city-approved sealant on the exterior from the base to 3' above the seasonal high groundwater level and shall be vacuum tested when seasonal

high groundwater is over 3' high from the base. The structure will be tested in accordance with ASTM-C 1244-93 as follows:

- A. All lift holes and pipes entering into the manhole will be plugged, taking care to securely brace each plug from being drawn into the structure.
- B. The test head will be placed at the top portion of the structure in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations.
- C. A vacuum of 10 inches of mercury will be drawn on the manhole, the valve on the vacuum line of the test head closed, and the vacuum pump shut off. With the valves closed, the time will be measured for the vacuum to drop by 1 inch to 9 inches. The manhole will pass the vacuum test if the time is greater than the time shown in Table 1.
- D. If the manhole fails the initial test, necessary repairs will be made by an approved method. The structure will then be retested until a satisfactory test is obtained.
- E. If the manhole joint is displaced during the vacuum test, the manhole will be disassembled, the seal replaced, the structure reassembled, and retested until compliance is obtained.
- F. Testing can be done either before or after backfill operations around the structure; however, if during backfill operations it is found that the structure has been disturbed and it is suspected that the integrity of the joint has been compromised, retesting will be required.
- G. Table 1 below gives allowable time loss in seconds; i.e., test section is acceptable if vacuum does not drop below 9 inches until after the times shown below have expired.

Table 1: Minimum Test Times for Various Manhole Diameters

Depth (ft)	Diameter in Inches								
	30	33	38	42	48	54	60	66	72
	Time in Seconds								
8	11	12	14	17	20	23	26	29	33
10	14	15	18	21	25	29	33	36	41
12	17	18	21	25	30	35	39	43	49
14	20	21	25	30	35	41	48	51	57
16	22	24	29	34	40	46	52	58	67
18	25	27	32	38	45	52	59	65	73
20	28	30	35	42	50	53	65	72	81
22	31	33	39	46	55	64	72	79	89

Table 1: Minimum Test Times for Various Manhole Diameters

Depth (ft)	Diameter in Inches								
	30	33	38	42	48	54	60	66	72
	Time in Seconds								
24	33	36	42	51	59	64	78	87	97
26	36	39	46	55	64	75	85	94	105
28	39	42	49	59	89	81	91	101	113
30	42	45	53	63	74	87	98	108	

(Reference: City of Olympia Engineering and Development Standards, 2013)

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 310.00 & 310.07 *****

300.09 SERVICE LATERALS

Sewer service laterals for single family residential dwellings shall be 4-inches and have a minimum slope of 2.0% slope.

Sewer service laterals shall be 6-inch or larger for multi-tenant buildings or collect flows for multiple 4-inch service lines servicing separate dwellings.

Sewer service laterals shall be 6-inch or larger for commercial and multi-tenant buildings unless approved by the Public Works Director.

300.10 CLEANOUTS

Cleanouts are required on service laterals as required to meet the following:

- At each 90° elbow (note required if two 45° elbows are used).
- When a total of 135° bends have been made in the installation
- Not more than 100-ft of line can run without a cleanout being installed
- A cleanout will be required where the connection is made near the building unless an existing cleanout already exists just outside or just inside the foundation or basement.
- A cleanout is required immediately downstream of the sewer backflow device if a backflow device is required.
- All cleanouts shall be the same size as the lateral they serve.

401 STORM SEWER SPECIFICATIONS

401.01 GENERAL STORM SEWER SPECIFICATIONS

The base specifications for the City of College Place shall be the latest addition of the “STANDARD SPECIFICATION for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction” published by the Washington State Department of Transportation and the American Public Works Association. This shall be the guide for the control and quality of materials and their placement into the work. Minor changes and details may differ as per this document.

401.02 MANHOLE-BASED STORMWATER COLLECTION SYSTEMS

Stormwater collection systems shall route stormwater from individual catch basin inlets to manholes. Stormwater shall not be routed by means dependent upon surface elevations subject to change due to road resurfacing or chip sealing.

401.03 APPROVED MAINLINE MATERIALS (10-in. MINIMUM)

- ☐ PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) plastic pipe ASTM 3034 SDR-35 (pipe laying length shall not exceed 14-ft)
- ☐ HDPE (High-Density Polyethylene) smooth bore, annular ring pipe meeting ASTM F 667.
- ☐ Others only as approved by the Public Works Director.

401.04 MINIMUM SIZE OF STORM SEWERS

The minimum diameter of any public storm sewer pipe in the City of College Place shall be 10-in. Smaller sizes may be approved by the Public Works Director. Storm lines shall maintain a minimum 2.5 fps velocity at design flow and 3 fps flowing full.

401.05 BEDDING

All storm sewer pipe **shall be fully bedded with a minimum of 4-in. under the pipe and a minimum of 6-in. over any pipe.** Bedding materials shall be crushed rock as per the Standard Specification. The Public Works Director shall approve all other bedding materials prior to use. Elevations and distances between elevations shall be provided to the City by a registered surveyor or professional engineer after bedding pipe, prior to backfill, on compacted bedding at a minimum of every 100' and at manhole and curb inlet (catch basin) terminations. Sewer pipe grade shall correspond to approved plans and in no case shall be less than 0.4%.

Pre-cast manhole bases and curb inlets (catch basins) shall be set level on a minimum of 6-in. of well-compacted crushed aggregate. Stormwater pipe, manholes and curb inlets subjected to groundwater shall be placed on 4-in. of crushed rock bedding over 12" of Class B foundation rock separated by filter fabric as per Standard Specification 9-03.17 and City Standard Plan 310, Sections 16 & 17.

The bedding under pipe, curb inlets and manholes shall be compacted prior to pipe, curb inlet and manhole placement to provide uniform support along the entire length of the pipe and under curb inlets and manholes. Only pipe bedding material shall be in contact with the sanitary sewer pipe, curb inlet or manhole. Any ditch run gravel, asphalt or concrete chunks or similar materials shall be removed.

Should the Public Works Director determine the native material is unsuitable for supporting pipe or manholes, the material shall be removed and foundation material Class B shall be imported and placed as outlined in WSDOT technical specifications 9-03.17 or by the Public Works Director.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 410.00 & 310.08******

401.06 BACKFILL

The use of native backfill is not allowed. may be used if approved by the Public Works Director. Gravel backfill shall be imported per WSDOT 9-03.12(3) and compacted to 95% modified proctor density before proceeding to placement of base rock and paving. Laboratory testing shall be performed to determine maximum modified proctor density for native fill. Import fill requires supplier proctor test results. If native fill is unsuitable as determined by the Public Works Director, gravel backfill per the Standard Specifications 9-03.12(3) or other granular material approved by the Public Works Director shall be used.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 410.00 & 310.08******

401.07 CLEANING AND TESTING

The Public Works Director may require the application of an air pressure test on any storm sewer pipes per Standard Specifications 7-04.3(1) E or F as applicable. Cleaning and removal of any rock is required. After cleaning, the City shall be notified for TV inspection of all storm sewer lines. Any work failing an air test and or TV inspection must be repaired and re-tested for City approval. The Public Works Director or his designee must witness, verify, and record all tests.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 410.00 & 410.01 – 410.07******

401.08 MANHOLES & CURB INLETS (CATCH BASINS)

Manholes shall be provided at all angle points. Points of grade change and at the ends of storm main line runs. Clean-outs on mainlines shall not be permitted. Maximum distances between manholes shall be 350-ft. Manholes shall not be less than 48-in. inside diameter. Trunk lines and special applications may require larger sizes. No grade or alignment changes shall be permitted between manholes. Deviation from this requirement without prior approval of the engineer will be grounds for non-acceptance of the work.

Manholes with PVC connections are typically constructed of all pre-cast components with "A-lok" (or approved equal) pipe gaskets. Where pre-cast manholes are not required, sand collars with grout seal or similar transitions shall be used on PVC pipe where the pipe is connected to the manhole. HDPE pipe connections to the manhole may be grouted ("A-lok" and sand collars not required). Channelization must be adequately sized and conformed to allow entry of a TV camera into all lines.

Catch basins shall be placed to minimize flow of water by pedestrian sidewalk ramps and no more than 350 feet apart. Curb inlets (catch basins) with PVC line connections shall use sand collars with grout seal ("A-lok" also acceptable). Similar transitions may be used with Public Works Director approval. HDPE pipe connections to the curb inlets may be grouted (sand collars not required).

Bases shall be set level on a minimum of 6-in. of well-compacted crushed aggregate. Manholes shall have adequate room between the base and cone or flat top to perform maintenance, typically a minimum of 3-ft.

Adjustment rings above the cone or flat top shall not exceed 12-in. in stacked height.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 410.00, 410.04 – 410.07*****

401.09 SEALING-MANHOLES

Manhole sealing requirements for storm sewer facilities shall be the same as those for sanitary sewer facilities.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 410.00*****

410 STORMWATER FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS

The City of College Place's Stormwater Facility Specifications employ a stormwater facility certification process which provides the responsible design engineer with considerable latitude in design and construction of stormwater facilities. On projects that require stormwater facilities, the responsible engineer submits a stormwater report and a stamped Stormwater Design Certification (STD Plan 410.10) with plans submitted for review and then submits a Stormwater Facility Construction Certification (STD Plan 410.20) once the facility is constructed. A stormwater construction certification statement is also required to be placed on the record drawings.

In general, the City will accept and rely upon the professional engineer's certification; however, the City reserves the right to review the submittal for compliance.

During the development of individual lots, the permittee is required to certify that final grading on the lots will conform to the stormwater design.

410.01 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

Stormwater facility designs shall be prepared and sealed by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Washington.

410.02 DESIGN STANDARDS

Stormwater facilities shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the recommendations and guidance of the current edition of the Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington (SMMEW) and the most recent update of the *City of College Place Stormwater Facility Standards*.

500 GRADING AND SLOPE SPECIFICATIONS

Cut and fill slopes exceeding a 4 (horizontal):1(vertical) slope and exceeding 8 ft. in height shall be subject to the following requirements except as permitted by the Public Works Director.

500.01 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

Cut and fill slope designs shall be prepared and sealed by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Washington (engineer-of-record) with demonstrated geotechnical experience acceptable to the Public Works Director.

500.02 DESIGN ELEMENTS

Slope designs shall be designed to meet all loading and surcharge requirements and shall incorporate 10-ft. minimum width benches allowing for vehicle access at no more than 10-ft. vertical intervals and a drainage/stormwater system meeting the requirements of City Stormwater Standards and the current edition of the Stormwater Management Manual of Eastern Washington. Fill slopes shall not exceed 2:1. Designs shall meet all requirements of the currently adopted IBC and IRC. The design shall include lift and compaction requirements as required by the engineer-of-record and shall incorporate long-term slope stabilization measures. Designs using plant-based stabilization measures shall include irrigation systems to establish vegetation. Set-backs from the slope, if any, shall be included in the design and shown on any approved construction plans and recorded plats.

500.03 PERFORMANCE ASSURANCE

Upon completion, slopes shall be certified by the engineer-of-record to meet, as constructed, the requirements and specifications of the design. Occupancy for structures above and below the slope shall not be permitted until all slopes and other improvements as noted in CPMC 14.10.070 A.2.a.(2) are recognized as complete by the City. Vegetation-related slope stabilization measure shall be financially guaranteed until certified to be established for unmaintained growth by a licensed arborist (or equivalent license) acceptable to the City.

600 PARKING LOT SPECIFICATIONS

These parking lot standards supplement CPMC 14.60.070. CPMC 14.60.070 shall govern in the event of a conflict between these standards and CPMC 14.60.070.

600.01 APPLICABILITY

Off-street parking and loading space shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of these specifications for all new development activities including the construction of new buildings, the expansion of existing buildings, changes of use, and/or changes to the terms and conditions of occupancy such as enlarging, moving or increasing capacity by creating or adding dwelling units, commercial or industrial floor space, or seating facilities, or by making alterations to parking areas..

600.02 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The provision and maintenance of off-street parking and loading facilities shall be a continuing obligation of the owner or sponsor of a use, so long as the use is in existence and so long as parking and loading facilities are required in connection with a given use.

With regard to pre-existing parking facilities, the following shall apply:

- a. A pre-existing use which does not have sufficient parking facilities to meet the requirements of this chapter may continue to operate with the parking deficiency so long as no enlargement or other change is made in the use, building size or which would require additional parking facilities;
- b. When a preexisting use is modified or enlarged so as to require additional parking facilities, these standards shall apply;
- c. When additional uses are placed on the same lot with the preexisting use or an enlarged lot of which the preexisting use lot is a part, standards shall apply only to the additional use.

600.03 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

All required off-street parking and loading facilities shall be developed in accordance with the following:

All required parking spaces shall be located on the same site with the building they serve, unless:

- A shared or joint use parking agreement has been approved by the city; or
- A voluntary in lieu of payment to provide the required parking in a public or cooperative parking facility has been approved by the city; and/or
- The city makes a written finding that adequate on-street parking exists to reasonably serve the new development/use.

Minimum parking area dimensions shall be as in the Off-street Parking Area Dimensions table.

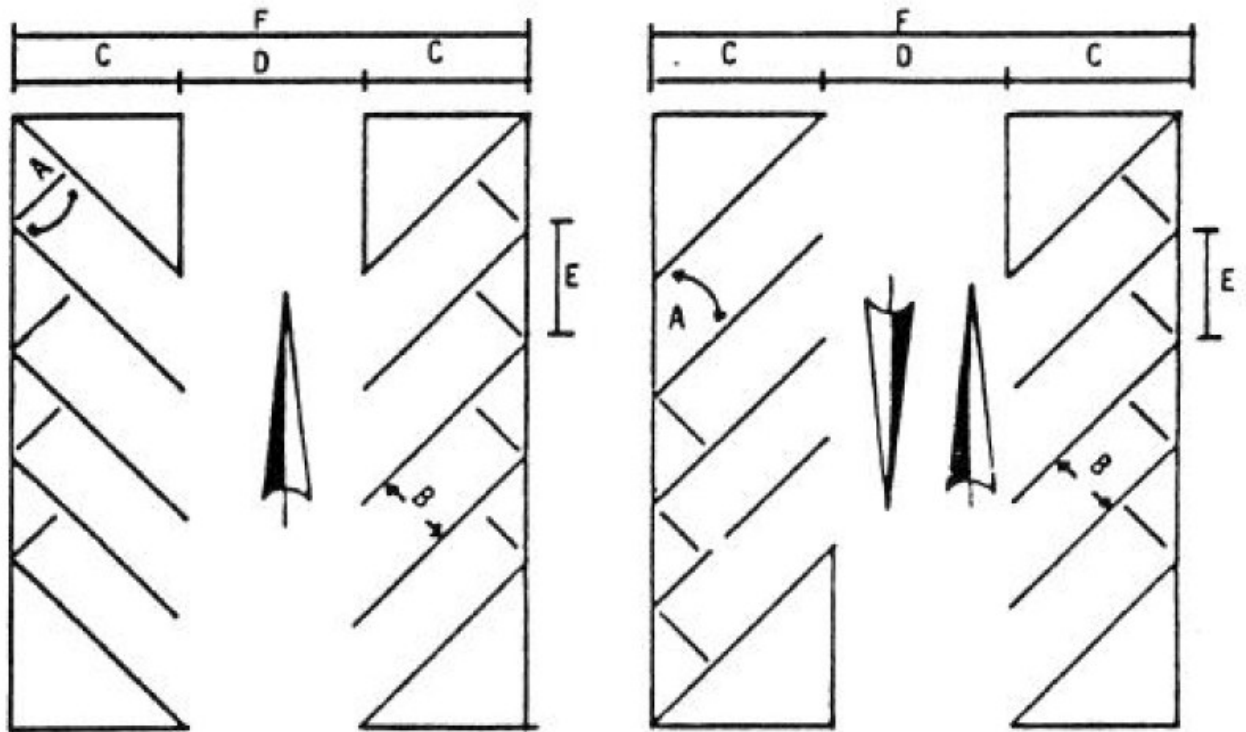
The slope of entrance and exit driveways providing access to public streets for off-street parking areas shall not exceed ten percent unless otherwise approved by the Public Works Director.

Driveways and Maneuverability

1. All required parking spaces shall be in usable shape and condition and adequate ingress to and egress from each space shall be provided without moving another vehicle.
2. Turning and maneuvering space shall be located entirely on private property unless specifically approved by the Public Works Director.
3. All parking spaces shall be internally accessible to one another without reentering adjoining public streets unless otherwise approved by the Public Works Director.
4. Ingress and egress to and from any off-street parking area shall not be located closer than twenty feet from point of tangent to an intersection or pedestrian crosswalk unless otherwise approved by the Public Works Director.
5. Separate ingress and egress may be required for smoother and safer flow of traffic.

TABLE 600.A							
Off-Street Parking Area Dimensions (Use in conjunction with Figure 600.A) (*Compact Stalls)							
A	B	C	D		E	F	
			Aisle Width			Unit Width	
Parking Angle	Stall Width	Stall Depth	One-Way Traffic	Two-Way Traffic	Curb Length Per Car	One-Way Traffic	Two-Way Traffic
0°	8.0*	8.0*			20.0*	28.0*	36.0*
	8.5	8.5	12.0	20.0	23.0	29.0	37.0
20°	8.0*	13.0*			23.4*	37.0	46.0*
	8.5	14.5	11.0	20.0	24.9	40.0	49.0
	9.0	15.0	11.0	20.0	26.3	41.0	50.0
	9.5	16.5	11.0	20.0	27.8	42.0	51.0
30°	8.0*	14.9*			16.0*	40.8*	49.8*
	8.5	16.9	11.0	20.0	17.0	44.8	53.8
	9.0	17.5	11.0	20.0	18.0	45.6	54.6
	9.5	17.8	11.0	20.0	19.0	46.6	55.6
40°	8.0*	16.4*			12.5*	44.8*	52.8*
	8.5	18.7	12.0	20.0	13.2	49.4	57.4
	9.0	19.1	12.0	20.0	14.0	50.2	58.2
	9.5	19.5	12.0	20.0	14.8	51.0	59.0
45°	8.0*	17.0*			11.3*	46.5*	54.0*
	8.5	19.4	12.5	20.0	12.0	51.3	58.8
	9.0	19.8	12.0	20.0	12.7	51.6	59.6
	9.5	20.1	12.10	20.0	13.4	52.2	60.2
50°	8.0*	17.4*			10.4*	47.3*	54.8*
	8.5	20.0	12.5	20.0	11.1	52.5	60.0
	9.0	20.4	12.0	20.0	11.7	52.8	60.8
	9.5	20.7	12.0	20.0	12.4	53.4	61.4
60°	8.0*	17.9*			9.2*	53.3*	55.8*
	8.5	20.7	17.5	20.0	9.8	58.9	61.4
	9.0	21.0	17.0	20.0	10.4	59.0	62.0
	9.5	21.2	16.5	20.0	11.0	58.9	62.4
70°	8.0*	17.8*			8.5*	55.1*	55.6*
	8.5	20.3	19.5	20.0	9.0	61.1	61.6
	9.0	21.0	19.0	20.0	9.06	61.0	62.0
	9.5	21.2	18.5	20.0	10.1	60.9	62.4
80°	8.0*	17.2*			8.1*	57.4*	53.4*
	8.5	20.2	23.0	24.0	8.6	63.4	64.4
	9.0	20.3	22.0	24.0	9.1	62.6	61.6
	9.5	20.4	21.0	24.0	9.6	61.8	64.8
90°	8.0*	16.0*			8.0*	56.0*	57.0*
	8.5	19.0	24.0	25.0	8.5	62.0	63.0
	9.0	19.0	23.0	24.0	9.0	61.0	62.0
	9.5	19.0	22.0	24.0	9.5	60.0	62.0

FIGURE 600.A



Surfacing Requirements.

1. All parking areas and facilities shall be paved with asphalt or concrete and shall be graded and shall conform to the City's Stormwater Facility Standards and the Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington.
2. All traffic control devices such as parking stripes designated car stalls, directional arrows or signs, wheel stops, curbs and other developments shall be installed and completed as shown on the approved plans.
3. Paved parking areas shall use paint or similar devices to delineate car stalls, direction of traffic flow and pedestrian walkways.
4. Wheel stops shall be required on the periphery of all parking lots so that cars will not protrude into the public right-of-way, sidewalks or paths, off the parking lot, onto adjacent property or strike a building, fence, or landscaping. Wheel stops shall be three feet from the end of the stall for head-in parking. Wheel stops are not required for parallel parking or for diagonal or head-in parking against an 8-ft or wider sidewalk.

5. All parking areas, except those in conjunction with a single-family or two-family dwelling shall be graded so as not to drain storm water over the public sidewalk or onto any abutting public or private property.
6. Building permits shall be required for all parking lot construction, repair or resurfacing. Parking lot servicing shall not encroach upon the public right-of-way.

Lighting Requirements. Exterior lighting for all uses and signs shall be directed downward and otherwise arranged, shaded, screened, shielded, and of a design that results in the light being directed onto the site and of an intensity or brightness as follows:

1. So as not to interfere with the safe operation of motor vehicles, bicyclists, and other legal use of the roadway or sidewalk;
2. Maximum illumination at neighboring property lines shall not exceed 0.5 foot-candles at grade level;
3. Luminaries shall be aimed and shielded in a manner that shall not direct illumination on adjacent properties;
4. Full cutoff shielding is required for all luminaries to prevent wasted light up into the dark sky and prevent glare from normal viewing angles;
5. Shielding is required for luminaries located along property lines to prevent spill light onto adjacent properties; and

The city may require that the project sponsor submit a photometric plan and analysis to verify compliance with these standards.

Curb Cuts.

1. The number of curb cuts shall be kept to a minimum whenever possible so as to reduce the potential traffic flow conflict of vehicles and pedestrians.
2. All parking areas shall have specific ingress and egress areas to the street not exceeding width governed by 100.09 Driveways unless otherwise approved by the Public Works Director.
3. Joint-use or shared curb cuts shall be reviewed and approved and may be required by the Public Works Director.

Required parking spaces

1. Required parking spaces shall not be used for the permanent or semi-permanent parking or storage of vehicles or materials. Parking spaces are designed for use as temporary storage of employee, visitor or resident motor vehicles only.
2. All parking areas shall comply with the following landscaping provisions:
 - a. All required landscaping and landscaped buffers shall be designed by a qualified professional and submitted as a landscape plan in a format prescribed by the city, for review and approval.
 - b. Unless otherwise provided, all required landscaping shall be evenly distributed and shall consist of a mixture of hardy evergreen planted material including trees, low, medium and high-profile shrubs, together with suitable ground cover consisting of natural grasses, vines, bark mulch, and rockeries;
 - c. When plantings are used in screening or landscaping, they shall be compatible with area climate conditions and shall be provided with either a manual or automatic irrigation system;
 - d. The use of native plants and low water usage plantings is encouraged; and
 - e. All landscaping shall be placed and maintained in such a manner as not to impair vehicular visibility at parking area points of ingress/egress, emergency vehicle access, city maintenance activities, and shall comply with the sight visibility requirements in this section.
3. All required off-street parking facilities which have 15 or more parking spaces shall provide landscaping in conformance with the following:
 - a) A perimeter landscaped border of at least five feet wide around the parking area.
 - b) Interior landscaping in at least ten percent of the total land area covered in parking.
 - c) The interior of the parking areas shall contain landscape islands and peninsulas located in such a manner as to:
 - i) Divide and break up large expanses of paving;
 - ii) Guide traffic flow and direction;
 - iii) Promote pedestrian and vehicular safety; and
 - iv) Preserve existing trees and vegetation.
 - d) Landscape islands shall be installed to break up the parking area into rows of not more than 20 contiguous parking spaces or ten spaces in one row.
 - i) Each end of each row of parking spaces shall require a landscape island unless the end of such row of parking spaces is adjacent to a perimeter landscape;
 - ii) The minimum width for a landscape island or peninsula shall be five feet; and
 - iii) Each landscape island or peninsula shall contain a minimum of one shade tree and a combination of five deciduous and evergreen shrubs or groundcover.

4. Parking spaces, loading facilities, and all pedestrian areas shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of state and federal law, including the American with Disabilities Act (ADA), and the International Codes, as adopted by the city.
5. Required parking, pedestrian, loading, and bicycle facilities proposed in the downtown mixed-use district shall be provided by the project sponsor, at the rear or side of the building; and
6. Shared detached garages and surface parking should be located so their visual presence is minimized and associated noise or other impacts do not intrude into public spaces and shall be screened from public streets and adjacent residential uses.

600.04 INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

All private parking lots and parking lots to be dedicated to the City shall be inspected and certified (stamped) by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the state of Washington to comply with City parking lot specifications and standards.

600.05 NUMBER OF SPACES REQUIRED

The minimum number of off-street parking spaces shall be determined in accordance with the Table 600.B. Where alternative standards are indicated, the greater requirement applies. In cases of mixed uses or occupancies, the various uses shall be computed separately and combined for the total off-street parking requirement. Where computations result in a fraction, the parking space requirement shall be rounded to the nearest whole number.

If the parking requirements for a use are not specifically identified below, the parking requirements shall be determined by the city in a written finding based upon:

- a. The requirements for the most comparable use defined in this chapter; and/or
- b. The appropriate standards derived from the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE)'s Parking Generation Manual, as adopted by the city; and/or
- c. A parking study prepared by the applicant documenting the expected parking demand for the proposed use; and/or. Required parking for the proposed use as determined by other comparable jurisdictions.

Similarly, parking uses preceded by an “*” may alternatively be determined by one of the methods above.

TABLE 600.B

	Spaces Required
Single-family and two-family dwellings	Two spaces/dwelling unit
Multifamily dwellings	One and one-half spaces/dwelling unit with two or more bedrooms; or One space/dwelling unit with one bedroom or a studio apartment.
Accessory Dwelling Unit	One additional space/ADU
Mobile home parks	Two spaces/dwelling unit
Cottage housing	One space/dwelling unit
Vacation Rentals	Two spaces/dwelling unit with two or more bedrooms; One space/dwelling unit with one bedroom or studio dwelling unit.
Bed and Breakfast Inn	One space/guest room
*Fraternities, sororities and dormitories	1 per 3 occupants
Hotels/motels	One space/guest room; and at least one space for each employee at work during peak periods; and one space/500 feet of common areas.
*Boardinghouses and lodging homes	1 per sleeping room or lodging unit
*Senior citizens housing, designed with independent dwelling units	0.5 per dwelling unit
*Hospitals	1 per 3 beds
*Convalescent, nursing and rest homes	1 per 6 beds plus 1 per each staff member on duty on a maximum shift
*Churches, mortuaries and funeral homes, auditoriums, and other enclosed places of assembly	1 per 5 fixed seats, or 1 per 100 lineal inches of bench-type seating, or 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area used for assembly purposes
*Public facilities, including libraries, police and fire stations	To be determined by the planning commission
*Schools, elementary and junior high, public, private or parochial	1 per each employee and each faculty member and 1 per 6 seats of assembly area
*Schools, colleges, high, public, private or parochial	1 per 15 students, plus 1 per each employee and faculty member and 1 per every 4 seats of assembly area
Retail, commercial and office buildings	One space/200 square feet plus adequate employee parking and;

	at least one space for each employee at work during peak periods.
Industry and Warehouse	One space/500 square feet
*Restaurants.....	1 per every 3 persons based on occupancy load
*Drive-in restaurants	1 per employee on maximum working shift and 1 per 100 square feet total floor area
*Shopping centers	1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
*Theaters	1 per 3 seats
*Skating rinks	1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area
*Racquetball, handball and tennis courts, including accessory uses	1 per 40 square feet of assembly area plus 2 per court
*Manufacturing uses, research and testing laboratories, assembly plants and similar industrial uses not including office space 1 per employee on maximum working shift	
*Any use not addressed in this table	To be established by the planning commission

600.06 LOADING SPACE REQUIREMENTS

Off-street loading space(s) having access to a public right-of-way shall be required adjacent to each business building hereafter erected or enlarged if the use of such building entails deliveries or shipments to or from it. Such loading space(s) shall be adequate size to accommodate the number and size of vehicles simultaneously loaded or unloaded in connection with the business conducted in such building. No part of a truck, trailer, or van shall extend into the public right-of-way while using the loading space.

600.07 JOINT USE PARKING

The planning commission at a public meeting may authorize the joint use of parking facilities required by this chapter. Off-street parking for primarily nighttime uses such as theaters, bowling alleys, restaurants and related uses may be supplied by certain other daytime types of uses such as banks, offices, retail businesses, personal service shops and related uses.

Applications for utilization of joint use parking facilities may be approved by the planning commission provided the following conditions are met:

1. The parking facilities shall be within 500 feet of the principal buildings involved unless other transport is provided.
2. Joint use parking agreements shall not account for more than 50 percent of required off-street parking spaces.
3. The applicant shall show that there is no substantial conflict in the principal operating hours of the two buildings or uses for which a joint use of off-street parking facilities is proposed.

4. The applicant shall execute among all parties involved a properly drawn joint-use parking agreement which is approved as to form and manner of execution by the city attorney.

Following approval of such agreement by the planning commission, the agreement shall be recorded with the county auditor and filed for permanent record in the city hall.

600.08 COMPACT CAR ALLOWANCE

A maximum of 30 percent of the total required off-street parking spaces may be permitted and designated for utilization by compact cars. Each compact car space shall be designated as such. Dimensions of compact parking spaces shall conform to the standards as depicted in Table 600.A, Off-street Parking Area Dimensions, of this chapter.

600.09 OFFSTREET PARKING FACILITIES-INSTALLATION TIME LIMIT

The installation and improvement of required off-street parking facilities shall be completed to the required standards before a certificate of occupancy for a building is issued unless a time limit extension to a specified date is authorized by the Public Works Director.

600.10 PARKING LOT PLAN-FILING REQUIREMENTS

Detailed plans of off-street parking areas indicating the proposed development shall be filed with the Public Works Director for review. These plans shall include the location, size, shape, design, curb cuts, methods of onsite drainage, adjacent streets, circulation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic, ingress and egress, parking lot lighting and other features and appurtenances of the proposed parking facility. In addition, finished grades shall be required for all paved parking areas and shall be indicated on the plans submitted.

600.11 OFFSTREET PARKING-AUTHORITY TO WAIVE OR MODIFY REQUIREMENTS

The board of adjustment may, by formal action at a public meeting, waive or modify the requirements set forth in this chapter establishing the number of required parking spaces. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to provide the board with sufficient evidence to identify good cause for such reduction or waiver.

600.12 REQUIRED BICYCLE STORAGE

Bicycle storage spaces shall be provided in conjunction with all multiple family dwelling units (three or more units) at the rate of one space/unit. Each space shall be a minimum length of six feet, a minimum width of two feet and shall be provided with a minimum overhead clearance of seven feet. In commercial districts, bicycle storage spaces shall be provided in conformance with the requirements of the administrator.

600.13 DISABLED PARKING SPACES

Disabled parking spaces shall be provided in accordance with the Uniform Building Code and ADA, whichever is more restrictive.

700 PARK STANDARDS

700.10 PLAYGROUND SURFACES

Playground surfaces shall be a poured in place rubber safety surfacing meeting or exceeding all of the requirements in the following ASTM standards: ASTM D624, ASTM D2859, ASTM E303, ASTM F1292, ASTM F1951, ASTM C1028, and ASTM D412. The system should consist of a dual durometer poured in place system with a wearing layer upper membrane and an underlying impact attenuation cushion layer. The finished surface should be porous and capable of being installed at varying thickness to comply with the Critical Fall Height requirements of the playground equipment specified. The cushion layer should be a mixture of black recycled SBR rubber buffings mixed with a 100% solids moisture cured MDI polyurethane binder or aliphatic (100 pounds of SBR rubber buffings to 12 pounds of binder) installed at the appropriate thickness. As an upgrade, or if recycled SBR rubber buffings are not available, 5/8" chunk rubber with correct amount of urethane for impact attenuation and longevity may be used. Chunk rubber shall not include SBR derived from rubber tires. It must be high quality pre-consumer recycled rubber containing EPDM. The cushion layer should be porous. The wearing surface should be manufactured from 1-4mm Thermoplastic Vulcanized (TPV) virgin colored rubber granules bonded by a binder, 100% solids moisture cured Polyurethane binder or aliphatic (110 pounds of TPV to 22 pounds of binder), and applied to a minimum thickness of ½" (12.7 mm) over the cushion layer. The color should be selected from Manufacturer's color chart by City prior to bidding/ordering materials. Pour in place surfacing shall be installed on a compacted sub-base material per manufacturer requirements.

700.20 PARK LIGHTING

All park lighting should be LED and "Dark Sky" compliant. Parking lots and internal park roadways should be lit to an average of 1-ft candle. Road intersections, pathways, cross walks, etc. should receive 1.5 to 2 times the normal roadway lighting level. Light poles should be powder coated metal or a stainless steel/non-corrosive metal finish. Pavilions, restrooms, and supporting park buildings/structures shall be lit to a minimum of 5-ft candles. Sports fields and courts shall be lit with sports field/court light fixtures that are LED, in a quantity and location to meet the needs of the sporting event with minimal light pollution. Special care shall be given when lighting is adjacent to residential homes. The light levels for a sports court should be an average of 30-ft candles and sports fields such as football, baseball, and soccer shall average 50-ft candles. The City shall approve the style of all lighting.

700.30 PARK BENCHES

Park benches shall be provided at the following minimum rate per acre:

Size of park in Acres	Minimum quantity of Benches
1-3	2*
3-5	3*
5-10	5*
10+	8*

*Note that in parks that provide a playground the minimum quantity of benches shall be increased based on the size of the playground and the number of kids/families likely to be at the park at any given moment.

Benches shall be Anova, Inc. Airi Leaf Series or approved equal and shall include the following:

- 6-ft Bench: Organically modern bench
- Seat Color: Textured Fern
- Frame Color: Textured Black
- Finish: Manufactures supplied finish for metal parts; powder coated
- Installation: Surface Mount and shall be secured to concrete pad.
- Concrete Pad: Bench area shall include a concrete pad directly beneath the bench and shall be ADA accessible.
- Material substitutes shall only be approved by the Public Works Director.
- An ADA accessible route shall be provided to the bench.

700.40 PARK PICNIC TABLES

Picnic tables shall be installed within a pavilion structure at the following rates per shape and roof type of structure.

The matrixes below provide an approximate number of the picnic table capacity for each shelter. Totals were calculated using a standard picnic table size of 5'x6'. Numbers are approximate and informational only.

Polygonal Shelters

Size	Hex.	Oct.	Dod.
16'	2	1	
20'	4	4	
24'	5	4	
28'	7	5	
32'	8	8	
40'	14	14	16
48'	22	22	
50'			27
58'	34	36	
60'			41
64'	42	47	
66'			52
86'			79

Hip Roof Shelters

	Width						
	12'	16'	20'	24'	30'	40'	50'
18'	2						
22'	3						
24'		6	7				
34'	5	8	10	12	16		
42'	6						
44'		12	14	18	20	30	
64'		16	22	25	32	42	56
84'			28	37	40	55	
104'				48	52	79	
70'							64
90'							81
110'							96

Gable Roof Shelters

	Width					
	16'	20'	24'	30'	40'	50'
24'	6	6	9			
34'	8	10	12	16		
44'	12	14	18	20	30	
64'			25	32	42	56
84'			37	40	55	73
104'				52	79	90

Square Shelters

	12'	16'	20'	24'	30'	36'	40'	50'
Tables	1	2	6	8	14	20	25	42

The picnic tables shall in general be the 4'x4' unless otherwise directed by the City. The tables shall be in compliance with the requirements of the Pilot Rock 4-ft square pedestal table with recycled plastic top and seats, Model #PQT3/P/G-4PC/U or approved equal and shall include the following:

- Surface mount base plat shall be 3/8"x15-3/4" steel base plate for bolting to a concrete pad.
- Table and Seat Top Manufactured of 100% recycled plastic. Color shall be Solid Cedar.
- Frame shall be steel, powder coated, color Black.
- Table shall have the umbrella hole in the table top with cup and collar.
- Concrete Pad: Shall include a concrete pad directly beneath the table and shall be ADA accessible.
- An ADA accessible route shall be provided to the tables/structure.

700.50 PLAYGROUNDS

Local Parks/Parklets

These parks are typically less than 1 acre in size. Playgrounds should be roughly 1,500-3,500 square feet. Playground equipment should fill the space while complying with all ASTM fall zones and clearance zones outlined in ASTM 1487. A minimum of 2 park benches shall be provided nearest the playground area.

Neighborhood Parks

These parks are typically between 1-5 acres in size. Playgrounds should be roughly 3,500-6,500 square feet. Playground equipment should fill the space while complying with all ASTM fall zones and clearance zones outlined in ASTM 1487. A minimum of 3 park benches shall be provided nearest the playground area.

Community Parks

These parks are typically between 5-10 acres in size. Playgrounds should be roughly 6,500-10,000 square feet. Playground equipment should fill the space while complying with all ASTM fall zones and clearance zones outlined in ASTM 1487. A minimum of 5 park benches shall be provided nearest the playground area.

Regional Parks

These parks are typically greater than 10 acres in size. Playgrounds should be greater than 10,000 square feet in size. Playground equipment should fill the space while complying with all ASTM fall zones and clearance zones outlined in ASTM F1487. A minimum of 10 park benches shall be provided. Location of benches shall be placed throughout the park with a minimum of 5 benches nearest the playground area.

Playground Equipment

All playground equipment installed in designated park spaces shall meet or exceed ASTM F1487-17 Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Playground Equipment for Public Use and Section 424-Children's Play Structures of the International Building Code. Equipment shall include various amenities that may include but not be limited to climbing, sliding, spinning, swinging, brachiating and balancing. Playground equipment shall be grouped for ages of 2-5 and 5-12 and shall be age appropriate. Equipment for the 2-5 age group should be situated near adult supervision and have adequate separation from the 5-12 age group equipment. An accessible route of travel shall be provided to the playground equipment meeting the most current edition of the ADA Standards for Accessible Design.

700.60 IRRIGATION SYSTEM

An automated irrigation system shall be designed and installed to provide industry standard irrigation supply and coverage to the vegetated park areas. Irrigation components/parts shall be manufactured by Hunter Industries and installed in accordance with the manufacturer installation requirements.

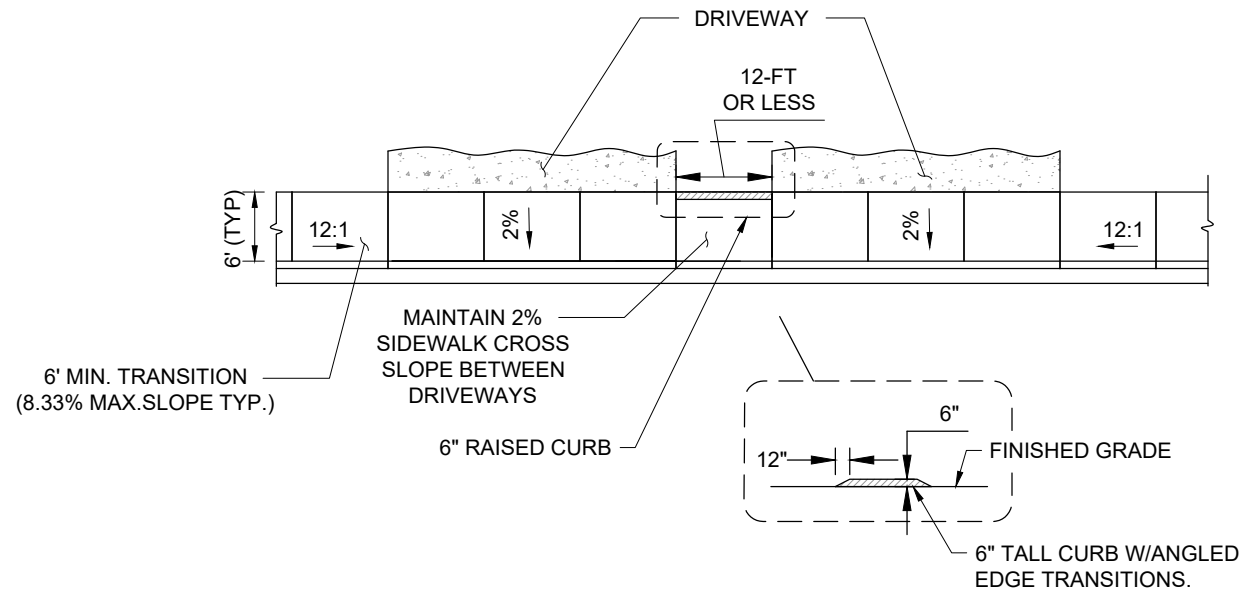
700.70 TRAILS/PATHWAYS

Park areas shall incorporate trails and/or pathways throughout the park area. Trails and pathways shall be ADA compliant.

700.80 SECURITY

Park areas shall incorporate the necessary infrastructure for security cameras. Location of security cameras may include but not be limited to trail heads, parking lots, restrooms, and playgrounds. Coordinate with Public Works Director and Chief of Police for more specific security system requirements.

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. NO SLOPE TRANSITION BETWEEN DRIVEWAYS IF LESS THAN 12-FT OF SEPARATION.
2. CROSS SLOPE TYPICAL 1.5% BUT SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 2%, UNLESS ALTERNATE ACCESSIBLE ROUTE IS PROVIDED.

This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 02/07/25

DRIVEWAY TRANSITIONS

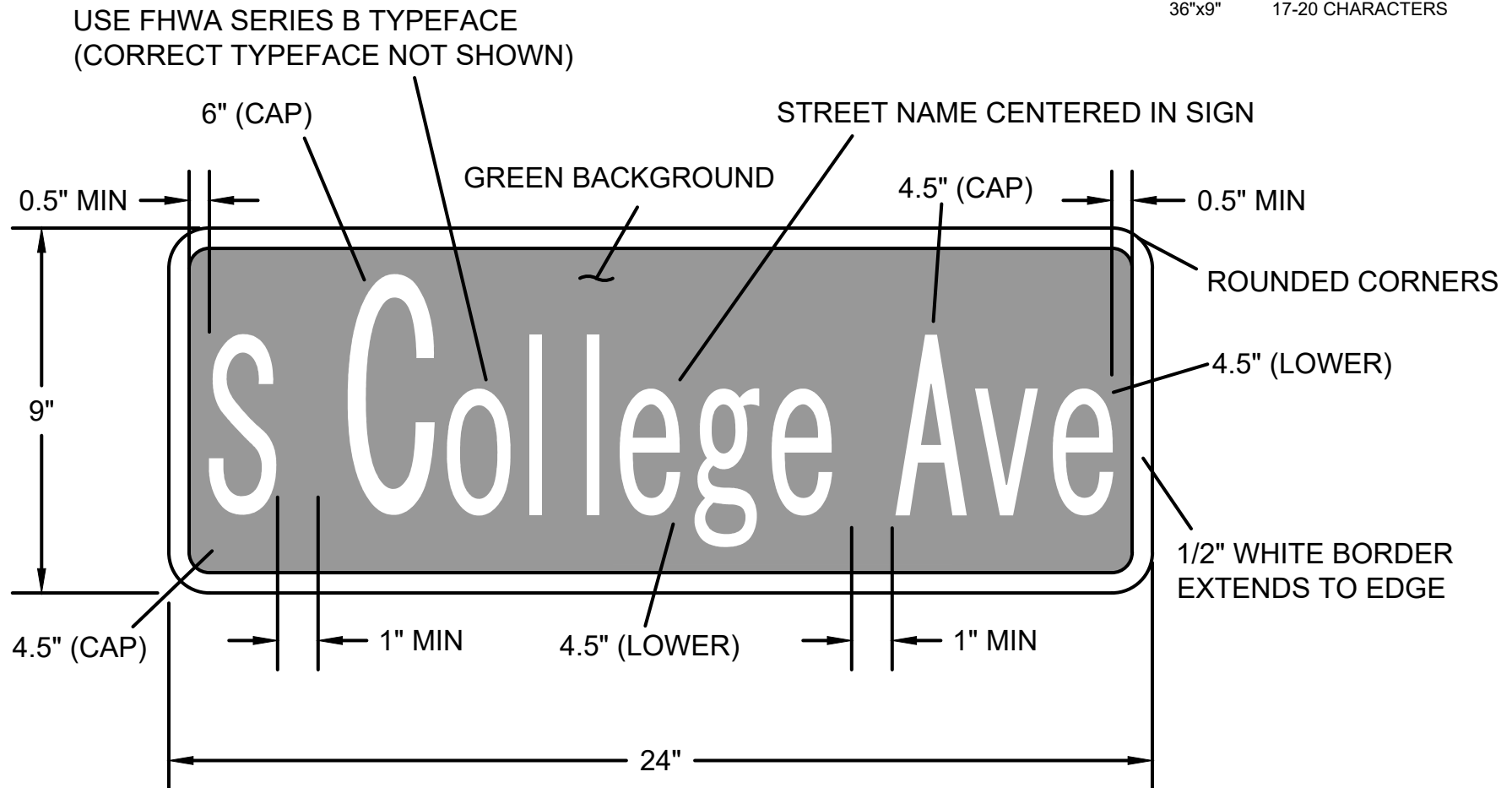
STANDARD PLAN
110.13A

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



SIGN LENGTH

24"x9"	UP TO 11 CHARACTERS
30"x9"	12-16 CHARACTERS
36"x9"	17-20 CHARACTERS



NOTES:

1. SIGNS SHALL BE AN EXTRUDED ALUMINUM PLATE 6061-P61 WITH ALODINE FINISH. FLAT ALUMINUM PLATE MIN. THICKNESS OF 0.08-INCH
2. LETTER, NUMBERS ARROWS AND BORDERS SHALL BE 3M ELECTRO CUT SERIES 1170. BACKGROUNDS SHALL BE 3M HIGH INTENSITY PRISMATIC REFLECTIVE SHEETING OR APPROVED EQUAL.

This drawing is not to scale

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LAST REVISION: 02/07/25

STREET SIGNS

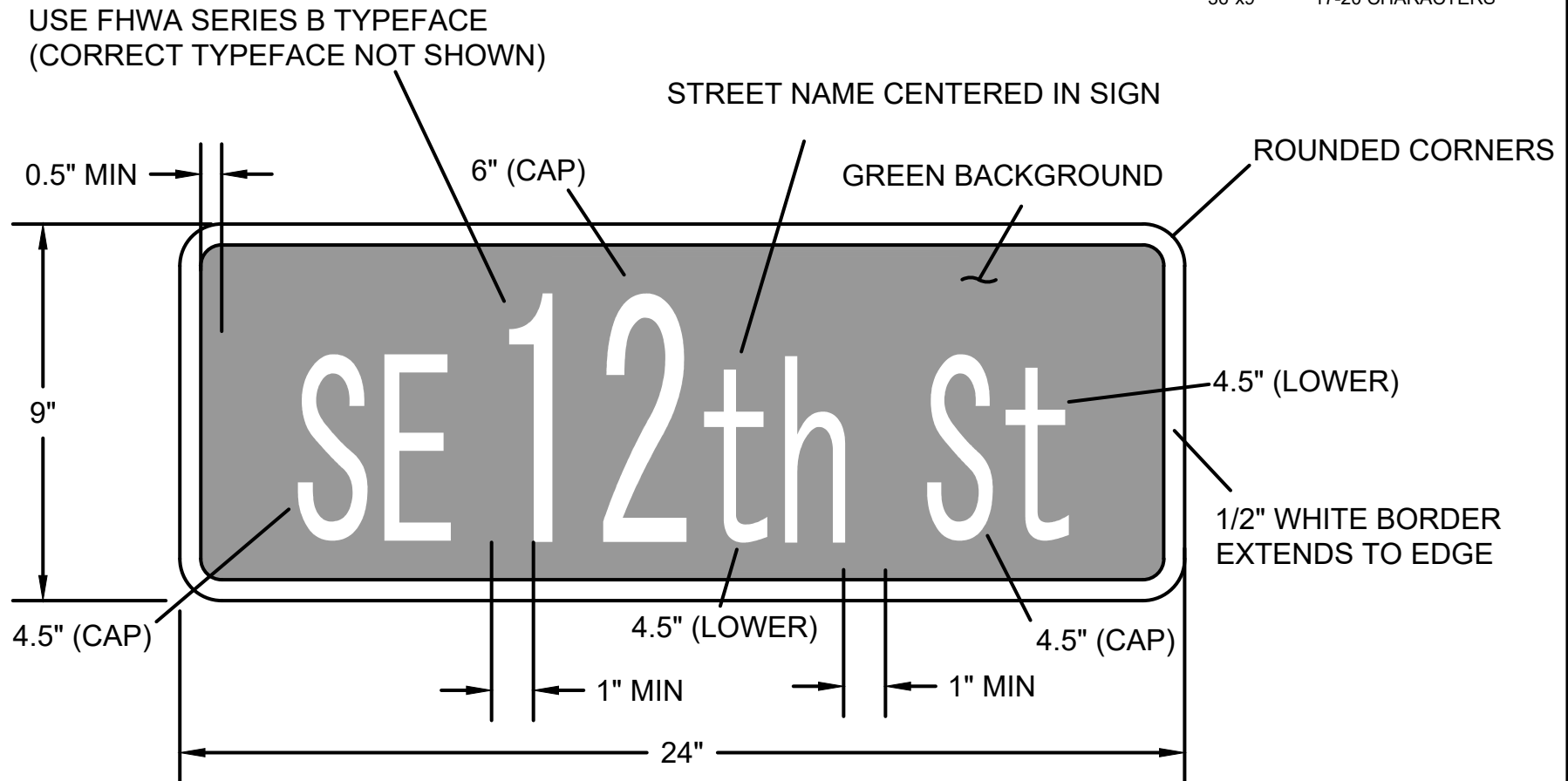
STANDARD PLAN
110.72A

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



SIGN LENGTH

24"x9"	UP TO 11 CHARACTERS
30"x9"	12-16 CHARACTERS
36"x9"	17-20 CHARACTERS



NOTES:

1. SIGNS SHALL BE AN EXTRUDED ALUMINUM PLATE 6061-P61 WITH ALODINE FINISH. FLAT ALUMINUM PLATE MIN. THICKNESS OF 0.08-INCH
2. LETTER, NUMBERS ARROWS AND BORDERS SHALL BE 3M ELECTRO CUT SERIES 1170. BACKGROUNDS SHALL BE 3M HIGH INTENSITY PRISMATIC REFLECTIVE SHEETING OR APPROVED EQUAL.

This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 02/07/25

STREET SIGNS

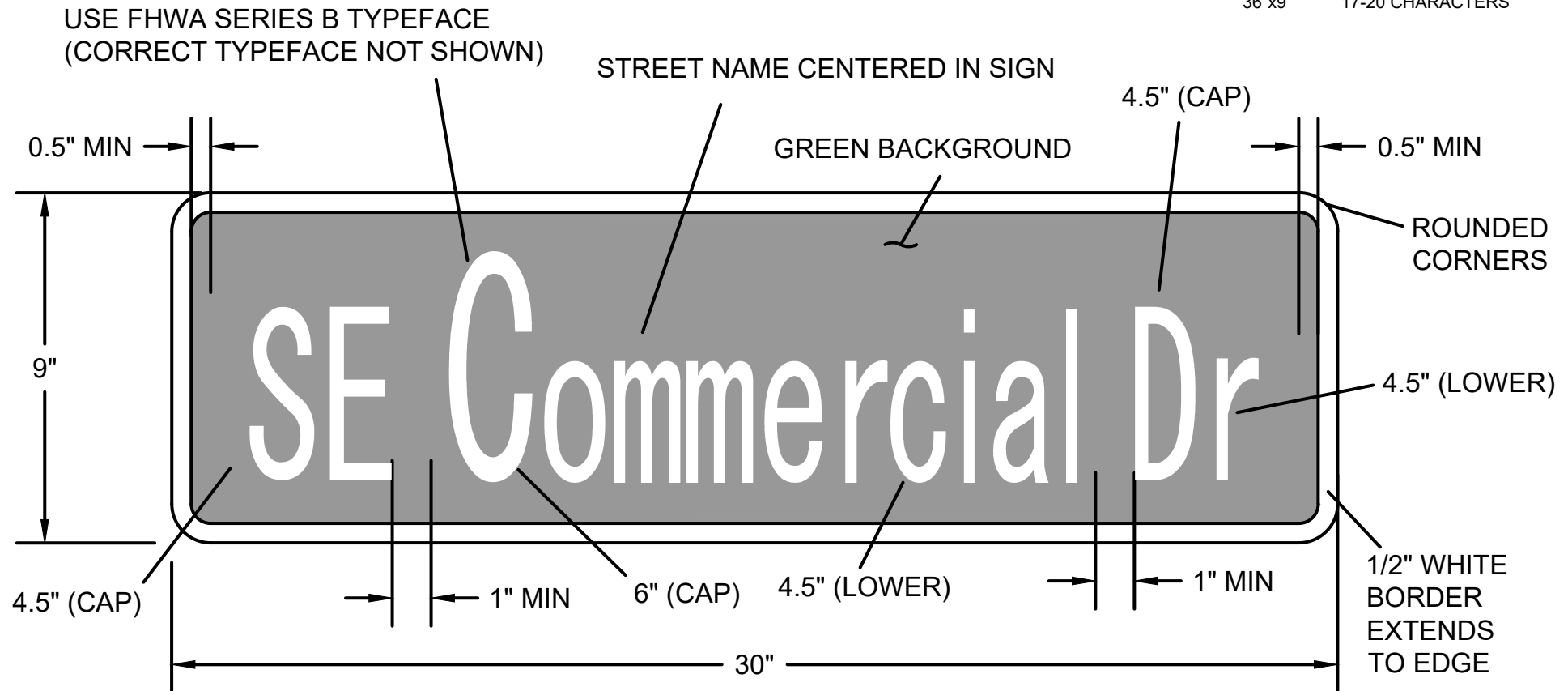
STANDARD PLAN
110.72B

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



SIGN LENGTH

24"x9"	UP TO 11 CHARACTERS
30"x9"	12-16 CHARACTERS
36"x9"	17-20 CHARACTERS



NOTES:

1. SIGNS SHALL BE AN EXTRUDED ALUMINUM PLATE 6061-P61 WITH ALODINE FINISH. FLAT ALUMINUM PLATE MIN. THICKNESS OF 0.08-INCH
2. LETTER, NUMBERS ARROWS AND BORDERS SHALL BE 3M ELECTRO CUT SERIES 1170. BACKGROUNDS SHALL BE 3M HIGH INTENSITY PRISMATIC REFLECTIVE SHEETING OR APPROVED EQUAL.

This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 02/07/25

STREET SIGNS

STANDARD PLAN
110.72C

24"x9"	UP TO 11 CHARACTERS
30"x9"	12-16 CHARACTERS
36"x9"	17-20 CHARACTERS

4.5"
(LOWER)

ROUNDED CORNERS

This drawing is not to scale

STANDARD PLAN
110.72C

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



POLE SPECIFICATIONS:

STANDARD SUPPLIER: HOLOPHANE

POLE MODEL: HOLWDA 12 F5J 17D CO3 BK LAB

MATERIAL: ALUMINUM

COLOR: BLACK

FINISH: POLYESTER POWDER COAT

ANCHOR BOLTS: WSDOT COMPLIANT

LUMINAIRE SPECIFICATION:

STANDARD SUPPLIER: HOLOPHANE

POLE MODEL: HOL PUCL2P2040K MVOLT FC3 BK X

MATERIAL: ALUMINUM

COLOR: BLACK

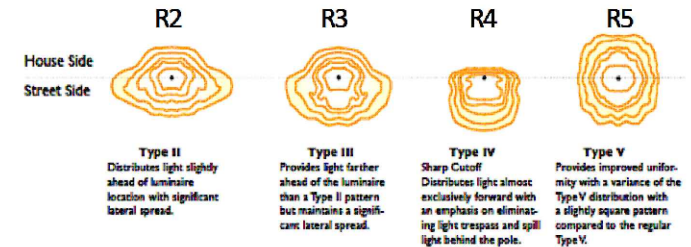
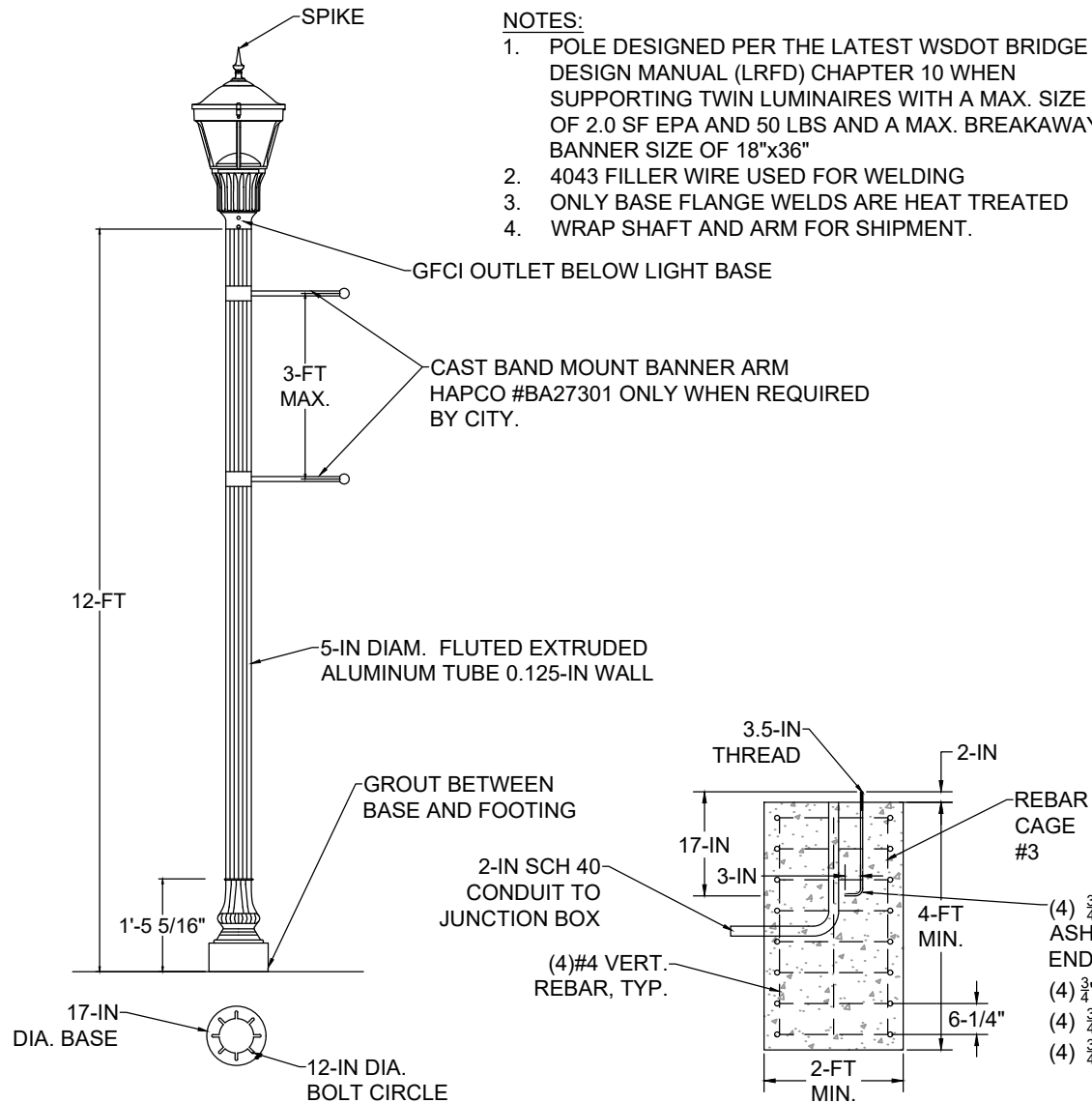
FINISH: POLYESTER POWDER COAT

POLE BASE:

- REBAR SHALL BE GRADE 60
- CONCRETE SHALL BE CL. 4000
- OVER-EXCAVATED AREA SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH CDF OR WITH SOIL IN ACCORDANCE WITH WSDOT STD. SPEC SEC. 8-20.3(2).

NOTES:

1. POLE DESIGNED PER THE LATEST WSDOT BRIDGE DESIGN MANUAL (LRFD) CHAPTER 10 WHEN SUPPORTING TWIN LUMINAIRES WITH A MAX. SIZE OF 2.0 SF EPA AND 50 LBS AND A MAX. BREAKAWAY BANNER SIZE OF 18"x36"
2. 4043 FILLER WIRE USED FOR WELDING
3. ONLY BASE FLANGE WELDS ARE HEAT TREATED
4. WRAP SHAFT AND ARM FOR SHIPMENT.



*Contact City to confirm light distribution for desired application.

This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 02/07/25

ORNAMENTAL PEDESTRIAN
STREET LIGHTS

STANDARD PLAN
110.73

STANDARD PLAN 210.00

WATER UTILITY SYSTEM NOTES

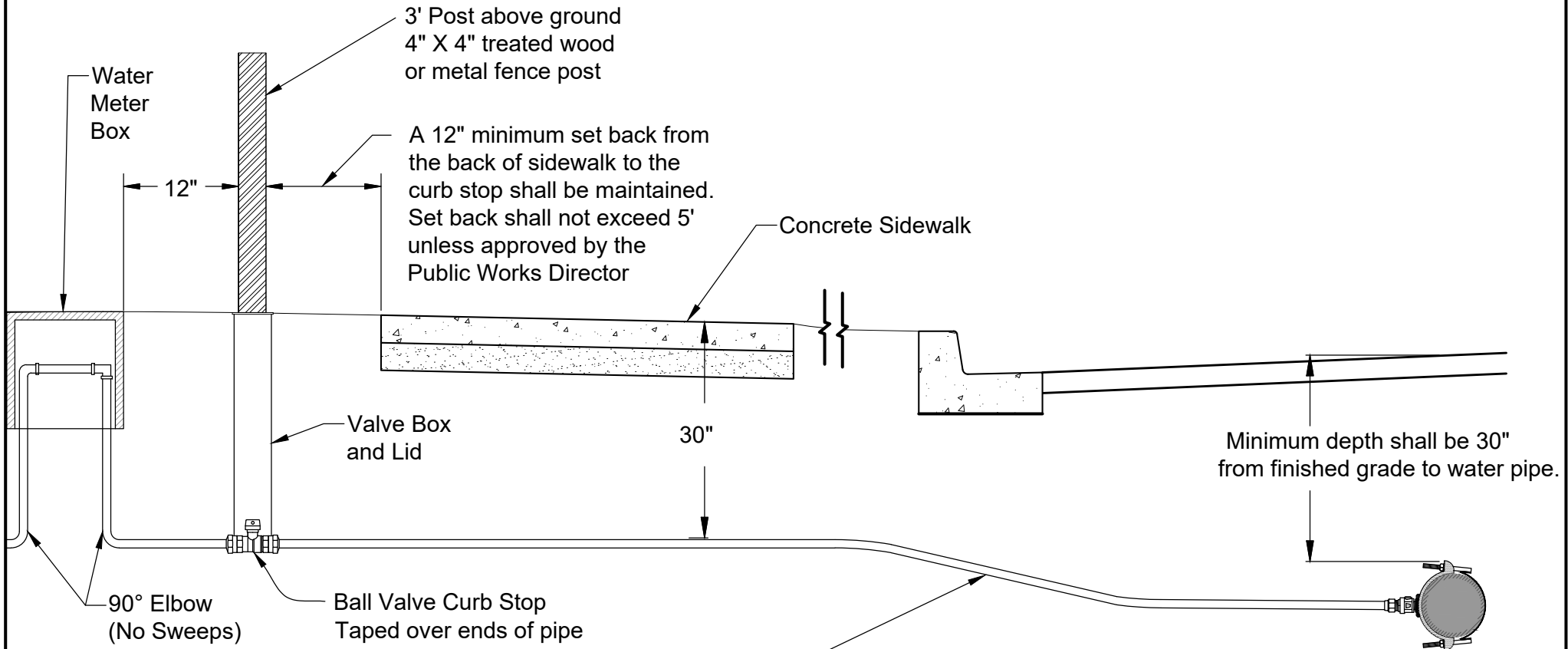
1. ALL VALVE OPERATIONS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES IMPACTING THE WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SHALL BE PERFORMED BY THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE PUBLIC WORKS. 24-HOUR NOTIFICATION OF ANY INTERRUPTION IN WATER SERVICE IS REQUIRED TO ALL AFFECTED CUSTOMERS.
2. DISINFECTION OF WATER LINES SHALL COMPLY WITH AWWA C651—DISINFECTING WATER MAINS, SSRB&MC. PRESSURE TESTING, FLUSHING, BACTERIAL SAMPLING AND STARTUP SHALL TAKE PLACE AFTER ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES ARE INSTALLED AND COMPACTION OF THE ROADWAY SECTION IS COMPLETE. SPECIAL INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF ADEQUACY BY A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER IS REQUIRED. ALL NEW FITTINGS AND EXISTING FITTINGS EXPOSED DURING INSTALLATION SHALL BE SWABBED WITH CHLORINE AND THE LINE CHLORINATED. ONCE THE LINE IS CHLORINATED, VALVES SHALL BE CLOSED AND THE LINE LEFT UNDISTURBED FOR 24 HOURS. THE LINE SHALL THEN BE THOROUGHLY FLUSHED AND WATER SAMPLES TAKEN BY THE CONTRACTOR AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE FOR APPROVAL BY THE LOCAL HEALTH AGENCY. WATER SHALL NOT BE FLUSHED TO NATURAL WATERS OR WATERWAY. SHOULD THE INITIAL TREATMENT RESULT IN AN UNSATISFACTORY BACTERIOLOGICAL TEST, THE ORIGINAL CHLORINATION PROCEDURE SHALL BE REPEATED BY THE CONTRACTOR UNTIL SATISFACTORY RESULTS ARE OBTAINED.
3. NEW WATER LINE INSTALLATIONS SHALL BE PRESSURE TESTED AND MEET MINIMUM LEAKAGE STANDARDS IN CONFORMANCE WITH SSRB&MC.
4. 12" AND SMALLER LINES SHALL BE AWWA C151 CLASS 50 DUCTILE IRON WITH CLASS C104 CEMENT MORTAR LINING WITH ALL JOINTS MECHANICALLY RESTRAINED. PIPE JOINTS SHALL BE RESTRAINED USING TR-FLEX OR FLEX RING DUCTILE IRON PIPE OR BY USING FIELD-LOK OR FAST GRIP GASKETS. THE GASKET USED SHALL BE MANUFACTURED BY THE MANUFACTURER OF THE PIPE BEING USED AND SHALL BE RECOMMENDED FOR THE APPLICATION. LARGER WATER LINES LARGER THAN 12" SHALL BE TR FLEX OR FLEX-RING DUCTILE IRON PIPE CLASS 52.
5. WATER MAINS AND SERVICE LINES SHALL BE INSTALLED AT A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 30" TO OUTSIDE CROWN OF PIPE.
6. ALL FIRE HYDRANTS SHALL BE DRY BARREL, THREE PORT TYPE AND MEET ALL SPECIFICATIONS OUTLINED IN ARTICLE 200.02 OF THE CITY STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.
7. CLEAN, WASHED 1 ½" DRAIN ROCK SHALL BE PLACED AROUND THE BASE OF ALL FIRE HYDRANTS AND BLOWOFF ASSEMBLIES AND SHALL BE COVERED WITH FILTER FABRIC.
8. AN 8X8X4 INCH PRE-CAST 3000 PSI CONCRETE BLOCK SHALL BE PLACED BENEATH THE BASE OF ALL FIRE HYDRANTS. THIS IS TO ALLOW THE 1 ½" DRAIN ROCK TO COMPLETELY SURROUND THE BASE OF THE HYDRANT TO FACILITATE PROPER DRAINAGE.
9. 3000 PSI CONCRETE THRUST BLOCKS SHALL BE USED TO RESTRAIN FIRE HYDRANTS AND CONTROL VALVES. THRUST BLOCKS SHALL BE PLACED AGAINST UNDISTURBED SOIL. SEE STANDARD PLAN 210.02, 210.09, 210.10, 210.11.

10. A SHEET OF 6 MIL. POLY SHEETING SHALL BE PLACED BETWEEN THE BASE OF ALL FIRE HYDRANTS, VALVES, PIPE FITTINGS AND INSTALLED THRUST BLOCKS. SEE STANDARD PLAN 210.02
11. A STORTZ COUPLER SHALL BE MOUNTED TO THE 4 1/2" PORT ON ALL NEW FIRE HYDRANTS. EXISTING FIRE HYDRANTS WILL BE RETROFIT WITH A THREADED STORTZ ADAPTER.
12. ALL GATE VALVES SHALL BE MUELLER A2360 RESILIENT WEDGE GATE VALVES WITH A 2" SQUARE WRENCH NUT OR AN APPROVED EQUAL.
13. VALVE RISER SHALL BE PER STANDARD PLAN 210.03.
14. ALL WATER MAINS SHALL BE A MINIMUM CLASS 50 DUCTILE IRON PIPE WITH A MINIMUM DIAMETER OF 8".
15. CORPORATION STOPS SHALL BE MALE IRON PIPE THREAD (MIPT) X COPPER TUBE SIZE (CTS) COMPRESSION FITTINGS.
16. SINGLE STRAP SADDLES SHALL BE ROMAC 101S. DOUBLE STRAP SADDLES SHALL BE ROMAC 202S OR APPROVED EQUAL.
17. SERVICE LINES SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 1" DIAMETER TYPE K COPPER TUBE OR CTS POLYETHYLENE PIPE. SERVICE LINES LARGER THEN 1" SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED WITH CTS POLYETHYLENE. USE OF POLYETHYLENE PIPE SHALL REQUIRE INSPECTION AT THE TIME ALL COMPRESSION FITTINGS ARE INSTALLED. A STAINLESS STEEL INSERT WILL BE PLACED AT ALL COMPRESSION JOINTS. FAILURE TO OBTAIN AN INSPECTION WILL RESULT IN REMOVAL OF ALL OR A PORTION OF THE WORK IN ORDER TO FACILITATE A PROPER INSPECTION.
18. WATER METERS SHALL BE METRON FARNIER SPECTRUM SERIES INNOV 8 RADIO REGISTER METERS REGISTERING IN 1000 GALLONS. MINIMUM SIZE SHALL BE FULL $\frac{3}{4}$ " SHORT BODY FOR RESIDENTIAL WATER SERVICES.
19. A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 16" SHALL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE TOP OF THE METER SETTER AND FINISHED GRADE.
20. BLOWOFF ENCLOSURE SHALL BE MID-STATES 1324 METER BOX WITH A CAST IRON LID.
21. THE MAIN GATE VALVE FOR THE BLOWOFF ASSEMBLY SHALL BE A MUELLER 2" A-2360 #10A.14 WITH A 2" SQUARE WRENCH NUT OR AN APPROVED EQUAL. SEE STANDARD PLAN 210.08.
22. TOTAL DEPTH OF METER BOX BURY SHALL BE 30" MINIMUM. ALL METER BOXES USED SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF PLASTIC. THE SET SHALL CONSIST OF ONE 12" TOP SECTION AND ONE 18" BOTTOM SECTION. NO PIPE SLOTS ARE ALLOWED. METER BOXES SHALL BE MID-STATES 1324 OR APPROVED EQUAL FOR 1" OR SMALLER METERS. METER BOXES FOR 1 1/2" AND 2" METERS SHALL BE MID-STATES 1730. LID/COVER SHALL BE BROOKS #66 CONCRETE.
23. ALL WATER PIPE SHALL HAVE 6-IN. OF CRUSHED ROCK ABOVE AND 4-IN. OF CRUSHED ROCK UNDERNEATH FOR BEDDING.

24. THE USE OF NATIVE BACKFILL ~~IS NOT ALLOWED. MAY BE USED IF APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR. GRAVEL BACKFILL SHALL BE IMPORTED PER WSDOT 9-03.12(3) AND COMPACTED~~ TO 95% MODIFIED PROCTOR DENSITY BEFORE PROCEEDING TO PLACEMENT OF BASE ROCK AND PAVING. LABORATORY TESTING SHALL BE PERFORMED TO DETERMINE MAXIMUM MODIFIED PROCTOR DENSITY FOR NATIVE FILL. IMPORT FILL REQUIRES SUPPLIER PROCTOR TEST RESULTS. ~~IF NATIVE FILL IS UNSUITABLE AS DETERMINED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR, GRAVEL BACKFILL PER THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS 9-03.12(3) OR OTHER GRANULAR MATERIAL APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR SHALL BE USED. THIS BACKFILL REQUIREMENT APPLIES TO ALL WATER MAINS AND SERVICE LINES.~~
25. ALL WATER MAINS AND SERVICE LINES SHALL BE MARKED WITH A NO. 12 SOLID COPPER LOCATOR WIRE FASTENED TO THE PIPE WITH DUCT TAPE AT EACH JOINT. LOCATOR WIRE SHALL EXTEND TO ALL SERVICE LINES AND VALVES INCLUDING PLACEMENT WITHIN ALL VALVE RISERS. FOR THE PURPOSE OF PIPE LINE DETECTION, LOCATOR WIRE WITHIN THE VALVE RISERS SHALL BE LONG ENOUGH TO REACH THE TOP TO THE RISER WHEN EXTENDED. SERVICE LINE LOCATING WIRE SHALL EXTEND INTO THE METER BOX TERMINATING AT THE TOP OF THE METER SET.
26. HYDRANT FIRE FLOW WILL BE REQUIRED PER INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE SECTION C105.1 PRIOR TO PROJECT APPROVAL.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR OR HIS DESIGNEE MAY IMPOSE OTHER DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS, AS CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE.

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



Service lines shall be no less than 1" in diameter, type K copper tube or CTS polyethylene pipe. Service lines larger than 1" shall be constructed with CTS polyethylene pipe and #12 tracer wire.

NOTES:

1. CITY PROVIDES AND INSTALLS THE METER AND METER BOX FOR SERVICES 1" AND SMALLER.

This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 02/07/25

WATER SERVICE PLACEMENT
PROFILE

STANDARD PLAN
210.06

STANDARD PLAN 310.00

SANITARY SEWER NOTES

1. ALL MANHOLES AND CURB INLETS SHALL BE PRE-CAST CONCRETE UNITS UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR.
2. MANHOLE PIPE CONNECTORS SHALL BE CAPABLE OF A 10⁰ DEFLECTION IN ANY ONE DIRECTION AND SHALL BE INSTALLED AS REQUIRED BY THE MANUFACTURER. SANITARY MANHOLES WITH PVC PIPE CONNECTIONS SHALL USE THE A-LOK PIPE CONNECTOR, MANUFACTURED BY A-LOK PRODUCTS OR PSX, MANUFACTURED BY PRESS-SEAL GASKETS CORP. OR APPROVED EQUAL. ALL OTHER CONNECTION SYSTEMS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR PRIOR TO USE.
3. ANY GAPS, HOLES, ROUGH SPOTS, ETC., IN THE CHANNELS, AT PIPE CONNECTIONS, AND JOINTS, SHALL BE FILLED OR REPAIRED IN THE FIELD.
4. MANHOLES SHALL BE SET A MINIMUM OF 8 INCHES AND NOT MORE THAN 12 INCHES BELOW FINISH GRADE AND THEN ADJUSTED TO GRADE WITH RISER RINGS AS REQUIRED.
5. MANHOLE CONE SECTION SHALL BE ECCENTRIC.
6. IN MANUFACTURING THE MANHOLES, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REVIEW THE DETAILS AS OUTLINED IN ANY TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND/OR PLANS, WHICH SHOW THE SEWER PIPE SLOPE CALCULATED TO THE CENTERLINE OF THE MANHOLE AND MANUFACTURE/INSTALL ACCORDINGLY.
7. MASTIC JOINT SEAL SHALL BE PLACED AT EVERY JOINT BETWEEN BARREL SECTIONS, RISER SECTIONS, AND THE CAST IRON TOP.
8. MANHOLE RING & COVER SHALL BE INLAND FOUNDRY COMPANY INC. #817 WITH A SOLID COVER LABELED "SEWER" OR APPROVED EQUAL.
9. CAST IRON MANHOLE RING AND COVER USED WITH THE SHALLOW TYPE MANHOLE DISPLAYED IN STANDARD PLAN 310.03 SHALL BE INLAND FOUNDRY COMPANY INC. #723-1 OR #723-2 WITH A SOLID 48" MAIN COVER AND A SOLID 24" LIMITED ACCESS COVER OR AN APPROVED EQUAL.
10. WHEN USING THE SHALLOW TYPE MANHOLE REFERRED TO IN STANDARD PLAN 310.02, A MINIMUM SEPARATION BETWEEN THE FLAT TOP AND THE INSIDE BOTTOM SURFACE SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 2'-0". IN THE EVENT THE MINIMUM SEPARATION CANNOT BE MAINTAINED, THE SHALLOW TYPE MANHOLE REFERRED TO IN STANDARD PLAN 310.03 SHALL BE USED.
11. PRE-CAST MANHOLE BASE SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 24" IN HEIGHT. A THICKNESS OF 6" SHALL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE FLOW CHANNEL AND BASE ROCK.
12. SANITARY BASE SECTIONS SHALL BE PRE-CAST, CUSTOM UNITS FITTED WITH "A-LOK", PSX GASKETS (OR APPROVED EQUAL) AROUND ALL ATTACHED PIPE SECTIONS. WHERE A "KNOCK OUT" VS. A "PRE-CAST" HOLE MUST BE PLACED, A SAND COLLAR OR AN APPROVED EQUAL SHALL BE USED FOR PIPE CONNECTION. THE SAND COLLAR SHALL BE PROPERLY SEALED INSIDE AND OUTSIDE WITH NON-SHRINK, QUICK SET GROUT.

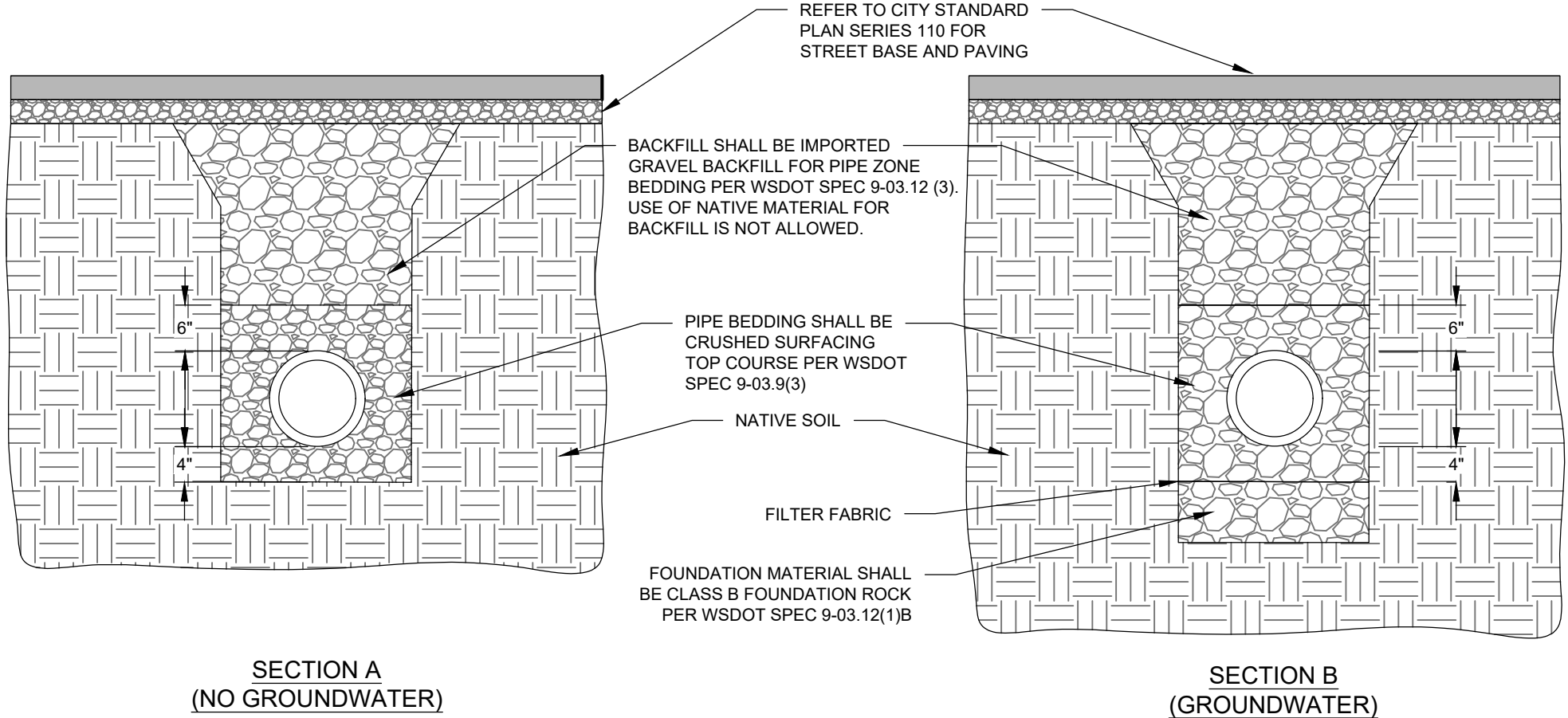
13. BARREL SECTIONS SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 12" IN HEIGHT. BARREL SECTIONS FOR THE 310.03 SHALLOW TYPE MANHOLE SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 12" AND NO MORE THAN 30" IN HEIGHT. IF GRADE REQUIRES MORE THAN A 30" BARREL HEIGHT, AN ECCENTRIC CONE SECTION SHALL BE USED. THE BARREL SECTION FOR THE 310.02 SHALLOW TYPE MANHOLE SHALL BE NO LESS THE 24" AND NO MORE THAN 30" IN HEIGHT. IF GRADE REQUIRES MORE THAN A 30" BARREL HEIGHT, AN ECCENTRIC CONE SECTION SHALL BE USED.
14. RISER RINGS VARY IN HEIGHT FROM 1" TO 6". ANY NEED FOR ADJUSTMENT OVER 12" AT THE TOP SHOULD BE SATISFIED BY USING A 12" BARREL SECTION UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR. A MINIMUM 2" OF RISERS SHALL BE USED ON ALL MANHOLES. USE THE LEAST NUMBER OF RISER RINGS TO ACHIEVE THE REQUIRED RISE. RISER RINGS SHALL BE PRE-CAST 3000 PSI CONCRETE OR HDPE (HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE) MANHOLE ADJUSTING RINGS. ALL RISERS SHALL HAVE BUTYL OR MASTIC SEALER APPLIED TO BOTH THE TOP AND BOTTOM SURFACES. RISER STACKS SHALL BE WATER TIGHT.
15. MANHOLE STEPS SHALL BE LANE BRAND, POLYPROPYLENE MANHOLE STEPS MODEL NO. P-13938E OR AN APPROVED EQUAL.
16. ALL SANITARY SEWER PIPE SHALL BE FULLY BEDDED WITH A MINIMUM OF 4-IN. UNDER THE PIPE AND A MINIMUM OF 6-IN. OVER ANY PIPE. BEDDING MATERIALS SHALL BE CRUSHED ROCK AS PER THE STANDARD SPECIFICATION. ALL OTHER BEDDING MATERIALS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR PRIOR TO USE.
17. PRE-CAST MANHOLE BASES SHALL BE SET LEVEL ON A MINIMUM OF 6-IN. OF WELL-COMPACTED CRUSHED AGGREGATE. SANITARY SEWER PIPE AND MANHOLES SUBJECTED TO GROUNDWATER SHALL BE PLACED ON 4-IN. OF CRUSHED ROCK BEDDING OVER 12" OF CLASS B FOUNDATION ROCK SEPARATED BY FILTER FABRIC AS PER STANDARD SPECIFICATION 9-03.17 AND CITY STANDARD PLAN 310, SECTIONS 16 & 17.
18. THE BEDDING UNDER SANITARY SEWER PIPE AND MANHOLES SHALL BE COMPACTED PRIOR TO PIPE AND MANHOLE PLACEMENT TO PROVIDE UNIFORM SUPPORT ALONG THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE PIPE AND UNDER MANHOLES. ONLY PIPE BEDDING MATERIAL SHALL BE IN CONTACT WITH SANITARY SEWER PIPE OR MANHOLES. ANY DITCH RUN GRAVEL, ASPHALT OR CONCRETE CHUNKS OR SIMILAR MATERIALS SHALL BE REMOVED.
19. ELEVATIONS AND DISTANCES BETWEEN ELEVATIONS SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE CITY BY A REGISTERED SURVEYOR OR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER AFTER BEDDING PIPE ON COMPACTED BEDDING, PRIOR TO BACKFILL, AT A MINIMUM OF EVERY 100' AND AT MANHOLE TERMINATIONS. SEWER PIPE GRADE SHALL CORRESPOND TO APPROVED PLANS AND IN NO CASE SHALL BE LESS THAN 0.4% WITHOUT BELLIES OR RISES.
20. THE USE OF NATIVE BACKFILL ~~IS NOT ALLOWED. MAY BE USED IF APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR.~~ GRAVEL BACKFILL SHALL BE IMPORTED PER WSDOT 9-03.12(3) AND COMPACTED TO 95% MODIFIED PROCTOR DENSITY BEFORE PROCEEDING TO PLACEMENT OF BASE ROCK AND PAVING. LABORATORY TESTING SHALL BE PERFORMED TO DETERMINE MAXIMUM MODIFIED PROCTOR DENSITY FOR NATIVE FILL. IMPORT FILL REQUIRES SUPPLIER PROCTOR TEST RESULTS. IF NATIVE FILL IS UNSUITABLE AS DETERMINED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR, GRAVEL BACKFILL PER THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS 9-03.12(3) OR OTHER GRANULAR MATERIAL APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR SHALL BE USED.
21. MANHOLE BARREL SECTIONS AND RISER RINGS SHALL BE SEALED WATERTIGHT WITH MASTIC. IN ADDITION, ALL SANITARY MANHOLES SUBJECTED TO GROUNDWATER SHALL BE SEALED WITH CITY-APPROVED SEALANT ON THE EXTERIOR FROM THE BASE TO 3'

ABOVE THE SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER LEVEL AND SHALL BE VACUUM TESTED PER ASTM C-1244 WHEN SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER IS OVER 3' HIGH FROM THE BASE.

22. ALL SANITARY SEWER PIPE SHALL BE TESTED BY APPLICATION OF AN AIR PRESSURE TEST IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS (7-17.3(2)E OR F AS APPLICABLE). CLEANING AND REMOVAL OF ANY ROCK IN THE PIPE AND MANHOLES IS REQUIRED. AFTER CLEANING, THE CITY SHALL BE NOTIFIED TO OBSERVE TV INSPECTION (PERFORMED BY CONTRACTOR OR THEIR ASSIGNEE) OF ALL LINES 8-IN. AND LARGER. ANY WORK FAILING AIR TEST AND OR TV INSPECTION MUST BE REPAIRED AND RE-TESTED FOR CITY APPROVAL. THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR OR HIS DESIGNEE MUST WITNESS, VERIFY, AND RECORD ALL TESTS.
23. ALL TV INSPECTIONS SHALL INCLUDE A BALL OR EQUIVALENT DEVICE ATTACHED TO THE CAMERA TO SHOW ANY "BELLY" IN THE LINE WHICH MAY EXCEED 3/4-INCH IN DEPTH. INSPECTION SHALL BE RECORDED ON DVD AND VIEWABLE THRU A WINDOWS MEDIA PLAYER. VIDEO MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR FOR APPROVAL.
24. LATERAL SIDE SEWER SERVICES MUST BE MARKED WITH A NO. 12 SOLID COPPER LOCATOR WIRE AND THE ENDS, MARKED WITH A BURIED STEEL FENCE POST EXTENDED ABOVE THE GROUND AT LEAST 6-IN. IN URBAN AREAS AND 4 FT. IN RURAL AREAS. THE LOCATOR WIRE SHALL BE TIED AROUND THE MAIN LINE AND EXTENDED ALONG THE SIDE SEWER AND UP THE MARKER POST.
25. SEWER SERVICE LATERALS SHALL BE LAID BETWEEN MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM GRADES AS DETERMINED BY THE BUILDING OFFICIAL.
26. SEWER SERVICE LATERALS SHALL HAVE A MIN. OF ONE CLEANOUT A MIN. OF 12" BEHIND THE BACK OF SIDEWALK.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR OR HIS DESIGNEE MAY IMPOSE OTHER DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS, AS CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE.

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



COMPACTION TESTING:

1. UTILITY TRENCH BACKFILL SHALL HAVE COMPACTION TESTS PERFORMED EVERY 150 LINEAR FEET OF TRENCH OR A MINIMUM OF 2 PER TRENCH PER EACH LIFT AND 1 TEST PER 150 SQUARE FEET FOR ISOLATED PATCHES.
2. TESTING SHALL BE PERFORMED BY A CERTIFIED INDEPENDENT TESTING LABORATORY OR A CERTIFIED TESTER AS APPROVED BY THE CITY ENGINEER. THE COST OF TESTING IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PERMITTEE. TESTS SHALL BE COMPLETED AND REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ENGINEERING OFFICE WITHIN 48 HOURS OF TESTS.

This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 02/07/25

STANDARD TRENCH DETAILS
(WATER, SANITARY & STORM)

STANDARD PLAN
310.08

STANDARD PLAN 410.00

STORMWATER NOTES

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PREVENT DISCHARGE OF CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER AND SEDIMENTATION FROM LEAVING THE SITE USING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO INCLUDE ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING AS NECESSARY:
 - A. PRESERVE VEGETATION AND MARK CLEARING LIMITS. PROTECT NATURAL VEGETATION AND TREES. USE VEGETATED BUFFERS. BEFORE GRADING, MARK CLEARING LIMITS AND SENSITIVE AREAS FOR PROTECTION.
 - B. ESTABLISH CONSTRUCTION ACCESS REDUCE VEHICLE ACCESS POINTS AND STABILIZE ENTRANCE WITH CRUSHED ROCK OR SIMILAR MATERIAL. MINIMIZE MUD AND DIRT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS. CLEAN ROAD SURFACES ON A REGULAR BASIS. SHOVEL AND SWEEP MUD OFF ROADWAY.
 - C. CONTROL FLOW RATES. PROTECT PROPERTIES AND WATERWAYS DOWNSTREAM FROM THE SITE FROM IMPACTS OF STORMWATER RUNOFF. REDUCING FLOW AND PREVENTING EROSION ARE TWO WAYS TO DO THIS.
 - D. INSTALL SEDIMENT CONTROLS. PASS STORMWATER THROUGH A SEDIMENT POND, SEDIMENT TRAP, FILTER OR OTHER EQUIVALENT MEASURE BEFORE IT LEAVES THE SITE OR ENTERS DRAIN INLETS. CONSTRUCT SEDIMENT PONDS, TRAPS, PERIMETER DIKES, SEDIMENT BARRIERS AND SILT FENCES AS FIRST STEP IN GRADING.
 - E. STABILIZE SOILS. SOIL STABILIZATION INCLUDES TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT SEEDING, MULCHING, GEOTEXTILES, EROSION CONTROL FABRICS, AND SOD STABILIZATION.
 - F. PROTECT SLOPES. DIVERT RUNOFF AROUND SLOPES AND DISTURBED AREAS WITH PIPE SLOPE DRAINS. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCT CUT AND FILL SLOPES TO MINIMIZE EROSION. METHODS MAY INCLUDE TERRACING AND DIVERSIONS AND REDUCING STEEPNESS.
 - G. PROTECT DRAIN INLETS. PROTECT ALL OPERABLE STORM DRAIN INLETS FROM SEDIMENT. CLEAN AND REMOVE SEDIMENT FROM INLET PROTECTION DEVICES WHEN THEY FILL TO 1/3 OF THEIR CAPACITY.
 - H. STABILIZE CHANNELS AND OUTLETS STABILIZE DRAIN OUTLETS, ADJACENT STREAM BANKS, SLOPES AND CHANNELS WITH ARMORING SUCH AS ROCKS OR GRAVEL.
 - I. CONTROL POLLUTANTS. PREVENT CHEMICALS AND OTHER POLLUTANTS FROM CONTACT WITH STORMWATER. HANDLE AND DISPOSE OF POLLUTANTS PROPERLY. TYPICAL POLLUTANTS INCLUDE: WASTE MATERIALS, CHEMICALS, LIQUID PRODUCTS, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, OIL, DEMOLITION DEBRIS, AND BATTERIES. PREVENT OR TREAT CONTAMINATION OF STORMWATER RUNOFF BY ALKALINE SOURCES SUCH AS: BULK CEMENT, CEMENT KILN DUST, FLY ASH, AND WATER USED TO WASH AND CURE CONCRETE. OBTAIN WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM ECOLOGY PRIOR TO USING CHEMICAL TREATMENT OTHER THAN CO₂ TO ADJUST PH.
 - J. CONTROL DE-WATERING. CAREFULLY CONTROL DE-WATERING. IF YOU HAVE MUDDY OR CONTAMINATED DE-WATERING WATER, THEN TREAT IT SEPARATELY FROM OTHER STORMWATER RUNOFF.
 - K. MAINTAIN BMP'S. REGULARLY INSPECT, MAINTAIN AND REPAIR ALL BMPS. INSPECT EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPS AT LEAST ONCE EVERY SEVEN DAYS AND WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER ANY DISCHARGE FROM THE SITE. REMOVE ALL TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT BMPS WITHIN 30 DAYS OF FINAL SITE STABILIZATION. REMOVE OR STABILIZE ON-SITE TRAPPED SEDIMENT.

2. THE ENGINEER (OR HIS AGENT) CERTIFYING STORMWATER FACILITIES SHALL BE PROVIDED ACCESS TO STORMWATER FACILITIES FOR OBSERVATION AT ANY TIME DURING CONSTRUCTION.
3. INFILTRATION FACILITIES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED WITHOUT ALLOWING HEAVY EQUIPMENT TO TRACK ON INFILTRATION SURFACE. ANY COMPACTION AFTER INFILTRATION FACILITIES ARE FORMED SHALL REQUIRE INFILTRATION SURFACE TO BE SCARIFIED TO A DEPTH OF 12" TO ALLEVIATE COMPACTION OF THE INFILTRATION SURFACE.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH THE CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER GENERAL PERMIT (CGP) IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST REGULATION REQUIREMENT PER WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY. THIS INCLUDES USING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO PREVENT DISCHARGE OF STORM WATER AND SEDIMENTATION FROM THIS SITE DURING CONSTRUCTION. THE IMPLEMENTATION, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPLACEMENT AND UPGRADING OF THESE BMP'S ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR UNTIL ALL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED AND APPROVED.
5. ALL NEW DRYWELLS AND/OR INFILTRATION TRENCHES SHALL BE REGISTERED USING CITY-PROVIDED IDENTIFICATION NUMBER/LABEL WITH THE UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAM AT DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY PRIOR TO USE (UIC PROGRAM, DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY, P.O. BOX 47600, OLYMPIA, WA 98504-7600.
6. THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR MAY REQUIRE THE APPLICATION OF AN AIR PRESSURE TEST ON ANY STORM SEWER PIPES PER STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS (7-04.3(1) E OR F AS APPLICABLE). CLEANING AND REMOVAL OF ANY ROCK IS REQUIRED. AFTER CLEANING, THE CITY SHALL BE NOTIFIED TO OBSERVE TV INSPECTION (PERFORMED BY CONTRACTOR OR THEIR ASSIGNEE) OF ALL STORM SEWER LINES. ANY WORK FAILING AN AIR TEST AND OR TV INSPECTION MUST BE REPAIRED AND RE-TESTED FOR CITY APPROVAL. THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR OR HIS DESIGNEE MUST WITNESS, VERIFY, AND RECORD ALL TESTS.
7. ALL TV INSPECTIONS SHALL INCLUDE A BALL OR EQUIVALENT DEVICE ATTACHED TO THE CAMERA TO SHOW ANY "BELLY" IN THE LINE WHICH MAY EXCEED 3/4-INCH IN DEPTH. INSPECTION SHALL BE RECORDED ON DVD AND VIEWABLE THRU A WINDOWS MEDIA PLAYER. VIDEO MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR FOR APPROVAL.
8. ALL MANHOLES AND CURB INLETS SHALL BE PRE-CAST CONCRETE UNITS UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR.
9. MANHOLE PIPE CONNECTORS SHALL BE CAPABLE OF A 10⁰ DEFLECTION IN ANY ONE DIRECTION AND SHALL BE INSTALLED AS REQUIRED BY THE MANUFACTURER. ALL STORM SEWER MANHOLES WITH PVC PIPE CONNECTIONS) SHALL USE THE A-LOK PIPE CONNECTOR, MANUFACTURED BY A-LOK PRODUCTS OR PSX, MANUFACTURED BY PRESS-SEAL GASKETS CORP. OR APPROVED EQUAL. ALL OTHER CONNECTION SYSTEMS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR PRIOR TO USE. STORM SEWER MANHOLES WITH HDPE PIPE CONNECTIONS MAY BE GROUTED (A-LOK NOT REQUIRED).
10. ANY GAPS, HOLES, ROUGH SPOTS, ETC., IN THE CHANNELS, AT PIPE CONNECTIONS, AND JOINTS, SHALL BE FILLED OR REPAIRED IN THE FIELD.

11. MANHOLES SHALL BE SET A MINIMUM OF 8 INCHES AND NOT MORE THAN 12 INCHES BELOW FINISH GRADE AND THEN ADJUSTED TO GRADE WITH RISER RINGS AS REQUIRED.
12. MANHOLE CONE SECTION SHALL BE ECCENTRIC.
13. MASTIC JOINT SEAL SHALL BE PLACED AT EVERY JOINT BETWEEN BARREL SECTIONS, RISER SECTIONS, AND THE CAST IRON TOP.
14. MANHOLE RING & COVER SHALL BE INLAND FOUNDRY COMPANY INC. #817 WITH A SOLID COVER LABELED "STORM" OR APPROVED EQUAL.
15. RISER RINGS VARY IN HEIGHT FROM 1" TO 6". ANY NEED FOR ADJUSTMENT OVER 12" AT THE TOP SHOULD BE SATISFIED BY USING A 12" BARREL SECTION UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR. A MINIMUM 2" OF RISERS SHALL BE USED ON ALL MANHOLES. USE THE LEAST NUMBER OF RISER RINGS TO ACHIEVE THE REQUIRED RISE. RISER RINGS SHALL BE PRE-CAST 3000 PSI CONCRETE OR HDPE (HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE) MANHOLE ADJUSTING RINGS. ALL RISERS SHALL HAVE BUTYL OR MASTIC SEALER APPLIED TO BOTH THE TOP AND BOTTOM SURFACES. RISER STACKS SHALL BE WATER TIGHT.
16. MANHOLE STEPS SHALL BE LANE BRAND, POLYPROPYLENE MANHOLE STEPS MODEL NO. P-13938E OR AN APPROVED EQUAL.
17. ALL STORMWATER SEWER PIPE SHALL BE FULLY BEDDED WITH A MINIMUM OF 4-IN. UNDER THE PIPE AND A MINIMUM OF 6-IN. OVER ANY PIPE. BEDDING MATERIALS SHALL BE CRUSHED ROCK AS PER THE STANDARD SPECIFICATION. ALL OTHER BEDDING MATERIALS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR PRIOR TO USE.
18. PRE-CAST MANHOLE BASES SHALL BE SET LEVEL ON A MINIMUM OF 6-IN. OF WELL-COMPACTED CRUSHED AGGREGATE. STORMWATER SEWER PIPE AND MANHOLES SUBJECTED TO GROUNDWATER SHALL BE PLACED ON 4-IN. OF CRUSHED ROCK BEDDING OVER 12" OF CLASS B FOUNDATION ROCK SEPARATED BY FILTER FABRIC AS PER STANDARD SPECIFICATION 9-03.17.
19. THE BEDDING UNDER STORMWATER SEWER PIPE AND MANHOLES SHALL BE COMPACTED PRIOR TO PIPE AND MANHOLE PLACEMENT TO PROVIDE UNIFORM SUPPORT ALONG THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE PIPE AND UNDER MANHOLES. ONLY PIPE BEDDING MATERIAL SHALL BE IN CONTACT WITH STORMWATER SEWER PIPE OR MANHOLES. ANY DITCH RUN GRAVEL, ASPHALT OR CONCRETE CHUNKS OR SIMILAR MATERIALS SHALL BE REMOVED.
20. ELEVATIONS AND DISTANCES BETWEEN ELEVATIONS SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE CITY BY A REGISTERED SURVEYOR OR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER AFTER BEDDING PIPE ON COMPACTED BEDDING, PRIOR TO BACKFILL, AT A MINIMUM OF EVERY 100' AND AT MANHOLE TERMINATIONS. STORM PIPE GRADE SHALL CORRESPOND TO APPROVED PLANS AND IN NO CASE SHALL BE LESS THAN 0.4% WITHOUT BELLIES OR RISES.
21. THE USE OF NATIVE BACKFILL IS NOT ALLOWED. MAY BE USED IF APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR. GRAVEL BACKFILL SHALL BE IMPORTED PER WSDOT 8-03.12(3) AND COMPACTED TO 95% MODIFIED PROCTOR DENSITY BEFORE PROCEEDING TO PLACEMENT OF BASE ROCK AND PAVING. LABORATORY TESTING SHALL BE PERFORMED

TO DETERMINE MAXIMUM MODIFIED PROCTOR DENSITY FOR NATIVE FILL. IMPORT FILL REQUIRES SUPPLIER PROCTOR TEST RESULTS.

~~21. IF NATIVE FILL IS UNSUITABLE AS DETERMINED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR, GRAVEL BACKFILL PER THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS 9-03.12(3) OR OTHER GRANULAR MATERIAL APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR SHALL BE USED.~~

22. MANHOLE BARREL SECTIONS AND RISER RINGS SHALL BE SEALED WATERTIGHT WITH MASTIC. IN ADDITION, ALL MANHOLES SUBJECTED TO GROUNDWATER SHALL BE SEALED WITH CITY-APPROVED SEALANT ON THE EXTERIOR FROM THE BASE TO 3' ABOVE THE SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER LEVEL AND SHALL BE VACUUM TESTED PER ASTM C-1244 WHEN SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER IS OVER 3' HIGH FROM THE BASE.
23. MINIMUM DIAMETER OF STORMWATER PIPES SHALL BE 10". LARGER SIZES MAY BE REQUIRED.
24. PRE-CAST CURB INLET BOX (CATCH BASIN) SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 48" IN HEIGHT. A THICKNESS OF 6" SHALL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE INSIDE BASE AND BASE ROCK. CURB INLET BOXES SHALL BE PRE-CAST CUSTOM UNITS CONSTRUCTED WITH A REINFORCEMENT CAGE AND PUNCH OUT SECTIONS NO LESS THAN 2" THICK ON ALL FOUR VERTICAL SIDES AS INDICATED IN STANDARD PLAN 410.02. INSTALLATION SHALL BE PER STANDARD PLAN 410.05.
25. CURB INLET BOXES (CATCHBASINS) WITH PVC LINE CONNECTIONS SHALL USE SAND COLLARS WITH GROUT SEAL ("A-LOK" ALSO ACCEPTABLE). SIMILAR TRANSITIONS MAY BE USED WITH PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR APPROVAL. HDPE PIPE CONNECTIONS TO CURB INLET BOXES MAY BE GROUTED (SAND COLLARS NOT REQUIRED).
26. THE CAST IRON CURB INLET GRATE SHALL BE UNI-DIRECTIONAL OR BI-DIRECTIONAL GRATES ONLY. INLAND FOUNDRY COMPANY #571-3 OR #571-5 OR AN APPROVED EQUAL.
27. THE DIRECTIONAL CONFIGURATION OF THE CURB INLET GRATE SHALL BE DETERMINED AT THE TIME OF DESIGN. CLOSE ATTENTION SHOULD BE PAID TO THIS DETAIL WHEN ORDERING THE GRATE FROM THE MANUFACTURER. REFER TO STANDARD PLAN 410.01.
28. CURB INLET GRATES SHALL NOT BE PLACED WITHIN ADA ACCESS ROUTES AND SHALL NOT UTILIZE A HOOD WHEN LOCATED ADJACENT TO A CURB RAMP.
29. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS) TO PREVENT DISCHARGE OF STORM WATER AND SEDIMENTATION FROM THIS SITE SHALL BE IN PLACE AND UTILIZED DURING CONSTRUCTION. THE IMPLEMENTATION, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPLACEMENT, AND UPGRADING OF THESE BMPS IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR UNTIL ALL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED AND APPROVED. A STOP WORK NOTICE MAY BE ISSUED FOR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THIS REQUIREMENT UNTIL THE ISSUE IS RESOLVED.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR OR HIS DESIGNEE MAY IMPOSE OTHER DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS, AS CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE.



City of College Place

Standard Specifications & Drawings

Update Approved by City Council:

Contact Information

City Contacts:

City Engineer	(509) 394-8525
Public Works Director	(509) 394-8526

Utility Contacts:

Call before you Dig (One Call)	(800) 424-5555 or 811
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FORWARD

This document provides engineering specifications and standards for the City of College Place's Public Works Division, developers, contractors and homeowners engaged in construction or repairs within the City of College Place. The City requires all persons engaged in construction or repair efforts to abide by these specifications.

These specifications and standards are supplemented by additional standards adopted by the City of College Place City Council including Street Cut Restoration Standards.

In general, site development projects and plats submitted for approval by the City of College Place go through a two-step process. Project review begins with the submission of a preliminary plat or site plan to the Planning Department that provides enough information to allow the City to determine conditions of development. This review runs concurrently with any required State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) processes. Supporting studies such as a stormwater design and a traffic impact analysis are also generally required at this stage. Once the preliminary plat or site plan is approved, construction plans are prepared.

Both site plans and construction plans need to be consistent with all City specifications and standards unless otherwise approved by the City Engineer.

There are a number of reminders to keep in mind:

- 1. Standard Specifications.** These specifications are College Places' uniform minimum standards. If there is a different type of material or method desired which will result in a similar outcome, the Public Works Director may grant a variance. Any request for variance shall be in writing and submitted to the Public Works Director for consideration.
- 2. Variances from Plans.** No variance from approved plans shall be allowed without the prior petitioning by the person(s) requesting the variance and the written approval of the Public Works Director. Variances may require City Council approval.
- 3. Inspections.** To ensure standard practices, inspection of work conducted within a public street or utility right of way shall be required in addition to all necessary permits. Failure to obtain a proper permit or arrange for timely inspections may result in rejection and removal of all or part of the work.

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City of College Place

Standard Specifications

000 GENERAL DEVELOPMENT SPECIFICATIONS

The following general requirements apply to developments in general:

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 010.00*****

000.10 EXTENSION OF UTILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS

Water, sewer and storm water facilities shall be extended to the furthest lot line on all streets within new subdivisions.

000.20 HALF STREET AND EXTENSION IMPROVEMENTS

Half street improvements (including sidewalks, planting strips, storm facilities, etc.) along with any additional street improvements (either side or supporting extensions leading to the improvements) deemed necessary to safely and effectively serve the subdivision or existing uses are required for those portions of a sub-division located exclusively on one side of a street. Full street improvements shall be required for all other streets.

000.30 PRIVATE FACILITY ADA CERTIFICATION

With the exception of stand-alone single family homes and duplexes, a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of Washington shall certify (stamped) that sidewalks, parking lots and access facilities are compliant with the American Disabilities Act (ADA).

100 STREET SPECIFICATIONS

100.01 GENERAL STREET SPECIFICATIONS

This document is intended to provide use and construction standards for City streets based on classification. The purpose is to provide a description of the types of traffic and transit use on each type of street and guide how future street improvement projects and land use development relate to each classification. The goal is to provide efficient movement of people and goods while preserving and protecting the quality of life for all residents in the City of College Place.

Classifications are historically developed through Federal and State transportation agencies, which have financed, developed and guided transportation in the State of Washington. These agencies do not dictate precise standards but have general guidelines by which they operate and disburse transportation funds. There is substantial latitude for the individual Cities and agencies to fine tune standards to fit their individual needs. This document establishes these standards for the City of College Place.

The classifications include statements outlining the functional purpose, design and operational aspects along with the types of land use and development to be encouraged along the various street types.

Additionally, a number of related street section elements shall be included in each street section per College Place Municipal Code (CPMC) Section 14.90.040 to include:

- Sidewalks in every residential, industrial or commercial subdivision, and business park;
- A minimum five-foot wide landscape strip(s) on every side of a lot that abuts an arterial, collector, or local street in a residential subdivision; and
- Bike lanes in residential subdivisions on all collectors and arterial streets.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.00******

100.02 CLASSIFICATION, DESCRIPTION AND DETAILS

REGIONAL CORRIDOR

Functional Purpose

A Regional Corridor is intended to provide for inter-regional and inter-community transportation. Examples are SR-125 and SR-12. A Regional Corridor should provide the highest possible capacity and express movement of longer distance trips.

Land Use and Development

Private and public developments of a regional significance should include shopping centers and major centers of employment. Developments of this significance should be encouraged to locate adjacent to Regional Corridors to reduce traffic on adjoining areas and streets. Automobile oriented commercial activities, which attract trips from throughout the cities, and areas should be encouraged to locate along a Regional Corridor.

Design Considerations and Traffic Operations

Design and traffic operations should serve through movement. A grade separation should be used whenever possible at the intersection between a Regional Corridor and another Regional Corridor or a Principal or Minor Arterial to facilitate through traffic on the Regional Corridor. Intersections between a Regional Corridor and a Principal or Minor Arterial should provide control of all turning movements. Signalization of the intersection should be a priority with respect to traffic warrants. Access to adjoining land uses should be limited to minimize disruption of traffic movement on the Regional Corridor. Adjacent land use should provide off-street parking with no curbside parking. Wherever possible, a buss pullout bay, or a bus lane should be provided along a Regional corridor to minimize disruption of traffic flow. The Regional Corridor should support inter-regional bus routes and high-quality local service.

Right-of-way, Template and Structure

Minimum right-of-way should be 100-ft. Lane width should be 12-ft. minimum with 5 lanes minimum. Four travel lanes and a center turn lane. Minimum pavement thickness shall be 4-in. with a base of 16-in. of crushed aggregate or the equivalent thereof. Sidewalks and curb and gutter are typically not indicated. These roads are typically state highways in our region under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Transportation, Region V.

PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL

Functional Purpose

A Principal Arterial is intended to serve as the major route for the movement of traffic within the City and for the Connection with neighboring cities. Examples are College Avenue and West Rose Street. A Principal Arterial should serve the major activity center of the City. Through traffic with no trip ends within the City should be encouraged to use Principal Arterials.

Land Use and Development

Major office or commercial developments, which attract trips from various neighborhoods throughout the City, should be encouraged to locate along Principal Arterials. Auto-oriented commercial should be encouraged to locate along Principal Arterials. High-density residential developments should be encouraged to locate along Principal Arterials to maximize usage of transit systems.

Design Considerations and Traffic Operations

Design and traffic operation should give preference to traffic having at least one trip end within the City, rather than to through traffic. The adjacent land use should provide adequate off-street parking to minimize or eliminate the dependency of curbside parking. Intersections between Principal Arterials should provide all desired turning movement signals including an exclusive left-turn signal if warrants are met. A Principal Arterial should serve as an inter-city transit route and a major local transit route within the City. Wherever possible, a bus pullout bay, or a bus lane should be provided to minimize disruption of traffic flow. Transit oriented land use development located along a Principal Arterial should be encouraged to provide good pedestrian access between transit stops and such developments. High priority should be given to underground placement of utility lines along all Principal Arterials. On-street parking is restricted and, in most cases, prohibited. Driveway access is not permitted unless Council approval is obtained.

Right-of-way, Template and Structure

Right-of-way should be 111-ft. Lane width should be 12-ft minimum with 5 vehicle travel lanes. Four travel lanes and a center turn lane. The center turn lane may be omitted, and lane widths modified based on concurrence of the Public Works Director with the findings of an approved Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA). Sidewalks are required and shall not be less than 10-ft where deemed essential for pedestrian traffic in commercial and industrial areas, schools, playgrounds, shopping centers, etc., unless otherwise approved by the city. Bicycle lanes and landscape strips are required in residential subdivisions. Minimum pavement thickness shall be 4-in with a minimum base of 10-in. of crushed aggregate or the equivalent thereof.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.00, 110.01*****

MINOR ARTERIAL

Functional Purpose

A Minor Arterial is intended to provide concentrated access to neighborhood activity centers and to serve trips between neighborhoods. Examples are Larch Avenue and East 12th Street. A Minor Arterial should serve as a distributor of traffic from a Principal Arterial to Collector and Local streets. Through trips should not be encouraged on a Minor Arterial.

Land Use and Development

Neighborhood oriented commercial developments are encouraged to locate along a Minor Arterial as allowed by the Zoning Code. The density of the residential developments along a Minor Arterial should be encouraged to vary directly with the capacity of transit service available and as governed by Zoning Code.

Design Considerations and Traffic Operations

Design and traffic operation should give preference to local traffic rather than to through traffic. A Minor Arterial should not be designated as a truck route. The adjacent land use should provide adequate off-street parking to minimize or eliminate the dependency of curbside parking. Intersections between Minor Arterials should be signaled as warranted to facilitate the safe movement of traffic along each street as well as turning movements between such streets. Special care should be taken in the design of a Minor Arterial and intersections to provide safe and frequent pedestrian crossing opportunities. Transit oriented land use development located along a Minor Arterial should be encouraged to provide good pedestrian access between transit stops and such developments. A Minor Arterial should serve as a local transit route. On-street parking is restricted and, in most cases, prohibited. Driveway access is not permitted unless Council approval is obtained.

Right-of-way, Template and Structure

Minimum right-of-way should be 78 or 87-ft depending on whether 3 or 4 lanes as needed. Right-of-way may be reduced upon Public Works Director Concurrence to reflect required section elements with a 2-ft buffer maintained between the outermost street element (typically sidewalks) and the edge of right-of-way on each side of the street corridor. Capacity requirements will dictate whether all four lanes are needed. Lane widths should be a minimum of 11-ft. The center turn lane may be omitted, and lane widths modified based on concurrence of the Public Works Director with the findings of an approved Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA). Sidewalks are required and shall not be less than 6-ft in residential areas and not less than 10-ft where deemed essential for pedestrian traffic in commercial and industrial areas, schools, playgrounds, shopping centers, etc., unless otherwise approved by the city. Bicycle lanes and landscape strips are required in residential subdivisions. Minimum pavement thickness of 4-in and a minimum base of 10-in of crushed aggregate or the equivalent thereof.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.00, 110.02 & 110.03******

COLLECTOR

Functional Purpose

A Collector Street is to serve trips for the neighborhood. Through trips with no trip ends within the neighborhood should be discouraged on a Collector street. Examples are 4th Street and Date Avenue. A Collector Street is intended to serve as a distributor of traffic from Principal and Minor Arterials to Local Streets.

Land Use and Development

New land uses and major expansions of existing land uses, which attract a significant volume of traffic from outside of the neighborhood, should be discouraged along a Collector Street. Neighborhoods serving commercial nodes are permitted along a Collector Street as governed by Zoning Codes.

Design Considerations and Traffic Operations

A Collector Street should not be designated as a truck route. A Collector Street should provide a connection to a Principal Arterial or to a Minor Arterial. Through traffic should be discouraged on a Collector Street. Traffic movement and access to abutting properties are equally important functions of a Collector Street. Therefore, parking removal or additional street widening should be undertaken only at specific problem locations or under special circumstances. Special care should be taken in the design of a Collector Street and intersections to provide safe and frequent pedestrian crossing opportunities. An environment conducive to pedestrian activities should be encouraged along a Collector Street.

Right-of-way, Template and Structure

Minimum right-of-way should be 94-ft. Right-of-way may be reduced upon Public Works Director Concurrence to reflect required section elements with a 2-ft buffer maintained between the outermost street element (typically sidewalks) and the edge of right-of-way on each side of the street corridor. Two 12-ft travel lanes are required with an 11-ft turn lane and/or median, a 6-ft bike lane and 2-ft buffer followed by an 8-ft parallel parking along each side. The center turn lane/median may be omitted, and lane widths modified based on concurrence of the Public Works Director with the findings of an approved Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA). Sidewalks are required and shall not be less than 6-ft in residential areas and not less than 10-ft where deemed essential for pedestrian traffic in commercial and industrial areas, schools, playgrounds, shopping centers, etc., unless otherwise approved by the city. Bicycle lanes and landscape strips are required in residential subdivisions. Minimum pavement thickness shall be 4-in with a minimum base of 10-in of crushed aggregate or the equivalent thereof.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.00, 110.04*****

LOCAL

Functional Purpose

A Local Street is intended to serve only for neighborhood access to Collector Streets and Arterials. Through traffic should be discouraged. Local Streets initiate and terminate trips. Examples are local subdivision and neighborhood streets. Traffic movement and access to abutting properties are equally important functions of Local Streets. Therefore, parking removal or additional street widening should be undertaken only at specific problem locations or under special circumstances.

Land Use and Development

New land uses and major expansions of existing land uses, which attract a significant volume of traffic from outside of the neighborhood, should be discouraged along a Local Street. Special care should be taken in the design of a Local Street and intersections to provide safe and frequent pedestrian crossing opportunities. Only residential development should be encouraged on Local Streets.

Design considerations and Traffic Operations

A Local Street should not be designated as a truck route. An environment conducive to pedestrian activities should be encouraged along a Local Street.

Right-of-way, Template and Structure

Minimum right-of-way should be 63-ft. Right-of-way may be reduced upon Public Works Director concurrence to reflect required section elements with a 2-ft buffer maintained between the outermost street element (typically sidewalks) and the edge of right-of-way on each side of the street corridor. Two 10-ft travel lanes are required with 8-ft parallel parking along each side. Sidewalks are required and shall not be less than 6-ft in residential areas and not less than 10-ft where deemed essential for pedestrian traffic in commercial and industrial areas, schools, playgrounds, shopping centers, etc., unless otherwise approved by the city. Minimum pavement thickness shall be 4-in with a minimum base of 10-in of crushed aggregate or the equivalent thereof.

Elimination of parking on one or either side of the street shall only be considered under extenuating circumstances and requires the City to initiate the proposal based on their assessment of required infrastructure and current or anticipated public parking demand..

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.00, 110.05, 110.06 & 110.07******

100.03 STANDARD PUBLIC STREET SPECIFICATIONS

The base specifications for the City of College Place shall be the latest edition of the “STANDARD SPECIFICATION for Road, Bridge, and Municipal construction”, published by the Washington State Department of Transportation and the American Public Works Association. This shall be the guide for the control and quality of materials and their placement into the work. Minor changes and details may differ as per this document. This is the process of tailoring the specification to the needs of the City.

The design of public streets shall be designed in accordance with best practices in street design, construction, and operations including but not limited to the latest editions of the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO), Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) and National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) while reflecting

the context and character of the surrounding building and natural environments and enhance the appearance as such.

Horizontal curves on streets classified as “local streets” shall have a minimum centerline radius of 100-feet. All other street classifications shall meet AASHTO standards for normal crown section on low-speed urban streets.

The minimum centerline grade for all streets is 0.50%. Grades shall be designed as flat as possible while matching as close as practical to natural terrain. The maximum grade for local streets is 10% (unless approved by the City Engineer).

All streets shall have a minimum cross-slope from crown to gutter of 2.0%. Additional cross-slope may be provided in situations with additional thru and/or turn lanes. The rate of cross-slope in these instances shall not exceed 3.0% (see AASHTO Section 4.2.2.1 for additional guidance).

All vertical curves shall be designed to provide adequate stopping site distance. If not previously defined, then a “K” value of 20 shall be used for local streets. The design speed for local streets is 25 MPH.

A vision-clearance triangle (VCT) shall be shown at all street intersections, commercial driveways and at all lots fronting intersections. If the intersection is in a curve, it will have to be evaluated per AASHTO guidelines. Refer to Section 14.60.040 of the City of College Place Municipal Code for additional vision clearance requirements.

100.04 PAVEMENTS

Pavement for City streets shall be HMA Class ½” PG64-28 in accordance with the most current edition of the WSDOT Standard Specifications. No light bituminous pavement methods shall be allowed. Light bituminous surface treatments are allowed only for maintenance. Depth of pavement shall be as specified for each classification of street.

100.05 BASE ROCK AND ASPHALT TREATED BASE

Depth of base rock shall be as specified for each classification of street. Layering of rock gradations shall be as directed and approved by the Public Works Director. Asphalt treated base may be used as a structural equivalent. No alternative shall be used unless it has been approved by the Public Works Director. Use of construction fabrics shall be considered on a case by case basis. Some reduction in base materials may be allowed. Construction fabric may be required in situations involving unstable or highly erodible soils.

100.06 SUBGRADE

Subgrade shall be prepared in accordance with WSDOT Standard Specifications Section 2-06. Native/excavated materials shall not be used for backfill unless it is shown to be a suitable material as determined by a geotechnical engineer and/or by the Public Works Director. Imported materials must be approved by the Public Works Director prior to the placement thereof. Such materials shall be handled and placed in accordance with the Standard Specifications. Any situations involving unstable subgrade materials shall be corrected prior to placement of base material.

The subgrade will not be approved for placement of rock until water, sewer, storm drainage infrastructure has met all cleaning, video inspection and pressure testing requirements.

Refer to City Standard Plan 110.00 note #9 for testing requirements.

Testing shall be performed by a certified independent testing laboratory or a certified tester as approved by the City Engineer. The cost of the testing is the responsibility of the of the permittee. Test shall be completed and reports submitted to the City Engineering within 48-hours of the tests. If tests fail, the contractor shall rework the subgrade and retest at no additional cost.

Section 2-06.3(1) is revised as follows:

Compact the subgrade to a depth of 12-inches. Compaction shall achieve 95% of the maximum dry density.

Section 2-06.3(2) is revised as follows:

The contractor shall compact all subgrade to a depth of 12-inches to 95% of the maximum dry density as determined by the compaction control tests for granular materials.

100.07 CURB AND GUTTER

Curb and gutter construction and retrofit work shall strictly be according to the City Standard Specifications and Plans. No rolled curb and gutter shall be allowed on any public street. Curb with no gutter is not permitted. Materials and placement shall be per the Standard Specification. Curb and gutter shall be placed on fully compacted subgrade with 4-in. minimum of compacted crushed rock between the subgrade and the bottom of the curb and gutter. The base rock shall extend a minimum of 12-in. behind the curb and gutter to assure a firm base. Driveway cuts and curb height transitions and wheelchair ramps shall be as per City Standard drawings. Curb radius shall be a minimum of 12-ft. When narrow streets are constructed, 15-ft. radius shall be used. Radii on arterial streets must be chosen to accommodate truck turning radius. Radii greater than 15-ft. may be required.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.17, 110.18, 110.19 & 110.20******

100.08 SIDEWALKS AND RAMPS

Sidewalks shall be a minimum of 6-ft in width in residential areas. Wider walks may be required in school and commercial areas. Materials and placement shall be per the Standard Specifications. All sidewalks shall be placed on fully compacted subgrades and on a minimum of 4-in. of compacted crushed surfacing top course. Use of asphalt concrete pavement may be allowed only by special approval of the Public Works Director. Any signs, utility poles, access lids or similar items placed in the sidewalk areas shall be isolated by separately poured concrete knock out sections, properly fitted with expansion joint material. No single panel between approach or ramp wings shall be less than 4-ft. in width between wings.

Concrete pedestrian ramps shall be designed to City standards and PROWAG guidelines. If there is a situation where a City standard ramp cannot be utilized and meet PROWAG, then PROWAG shall govern with additional guidance from the City Engineer. Detectable warning surfaces shall be installed at all sidewalk pedestrian ramps. When designing ADA ramps, the running slopes need to be designed no steeper than 7.5% grade. The length of the running slopes should not exceed 15-ft from the back of sidewalk to avoid chasing. The landing areas shall not have any cross-slopes greater than 1.5%.

Crosswalks at stop-controlled intersections shall have cross slopes less than 2.0%. Crosswalks crossing thru-streets shall have cross-slopes less than 5.0%. Road profiles shall be designed to accommodate this. When designing plans, the crosswalks shall be shown in the profile views with the appropriate grades referenced.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.11, 110.12, 110.13, 110.13A, 110.14, 110.15, 110.16, 110.17, 110.18, 110.30, 110.31, 110.32, 110.34 and 110.36*****

100.09 DRIVEWAYS

Driveways shall be built to the same specifications as sidewalks but deepened to 6-in. of cement concrete. Driveway cuts, curb height transitions and wheelchair ramps shall be as per City Standard drawings.

1. Driveways shall be located at least 2-ft. from lot lines of adjacent lots except that Public Works Director may waive separation within ROW.
2. In residential subdivisions, the width of driveways at the curb on lots with at least 60 feet of street frontage shall not exceed 20 feet in width at the curb and back of the right-of-way provided that:
 - a. On lots with street frontage greater than 60 feet, the width of the driveway may be increased by 1 foot over the standard 20 foot width for every 3 feet of frontage over 60 feet, up to a maximum of width at the curb and back of the right of way of 30 feet.
 - b. On lots with less than 60 feet of street frontage, the driveway width at the curb may not exceed 12 feet;

- c. The width of a driveway at its widest point shall not exceed the width of the driveway at the curb plus 4 feet; and
 - d. Driveway approach wings and pedestrian approach wings shall be separated by a minimum of 4 feet between the end of the wings.
- 3. In residential short plats, the width of driveways shall not exceed 20 feet at the curb and back of the right of way or 24 feet at its widest point.
 - 4. A shared private driveway shall serve no more than two lots. Legally binding easements shall be prepared and obtained by the landowners and shall be of sufficient width to adequately serve private and public utilities, stormwater, and fire department access.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.11, 110.12, 110.13, 110.13A, 110.14, 110.15 & 110.16*****

100.10 STREET LIGHTING

For off-set concrete sidewalks, street lights shall be located a min. of 3-ft behind the back of concrete curb. For curb tight concrete sidewalks, street lights shall be located a min. of 2-ft behind the back of concrete sidewalk. Street lights shall not be set in the concrete sidewalk area. Street lighting spacing shall be 300-ft for local/residential streets and 150-ft for collector/arterials. Spacing shall be staggered opposite sides of the streets, except on curves where spacing shall be determined by the Public Works Director. All intersections shall have a minimum of (1) light. Additional lighting may be required by the Public Works Director along any given roadway.

Ornamental pedestrian lighting shall be placed as directed by the Public Works Director.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.73, 110.74, 110.75, 110.76*****

100.11 RECTANGULAR RAPID FLASHING BEACONS (RRFB)

RRFB's shall be used at areas with high volumes of pedestrian crossings with speed limits less than 40 miles per hour. Generally, RRFBs are used at specific school crossings, trail crossings and mid-bloc crossings. Actual determination of RRFBs and their locations shall be determined by the Public Works Director.

RRFBs shall be placed on both sides of a crosswalk below the pedestrian crossing sign and above the diagonal downward arrow plaque pointing at the crossing. The flashing pattern shall be activated with pushbuttons or passive (e.g., video or infrared) pedestrian detection and should be unlit when not activated.

The use of hard-wired RRFBs should be utilized versus solar powered RRFBs. Solar powered RRFBs may be allowed under special circumstances as approved by the Public Works Director. The City reserves the right to use RRFBs for locations with significant pedestrian safety issues.

RRFBs shall not be used without the presence of a pedestrian, school or trail crossing warning sign. RRFBs shall not be used for crosswalks across approaches controlled by Yield signs, Stop signs, traffic control signals or pedestrian hybrid beacons, except for the approach or egress from a roundabout.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.80******

100.12 PAVEMENT MARKINGS

General

Pavement markings shall be provided as required and needed in accordance with the latest Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways (MUTCD) and as directed by the Public Works Director.

All pavement markings shall be painted using Low VOC Solvent Based Paint in accordance with section 9-34 Pavement Marking Material of the most current edition of the WSDOT Standard Specifications unless otherwise directed by the Public Works Director.

Traffic Arrows

Traffic arrows shall be painted white using Low VOC Solvent Based Paint in accordance with section 9-34 Pavement Marking Material of the most current edition of the WSDOT Standard Specifications unless otherwise directed by the Public Works Director. Traffic arrow size shall conform with the City of College Place existing arrow painting template. Arrow size shall be 6-ft long x 3-ft wide. Contractor shall coordinate with the City of College Place for traffic arrow template sizing.

Bicycle Lanes

When directed by the City, bicycle lanes shall be green MMA colored. Refer to Section 1520.05 Additional Bicycle Design Requirements and Considerations of the WSDOT Design Manual for additional information. Bicycle lanes shall be striped in accordance with the latest edition of the MUTCD.

100.13 CONDUITS

General

Arterial and Collectors streets shall include underground electrical grade conduits at the 4-legs of an intersection. Residential and local streets will generally not require underground electrical grade conduits at the 4-legs of an intersection unless it has been determined by the Public Works Director. Missile boring and/or micro-borings are not allowed.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 110.78, 110.79******

100.14 ADDRESSING

General

All addressing shall be in accordance with Section 14.60.035 of the City of College Place Municipal Code.

For flag lots and/or lots that cannot provide a visible address from the frontage roadway shall install an address post that is clearly discernable from the frontage roadway upon

which the parcel is numbered. The placement of the address post shall be clearly visible from the frontage roadway and located at the back of sidewalk and/or outside edge of the roadway. Placement of this post shall be in a location that is protected from vehicular and/or pedestrian traffic. The address post shall be blue plastic post, approximately 4-feet tall, with three-inch reflective white numbers and a three-inch strip of reflective orange tape. The parcel owner shall be responsible to maintain the address post. If the address post is damaged, it is the parcel owner's responsibility to repair and/or replace.

100.15 MAILBOXES

General

Mailbox units/clusters shall be in accordance with the United States Postal Service (USPS) design and installation requirements. Mailboxes shall not be placed within and/or conflict with the public sidewalk. For off-set sidewalks (110.17) mailbox units/clusters shall be set between the face of sidewalk and the back of curb. For curb-tight sidewalk (110.18), mailbox units/clusters shall be set directly behind the back of sidewalk. The base of the mailbox unit/cluster shall be structurally secured in accordance with the USPS installation requirements and the manufacturer installation requirements.

200 WATER SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

200.01 WATER MAINS

All water mains shall, at a minimum, meet the criteria of AWWA Standard C151. 12-in and smaller lines shall be Class 50 ductile iron with Class C104 cement mortar lining with all joints mechanically restrained. Pipe joints shall be restrained using TR-flex or Flex Ring ductile iron pipe or by using Field Lok or Fast-Grip gaskets. The gaskets used shall be manufactured by the manufacturer of the pipe being used and shall be recommended by the manufacturer for the application. Water lines larger than 12-in shall be ductile iron pipe Class 52.

The Public Works Director and/or the City Engineer shall determine the sizes of all water mains. A smaller diameter water main may be allowed if the main is placed within fully platted cul-de-sacs where the pipeline does not exceed 400-ft and does not continue through the cul-de-sac to connect with another existing water main. Where a public right-of-way is not available, permanent, exclusive City utility easements shall be obtained with a 20-ft. minimum width. All water mains shall be located within appropriate public access to allow for maintenance. There shall be a minimum of 30-in cover material over all water mains. All water pipes including mains and service lines shall be fitted with a copper, 12-gauge locator wire.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00, 210.01*****

200.02 FIRE HYDRANTS

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Fire hydrants installed within the City of College Place shall meet all standards as set forth in this chapter, the City of College Place Standard Specification Plans & AWWA Standard C502.

Manufacturer Specifications

- ☐ Manufactured in accordance with AWWA Standard C502
- ☐ 5-1/4-in. MVO (Main Valve Opening)
- ☐ 2, 2-1/2-in. Hose Ports
- ☐ 1, 4-1/2-in. Pumper Port
- ☐ Dry barrel
- ☐ Center stem operation
- ☐ 2, Drain ports

Approved Manufacturer Brands

- ☐ Mueller Centurion
- ☐ Clow Medallion

- ❑ MH 929
- ❑ Waterous Pacer (AFC WB 67-250)

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00, 210.02 - 210.04, & 210.09 - 210.11 *****

Special Pumper Nozzle

Fire hydrants shall be installed with a Storz coupling and cap on the 4-1/2-in pumper port enabling the hydrant to accept 5-in hose.

Storz Specifications

- ❑ 5-in Storz metal face adapter x female hydrant thread. Material shall be 60061-T6 aluminum alloy, forged or extruded, no cast parts. Finish shall be hard coat anodize to mil A-8625c. Dimensional requirements as follows.
 - Overall diameter not to exceed 7-3/4-in.
 - Overall length not to exceed 4-1/4-in.
 - Shall fit National Standard Thread.
 - Shall be supplied with two (2) 14-20 holes drilled and tapped, 180 degrees apart through female thread, to lock adapter to hydrant.
 - Any required sealant shall be supplied with each coupler.
- ❑ The 5-in. Storz cap material shall be 6061-T6 aluminum alloy, forged or extruded, no cast parts. Dimensional requirements as follows.
 - One seal to be nitrile/vinyl rubber, suction style for zero leakage, color to be gray.
 - 1/8-in. vinyl covered aircraft cable, 18-in. minimum length to be attached to the cap & adapter.
 - Force to connect or disconnect to be a minimum of 18-ft./lbs., maximum of 30-ft./lbs.
 - Outside diameter not to exceed 7-3/14-in.
 - Overall length not to exceed 2-in.
 - Shall meet or exceed NFPA standard 1901.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.04*****

200.03

VALVE RISER & BOXES

Valve Box Riser & Cover

The valve riser box shall be centered and fit over the valve-operating nut. It shall be extended to the finished grade surface. Any debris in the valve riser shall be removed prior to job completion. All valve boxes shall be cast iron in structure with a cast iron ring. The cover shall be cast iron and shall be stamped "WATER." The valve box shall be Tyler Union Series 6855 or an approved equal.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00, 210.02, 210.03 & 210.08*****

200.04 WATER METERS

Water meters typically range in size from Full 1-in. to 2-in. depending on application. All water meters shall be Metron-Farnier with Innov8 heads. 1-1/2-in. and larger meters shall be determined by application. The minimum size for a residential meter is Full 3/4-in. A larger size may be appealed to the Public Works Director. The sizing of water meters will be evaluated and approved by the Public Works Director. All water meters shall register in gallons. The meter register shall be radio read and display from left to right registering in 1,000 gallons. Water meters shall not be placed in driveways. Water meters shall be placed 2-ft behind back of sidewalk.

200.05 METER BOXES

All meter boxes for 1" meters shall be plastic in structure. The complete meter box shall have three parts to its assembly. The bottom piece shall be an 18-in. mid-section. **PIPE SLOTS SHALL NOT BE USED.** The top piece shall be a 12-in. top section. The cover shall be a solid cast iron lid with a 9-1/4-in. x 5-1/2-in. lid opening. The lid shall be cast iron with a small oval shaped opening for a meter stick. Meter boxes shall be Mid-States 1324 or an approved equal.

City will provide and install meter box and meter. Coordinate with City staff to schedule installation.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00, 210.06, 210.07, 210.21 & 210.22 *****

200.06 SERVICE LINE PIPE

All service lines shall be a minimum of 1-in. in size. The material used for 1-in. service piping shall be either Type K copper or CTS (Copper-Tube Size) Polyethylene Pipe. Service lines larger than 1-in. shall be constructed with CTS Polyethylene Pipe or Type K copper. If Polyethylene Pipe is used, a stainless steel insert shall be placed at each connection and No.12 solid copper tracer wire must be placed along the pipe from the main to the top of the meter box.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00, 210.01 & 210.06 *****

200.07 SERVICE LINE INSTALLATIONS

The City of College Place does not allow direct taps to water mains. The City requires the installation of a tapping saddle. Tapping saddles with 1-in. taps may be single strap service saddles. Tapping saddles with taps larger than 1-in. shall be a double strap. Single strap saddles shall be ROMAC 101S or an approved equal. Double strap saddles shall be ROMAC 202S or an approved equal. Saddles shall be placed on the water main with the tap set at a 9 or 3-o'clock orientation to the water main. The corporation stop shall be placed into the saddle with the valve key facing up. Polyethylene shall be laid with slack in the line to allow for contraction and elongation due to temperature changes. Copper shall have a slight lateral curve from the corporation stop to the meter setting. Bedding of service lines shall be in accordance with the bedding specifications. The

top to the meter setting shall be no less than 16-in. from ground level and no more than 22-in. from finished grade.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00, 210.01, 210.05 & 210.06 *****

200.08 SERVICE AND METER BRASS

All brass shall be either Ford or Mueller. A description of the fitting will be more useful than the product number when approval is being sought from the City.

CORPORATION STOPS

All corporation stops shall be ball valve type with MIPT (Male Iron Pipe Thread) x CTS (Copper Tube Size) compression fittings.

ANGLE BALL VALVES

All meter shut off valves shall be ball valves. Depending upon application, the following angle ball valves may be used.

Ball Valve Types Allowed

- ☐ 1-in. FIPT (Female Iron Pipe Thread) inlet with meter swivel nut outlet.
- ☐ 1-in. Compression inlet with meter swivel nut outlet.
- ☐ 1-1/2-in. & 2-in. FIPT (Female Iron Pipe Thread) inlet with meter flange outlet

ANGLE CHECK VALVES

Check Valve Types

- ☐ 1-in. meter swivel nut inlet with FIPT or compression outlet
- ☐ 1-1/2-in. & 2-in. meter flange inlet with FIPT or compression outlet

200.09 MAINLINE VALVES

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

All valves shall open by turning counterclockwise. All underground valves shall have a 2-in. square-operating nut. All valves shall be rated and tested at 150 lbs. working pressure or greater. All valves shall be bolted to fittings whenever possible. All valves shall be equal to the water main size they are attached to.

GATE VALVES

Gate valves shall be used for all valves up to 8" valves and may be used for valves up to 12". All gate valves shall be resilient wedge gate type valves and shall be manufactured according to AWWA Standard C509-87.

BUTTERFLY VALVES

Butterfly valves may be used for valves 10" and greater. Any valve larger than 12-in. shall be a butterfly valve. All butterfly valves shall be manufactured according to AWWA Standard C509-87.

VALVE PLACEMENT

Valves shall be spaced and system pipelines looped so that no more than one block is deprived of service in the event of a shutdown of any pipeline segment to which customers are connected. In addition, lengths of pipe without valves shall not exceed 500-ft. in school, commercial, or multi-family areas and 600-ft. in residential areas. At any tee connection, all legs of the tee shall be valued. Fire hydrant tee assemblies may have only fire hydrant value.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00 - 210.03 & 210.08 ******

200.10 BEDDING

All pipes shall have 4-in. of crushed rock underneath for bedding and 6-in. of crushed rock above the pipe and across the entire pipeline ditch. This bedding requirement shall apply to all water mains and service lines. Bedding materials shall be per the Standard Specifications. The Public Works Director shall approve all other bedding material.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00, 210.02, & 310.08 ******

200.11 BACKFILL

The use of native backfill is not allowed. Gravel backfill shall be imported per WSDOT 9-03.12(3) and compact to 95% modified proctor density before proceeding to placement of base rock and paving. Laboratory testing shall be performed to determine maximum modified proctor density for native fill. Import fill requires supplier proctor test results. This backfill requirement applies to all water mains and service lines.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00, 310.08******

200.12 SUB-DIVISION REQUIREMENTS

All developers of sub-divisions shall be required to install all water appurtenances according to the Water System Specifications contained in this document. It shall be the developer's responsibility to bear the cost of all water-related installations.

On newly poured curbs, the capital letter "W" shall be stamped on the top to the curb, while the concrete is still wet, where the service lines cross under the curb. A treated 2 x 4 wood stake shall be placed over the service stub past the meter box for location purposes. All lots shall have individual water services. Water services to individual lots shall be placed at a property corner on the street side of the lot a minimum of 2-ft from backside of sidewalk and no more than 5-ft of the property line.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00, 210.01 & 210.06 *****

200.13 PRESSURE CONTROL VALVES

All pressure control valves shall be Clayton control valves (Cla Valves). All applications shall be reviewed and approved by the Public Works Director before installation is allowed.

200.14 FITTINGS

All fittings shall meet AWWA standards. Class 350 Ductile Iron SSB fittings are allowed. Cast (Gray) Iron fittings meeting AWWA Standard C110 are allowed.

200.15 FIRE HYDRANT PLACEMENT

Wherever possible, fire hydrants shall be located at street intersections, and located to minimize the hazard of damage by traffic. All fire hydrants shall have an isolation valve located at the water main. A minimum 6-in. diameter lateral pipe and isolation valve is required for connecting hydrants to the main line. Where hydrants are located more than 50-ft. from an 8-in. or larger main, a minimum 8-in. diameter lateral pipe and isolation valve is required. Fire hydrants shall stand plumb and be set to finish grade. The bottom of the lowest outlet of the hydrant shall be no less than 18-in. above finished grade. Fire hydrants shall be installed with a minimum of a 3-ft. unobstructed radius around the hydrant. Hydrants shall be aligned so that pumper ports face toward the road or most probable route of access of the fire truck. Hydrants shall be placed a minimum of 3-ft behind the back of curb with an off-set sidewalk. Hydrants shall be placed 2-ft behind the back of sidewalk with a curb tight sidewalk. If there is no curb protection for the hydrant then hydrant guard posts shall be installed around the hydrant with a 3-ft minimum clearance. A minimum of 2 hydrant guard posts shall be installed on the side facing the street.

Hydrant Spacing

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| ☐ Urban Residential less than ¼ acre | 330-ft. separation |
| ☐ Suburban Residential ¼ acre to 1 acre | 660-ft. separation |
| ☐ Commercial/Industrial and Multi-Family | WAC 246-293 (DOH) |

The above classifications are general in scope. The Fire Marshal and Public Works Director may impose more restrictive requirements.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 210.00 – 210.04 & 210.09 – 210.11 *****

300 SANITARY SEWER SPECIFICATIONS

300.01 GENERAL SANITARY SEWER SPECIFICATIONS

The base specifications for the City of College Place shall be the latest edition of the “STANDARD SPECIFICATION for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction” published by the Washington State Department of Transportation and the American Public Works Association. This shall be the guide for the control and quality of materials and their placement into the work. Minor changes and details may differ as per this document.

Sewer main extensions shall be governed by Article V “Sewer Main Extensions” Sections 13.08.260 through 13.08.305 of the College Place Municipal Code. Plans shall be submitted with the seal of a Washington Professional Engineers Stamp.

Sanitary sewer less than 8-in. diameter will not be accepted for City maintenance. Only privately maintained sewers may be less than 8-in.

300.02 APPROVED MAINLINE MATERIALS (8-in. MINIMUM)

- ☐ PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) plastic pipe ASTM 3034 SDR-35 (pipe laying length shall not exceed 14-ft)
- ☐ PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) plastic pipe ASTM F 789
- ☐ Others only as approved by the Public Works Director

300.03 APPROVED SERVICE LATERAL MATERIAL (4-in. MAXIMUM)

- ☐ PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) plastic pipe ASTM 3034 SDR-35
- ☐ PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) plastic pipe ASTM F 789
- ☐ ABS (Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene) pipe (private lines only)

PVC pipe joints shall conform to ASTM D 3212 using restrained gasket conforming to ASTM F 477.

*******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN 310.00, 310.04, 310.05, 310.06 & 310.08*****

300.04 BEDDING

All sanitary sewer pipe ***shall be fully bedded with a minimum of 4-in. under the pipe and a minimum of 6-in. over any pipe.*** Bedding materials shall be crushed rock as per the Standard Specification. The Public Works Director shall approve all other bedding materials prior to use. Elevations and distances between elevations shall be provided to the City by a registered surveyor or professional engineer after bedding pipe, prior to backfill on compacted bedding at a minimum of every 100' and at manhole terminations. Sewer pipe grade shall correspond to approved plans and in no case shall be less than 0.4%.

Pre-cast manhole bases shall be set level on a minimum of 6-in. of well-compacted crushed aggregate. Sanitary pipe and manholes subjected to groundwater shall be placed on 4-in. of crushed rock bedding over 12" of Class B foundation rock separated by filter fabric as per Standard Specification 9-03.17.

The bedding under pipe and manholes shall be compacted prior to pipe and manhole placement to provide uniform support along the entire length of the pipe and under manholes. Only pipe bedding material shall be in contact with the sanitary sewer pipe or manhole. Any ditch run gravel, asphalt or concrete chunks or similar materials shall be removed.

Should the Public Works Director determine the native material is unsuitable for supporting pipe or manholes, the material shall be removed and foundation material Class B shall be imported and placed as outlined in WSDOT technical specifications 9-03.17 or by the Public Works Director.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 310.00 – 310.03 & 310.08 *****

300.05 BACKFILL

The use of native backfill is not allowed. Gravel backfill shall be imported per WSDOT 9-03.12(3) and compact to 95% modified proctor density before proceeding to placement of base rock and paving. Laboratory testing shall be performed to determine maximum modified proctor density for native fill. Import fill requires supplier proctor test results.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN 310.00 & 310.08******

300.06 CLEANING, TESTING AND MARKING

All pipes shall be tested by application of an air pressure test in accordance with the Standard Specifications 7-17.3(2) E or F as applicable. Cleaning and removal of any rock in the sewer is required. After cleaning, the City shall be notified to observe TV inspection (performed by Contractor or their assignee) of all lines 8-in. and larger. Any work failing air test and or TV inspection must be repaired and re-tested for City approval. The Public Works Director or his designee must witness, verify, and record all tests.

Lateral side sewer services must be marked with a No. 12 solid copper locator wire and the ends, marked with buried steel fence post extended above the ground at least 3 feet. The locator wire shall be tied around the main line and extended along the side sewer and up the marker post.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN 310.00, 310.05 & 310.06 *****

300.07 MANHOLES

Manholes shall be provided at all angle points. Points of grade change and at the ends of sewer main line runs. Clean-outs on mainlines shall not be permitted. Maximum distances between manholes shall be 350-ft. Manholes shall not be less than 48-in. inside diameter. Trunk lines and special applications may require larger sizes. No grade or alignment changes shall be permitted between manholes. Deviation from this requirement without prior approval of the engineer will be grounds for non-acceptance of the work.

Manholes shall be constructed of all pre-cast components with "A-lok" (or approved equal) pipe gaskets. Where pre-cast materials cannot be used, sand collars and grout seal or similar transitions shall be used where the pipe is connected to the manhole. All joints must be watertight. Channelization must be adequately sized and conformed to allow entry of a TV camera into all lines.

Pre-cast bases shall be set level on a minimum of 6-in. of well compacted crushed aggregate. Manhole barrel sections and riser rings shall be sealed watertight with mastic. All sewer manholes shall be sealed with city-approved sealant on the exterior from the base to 3' above the seasonal high groundwater level and shall be pressure tested when seasonal high groundwater is over 3' from high from the base.

Manholes shall have adequate room between the base and cone or flat top to perform maintenance, typically a minimum of 3-ft.

Adjustment rings above the cone or flat top shall not exceed 12-in. in stacked height.

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN 310.00 – 310.04 & 310.07*****

300.08 SEALING-MANHOLES

Manhole barrel sections and riser rings shall be sealed watertight with mastic. In addition, all manholes subjected to groundwater shall be sealed with city-approved sealant on the exterior from the base to 3' above the seasonal high groundwater level and shall be vacuum tested when seasonal high groundwater is over 3' high from the base. The structure will be tested in accordance with ASTM-C 1244-93 as follows:

- A. All lift holes and pipes entering into the manhole will be plugged, taking care to securely brace each plug from being drawn into the structure.
- B. The test head will be placed at the top portion of the structure in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations.
- C. A vacuum of 10 inches of mercury will be drawn on the manhole, the valve on the vacuum line of the test head closed, and the vacuum pump shut off. With the valves closed, the time will be measured for the vacuum to drop by 1 inch to 9 inches. The manhole will pass the vacuum test if the time is greater than the time shown in Table 1.
- D. If the manhole fails the initial test, necessary repairs will be made by an approved method. The structure will then be retested until a satisfactory test is obtained.
- E. If the manhole joint is displaced during the vacuum test, the manhole will be disassembled, the seal replaced, the structure reassembled, and retested until compliance is obtained.
- F. Testing can be done either before or after backfill operations around the structure; however, if during backfill operations it is found that the structure has been disturbed and it is suspected that the integrity of the joint has been compromised, retesting will be required.
- G. Table 1 below gives allowable time loss in seconds; i.e., test section is acceptable if vacuum does not drop below 9 inches until after the times shown below have expired.

Table 1: Minimum Test Times for Various Manhole Diameters

Depth (ft)	Diameter in Inches								
	30	33	38	42	48	54	60	66	72
	Time in Seconds								
8	11	12	14	17	20	23	26	29	33
10	14	15	18	21	25	29	33	36	41
12	17	18	21	25	30	35	39	43	49
14	20	21	25	30	35	41	48	51	57
16	22	24	29	34	40	46	52	58	67
18	25	27	32	38	45	52	59	65	73
20	28	30	35	42	50	53	65	72	81
22	31	33	39	46	55	64	72	79	89
24	33	36	42	51	59	64	78	87	97
26	36	39	46	55	64	75	85	94	105

Table 1: Minimum Test Times for Various Manhole Diameters

Depth (ft)	Diameter in Inches								
	30	33	38	42	48	54	60	66	72
	Time in Seconds								
28	39	42	49	59	89	81	91	101	113
30	42	45	53	63	74	87	98	108	

(Reference: City of Olympia Engineering and Development Standards, 2013)

*****REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 310.00 & 310.07 *****

300.09 SERVICE LATERALS

Sewer service laterals for single family residential dwellings shall be 4-inches and have a minimum slope of 2.0% slope.

Sewer service laterals shall be 6-inch or larger for multi-tenant buildings or collect flows for multiple 4-inch service lines servicing separate dwellings.

Sewer service laterals shall be 6-inch or larger for commercial and multi-tenant buildings unless approved by the Public Works Director.

300.10 CLEANOUTS

Cleanouts are required on service laterals as required to meet the following:

- At each 90° elbow (note required if two 45° elbows are used).
- When a total of 135° bends have been made in the installation
- Not more than 100-ft of line can run without a cleanout being installed
- A cleanout will be required where the connection is made near the building unless an existing cleanout already exists just outside or just inside the foundation or basement.
- A cleanout is required immediately downstream of the sewer backflow device if a backflow device is required.
- All cleanouts shall be the same size as the lateral they serve.

401 STORM SEWER SPECIFICATIONS

401.01 GENERAL STORM SEWER SPECIFICATIONS

The base specifications for the City of College Place shall be the latest addition of the “STANDARD SPECIFICATION for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction” published by the Washington State Department of Transportation and the American Public Works Association. This shall be the guide for the control and quality of materials and their placement into the work. Minor changes and details may differ as per this document.

401.02 MANHOLE-BASED STORMWATER COLLECTION SYSTEMS

Stormwater collection systems shall route stormwater from individual catch basin inlets to manholes. Stormwater shall not be routed by means dependent upon surface elevations subject to change due to road resurfacing or chip sealing.

401.03 APPROVED MAINLINE MATERIALS (10-in. MINIMUM)

- ☐ PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) plastic pipe ASTM 3034 SDR-35 (pipe laying length shall not exceed 14-ft)
- ☐ HDPE (High-Density Polyethylene) smooth bore, annular ring pipe meeting ASTM F 667.
- ☐ Others only as approved by the Public Works Director.

401.04 MINIMUM SIZE OF STORM SEWERS

The minimum diameter of any public storm sewer pipe in the City of College Place shall be 10-in. Smaller sizes may be approved by the Public Works Director. Storm lines shall maintain a minimum 2.5 fps velocity at design flow and 3 fps flowing full.

401.05 BEDDING

All storm sewer pipe **shall be fully bedded with a minimum of 4-in. under the pipe and a minimum of 6-in. over any pipe.** Bedding materials shall be crushed rock as per the Standard Specification. The Public Works Director shall approve all other bedding materials prior to use. Elevations and distances between elevations shall be provided to the City by a registered surveyor or professional engineer after bedding pipe, prior to backfill, on compacted bedding at a minimum of every 100' and at manhole and curb inlet (catch basin) terminations. Sewer pipe grade shall correspond to approved plans and in no case shall be less than 0.4%.

Pre-cast manhole bases and curb inlets (catch basins) shall be set level on a minimum of 6-in. of well-compacted crushed aggregate. Stormwater pipe, manholes and curb inlets subjected to groundwater shall be placed on 4-in. of crushed rock bedding over 12" of Class B foundation rock separated by filter fabric as per Standard Specification 9-03.17 and City Standard Plan 310, Sections 16 & 17.

The bedding under pipe, curb inlets and manholes shall be compacted prior to pipe, curb inlet and manhole placement to provide uniform support along the entire length of the pipe and under curb inlets and manholes. Only pipe bedding material shall be in contact with the sanitary sewer pipe, curb inlet or manhole. Any ditch run gravel, asphalt or concrete chunks or similar materials shall be removed.

Should the Public Works Director determine the native material is unsuitable for supporting pipe or manholes, the material shall be removed and foundation material Class B shall be imported and placed as outlined in WSDOT technical specifications 9-03.17 or by the Public Works Director.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 410.00 & 310.08******

401.06 BACKFILL

The use of native backfill is not allowed. Gravel backfill shall be imported per WSDOT 9-03.12(3) and compacted to 95% modified proctor density before proceeding to placement of base rock and paving. Laboratory testing shall be performed to determine maximum modified proctor density for native fill. Import fill requires supplier proctor test results. If native fill is unsuitable as determined by the Public Works Director, gravel backfill per the Standard Specifications 9-03.12(3) or other granular material approved by the Public Works Director shall be used.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 410.00 & 310.08******

401.07 CLEANING AND TESTING

The Public Works Director may require the application of an air pressure test on any storm sewer pipes per Standard Specifications 7-04.3(1) E or F as applicable. Cleaning and removal of any rock is required. After cleaning, the City shall be notified for TV inspection of all storm sewer lines. Any work failing an air test and or TV inspection must be repaired and re-tested for City approval. The Public Works Director or his designee must witness, verify, and record all tests.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 410.00 & 410.01 – 410.07******

401.08 MANHOLES & CURB INLETS (CATCH BASINS)

Manholes shall be provided at all angle points. Points of grade change and at the ends of storm main line runs. Clean-outs on mainlines shall not be permitted. Maximum distances between

manholes shall be 350-ft. Manholes shall not be less than 48-in. inside diameter. Trunk lines and special applications may require larger sizes. No grade or alignment changes shall be permitted between manholes. Deviation from this requirement without prior approval of the engineer will be grounds for non-acceptance of the work.

Manholes with PVC connections are typically constructed of all pre-cast components with "A-lok" (or approved equal) pipe gaskets. Where pre-cast manholes are not required, sand collars with grout seal or similar transitions shall be used on PVC pipe where the pipe is connected to the manhole. HDPE pipe connections to the manhole may be grouted ("A-lok" and sand collars not required). Channelization must be adequately sized and conformed to allow entry of a TV camera into all lines.

Catch basins shall be placed to minimize flow of water by pedestrian sidewalk ramps and no more than 350 feet apart. Curb inlets (catch basins) with PVC line connections shall use sand collars with grout seal ("A-lok" also acceptable). Similar transitions may be used with Public Works Director approval. HDPE pipe connections to the curb inlets may be grouted (sand collars not required).

Bases shall be set level on a minimum of 6-in. of well-compacted crushed aggregate. Manholes shall have adequate room between the base and cone or flat top to perform maintenance, typically a minimum of 3-ft.

Adjustment rings above the cone or flat top shall not exceed 12-in. in stacked height.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 410.00, 410.04 – 410.07******

401.09 SEALING-MANHOLES

Manhole sealing requirements for storm sewer facilities shall be the same as those for sanitary sewer facilities.

******REFER TO STANDARD PLAN No. 410.00******

410 STORMWATER FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS

The City of College Place's Stormwater Facility Specifications employ a stormwater facility certification process which provides the responsible design engineer with considerable latitude in design and construction of stormwater facilities. On projects that require stormwater facilities, the responsible engineer submits a stormwater report and a stamped Stormwater Design Certification (STD Plan 410.10) with plans submitted for review and then submits a Stormwater Facility Construction Certification (STD Plan 410.20) once the facility is constructed. A stormwater construction certification statement is also required to be placed on the record drawings.

In general, the City will accept and rely upon the professional engineer's certification; however, the City reserves the right to review the submittal for compliance.

During the development of individual lots, the permittee is required to certify that final grading on the lots will conform to the stormwater design.

410.01 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

Stormwater facility designs shall be prepared and sealed by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Washington.

410.02 DESIGN STANDARDS

Stormwater facilities shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the recommendations and guidance of the current edition of the Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington (SMMEW) and the most recent update of the *City of College Place Stormwater Facility Standards*.

500 GRADING AND SLOPE SPECIFICATIONS

Cut and fill slopes exceeding a 4 (horizontal):1(vertical) slope and exceeding 8 ft. in height shall be subject to the following requirements except as permitted by the Public Works Director.

500.01 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

Cut and fill slope designs shall be prepared and sealed by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Washington (engineer-of-record) with demonstrated geotechnical experience acceptable to the Public Works Director.

500.02 DESIGN ELEMENTS

Slope designs shall be designed to meet all loading and surcharge requirements and shall incorporate 10-ft. minimum width benches allowing for vehicle access at no more than 10-ft. vertical intervals and a drainage/stormwater system meeting the requirements of City Stormwater Standards and the current edition of the Stormwater Management Manual of Eastern Washington. Fill slopes shall not exceed 2:1. Designs shall meet all requirements of the currently adopted IBC and IRC. The design shall include lift and compaction requirements as required by the engineer-of-record and shall incorporate long-term slope stabilization measures. Designs using plant-based stabilization measures shall include irrigation systems to establish vegetation. Set-backs from the slope, if any, shall be included in the design and shown on any approved construction plans and recorded plats.

500.03 PERFORMANCE ASSURANCE

Upon completion, slopes shall be certified by the engineer-of-record to meet, as constructed, the requirements and specifications of the design. Occupancy for structures above and below the slope shall not be permitted until all slopes and other improvements as noted in CPMC 14.10.070 A.2.a.(2) are recognized as complete by the City. Vegetation-related slope stabilization measure shall be financially guaranteed until certified to be established for unmaintained growth by a licensed arborist (or equivalent license) acceptable to the City.

600 PARKING LOT SPECIFICATIONS

These parking lot standards supplement CPMC 14.60.070. CPMC 14.60.070 shall govern in the event of a conflict between these standards and CPMC 14.60.070.

600.01 APPLICABILITY

Off-street parking and loading space shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of these specifications for all new development activities including the construction of new buildings, the expansion of existing buildings, changes of use, and/or changes to the terms and conditions of occupancy such as enlarging, moving or increasing capacity by creating or adding dwelling units, commercial or industrial floor space, or seating facilities, or by making alterations to parking areas..

600.02 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The provision and maintenance of off-street parking and loading facilities shall be a continuing obligation of the owner or sponsor of a use, so long as the use is in existence and so long as parking and loading facilities are required in connection with a given use.

With regard to pre-existing parking facilities, the following shall apply:

- a. A pre-existing use which does not have sufficient parking facilities to meet the requirements of this chapter may continue to operate with the parking deficiency so long as no enlargement or other change is made in the use, building size or which would require additional parking facilities;
- b. When a preexisting use is modified or enlarged so as to require additional parking facilities, these standards shall apply;
- c. When additional uses are placed on the same lot with the preexisting use or an enlarged lot of which the preexisting use lot is a part, standards shall apply only to the additional use.

600.03 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

All required off-street parking and loading facilities shall be developed in accordance with the following:

All required parking spaces shall be located on the same site with the building they serve, unless:

- A shared or joint use parking agreement has been approved by the city; or
- A voluntary in lieu of payment to provide the required parking in a public or cooperative parking facility has been approved by the city; and/or
- The city makes a written finding that adequate on-street parking exists to reasonably serve the new development/use.

Minimum parking area dimensions shall be as in the Off-street Parking Area Dimensions table.

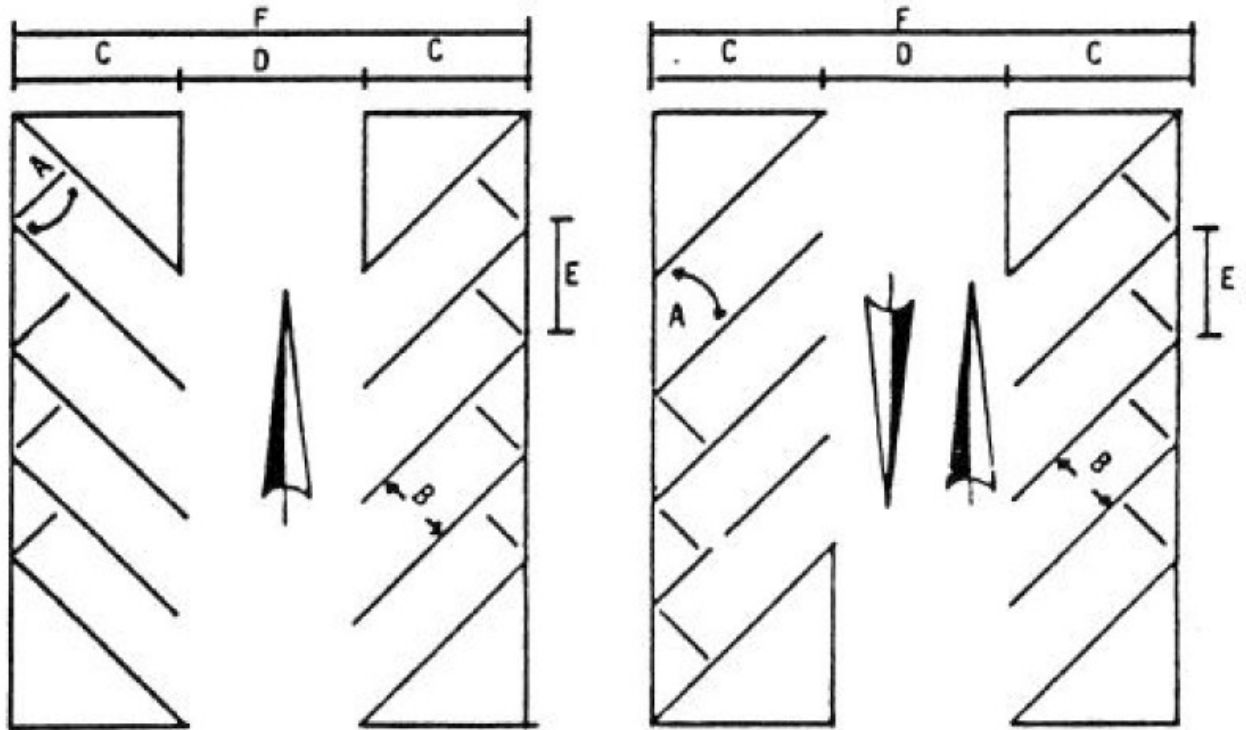
The slope of entrance and exit driveways providing access to public streets for off-street parking areas shall not exceed ten percent unless otherwise approved by the Public Works Director.

Driveways and Maneuverability

1. All required parking spaces shall be in usable shape and condition and adequate ingress to and egress from each space shall be provided without moving another vehicle.
2. Turning and maneuvering space shall be located entirely on private property unless specifically approved by the Public Works Director.
3. All parking spaces shall be internally accessible to one another without reentering adjoining public streets unless otherwise approved by the Public Works Director.
4. Ingress and egress to and from any off-street parking area shall not be located closer than twenty feet from point of tangent to an intersection or pedestrian crosswalk unless otherwise approved by the Public Works Director.
5. Separate ingress and egress may be required for smoother and safer flow of traffic.

TABLE 600.A							
Off-Street Parking Area Dimensions (Use in conjunction with Figure 600.A) (*Compact Stalls)							
A	B	C	D		E	F	
			Aisle Width			Unit Width	
Parking Angle	Stall Width	Stall Depth	One-Way Traffic	Two-Way Traffic	Curb Length Per Car	One-Way Traffic	Two-Way Traffic
0°	8.0*	8.0*			20.0*	28.0*	36.0*
	8.5	8.5	12.0	20.0	23.0	29.0	37.0
20°	8.0*	13.0*			23.4*	37.0	46.0*
	8.5	14.5	11.0	20.0	24.9	40.0	49.0
	9.0	15.0	11.0	20.0	26.3	41.0	50.0
	9.5	16.5	11.0	20.0	27.8	42.0	51.0
30°	8.0*	14.9*			16.0*	40.8*	49.8*
	8.5	16.9	11.0	20.0	17.0	44.8	53.8
	9.0	17.5	11.0	20.0	18.0	45.6	54.6
	9.5	17.8	11.0	20.0	19.0	46.6	55.6
40°	8.0*	16.4*			12.5*	44.8*	52.8*
	8.5	18.7	12.0	20.0	13.2	49.4	57.4
	9.0	19.1	12.0	20.0	14.0	50.2	58.2
	9.5	19.5	12.0	20.0	14.8	51.0	59.0
45°	8.0*	17.0*			11.3*	46.5*	54.0*
	8.5	19.4	12.5	20.0	12.0	51.3	58.8
	9.0	19.8	12.0	20.0	12.7	51.6	59.6
	9.5	20.1	12.10	20.0	13.4	52.2	60.2
50°	8.0*	17.4*			10.4*	47.3*	54.8*
	8.5	20.0	12.5	20.0	11.1	52.5	60.0
	9.0	20.4	12.0	20.0	11.7	52.8	60.8
	9.5	20.7	12.0	20.0	12.4	53.4	61.4
60°	8.0*	17.9*			9.2*	53.3*	55.8*
	8.5	20.7	17.5	20.0	9.8	58.9	61.4
	9.0	21.0	17.0	20.0	10.4	59.0	62.0
	9.5	21.2	16.5	20.0	11.0	58.9	62.4
70°	8.0*	17.8*			8.5*	55.1*	55.6*
	8.5	20.3	19.5	20.0	9.0	61.1	61.6
	9.0	21.0	19.0	20.0	9.06	61.0	62.0
	9.5	21.2	18.5	20.0	10.1	60.9	62.4
80°	8.0*	17.2*			8.1*	57.4*	53.4*
	8.5	20.2	23.0	24.0	8.6	63.4	64.4
	9.0	20.3	22.0	24.0	9.1	62.6	61.6
	9.5	20.4	21.0	24.0	9.6	61.8	64.8
90°	8.0*	16.0*			8.0*	56.0*	57.0*
	8.5	19.0	24.0	25.0	8.5	62.0	63.0
	9.0	19.0	23.0	24.0	9.0	61.0	62.0
	9.5	19.0	22.0	24.0	9.5	60.0	62.0

FIGURE 600.A



Surfacing Requirements.

1. All parking areas and facilities shall be paved with asphalt or concrete and shall be graded and shall conform to the City's Stormwater Facility Standards and the Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington.
2. All traffic control devices such as parking stripes designated car stalls, directional arrows or signs, wheel stops, curbs and other developments shall be installed and completed as shown on the approved plans.
3. Paved parking areas shall use paint or similar devices to delineate car stalls, direction of traffic flow and pedestrian walkways.
4. Wheel stops shall be required on the periphery of all parking lots so that cars will not protrude into the public right-of-way, sidewalks or paths, off the parking lot, onto adjacent property or strike a building, fence, or landscaping. Wheel stops shall be three feet from the end of the stall for head-in parking. Wheel stops are not required for parallel parking or for diagonal or head-in parking against an 8-ft or wider sidewalk.

5. All parking areas, except those in conjunction with a single-family or two-family dwelling shall be graded so as not to drain storm water over the public sidewalk or onto any abutting public or private property.
6. Building permits shall be required for all parking lot construction, repair or resurfacing. Parking lot servicing shall not encroach upon the public right-of-way.

Lighting Requirements. Exterior lighting for all uses and signs shall be directed downward and otherwise arranged, shaded, screened, shielded, and of a design that results in the light being directed onto the site and of an intensity or brightness as follows:

1. So as not to interfere with the safe operation of motor vehicles, bicyclists, and other legal use of the roadway or sidewalk;
2. Maximum illumination at neighboring property lines shall not exceed 0.5 foot-candles at grade level;
3. Luminaries shall be aimed and shielded in a manner that shall not direct illumination on adjacent properties;
4. Full cutoff shielding is required for all luminaries to prevent wasted light up into the dark sky and prevent glare from normal viewing angles;
5. Shielding is required for luminaries located along property lines to prevent spill light onto adjacent properties; and

The city may require that the project sponsor submit a photometric plan and analysis to verify compliance with these standards.

Curb Cuts.

1. The number of curb cuts shall be kept to a minimum whenever possible so as to reduce the potential traffic flow conflict of vehicles and pedestrians.
2. All parking areas shall have specific ingress and egress areas to the street not exceeding width governed by 100.09 Driveways unless otherwise approved by the Public Works Director.
3. Joint-use or shared curb cuts shall be reviewed and approved and may be required by the Public Works Director.

Required parking spaces

1. Required parking spaces shall not be used for the permanent or semi-permanent parking or storage of vehicles or materials. Parking spaces are designed for use as temporary storage of employee, visitor or resident motor vehicles only.
2. All parking areas shall comply with the following landscaping provisions:
 - a. All required landscaping and landscaped buffers shall be designed by a qualified professional and submitted as a landscape plan in a format prescribed by the city, for review and approval.
 - b. Unless otherwise provided, all required landscaping shall be evenly distributed and shall consist of a mixture of hardy evergreen planted material including trees, low, medium and high-profile shrubs, together with suitable ground cover consisting of natural grasses, vines, bark mulch, and rockeries;
 - c. When plantings are used in screening or landscaping, they shall be compatible with area climate conditions and shall be provided with either a manual or automatic irrigation system;
 - d. The use of native plants and low water usage plantings is encouraged; and
 - e. All landscaping shall be placed and maintained in such a manner as not to impair vehicular visibility at parking area points of ingress/egress, emergency vehicle access, city maintenance activities, and shall comply with the sight visibility requirements in this section.
3. All required off-street parking facilities which have 15 or more parking spaces shall provide landscaping in conformance with the following:
 - a) A perimeter landscaped border of at least five feet wide around the parking area.
 - b) Interior landscaping in at least ten percent of the total land area covered in parking.
 - c) The interior of the parking areas shall contain landscape islands and peninsulas located in such a manner as to:
 - i) Divide and break up large expanses of paving;
 - ii) Guide traffic flow and direction;
 - iii) Promote pedestrian and vehicular safety; and
 - iv) Preserve existing trees and vegetation.
 - d) Landscape islands shall be installed to break up the parking area into rows of not more than 20 contiguous parking spaces or ten spaces in one row.
 - i) Each end of each row of parking spaces shall require a landscape island unless the end of such row of parking spaces is adjacent to a perimeter landscape;
 - ii) The minimum width for a landscape island or peninsula shall be five feet; and
 - iii) Each landscape island or peninsula shall contain a minimum of one shade tree and a combination of five deciduous and evergreen shrubs or groundcover.

4. Parking spaces, loading facilities, and all pedestrian areas shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of state and federal law, including the American with Disabilities Act (ADA), and the International Codes, as adopted by the city.
5. Required parking, pedestrian, loading, and bicycle facilities proposed in the downtown mixed-use district shall be provided by the project sponsor, at the rear or side of the building; and
6. Shared detached garages and surface parking should be located so their visual presence is minimized and associated noise or other impacts do not intrude into public spaces and shall be screened from public streets and adjacent residential uses.

600.04 INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

All private parking lots and parking lots to be dedicated to the City shall be inspected and certified (stamped) by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the state of Washington to comply with City parking lot specifications and standards.

600.05 NUMBER OF SPACES REQUIRED

The minimum number of off-street parking spaces shall be determined in accordance with the Table 600.B. Where alternative standards are indicated, the greater requirement applies. In cases of mixed uses or occupancies, the various uses shall be computed separately and combined for the total off-street parking requirement. Where computations result in a fraction, the parking space requirement shall be rounded to the nearest whole number.

If the parking requirements for a use are not specifically identified below, the parking requirements shall be determined by the city in a written finding based upon:

- a. The requirements for the most comparable use defined in this chapter; and/or
- b. The appropriate standards derived from the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE)'s Parking Generation Manual, as adopted by the city; and/or
- c. A parking study prepared by the applicant documenting the expected parking demand for the proposed use; and/or. Required parking for the proposed use as determined by other comparable jurisdictions.

Similarly, parking uses preceded by an “*” may alternatively be determined by one of the methods above.

TABLE 600.B

	Spaces Required
Single-family and two-family dwellings	Two spaces/dwelling unit
Multifamily dwellings	One and one-half spaces/dwelling unit with two or more bedrooms; or One space/dwelling unit with one bedroom or a studio apartment.
Accessory Dwelling Unit	One additional space/ADU
Mobile home parks	Two spaces/dwelling unit
Cottage housing	One space/dwelling unit
Vacation Rentals	Two spaces/dwelling unit with two or more bedrooms; One space/dwelling unit with one bedroom or studio dwelling unit.
Bed and Breakfast Inn	One space/guest room
*Fraternities, sororities and dormitories	1 per 3 occupants
Hotels/motels	One space/guest room; and at least one space for each employee at work during peak periods; and one space/500 feet of common areas.
*Boardinghouses and lodging homes	1 per sleeping room or lodging unit
*Senior citizens housing, designed with independent dwelling units	0.5 per dwelling unit
*Hospitals	1 per 3 beds
*Convalescent, nursing and rest homes	1 per 6 beds plus 1 per each staff member on duty on a maximum shift
*Churches, mortuaries and funeral homes, auditoriums, and other enclosed places of assembly	1 per 5 fixed seats, or 1 per 100 lineal inches of bench-type seating, or 1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area used for assembly purposes
*Public facilities, including libraries, police and fire stations	To be determined by the planning commission
*Schools, elementary and junior high, public, private or parochial	1 per each employee and each faculty member and 1 per 6 seats of assembly area
*Schools, colleges, high, public, private or parochial	1 per 15 students, plus 1 per each employee and faculty member and 1 per every 4 seats of assembly area
Retail, commercial and office buildings	One space/200 square feet plus adequate employee parking and; at least one space for each employee at work during peak periods.

Industry and Warehouse	One space/500 square feet
*Restaurants.....	1 per every 3 persons based on occupancy load
*Drive-in restaurants	1 per employee on maximum working shift and 1 per 100 square feet total floor area
*Shopping centers	1 per 300 square feet of gross floor area
*Theaters	1 per 3 seats
*Skating rinks	1 per 100 square feet of gross floor area
*Racquetball, handball and tennis courts, including accessory uses	1 per 40 square feet of assembly area plus 2 per court
*Manufacturing uses, research and testing laboratories, assembly plants and similar industrial uses not including office space 1 per employee on maximum working shift	
*Any use not addressed in this table	To be established by the planning commission

600.06 LOADING SPACE REQUIREMENTS

Off-street loading space(s) having access to a public right-of-way shall be required adjacent to each business building hereafter erected or enlarged if the use of such building entails deliveries or shipments to or from it. Such loading space(s) shall be adequate size to accommodate the number and size of vehicles simultaneously loaded or unloaded in connection with the business conducted in such building. No part of a truck, trailer, or van shall extend into the public right-of-way while using the loading space.

600.07 JOINT USE PARKING

The planning commission at a public meeting may authorize the joint use of parking facilities required by this chapter. Off-street parking for primarily nighttime uses such as theaters, bowling alleys, restaurants and related uses may be supplied by certain other daytime types of uses such as banks, offices, retail businesses, personal service shops and related uses.

Applications for utilization of joint use parking facilities may be approved by the planning commission provided the following conditions are met:

1. The parking facilities shall be within 500 feet of the principal buildings involved unless other transport is provided.
2. Joint use parking agreements shall not account for more than 50 percent of required off-street parking spaces.
3. The applicant shall show that there is no substantial conflict in the principal operating hours of the two buildings or uses for which a joint use of off-street parking facilities is proposed.
4. The applicant shall execute among all parties involved a properly drawn joint-use parking agreement which is approved as to form and manner of execution by the city attorney.

Following approval of such agreement by the planning commission, the agreement shall be recorded with the county auditor and filed for permanent record in the city hall.

600.08 COMPACT CAR ALLOWANCE

A maximum of 30 percent of the total required off-street parking spaces may be permitted and designated for utilization by compact cars. Each compact car space shall be designated as such. Dimensions of compact parking spaces shall conform to the standards as depicted in Table 600.A, Off-street Parking Area Dimensions, of this chapter.

600.09 OFFSTREET PARKING FACILITIES-INSTALLATION TIME LIMIT

The installation and improvement of required off-street parking facilities shall be completed to the required standards before a certificate of occupancy for a building is issued unless a time limit extension to a specified date is authorized by the Public Works Director.

600.10 PARKING LOT PLAN-FILING REQUIREMENTS

Detailed plans of off-street parking areas indicating the proposed development shall be filed with the Public Works Director for review. These plans shall include the location, size, shape, design, curb cuts, methods of onsite drainage, adjacent streets, circulation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic, ingress and egress, parking lot lighting and other features and appurtenances of the proposed parking facility. In addition, finished grades shall be required for all paved parking areas and shall be indicated on the plans submitted.

600.11 OFFSTREET PARKING-AUTHORITY TO WAIVE OR MODIFY REQUIREMENTS

The board of adjustment may, by formal action at a public meeting, waive or modify the requirements set forth in this chapter establishing the number of required parking spaces. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to provide the board with sufficient evidence to identify good cause for such reduction or waiver.

600.12 REQUIRED BICYCLE STORAGE

Bicycle storage spaces shall be provided in conjunction with all multiple family dwelling units (three or more units) at the rate of one space/unit. Each space shall be a minimum length of six feet, a minimum width of two feet and shall be provided with a minimum overhead clearance of seven feet. In commercial districts, bicycle storage spaces shall be provided in conformance with the requirements of the administrator.

600.13 DISABLED PARKING SPACES

Disabled parking spaces shall be provided in accordance with the Uniform Building Code and ADA, whichever is more restrictive.

700 PARK STANDARDS

700.10 PLAYGROUND SURFACES

Playground surfaces shall be a poured in place rubber safety surfacing meeting or exceeding all of the requirements in the following ASTM standards: ASTM D624, ASTM D2859, ASTM E303, ASTM F1292, ASTM F1951, ASTM C1028, and ASTM D412. The system should consist of a dual durometer poured in place system with a wearing layer upper membrane and an underlying impact attenuation cushion layer. The finished surface should be porous and capable of being installed at varying thickness to comply with the Critical Fall Height requirements of the playground equipment specified. The cushion layer should be a mixture of black recycled SBR rubber buffings mixed with a 100% solids moisture cured MDI polyurethane binder or aliphatic (100 pounds of SBR rubber buffings to 12 pounds of binder) installed at the appropriate thickness. As an upgrade, or if recycled SBR rubber buffings are not available, 5/8" chunk rubber with correct amount of urethane for impact attenuation and longevity may be used. Chunk rubber shall not include SBR derived from rubber tires. It must be high quality pre-consumer recycled rubber containing EPDM. The cushion layer should be porous. The wearing surface should be manufactured from 1-4mm Thermoplastic Vulcanized (TPV) virgin colored rubber granules bonded by a binder, 100% solids moisture cured Polyurethane binder or aliphatic (110 pounds of TPV to 22 pounds of binder), and applied to a minimum thickness of ½" (12.7 mm) over the cushion layer. The color should be selected from Manufacturer's color chart by City prior to bidding/ordering materials. Pour in place surfacing shall be installed on a compacted sub-base material per manufacturer requirements.

700.20 PARK LIGHTING

All park lighting should be LED and "Dark Sky" compliant. Parking lots and internal park roadways should be lit to an average of 1-ft candle. Road intersections, pathways, cross walks, etc. should receive 1.5 to 2 times the normal roadway lighting level. Light poles should be powder coated metal or a stainless steel/non-corrosive metal finish. Pavilions, restrooms, and supporting park buildings/structures shall be lit to a minimum of 5-ft candles. Sports fields and courts shall be lit with sports field/court light fixtures that are LED, in a quantity and location to meet the needs of the sporting event with minimal light pollution. Special care shall be given when lighting is adjacent to residential homes. The light levels for a sports court should be an average of 30-ft candles and sports fields such as football, baseball, and soccer shall average 50-ft candles. The City shall approve the style of all lighting.

700.30 PARK BENCHES

Park benches shall be provided at the following minimum rate per acre:

Size of park in Acres	Minimum quantity of Benches
1-3	2*
3-5	3*
5-10	5*
10+	8*

*Note that in parks that provide a playground the minimum quantity of benches shall be increased based on the size of the playground and the number of kids/families likely to be at the park at any given moment.

Benches shall be Anova, Inc. Airi Leaf Series or approved equal and shall include the following:

- 6-ft Bench: Organically modern bench
- Seat Color: Textured Fern
- Frame Color: Textured Black
- Finish: Manufactures supplied finish for metal parts; powder coated
- Installation: Surface Mount and shall be secured to concrete pad.
- Concrete Pad: Bench area shall include a concrete pad directly beneath the bench and shall be ADA accessible.
- Material substitutes shall only be approved by the Public Works Director.
- An ADA accessible route shall be provided to the bench.

700.40 PARK PICNIC TABLES

Picnic tables shall be installed within a pavilion structure at the following rates per shape and roof type of structure.

The matrixes below provide an approximate number of the picnic table capacity for each shelter. Totals were calculated using a standard picnic table size of 5'x6'. Numbers are approximate and informational only.

Polygonal Shelters

Size	Hex.	Oct.	Dod.
16'	2	1	
20'	4	4	
24'	5	4	
28'	7	5	
32'	8	8	
40'	14	14	16
48'	22	22	
50'			27
58'	34	36	
60'			41
64'	42	47	
66'			52
86'			79

Hip Roof Shelters

	Width						
	12'	16'	20'	24'	30'	40'	50'
18'	2						
22'	3						
24'		6	7				
34'	5	8	10	12	16		
42'	6						
44'		12	14	18	20	30	
64'		16	22	25	32	42	56
84'			28	37	40	55	
104'				48	52	79	
70'							64
90'							81
110'							96

Gable Roof Shelters

		Width					
		16'	20'	24'	30'	40'	50'
Length	24'	6	6	9			
	34'	8	10	12	16		
	44'	12	14	18	20	30	
	64'			25	32	42	56
	84'			37	40	55	73
	104'				52	79	90

Square Shelters

	12'	16'	20'	24'	30'	36'	40'	50'
Tables	1	2	6	8	14	20	25	42

The picnic tables shall in general be the 4'x4' unless otherwise directed by the City. The tables shall be in compliance with the requirements of the Pilot Rock 4-ft square pedestal table with recycled plastic top and seats, Model #PQT3/P/G-4PC/U or approved equal and shall include the following:

- Surface mount base plat shall be 3/8"x15-3/4" steel base plate for bolting to a concrete pad.
- Table and Seat Top Manufactured of 100% recycled plastic. Color shall be Solid Cedar.
- Frame shall be steel, powder coated, color Black.
- Table shall have the umbrella hole in the table top with cup and collar.
- Concrete Pad: Shall include a concrete pad directly beneath the table and shall be ADA accessible.
- An ADA accessible route shall be provided to the tables/structure.

700.50 PLAYGROUNDS

Local Parks/Parklets

These parks are typically less than 1 acre in size. Playgrounds should be roughly 1,500-3,500 square feet. Playground equipment should fill the space while complying with all ASTM fall zones and clearance zones outlined in ASTM 1487. A minimum of 2 park benches shall be provided nearest the playground area.

Neighborhood Parks

These parks are typically between 1-5 acres in size. Playgrounds should be roughly 3,500-6,500 square feet. Playground equipment should fill the space while complying with all ASTM fall zones and clearance zones outlined in ASTM 1487. A minimum of 3 park benches shall be provided nearest the playground area.

Community Parks

These parks are typically between 5-10 acres in size. Playgrounds should be roughly 6,500-10,000 square feet. Playground equipment should fill the space while complying with all ASTM fall zones and clearance zones outlined in ASTM 1487. A minimum of 5 park benches shall be provided nearest the playground area.

Regional Parks

These parks are typically greater than 10 acres in size. Playgrounds should be greater than 10,000 square feet in size. Playground equipment should fill the space while complying with all ASTM fall zones and clearance zones outlined in ASTM F1487. A minimum of 10 park benches shall be provided. Location of benches shall be placed throughout the park with a minimum of 5 benches nearest the playground area.

Playground Equipment

All playground equipment installed in designated park spaces shall meet or exceed ASTM F1487-17 Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Playground Equipment for Public Use and Section 424-Children's Play Structures of the International Building Code. Equipment shall include various amenities that may include but not be limited to climbing, sliding, spinning, swinging, brachiating and balancing. Playground equipment shall be grouped for ages of 2-5 and 5-12 and shall be age appropriate. Equipment for the 2-5 age group should be situated near adult supervision and have adequate separation from the 5-12 age group equipment. An accessible route of travel shall be provided to the playground equipment meeting the most current edition of the ADA Standards for Accessible Design.

700.60 IRRIGATION SYSTEM

An automated irrigation system shall be designed and installed to provide industry standard irrigation supply and coverage to the vegetated park areas. Irrigation components/parts shall be manufactured by Hunter Industries and installed in accordance with the manufacturer installation requirements.

700.70 TRAILS/PATHWAYS

Park areas shall incorporate trails and/or pathways throughout the park area. Trails and pathways shall be ADA compliant.

700.80 SECURITY

Park areas shall incorporate the necessary infrastructure for security cameras. Location of security cameras may include but not be limited to trail heads, parking lots, restrooms, and playgrounds. Coordinate with Public Works Director and Chief of Police for more specific security system requirements.

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STANDARD PLAN 010.00

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. ALL PROJECTS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED PER THE LATEST EDITION OF THE WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROAD, BRIDGE, AND MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION (SSRB&MC) AS AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTED BY THE APWA SUPPLEMENT, THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND THESE DRAWINGS. WORK SHALL CONFORM TO FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LAWS AND CODES.
2. THE OWNER & CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE PROPER SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND MEASURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATE AND FEDERAL SAFETY LAWS (WISHA, OSHA) AND SHALL PROTECT ALL WORKERS, EMPLOYEES AND THE PUBLIC.
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE A RESPONSIBLE PARTY WHO SHALL HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO REPRESENT AND ACT FOR THE CONTRACTOR AT THE JOB SITE DURING ALL WORKING HOURS. IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO HAVE A COPY OF THESE APPROVED PLANS STAMPED "FOR CONSTRUCTION" AND SIGNED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR ON THE CONSTRUCTION SITE AT ALL TIMES.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INVESTIGATE THE SITE AND VERIFY ALL CONDITIONS AND DIMENSIONS OF THE PROJECT AND SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER OF ANY DISCREPANCY IN THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS REQUIRING MODIFICATION PRIOR TO PROCEEDING.
5. ANY CHANGES TO THE DESIGN MUST BE APPROVED BY THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR OR HIS DESIGNEE AND THE OWNER PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTING/CONSTRUCTING THE CHANGE.
6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE PREVENTATIVE MEASURES NECESSARY TO PROTECT EXISTING PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL, AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO THE OWNER OR THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE, REPLACE AND REPAIR ANY DAMAGE TO PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS.
7. THE LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES AND FACILITIES ON THE PLANS ARE APPROXIMATE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LOCATION AND PROTECTION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND FACILITIES. THE CONTRACTOR IS FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL DAMAGES WHICH MIGHT OCCUR TO EXISTING UTILITIES OR FACILITIES AND DAMAGES OCCURRING AS A RESULT OF DAMAGES TO UTILITIES OR FACILITIES. PRIOR TO DIGGING, CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY LOCATION AND DEPTH OF UTILITIES AND ANY OTHER UNDERGROUND INTERFERENCE BY CALLING 1-800-425-5555 OR 811 TWO BUSINESS DAYS BEFORE DIGGING. IF THE CONTRACTOR DISCOVERS ANY DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE PLANS AND THE CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE DESIGN ENGINEER AND THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR OR PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR.
8. OWNER IS RESPONSIBLE TO CONTACT THE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY WITH REGARD TO THE NEED AND APPLICATION FOR A CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER GENERAL PERMIT AND TO PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF CONTACT, RESPONSE, AND COPY OF PERMIT (IF REQUIRED) TO THE CITY PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION. CITY RESERVES RIGHT TO STOP WORK IF OWNER PROCEEDS AT OWN RISK WITHOUT COPY OF PERMIT OR TO DECLINE OCCUPANCY PERMIT IF REQUIRED PERMITS ARE NOT OBTAINED.

9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN ALL REQUIRED PERMITS (PERMIT OF ENTRY, GRADING, SEWER, WATER, ETC) BEFORE COMMENCING WORK. WORK IN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY OR WORK IMPACTING CITY EASEMENTS REQUIRES A RIGHT-OF-WAY OR ENTRY PERMIT FROM THE JURISDICTION OWNING THE RIGHT-OF-WAY.
10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT A TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN TO THE CITY FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO BEGINNING WORK IN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY. TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL SHALL CONFORM TO THE LATEST EDITION OF THE MANUAL OF UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE THE WORK SCHEDULE SO AS TO HAVE A MINIMUM IMPACT TO EXISTING TRAFFIC. PROVISION SHALL BE MADE FOR ACCESS BY RESIDENTS, BUSINESSES, GOVERNMENT, SCHOOLS, SOCIAL AND MEDICAL FACILITIES PROVIDED ANY ARE IMPACTED BY PROJECT AND EMERGENCY AND GARBAGE COLLECTION VEHICLE ACCESS SHALL BE PROVIDED AT ALL TIMES.
11. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO PROTECT FUTURE LAND CORNERS. DISTURBED PROPERTY MARKERS, BENCHMARKS ETC. SHALL BE REPLACED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S COST USING THE SERVICES OF A REGISTERED SURVEYOR LICENSED IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.
12. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF STORMWATER INSPECTIONS DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE CITY TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH STORMWATER STANDARDS, CITY INSPECTION OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS IS LIMITED TO FACILITIES IN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY. ALL OTHER ON-SITE INSPECTION AND COMPLIANCE, INCLUDING ADA COMPLIANCE, IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OWNER.
13. AMERICAN DISABILITY ACT REQUIREMENTS SHALL BE OBSERVED WHETHER OR NOT THEY ARE SPECIFICALLY CALLED OUT ON PLANS OR DETAILS. WHERE THE CONTRACTOR DEEMS PLANS ARE INADEQUATE TO CONSTRUCT FACILITIES TO ADA STANDARDS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE PROJECT OWNER WHO SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO OBTAIN ANY NECESSARY CLARIFICATION FROM THE ENGINEER OF RECORD. ANY CHANGES OR MODIFICATIONS TO APPROVED PLANS SHALL BE APPROVED IN ADVANCE BY THE CITY.
14. WHERE CONNECTIONS REQUIRE "FIELD VERIFICATION", CONNECTION POINTS WILL BE EXPOSED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND FITTINGS VERIFIED 48 HOURS PRIOR TO DISTRIBUTING SHUT-DOWN NOTICES.
15. BACKFILLING OF ALL MAINS, SERVICES, APPURTENANCES, AND COMPACTED LIFTS SHALL BE OBSERVED BY THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE. OBSERVATION OF SUCH WORK SHALL NOT RELIEVE THE CONTRACTOR FOR CORRECTION OF ANY DEFICIENCIES AND/OR FAILURES AS DETERMINED BY SUBSEQUENT TESTING AND INSPECTIONS. IT SHALL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO NOTIFY THE CITY FOR THE REQUIRED OBSERVATIONS AT LEAST 24 HOURS PRIOR TO INSPECTION.
16. PERMANENT CONTROL MONUMENTS SHALL BE ESTABLISHED AT
 - ALL CONTROLLING CORNERS ON THE BOUNDARIES OF A SUBDIVISION
 - THE INTERSECTIONS OF CENTERLINES OF STREETS
 - THE BEGINNING AND ENDS OF CURVES ON CENTERLINES
 - RADIUS POINTS OF TURNAROUNDS
 - ALL BLOCK CORNERS.
17. DURING CONSTRUCTION, THE OWNER OR HIS AGENT SHALL MAINTAIN ON-SITE AND MAKE AVAILABLE TO CITY PERSONNEL, A "RED-LINED" COPY OF PLANS SHOWING ALL VARIATIONS BETWEEN APPROVED PLANS AND CONSTRUCTED FACILITIES.

18. UPON COMPLETION AND PRIOR TO FINAL APPROVAL OF THE WORK, THE OWNER OR HIS AGENT SHALL PROVIDE THE CITY WITH STAMPED AS-BUILT DRAWINGS CONFORMING TO CITY REQUIREMENTS AND SHALL INCLUDE STAMPED ENGINEER-OF-RECORD CERTIFICATION THAT PRIVATE FACILITIES COMPLY WITH CITY PARKING LOT DESIGN CODE (CPMC 17.48.040) AND THE AMERICAN DISABILITIES ACT. (SEE "RECORD DRAWING REQUIREMENTS" DOCUMENT).
19. THE ENGINEER OF RECORD SHALL PROVIDE THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE WITH WRITTEN, STAMPED CONFIRMATION THAT THE STORM DRAINAGE FACILITIES, AS CONSTRUCTED, WILL FUNCTION AS DESIGNED PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF OCCUPANCY PERMIT OR AS OTHERWISE REQUIRED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR. THE STAMPED CERTIFICATION (SEE STD. PLAN 410.20) SHALL ALSO APPEAR ON THE RECORD DRAWINGS.
20. WHERE A STORMWATER DESIGN HAS BEEN REQUIRED, FINAL LOT GRADING FOR LOTS COVERED BY THE DESIGN SHALL BE CONSISTENT WITH THE APPROVED STORMWATER DESIGN.
21. TEST PITS EXCAVATED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE SITE SHALL BE REEXCAVATED AND REPLACED WITH COMPACTED STRUCTURAL FILL AND CERTIFIED BY A LICENSED GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER.
22. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, CONCRETE USED IN PROJECTS APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION BY THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE SHALL MEET OR EXCEED 4000 PSI.
23. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO MAINTAIN AND CONTROL DUST ON-SITE AS A CONDITION FOR CONTINUING PROJECT APPROVAL.
24. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBSERVE THE CURRENT CITY NOISE ORDINANCE (11 P.M. – 7 A.M.)

THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR OR HIS DESIGNEE MAY IMPOSE OTHER DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS, AS CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE.

STANDARD PLAN 110.00

GENERAL STREET CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. STREET BASE ROCK LIFTS SHALL BE IMPORTED CRUSHED ROCK, COMPACTED TO A 95% RELATIVE DENSITY WITH A VIBRATING COMPACTION SLED, UPRIGHT HAMMERING COMPACTOR, HOEPACK, OR VIBRATORY COMPACTION ROLLER.

*** NATIVE/EXCAVATED MATERIAL SHALL NOT BE USED FOR BACKFILL UNLESS IT IS SHOWN TO BE A SUITABLE MATERIAL AS DETERMINED BY A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER AND/OR BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR***

2. STREET BASE ROCK LIFTS SHALL BE NO MORE THEN 12" IN HEIGHT IN ORDER TO ASSURE PROPER COMPACTION. APPROPRIATE MOISTURE SHALL BE ADDED TO THE ROCK FOR OPTIMIZING COMPACTION. ROCK IS NOT TO BE COMPACTIONED OR GRADED DRY.
3. THE LAST OR TOP LIFT, PRIOR TO PAVING THE CUT, MAY EITHER BE COMPACTIONED CRUSHED ROCK OR A CONTROLLED DENSITY CONCRETE FILL. CONTROLLED DENSITY CONCRETE FILL SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR PRIOR TO USE.
4. FINAL TOP COURSE ON CONCRETE PAVED STREETS SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 8" IN DEPTH.
5. A COAT OF CSS-1 TACK SHALL BE APPLIED TO THE ADJOINING EDGES OF ALL ASPHALT STREET CUTS. THE ONLY EXCEPTION TO THIS IS WHERE CONCRETE IS BEING USED AS THE RESURFACING MATERIAL.
6. ASPHALT FINAL TOP COURSE LIFTS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF CLASS ½" PG 64-28 HMA NO LESS THEN 4" THICK AND SHALL SLOPE FROM CENTERLINE TO THE EDGE OF THE STREET AT A 2% SLOPE. THE ONLY EXCEPTION IN PAVEMENT THICKNESS IS SURFACE REPLACEMENT FOR LOW GRADE FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT WHICH ONLY REQUIRES A MINIMUM 2" LIFT.
7. THE FOLLOWING TESTS SHALL BE PROVIDED AT THE OWNERS EXPENSE AND SHALL MEET WSDOT SPECIFICATIONS PRIOR TO ROADWAY CONSTRUCTION:
 - CURRENT WSDOT PIT CERTIFICATION
 - T-606/T-911 (SUBGRADE MAX. DENSITY) NOTE: PROVIDE ADDITIONAL TEST FOR SUBGRADE EXCAVATIONS 2' OR MORE BELOW EXISTING GRADE.
 - T-606 (CSTC MAX. DENSITY)
 - T-27/11 CSTC SIEVE ANALYSIS
 - T-176 CSTC SAND EQUIVALENT (SE)
 - T-606 (CSBC MAX. DENSITY)
 - T-27/11 CSBC SIEVE ANALYSIS
 - T-176 CSBC SAND EQUIVALENT (SE)
 - APPROVED ASPHALT MIX DESIGN
 - THEORETICAL MAXIMUM ASPHALT DENSITY (RICE)
8. THE FOLLOWING HMA PLANT PRODUCTION TESTS SHALL BE PROVIDED AT THE OWNER EXPENSE AND SHALL MEET WSDOT SPECIFICATIONS PRIOR TO HMA APPROVAL AND PAVING:
 - ASPHALT CONTENT
 - GRADATION
 - SAND EQUIVALENT
 - WSDOT DEGRADATION
 - LA WEAR TEST

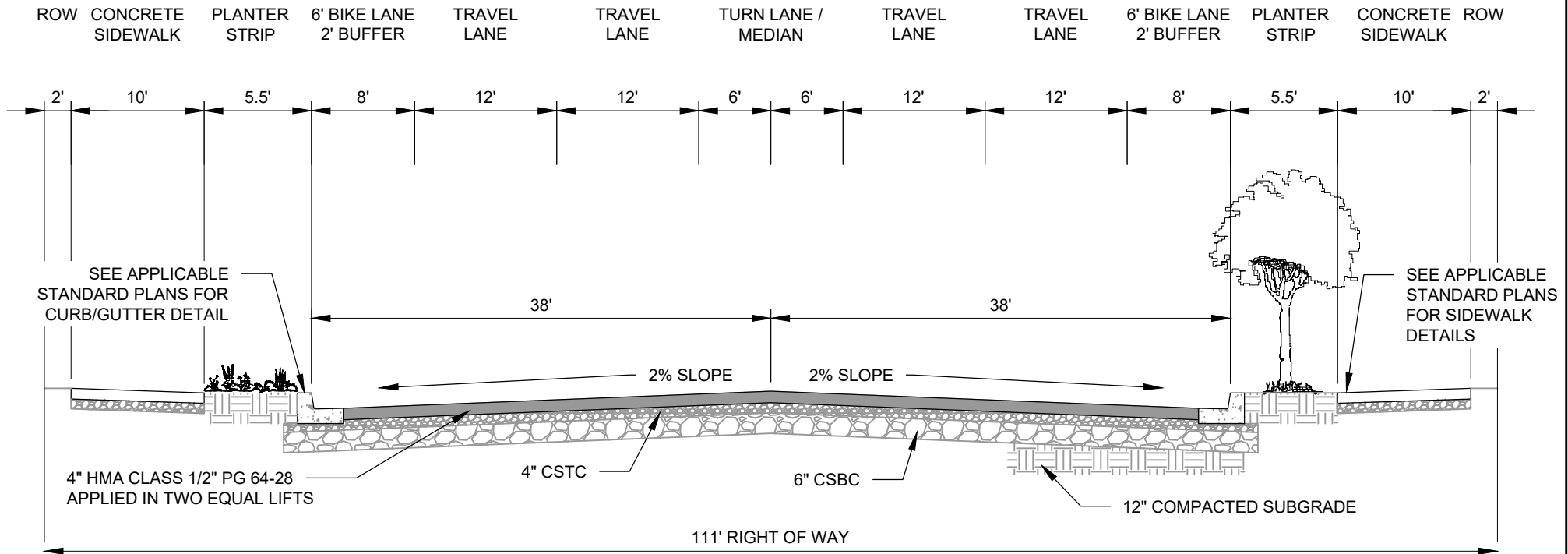
9. THE FOLLOWING TESTS SHALL BE PERFORMED AT THE OWNER'S EXPENSE TO WSDOT SPECIFICATIONS FOR CITY REVIEW AND APPROVAL DURING CONSTRUCTION:
DENSITY TESTS. FIVE MINIMUM PER FIRST 1000 FEET WITH ONE TEST PER 200' OR FRACTION THEREOF THEREAFTER FOR:
SUBGRADE BELOW 2 FEET -- MINIMUM DENSITY SHALL BE 95% OF THE MAXIMUM DENSITY AND + 2% OF THE OPTIMUM MOISTURE AS DETERMINED BY THE APPROPRIATE WSDOT TEST METHOD.
SUBGRADE AT GRADE—SAME AS ABOVE.
CSBC-- MINIMUM DENSITY SHALL BE 95% BASED ON THE WSDOT 606 TEST METHOD.
CSTC-- MINIMUM DENSITY SHALL BE 95% BASED ON THE APPLICABLE WSDOT TEST METHOD.
FIVE ASPHALT DENSITIES PER 400 TON OF ASPHALT.
CORES—TO BE DETERMINED BY CITY.
10. THE FOLLOWING TESTS AND INFORMATION SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR CITY REVIEW AND APPROVAL PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF CONCRETE
BATCH PLANT PRE-CERTIFICATION (NRMCA)
MIX DESIGN
AIR CONTENT (4.5% - 7.5%)
CYLINDERS—SEE WSDOT REQUIREMENTS.
11. ALL UTILITIES SHALL BE RAISED PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF FINAL LIFT OF HMA. ANY GAPS AROUND UTILITIES SHALL BE FILLED WITH CONCRETE TO TOP OF BASE LIFT/GRADE PRIOR TO PAVING FINAL LIFT.
12. CURB RAMP TRANSITIONS SECTIONS SHALL BE NO STEEPER THAN A 12:1 SLOPE AS PER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (A.D.A.)
13. CURB RAMP SHALL BE PLACED TO FACILITATE ALIGNMENT OF THE CROSSWALKS.
14. CURB RAMPS SHALL NOT BE PLACED INTEGRAL WITH THE SIDEWALK OR CURB AND SHALL BE ISOLATED WITH EXPANSION JOINT MATERIAL.
15. SIDEWALK WIDTH SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 6'-0". WIDER SIDEWALKS SHALL BE SPECIFIED ON PLANS & DOCUMENTS AND ARE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE CITY ENGINEER. WHEN THE WIDTH REQUIRED FOR CURB LINE SIDEWALKS IS SUCH THAT THE 12:1 RAMP SLOPE CANNOT BE ACHIEVED, THE BACK OF THE SIDEWALK SHALL BE GRADUALLY LOWERED SO THE 12:1 RAMP SLOPE CAN BE ACHIEVED OVER THE FULL WIDTH OF THE RAMP.
16. YELLOW TRUNCATED DOME WARNING PADS SHALL BE PLACED ON BOTH SIDES OF CURB RAMPS, AT ENTRIES TO TRAVELED WAYS AND AT ANY GRADE CHANGE OR OBSTRUCTION IN THE SIDEWALK. THEY SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AS PER SHOWN IN STANDARD PLANS 110.36. THE PADS SHALL EXTEND THE FULL WIDTH OF THE SIDEWALK AND SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 1'-6" OR NO MORE THAN 3'-0" WIDE AS SHOWN IN STANDARD PLANS 110.30 - 110.36.
17. APPROACH TRANSITION SECTIONS (FLARES) SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 6'-0" IN WIDTH OR 12:1 MAXIMUM SLOPE, AS SHOWN IN STANDARD PLAN 110.13.
18. DRIVEWAY/ALLEY APPROACH LIP SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 1". WHEELCHAIR RAMP LIP SHALL BE FLUSH.

19. ALL RESIDENTIAL DRIVEWAY & ALLEY APPROACHES SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 12'-0" IN WIDTH AND NO MORE THAN 25'0".
20. COMMERCIAL OR HEAVY VEHICLE LOAD DRIVEWAY AND ALLEY APPROACHES SHALL HAVE REINFORCEMENT MATERIAL PLACED WITHIN THE CURB/GUTTER & AND SIDEWALK AS SHOWN IN STANDARD PLAN 110.12 AND IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:
 - ❑ CURB/GUTTER: 3-#4 REINFORCEMENT BARS PLACED PARALLEL TO THE STREET WITH #4 CROSS TIES @ 12" ON CENTER.
 - ❑ SIDEWALK: #4 REINFORCEMENT BARS PLACED @ 12" ON CENTER EACH WAY.
21. ALL SIDEWALK EDGES SHALL HAVE A $\frac{3}{4}$ " RADIUS.
22. ALL RETROFIT CURB, GUTTER & SIDEWALK WORK SHALL BE SAW CUT SMOOTHLY AND EVENLY AT THE ADJOINING EDGES. COMPLETELY REMOVE THE WHOLE CURB AND GUTTER. CURB, GUTTER, DRIVEWAY & GUTTER SHALL NOT BE POURED AS ONE SECTION. EXCEPTION: PEDESTRIAN CURBS MAY BE MONOLITHICALLY POURED WITH THEIR ASSOCIATED SIDEWALK PANEL.
23. $\frac{1}{2}$ " FELT EXPANSION MATERIAL SHALL BE PLACED AT JOINTS AT ANY CHANGE IN DIRECTION, PROFILE, OR OTHER SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN THE DESIGN OR CONFIGURATION OF THE SIDEWALK AND/OR CURB OCCURS AND AT REGULAR 100' INTERVALS. EXAMPLES OF THIS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
 - ❑ DRIVEWAY/ALLEY APPROACHES
 - ❑ OBSTRUCTIONS SUCH AS MANHOLES, WATER VALVE BOXES, POWER POLES, PHONE PEDESTALS,
 - ❑ BEFORE AND AFTER ANY CHANGE IN DIRECTION SUCH AS SWEEPS OR CORNERS.
 - ❑ WHEEL CHAIR RAMPS
24. CURB, GUTTER AND SIDEWALKS SHALL BE POURED AS SEPARATE UNITS EXCEPT THAT PEDESTRIAN CURBS MAY BE POURED WITH THEIR ASSOCIATED SIDEWALK PANEL.

MONOLITHICALLY CONSTRUCTED WORK SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED

THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR OR HIS DESIGNEE MAY IMPOSE OTHER DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS, AS CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE.

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. PLANTER STRIP WIDTH MAY VARY TO ACCOMMODATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES UPON APPROVAL BY CITY.
2. PLANTER STRIP SHALL INCLUDE STREET TREES LOCATED EVERY 60 FEET AND BE SELECTED FROM THE OFFICIAL STREET TREE LISTING.
3. DIMENSIONS PROVIDED FOR SIDEWALK AND PLANTER STRIP WIDTHS ARE MINIMUM AND APPLICABLE IF SUFFICIENT RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH IS AVAILABLE AS DETERMINED BY THE CITY. IN THE EVENT SUFFICIENT RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH IS NOT AVAILABLE, SIDEWALK AND PLANTER STRIP FEASIBILITY AND WIDTHS ARE DETERMINED BY THE CITY.
4. REFER TO GENERAL STREET CONSTRUCTION NOTES - STANDARD PLAN 110.00 FOR SPECIFICATIONS INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO COMPACTION STANDARDS AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS.
5. THE CENTER TURN LANE MAY BE OMITTED AND LANE WIDTHS MODIFIED BASED ON CONCURRENCE OF THE CITY ENGINEER WITH THE FINDINGS OF AN APPROVED TRAFFIC IMPACT ANALYSIS (TIA) SUBSTANTIATING MINIMUM LEVELS OF SERVICE MAINTAINED OVER 20-YEAR HORIZON.
6. STREET TREES SHALL NOT BE PLACED ABOVE UTILITIES.
7. NO ON STREET PARKING PERMITTED

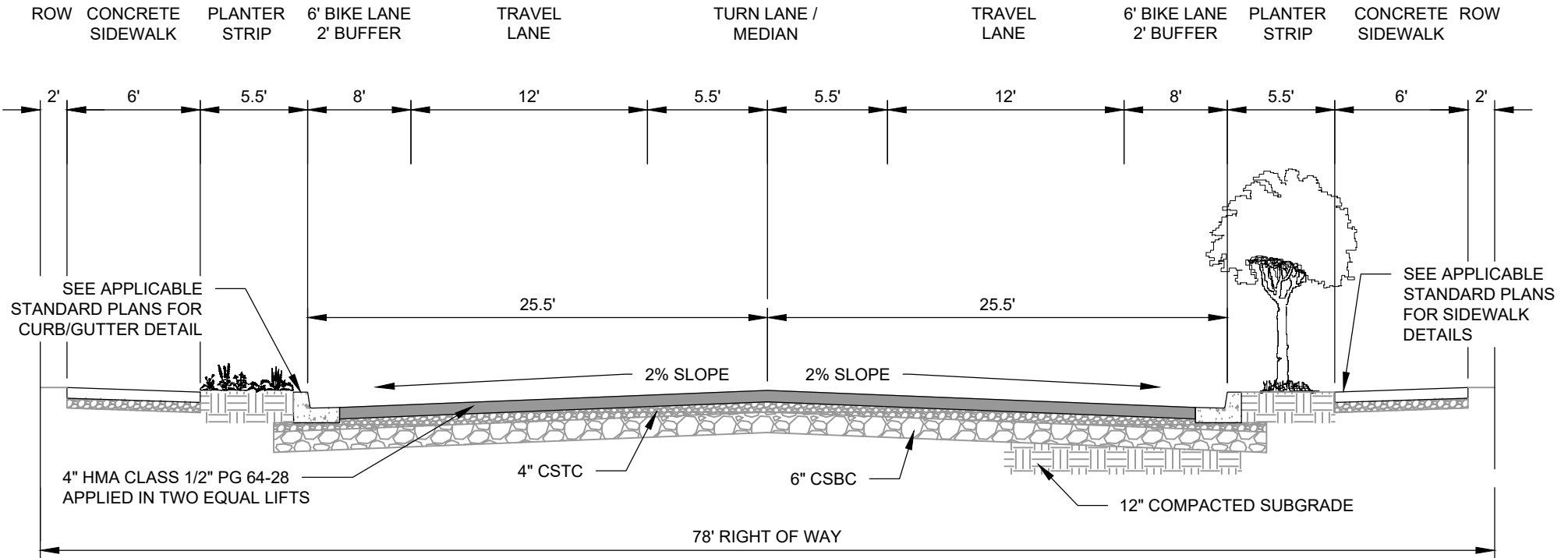
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CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

STANDARD ROAD CROSS SECTION
(FIVE LANE PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL)

STANDARD PLAN
110.01

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. PLANTER STRIP WIDTH MAY VARY TO ACCOMMODATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES UPON APPROVAL BY CITY.
2. PLANTER STRIP SHALL INCLUDE STREET TREES LOCATED EVERY 60 FEET AND BE SELECTED FROM THE OFFICIAL STREET TREE LISTING.
3. DIMENSIONS PROVIDED FOR SIDEWALK AND PLANTER STRIP WIDTHS ARE MINIMUM AND APPLICABLE IF SUFFICIENT RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH IS AVAILABLE AS DETERMINED BY THE CITY. IN THE EVENT SUFFICIENT RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH IS NOT AVAILABLE, SIDEWALK AND PLANTER STRIP FEASIBILITY AND WIDTHS ARE DETERMINED BY THE CITY.
4. REFER TO GENERAL STREET CONSTRUCTION NOTES - STANDARD PLAN 110.00 FOR SPECIFICATIONS INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO COMPACTION STANDARDS AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS.
5. THE CENTER TURN LANE MAY BE OMITTED AND LANE WIDTHS MODIFIED BASED ON CONCURRENCE OF THE CITY ENGINEER WITH THE FINDINGS OF AN APPROVED TRAFFIC IMPACT ANALYSIS (TIA) SUBSTANTIATING MINIMUM LEVELS OF SERVICE MAINTAINED OVER 20-YEAR HORIZON.
6. STREET TREES SHALL NOT BE PLACED ABOVE UTILITIES.
7. NO ON STREET PARKING PERMITTED

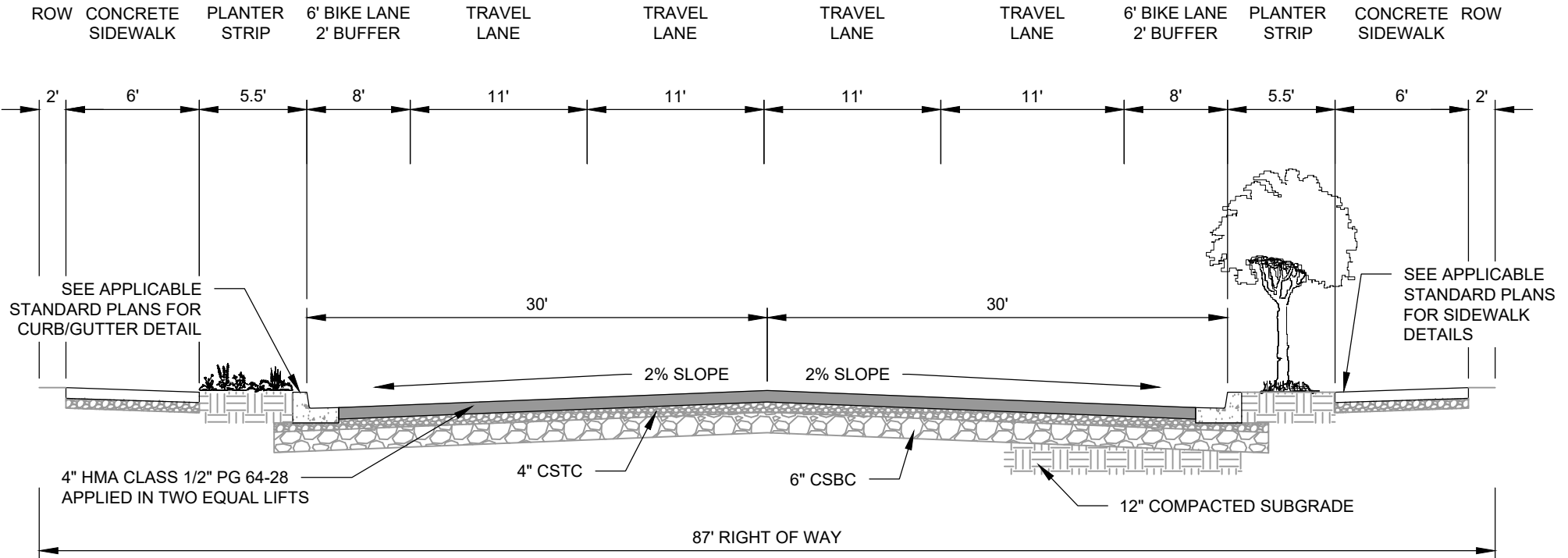
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CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

STANDARD ROAD CROSS SECTION
(THREE LANE MINOR ARTERIAL)

STANDARD PLAN
110.02

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. PLANTER STRIP WIDTH MAY VARY TO ACCOMMODATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES UPON APPROVAL BY CITY.
2. PLANTER STRIP SHALL INCLUDE STREET TREES LOCATED EVERY 60 FEET AND BE SELECTED FROM THE OFFICIAL STREET TREE LISTING.
3. DIMENSIONS PROVIDED FOR SIDEWALK AND PLANTER STRIP WIDTHS ARE MINIMUM AND APPLICABLE IF SUFFICIENT RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH IS AVAILABLE AS DETERMINED BY THE CITY. IN THE EVENT SUFFICIENT RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH IS NOT AVAILABLE, SIDEWALK AND PLANTER STRIP FEASIBILITY AND WIDTHS ARE DETERMINED BY THE CITY.
4. REFER TO GENERAL STREET CONSTRUCTION NOTES - STANDARD PLAN 110.00 FOR SPECIFICATIONS INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO COMPACTION STANDARDS AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS.
5. LANE WIDTHS MAY BE MODIFIED BASED ON CONCURRENCE OF THE CITY ENGINEER WITH THE FINDINGS OF AN APPROVED TRAFFIC IMPACT ANALYSIS (TIA) SUBSTANTIATING MINIMUM LEVELS OF SERVICE MAINTAINED OVER 20-YEAR HORIZON.
6. STREET TREES SHALL NOT BE PLACED ABOVE UTILITIES.
7. NO ON STREET PARKING PERMITTED

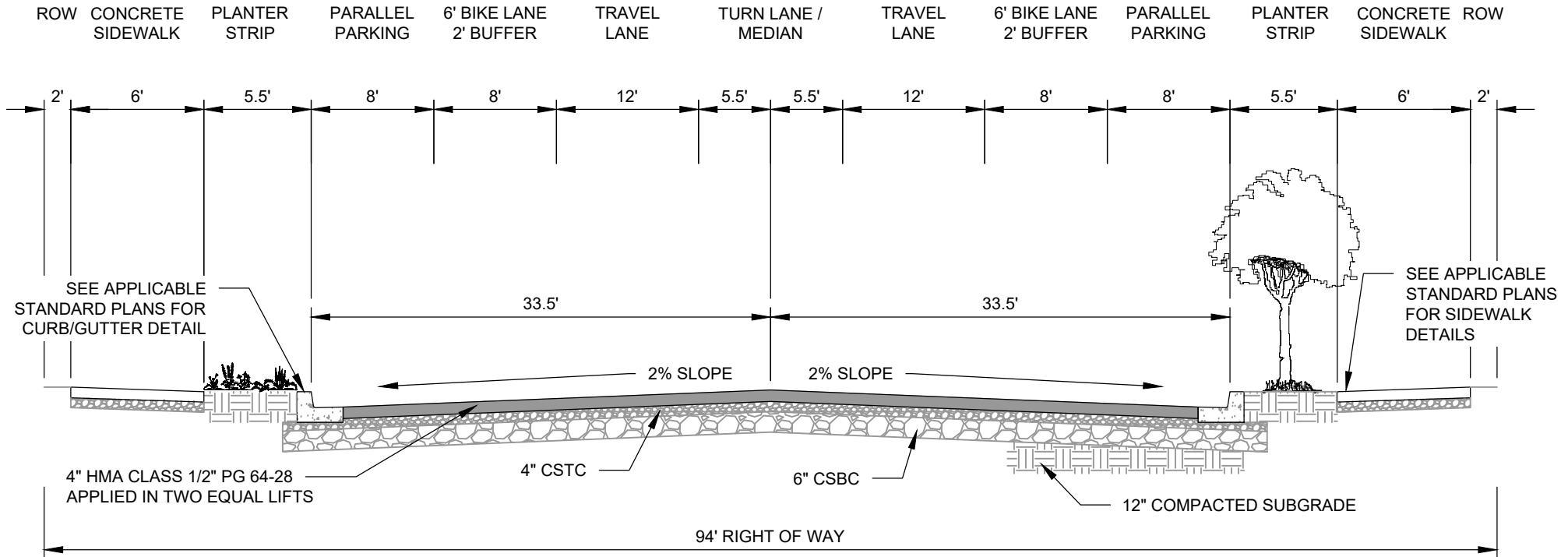
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CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

STANDARD ROAD CROSS SECTION
(FOUR LANE MINOR ARTERIAL)

STANDARD PLAN
110.03

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. PLANTER STRIP WIDTH MAY VARY TO ACCOMMODATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES UPON APPROVAL BY CITY.
2. PLANTER STRIP SHALL INCLUDE STREET TREES LOCATED EVERY 60 FEET AND BE SELECTED FROM THE OFFICIAL STREET TREE LISTING.
3. DIMENSIONS PROVIDED FOR SIDEWALK AND PLANTER STRIP WIDTHS ARE MINIMUM AND APPLICABLE IF SUFFICIENT RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH IS AVAILABLE AS DETERMINED BY THE CITY. IN THE EVENT SUFFICIENT RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH IS NOT AVAILABLE, SIDEWALK AND PLANTER STRIP FEASIBILITY AND WIDTHS ARE DETERMINED BY THE CITY.
4. REFER TO GENERAL STREET CONSTRUCTION NOTES - STANDARD PLAN 110.00 FOR SPECIFICATIONS INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO COMPACTION STANDARDS AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS.
5. THE CENTER TURN LANE MAY BE OMITTED AND LANE WIDTHS MODIFIED BASED ON CONCURRENCE OF THE CITY ENGINEER WITH THE FINDINGS OF AN APPROVED TRAFFIC IMPACT ANALYSIS (TIA) SUBSTANTIATING MINIMUM LEVELS OF SERVICE MAINTAINED OVER 20-YEAR HORIZON.
6. STREET TREES SHALL NOT BE PLACED ABOVE UTILITIES.

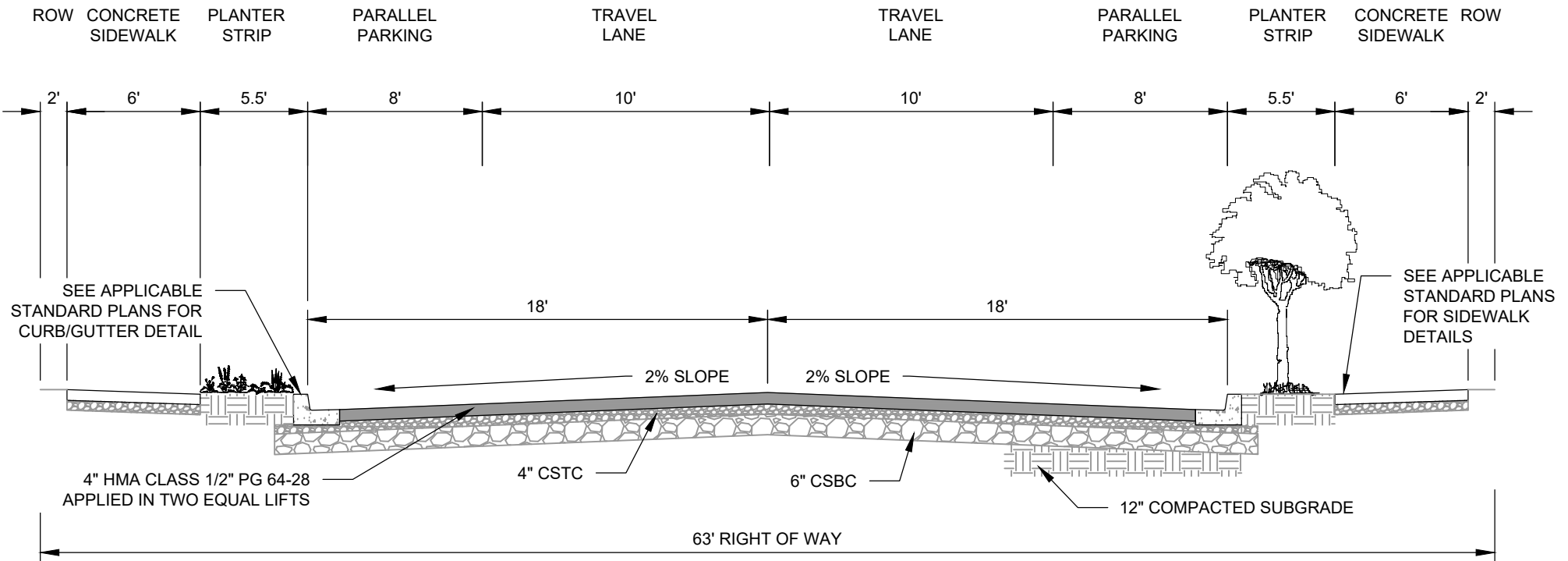
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CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

STANDARD ROAD CROSS SECTION
(THREE LANE COLLECTOR)

STANDARD PLAN
110.04

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. PLANTER STRIP WIDTH MAY VARY TO ACCOMMODATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES UPON APPROVAL BY CITY.
2. PLANTER STRIP SHALL INCLUDE STREET TREES LOCATED EVERY 60 FEET AND BE SELECTED FROM THE OFFICIAL STREET TREE LISTING.
3. DIMENSIONS PROVIDED FOR SIDEWALK AND PLANTER STRIP WIDTHS ARE MINIMUM AND APPLICABLE IF SUFFICIENT RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH IS AVAILABLE AS DETERMINED BY THE CITY. IN THE EVENT SUFFICIENT RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH IS NOT AVAILABLE, SIDEWALK AND PLANTER STRIP FEASIBILITY AND WIDTHS ARE DETERMINED BY THE CITY.
4. REFER TO GENERAL STREET CONSTRUCTION NOTES - STANDARD PLAN 110.00 FOR SPECIFICATIONS INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO COMPACTION STANDARDS AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS.
5. STREET TREES SHALL NOT BE PLACED OVER UTILITIES.

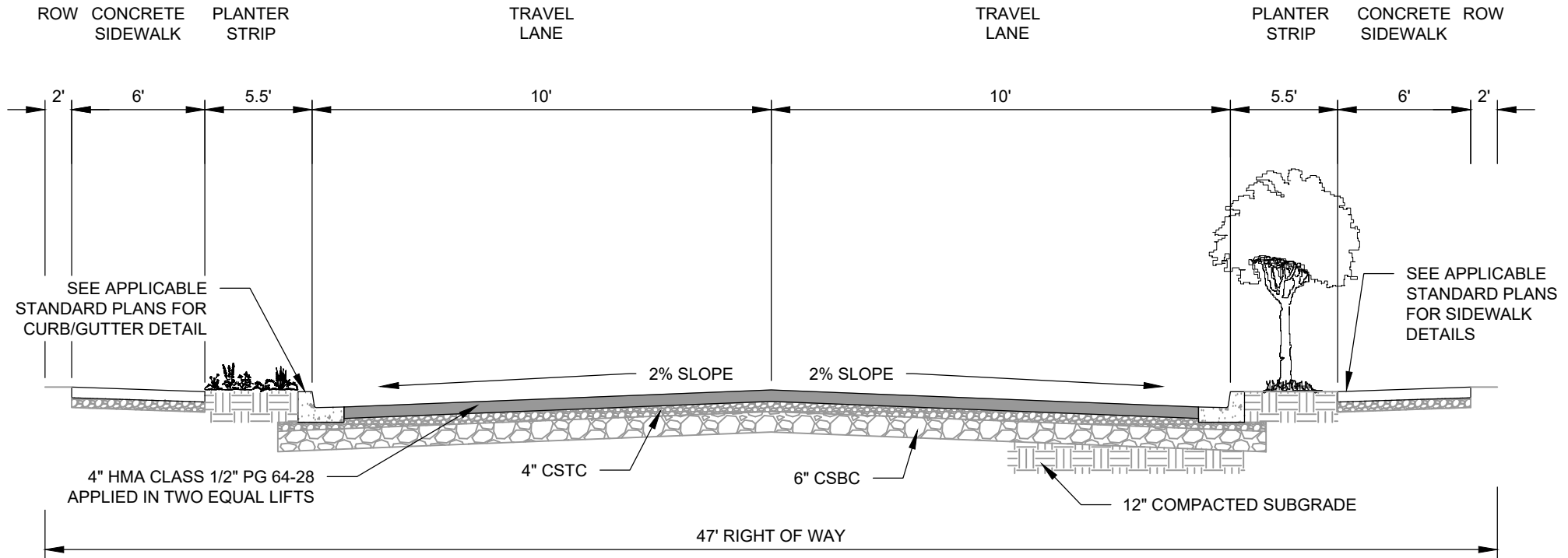
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CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

STANDARD ROAD CROSS SECTION
(TWO LANE LOCAL STREET)

STANDARD PLAN
110.05

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. PLANTER STRIP WIDTH MAY VARY TO ACCOMMODATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES UPON APPROVAL BY CITY.
2. PLANTER STRIP SHALL INCLUDE STREET TREES LOCATED EVERY 60 FEET AND BE SELECTED FROM THE OFFICIAL STREET TREE LISTING.
3. DIMENSIONS PROVIDED FOR SIDEWALK AND PLANTER STRIP WIDTHS ARE MINIMUM AND APPLICABLE IF SUFFICIENT RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH IS AVAILABLE AS DETERMINED BY THE CITY. IN THE EVENT SUFFICIENT RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH IS NOT AVAILABLE, SIDEWALK AND PLANTER STRIP FEASIBILITY AND WIDTHS ARE DETERMINED BY THE CITY.
4. REFER TO GENERAL STREET CONSTRUCTION NOTES - STANDARD PLAN 110.00 FOR SPECIFICATIONS INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO COMPACTION STANDARDS AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS.
5. STREET TREES SHALL NOT BE PLACED ABOVE UTILITIES.
6. NO ON STREET PARKING PERMITTED

This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

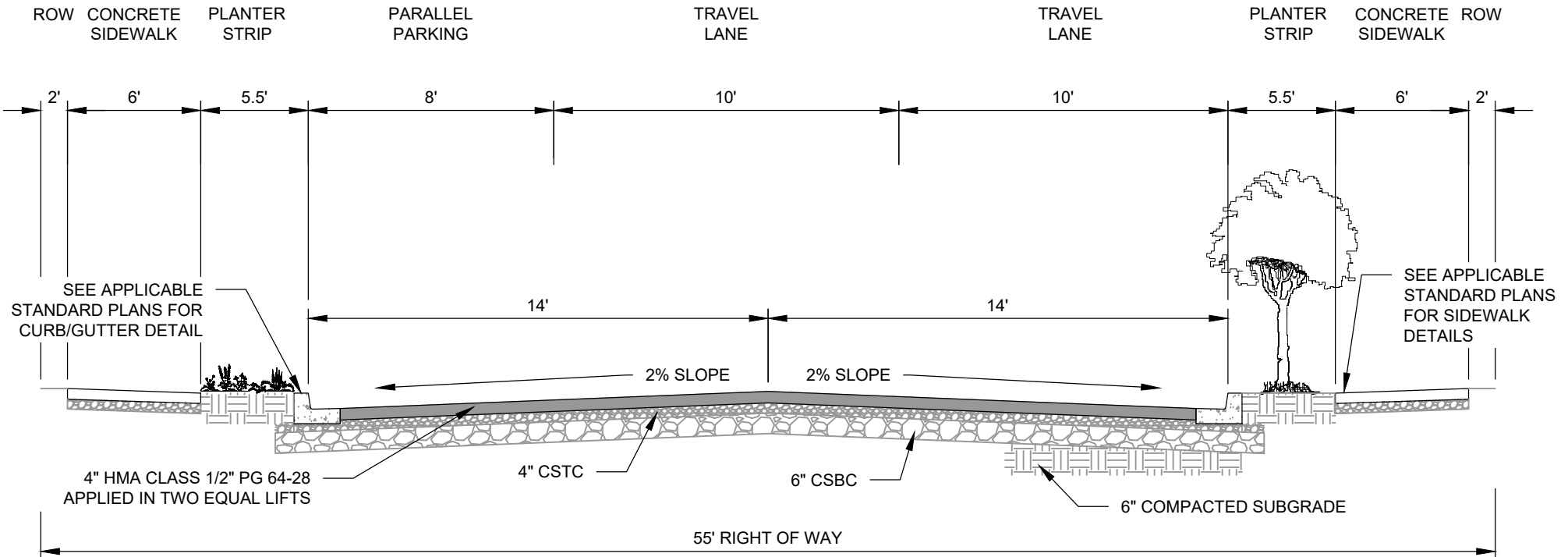
STANDARD ROAD CROSS SECTION
(TWO LANE LOCAL STREET - NO FRONTAGE)

STANDARD PLAN
110.06

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



LIMITED USE STANDARD: PROPOSAL BY CITY REQUIRED



NOTES:

1. PLANTER STRIP WIDTH MAY VARY TO ACCOMMODATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES UPON APPROVAL BY CITY.
2. PLANTER STRIP SHALL INCLUDE STREET TREES LOCATED EVERY 60 FEET AND BE SELECTED FROM THE OFFICIAL STREET TREE LISTING.
3. DIMENSIONS PROVIDED FOR SIDEWALK AND PLANTER STRIP WIDTHS ARE MINIMUM AND APPLICABLE IF SUFFICIENT RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH IS AVAILABLE AS DETERMINED BY THE CITY. IN THE EVENT SUFFICIENT RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH IS NOT AVAILABLE, SIDEWALK AND PLANTER STRIP FEASIBILITY AND WIDTHS ARE DETERMINED BY THE CITY.
4. REFER TO GENERAL STREET CONSTRUCTION NOTES - STANDARD PLAN 110.00 FOR SPECIFICATIONS INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO COMPACTION STANDARDS AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS.
5. STREET TREES SHALL NOT BE PLACED OVER UTILITIES.

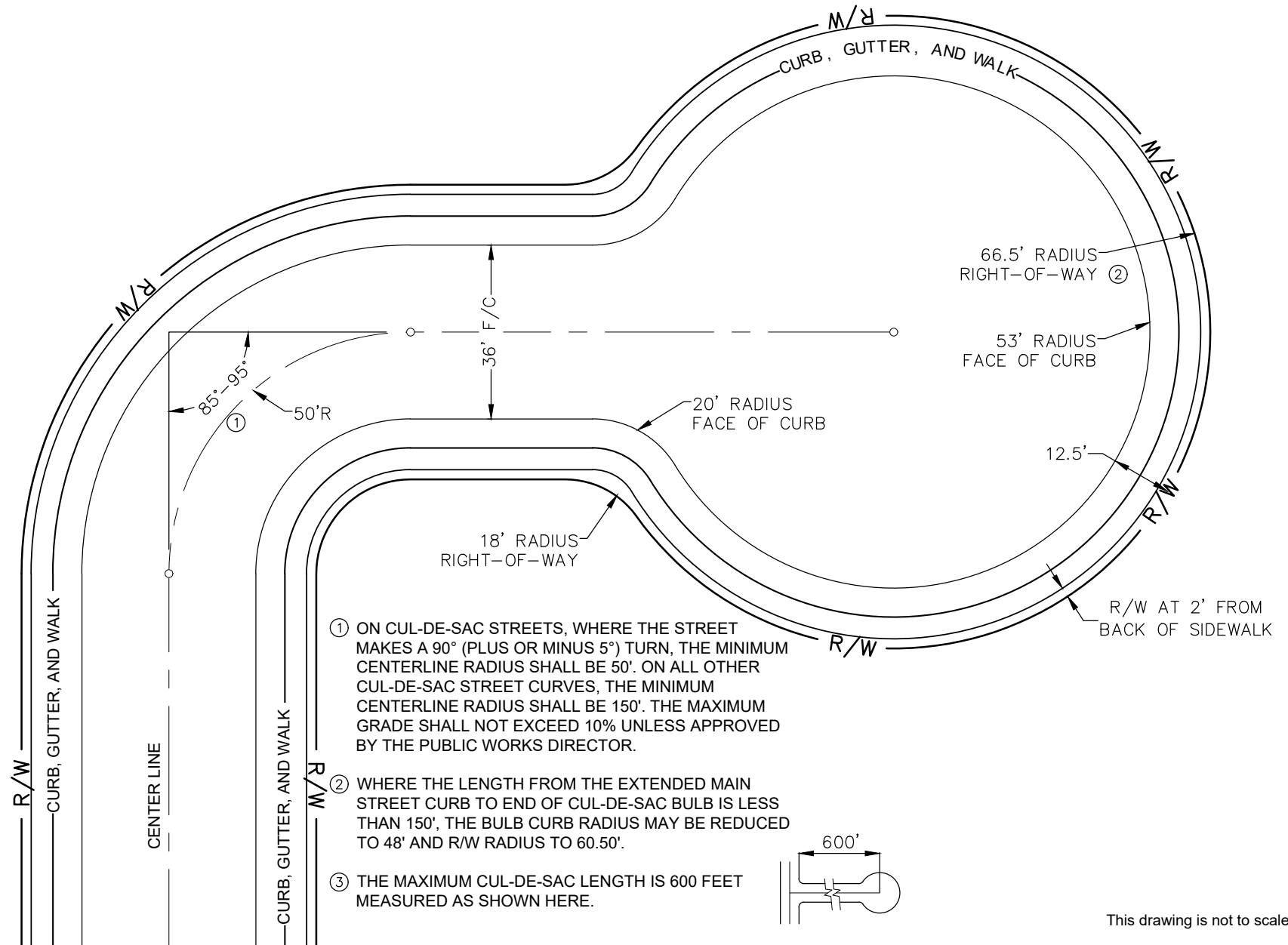
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CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

STANDARD ROAD CROSS SECTION
(TWO LANE LOCAL STREET - PARKING ONE SIDE)

STANDARD PLAN
110.07

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

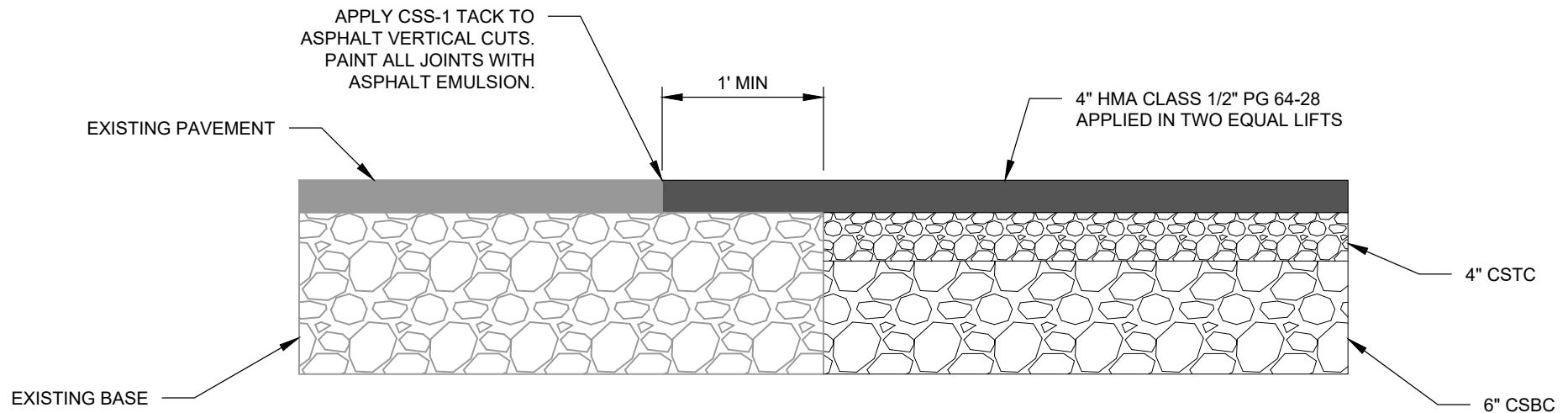


CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

CUL-DE-SAC

STANDARD PLAN
110.08

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. AFTER DITCH BACK FILL HAS BEEN COMPACTED, AN ADDITIONAL 12" WILL BE REMOVED FROM EACH EDGE OF THE ORIGINAL CUT. THE ENGINEER MAY REQUIRE MORE THAN THE 12" ADDITIONAL CUT IF THE EXISTING PAVEMENT HAS BEEN LIFTED IN THE REMOVAL PROCESS, IF THE JOINT DOES NOT OCCUR ON UNDISTURBED MATERIAL, OR IF THE JOINT FALLS WITHIN THE TRAVEL LANE.
2. ALL BACK FILL SHALL BE UNIFORMLY MOISTURE CONDITIONED AND COMPACTED TO 95% MAX. DENSITY PER ASTM D1557. CRUSHED SURFACING BASE COURSE (CSBC) SHALL BE PLACED IN 6" OR LESS LIFTS. CRUSHED SURFACING TOP COURSE (CSTC) SHALL BE PLACED IN 4" OR LESS LIFTS.
3. COLD MIX MAY BE USED TEMPORARILY ONLY UNTIL HOT MIX ASPHALT IS AVAILABLE.
4. ALL PATCHES SHALL HAVE THE PERIMETER JOINTS OF THE PATCH CRACK SEALED. CRACK SEAL MATERIAL TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 9-04.10 OF THE WSDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.
5. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE TRAFFIC CONTROL AS REQUIRED BY THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE. ALL LANE CLOSURES SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE CITY ENGINEER.

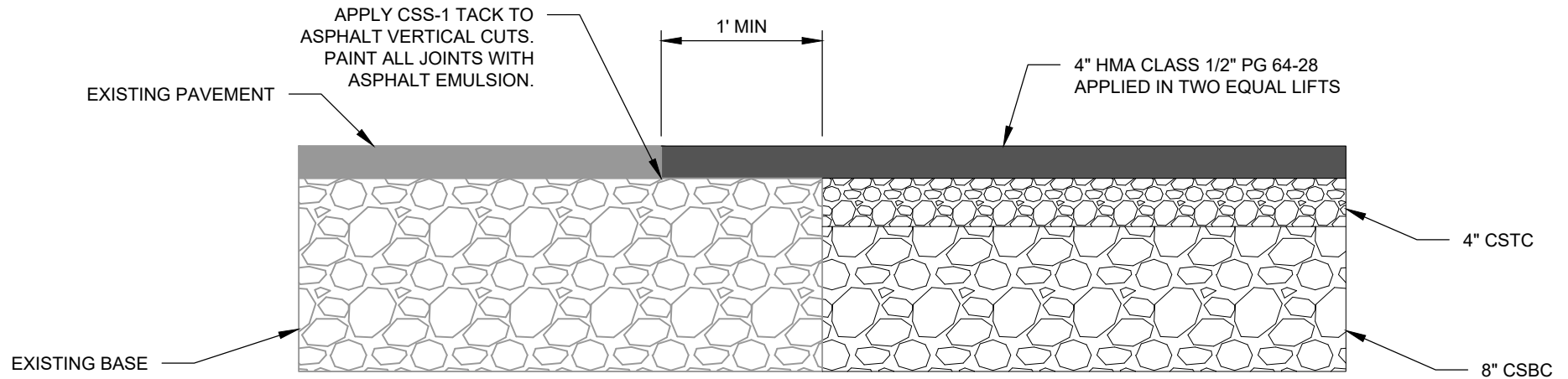
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CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

TYPICAL PATCH FOR LOCAL AND
COLLECTOR STREETS

STANDARD PLAN
110.09

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. AFTER DITCH BACK FILL HAS BEEN COMPACTED, AN ADDITIONAL 12" WILL BE REMOVED FROM EACH EDGE OF THE ORIGINAL CUT. THE ENGINEER MAY REQUIRE MORE THAN THE 12" ADDITIONAL CUT IF THE EXISTING PAVEMENT HAS BEEN LIFTED IN THE REMOVAL PROCESS, IF THE JOINT DOES NOT OCCUR ON UNDISTURBED MATERIAL, OR IF THE JOINT FALLS WITHIN THE TRAVEL LANE.
2. ALL BACK FILL SHALL BE UNIFORMLY MOISTURE CONDITIONED AND COMPACTED TO 95% MAX. DENSITY PER ASTM D1557. CRUSHED SURFACING BASE COURSE (CSBC) SHALL BE PLACED IN 6" OR LESS LIFTS. CRUSHED SURFACING TOP COURSE (CSTC) SHALL BE PLACED IN 4" OR LESS LIFTS.
3. COLD MIX MAY BE USED TEMPORARILY ONLY UNTIL HOT MIX ASPHALT IS AVAILABLE.
4. ALL PATCHES SHALL HAVE THE PERIMETER JOINTS OF THE PATCH CRACK SEALED. CRACK SEAL MATERIAL TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 9-04.10 OF THE WSDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.
5. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE TRAFFIC CONTROL AS REQUIRED BY THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE. ALL LANE CLOSURES SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE CITY ENGINEER.

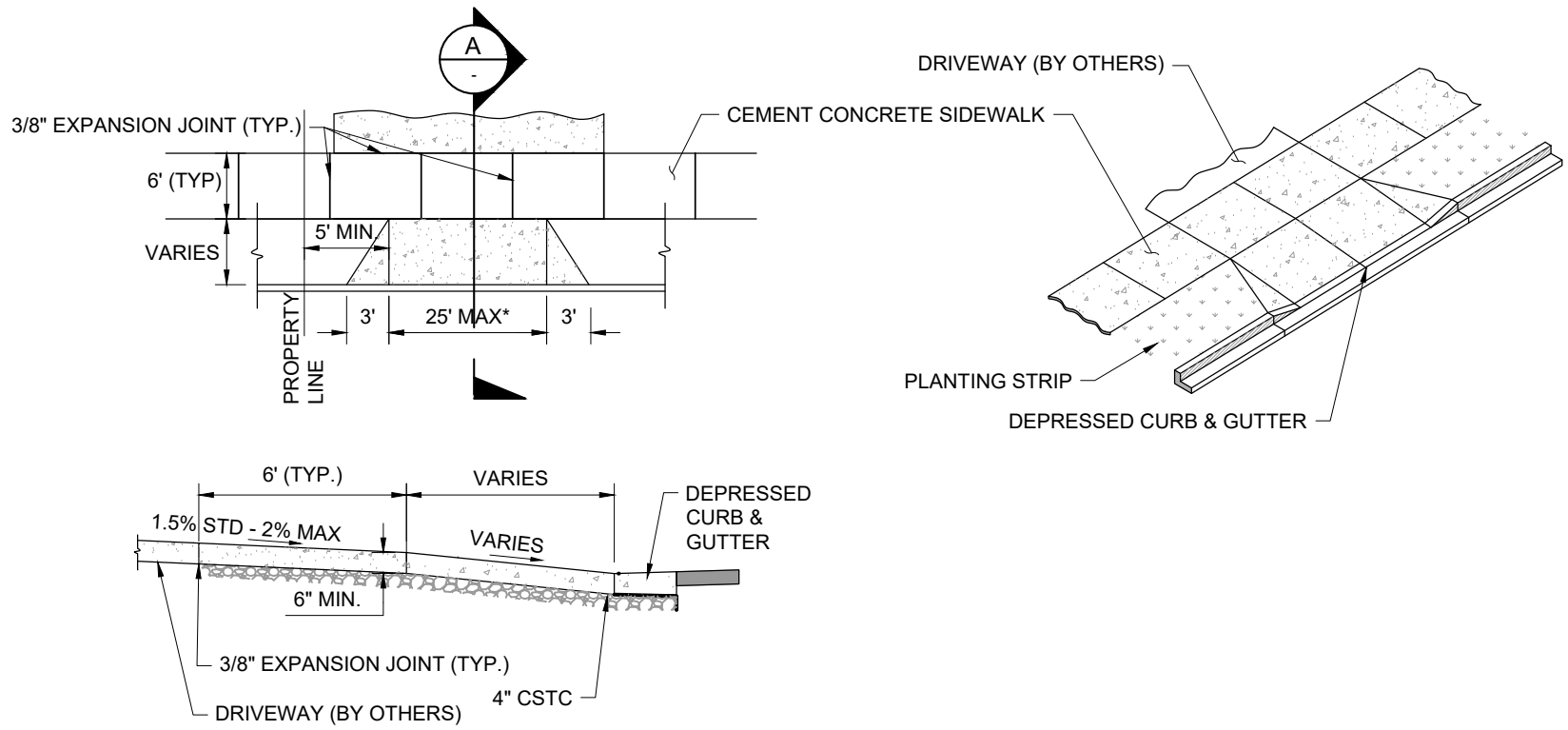
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

TYPICAL PATCH FOR
ARTERIAL STREETS

STANDARD PLAN
110.10

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



A DRIVEWAY APPROACH AND SIDEWALK CROSS-SECTION
SCALE: N.T.S.

NOTES:

1. ALL REPLACEMENT WORK SHALL BE SAW CUT SMOOTH AND EVEN AT THE CURB, SIDEWALK, AND GUTTER EDGES.
2. ASPHALT SHALL BE SAW CUT BACK 12" AND HAVE A SMOOTH EDGE BEFORE BEING PATCHED. SEE COLLEGE PLACE STANDARD PLAN 110.09 AND 110.10
3. THE WHOLE CURB AND GUTTER SECTION MUST BE COMPLETELY REMOVED AND REPLACED, UNLESS SAWCUTTING OF CURB IS APPROVED BY CITY ENGINEER.
4. ALL SIDEWALK EDGES SHALL HAVE A 3/4" RADIUS.
5. CRUSHED SURFACING TOP COURSE (CSTC) MUST BE UNIFORMLY MOISTURE CONDITIONED BEFORE PLACEMENT AND COMPACTED TO A NON-YIELDING CONDITION.
6. NO MONOLITHIC POURS ARE ALLOWED. SIDEWALKS, CURB & GUTTER, AND DRIVEWAYS SHALL BE POURED SEPARATELY WITH EXPANSION JOINTS.
7. CROSS SLOPE TYPICAL 1.5% BUT SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 2%, UNLESS ALTERNATE ACCESSIBLE ROUTE IS PROVIDED.
8. ADJUST WING LENGTH TO ENSURE SLOPE FALLS WITHIN MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SLOPES. WING LENGTHS TO BE THE SAME ON BOTH SIDES OF DRIVEWAY.
9. APPROACHES, WINGS, AND SIDEWALKS SPANNING PLANTING STRIPS SHALL MAINTAIN A 6" THICK SECTION.
10. CEMENT CONCRETE SHALL HAVE A MIN. COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 4,000 PSI - 28 DAY.
11. LOTS WITH LESS THAN 60-FT OF WIDTH, THE DRIVEWAY WIDTH SHALL NOT EXCEED 20-FT.

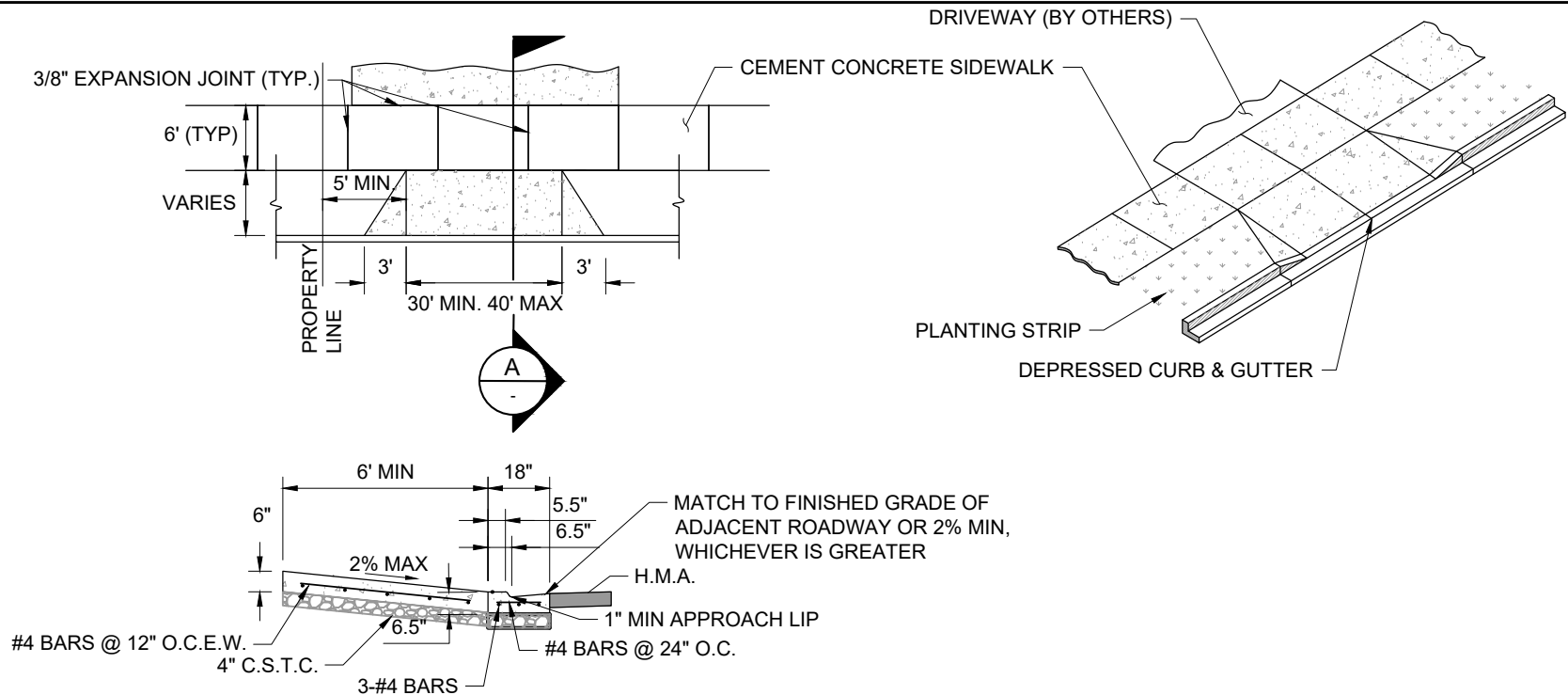
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

RESIDENTIAL DRIVEWAY
APPROACH

STANDARD PLAN
110.11

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



A SIDEWALK CROSS-SECTION
SCALE: N.T.S.

NOTES:

1. ALL REPLACEMENT WORK SHALL BE SAW CUT SMOOTH AND EVEN AT THE CURB, SIDEWALK, AND GUTTER EDGES.
2. ASPHALT SHALL BE SAW CUT BACK 12" AND HAVE A SMOOTH EDGE BEFORE BEING PATCHED. SEE COLLEGE PLACE STANDARD PLAN 110.09 AND 110.10
3. THE WHOLE CURB AND GUTTER SECTION MUST BE COMPLETELY REMOVED AND REPLACED, UNLESS SAWCUTTING OF CURB IS APPROVED BY CITY ENGINEER.
4. ALL SIDEWALK EDGES SHALL HAVE A 3/4" RADIUS.
5. CRUSHED SURFACING TOP COURSE (CSTC) MUST BE UNIFORMLY MOISTURE CONDITIONED BEFORE PLACEMENT AND COMPACTED TO A NON-YIELDING CONDITION.
6. NO MONOLITHIC POURS ARE ALLOWED. SIDEWALKS, CURB & GUTTER, AND DRIVEWAYS SHALL BE POURED SEPARATELY WITH EXPANSION JOINTS.
7. CROSS SLOPE TYPICAL 1.5% BUT SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 2%, UNLESS ALTERNATE ACCESSIBLE ROUTE IS PROVIDED.
8. ADJUST WING LENGTH TO ENSURE SLOPE FALLS WITHIN MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SLOPES. WING LENGTHS TO BE THE SAME ON BOTH SIDES OF DRIVEWAY.
9. APPROACHES, WINGS, AND SIDEWALKS SPANNING PLANTING STRIPS SHALL MAINTAIN A 6" THICK SECTION.
10. CEMENT CONCRETE SHALL HAVE A MIN. COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 4,000 PSI - 28 DAY.

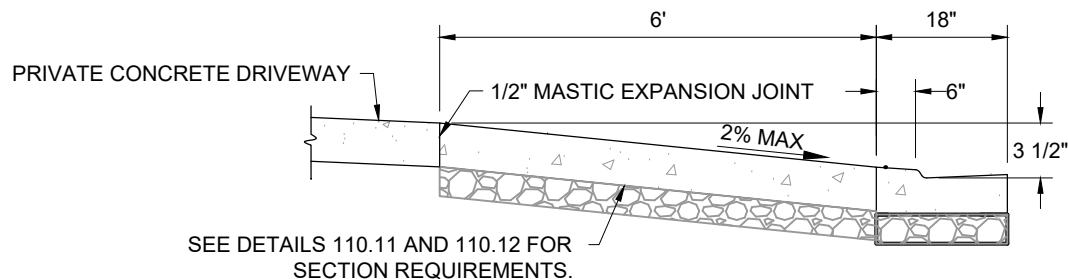
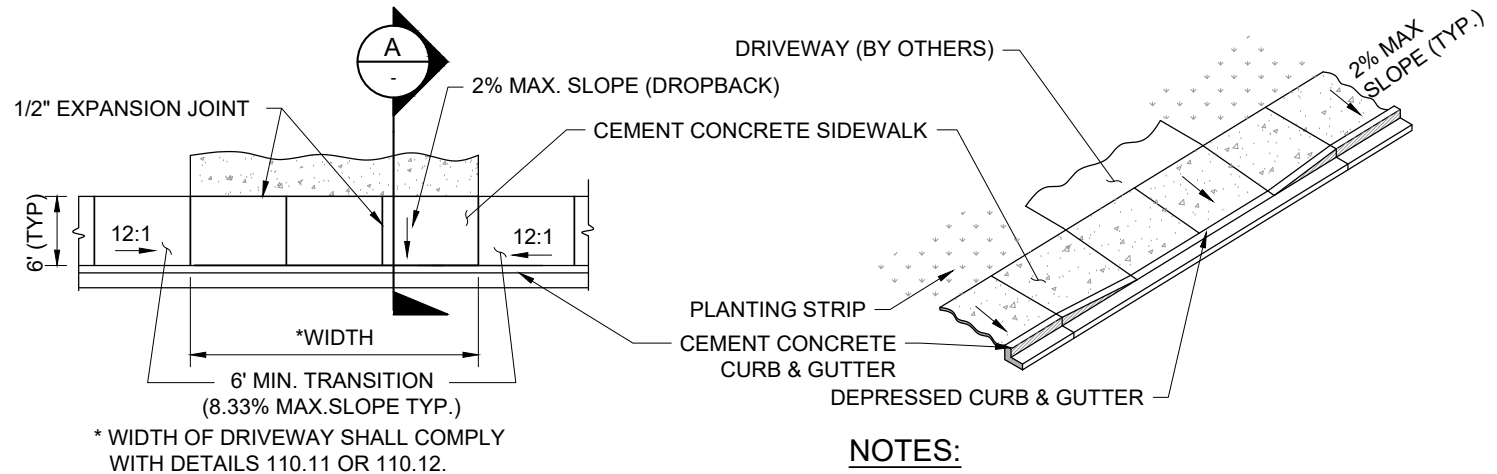
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

COMMERCIAL DRIVEWAY
APPROACH

STANDARD PLAN
110.12

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. ALL REPLACEMENT WORK SHALL BE SAW CUT SMOOTH AND EVEN AT THE CURB, SIDEWALK, AND GUTTER EDGES.
2. ASPHALT SHALL BE SAW CUT BACK 12" AND HAVE A SMOOTH EDGE BEFORE BEING PATCHED. SEE COLLEGE PLACE STANDARD PLAN 110.09 AND 110.10
3. THE WHOLE CURB AND GUTTER SECTION MUST BE COMPLETELY REMOVED AND REPLACED, UNLESS SAWCUTTING OF CURB IS APPROVED BY CITY ENGINEER.
4. ALL SIDEWALK EDGES SHALL HAVE A 3/4" RADIUS.
5. CRUSHED SURFACING TOP COURSE (CSTC) MUST BE UNIFORMLY MOISTURE CONDITIONED BEFORE PLACEMENT AND COMPACTED TO A NON-YIELDING CONDITION.
6. NO MONOLITHIC POURS ARE ALLOWED. SIDEWALKS, CURB & GUTTER, AND DRIVEWAYS SHALL BE POURED SEPARATELY WITH EXPANSION JOINTS.
7. CROSS SLOPE TYPICAL 1.5% BUT SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 2%, UNLESS ALTERNATE ACCESSIBLE ROUTE IS PROVIDED.
8. ADJUST WING LENGTH TO ENSURE SLOPE FALLS WITHIN MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SLOPES. WING LENGTHS TO BE THE SAME ON BOTH SIDES OF DRIVEWAY.
9. APPROACHES, WINGS, AND SIDEWALKS SPANNING PLANTING STRIPS SHALL MAINTAIN A 6" THICK SECTION.
10. CEMENT CONCRETE SHALL HAVE A MIN. COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 4,000 PSI - 28 DAY.

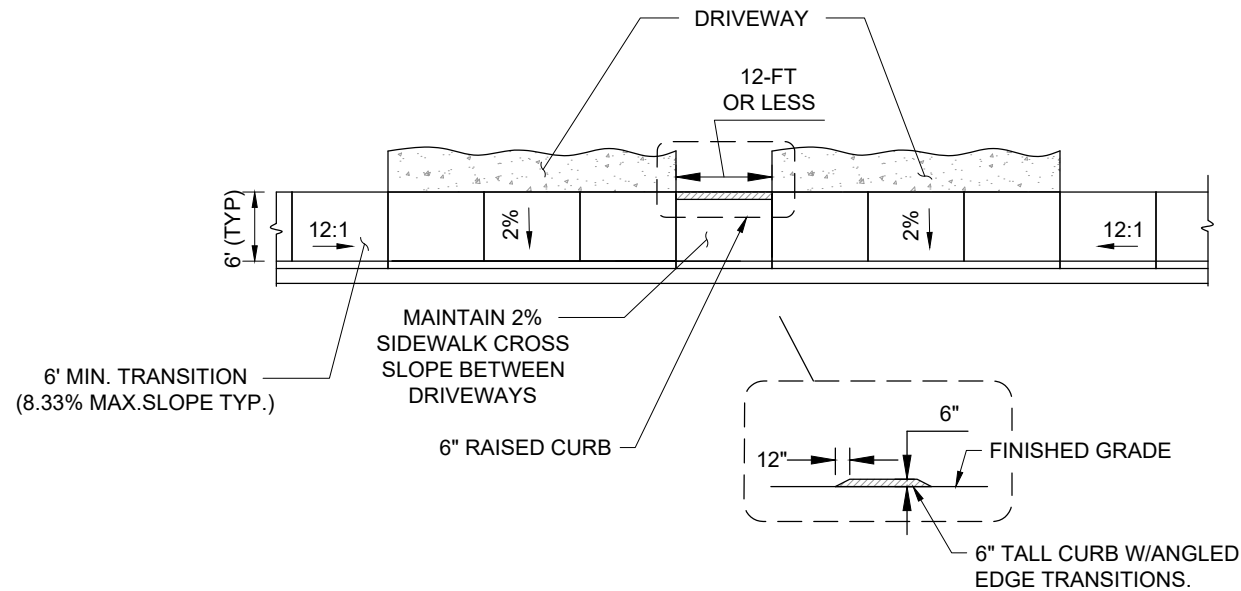
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CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

CURB TIGHT SIDEWALK
DROPBACK DRIVEWAY

STANDARD PLAN
110.13

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. NO SLOPE TRANSITION BETWEEN DRIVEWAYS IF LESS THAN 12-FT OF SEPARATION.
2. CROSS SLOPE TYPICAL 1.5% BUT SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 2%, UNLESS ALTERNATE ACCESSIBLE ROUTE IS PROVIDED.

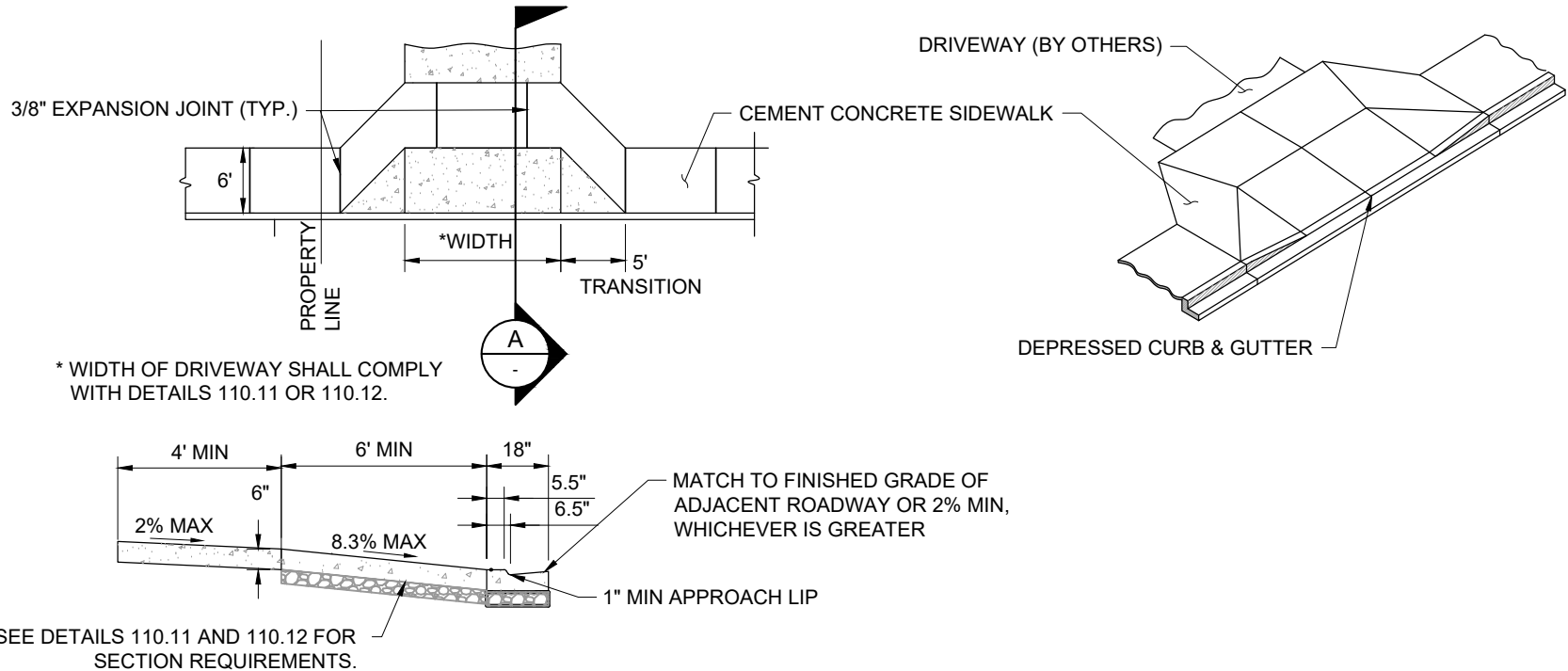
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 02/07/25

DRIVEWAY TRANSITIONS

STANDARD PLAN
110.13A

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



A SIDEWALK CROSS-SECTION
SCALE: N.T.S.

NOTES:

1. ALL REPLACEMENT WORK SHALL BE SAW CUT SMOOTH AND EVEN AT THE CURB, SIDEWALK, AND GUTTER EDGES.
2. ASPHALT SHALL BE SAW CUT BACK 12" AND HAVE A SMOOTH EDGE BEFORE BEING PATCHED. SEE COLLEGE PLACE STANDARD PLAN 110.09 AND 110.10
3. THE WHOLE CURB AND GUTTER SECTION MUST BE COMPLETELY REMOVED AND REPLACED, UNLESS SAWCUTTING OF CURB IS APPROVED BY CITY ENGINEER.
4. ALL SIDEWALK EDGES SHALL HAVE A 3/4" RADIUS.
5. CRUSHED SURFACING TOP COURSE (CSTC) MUST BE UNIFORMLY MOISTURE CONDITIONED BEFORE PLACEMENT AND COMPACTED TO A NON-YIELDING CONDITION.
6. NO MONOLITHIC POURS ARE ALLOWED. SIDEWALKS, CURB & GUTTER, AND DRIVEWAYS SHALL BE POURED SEPARATELY WITH EXPANSION JOINTS.
7. CROSS SLOPE TYPICAL 1.5% BUT SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 2%, UNLESS ALTERNATE ACCESSIBLE ROUTE IS PROVIDED.
8. ADJUST WING LENGTH TO ENSURE SLOPE FALLS WITHIN MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SLOPES. WING LENGTHS TO BE THE SAME ON BOTH SIDES OF DRIVEWAY.
9. APPROACHES, WINGS, AND SIDEWALKS SPANNING PLANTING STRIPS SHALL MAINTAIN A 6" THICK SECTION.
10. CEMENT CONCRETE SHALL HAVE A MIN. COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 4,000 PSI - 28 DAY.

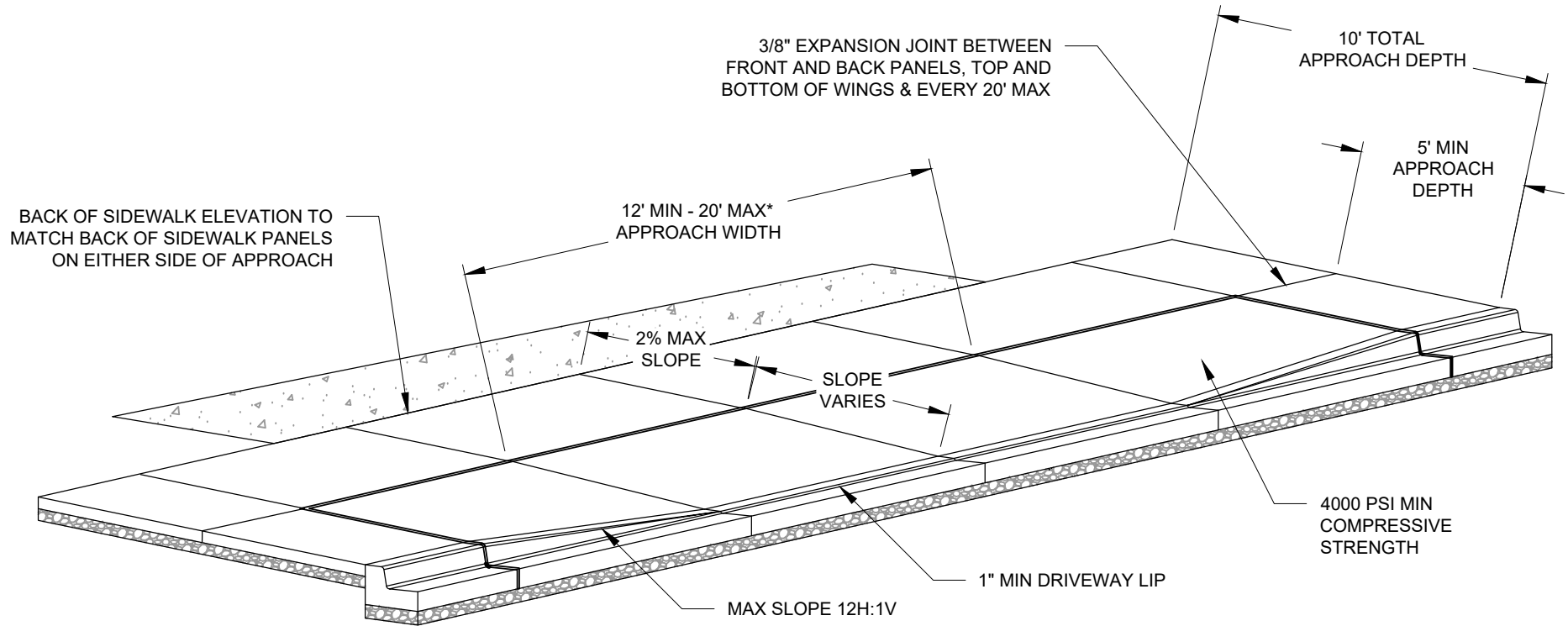
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CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

CURB TIGHT SIDEWALK

STANDARD PLAN
110.14

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. MINIMUM 48" ACCESSIBLE ROUTE REQUIRED AROUND SLOPES STEEPER THAN 12H:1V.
2. BACK PANEL CROSS SLOPE TYPICAL 1.5% BUT SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 2%; FRONT PANEL SLOPE MAY VARY.
3. IF OTHER ACCESSIBLE ROUTE IS PROVIDED, DRIVEWAY FLARES SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 10H:1V. IF OTHER ACCESSIBLE ROUTE IS NOT PROVIDED DRIVEWAY FLARES SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 12H:1V.
4. DRAINAGE STRUCTURES, JUNCTION BOXES, OR OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS SHALL NOT BE PLACED IN DRIVEWAY APPROACH.
5. STANDARD CURB AND GUTTER REQUIRED.
6. WINGS, APPROACH, AND SIDEWALK BEHIND APPROACH TO BE POURED 6" THICK. SEE STD. PLAN 110.15 FOR COMMERCIAL REINFORCEMENT REQUIREMENTS.
7. REFERENCE ZONING CODE FOR OTHER REQUIREMENTS.
8. SEE STANDARD SPECIFICATION DETAIL 110.15 FOR REQUIRED CROSS-SECTION.
9. CEMENT CONCRETE SHALL HAVE A MIN. COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 4,000 PSI - 28 DAY.

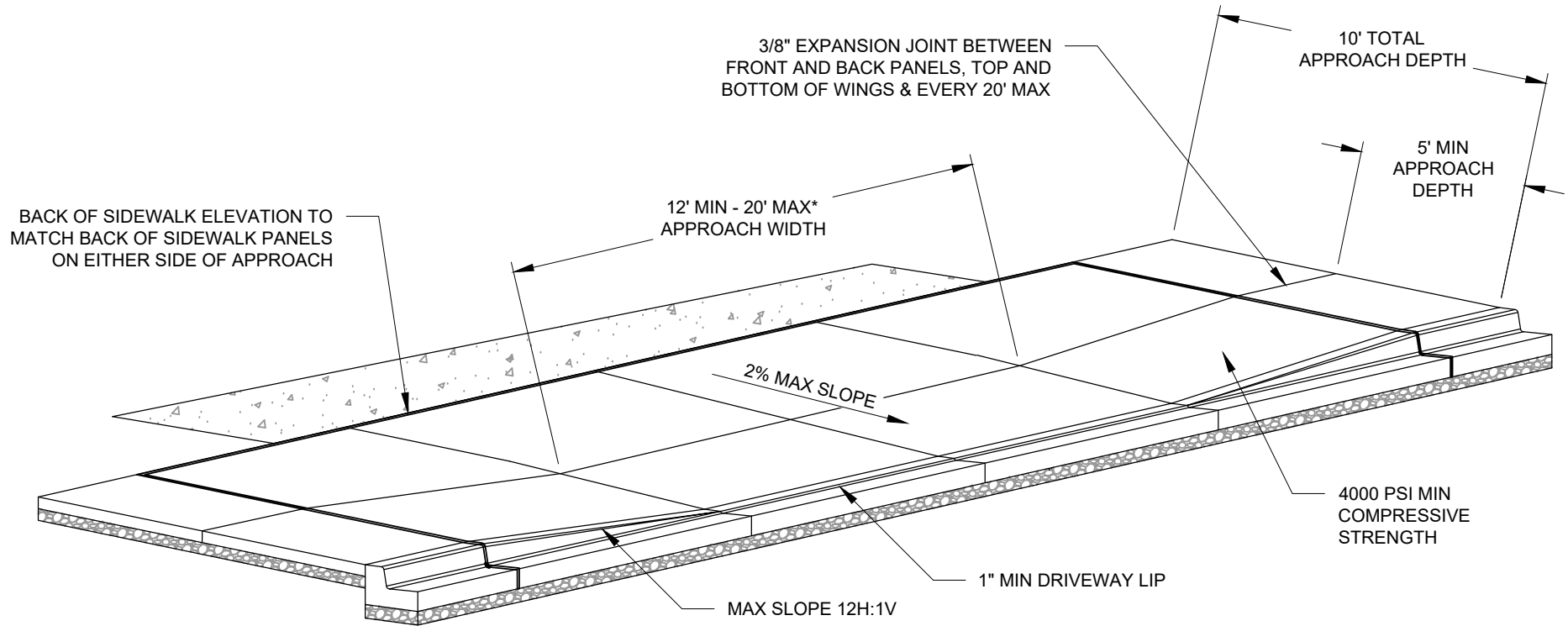
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CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

10-FOOT WIDE CURB-TIGHT
GRADE-ADJUSTED DRIVEWAY APPROACH

STANDARD PLAN
110.15

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. MINIMUM 48" ACCESSIBLE ROUTE REQUIRED AROUND SLOPES STEEPER THAN 12H:1V.
2. BACK PANEL CROSS SLOPE TYPICAL 1.5% BUT SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 2%; FRONT PANEL SLOPE MAY VARY.
3. IF OTHER ACCESSIBLE ROUTE IS PROVIDED, DRIVEWAY FLARES SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 10H:1V. IF OTHER ACCESSIBLE ROUTE IS NOT PROVIDED DRIVEWAY FLARES SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 12H:1V.
4. DRAINAGE STRUCTURES, JUNCTION BOXES, OR OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS SHALL NOT BE PLACED IN DRIVEWAY APPROACH.
5. STANDARD CURB AND GUTTER REQUIRED.
6. WINGS, APPROACH, AND SIDEWALK BEHIND APPROACH TO BE POURED 6" THICK. SEE STD. PLAN 110.15 FOR COMMERCIAL REINFORCEMENT REQUIREMENTS.
7. REFERENCE ZONING CODE FOR OTHER REQUIREMENTS.
8. SEE STANDARD SPECIFICATION DETAIL 110.15 FOR REQUIRED CROSS-SECTION.
9. CEMENT CONCRETE SHALL HAVE A MIN. COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 4,000 PSI - 28 DAY.

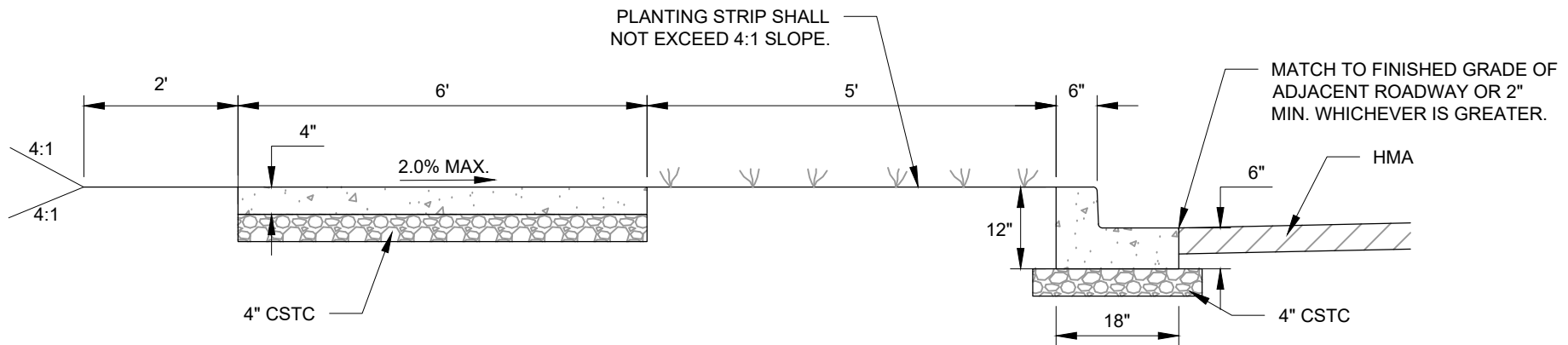
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

10-FOOT WIDE CURB-TIGHT
LOW-PROFILE DRIVEWAY APPROACH

STANDARD PLAN
110.16

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. ALL REPLACEMENT WORK SHALL BE SAW CUT SMOOTH AND EVEN AT THE CURB, SIDEWALK PANEL, AND GUTTER EDGES.
2. ASPHALT SHALL BE SAW CUT BACK 12" AND HAVE A SMOOTH EDGE BEFORE BEING PATCHED. SEE CITY STANDARD PLAN 110.09 AND 110.10.
3. CURB AND GUTTER SECTION SHALL BE COMPLETELY REMOVED AND REPLACED, UNLESS SAWCUTTING OF CURB IS APPROVED BY CITY ENGINEER.
4. ALL SIDEWALK EDGES SHALL HAVE A 3/4" RADIUS.
5. CRUSHED SURFACING TOP COURSE (CSTC) MUST BE UNIFORMLY MOISTURE CONDITIONED BEFORE PLACEMENT AND COMPACTED TO A NON-YEILDING CONDITION.
6. NO MONOLITHIC POURS ARE ALLOWED. SIDEWALKS, CURB & GUTTER, AND DRIVEWAYS SHALL BE POURED SEPARATELY WITH EXPANSION JOINTS PER STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.
7. CEMENT CONCRETE FOR SIDEWALK, CURB, AND GUTTERS SHALL HAVE A MIN. COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 4,000 PSI - 28 DAY.

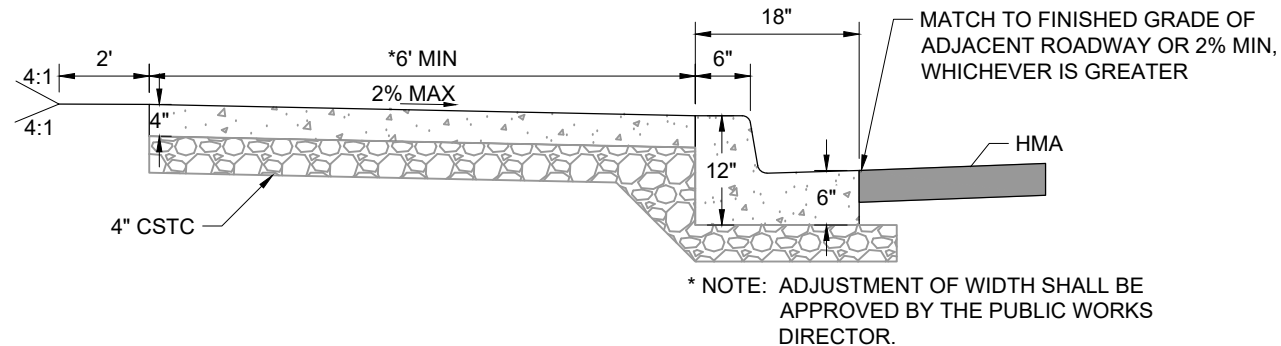
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CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

OFF-SET SIDEWALK WITH GUTTER
SECTION

STANDARD PLAN
110.17

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

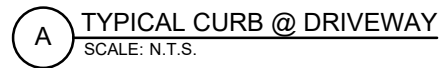
1. CURB TIGHT SIDEWALK TO ONLY BE ALLOWED WHEN APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR.
2. ALL REPLACEMENT WORK SHALL BE SAW CUT SMOOTH AND EVEN AT THE CURB, SIDEWALK PANEL, AND GUTTER EDGES.
3. ASPHALT SHALL BE SAW CUT BACK 12" AND HAVE A SMOOTH EDGE BEFORE BEING PATCHED. SEE CITY STANDARD PLAN 110.09 AND 110.10.
4. CURB AND GUTTER SECTION SHALL BE COMPLETELY REMOVED AND REPLACED, UNLESS SAWCUTTING OF CURB IS APPROVED BY CITY ENGINEER.
5. ALL SIDEWALK EDGES SHALL HAVE A 3/4" RADIUS.
6. CRUSHED SURFACING TOP COURSE (CSTC) MUST BE UNIFORMLY MOISTURE CONDITIONED BEFORE PLACEMENT AND COMPACTED TO A NON-YEILDING CONDITION.
7. NO MONOLITHIC POURS ARE ALLOWED. SIDEWALKS, CURB & GUTTER, AND DRIVEWAYS SHALL BE POURED SEPARATELY WITH EXPANSION JOINTS PER STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.
8. CEMENT CONCRETE FOR SIDEWALK, CURB, AND GUTTERS SHALL HAVE A MIN. COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 4,000 PSI - 28 DAY.
9. MAILBOXES SHALL BE SET BEHIND THE BACK OF SIDEWALK

This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

CURB-TIGHT SIDEWALK WITH
GUTTER SECTION

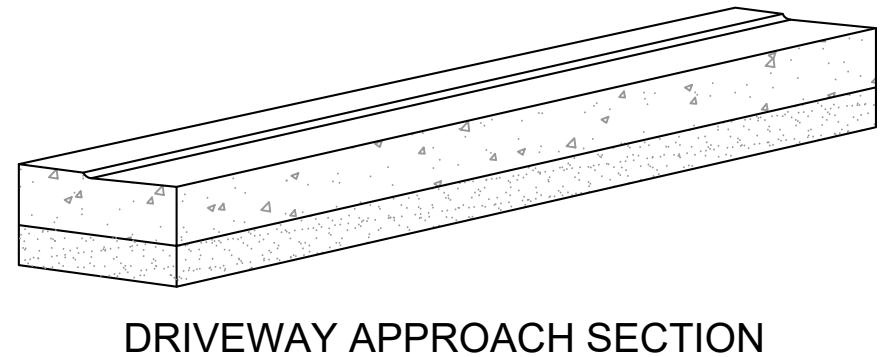
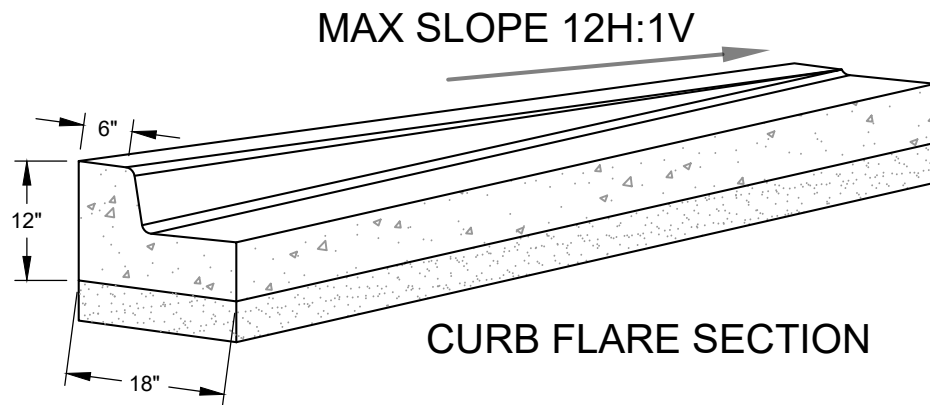
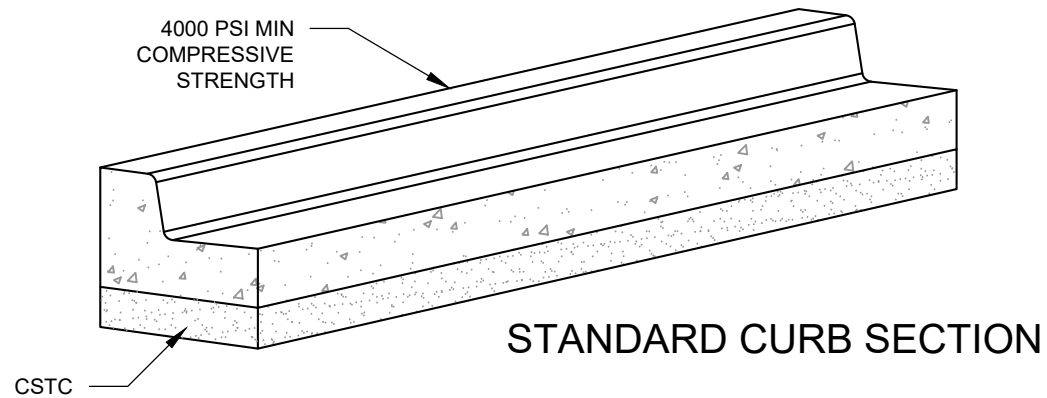
STANDARD PLAN
110.18



STANDARD PLAN

110.19

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



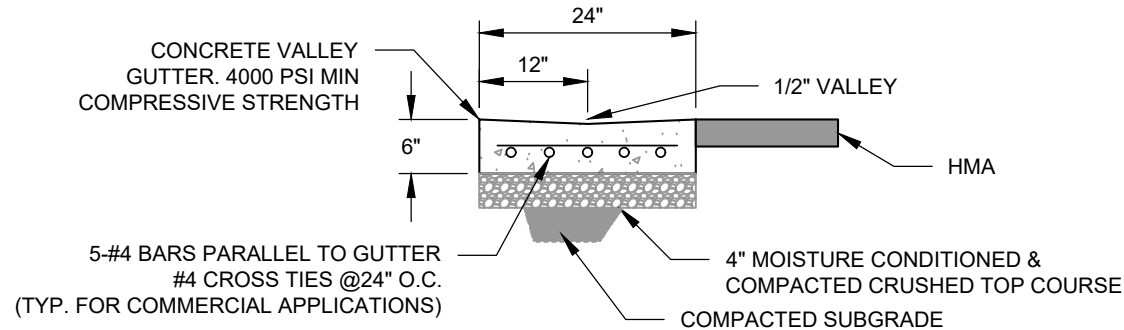
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CITY ENGINEER: Nicola P. Metzger, P.E.
LAST REVISION: JUNE 2005

CURB & GUTTER
ISOMETRIC

STANDARD PLAN
110.20

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

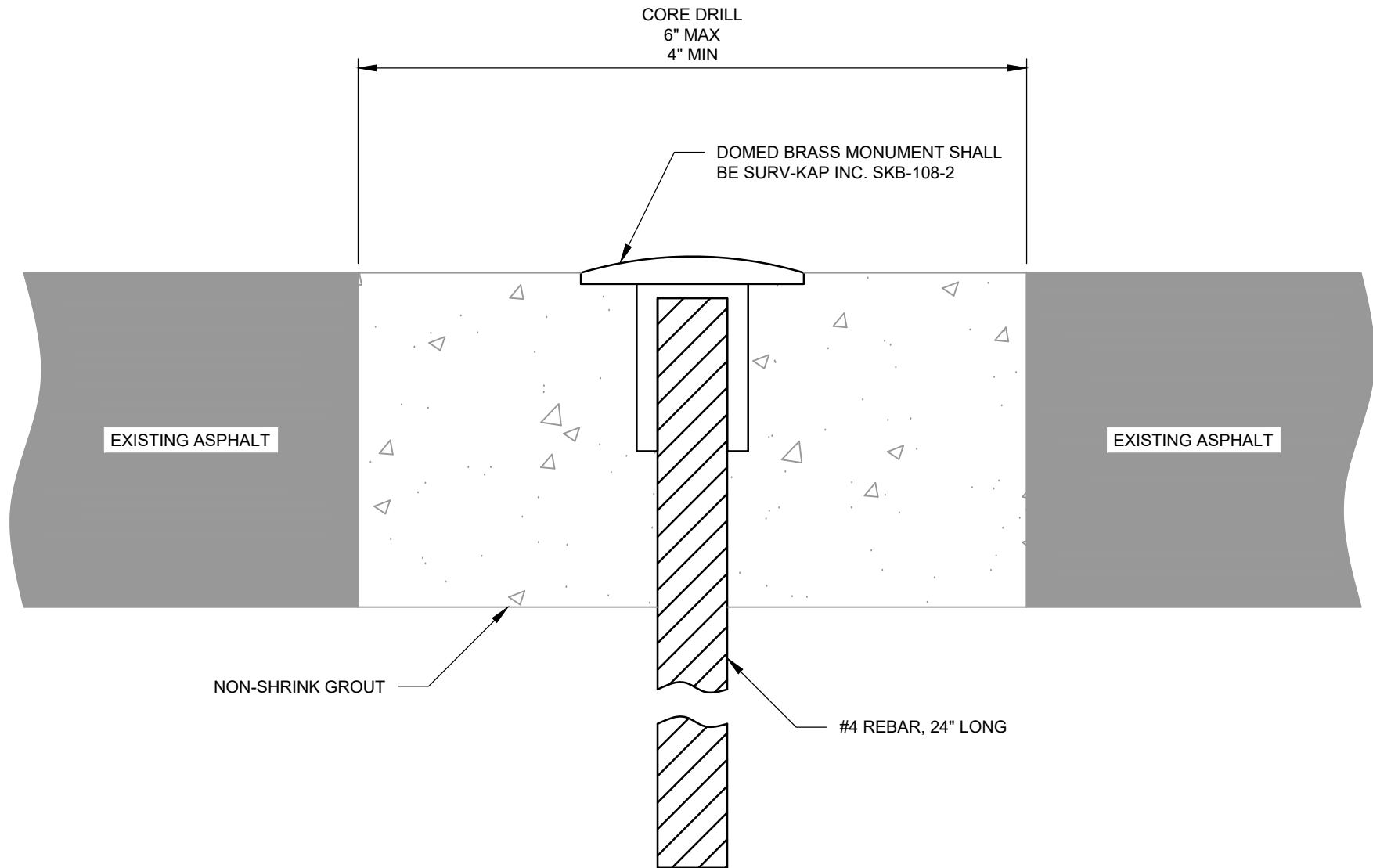


NOTES:

1. ALL REPLACEMENT WORK SHALL BE SAW CUT SMOOTH AND EVEN AT THE CURB, SIDEWALK, AND GUTTER EDGES.
2. ASPHALT SHALL BE SAW CUT BACK 12" AND HAVE A SMOOTH EDGE BEFORE BEING PATCHED. SEE DETAIL STANDARD 110.09 & 110.10.
3. NO MONOLITHIC POURS ARE ALLOWED. SIDEWALKS, CURB & GUTTER, AND DRIVEWAYS SHALL BE POURED SEPARATELY WITH EXPANSION JOINTS PER STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.
4. CRUSHED SURFACING TOP COURSE MUST BE MOISTURE CONDITIONED BEFORE PLACEMENT AND COMPACTED TO A NON-YIELDING CONDITION.
5. VALLEY GUTTERS SHALL NOT BE PLACED WITHIN MARKED OR UNMARKED CROSSWALK ZONES.

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CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



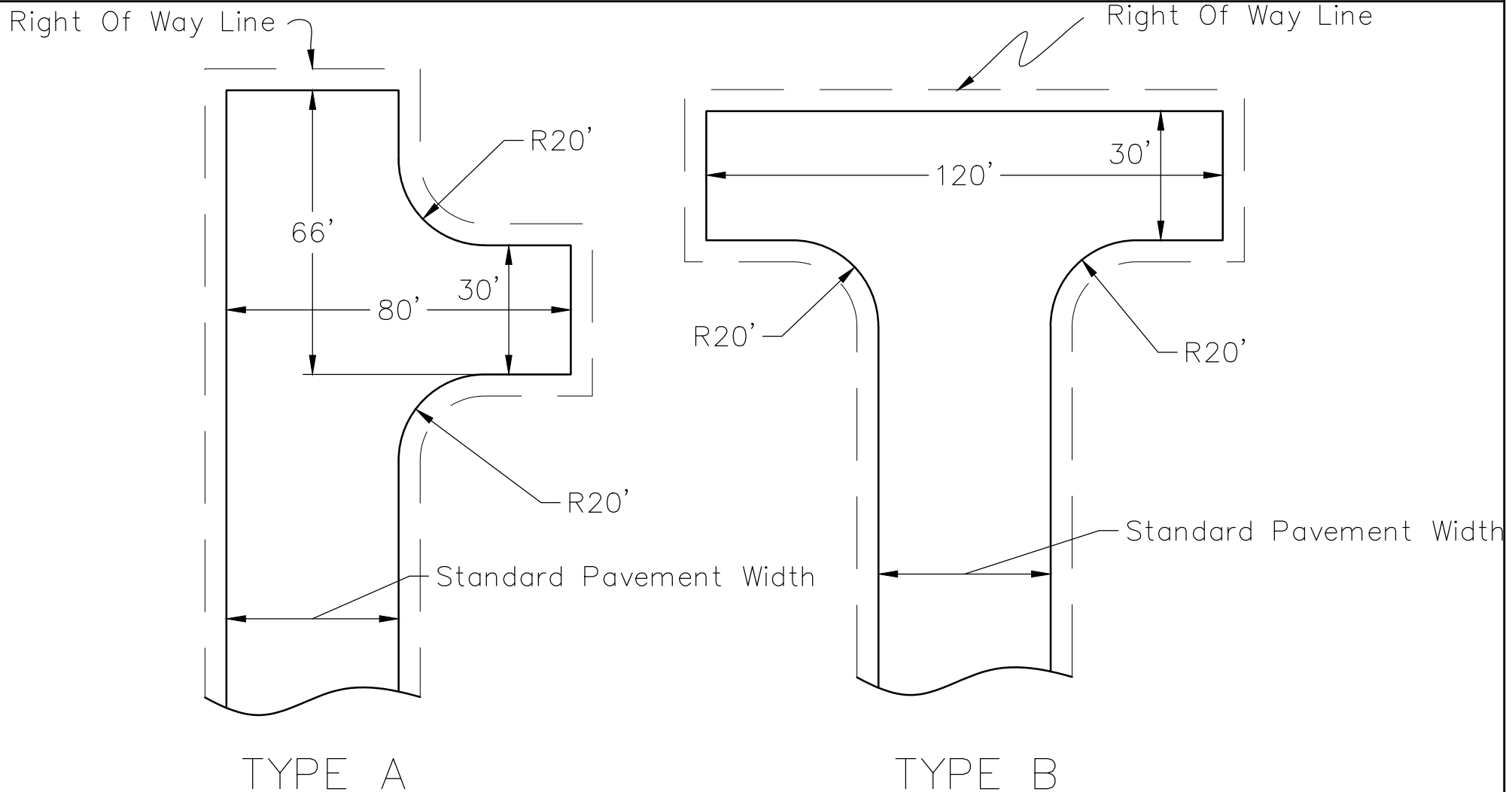
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: OCTOBER 2013

MONUMENT PLACEMENT
DETAIL

STANDARD PLAN
110.22

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOT FOR USE IN ANY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE STREETS. USE DEPENDANT ON FIRE MARSHAL APPROVAL. ANY VARIATION FROM THIS DESIGN OR USE OF THIS TURNAROUND AT ANY SPECIFIC SITE MUST BE APPROVED BY THE CITY ENGINEER. AREA SHALL BE SIGNED "NO PARKING". ADDITIONAL SIGNING SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE CITY ENGINEER.

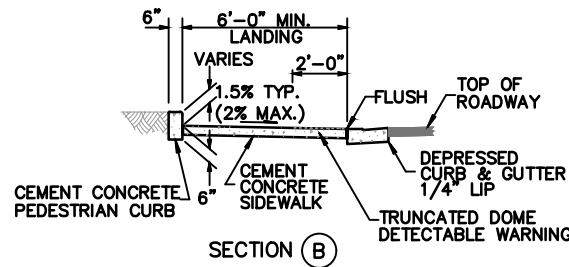
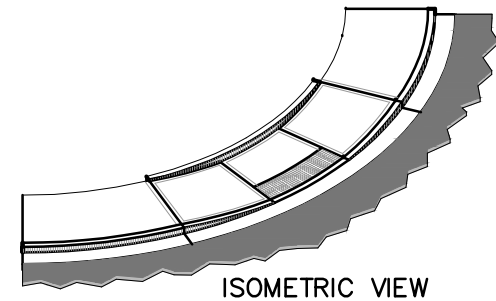
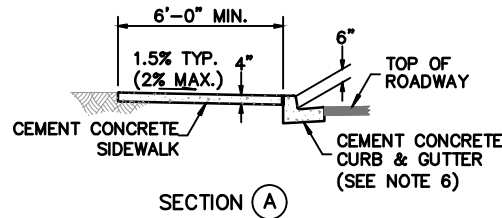
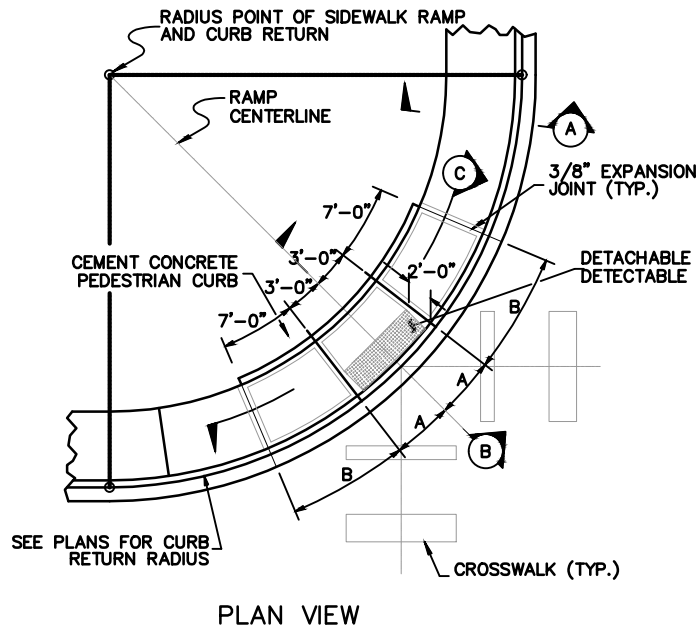
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CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: JUNE 2007

FIRE DEPARTMENT TURNAROUND
PRIVATE ACCESS (HAMMER HEAD)

STANDARD PLAN
110.23

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

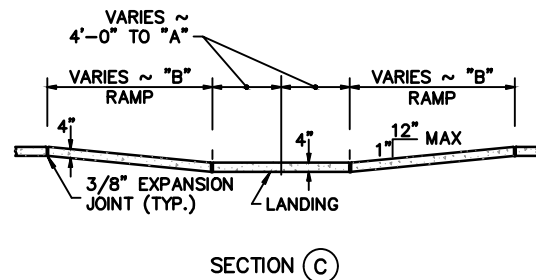


NOTES

1. RAMP SLOPE SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 12H:1V.
2. CROSS SLOPE TYPICAL 1.5% BUT SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 2%.
3. MINIMUM 48" X 48" LANDING REQUIRED AT TOP AND BOTTOM OF RAMP.
4. DRAINAGE STRUCTURES, JUNCTION BOXES, OR OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS SHALL NOT BE PLACED IN FRONT OF RAMP ACCESS AREAS.
5. DETACHABLE TRUNCATED DOME DETECTABLE WARNING SHALL BE YELLOW CAST IN PLACE BY ARMOR - TILE OR APPROVED EQUAL. SEE CITY STANDARD PLAN 110.36.

FIVE FOOT WIDE SIDEWALK AND 6" CURB		
RADIUS (AT CURB FACE)	A	B
0 FEET	3'-0"	6'-0"
20 FEET	4'-2"	8'-4"
30 FEET	3'-8"	7'-4"
40 FEET	3'-6"	7'-0"
50 FEET	3'-4.5"	6'-9"
60 FEET	3'-4"	6'-8"
70 FEET	3'-3.5"	6'-7"

INTERMEDIATE RADII CAN BE INTERPOLATED



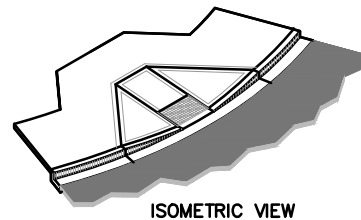
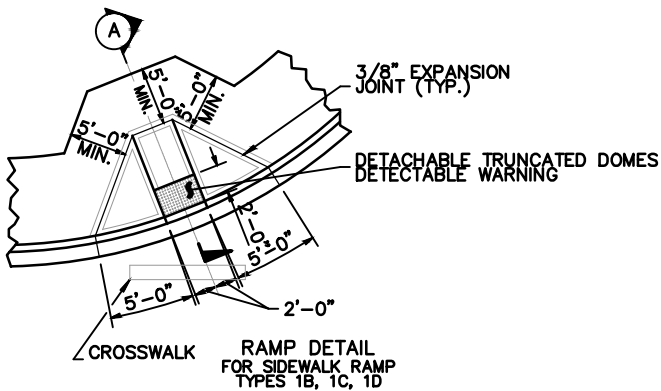
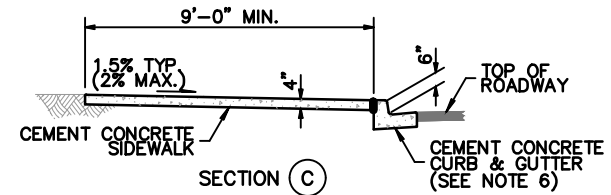
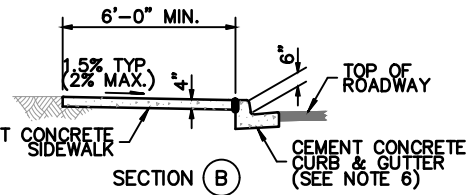
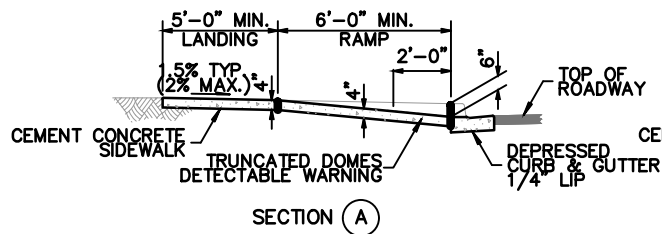
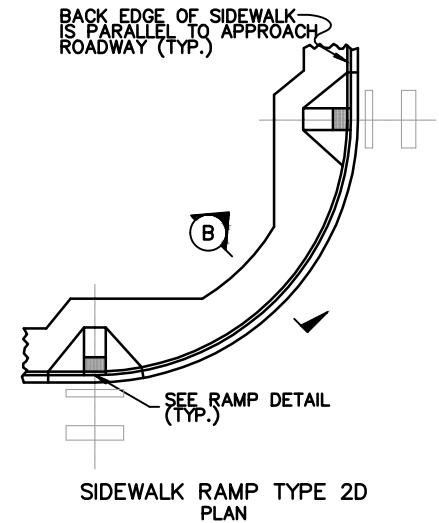
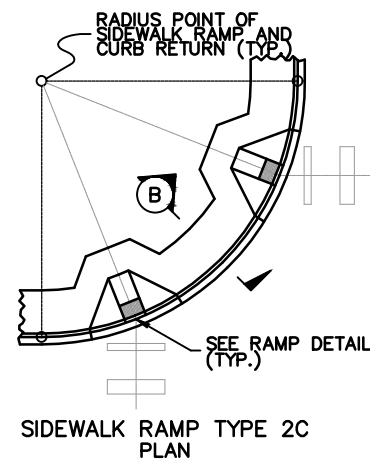
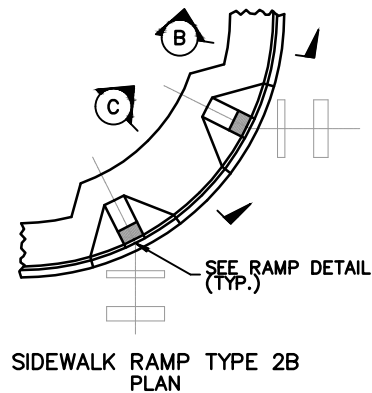
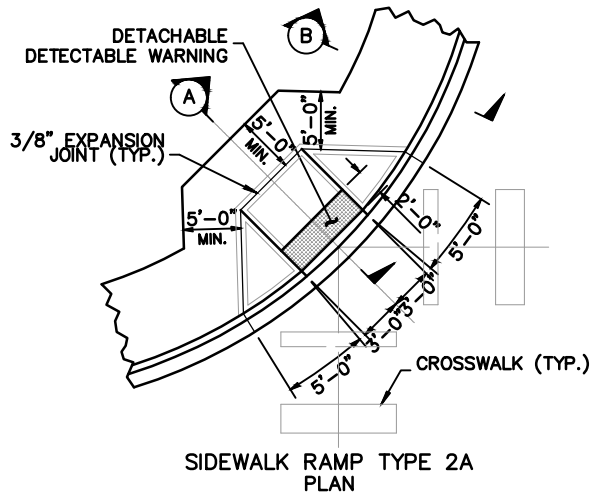
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: NOVEMBER 2013

ADA SIDEWALK RAMP
TYPE A

STANDARD PLAN
110.30

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

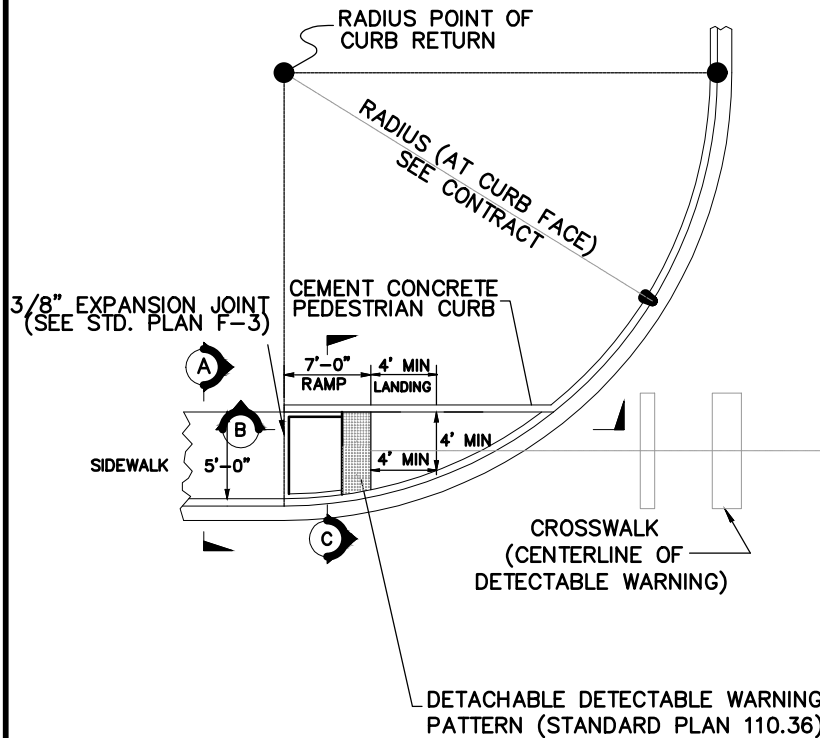


NOTES

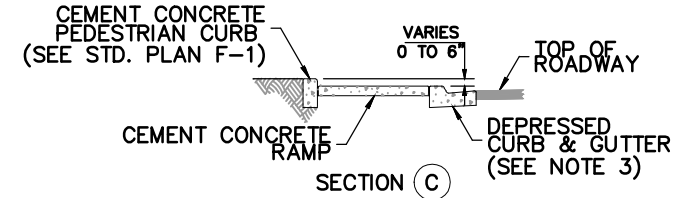
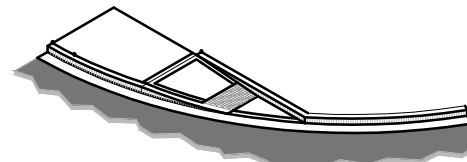
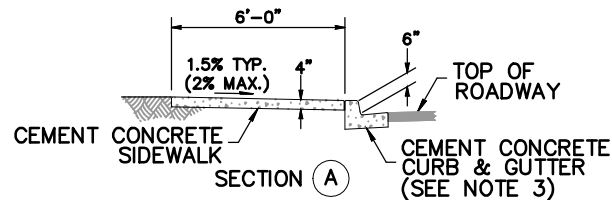
1. RAMP SLOPE SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 12H:1V.
2. CROSS SLOPE TYPICAL 1.5% BUT SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 2%.
3. MINIMUM 48" X 48" LANDING REQUIRED AT TOP AND BOTTOM OF RAMP.
4. DRAINAGE STRUCTURES, JUNCTION BOXES, OR OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS SHALL NOT BE PLACED IN FRONT OF RAMP ACCESS AREAS.
5. DETACHABLE TRUNCATED DOME DETECTABLE WARNING SHALL BE YELLOW CAST IN PLACE BY ARMOR-TILE OR APPROVED EQUAL. SEE CITY STANDARD PLAN 110.36

This drawing is not to scale

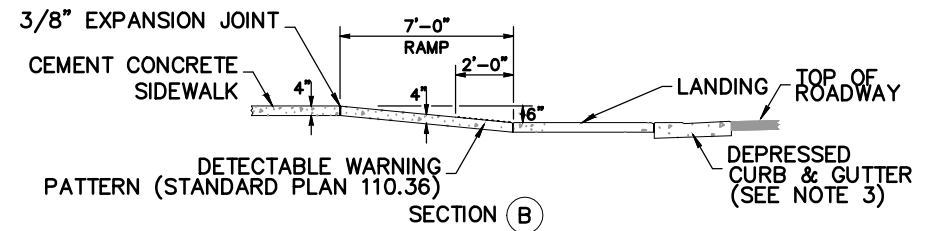
CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



SIDEWALK RAMP TYPE C PLAN



SECTION C



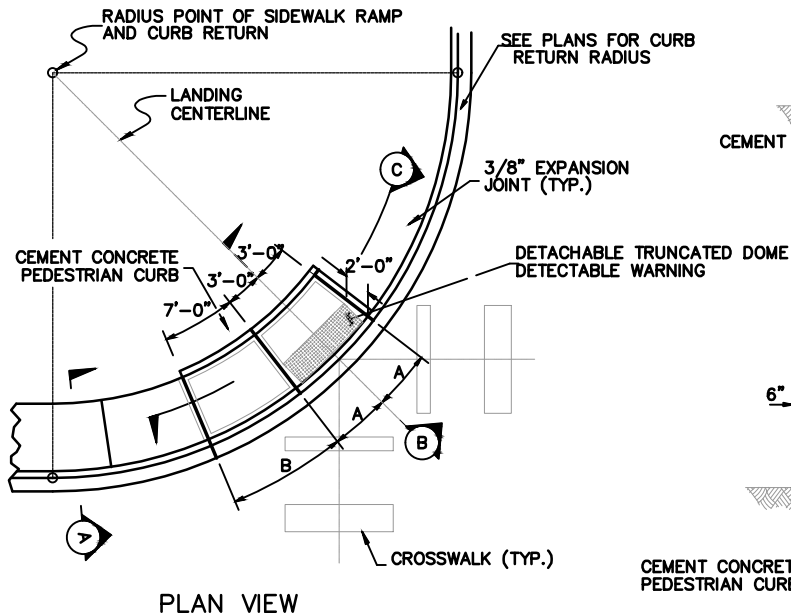
SECTION B

NOTES

1. RAMP SLOPE SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 12H:1V. CROSS SLOPE TYPICAL 1.5% BUT SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 2%.
2. MINIMUM 48" X 48" LANDING REQUIRED AT TOP AND BOTTOM OF RAMP.
3. DRAINAGE STRUCTURES, JUNCTION BOXES, OR OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS SHALL NOT BE PLACED IN FRONT OF RAMP ACCESS AREAS.
4. DETACHABLE TRUNCATED DOME DETECTABLE WARNING SHALL BE YELLOW CAST IN PLACE BY ARMOR-TILE OR APPROVED EQUAL. SEE CITY STANDARD PLAN 110.36.

This drawing is not to scale

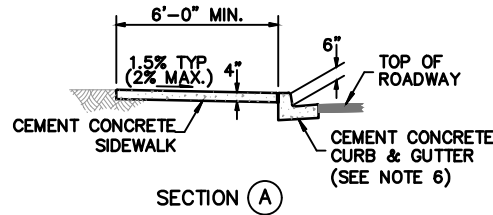
CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



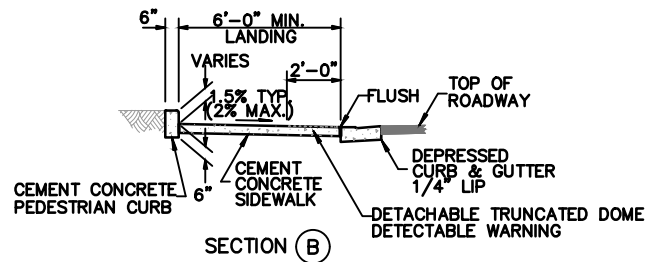
PLAN VIEW

FIVE FOOT WIDE SIDEWALK AND 6" CURB		
RADIUS (AT CURB FACE)	A	B
20 FEET	4'-2"	8'-4"
30 FEET	3'-8"	7'-4"
40 FEET	3'-6"	7'-0"
50 FEET	3'-4.5"	6'-9"
60 FEET	3'-4"	6'-8"
70 FEET	3'-3.5"	6'-7"

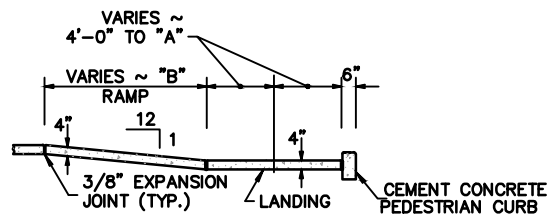
INTERMEDIATE RADII CAN BE INTERPOLATED



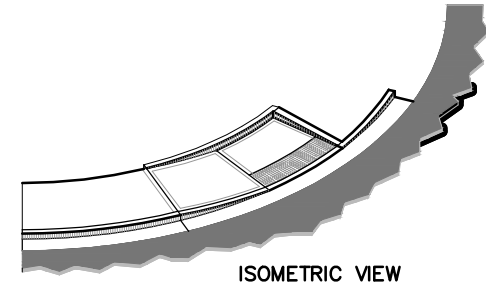
SECTION (A)



SECTION (B)



SECTION (C)



NOTES

1. RAMP SLOPE SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 12H:1V.
2. CROSS SLOPE TYPICAL 1.5% BUT SHALL NOT BE STEEPER THAN 2%.
3. MINIMUM 48" X 48" LANDING REQUIRED AT TOP AND BOTTOM OF RAMP.
4. DRAINAGE STRUCTURES, JUNCTION BOXES, OR OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS SHALL NOT BE PLACED IN FRONT OF RAMP ACCESS AREAS.
5. DETACHABLE TRUNCATED DOME DETECTABLE WARNING SHALL BE YELLOW CAST IN PLACE BY ARMOR - TILE OR APPROVED EQUAL. SEE CITY STANDARD PLAN 110.36.

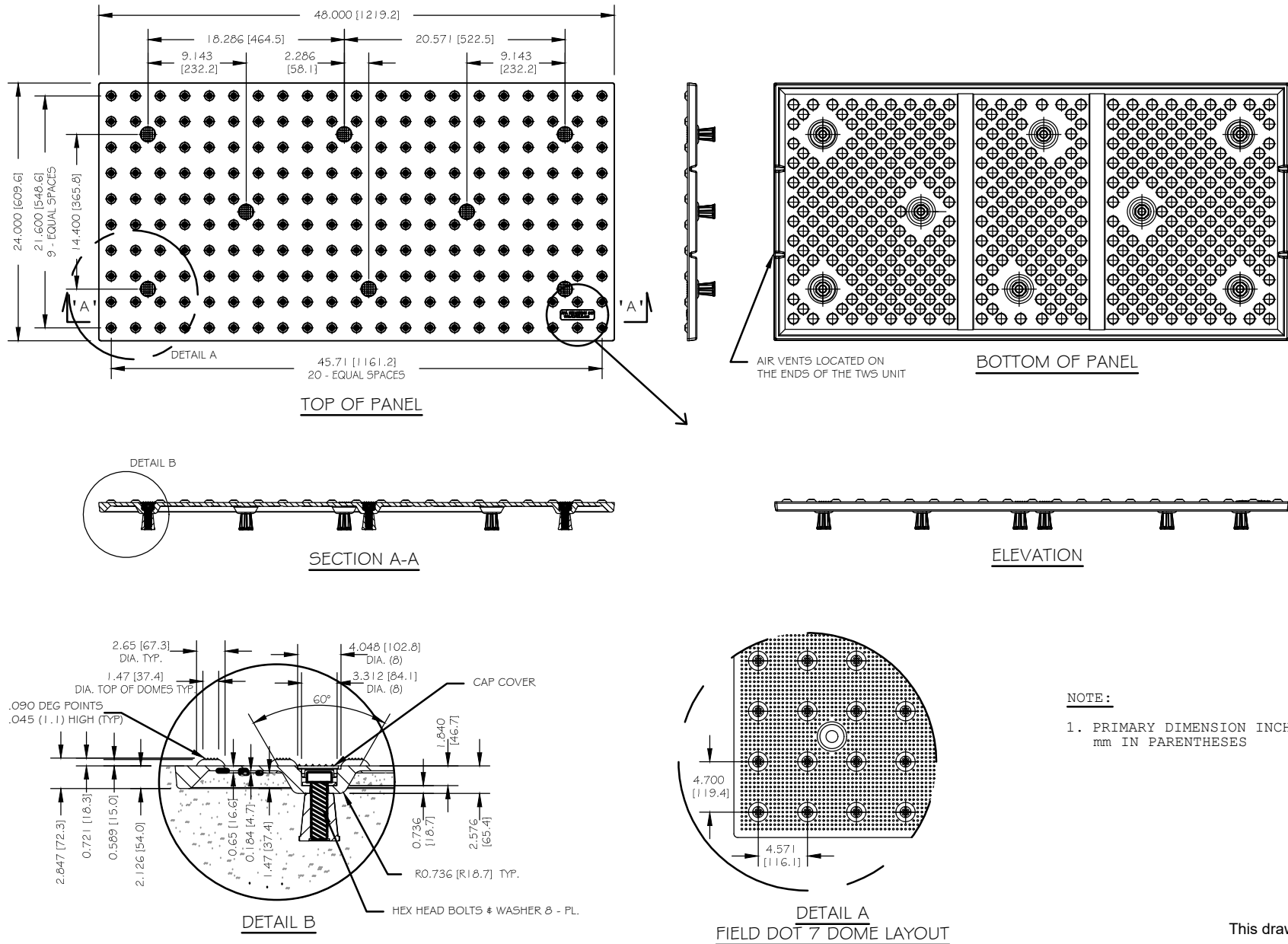
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: NOVEMBER 2013

ADA SIDEWALK RAMP
TYPE A1

STANDARD PLAN
110.34

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



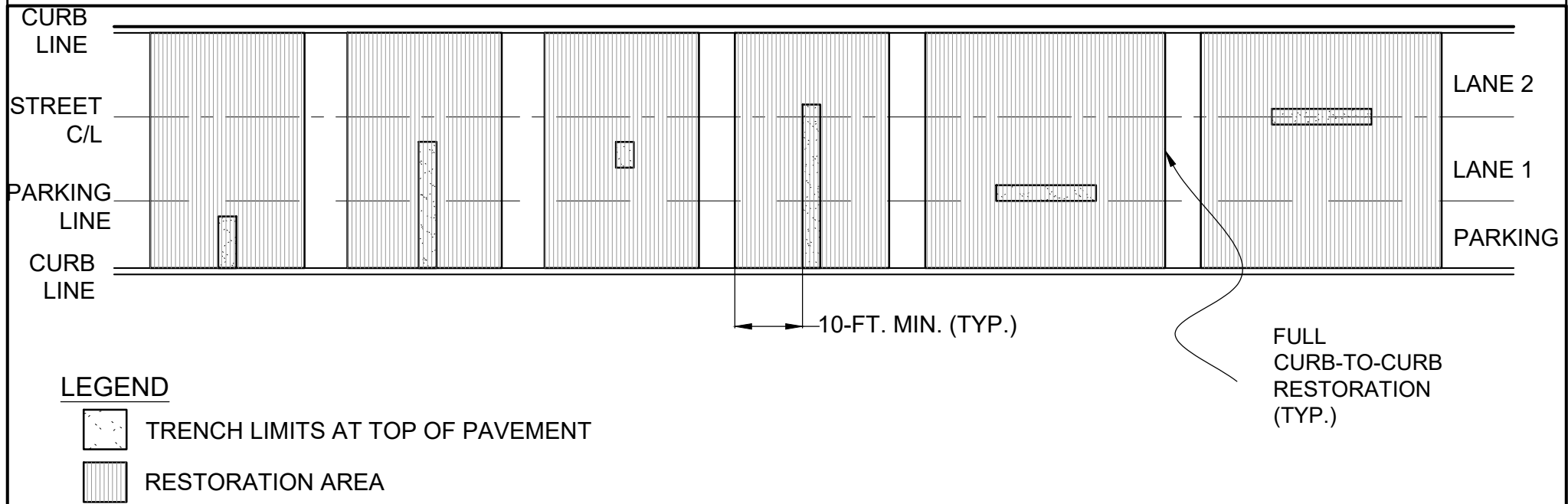
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: NOVEMBER 2013

ADA TRUNCATED DOMES

STANDARD PLAN
110.36

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES

- PRIOR CITY APPROVAL REQUIRED FOR TRENCHING OR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES IN CITY ROW.
- STREETS AT "NO CUT" RESTORATION LEVEL MAY NOT BE CUT UNLESS APPROVED IN ADVANCE BY CITY COUNCIL.
- RESTORATION AREA EXTENDS CURB-TO-CURB AND 10 FT. FROM THE TERMINUS OF TRENCH.
- ROAD SURFACE TO BE REMOVED FROM RESTORATION AREA AND REPLACED WITH HMA MIX REQUIRED BY CITY AND COMPACTED TO 95%. PAVEMENT PATCH JOINTS TO BE SEALED.
- CRUSHED ROCK BASE COURSE REMOVAL NOT REQUIRED IF IN PLACE TO CITY STANDARDS. OTHERWISE PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION TO 90% REQUIRED.
- ALL CUTS SHALL BE PERPINDICULAR OR PARALLEL TO DIRECTION OF TRAVEL.
- EXAMPLES ABOVE ARE NOT EXHAUSTIVE. STREET CUT RESTORATION STANDARDS TO BE APPLIED TO OTHER TRENCH CONFIGURATIONS.

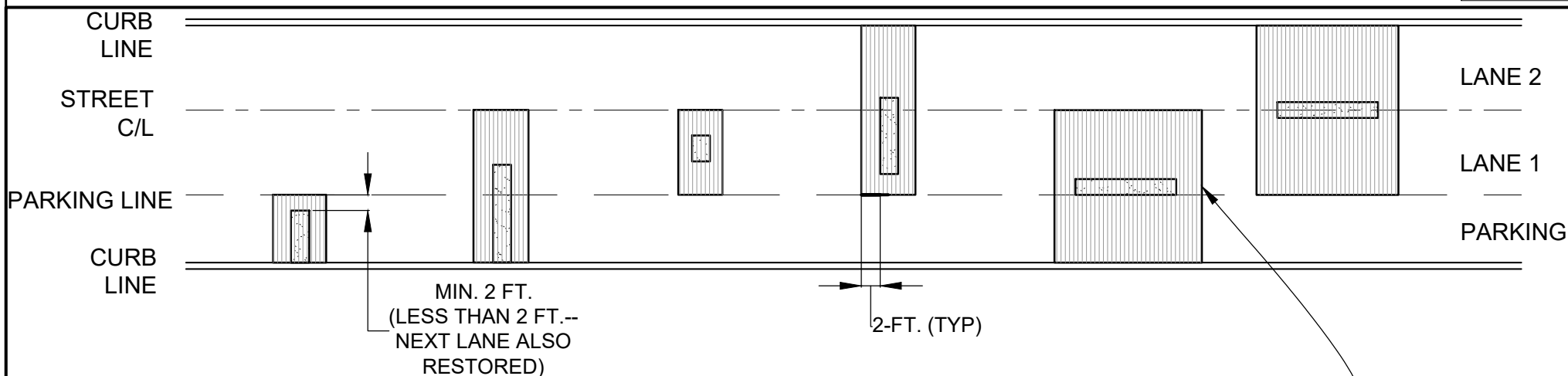
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: OCTOBER 2013

"NO CUT" RESTORATION STANDARDS
(COUNCIL WAIVER REQUIRED)

STANDARD PLAN
110.50

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



LEGEND



TRENCH LIMITS AT TOP OF PAVEMENT



RESTORATION AREA

NOTES

- PRIOR CITY APPROVAL REQUIRED FOR TRENCHING OR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES IN CITY ROW.
- FULL WIDTH OF ANY LANE WITHIN 2 FT. OF A TRENCH SHALL BE RESTORED AND SHALL EXTEND A MINIMUM OF 2 FT. FROM TERMINUS OF TRENCH.
- ROAD SURFACE TO BE REMOVED FROM RESTORATION AREA AND REPLACED WITH HMA MIX REQUIRED BY CITY AND COMPACTED TO 95%. PAVEMENT PATCH JOINTS TO BE SEALED.
- CRUSHED ROCK BASE COURSE REMOVAL NOT REQUIRED IF IN PLACE TO CITY STANDARDS. OTHERWISE PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION TO 90% REQUIRED.
- ALL CUTS SHALL BE PERPENDICULAR OR PARALLEL TO DIRECTION OF TRAVEL. MIN. LONGITUDINAL RESTORATION LENGTH IS 6 FT.
- EXAMPLES ABOVE ARE NOT EXHAUSTIVE. STREET CUT RESTORATION STANDARDS TO BE APPLIED TO OTHER TRENCH CONFIGURATIONS.

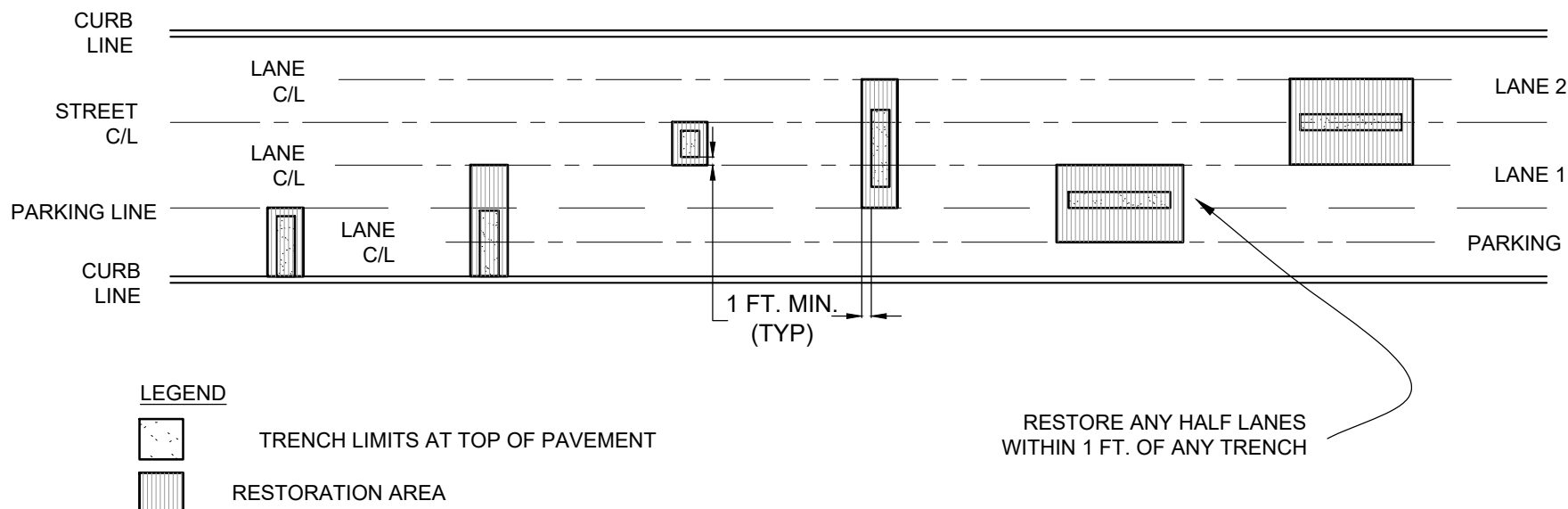
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: OCTOBER 2013

FULL LANE STREET RESTORATION

STANDARD PLAN
110.51

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

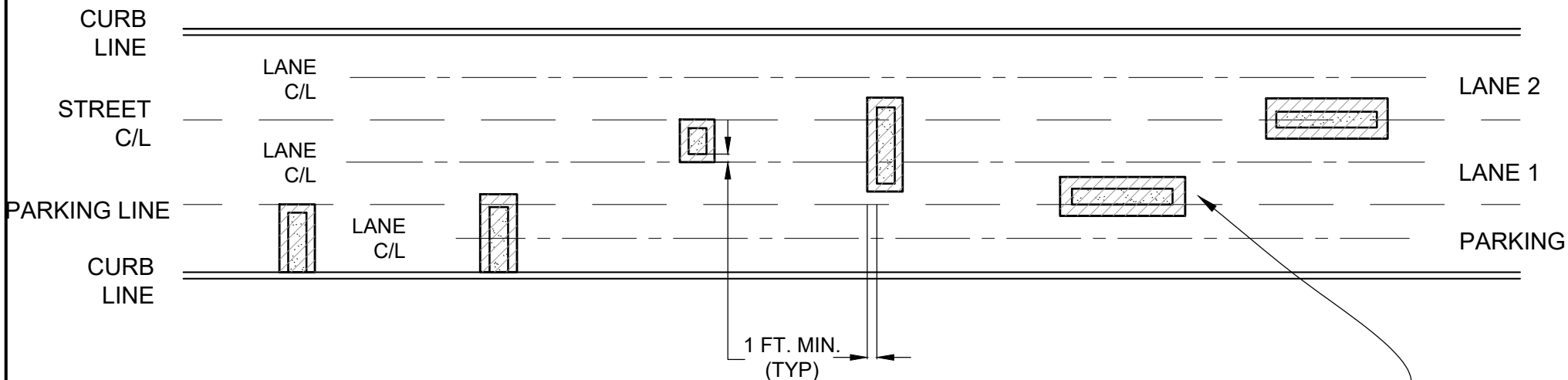


NOTES

- PRIOR CITY APPROVAL REQUIRED FOR TRENCHING OR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES IN CITY ROW.
- ANY "HALF LANES" (LANE EDGE TO LANE CENTERLINE) WITHIN 1 FT. OF A TRENCH SHALL BE RESTORED AND SHALL EXTEND A MINIMUM OF 1' FROM TERMINUS OF TRENCH.
- ROAD SURFACE TO BE REMOVED FROM RESTORATION AREA AND REPLACED WITH HMA MIX REQUIRED BY CITY AND COMPACTED TO 95%. PAVEMENT PATCH JOINTS TO BE SEALED.
- CRUSHED ROCK BASE COURSE REMOVAL NOT REQUIRED IF IN PLACE TO CITY STANDARDS. OTHERWISE PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION TO 90% REQUIRED.
- ALL CUTS SHALL BE PERPENDICULAR OR PARALLEL TO DIRECTION OF TRAVEL. MIN. LONGITUDINAL RESTORATION LENGTH = 6 FT.
- EXAMPLES ABOVE ARE NOT EXHAUSTIVE. STREET CUT RESTORATION STANDARDS TO BE APPLIED TO OTHER TRENCH CONFIGURATIONS.

This drawing is not to scale

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



LEGEND



TRENCH LIMITS AT TOP OF PAVEMENT



RESTORATION AREA

NOTES

- PRIOR CITY APPROVAL REQUIRED FOR TRENCHING OR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES IN CITY ROW.
- ALL AREAS WITHIN 1 FT. OF A TRENCH SHALL BE RESTORED.
- ROAD SURFACE TO BE REMOVED FROM RESTORATION AREA AND REPLACED WITH HMA MIX REQUIRED BY CITY AND MECHANICALLY COMPACTED. PAVEMENT PATCH JOINTS TO BE SEALED.
- CRUSHED ROCK BASE COURSE REMOVAL NOT REQUIRED IF IN PLACE TO CITY STANDARDS. OTHERWISE PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION REQUIRED.
- ALL CUTS SHALL BE PERPENDICULAR OR PARALLEL TO DIRECTION OF TRAVEL.

This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: OCTOBER 2013

TRENCH STREET RESTORATION

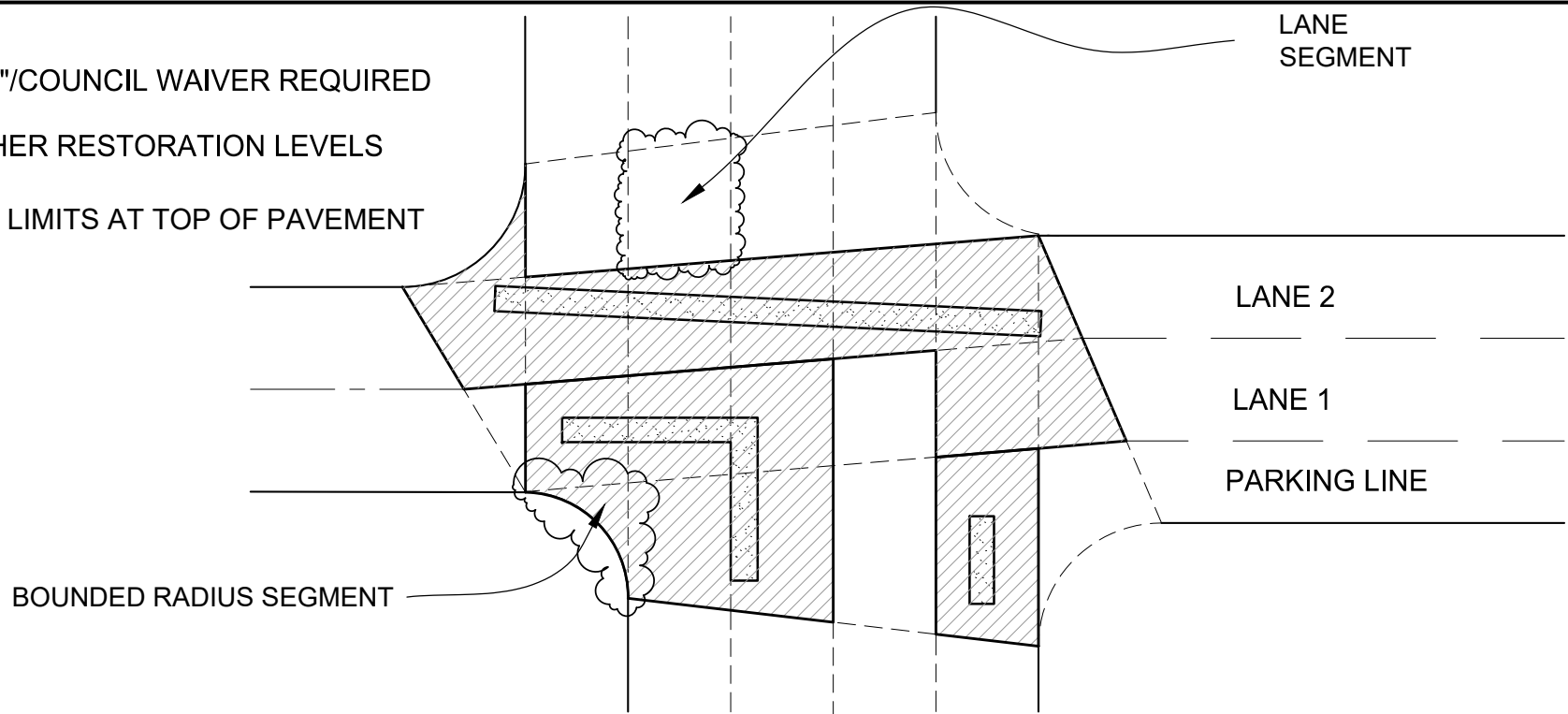
STANDARD PLAN
110.53

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



LEGEND

-  "NO CUT"/COUNCIL WAIVER REQUIRED
-  ALL OTHER RESTORATION LEVELS
-  TRENCH LIMITS AT TOP OF PAVEMENT



NOTES

- PRIOR CITY APPROVAL REQUIRED FOR TRENCHING OR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES IN CITY ROW.
- FULL INTERSECTION RESTORATION REQUIRED FOR ANY TRENCH IN INTERSECTIONS AT "NO CUT" RESTORATION LEVEL; AT ALL OTHER RESTORATION LEVELS, ALL LANE SEGMENTS WITHIN TWO FEET OF ANY TRENCH AND ANY BOUNDED RADIUS SEGMENTS SHALL BE RESTORED.
- ROAD SURFACE TO BE REMOVED FROM RESTORATION AREA AND REPLACED WITH HMA MIX REQUIRED BY CITY AND COMPACTED TO 95%. PAVEMENT PATCH JOINTS TO BE SEALED.
- CRUSHED ROCK BASE COURSE REMOVAL NOT REQUIRED IF IN PLACE TO CITY STANDARDS. OTHERWISE PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION TO 90% REQUIRED.
- ALL CUTS SHALL BE PERPENDICULAR OR PARALLEL TO DIRECTION OF TRAVEL.

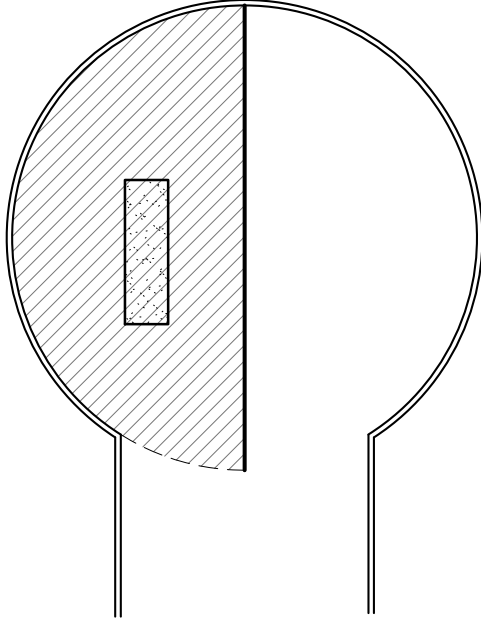
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: OCTOBER 2013

INTERSECTION RESTORATION

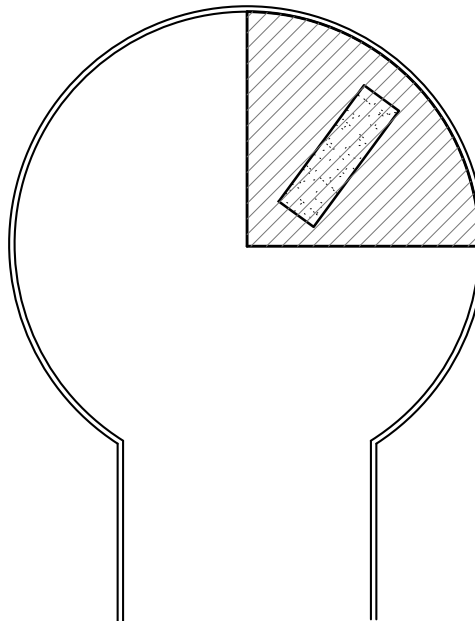
STANDARD PLAN
110.54

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



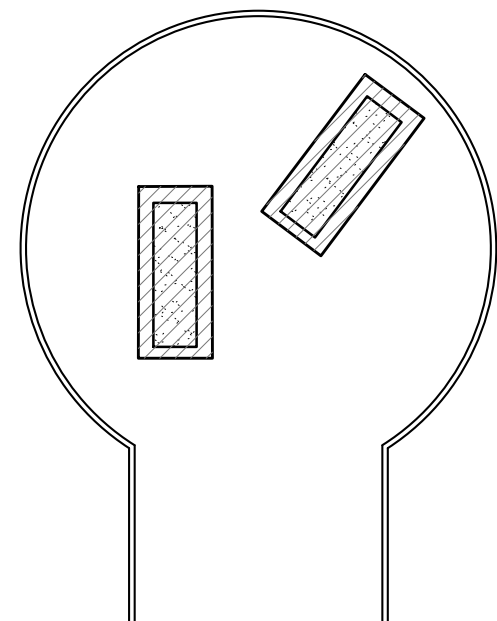
"NO CUT"/COUNCIL WAIVER REQUIRED

IF ANY PART OF THE PATCH EXTRUDES INTO ANOTHER HALF OF THE CUL-DE-SAC, THAT ADDITIONAL HALF SHALL BE REPLACED.



FULL/HALF LANE RESTORATION LEVEL

IF ANY PART OF THE PATCH EXTRUDES INTO ANOTHER QUARTER OF THE CUL-DE-SAC, THAT QUARTER SHALL ALSO BE REPLACED.



TRENCH ONLY RESTORATION LEVEL

PAVEMENT SHALL BE RESTORED 1-FT BEYOND EXTENT OF PATCH

NOTES

- PRIOR CITY APPROVAL REQUIRED FOR TRENCHING OR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES IN CITY ROW.
- ROAD SURFACE TO BE REMOVED FROM RESTORATION AREA AND REPLACED WITH HMA MIX REQUIRED BY CITY AND COMPACTED TO 95%. PAVEMENT PATCH JOINTS TO BE SEALED.
- CRUSHED ROCK BASE COURSE REMOVAL NOT REQUIRED IF IN PLACE TO CITY STANDARDS. OTHERWISE PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION TO 90% REQUIRED.
- ALL CUTS SHALL BE PERPINDICULAR OR PARALLEL TO DIRECTION OF TRAVEL.

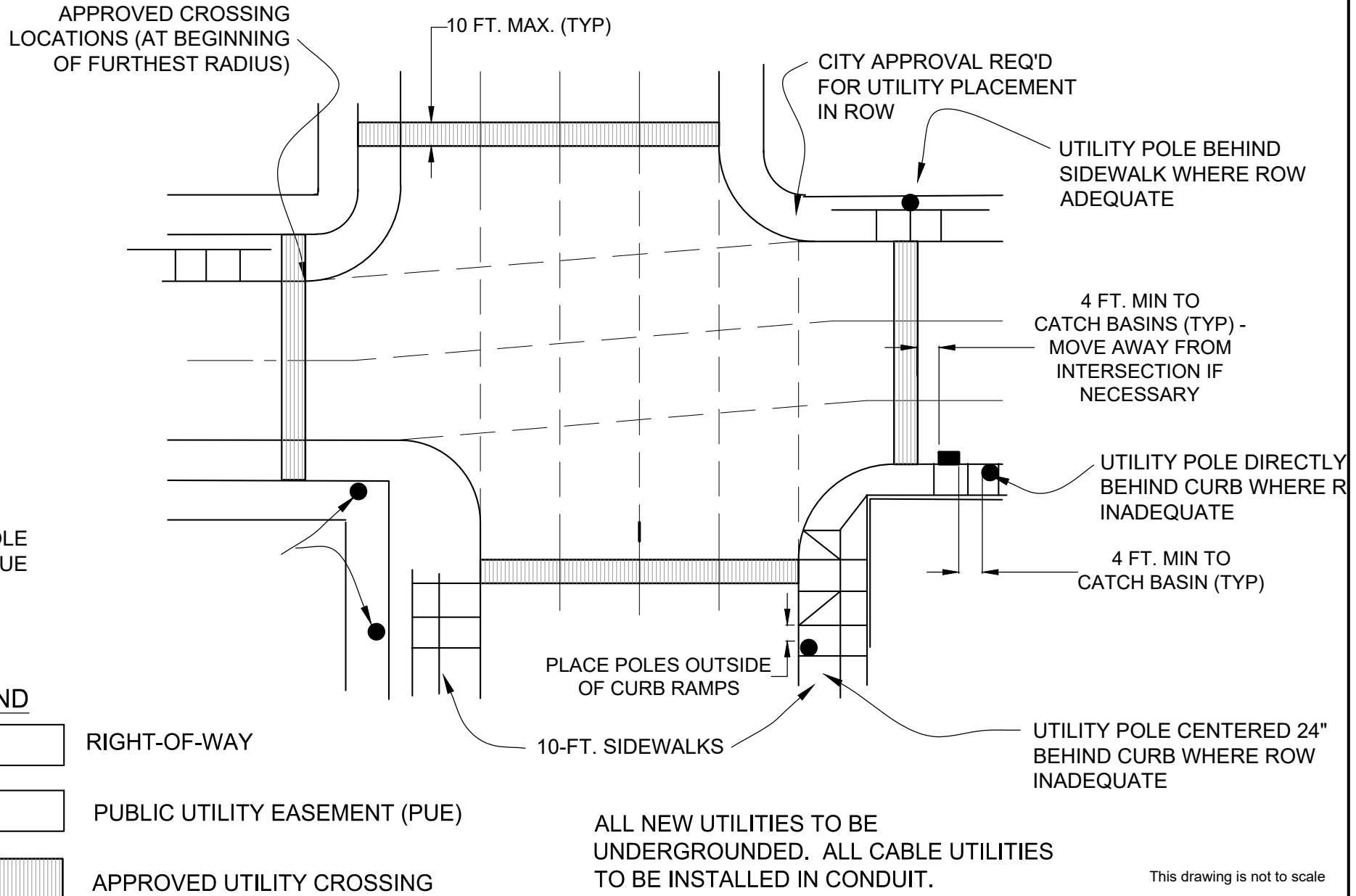
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: OCTOBER 2013

CUL-DE-SAC RESTORATION

STANDARD PLAN
110.55

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

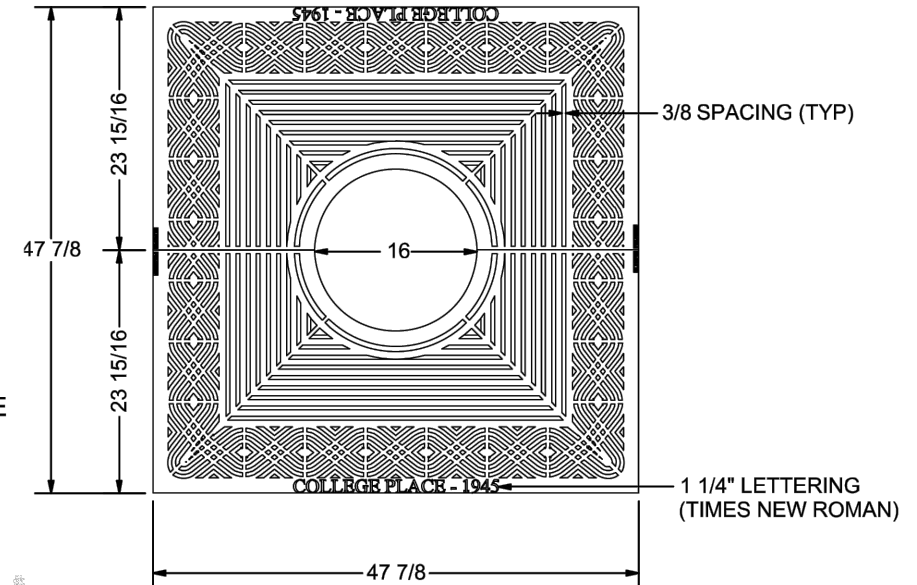
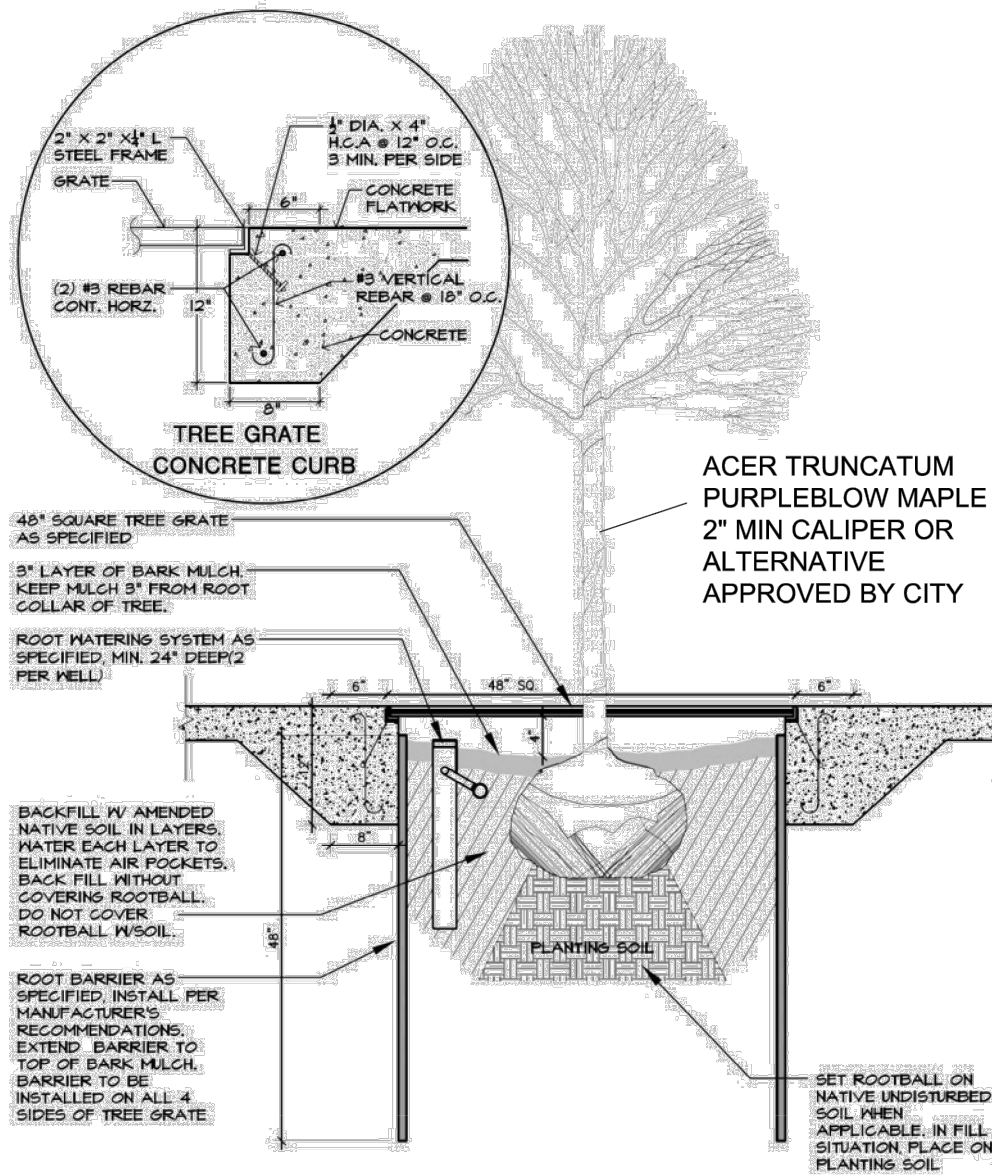


CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: OCTOBER 2013

FRANCHISE UTILITY CORRIDORS

STANDARD PLAN
110.60

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTE: THIS STANDARD TREE GRATE PLAN PROVIDES GENERAL APPEARANCE GUIDELINES. LETTERING MAY BE REQUIRED ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS. SIMILAR INSTALLATIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.

TREE GRATE NOTES:
THIS STANDARD TREE GRATE PLAN PROVIDES GENERAL APPEARANCE GUIDELINES. LETTERING MAY BE REQUIRED ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS. SIMILAR INSTALLATIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.

This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: OCTOBER 2013

STREET TREES AND GRATES
(DOWNTOWN MIXED-USE ZONE, ETC.)

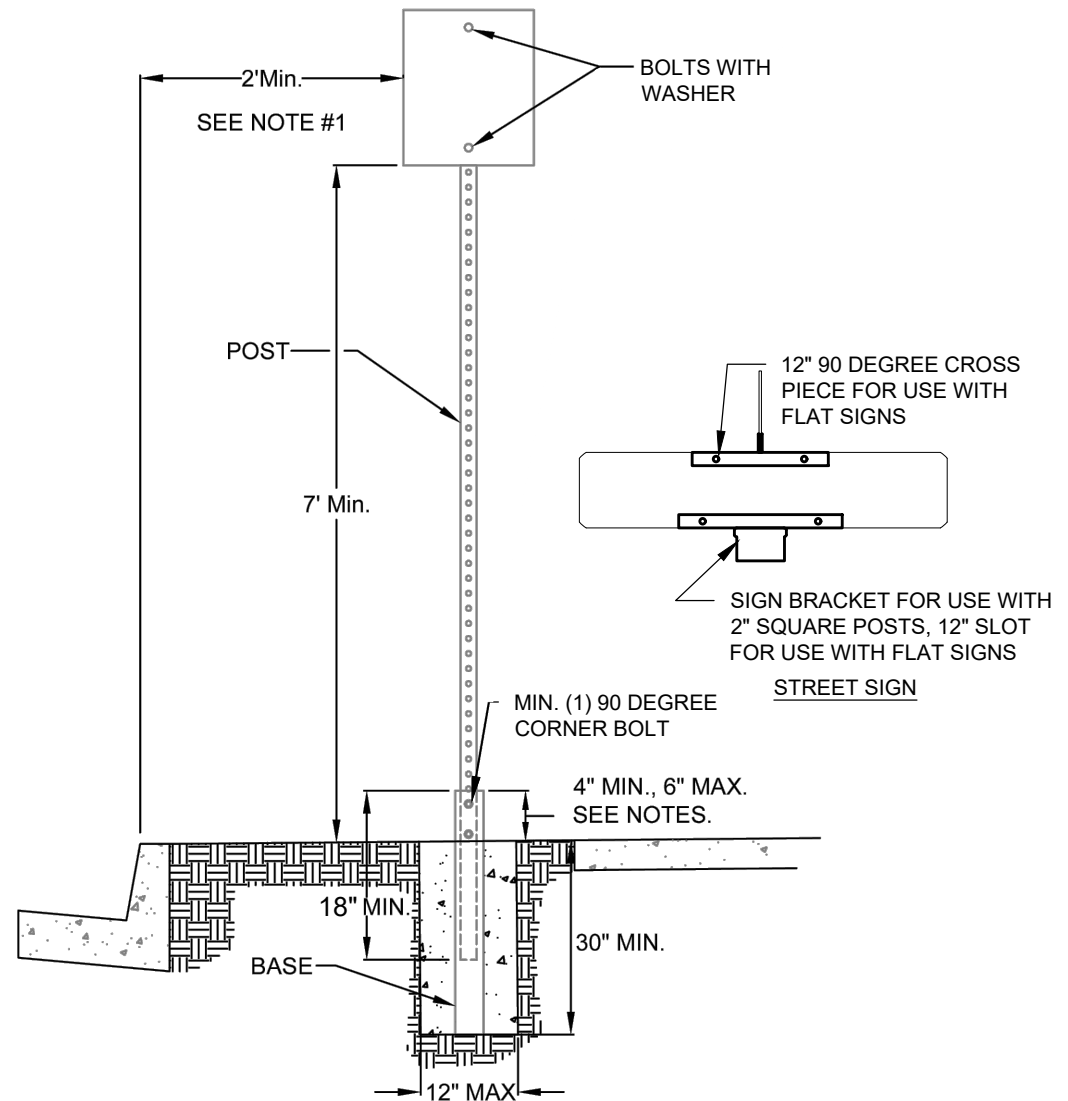
STANDARD PLAN
110.70

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. THE SIGN SHALL BE LOCATED A MINIMUM OF 2 FEET FROM THE FACE OF CURB OR EDGE OF ROADWAY IF NO CURB EXISTS. WHERE NARROW SIDEWALKS EXIST, THE SIGN SHALL BE PLACED AT THE BACK EDGE OF THE SIDEWALK. THE SIGN LOCATION SHALL BE VERIFIED BY THE CITY ENGINEER PRIOR TO PLACEMENT.
2. SECONDARY SIGNS MOUNTED BELOW ANOTHER SIGN MAY BE 1 FOOT LOWER THAN THE PRIMARY SIGN. IF THE SECONDARY SIGN IS MOUNTED LOWER THAN 7 FEET ABOVE PEDESTRIAN SIDEWALK OR PATHWAY, THE SECONDARY SIGN SHALL NOT PROJECT MORE THAN 4 INCHES INTO THE PEDESTRIAN FACILITY.
3. TWO BOLTS WITH WASHERS SHALL BE INSTALLED TO CONNECT THE SIGN TO THE POST.
4. THE POST SHALL BE INSERTED A MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES INTO THE BASE.
5. THE SIGN POST SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 14 GAUGE, GALVANIZED PERFORATED STEEL AND SHALL BE 2 INCH SQUARE.
6. THE BASE SHALL BE A MIN 36" LONG HEAVY DUTY, 2 1/4 INCH SQUARE, 7 GAUGE, GALVANIZED SOLID SLEEVE.
7. IN HIGH WIND AREAS AS DETERMINED BY THE CITY ENGINEER, SIGN BRACING IS REQUIRED. BRACING SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF WSDOT STANDARD PLAN G-50.10-02.
8. THE BASE SHALL BE DRIVEN (BY HAND OR MECHANICALLY). HAND DUG USING POST HOLE DIGGER OR VACTOR TRUCK TO ENSURE MINIMUM DISTURBANCE. THE HOLE SHALL BE A MAXIMUM OF 12" DIAMETER AND BACKFILLED WITH CONCRETE.
9. ALL SIGNS SHALL BE A MINIMUM HIGH INTENSITY PRISMATIC, RETRO-REFLECTIVE SHEETING
10. ADVANCED CROSSWALK, CROSSWALK, SCHOOL ZONE, AND SUPPLEMENTAL SIGNS SHALL BE FLORESCENT YELLOW-GREEN IN COLOR.



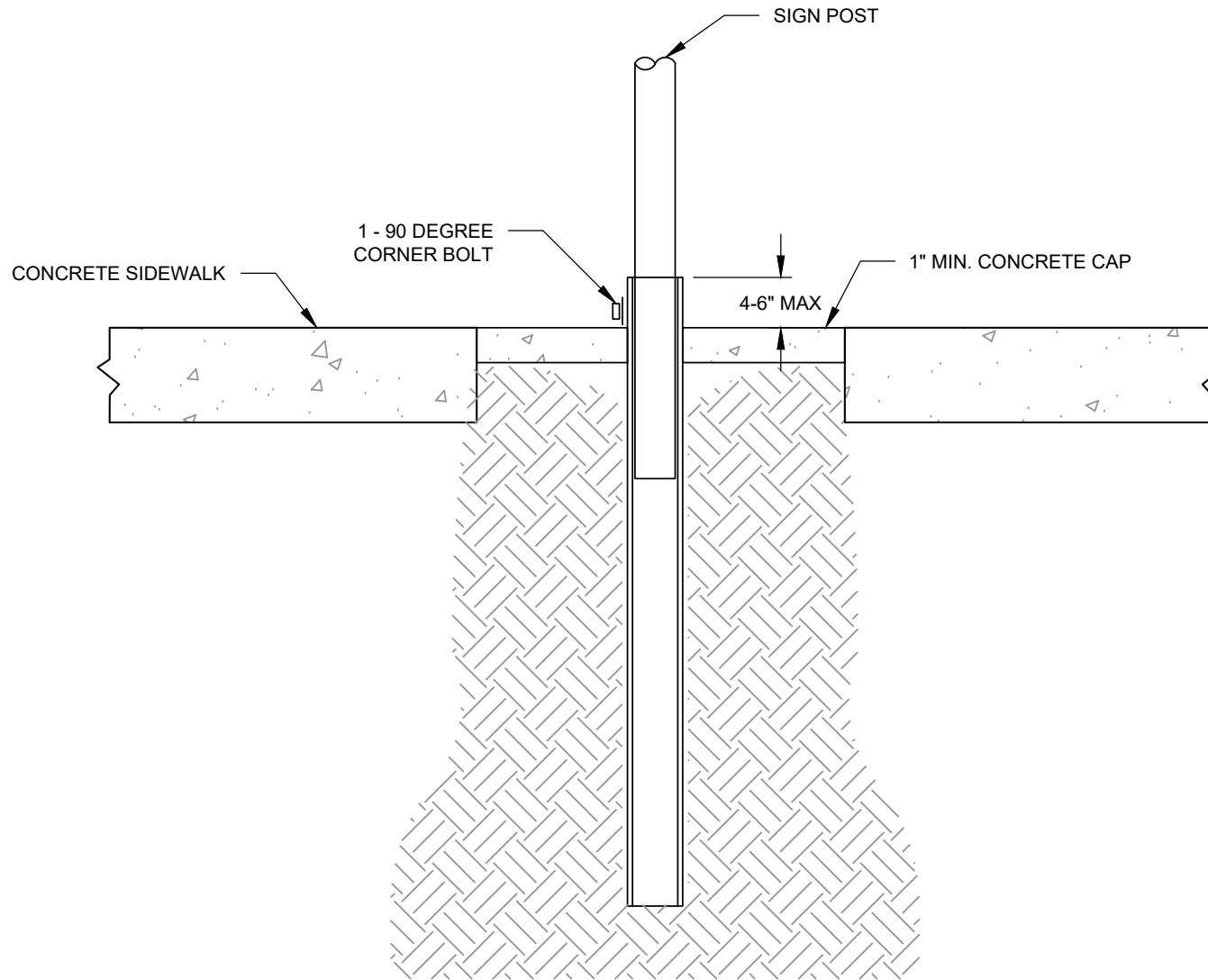
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

SIGN POST DETAIL

STANDARD PLAN
110.71

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



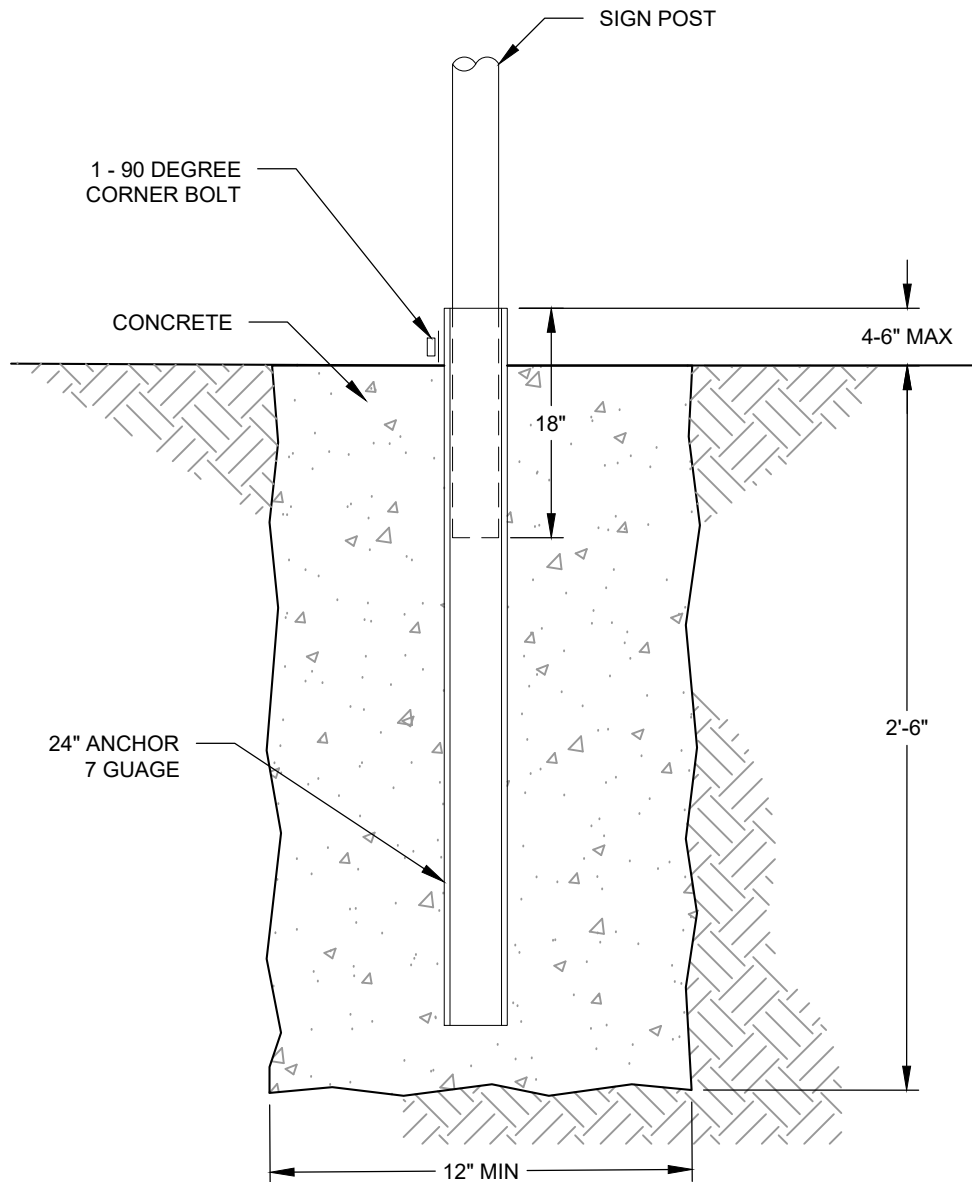
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

SIGN POST IN CONCRETE/ASPHALT

STANDARD PLAN
110.71A

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

SIGN POST IN GROUND

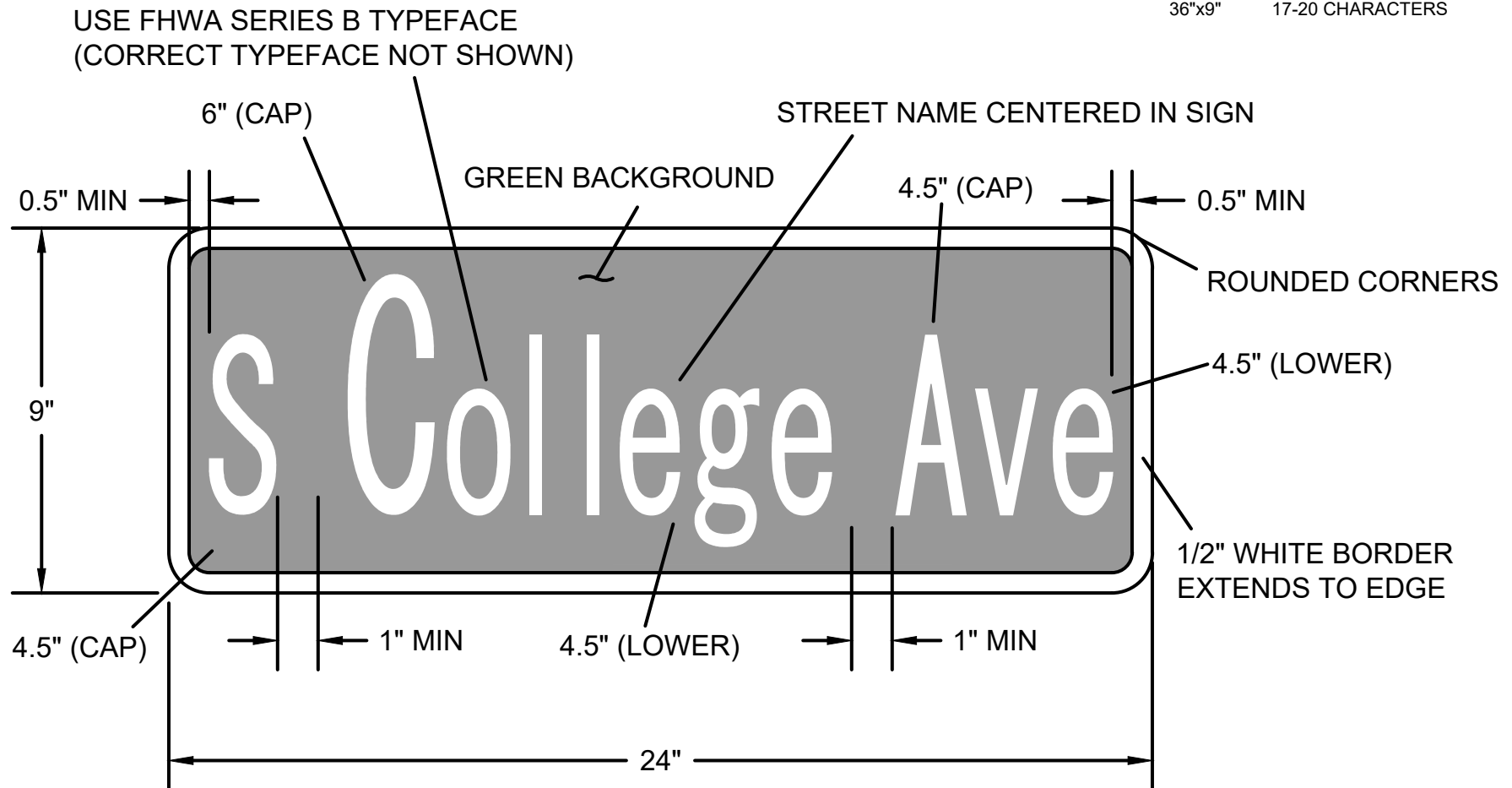
STANDARD PLAN
110.71B

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



SIGN LENGTH

24"x9"	UP TO 11 CHARACTERS
30"x9"	12-16 CHARACTERS
36"x9"	17-20 CHARACTERS



NOTES:

1. SIGNS SHALL BE AN EXTRUDED ALUMINUM PLATE 6061-P61 WITH ALODINE FINISH. FLAT ALUMINUM PLATE MIN. THICKNESS OF 0.08-INCH
2. LETTER, NUMBERS ARROWS AND BORDERS SHALL BE 3M ELECTRO CUT SERIES 1170. BACKGROUNDS SHALL BE 3M HIGH INTENSITY PRISMATIC REFLECTIVE SHEETING OR APPROVED EQUAL.

This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 02/07/25

STREET SIGNS

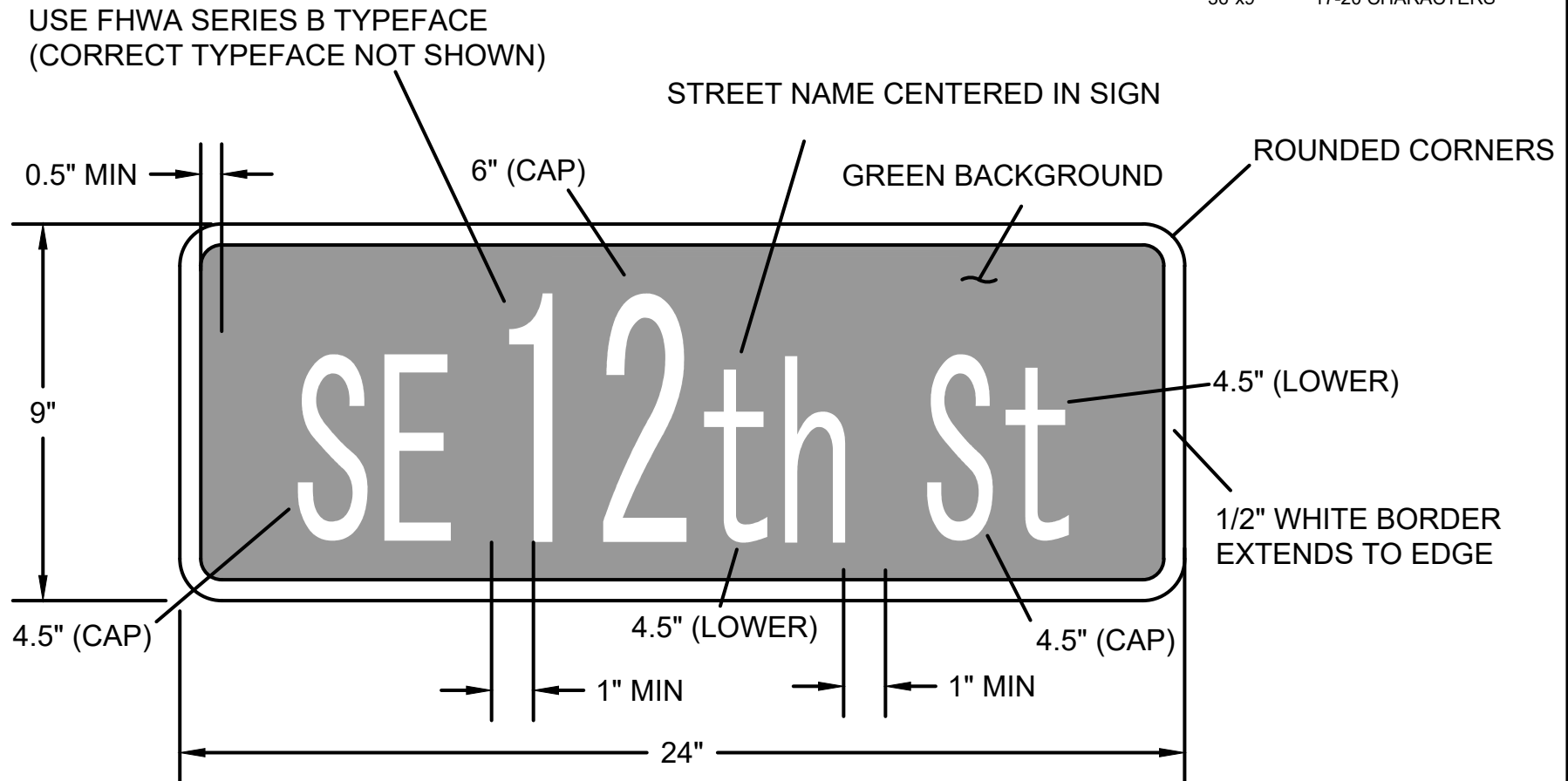
STANDARD PLAN
110.72A

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



SIGN LENGTH

24"x9"	UP TO 11 CHARACTERS
30"x9"	12-16 CHARACTERS
36"x9"	17-20 CHARACTERS



NOTES:

1. SIGNS SHALL BE AN EXTRUDED ALUMINUM PLATE 6061-P61 WITH ALODINE FINISH. FLAT ALUMINUM PLATE MIN. THICKNESS OF 0.08-INCH
2. LETTER, NUMBERS ARROWS AND BORDERS SHALL BE 3M ELECTRO CUT SERIES 1170. BACKGROUNDS SHALL BE 3M HIGH INTENSITY PRISMATIC REFLECTIVE SHEETING OR APPROVED EQUAL.

This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 02/07/25

STREET SIGNS

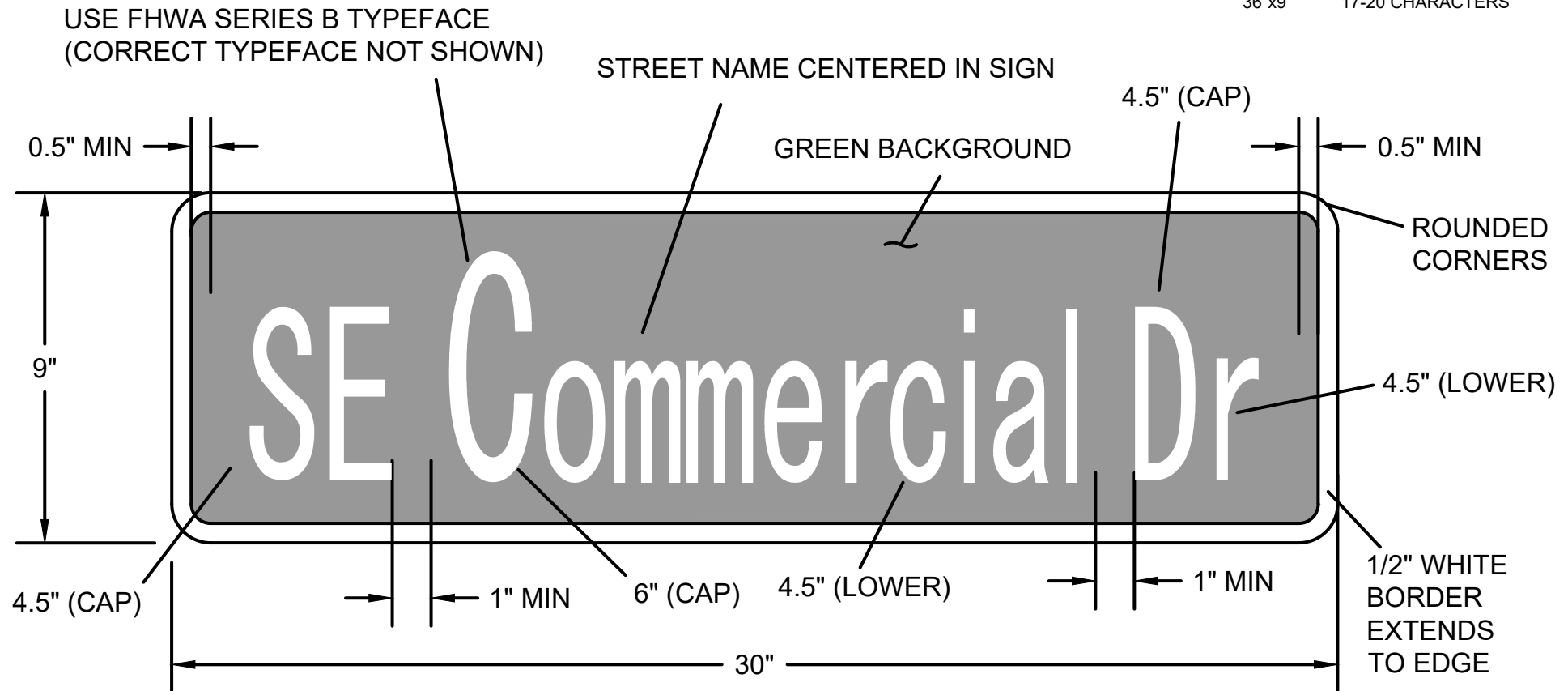
STANDARD PLAN
110.72B

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



SIGN LENGTH

24"x9"	UP TO 11 CHARACTERS
30"x9"	12-16 CHARACTERS
36"x9"	17-20 CHARACTERS



NOTES:

1. SIGNS SHALL BE AN EXTRUDED ALUMINUM PLATE 6061-P61 WITH ALODINE FINISH. FLAT ALUMINUM PLATE MIN. THICKNESS OF 0.08-INCH
2. LETTER, NUMBERS ARROWS AND BORDERS SHALL BE 3M ELECTRO CUT SERIES 1170. BACKGROUNDS SHALL BE 3M HIGH INTENSITY PRISMATIC REFLECTIVE SHEETING OR APPROVED EQUAL.

This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 02/07/25

STREET SIGNS

STANDARD PLAN
110.72C

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



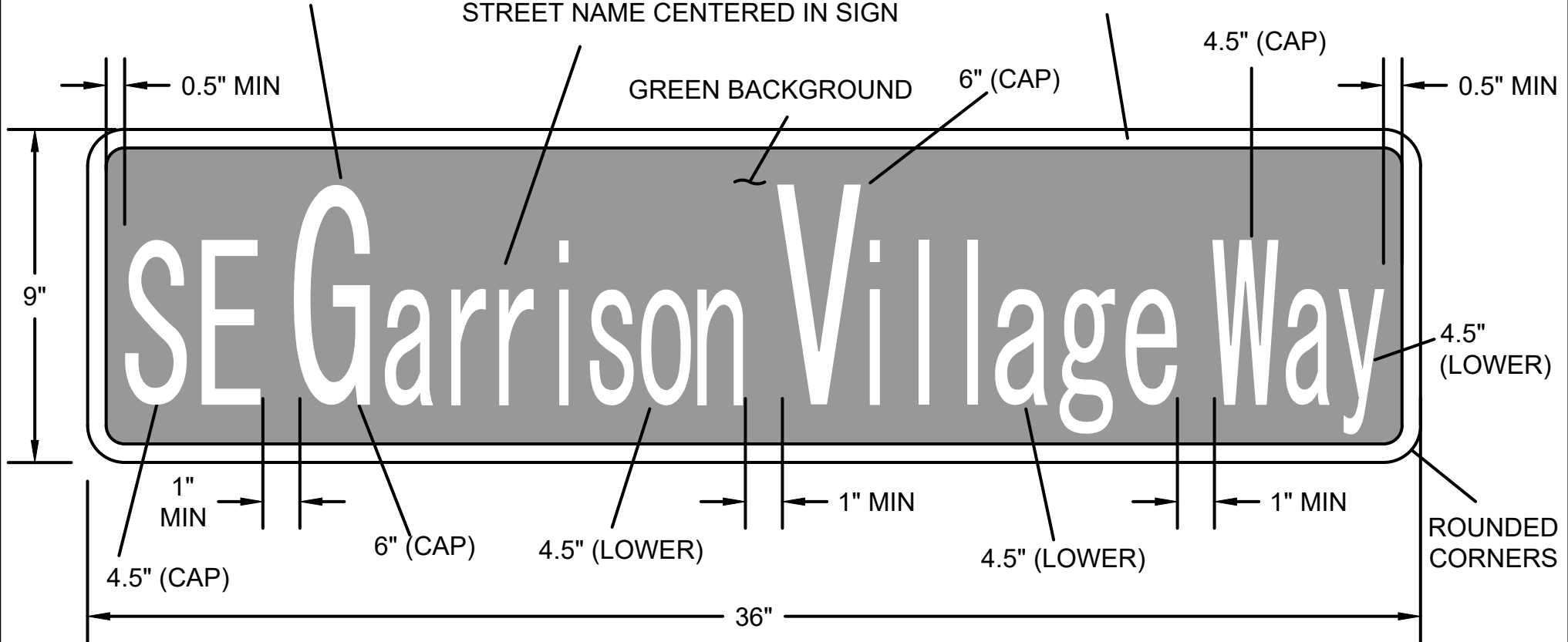
SIGN LENGTH

24"x9"	UP TO 11 CHARACTERS
30"x9"	12-16 CHARACTERS
36"x9"	17-20 CHARACTERS

USE FHWA SERIES B TYPEFACE
(CORRECT TYPEFACE NOT SHOWN)

1/2" WHITE BORDER
EXTENDS TO EDGE

STREET NAME CENTERED IN SIGN



NOTES:

1. SIGNS SHALL BE AN EXTRUDED ALUMINUM PLATE 6061-P61 WITH ALODINE FINISH. FLAT ALUMINUM PLATE MIN. THICKNESS OF 0.08-INCH
2. LETTER, NUMBERS ARROWS AND BORDERS SHALL BE 3M ELECTRO CUT SERIES 1170. BACKGROUNDS SHALL BE 3M HIGH INTENSITY PRISMATIC REFLECTIVE SHEETING OR APPROVED EQUAL.

This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 02/07/25

STREET SIGNS

STANDARD PLAN
110.72C

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



POLE SPECIFICATIONS:

STANDARD SUPPLIER: HOLOPHANE
POLE MODEL: HOLWDA 12 F5J 17D CO3 BK LAB
MATERIAL: ALUMINUM
COLOR: BLACK
FINISH: POLYESTER POWDER COAT
ANCHOR BOLTS: WSDOT COMPLIANT

LUMINAIRE SPECIFICATION:

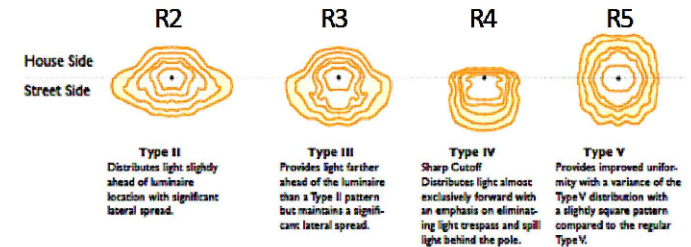
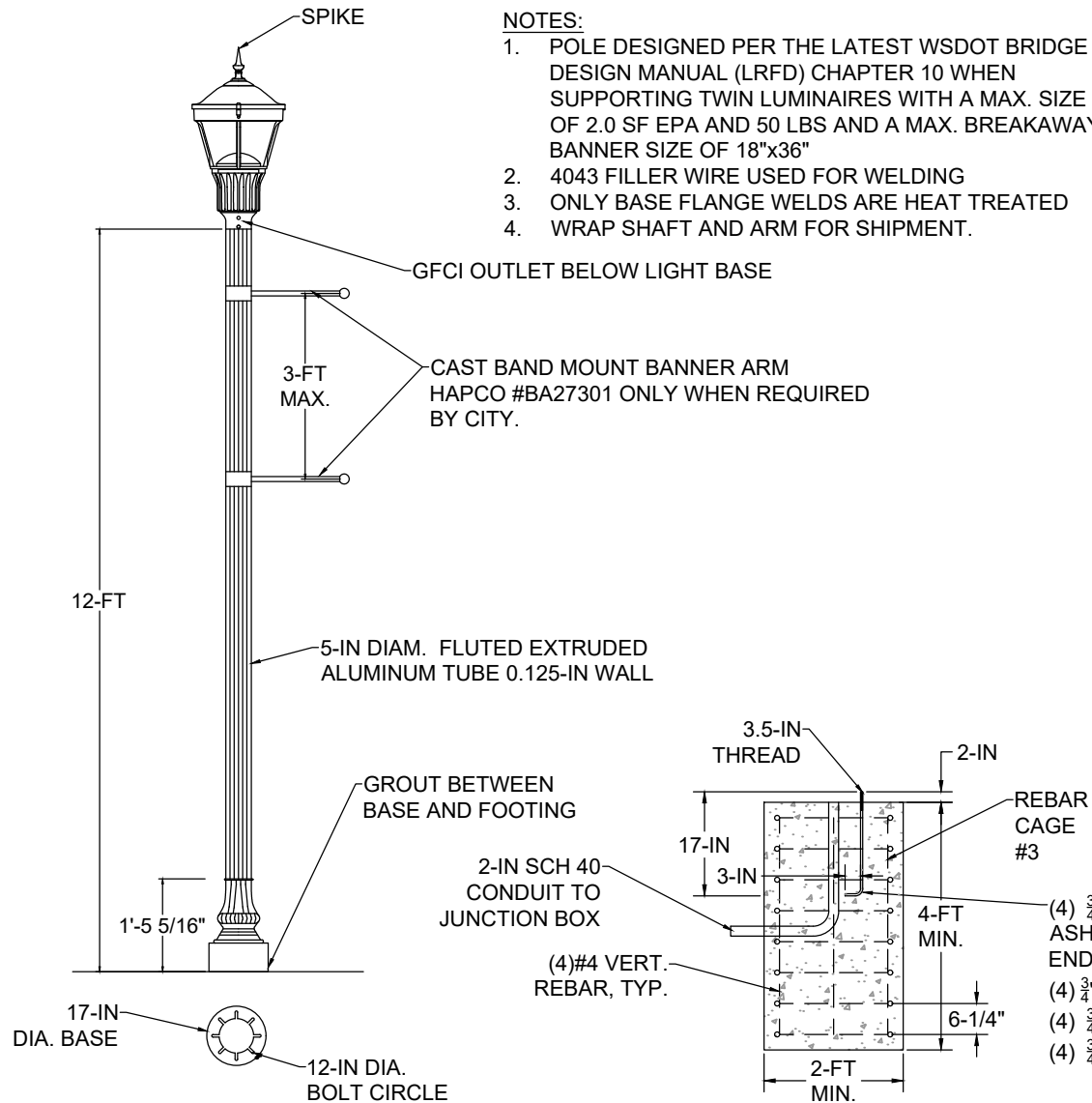
STANDARD SUPPLIER: HOLOPHANE
POLE MODEL: HOL PUCL2P2040K MVOLT FC3 BK X
MATERIAL: ALUMINUM
COLOR: BLACK
FINISH: POLYESTER POWDER COAT

POLE BASE:

- REBAR SHALL BE GRADE 60
- CONCRETE SHALL BE CL. 4000
- OVER-EXCAVATED AREA SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH CDF OR WITH SOIL IN ACCORDANCE WITH WSDOT STD. SPEC SEC. 8-20.3(2).

NOTES:

- POLE DESIGNED PER THE LATEST WSDOT BRIDGE DESIGN MANUAL (LRFD) CHAPTER 10 WHEN SUPPORTING TWIN LUMINAIRES WITH A MAX. SIZE OF 2.0 SF EPA AND 50 LBS AND A MAX. BREAKAWAY BANNER SIZE OF 18"x36"
- 4043 FILLER WIRE USED FOR WELDING
- ONLY BASE FLANGE WELDS ARE HEAT TREATED
- WRAP SHAFT AND ARM FOR SHIPMENT.



*Contact City to confirm light distribution for desired application.

This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 02/07/25

ORNAMENTAL PEDESTRIAN
STREET LIGHTS

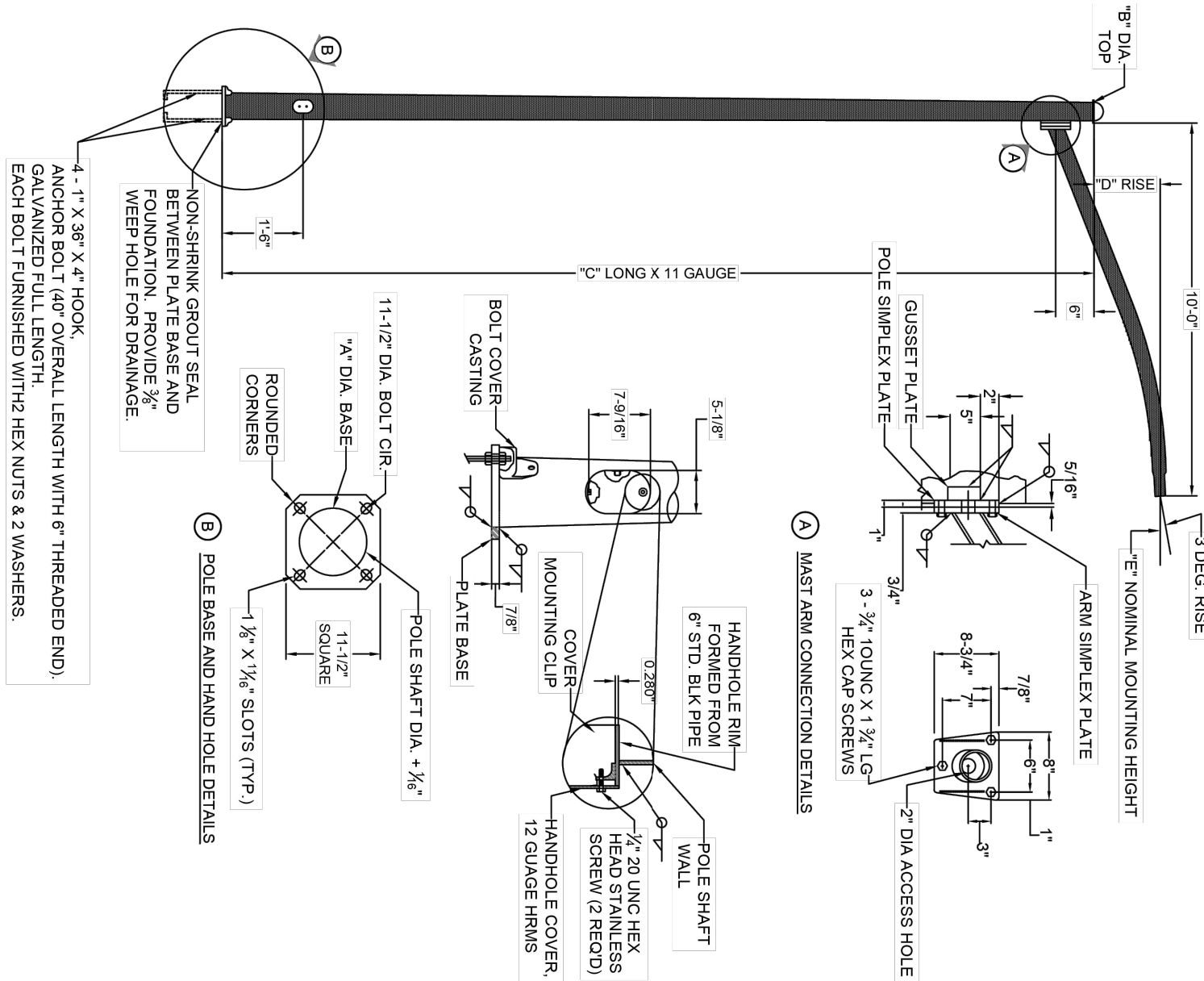
STANDARD PLAN
110.73

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

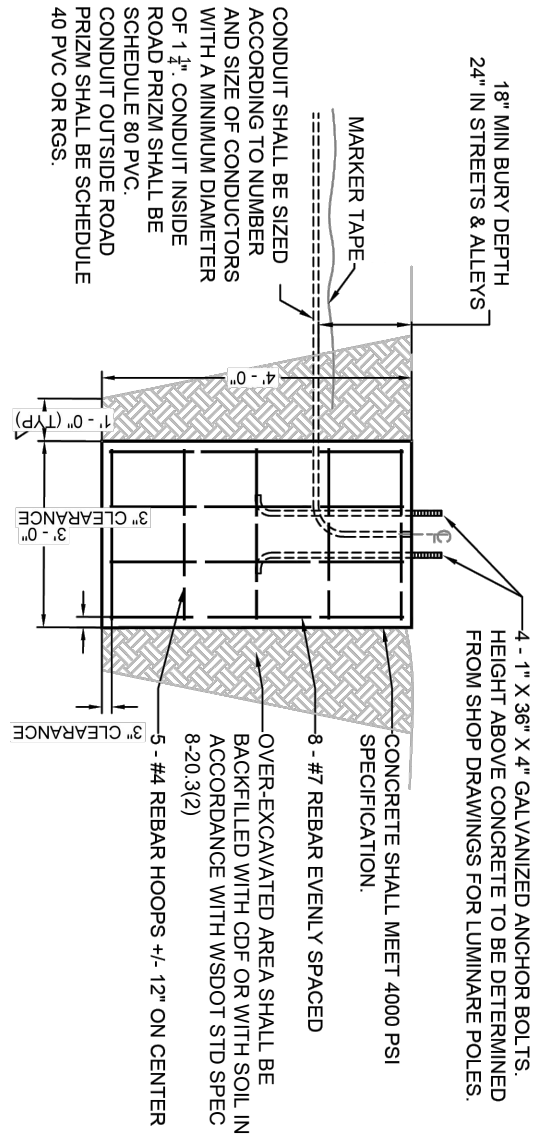
	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"
RESIDENTIAL	7.5'	4.0'	25'0"	5'0"	30'
ARTERIAL	8.0'	3.8'	30'0"	5'0"	35'

NOTE: ALL POLES SHALL BE VALMONT DRWG #MTB-04 FOR THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE
SEE STD PLANS 110.75 AND 110.76 FOR ADDITIONAL NOTES.

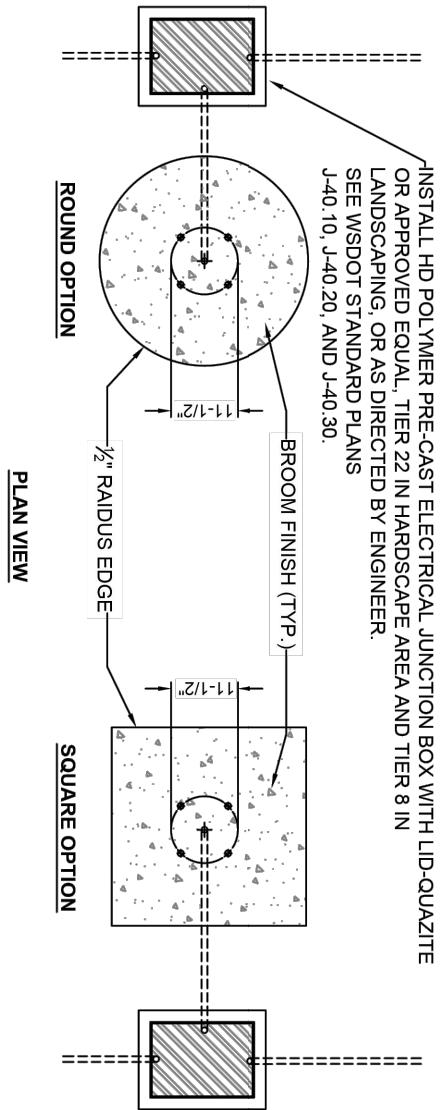
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CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



LUMINAIRE BASE - ELEVATION



PLAN VIEW

NOTES:

1. WHERE THE POLE BASE FALLS OUT SIDE OF THE SIDEWALK AREA, THE TOP OF BASE ELEVATION SHALL BE SET 1" ABOVE EXISTING GROUND SURFACE.
2. WHERE THE POLE BASE FALLS PARTIALLY OR WHOLLY INSIDE THE SIDEWALK, THAT PORTION BORDERED BY THE SIDEWALK SHALL BE SEPARATED WITH 3/8" TO 1/2" JOINT MATERIAL PROVIDING A VERTICAL PLANE SEPARATION BETWEEN THE SIDEWALK AND THE BASE.
3. WHEN APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER, THE BASE MAY BE SET BELOW SIDEWALK ELEVATION. A THRU JOINT WILL BE REQUIRED ON EITHER SIDE OF THE VERTICAL PROJECTION OF THE BASE TO CONTROL CRACKING DUE TO MOVEMENT. THE SIDEWALK CONCRETE SHALL MAKE CONTACT WITH THE TOP OF THE BASE AND SHALL COMPLETELY SEAL THE BOLTS.
4. CONDUIT RUNS SHALL TERMINATE IN JUNCTION BOXES. CONDUCTOR WIRE SHALL BE CONTINUOUS FROM BOX TO BOX AND BOX TO POLE. NO SPLICES WILL BE ALLOWED IN CONDUIT RUNS. SPLICES IN JUNCTION BOXES SHALL BE 3M-4m SPLICE KIT. EACH POLE SHALL HAVE A QUICK DISCONNECT FUSE IN THE POLE.

This drawing is not to scale



CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

LUMINAIRE NOTES

ALL LUMINAIRES SHALL BE LED COBRA HEAD STYLE. FIXTURES, GE EVOLVE LED ROADWAY LIGHTING OR LEOTEK LED GREEN COBRA STREET LIGHT MODELS SHALL BE USED UNLESS AN EQUAL PRODUCT IS APPROVED BY THE CITY ENGINEER.

LUMINAIRES SHALL MEET THE FOLLOWING SPECIFICATIONS:

- 1) LUMINAIRE SHALL BE SIZED ACCORDING TO THE ILLUMINATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE ROADWAY.
- 2) TYPE III MEDIUM DISTRIBUTION WITH CUTOFF OPTICS.
- 3) LED LIGHT SOURCES SHALL PRODUCE A LIGHT COLOR TEMPERATURE BETWEEN 3,000 TO 4,000K.
- 4) ENERGIZED BY 240 VOLTS.
- 5) LUMINAIRE SHALL INCLUDE "PER" RECEPTACLE AND PHOTOCELL.
- 6) FINISH SHALL BE BATTLESHIP GRAY.
- 7) LIGHT SOURCES WILL MEET OR EXCEED THE FOLLOWING EFFICIENCY AND LONGEVITY BENCHMARKS:
 - * LUMINOUS EFFICACY: 65 LUMENS/WATT
 - * AVERAGE LAMP LIFE: >50,000 HOURS.
 - * MAINTENANCE FACTOR @ 50,000 HOURS: 0.80

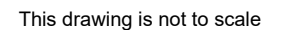
PLACEMENT OF STREET LIGHTS SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE CITY ENGINEER.

POLE NOTES

(SEE STD. PLAN 110.74 FOR PLAN DETAILS)

- 1) POLE SHAFT-HOT ROLLED COMMERCIAL QUALITY CARBON STEEL CONFORMING TO ASTM DESIGNATION: A 595 GRADE A - 55,000 PSI MINIMUM YIELD STRENGTH; LINEAR TAPER - 0.14"/FT.
 - 2) LUMINAIRE ARM SHAFT - 1 1/4". HOT ROLLED COMMERCIAL QUALITY CARBON STEEL WITH 55,000 PSI MINIMUM YIELD STRENGTH; LINEAR TAPER 0.14"/FT WITH 2-3/8" O.D. x 8" STRAIGHT SECTION LUMINAIRE END.
 - 3) ARM CONNECTION SIMPLEX PLATES 36,000 PSI MINIMUM YIELD STRENGTH; GUSSET PLATES 36,000 PSI MINIMUM YIELD STRENGTH.
 - 4) BASE PLATE - 36,000 PSI MINIMUM YIELD STRENGTH.
 - 5) FOUR CAST ANCHOR BOLT COVERS SECURED IN PLACE WITH STAINLESS STEEL SELF-TAPPING SCREWS.
 - 6) CAST POLE TOP CAP SECURED IN PLACE WITH 3 PLATED SET SCREWS.
 - 7) ALL THREADED FASTENERS TO BE GALVANIZED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 - 8) ANCHOR BOLTS CONFORM TO ASTM DESIGNATION: A449.
 - 9) EACH LUMINAIRE SHALL HAVE AN INLINE FUSEHOLDER, SEC. MODEL 1791-SF, WITH A FRM-5 FUSE ON EACH PHASE CONDUCTOR AT THE BASE OF THE POLE. ACCESS TO THESE FUSEHOLDERS SHALL BE THROUGH THE HAND HOLE ON THE POLE. ADDITIONAL CONDUCTOR LENGTH SHALL BE LEFT INSIDE THE POLE TO EQUAL A LOOP HAVING A DIAMETER OF ONE (1) FOOT.
- FINISH NOTES:
- 1) ACCESSORIES TO BE HOT DIP GALVANIZED TO ASTM DESIGNATION: A 153.
 - 2) POLE TO BE HOT DIP GALVANIZED TO ASTM DESIGNATION: A 123.
 - 3) ARM TO BE HOT DIP GALVANIZED TO ASTM DESIGNATION: A 123.

This drawing is not to scale



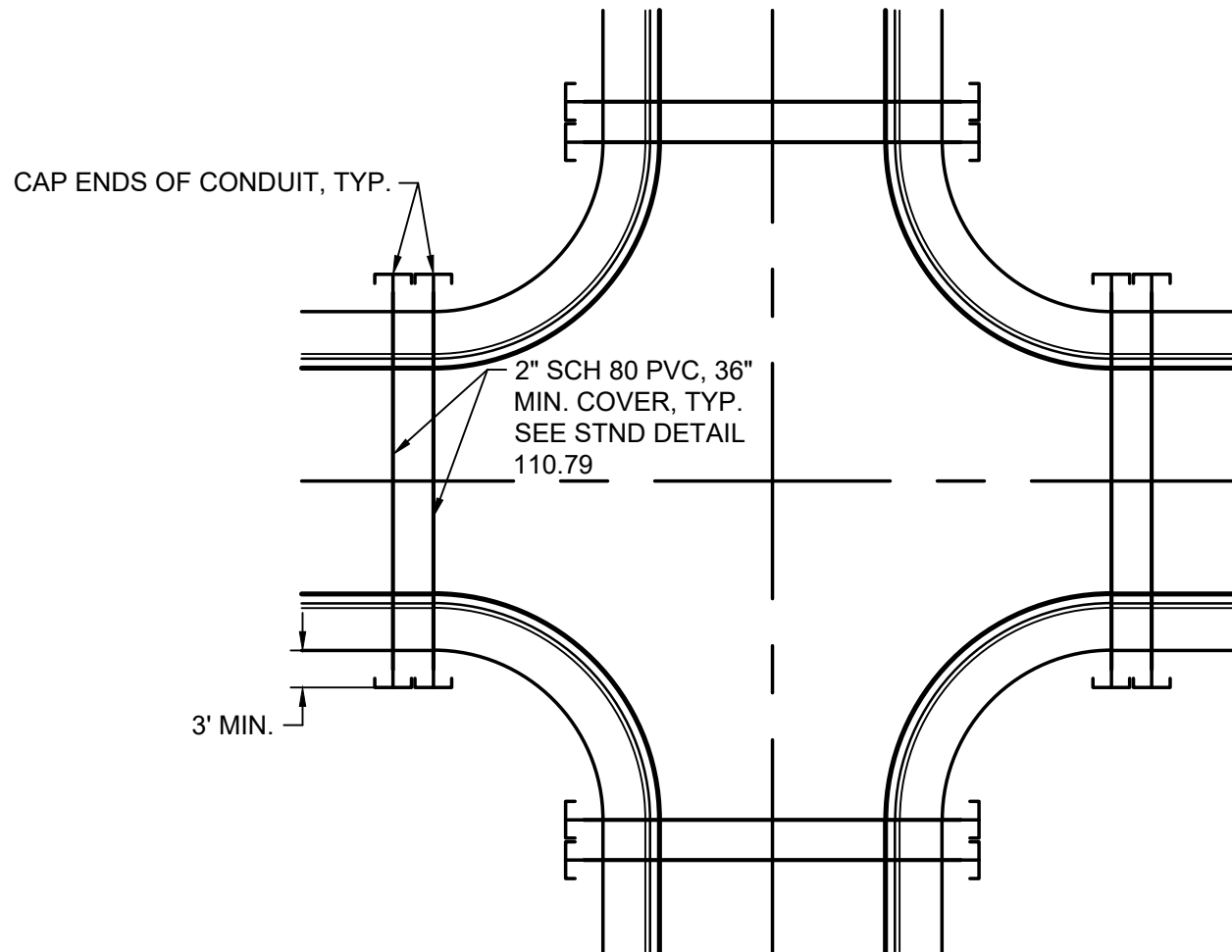
STANDARD PLAN
110.77

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. CONDUIT SHALL BE ELECTRICAL GRADE SCH 80 PVC.
2. CONDUIT SHALL HAVE PULL STRING.
3. 36" BURY DEPTH.
4. CONDUIT SHALL BE PLACED AT THE 4 LEGS OF THE INTERSECTION.
5. THIS DETAIL IS APPLICABLE TO ARTERIALS AND COLLECTORS ONLY. MAY BE REQUIRED ON LOCAL STREETS AS DETERMINED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR.
6. MISSILE BORING OR MICRO-BORING IS NOT ALLOWED.



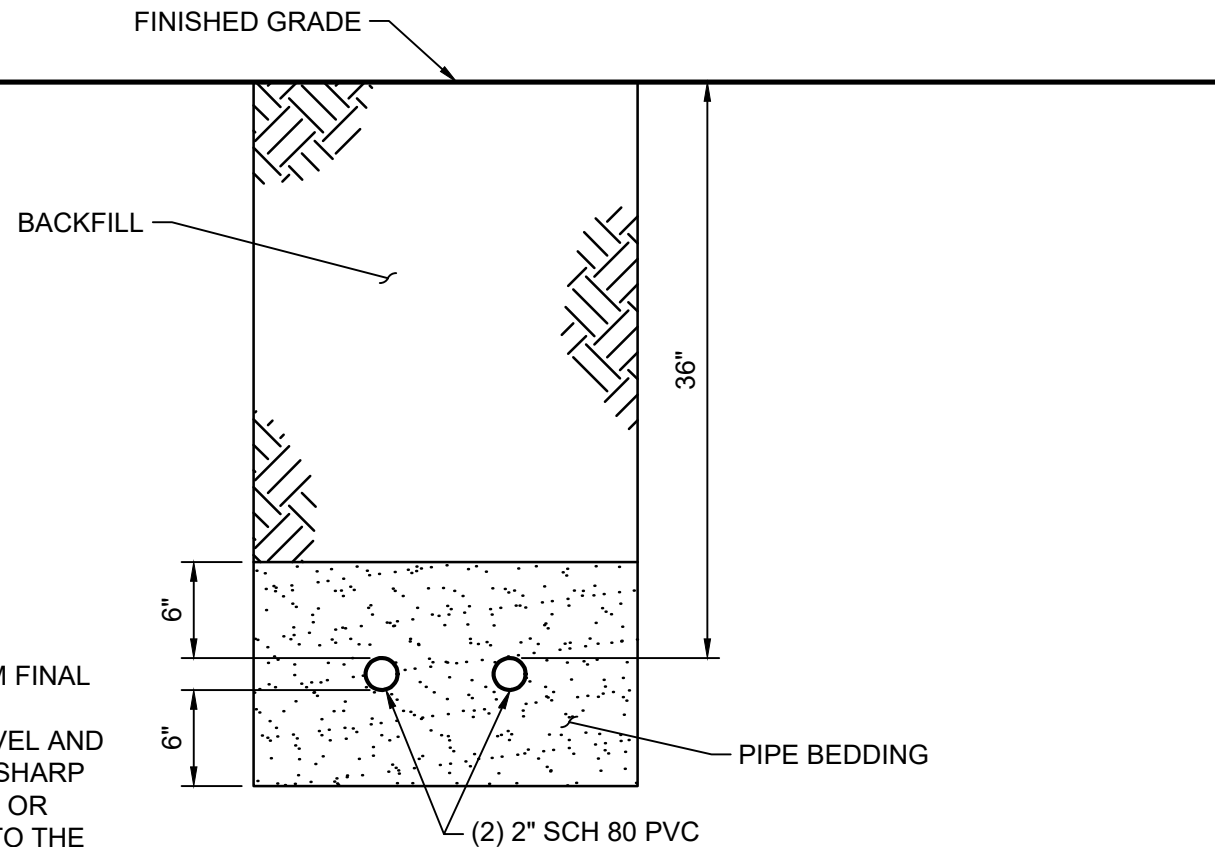
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CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 01/18/23

INTERSECTION CONDUIT DETAIL

STANDARD PLAN
110.78

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. TRENCH DEPTH SPECIFIED FROM FINAL GRADE.
2. TRENCH BOTTOMS SHALL BE LEVEL AND WELL TAMPED EARTH WITHOUT SHARP RISES AND DROPS. ROCK SPURS OR RIDGES SHALL NOT PROJECT INTO THE TRENCH.
3. PIPE BEDDING SHALL PASS THROUGH A 3/4" SIEVE FRAME AND BE PLACED ABOVE AND BELOW THE CONDUIT IN 6" LIFTS.
4. BACKFILL SHALL BE FREE OF STONE OR CLUMPS EXCEEDING 3" AND FREE FROM SOD, FROZEN EARTH, ORGANIC MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS.
5. MISSILE BORING OR MICRO-BORING IS NOT ALLOWED.

This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 01/18/23

INTERSECTION CONDUIT
SECTION DETAIL

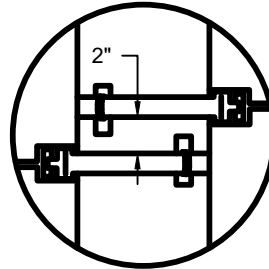
STANDARD PLAN
110.79

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

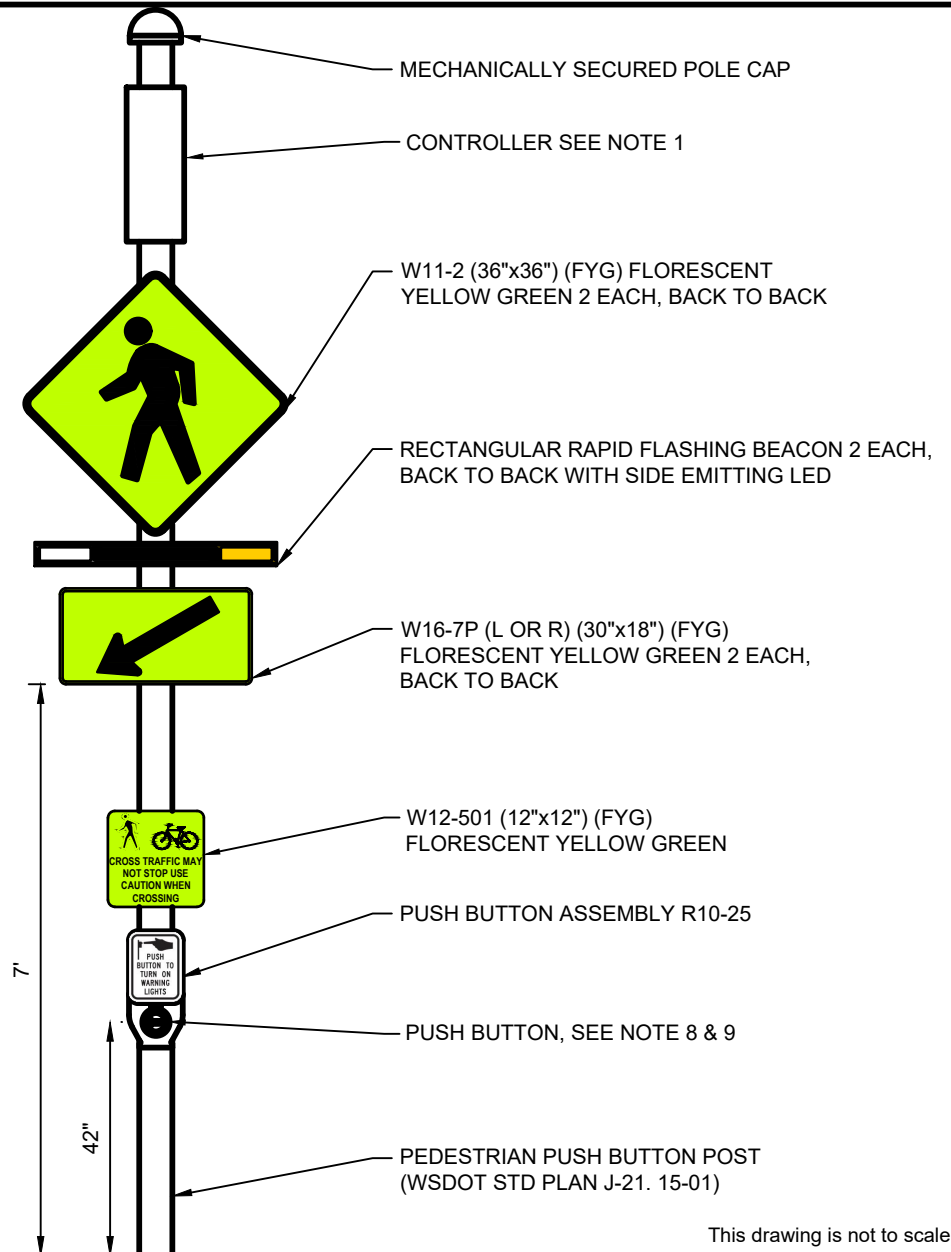


NOTES:

1. THE CONTROLLER ENCLOSURE AND CABINETS SHALL MEET MANUFACTURE SPECIFICATIONS.
2. THE LIGHTBAR HOUSING SHALL HAVE THE APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS: 24" L x 1.5" D x 4.5" H.
3. LED INDICATORS SHALL BE RATED TO MIL-STD-810F, METHOD 506.4 FOR INGRESS PROTECTION.
4. ALL RRFB'S IN THE SYSTEM SHALL INITIATE ACTIVATION SIMULTANEOUSLY WITHIN 150 MS OF ACTUATION.
5. REFER WSDOT STD PLAN J-21.10 FOR ROUND FOUNDATION DETAIL AND SLIP BASE
6. ALL MOUNTING BRACKETS SHALL BE SEPARATED BY 2" MIN CLEAR SPACE
7. RRFB'S SHALL BE MANUFACTURED BY CARMANAH OR TSSCO
8. SOLAR POWERED RRFB'S SHALL MEET THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS
 - POLARA BULLDOG PUSHBUTTON
 - BATTERY SHALL BE A MINIMUM 48 AHR
 - SOLAR PANEL SHALL BE A MINIMUM 50 WATT, POST TOP OR SIDE MOUNTED
9. HARD-WIRED RRFB'S SHALL HAVE AN AUDIBLE APS PUSHBUTTON
10. SEE WSDOT STD PLAN J-28.70 FOR WIRING DETAILS NOT SHOWN.



SEE NOTE 6



This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 01/18/23

RECTANGULAR RAPID
FLASHING BEACON

STANDARD PLAN
110.80

STANDARD PLAN 210.00

WATER UTILITY SYSTEM NOTES

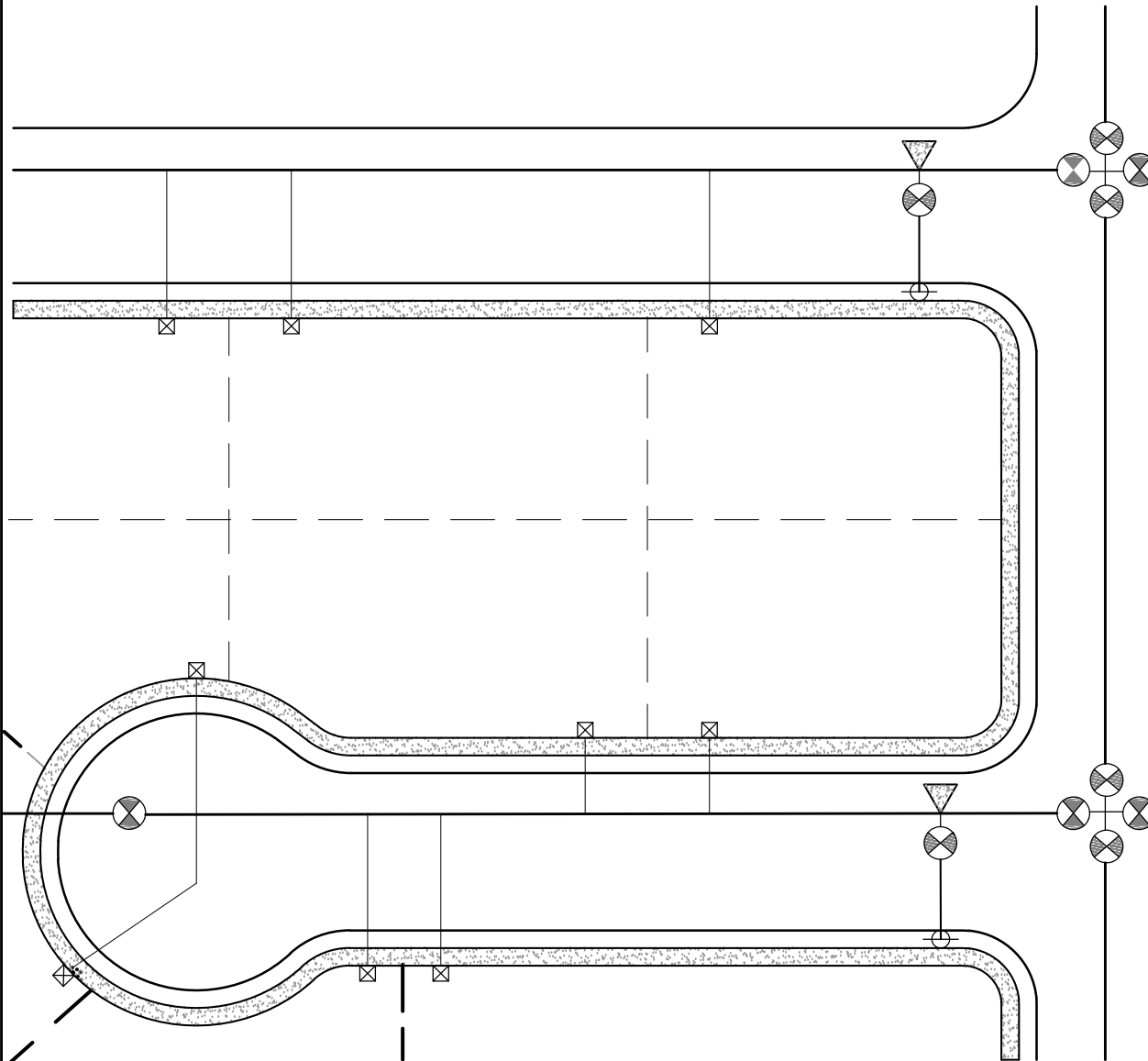
1. ALL VALVE OPERATIONS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES IMPACTING THE WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SHALL BE PERFORMED BY THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE PUBLIC WORKS. 24-HOUR NOTIFICATION OF ANY INTERRUPTION IN WATER SERVICE IS REQUIRED TO ALL AFFECTED CUSTOMERS.
2. DISINFECTION OF WATER LINES SHALL COMPLY WITH AWWA C651—DISINFECTING WATER MAINS, SSRB&MC. PRESSURE TESTING, FLUSHING, BACTERIAL SAMPLING AND STARTUP SHALL TAKE PLACE AFTER ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES ARE INSTALLED AND COMPACTION OF THE ROADWAY SECTION IS COMPLETE. SPECIAL INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF ADEQUACY BY A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER IS REQUIRED. ALL NEW FITTINGS AND EXISTING FITTINGS EXPOSED DURING INSTALLATION SHALL BE SWABBED WITH CHLORINE AND THE LINE CHLORINATED. ONCE THE LINE IS CHLORINATED, VALVES SHALL BE CLOSED AND THE LINE LEFT UNDISTURBED FOR 24 HOURS. THE LINE SHALL THEN BE THOROUGHLY FLUSHED AND WATER SAMPLES TAKEN BY THE CONTRACTOR AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE FOR APPROVAL BY THE LOCAL HEALTH AGENCY. WATER SHALL NOT BE FLUSHED TO NATURAL WATERS OR WATERWAY. SHOULD THE INITIAL TREATMENT RESULT IN AN UNSATISFACTORY BACTERIOLOGICAL TEST, THE ORIGINAL CHLORINATION PROCEDURE SHALL BE REPEATED BY THE CONTRACTOR UNTIL SATISFACTORY RESULTS ARE OBTAINED.
3. NEW WATER LINE INSTALLATIONS SHALL BE PRESSURE TESTED AND MEET MINIMUM LEAKAGE STANDARDS IN CONFORMANCE WITH SSRB&MC.
4. 12" AND SMALLER LINES SHALL BE AWWA C151 CLASS 50 DUCTILE IRON WITH CLASS C104 CEMENT MORTAR LINING WITH ALL JOINTS MECHANICALLY RESTRAINED. PIPE JOINTS SHALL BE RESTRAINED USING TR-FLEX OR FLEX RING DUCTILE IRON PIPE OR BY USING FIELD-LOK OR FAST GRIP GASKETS. THE GASKET USED SHALL BE MANUFACTURED BY THE MANUFACTURER OF THE PIPE BEING USED AND SHALL BE RECOMMENDED FOR THE APPLICATION. LARGER WATER LINES LARGER THAN 12" SHALL BE TR FLEX OR FLEX-RING DUCTILE IRON PIPE CLASS 52.
5. WATER MAINS AND SERVICE LINES SHALL BE INSTALLED AT A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 30" TO OUTSIDE CROWN OF PIPE.
6. ALL FIRE HYDRANTS SHALL BE DRY BARREL, THREE PORT TYPE AND MEET ALL SPECIFICATIONS OUTLINED IN ARTICLE 200.02 OF THE CITY STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.
7. CLEAN, WASHED 1 ½" DRAIN ROCK SHALL BE PLACED AROUND THE BASE OF ALL FIRE HYDRANTS AND BLOWOFF ASSEMBLIES AND SHALL BE COVERED WITH FILTER FABRIC.
8. AN 8X8X4 INCH PRE-CAST 3000 PSI CONCRETE BLOCK SHALL BE PLACED BENEATH THE BASE OF ALL FIRE HYDRANTS. THIS IS TO ALLOW THE 1 ½" DRAIN ROCK TO COMPLETELY SURROUND THE BASE OF THE HYDRANT TO FACILITATE PROPER DRAINAGE.
9. 3000 PSI CONCRETE THRUST BLOCKS SHALL BE USED TO RESTRAIN FIRE HYDRANTS AND CONTROL VALVES. THRUST BLOCKS SHALL BE PLACED AGAINST UNDISTURBED SOIL. SEE STANDARD PLAN 210.02, 210.09, 210.10, 210.11.

10. A SHEET OF 6 MIL. POLY SHEETING SHALL BE PLACED BETWEEN THE BASE OF ALL FIRE HYDRANTS, VALVES, PIPE FITTINGS AND INSTALLED THRUST BLOCKS. SEE STANDARD PLAN 210.02
11. A STORTZ COUPLER SHALL BE MOUNTED TO THE 4 1/2" PORT ON ALL NEW FIRE HYDRANTS. EXISTING FIRE HYDRANTS WILL BE RETROFIT WITH A THREADED STORTZ ADAPTER.
12. ALL GATE VALVES SHALL BE MUELLER A2360 RESILIENT WEDGE GATE VALVES WITH A 2" SQUARE WRENCH NUT OR AN APPROVED EQUAL.
13. VALVE RISER SHALL BE PER STANDARD PLAN 210.03.
14. ALL WATER MAINS SHALL BE A MINIMUM CLASS 50 DUCTILE IRON PIPE WITH A MINIMUM DIAMETER OF 8".
15. CORPORATION STOPS SHALL BE MALE IRON PIPE THREAD (MIPT) X COPPER TUBE SIZE (CTS) COMPRESSION FITTINGS.
16. SINGLE STRAP SADDLES SHALL BE ROMAC 101S. DOUBLE STRAP SADDLES SHALL BE ROMAC 202S OR APPROVED EQUAL.
17. SERVICE LINES SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 1" DIAMETER TYPE K COPPER TUBE OR CTS POLYETHYLENE PIPE. SERVICE LINES LARGER THEN 1" SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED WITH CTS POLYETHYLENE. USE OF POLYETHYLENE PIPE SHALL REQUIRE INSPECTION AT THE TIME ALL COMPRESSION FITTINGS ARE INSTALLED. A STAINLESS STEEL INSERT WILL BE PLACED AT ALL COMPRESSION JOINTS. FAILURE TO OBTAIN AN INSPECTION WILL RESULT IN REMOVAL OF ALL OR A PORTION OF THE WORK IN ORDER TO FACILITATE A PROPER INSPECTION.
18. WATER METERS SHALL BE METRON FARNIER SPECTRUM SERIES INNOV 8 RADIO REGISTER METERS REGISTERING IN 1000 GALLONS. MINIMUM SIZE SHALL BE FULL 1" SHORT BODY FOR RESIDENTIAL WATER SERVICES.
19. A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 16" SHALL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE TOP OF THE METER SETTER AND FINISHED GRADE.
20. BLOWOFF ENCLOSURE SHALL BE MID-STATES 1324 METER BOX WITH A CAST IRON LID.
21. THE MAIN GATE VALVE FOR THE BLOWOFF ASSEMBLY SHALL BE A MUELLER 2" A-2360 #10A.14 WITH A 2" SQUARE WRENCH NUT OR AN APPROVED EQUAL. SEE STANDARD PLAN 210.08.
22. TOTAL DEPTH OF METER BOX BURY SHALL BE 30" MINIMUM. ALL METER BOXES USED SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF PLASTIC. THE SET SHALL CONSIST OF ONE 12" TOP SECTION AND ONE 18" BOTTOM SECTION. NO PIPE SLOTS ARE ALLOWED. METER BOXES SHALL BE MID-STATES 1324 OR APPROVED EQUAL FOR 1" OR SMALLER METERS. METER BOXES FOR 1 1/2" AND 2" METERS SHALL BE MID-STATES 1730. LID/COVER SHALL BE BROOKS #66 CONCRETE.
23. ALL WATER PIPE SHALL HAVE 6-IN. OF CRUSHED ROCK ABOVE AND 4-IN. OF CRUSHED ROCK UNDERNEATH FOR BEDDING.

24. THE USE OF NATIVE BACKFILL IS NOT ALLOWED. GRAVEL BACKFILL SHALL BE IMPORTED PER WSDOT 9-03.12(3) AND COMPACTED TO 95% MODIFIED PROCTOR DENSITY BEFORE PROCEEDING TO PLACEMENT OF BASE ROCK AND PAVING. LABORATORY TESTING SHALL BE PERFORMED TO DETERMINE MAXIMUM MODIFIED PROCTOR DENSITY FOR NATIVE FILL. IMPORT FILL REQUIRES SUPPLIER PROCTOR TEST RESULTS.
25. ALL WATER MAINS AND SERVICE LINES SHALL BE MARKED WITH A NO. 12 SOLID COPPER LOCATOR WIRE FASTENED TO THE PIPE WITH DUCT TAPE AT EACH JOINT. LOCATOR WIRE SHALL EXTEND TO ALL SERVICE LINES AND VALVES INCLUDING PLACEMENT WITHIN ALL VALVE RISERS. FOR THE PURPOSE OF PIPE LINE DETECTION, LOCATOR WIRE WITHIN THE VALVE RISERS SHALL BE LONG ENOUGH TO REACH THE TOP TO THE RISER WHEN EXTENDED. SERVICE LINE LOCATING WIRE SHALL EXTEND INTO THE METER BOX TERMINATING AT THE TOP OF THE METER SET.
26. HYDRANT FIRE FLOW WILL BE REQUIRED PER INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE SECTION C105.1 PRIOR TO PROJECT APPROVAL.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR OR HIS DESIGNEE MAY IMPOSE OTHER DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS, AS CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE.

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



	WATER MAIN
	FIRE HYDRANT FEED
	WATER SERVICE LINE
	PROPERTY LINE
	SIDEWALKS
	WATER METER
	GATE VALVE
	3-PORT FIRE HYDRANT
	BLOWOFF
	END CAP
	THRUST BLOCK

NOTES:

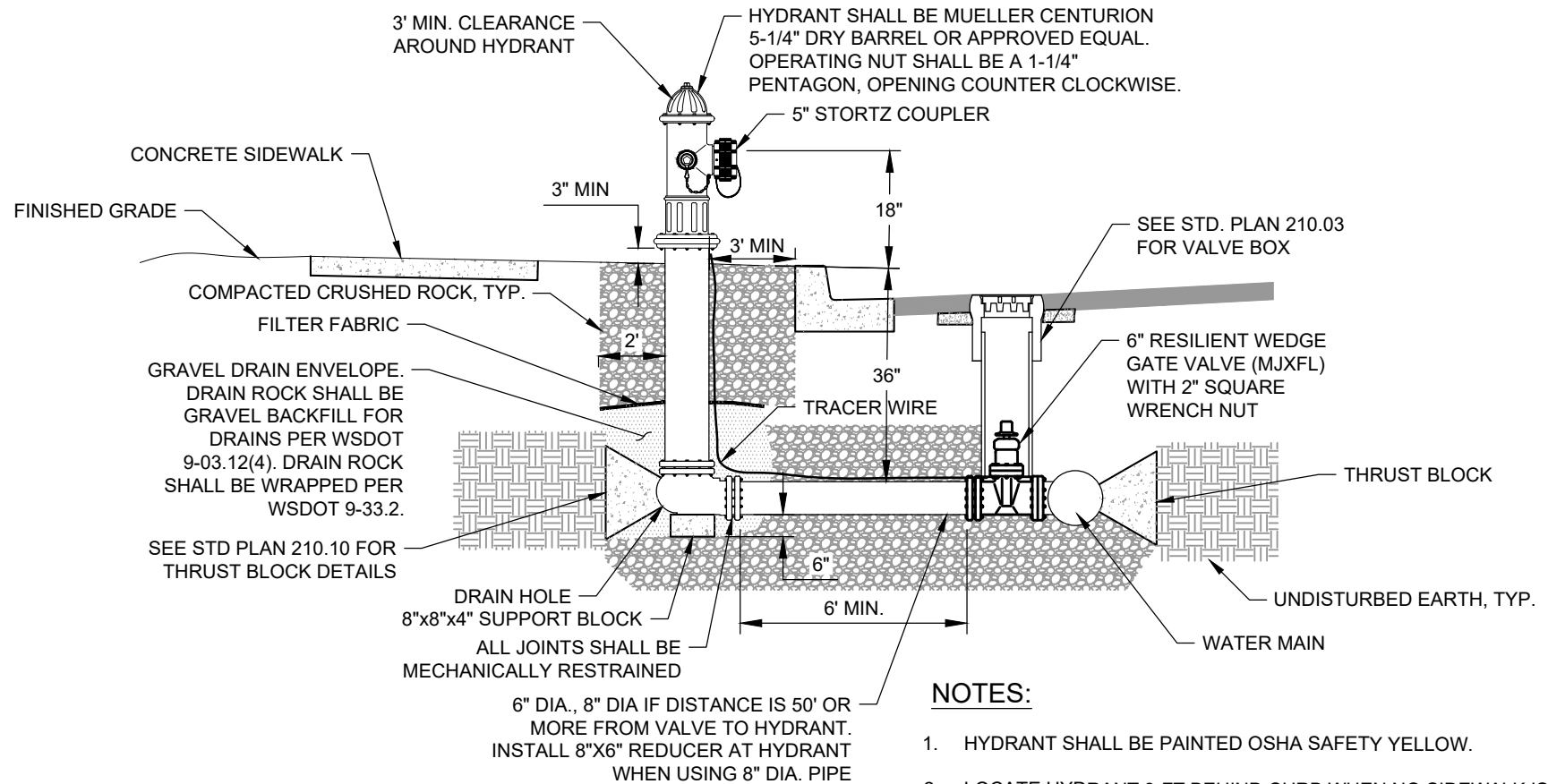
1. NO WATER METERS IN DRIVEWAY.
 2. 10-FT MIN. SEPARATION FROM WATER AND SEWER SERVICES.
 3. WATER SERVICES SHALL BE A MIN OF 10-FT FROM ANY TREES
- This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

GENERAL WATER SYSTEM COMPONENT
PLACEMENT OVERVIEW

STANDARD PLAN
210.01

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. HYDRANT SHALL BE PAINTED OSHA SAFETY YELLOW.
2. LOCATE HYDRANT 3-FT BEHIND CURB WHEN NO SIDEWALK IS PRESENT.
3. WHERE CONCRETE CURBING IS NOT INSTALLED, GUARD POSTS SHALL BE INSTALLED ON SIDE FACING STREET.
4. PLACE FIRE HYDRANT 2-FT FROM BACK EDGE OF SIDEWALK WITH CURB TIGHT SIDEWALKS.
5. GUARD POSTS SHALL BE 4" DIA. STEEL PIPE FILLED WITH CONCRETE, BURIED 3-FT BELOW GRADE, EXTEND 3-FT ABOVE GRADE, HAVE A MIN. 15-IN CONCRETE FOOTING AND SHALL BE PAINTED THE SAME AS FIRE HYDRANT.

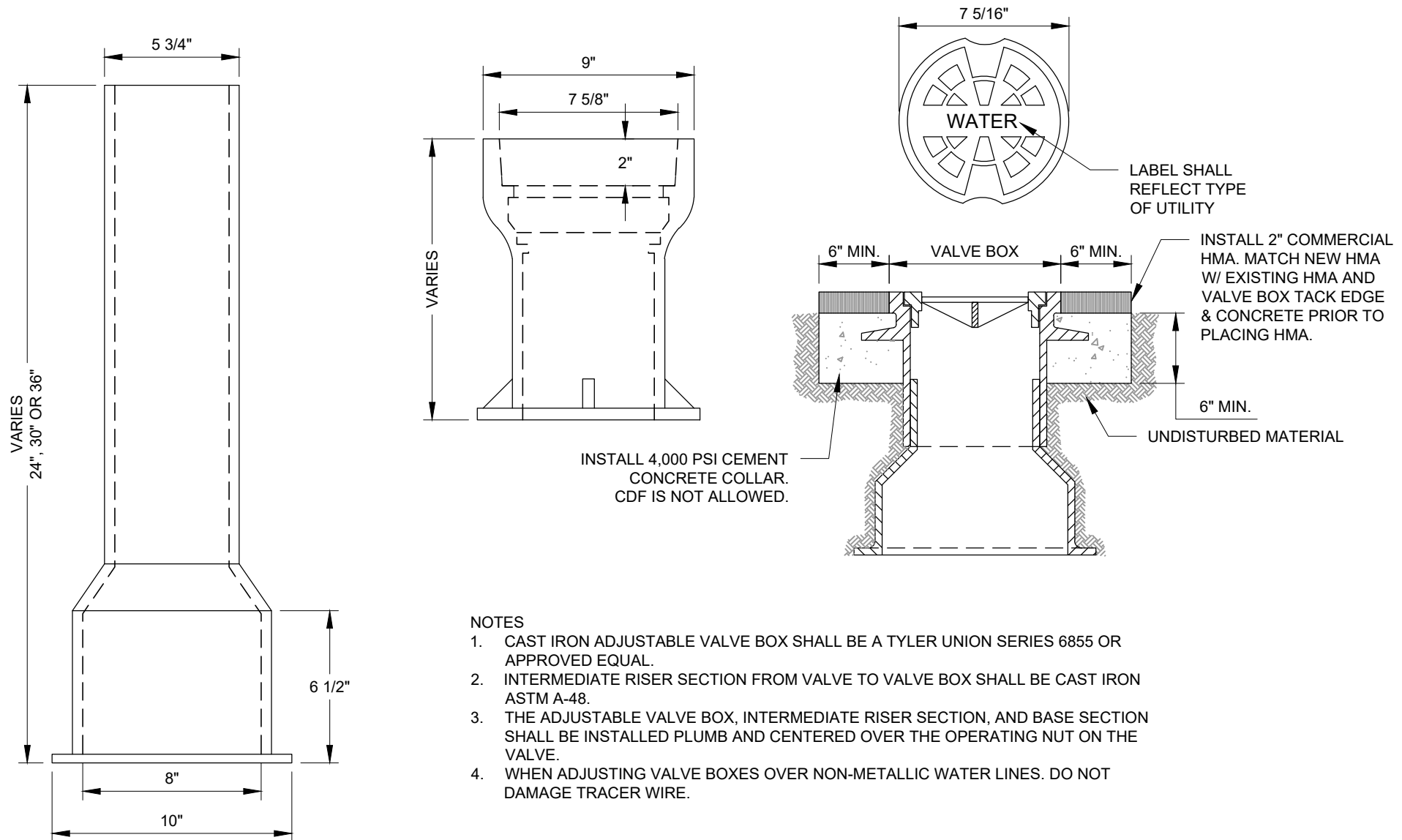
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CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

FIRE HYDRANT PLACEMENT PROFILE

STANDARD PLAN
210.02

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



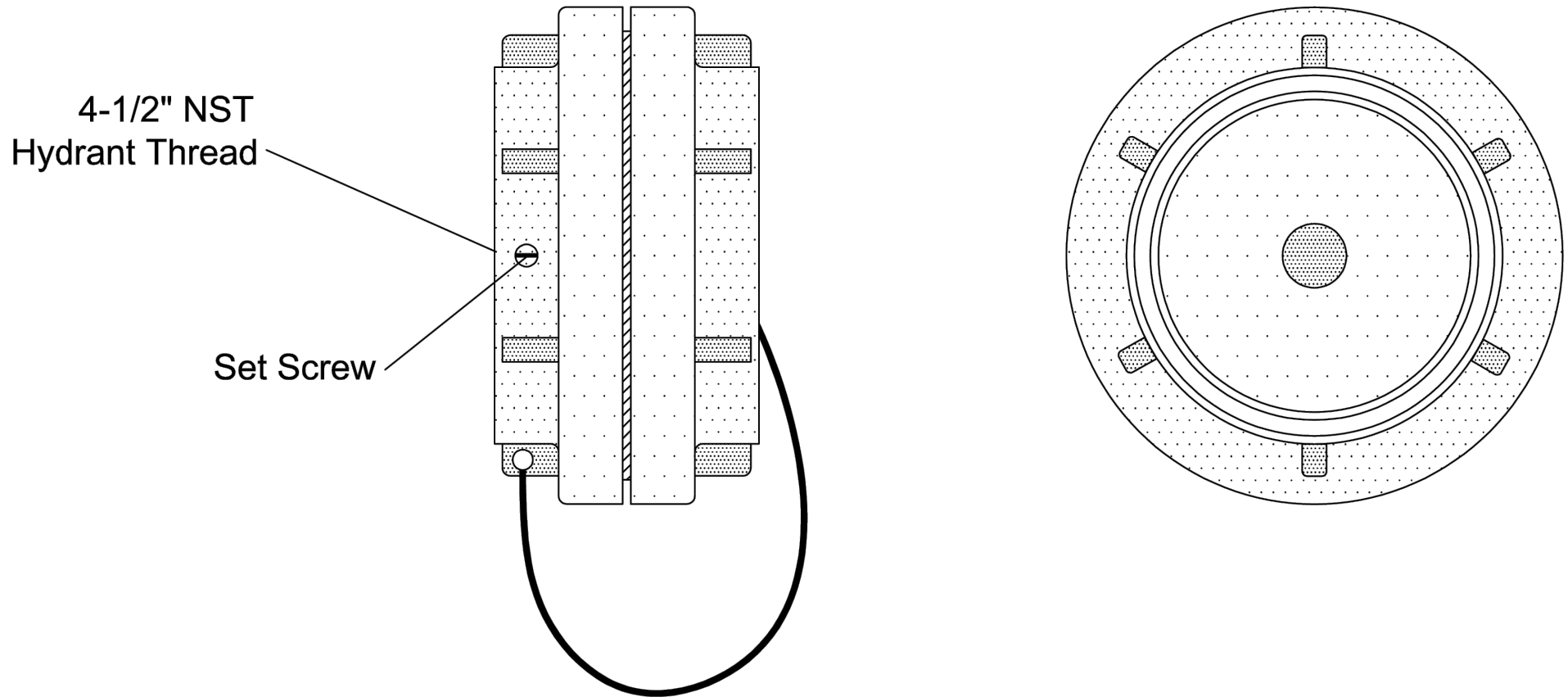
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CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 12/12/23

VALVE BOX COLLAR PLACEMENT
DETAIL

STANDARD PLAN
210.03

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



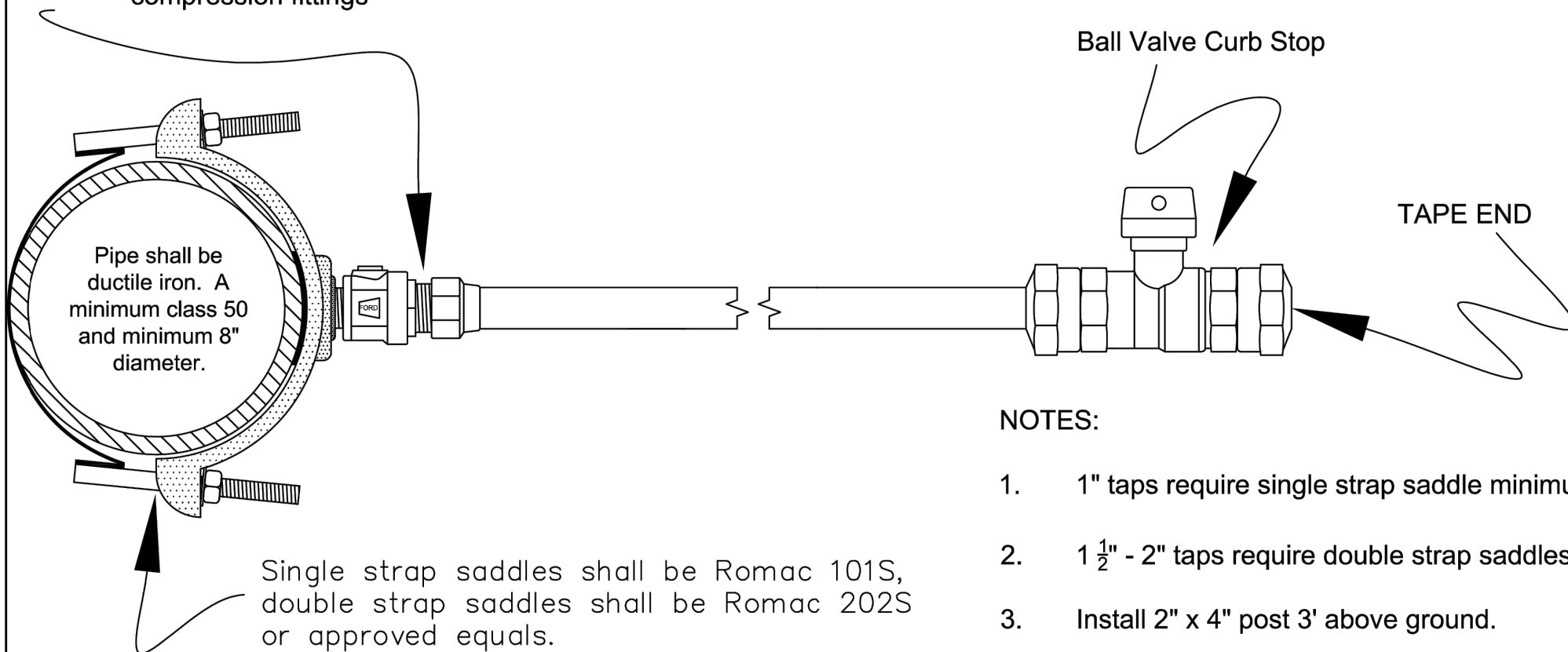
Stortz coupler shall be mounted permanently to the 4-1/2" port on all new fire hydrants.
A threaded adapter will only be used for retro fit Stortz couplers on existing fire hydrants.

This drawing is not to scale

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



Corporation stops shall be male Ford or Mueller male iron pipe thread (MIPT) x copper tube size (CTS) compression fittings



NOTES:

1. 1" taps require single strap saddle minimum.
2. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " - 2" taps require double strap saddles.
3. Install 2" x 4" post 3' above ground.

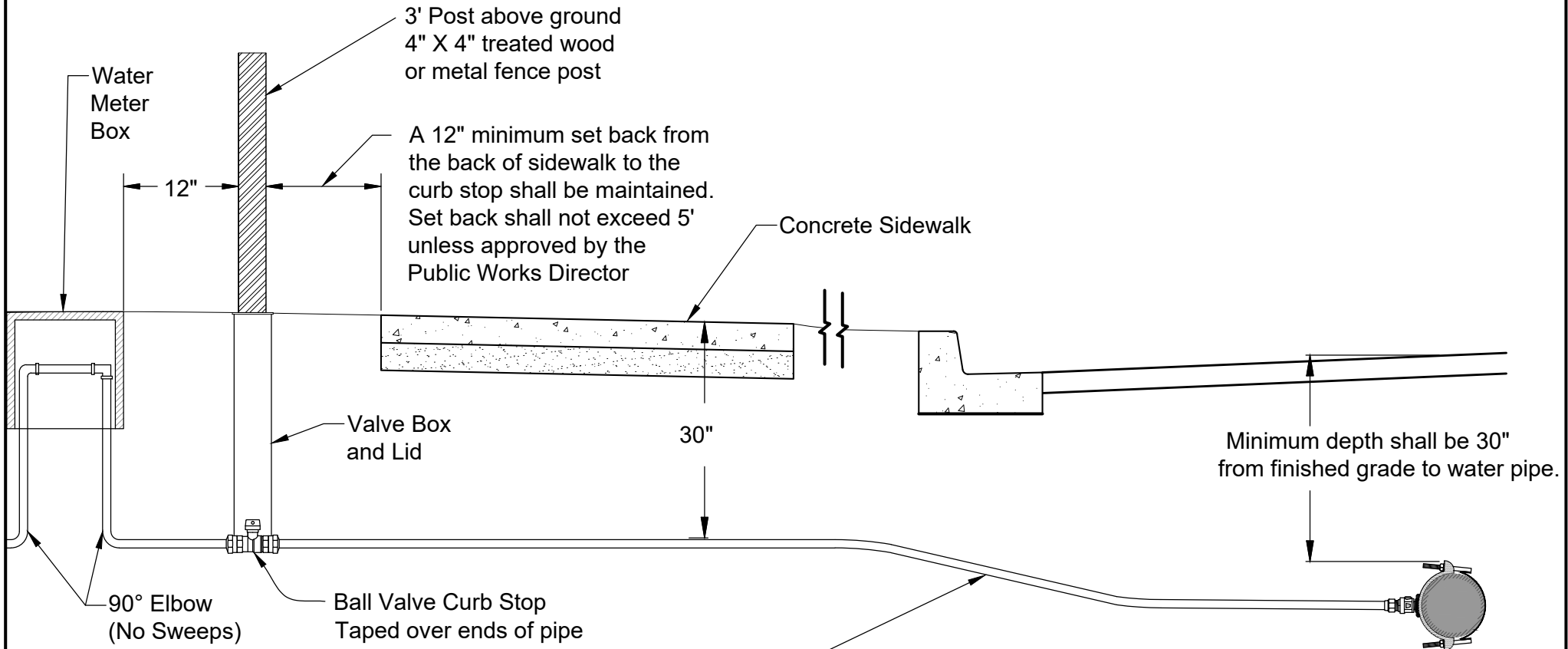
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CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: JUNE 2007

STANDARD WATER SERVICE STUB
CONNECTION COMPONENTS

STANDARD PLAN
210.05

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



Service lines shall be no less than 1" in diameter, type K copper tube or CTS polyethylene pipe. Service lines larger than 1" shall be constructed with CTS polyethylene pipe and #12 tracer wire.

NOTES:

1. CITY PROVIDES AND INSTALLS THE METER AND METER BOX FOR SERVICES 1" AND SMALLER.

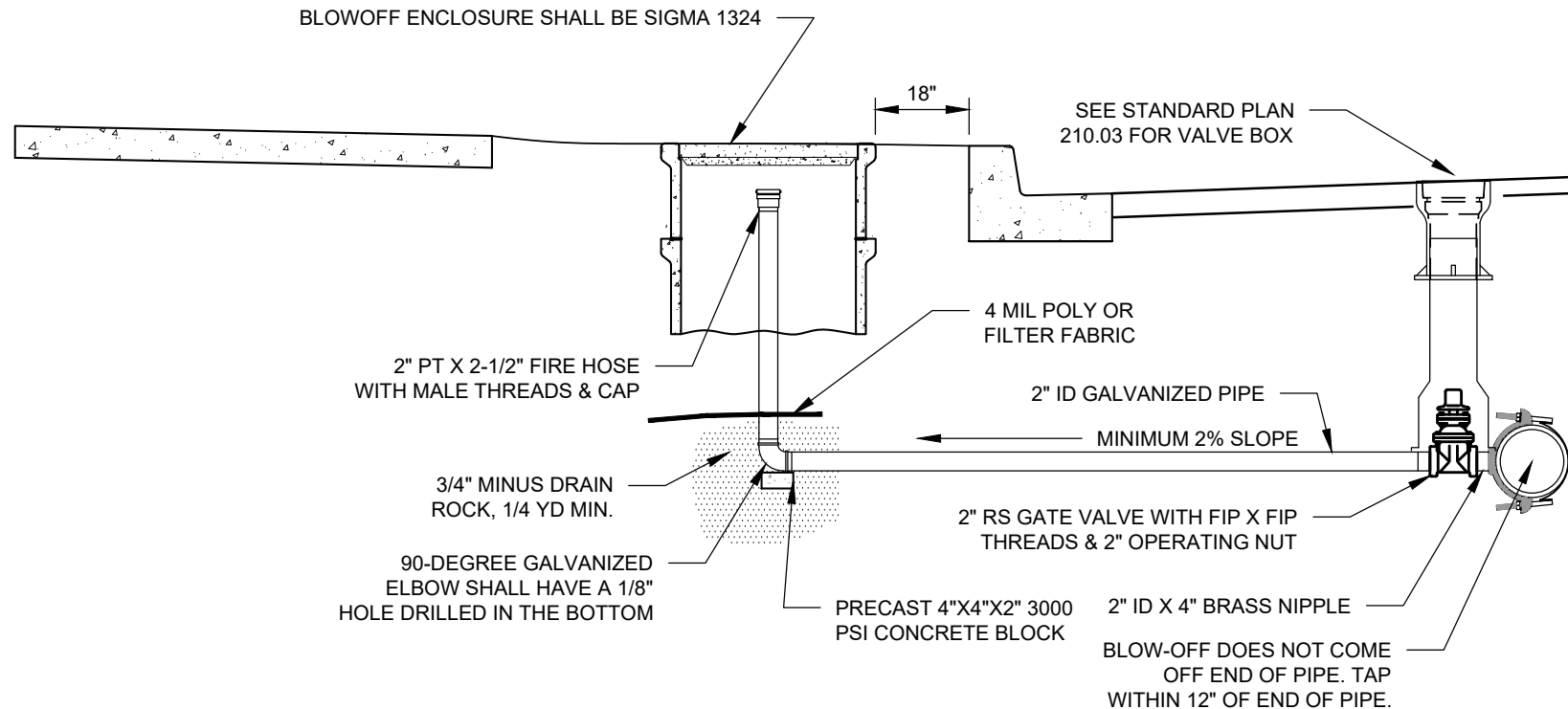
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CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 02/07/25

WATER SERVICE PLACEMENT
PROFILE

STANDARD PLAN
210.06

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

WATER BLOW-OFF PLACEMENT
PROFILE

STANDARD PLAN
210.08



CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

This drawing is not to scale

- THRUST BLOCKS SHALL BE REQUIRED AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:
 - ALL CHANGES IN DIRECTION VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL
 - ALL DEAD ENDS,
 - ALL VALVES 12-INCH AND LARGER (SIZE FOR CLOSED CONDITION)
 - AT OTHER LOCATIONS REQUIRED BY THE CITY ENGINEER.
- THRUST BLOCKS SHALL BE SIZED AS REQUIRED BY SOIL CONDITIONS AND DESIGN PRESSURE.
- PLACE CONCRETE AGAINST UNDISTURBED TRENCH WALL.
- CONCRETE SHALL BE 3000 PSI MINIMUM.
- ALL CONCRETE SHALL BE PLACED SO THAT PIPE, FITTING JOINTS, BOLTS & NUTS, ETC. WILL BE ACCESSIBLE FOR REPAIRS.
- PLACE ONE LAYER OF 6 MIL. PLASTIC BETWEEN THE FITTING AND CONCRETE TO FACILITATE FUTURE REMOVAL OF THE THRUST BLOCK IF REQUIRED. FOR BLOCKS THAT WILL BE REMOVED IN THE FUTURE, PLACE 2, #4 RE-BAR LIFTING LOOPS IN TO OF THE WET CONCRETE.
- ANCHOR RODS SHALL BE ¾" DIAMETER GALVANIZED STEEL RODS OR #6 EPOXY COATED REINFORCEMENT BAR, AASHTO M284, HAVING AN 18" MINIMUM EMBEDMENT IN THE CONCRETE.
- ALL THRUST BLOCKS SHALL BE SIZED FOR 150 PSI WATER PRESSURE. (MINIMUM TESTING PRESSURE)
- IF THE REQUIRED BEARING AREA IS LESS THEN 1 SQUARE FOOT, A THRUST BLOCK SHALL NOT BE REQUIRED.

DETERMINATION OF THRUST BLOCK AREA

NOTE: WHEN THRUST BLOCK BEARING AREA IS NOT SPECIFIED IN THE PLANS OR DETERMINED BY THE ENGINEER, THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE SHALL BE USED TO DETERMINE REQUIRED BEARING AREA.

- DETERMINE THRUST (T) FOR THE TYPE OF FITTING OR JOINT AND SIZE OF PIPE, FROM TABLE NO. 1 OR TABLE NO. 3 OF CITY STANDARD PLAN 210.10.
- DETERMINE BEARING CAPACITY (B) OF SOIL FROM TABLE NO. 2 OF CITY STANDARD PLAN 210.10
- DETERMINE REQUIRED BEARING AREA (A) AS FOLLOWS:

$$A = \frac{T \times \text{PRESSURE FACTOR}}{B}$$

DESIGN PRESSURE = 175 PSI
PIPE = 12"
FITTING = TEE
EXAMPLE:
SOIL = SILT

FROM TABLE NO. 1: T = 15,310 LB.
FROM TABLE NO. 2: B = 1,000 LB/FT²

$$A = \frac{15,310 \times 1.75}{1,000} = 26.8 \text{ FT}^2$$



CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

TABLE NO. 1
THRUST AT FITTINGS IN POUNDS AT 100 PSI OF WATER PRESSURE

This drawing is not to scale

PIPE SIZE	TEES AND DEAD ENDS	90 DEGREE BEND	45 DEGREE BEND	22.5 DEGREE BEND	11.25 DEGREE BEND
4"	1850	2610	1420	720	394
6"	3800	5370	2910	1470	810
8"	6580	9300	5040	2650	1372
10"	10750	15200	8240	4170	2216
12"	15310	21640	11720	5940	3128
14"	20770	29360	15910	8060	4241
16"	26880	38010	20590	10430	5468
18"	29865	42235	22858	11653	5855

NOTE: FOR WATER PRESSURE DIFFERENT THEN 100 PSI, MULTIPLY THRUST FOUND IN TABLE NO. 1 BY REQUIRED PROPORTION.

EXAMPLE: DESIGN PRESSURE = 175, MULTIPLY VALUE IN TABLE BY 1.75

TABLE NO. 2

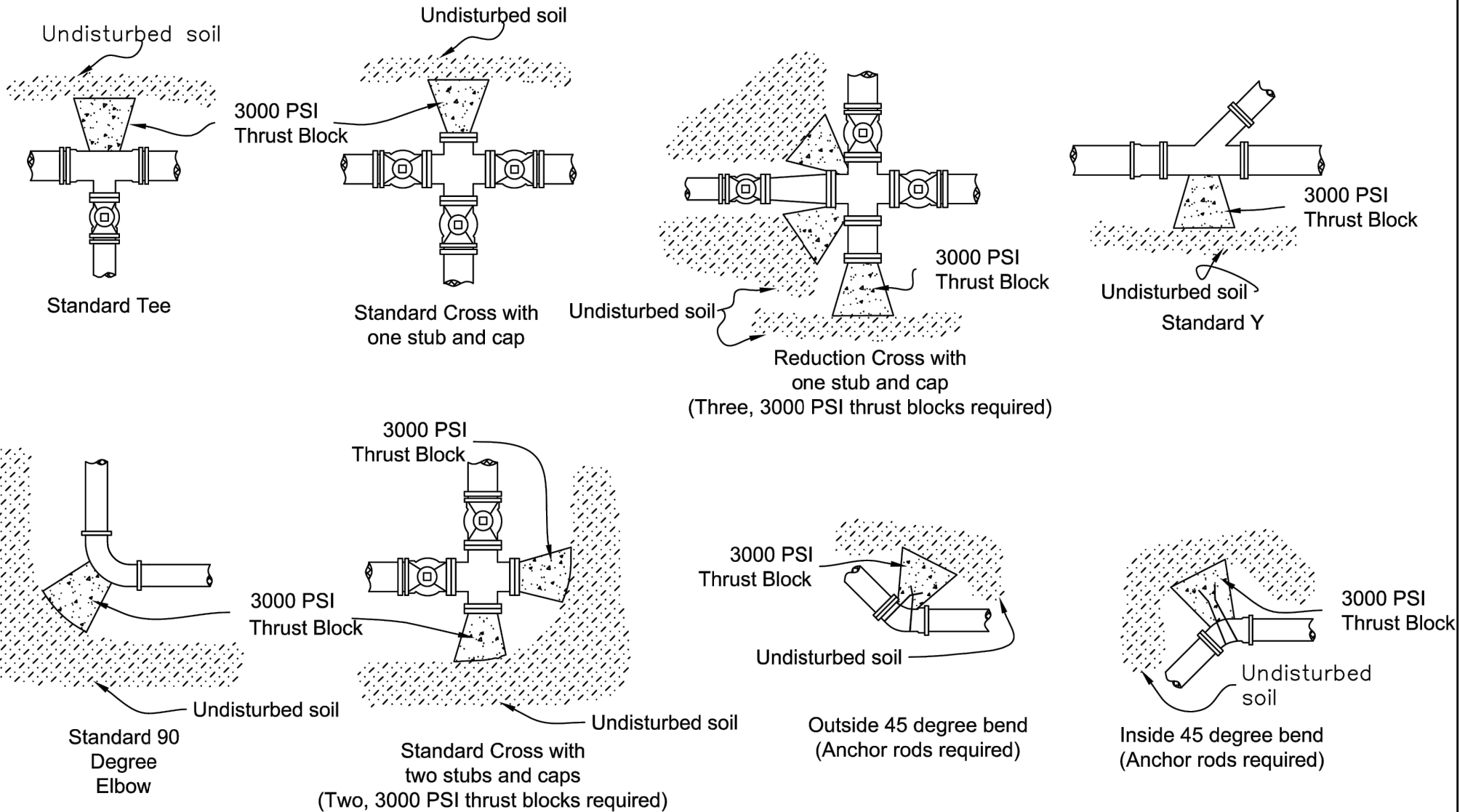
SOIL	SAFE BEARING LOAD LB/SQ.FT.
SOFT CLAY	500
SILT	1000
SAND	2000
SAND & GRAVEL	3000
SAND GRAVEL CEMENTED WITH CLAY	4000
HARD CLAY	4000

TABLE NO. 3

SIDE THRUST PER 100 LB/SQ.IN. PRESSURE PER DEGREE OF DEFLECTION			
PIPE SIZE	SIDE THRUST-LB	PIPE SIZE	SIDE THRUST-LB
4"	N/A	14"	377
6"	N/A	16"	486
8"	N/A	18"	665
10"	197	20"	790
12"	278	24"	1150

MULTIPLY THRUST BY DEGREE OF DEFLECTION TO OBTAIN TOTAL THRUST

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



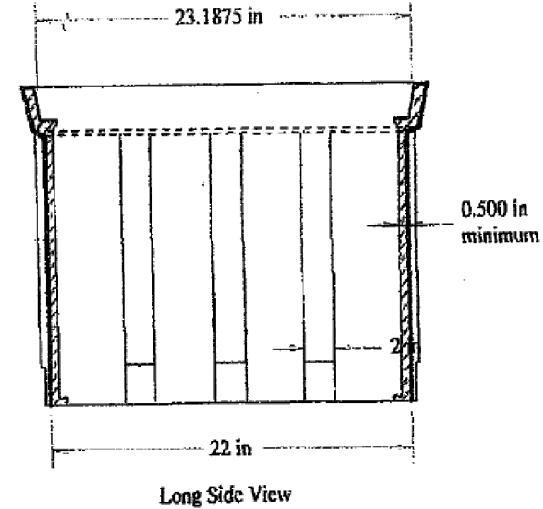
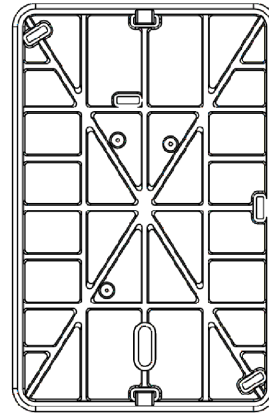
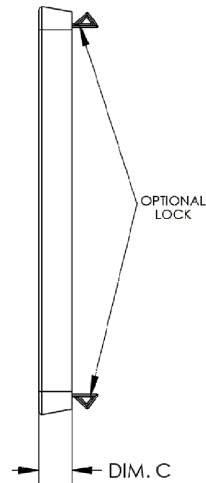
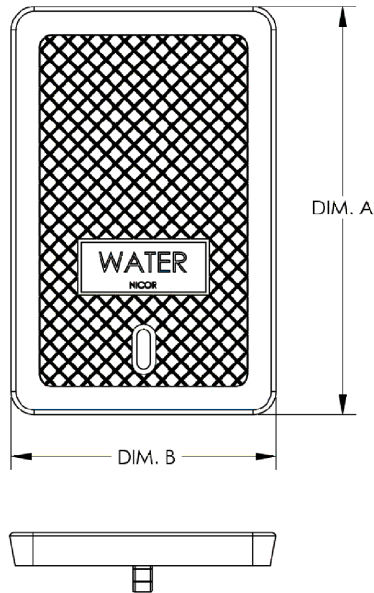
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: JUNE 2007

THRUST BLOCK
PLACEMENT OVERVIEW

STANDARD PLAN
210.11

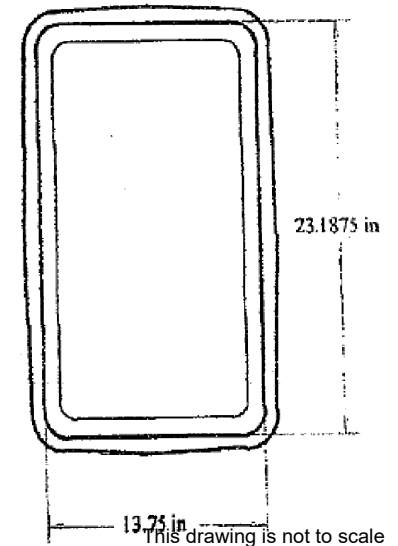
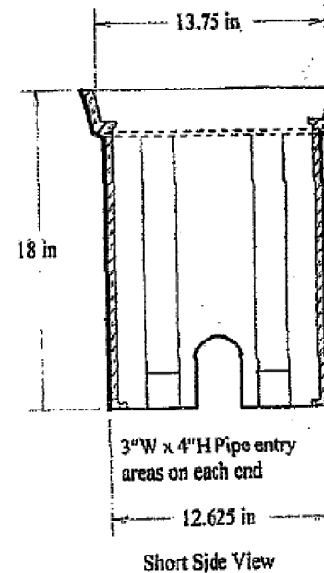
CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



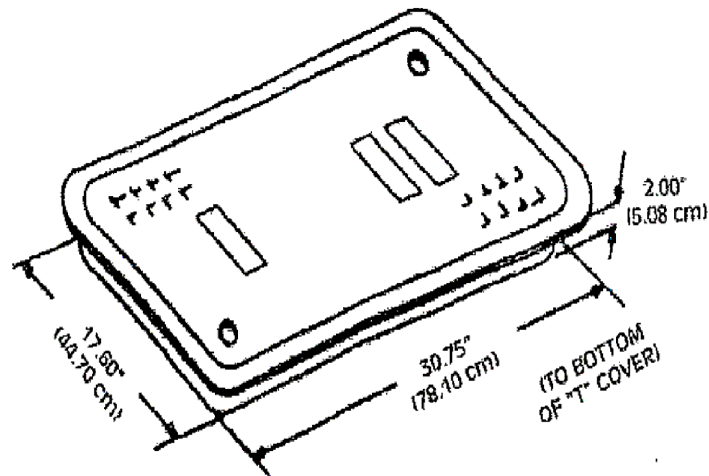
MSBCF-1324-18 Meter Box

METER LID
STANDARD SUPPLIER: NICOR INC.
PART NO: B36
NOMINAL SIZE: 13" X 24"
DIM A = 23-1/8"
DIM B = 13-3/4"
DIM C = 2"

METER BOX
STANDARD SUPPLIER: MID-STAES PLASTICS, INC
PART NO: MSBCF-1324-18 METER BOX
FITS NOMINAL SIZE 13" X 24" METER LID
INTERIOR COLLAR DIMENSIONS: 13.75" X 23.1875"
HEIGHT: 18"



CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



METER BOX

STANDARD SUPPLIER: APPLIED ENGINEERING PRODUCTS

PART NO: 1730-2P

FITS NOMINAL SIZE 17" X 30" METER BOX

INTERIOR COLLAR DIMENSIONS: 17.60" X 30.75"

HEIGHT: 2"

NO METER DOOR

METER BOX

STANDARD SUPPLIER: APPLIED ENGINEERING PRODUCTS

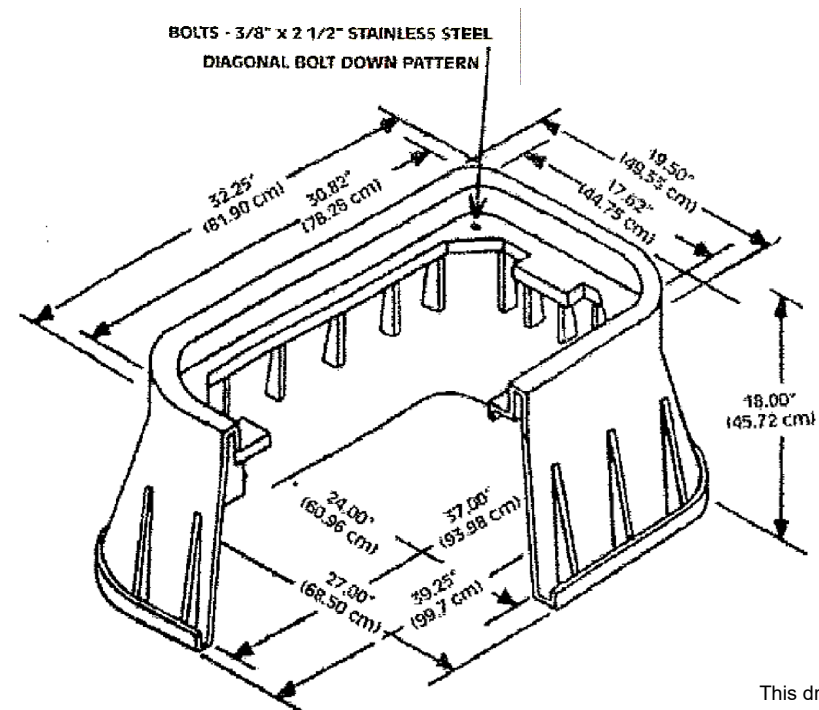
PART NO: 1730P

FITS NOMINAL SIZE 17" X 30" METER LID

INTERIOR COLLAR DIMENSIONS: 17.62" X 30.82"

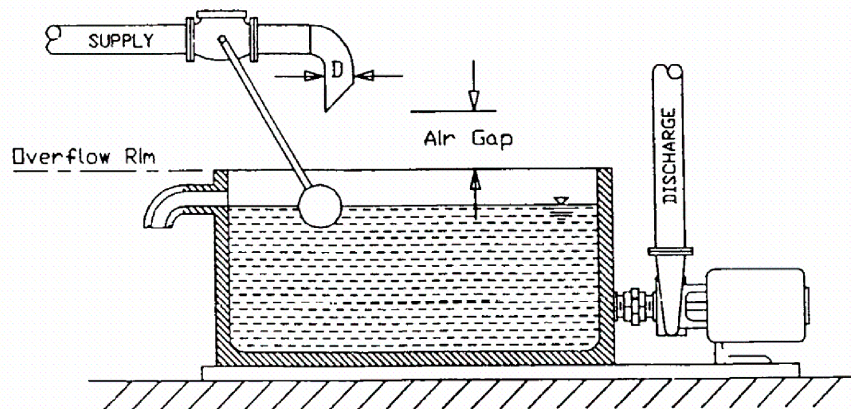
HEIGHT: 18"

EXTENSION(S) HEIGHT: 6"



This drawing is not to scale

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES

MANUFACTURED AIR GAP FITTINGS MUST MEET THE DIMENSION CRITERIA OF AN APPROVED AIR GAP AS SHOWN IN THIS DOCUMENT.

FLEXIBLE HOSES OR TUBING WHICH MAY BE BENT OR EASILY ALTERED TO REDUCE THE AIR GAP ARE NOT ALLOWED.

AIR GAPS MUST BE INSTALLED ABOVE GRADE UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL SPECIALIST.

ADEQUATE ACCESS AND CLEARANCES FOR INSPECTION, TESTING, AND REPAIRS MUST BE PROVIDED.

ALL INSTALLATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL SPECIALIST.

MINIMUM AIR GAP DIMENSIONS

EFFECTIVE DIAMETER OF SUPPLY PIPE OPENING "D"	AIR GAP SEPARATION	IF WALLS, RIBS, OR OBSTRUCTIONS ARE WITHIN 3 TIMES D FROM THE AIR GAP CENTERLINE	IF INTERSECTING WALLS ARE WITHIN 4 TIMES D FROM THE AIR GAP CENTERLINE
NOT GREATER THAN 0.5 INCH	1 INCH	1.5 INCHES	2 INCHES
NOT GREATER THAN 0.75 INCH	1.5 INCHES	2.25 INCHES	3 INCHES
NOT GREATER THAN 1 INCH	2 INCHES	3 INCHES	4 INCHES
1 INCH AND GREATER	2 TIMES D	3 TIMES D	4 TIMES D

SOME MATERIAL REPRODUCED COURTESY OF THE NORTHWEST SECTION OF THE AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION.

This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: MARCH 2007

APPROVED AIR GAP

STANDARD PLAN
220.01

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



MIN 6 INCHES ABOVE HIGHEST POINT IN DOWNSTREAM PIPING
MAX 60 INCHES ABOVE GRADE. MAY NOT BE INSTALLED IN
ENCLOSED SPACE.

ATMOSPHERIC VACUUM BREAKER (ONE ON EACH STATION)
NO VALVES ALLOWED DOWNSTREAM OF ATMOSPHERIC VACUUM
BREAKER

Union

SHUT OFF VALVE AND
CONTROL VALVES

SPRINKLER HEADS

CITY
METER

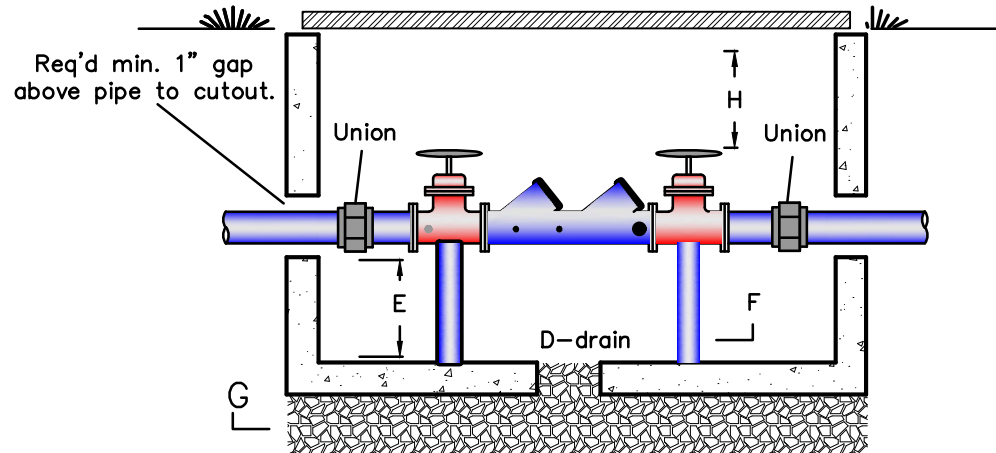
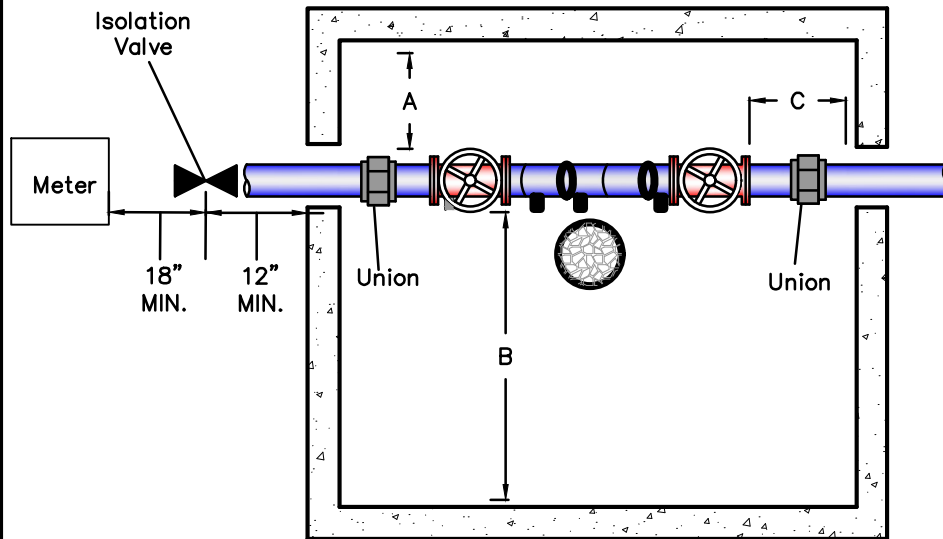
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: FEBRUARY 2013

ATMOSPHERIC VACUUM BREAKER
(AVB)

STANDARD PLAN
220.02

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM CLEARANCES

ASSY SIZE:	LESS THAN 2.5 INCHES		2.5 INCHES AND GREATER	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	6	(NONE)	12	(NONE)
B	6	(NONE)	36	(NONE)
C	3	(NONE)	12	(NONE)
D	PROVIDE ADEQUATE DRAINAGE, THIS MEANS NO STANDING WATER ON FLOOR EXCEPT ON A TEMPORARY AND OCCASIONAL BASIS			
E	6	60	12	60
F	NO SUPPORT REQUIRED		PROVIDE SUPPORTS	
G	6 INCH GRAVEL DRAINFIELD (1,3)		12 INCH GRAVEL DRAINFIELD (1,3)	
H	6	18 (3)	12 (2)	(NONE)

(1) APPLIES ONLY IF INSTALLED IN UNDERGROUND VAULT OR PIT.

(2) MEASURE WHEN VALVE IS FULLY OPEN ON OS&Y VALVES.

(3) APPLIES ONLY IF INSTALLED IN ENCLOSURE WITH ACCESS DOOR ON TOP.

NOTES

INSTALL IN HORIZONTAL ORIENTATION WITH ID PLATE FACING UP UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL SPECIALIST.

IF INSTALLED OUTDOORS ABOVE GROUND, PROVIDE FREEZE PROTECTION.

WINTERIZATION ARRANGEMENT OR BLOWOUT REQUIRED DOWNSTREAM OF ASSEMBLY. UNIONS ON BOTH SIDES OF ASSEMBLY ARE REQUIRED.

ALL INSTALLATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL SPECIALIST.

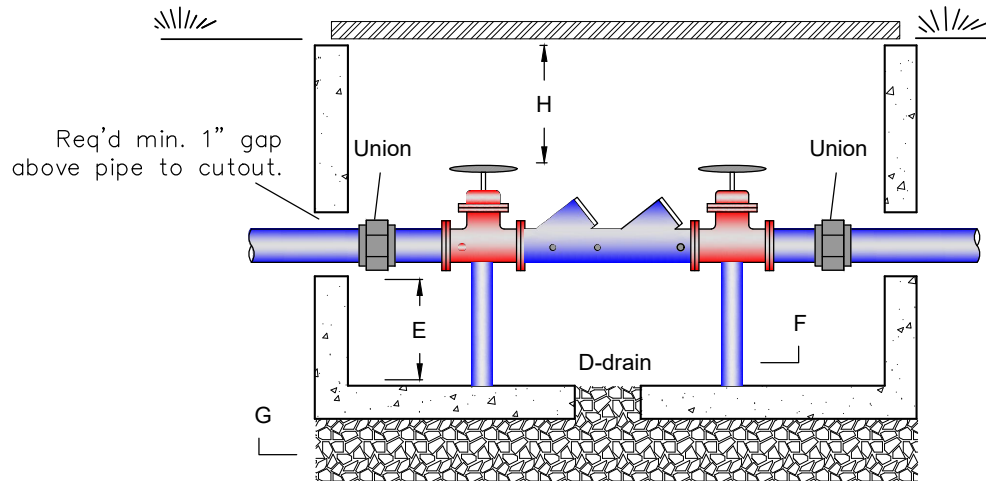
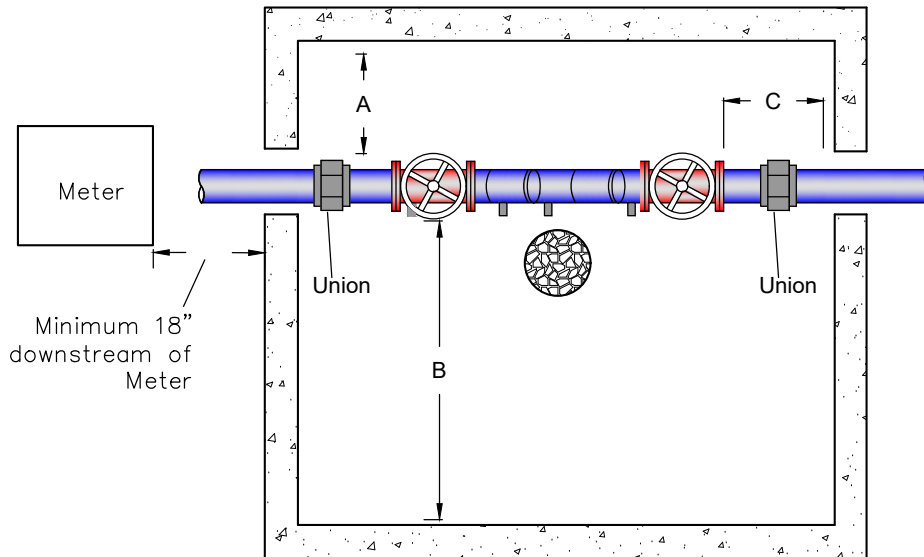
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

DOUBLE CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY
(DCVA/DCDA) IRRIGATION APPLICATION

STANDARD PLAN
220.03

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM CLEARANCES

ASSY SIZE:	LESS THAN 2.5 INCHES		2.5 INCHES AND GREATER	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	6	(NONE)	12	(NONE)
B	6	(NONE)	36	(NONE)
C	3	(NONE)	12	(NONE)
D	PROVIDE ADEQUATE DRAINAGE, THIS MEANS NO STANDING WATER ON FLOOR EXCEPT ON A TEMPORARY AND OCCASIONAL BASIS			
E	6	60	12	60
F	NO SUPPORT REQUIRED		PROVIDE SUPPORTS	
G	6 INCH GRAVEL DRAINFIELD (1,3)		12 INCH GRAVEL DRAINFIELD (1,3)	
H	16	18 (3)	18 (2)	(NONE)

(1) APPLIES ONLY IF INSTALLED IN UNDERGROUND VAULT OR PIT.

(2) MEASURE WHEN VALVE IS FULLY OPEN ON OS&Y VALVES.

(3) APPLIES ONLY IF INSTALLED IN ENCLOSURE WITH ACCESS DOOR ON TOP.

NOTES

INSTALL IN HORIZONTAL ORIENTATION WITH ID PLATE FACING UP UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL SPECIALIST.

IF INSTALLED OUTDOORS ABOVE GROUND, PROVIDE FREEZE PROTECTION.

WINTERIZATION ARRANGEMENT OR BLOWOUT REQUIRED DOWNSTREAM OF ASSEMBLY. UNIONS ON BOTH SIDES OF ASSEMBLY ARE REQUIRED.

ALL INSTALLATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL SPECIALIST.

This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: DECEMBER 2015

DOUBLE CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY
(DCVA/DCDA) RESIDENTIAL APPLICATION

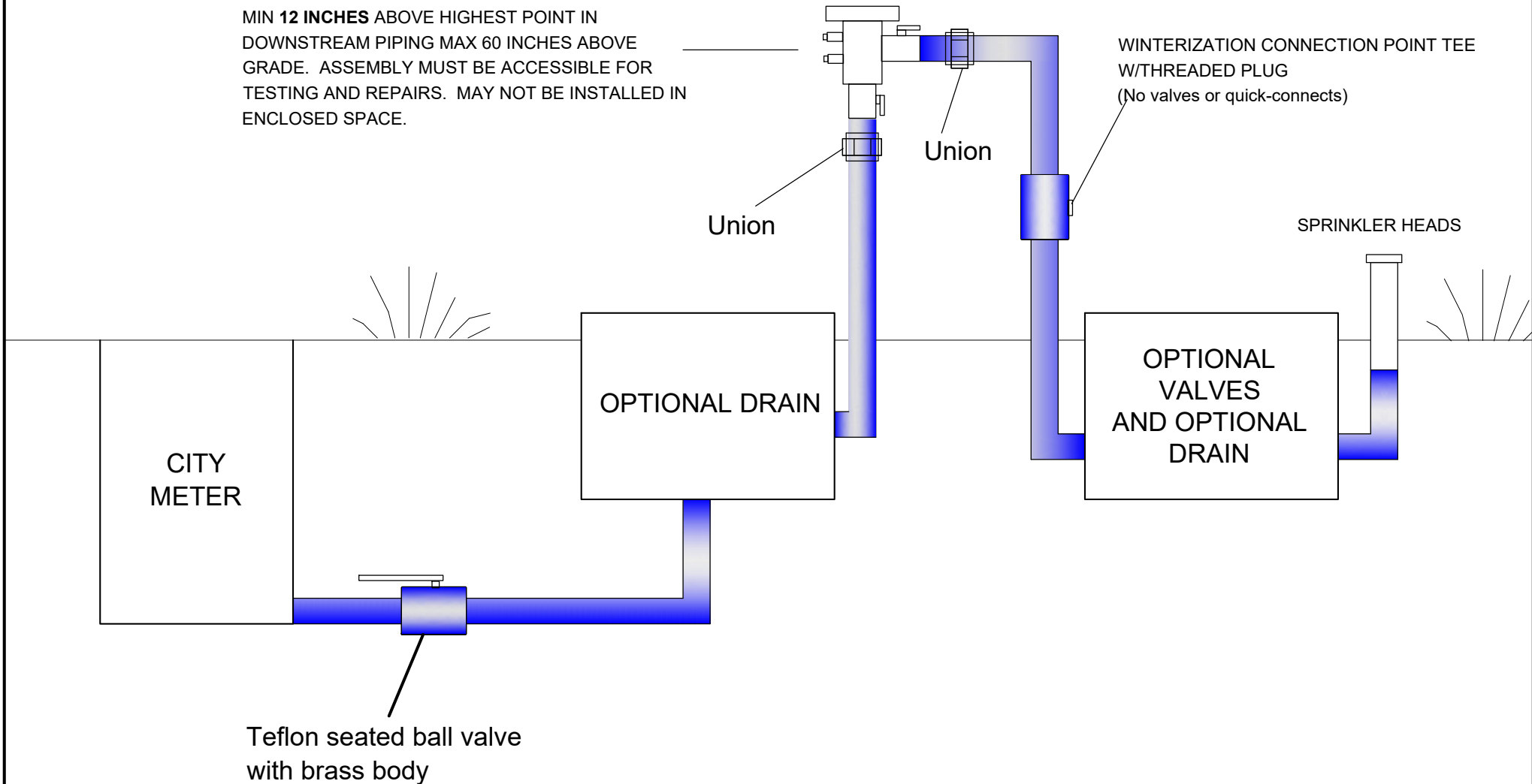
STANDARD PLAN
220.04

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



PRESSURE VACUUM BREAKER ASSEMBLY

MIN 12 INCHES ABOVE HIGHEST POINT IN
DOWNSTREAM PIPING MAX 60 INCHES ABOVE
GRADE. ASSEMBLY MUST BE ACCESSIBLE FOR
TESTING AND REPAIRS. MAY NOT BE INSTALLED IN
ENCLOSED SPACE.



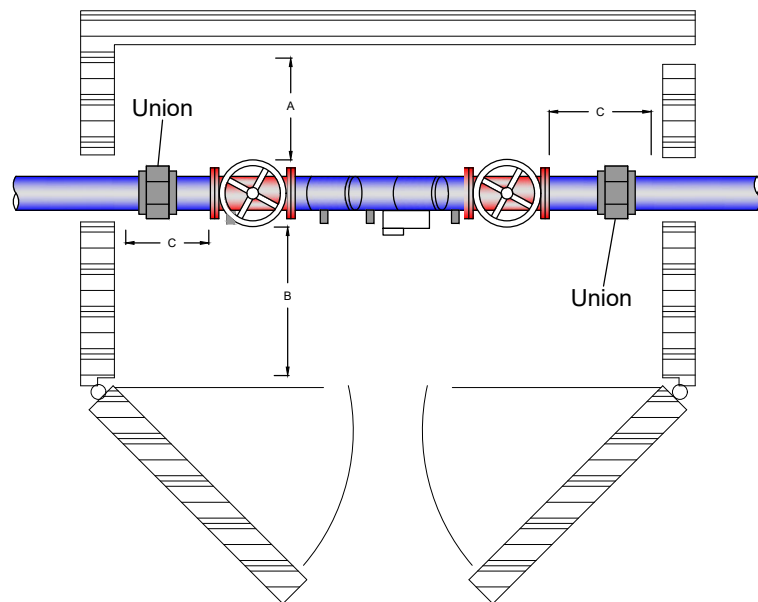
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: FEBRUARY 2013

PRESSURE VACUUM BREAKER
ASSEMBLY (PVBA/SVBA)

STANDARD PLAN
220.05

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM CLEARANCES

ASSY SIZE:	LESS THAN 2.5 INCHES		2.5 INCHES AND GREATER	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	8	(NONE)	12	(NONE)
B	8	18 (1)	12	18 (1)
C	6	(NONE)	12	(NONE)
D	3	18 (3)	12 (2)	18 (3,2)
E	12	60	12	60
F	NO SUPPORT REQUIRED		PROVIDE SUPPORTS	

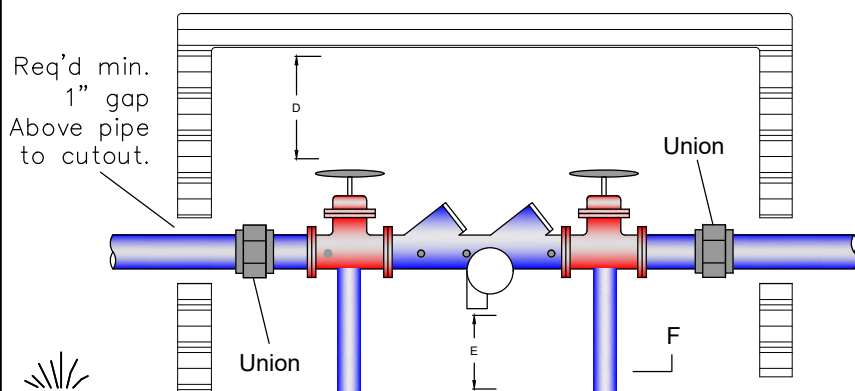
(1) APPLIES ONLY IF INSTALLED IN ENCLOSURE WITH ACCESS DOOR(S) ON SIDE.

(2) MEASURE WHEN VALVE IS FULLY OPEN ON OS&Y VALVES.

(3) APPLIES ONLY IF INSTALLED IN ENCLOSURE WITH ACCESS DOOR ON TOP.

NOTES

1. INSTALL SO THAT THE LOWEST POINT ON THE DIFFERENTIAL RELIEF VALVE IS AT LEAST 12 INCHES ABOVE GRADE.
2. IF DRAIN LINE IS TO BE INSTALLED UNDER THE DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE PROVIDE APPROVED AIR GAP BETWEEN RELIEF VALVE OUTLET AND RECEIVING PIPE.
3. INSTALL IN HORIZONTAL ORIENTATION WITH ID PLATE FACING UP UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL SPECIALIST.
4. FOR OUTDOOR INSTALLATIONS, PROVIDE HEATED ENCLOSURE WITH SUFFICIENTLY SIZED DAYLIGHT DRAIN.
5. IF INSTALLED INDOORS, PROVIDE FOR ADEQUATE DRAINAGE (FLOOR DRAINS ARE GENERALLY ACCEPTABLE IF DRAIN SIZE IS TWICE THE DIAMETER OF BACKFLOW PREVENTER).
6. WINTERIZATION ARRANGEMENT OR BLOWOUT REQUIRED DOWNSTREAM OF ASSEMBLY. UNIONS ON BOTH SIDES OF ASSEMBLY ARE REQUIRED.
7. ALL INSTALLATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL SPECIALIST.



This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: JANUARY 2015

REDUCED PRESSURE BACKFLOW
ASSEMBLY (RPBA/RPDA)

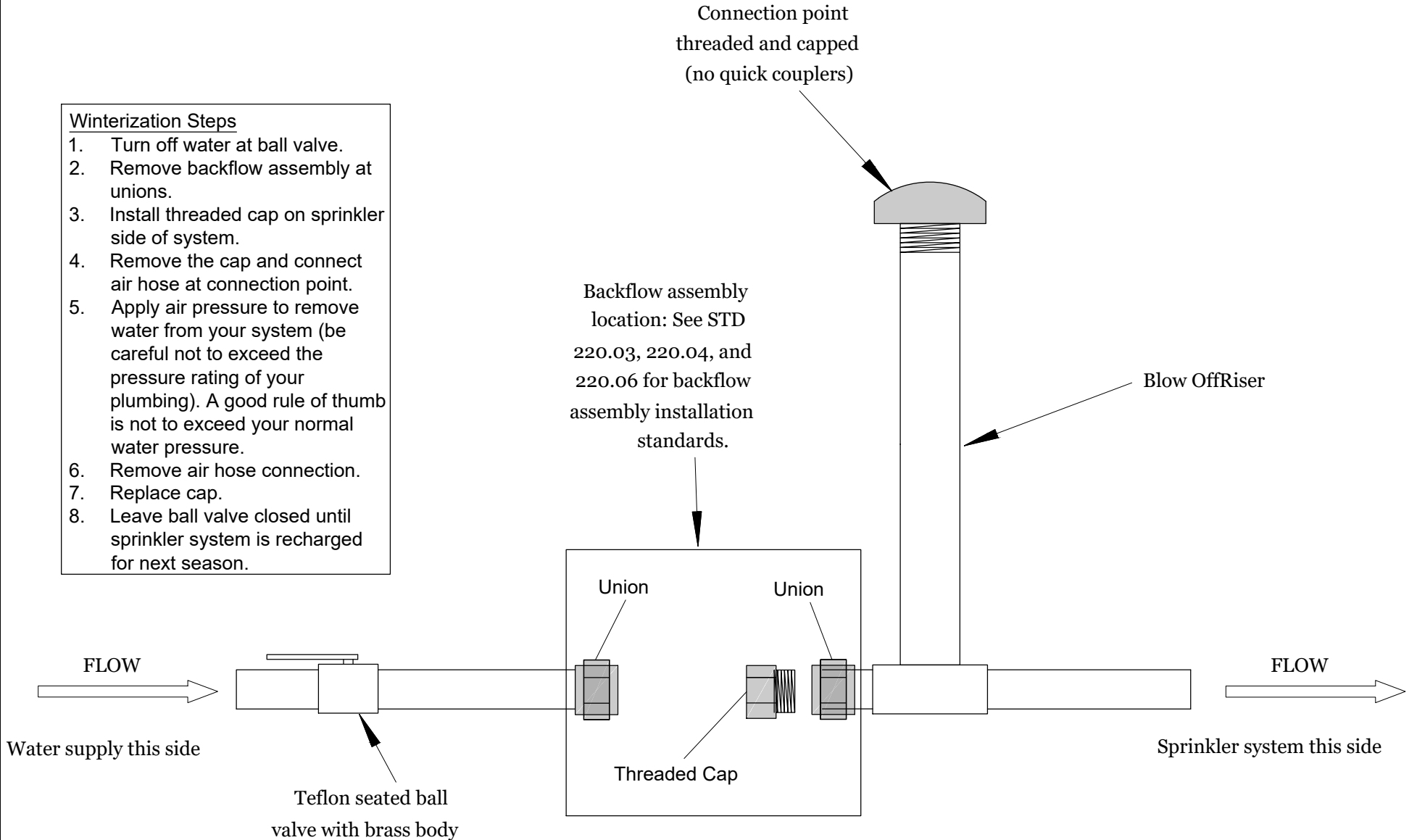
STANDARD PLAN
220.06

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



Winterization Steps

1. Turn off water at ball valve.
2. Remove backflow assembly at unions.
3. Install threaded cap on sprinkler side of system.
4. Remove the cap and connect air hose at connection point.
5. Apply air pressure to remove water from your system (be careful not to exceed the pressure rating of your plumbing). A good rule of thumb is not to exceed your normal water pressure.
6. Remove air hose connection.
7. Replace cap.
8. Leave ball valve closed until sprinkler system is recharged for next season.



This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: DECEMBER 2016

WINTERIZING SPRINKLER SYSTEM

STANDARD PLAN
220.07

STANDARD PLAN 310.00

SANITARY SEWER NOTES

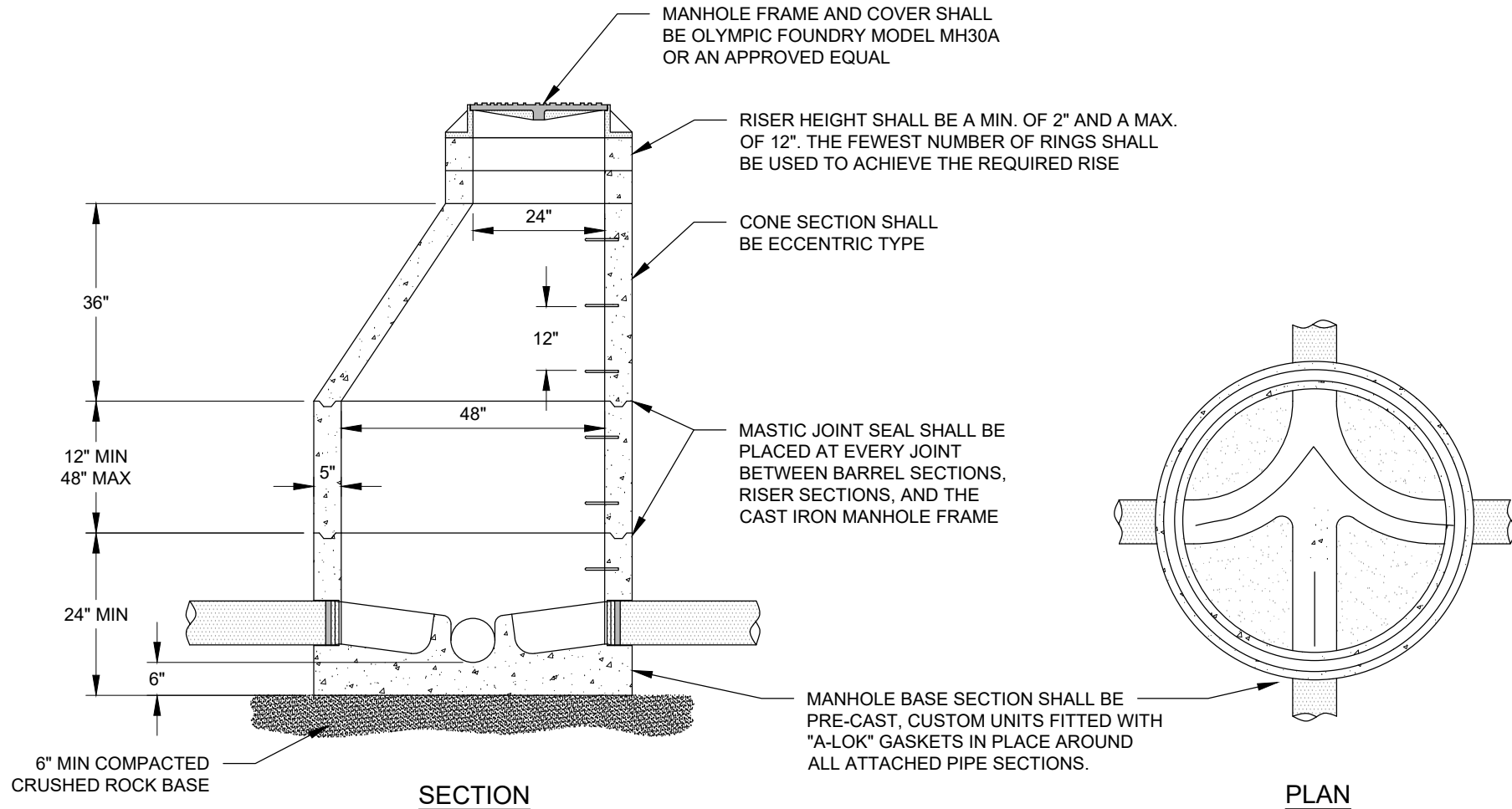
1. ALL MANHOLES AND CURB INLETS SHALL BE PRE-CAST CONCRETE UNITS UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR.
2. MANHOLE PIPE CONNECTORS SHALL BE CAPABLE OF A 10⁰ DEFLECTION IN ANY ONE DIRECTION AND SHALL BE INSTALLED AS REQUIRED BY THE MANUFACTURER. SANITARY MANHOLES WITH PVC PIPE CONNECTIONS SHALL USE THE A-LOK PIPE CONNECTOR, MANUFACTURED BY A-LOK PRODUCTS OR PSX, MANUFACTURED BY PRESS-SEAL GASKETS CORP. OR APPROVED EQUAL. ALL OTHER CONNECTION SYSTEMS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR PRIOR TO USE.
3. ANY GAPS, HOLES, ROUGH SPOTS, ETC., IN THE CHANNELS, AT PIPE CONNECTIONS, AND JOINTS, SHALL BE FILLED OR REPAIRED IN THE FIELD.
4. MANHOLES SHALL BE SET A MINIMUM OF 8 INCHES AND NOT MORE THAN 12 INCHES BELOW FINISH GRADE AND THEN ADJUSTED TO GRADE WITH RISER RINGS AS REQUIRED.
5. MANHOLE CONE SECTION SHALL BE ECCENTRIC.
6. IN MANUFACTURING THE MANHOLES, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REVIEW THE DETAILS AS OUTLINED IN ANY TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS AND/OR PLANS, WHICH SHOW THE SEWER PIPE SLOPE CALCULATED TO THE CENTERLINE OF THE MANHOLE AND MANUFACTURE/INSTALL ACCORDINGLY.
7. MASTIC JOINT SEAL SHALL BE PLACED AT EVERY JOINT BETWEEN BARREL SECTIONS, RISER SECTIONS, AND THE CAST IRON TOP.
8. MANHOLE RING & COVER SHALL BE INLAND FOUNDRY COMPANY INC. #817 WITH A SOLID COVER LABELED "SEWER" OR APPROVED EQUAL.
9. CAST IRON MANHOLE RING AND COVER USED WITH THE SHALLOW TYPE MANHOLE DISPLAYED IN STANDARD PLAN 310.03 SHALL BE INLAND FOUNDRY COMPANY INC. #723-1 OR #723-2 WITH A SOLID 48" MAIN COVER AND A SOLID 24" LIMITED ACCESS COVER OR AN APPROVED EQUAL.
10. WHEN USING THE SHALLOW TYPE MANHOLE REFERRED TO IN STANDARD PLAN 310.02, A MINIMUM SEPARATION BETWEEN THE FLAT TOP AND THE INSIDE BOTTOM SURFACE SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 2'-0". IN THE EVENT THE MINIMUM SEPARATION CANNOT BE MAINTAINED, THE SHALLOW TYPE MANHOLE REFERRED TO IN STANDARD PLAN 310.03 SHALL BE USED.
11. PRE-CAST MANHOLE BASE SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 24" IN HEIGHT. A THICKNESS OF 6" SHALL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE FLOW CHANNEL AND BASE ROCK.
12. SANITARY BASE SECTIONS SHALL BE PRE-CAST, CUSTOM UNITS FITTED WITH "A-LOK", PSX GASKETS (OR APPROVED EQUAL) AROUND ALL ATTACHED PIPE SECTIONS. WHERE A "KNOCK OUT" VS. A "PRE-CAST" HOLE MUST BE PLACED, A SAND COLLAR OR AN APPROVED EQUAL SHALL BE USED FOR PIPE CONNECTION. THE SAND COLLAR SHALL BE PROPERLY SEALED INSIDE AND OUTSIDE WITH NON-SHRINK, QUICK SET GROUT.

13. BARREL SECTIONS SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 12" IN HEIGHT. BARREL SECTIONS FOR THE 310.03 SHALLOW TYPE MANHOLE SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 12" AND NO MORE THAN 30" IN HEIGHT. IF GRADE REQUIRES MORE THAN A 30" BARREL HEIGHT, AN ECCENTRIC CONE SECTION SHALL BE USED. THE BARREL SECTION FOR THE 310.02 SHALLOW TYPE MANHOLE SHALL BE NO LESS THE 24" AND NO MORE THAN 30" IN HEIGHT. IF GRADE REQUIRES MORE THAN A 30" BARREL HEIGHT, AN ECCENTRIC CONE SECTION SHALL BE USED.
14. RISER RINGS VARY IN HEIGHT FROM 1" TO 6". ANY NEED FOR ADJUSTMENT OVER 12" AT THE TOP SHOULD BE SATISFIED BY USING A 12" BARREL SECTION UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR. A MINIMUM 2" OF RISERS SHALL BE USED ON ALL MANHOLES. USE THE LEAST NUMBER OF RISER RINGS TO ACHIEVE THE REQUIRED RISE. RISER RINGS SHALL BE PRE-CAST 3000 PSI CONCRETE OR HDPE (HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE) MANHOLE ADJUSTING RINGS. ALL RISERS SHALL HAVE BUTYL OR MASTIC SEALER APPLIED TO BOTH THE TOP AND BOTTOM SURFACES. RISER STACKS SHALL BE WATER TIGHT.
15. MANHOLE STEPS SHALL BE LANE BRAND, POLYPROPYLENE MANHOLE STEPS MODEL NO. P-13938E OR AN APPROVED EQUAL.
16. ALL SANITARY SEWER PIPE SHALL BE FULLY BEDDED WITH A MINIMUM OF 4-IN. UNDER THE PIPE AND A MINIMUM OF 6-IN. OVER ANY PIPE. BEDDING MATERIALS SHALL BE CRUSHED ROCK AS PER THE STANDARD SPECIFICATION. ALL OTHER BEDDING MATERIALS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR PRIOR TO USE.
17. PRE-CAST MANHOLE BASES SHALL BE SET LEVEL ON A MINIMUM OF 6-IN. OF WELL-COMPACTED CRUSHED AGGREGATE. SANITARY SEWER PIPE AND MANHOLES SUBJECTED TO GROUNDWATER SHALL BE PLACED ON 4-IN. OF CRUSHED ROCK BEDDING OVER 12" OF CLASS B FOUNDATION ROCK SEPARATED BY FILTER FABRIC AS PER STANDARD SPECIFICATION 9-03.17 AND CITY STANDARD PLAN 310, SECTIONS 16 & 17.
18. THE BEDDING UNDER SANITARY SEWER PIPE AND MANHOLES SHALL BE COMPACTED PRIOR TO PIPE AND MANHOLE PLACEMENT TO PROVIDE UNIFORM SUPPORT ALONG THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE PIPE AND UNDER MANHOLES. ONLY PIPE BEDDING MATERIAL SHALL BE IN CONTACT WITH SANITARY SEWER PIPE OR MANHOLES. ANY DITCH RUN GRAVEL, ASPHALT OR CONCRETE CHUNKS OR SIMILAR MATERIALS SHALL BE REMOVED.
19. ELEVATIONS AND DISTANCES BETWEEN ELEVATIONS SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE CITY BY A REGISTERED SURVEYOR OR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER AFTER BEDDING PIPE ON COMPACTED BEDDING, PRIOR TO BACKFILL, AT A MINIMUM OF EVERY 100' AND AT MANHOLE TERMINATIONS. SEWER PIPE GRADE SHALL CORRESPOND TO APPROVED PLANS AND IN NO CASE SHALL BE LESS THAN 0.4% WITHOUT BELLIES OR RISES.
20. THE USE OF NATIVE BACKFILL IS NOT ALLOWED. . GRAVEL BACKFILL SHALL BE IMPORTED PER WSDOT 9-03.12(3) AND COMPACTED TO 95% MODIFIED PROCTOR DENSITY BEFORE PROCEEDING TO PLACEMENT OF BASE ROCK AND PAVING. LABORATORY TESTING SHALL BE PERFORMED TO DETERMINE MAXIMUM MODIFIED PROCTOR DENSITY FOR NATIVE FILL. IMPORT FILL REQUIRES SUPPLIER PROCTOR TEST RESULTS.
21. MANHOLE BARREL SECTIONS AND RISER RINGS SHALL BE SEALED WATERTIGHT WITH MASTIC. IN ADDITION, ALL SANITARY MANHOLES SUBJECTED TO GROUNDWATER SHALL BE SEALED WITH CITY-APPROVED SEALANT ON THE EXTERIOR FROM THE BASE TO 3' ABOVE THE SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER LEVEL AND SHALL BE VACUUM TESTED PER ASTM C-1244 WHEN SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER IS OVER 3' HIGH FROM THE BASE.

22. ALL SANITARY SEWER PIPE SHALL BE TESTED BY APPLICATION OF AN AIR PRESSURE TEST IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS (7-17.3(2)E OR F AS APPLICABLE). CLEANING AND REMOVAL OF ANY ROCK IN THE PIPE AND MANHOLES IS REQUIRED. AFTER CLEANING, THE CITY SHALL BE NOTIFIED TO OBSERVE TV INSPECTION (PERFORMED BY CONTRACTOR OR THEIR ASSIGNEE) OF ALL LINES 8-IN. AND LARGER. ANY WORK FAILING AIR TEST AND OR TV INSPECTION MUST BE REPAIRED AND RE-TESTED FOR CITY APPROVAL. THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR OR HIS DESIGNEE MUST WITNESS, VERIFY, AND RECORD ALL TESTS.
23. ALL TV INSPECTIONS SHALL INCLUDE A BALL OR EQUIVALENT DEVICE ATTACHED TO THE CAMERA TO SHOW ANY "BELLY" IN THE LINE WHICH MAY EXCEED 3/4-INCH IN DEPTH. INSPECTION SHALL BE RECORDED ON DVD AND VIEWABLE THRU A WINDOWS MEDIA PLAYER. VIDEO MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR FOR APPROVAL.
24. LATERAL SIDE SEWER SERVICES MUST BE MARKED WITH A NO. 12 SOLID COPPER LOCATOR WIRE AND THE ENDS, MARKED WITH A BURRIED STEEL FENCE POST EXTENDED ABOVE THE GROUND AT LEAST 6-IN. IN URBAN AREAS AND 4 FT. IN RURAL AREAS. THE LOCATOR WIRE SHALL BE TIED AROUND THE MAIN LINE AND EXTENDED ALONG THE SIDE SEWER AND UP THE MARKER POST.
25. SEWER SERVICE LATERALS SHALL BE LAID BETWEEN MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM GRADES AS DETERMINED BY THE BUILDING OFFICIAL.
26. SEWER SERVICE LATERALS SHALL HAVE A MIN. OF ONE CLEANOUT A MIN. OF 12" BEHIND THE BACK OF SIDEWALK.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR OR HIS DESIGNEE MAY IMPOSE OTHER DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS, AS CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE.

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. SAND COLLARS SHALL BE USED ONLY FOR RETRO FIT BREAKINS ON MANHOLES.

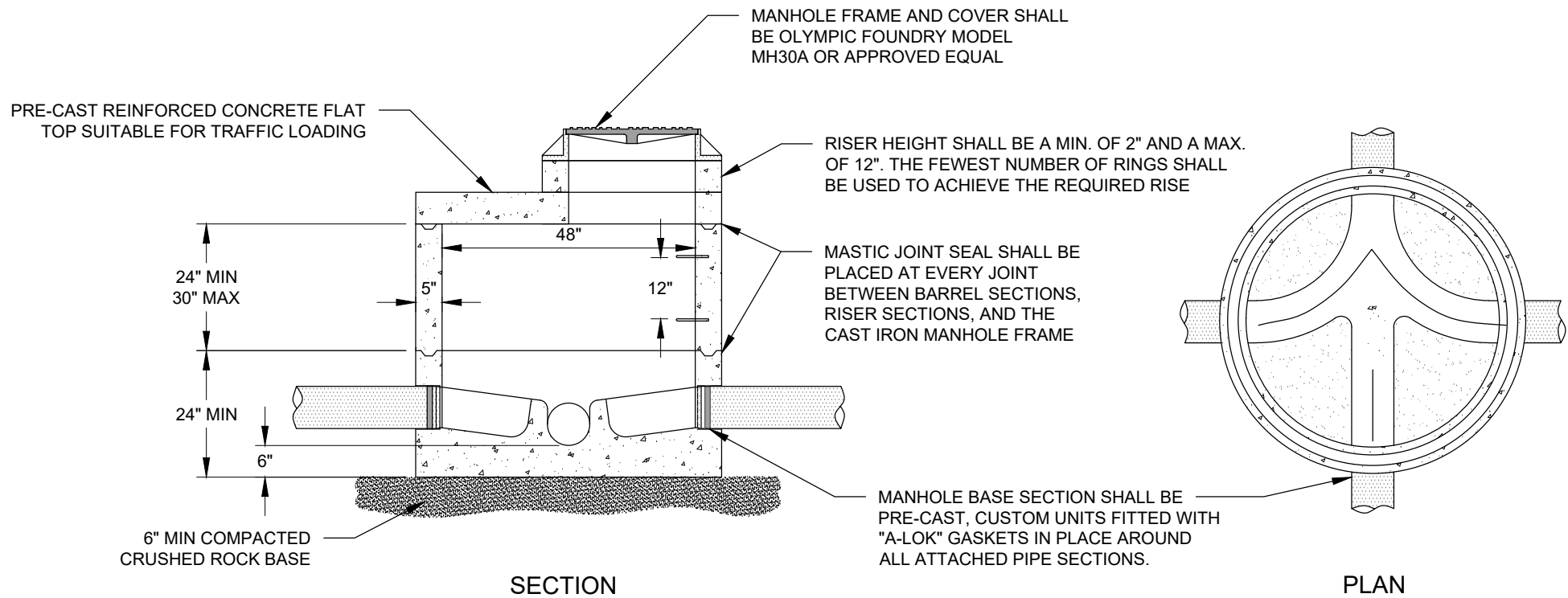
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: DECEMBER 2013

SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE

STANDARD PLAN
310.01

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. SAND COLLARS SHALL BE USED ONLY FOR RETRO FIT BREAKINS ON MANHOLES.
2. AN ECCENTRIC CONE SECTION SHALL BE USED IF GRADE REQUIRES MORE THAN A 30" BARREL HEIGHT.

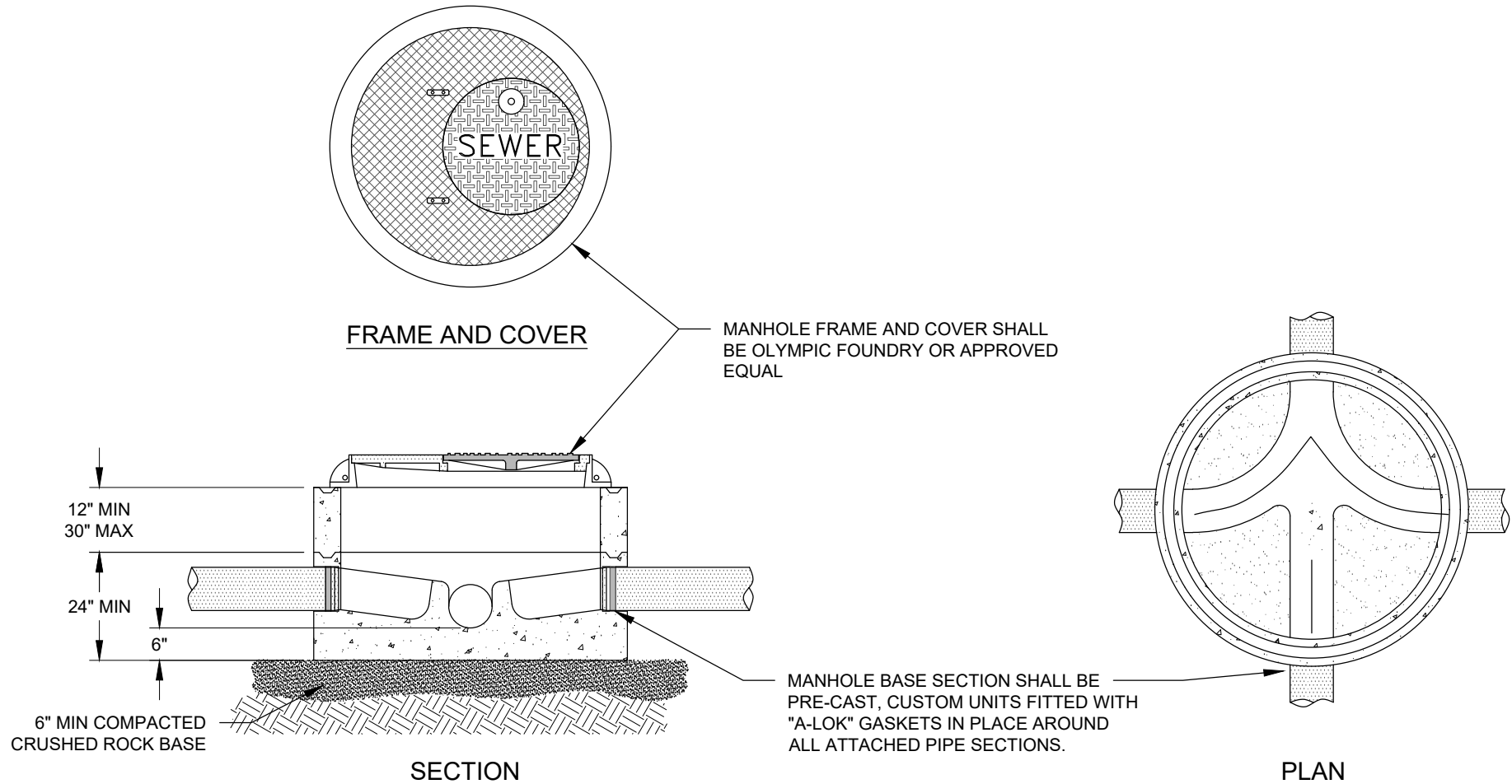
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: DECEMBER 2013

SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
(FLAT TOP STYLE)

STANDARD PLAN
310.02

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. SAND COLLARS SHALL BE USED ONLY FOR RETRO FIT BREAKINS ON MANHOLES.
2. AN ECCENTRIC CONE SECTION SHALL BE USED IF GRADE REQUIRES MORE THAN A 30\" BARREL HEIGHT.

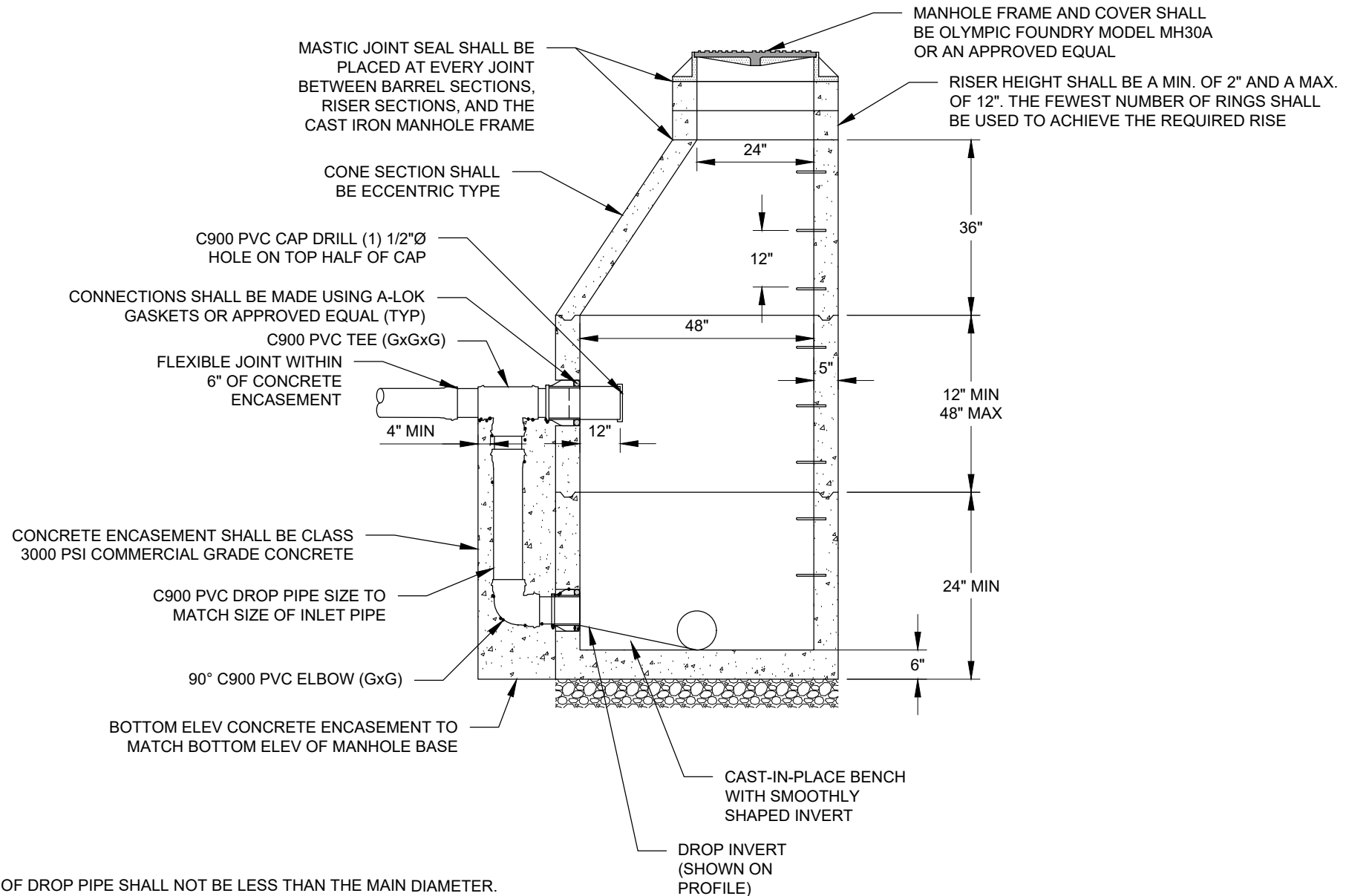
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CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

SANITARY/STORM SEWER MANHOLE (SHALLOW
W/ LARGE CAST IRON COVER)

STANDARD PLAN
310.03

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. DIAMETER OF DROP PIPE SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN THE MAIN DIAMETER.

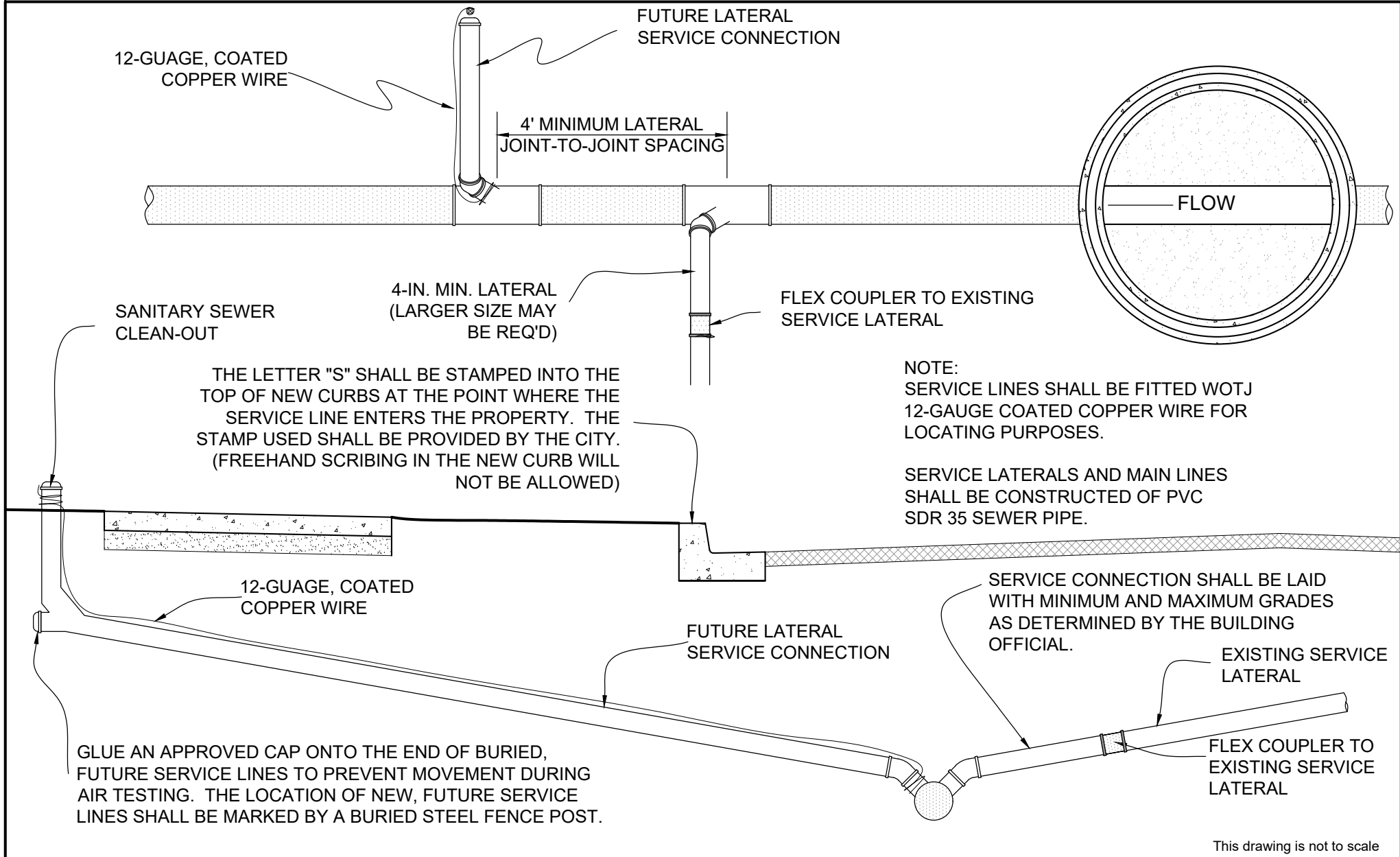
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CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

DROP MANHOLE

STANDARD PLAN
310.04

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

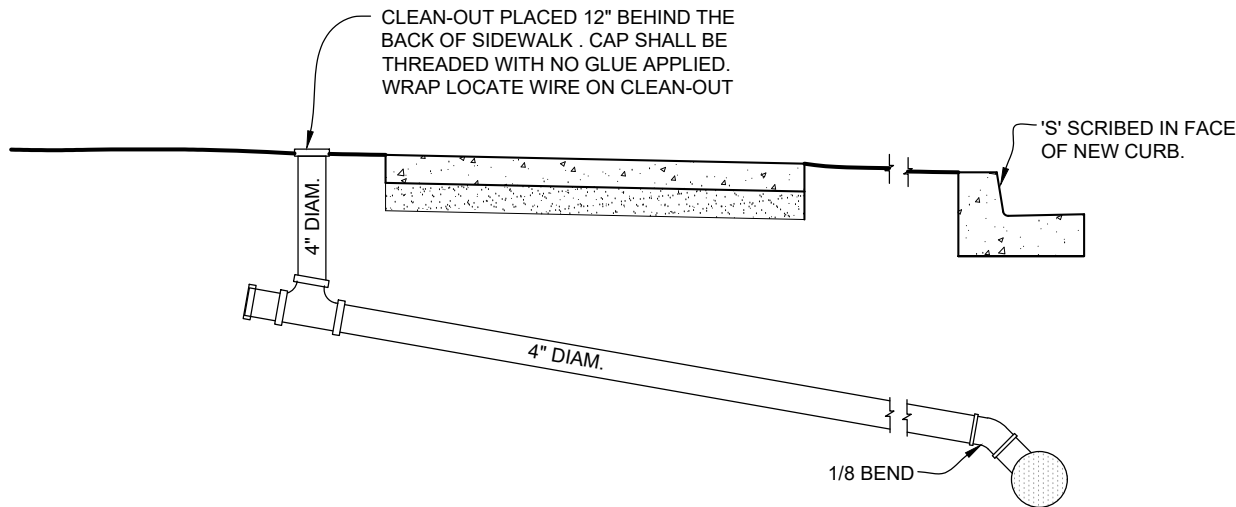
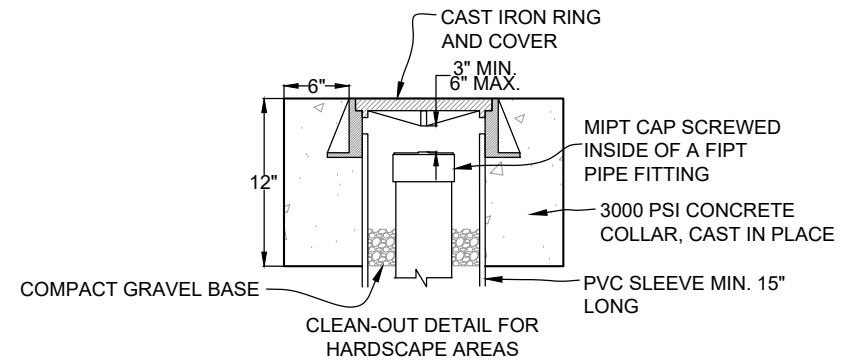
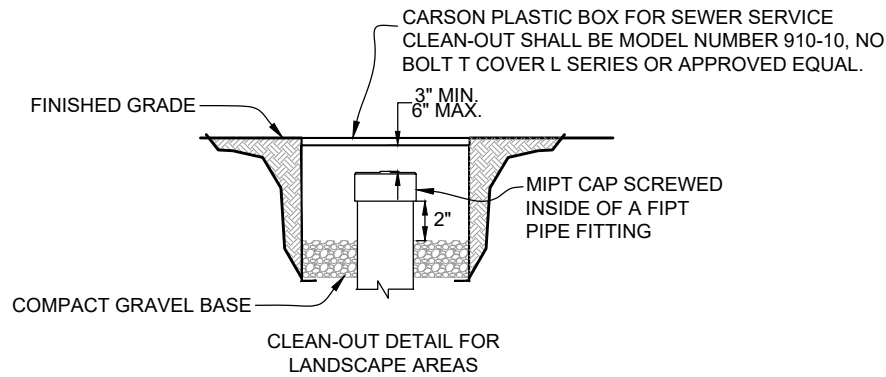


CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

SANITARY SEWER SERVICE
CONNECTION

STANDARD PLAN
310.05

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. LATERALS CONNECTING TO NEW MAINS SHALL BE CONNECTED WITH WYE.
2. LATERALS CONNECTING TO EXISTING MAINS SHALL BE CONNECTED WITH "ROMAC CB", "INSERTA TEE", OR APPROVED EQUAL.
3. MAINS, LATERALS & FITTINGS IN THE ROW SHALL BE PVC 3034 SDR 35.
4. SERVICES AT A DEPTH OF 12 FEET OR GREATER SHALL USE SDR 26 FITTINGS. FITTINGS SHALL BE FIELD INSPECTED BY THE CITY PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
5. HDPE MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR PVC FOR SEWER SERVICE REPAIRS USING PIPE BURSTING OR LONGITUDINAL BORE, UPON APPROVAL BY THE CITY ENGINEER.

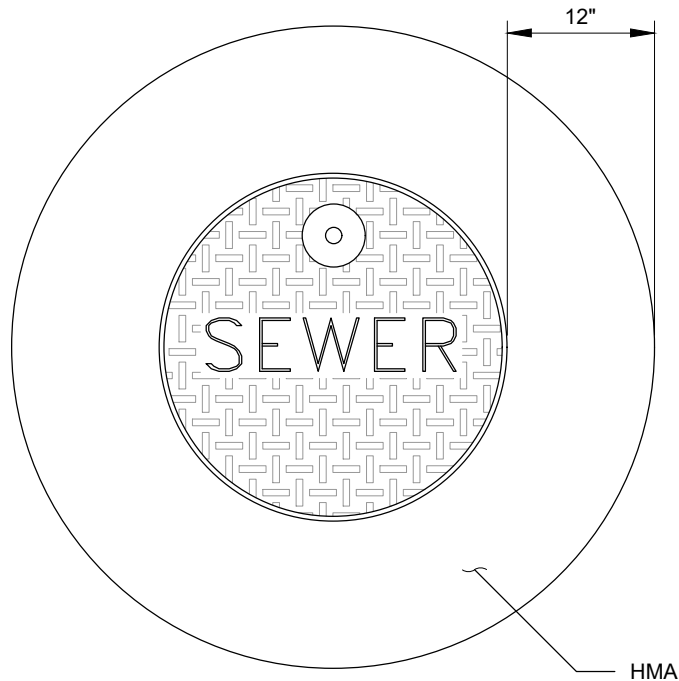
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CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

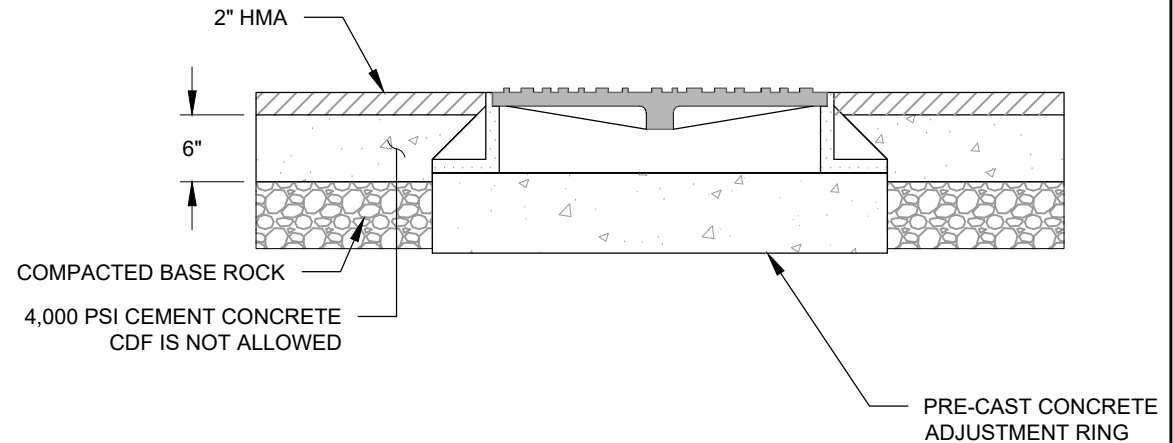
SANITARY SEWER LATERAL
AND CLEANOUT

STANDARD PLAN
310.06

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



PLAN



SECTION

NOTES:

1. HOT MIX ASPHALT PLACED AT THE TIME THE ROAD IS PAVED, SHALL BE USED AROUND MANHOLE RINGS IN PLACE OF CONCRETE ONLY IN CASE OF NEW ROAD CONSTRUCTION OR COMPLETE ROAD RESURFACING. IN THE EVENT HOT MIX ASPHALT CANNOT BE PROPERLY PLACED, A CONCRETE COLLAR SHALL BE PLACED AFTER THE MAIN PAVING IS COMPLETE.
2. CONCRETE COLLAR IS REQUIRED ON ALL INSTALLATIONS. IN UNIMPROVED OR UNPAVED AREAS INSTALL THE CONCRETE COLLAR TO A MIN. 4" DEPTH OR THE DEPTH OF THE ADJUSTMENT RINGS, WHICHEVER IS GREATER.

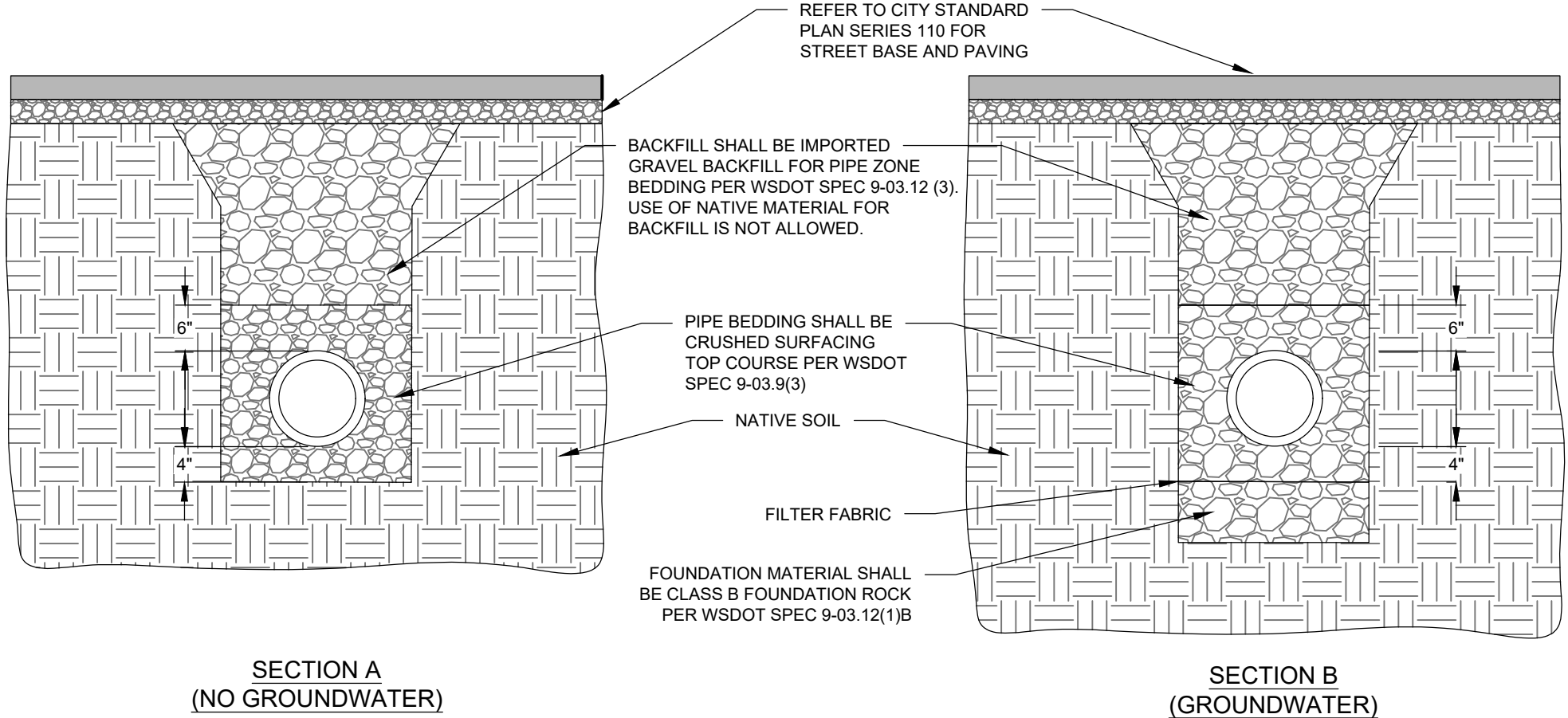
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CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 12/12/23

MANHOLE COLLAR PLACEMENT
DETAIL

STANDARD PLAN
310.07

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



COMPACTION TESTING:

1. UTILITY TRENCH BACKFILL SHALL HAVE COMPACTION TESTS PERFORMED EVERY 150 LINEAR FEET OF TRENCH OR A MINIMUM OF 2 PER TRENCH PER EACH LIFT AND 1 TEST PER 150 SQUARE FEET FOR ISOLATED PATCHES.
2. TESTING SHALL BE PERFORMED BY A CERTIFIED INDEPENDENT TESTING LABORATORY OR A CERTIFIED TESTER AS APPROVED BY THE CITY ENGINEER. THE COST OF TESTING IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PERMITTEE. TESTS SHALL BE COMPLETED AND REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ENGINEERING OFFICE WITHIN 48 HOURS OF TESTS.

This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 02/07/25

STANDARD TRENCH DETAILS
(WATER, SANITARY & STORM)

STANDARD PLAN
310.08

STANDARD PLAN 410.00

STORMWATER NOTES

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PREVENT DISCHARGE OF CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER AND SEDIMENTATION FROM LEAVING THE SITE USING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO INCLUDE ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING AS NECESSARY:
 - A. PRESERVE VEGETATION AND MARK CLEARING LIMITS. PROTECT NATURAL VEGETATION AND TREES. USE VEGETATED BUFFERS. BEFORE GRADING, MARK CLEARING LIMITS AND SENSITIVE AREAS FOR PROTECTION.
 - B. ESTABLISH CONSTRUCTION ACCESS REDUCE VEHICLE ACCESS POINTS AND STABILIZE ENTRANCE WITH CRUSHED ROCK OR SIMILAR MATERIAL. MINIMIZE MUD AND DIRT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS. CLEAN ROAD SURFACES ON A REGULAR BASIS. SHOVEL AND SWEEP MUD OFF ROADWAY.
 - C. CONTROL FLOW RATES. PROTECT PROPERTIES AND WATERWAYS DOWNSTREAM FROM THE SITE FROM IMPACTS OF STORMWATER RUNOFF. REDUCING FLOW AND PREVENTING EROSION ARE TWO WAYS TO DO THIS.
 - D. INSTALL SEDIMENT CONTROLS. PASS STORMWATER THROUGH A SEDIMENT POND, SEDIMENT TRAP, FILTER OR OTHER EQUIVALENT MEASURE BEFORE IT LEAVES THE SITE OR ENTERS DRAIN INLETS. CONSTRUCT SEDIMENT PONDS, TRAPS, PERIMETER DIKES, SEDIMENT BARRIERS AND SILT FENCES AS FIRST STEP IN GRADING.
 - E. STABILIZE SOILS. SOIL STABILIZATION INCLUDES TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT SEEDING, MULCHING, GEOTEXTILES, EROSION CONTROL FABRICS, AND SOD STABILIZATION.
 - F. PROTECT SLOPES. DIVERT RUNOFF AROUND SLOPES AND DISTURBED AREAS WITH PIPE SLOPE DRAINS. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCT CUT AND FILL SLOPES TO MINIMIZE EROSION. METHODS MAY INCLUDE TERRACING AND DIVERSIONS AND REDUCING STEEPNESS.
 - G. PROTECT DRAIN INLETS. PROTECT ALL OPERABLE STORM DRAIN INLETS FROM SEDIMENT. CLEAN AND REMOVE SEDIMENT FROM INLET PROTECTION DEVICES WHEN THEY FILL TO 1/3 OF THEIR CAPACITY.
 - H. STABILIZE CHANNELS AND OUTLETS STABILIZE DRAIN OUTLETS, ADJACENT STREAM BANKS, SLOPES AND CHANNELS WITH ARMORING SUCH AS ROCKS OR GRAVEL.
 - I. CONTROL POLLUTANTS. PREVENT CHEMICALS AND OTHER POLLUTANTS FROM CONTACT WITH STORMWATER. HANDLE AND DISPOSE OF POLLUTANTS PROPERLY. TYPICAL POLLUTANTS INCLUDE: WASTE MATERIALS, CHEMICALS, LIQUID PRODUCTS, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, OIL, DEMOLITION DEBRIS, AND BATTERIES. PREVENT OR TREAT CONTAMINATION OF STORMWATER RUNOFF BY ALKALINE SOURCES SUCH AS: BULK CEMENT, CEMENT KILN DUST, FLY ASH, AND WATER USED TO WASH AND CURE CONCRETE. OBTAIN WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM ECOLOGY PRIOR TO USING CHEMICAL TREATMENT OTHER THAN CO₂ TO ADJUST PH.
 - J. CONTROL DE-WATERING. CAREFULLY CONTROL DE-WATERING. IF YOU HAVE MUDDY OR CONTAMINATED DE-WATERING WATER, THEN TREAT IT SEPARATELY FROM OTHER STORMWATER RUNOFF.
 - K. MAINTAIN BMP'S. REGULARLY INSPECT, MAINTAIN AND REPAIR ALL BMPS. INSPECT EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPS AT LEAST ONCE EVERY SEVEN DAYS AND WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER ANY DISCHARGE FROM THE SITE. REMOVE ALL TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT BMPS WITHIN 30 DAYS OF FINAL SITE STABILIZATION. REMOVE OR STABILIZE ON-SITE TRAPPED SEDIMENT.

2. THE ENGINEER (OR HIS AGENT) CERTIFYING STORMWATER FACILITIES SHALL BE PROVIDED ACCESS TO STORMWATER FACILITIES FOR OBSERVATION AT ANY TIME DURING CONSTRUCTION.
3. INFILTRATION FACILITIES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED WITHOUT ALLOWING HEAVY EQUIPMENT TO TRACK ON INFILTRATION SURFACE. ANY COMPACTION AFTER INFILTRATION FACILITIES ARE FORMED SHALL REQUIRE INFILTRATION SURFACE TO BE SCARIFIED TO A DEPTH OF 12" TO ALLEVIATE COMPACTION OF THE INFILTRATION SURFACE.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH THE CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER GENERAL PERMIT (CGP) IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST REGULATION REQUIREMENT PER WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY. THIS INCLUDES USING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO PREVENT DISCHARGE OF STORM WATER AND SEDIMENTATION FROM THIS SITE DURING CONSTRUCTION. THE IMPLEMENTATION, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPLACEMENT AND UPGRADING OF THESE BMP'S ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR UNTIL ALL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED AND APPROVED.
5. ALL NEW DRYWELLS AND/OR INFILTRATION TRENCHES SHALL BE REGISTERED USING CITY-PROVIDED IDENTIFICATION NUMBER/LABEL WITH THE UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAM AT DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY PRIOR TO USE (UIC PROGRAM, DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY, P.O. BOX 47600, OLYMPIA, WA 98504-7600.
6. THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR MAY REQUIRE THE APPLICATION OF AN AIR PRESSURE TEST ON ANY STORM SEWER PIPES PER STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS (7-04.3(1) E OR F AS APPLICABLE). CLEANING AND REMOVAL OF ANY ROCK IS REQUIRED. AFTER CLEANING, THE CITY SHALL BE NOTIFIED TO OBSERVE TV INSPECTION (PERFORMED BY CONTRACTOR OR THEIR ASSIGNEE) OF ALL STORM SEWER LINES. ANY WORK FAILING AN AIR TEST AND OR TV INSPECTION MUST BE REPAIRED AND RE-TESTED FOR CITY APPROVAL. THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR OR HIS DESIGNEE MUST WITNESS, VERIFY, AND RECORD ALL TESTS.
7. ALL TV INSPECTIONS SHALL INCLUDE A BALL OR EQUIVALENT DEVICE ATTACHED TO THE CAMERA TO SHOW ANY "BELLY" IN THE LINE WHICH MAY EXCEED 3/4-INCH IN DEPTH. INSPECTION SHALL BE RECORDED ON DVD AND VIEWABLE THRU A WINDOWS MEDIA PLAYER. VIDEO MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR FOR APPROVAL.
8. ALL MANHOLES AND CURB INLETS SHALL BE PRE-CAST CONCRETE UNITS UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR.
9. MANHOLE PIPE CONNECTORS SHALL BE CAPABLE OF A 10⁰ DEFLECTION IN ANY ONE DIRECTION AND SHALL BE INSTALLED AS REQUIRED BY THE MANUFACTURER. ALL STORM SEWER MANHOLES WITH PVC PIPE CONNECTIONS) SHALL USE THE A-LOK PIPE CONNECTOR, MANUFACTURED BY A-LOK PRODUCTS OR PSX, MANUFACTURED BY PRESS-SEAL GASKETS CORP. OR APPROVED EQUAL. ALL OTHER CONNECTION SYSTEMS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR PRIOR TO USE. STORM SEWER MANHOLES WITH HDPE PIPE CONNECTIONS MAY BE GROUTED (A-LOK NOT REQUIRED).
10. ANY GAPS, HOLES, ROUGH SPOTS, ETC., IN THE CHANNELS, AT PIPE CONNECTIONS, AND JOINTS, SHALL BE FILLED OR REPAIRED IN THE FIELD.

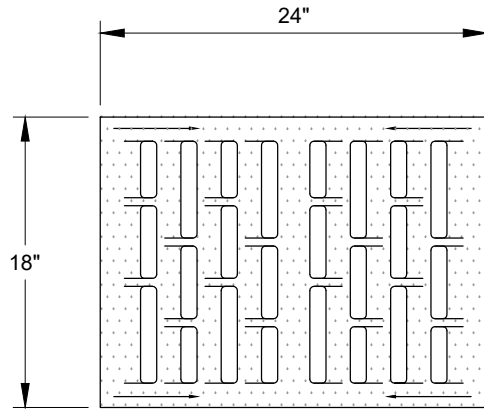
11. MANHOLES SHALL BE SET A MINIMUM OF 8 INCHES AND NOT MORE THAN 12 INCHES BELOW FINISH GRADE AND THEN ADJUSTED TO GRADE WITH RISER RINGS AS REQUIRED.
12. MANHOLE CONE SECTION SHALL BE ECCENTRIC.
13. MASTIC JOINT SEAL SHALL BE PLACED AT EVERY JOINT BETWEEN BARREL SECTIONS, RISER SECTIONS, AND THE CAST IRON TOP.
14. MANHOLE RING & COVER SHALL BE INLAND FOUNDRY COMPANY INC. #817 WITH A SOLID COVER LABELED "STORM" OR APPROVED EQUAL.
15. RISER RINGS VARY IN HEIGHT FROM 1" TO 6". ANY NEED FOR ADJUSTMENT OVER 12" AT THE TOP SHOULD BE SATISFIED BY USING A 12" BARREL SECTION UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR. A MINIMUM 2" OF RISERS SHALL BE USED ON ALL MANHOLES. USE THE LEAST NUMBER OF RISER RINGS TO ACHIEVE THE REQUIRED RISE. RISER RINGS SHALL BE PRE-CAST 3000 PSI CONCRETE OR HDPE (HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE) MANHOLE ADJUSTING RINGS. ALL RISERS SHALL HAVE BUTYL OR MASTIC SEALER APPLIED TO BOTH THE TOP AND BOTTOM SURFACES. RISER STACKS SHALL BE WATER TIGHT.
16. MANHOLE STEPS SHALL BE LANE BRAND, POLYPROPYLENE MANHOLE STEPS MODEL NO. P-13938E OR AN APPROVED EQUAL.
17. ALL STORMWATER SEWER PIPE SHALL BE FULLY BEDDED WITH A MINIMUM OF 4-IN. UNDER THE PIPE AND A MINIMUM OF 6-IN. OVER ANY PIPE. BEDDING MATERIALS SHALL BE CRUSHED ROCK AS PER THE STANDARD SPECIFICATION. ALL OTHER BEDDING MATERIALS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR PRIOR TO USE.
18. PRE-CAST MANHOLE BASES SHALL BE SET LEVEL ON A MINIMUM OF 6-IN. OF WELL-COMPACTED CRUSHED AGGREGATE. STORMWATER SEWER PIPE AND MANHOLES SUBJECTED TO GROUNDWATER SHALL BE PLACED ON 4-IN. OF CRUSHED ROCK BEDDING OVER 12" OF CLASS B FOUNDATION ROCK SEPARATED BY FILTER FABRIC AS PER STANDARD SPECIFICATION 9-03.17.
19. THE BEDDING UNDER STORMWATER SEWER PIPE AND MANHOLES SHALL BE COMPACTED PRIOR TO PIPE AND MANHOLE PLACEMENT TO PROVIDE UNIFORM SUPPORT ALONG THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE PIPE AND UNDER MANHOLES. ONLY PIPE BEDDING MATERIAL SHALL BE IN CONTACT WITH STORMWATER SEWER PIPE OR MANHOLES. ANY DITCH RUN GRAVEL, ASPHALT OR CONCRETE CHUNKS OR SIMILAR MATERIALS SHALL BE REMOVED.
20. ELEVATIONS AND DISTANCES BETWEEN ELEVATIONS SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE CITY BY A REGISTERED SURVEYOR OR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER AFTER BEDDING PIPE ON COMPACTED BEDDING, PRIOR TO BACKFILL, AT A MINIMUM OF EVERY 100' AND AT MANHOLE TERMINATIONS. STORM PIPE GRADE SHALL CORRESPOND TO APPROVED PLANS AND IN NO CASE SHALL BE LESS THAN 0.4% WITHOUT BELLIES OR RISES.
21. THE USE OF NATIVE BACKFILL IS NOT ALLOWED. . GRAVEL BACKFILL SHALL BE IMPORTED PER WSDOT 8-03.12(3) AND COMPACTED TO 95% MODIFIED PROCTOR DENSITY BEFORE PROCEEDING TO PLACEMENT OF BASE ROCK AND PAVING. LABORATORY

TESTING SHALL BE PERFORMED TO DETERMINE MAXIMUM MODIFIED PROCTOR DENSITY FOR NATIVE FILL. IMPORT FILL REQUIRES SUPPLIER PROCTOR TEST RESULTS.

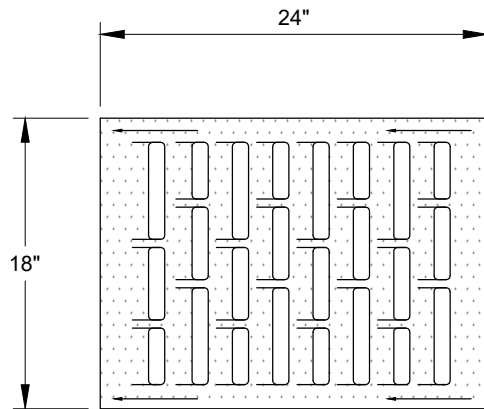
22. MANHOLE BARREL SECTIONS AND RISER RINGS SHALL BE SEALED WATERTIGHT WITH MASTIC. IN ADDITION, ALL MANHOLES SUBJECTED TO GROUNDWATER SHALL BE SEALED WITH CITY-APPROVED SEALANT ON THE EXTERIOR FROM THE BASE TO 3' ABOVE THE SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER LEVEL AND SHALL BE VACUUM TESTED PER ASTM C-1244 WHEN SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER IS OVER 3' HIGH FROM THE BASE.
23. MINIMUM DIAMETER OF STORMWATER PIPES SHALL BE 10". LARGER SIZES MAY BE REQUIRED.
24. PRE-CAST CURB INLET BOX (CATCH BASIN) SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 48" IN HEIGHT. A THICKNESS OF 6" SHALL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE INSIDE BASE AND BASE ROCK. CURB INLET BOXES SHALL BE PRE-CAST CUSTOM UNITS CONSTRUCTED WITH A REINFORCEMENT CAGE AND PUNCH OUT SECTIONS NO LESS THAN 2" THICK ON ALL FOUR VERTICAL SIDES AS INDICATED IN STANDARD PLAN 410.02. INSTALLATION SHALL BE PER STANDARD PLAN 410.05.
25. CURB INLET BOXES (CATCHBASINS) WITH PVC LINE CONNECTIONS SHALL USE SAND COLLARS WITH GROUT SEAL ("A-LOK" ALSO ACCEPTABLE). SIMILAR TRANSITIONS MAY BE USED WITH PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR APPROVAL. HDPE PIPE CONNECTIONS TO CURB INLET BOXES MAY BE GROUTED (SAND COLLARS NOT REQUIRED).
26. THE CAST IRON CURB INLET GRATE SHALL BE UNI-DIRECTIONAL OR BI-DIRECTIONAL GRATES ONLY. INLAND FOUNDRY COMPANY #571-3 OR #571-5 OR AN APPROVED EQUAL.
27. THE DIRECTIONAL CONFIGURATION OF THE CURB INLET GRATE SHALL BE DETERMINED AT THE TIME OF DESIGN. CLOSE ATTENTION SHOULD BE PAID TO THIS DETAIL WHEN ORDERING THE GRATE FROM THE MANUFACTURER. REFER TO STANDARD PLAN 410.01.
28. CURB INLET GRATES SHALL NOT BE PLACED WITHIN ADA ACCESS ROUTES AND SHALL NOT UTILIZE A HOOD WHEN LOCATED ADJACENT TO A CURB RAMP.
29. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS) TO PREVENT DISCHARGE OF STORM WATER AND SEDIMENTATION FROM THIS SITE SHALL BE IN PLACE AND UTILIZED DURING CONSTRUCTION. THE IMPLEMENTATION, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPLACEMENT, AND UPGRADING OF THESE BMPS IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR UNTIL ALL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED AND APPROVED. A STOP WORK NOTICE MAY BE ISSUED FOR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THIS REQUIREMENT UNTIL THE ISSUE IS RESOLVED.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR OR HIS DESIGNEE MAY IMPOSE OTHER DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS, AS CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE.

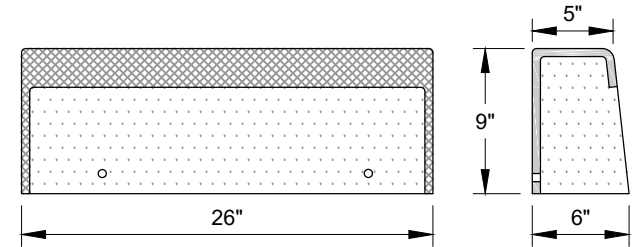
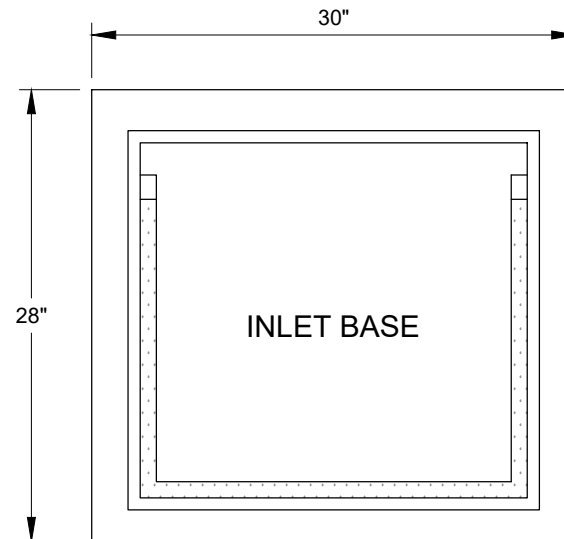
CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



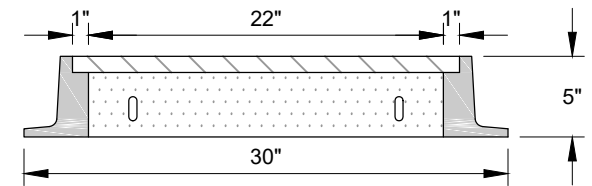
BI-DIRECTIONAL FLOW



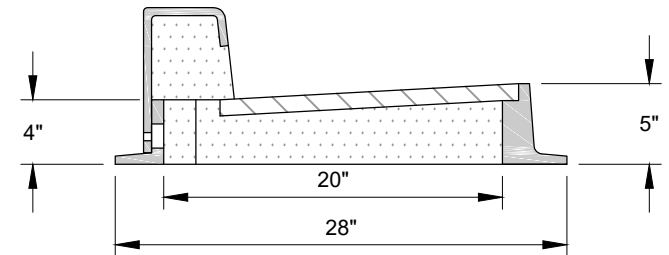
SINGLE DIRECTIONAL FLOW



INLET HOOD



INLET BASE



INLET BASE & HOOD

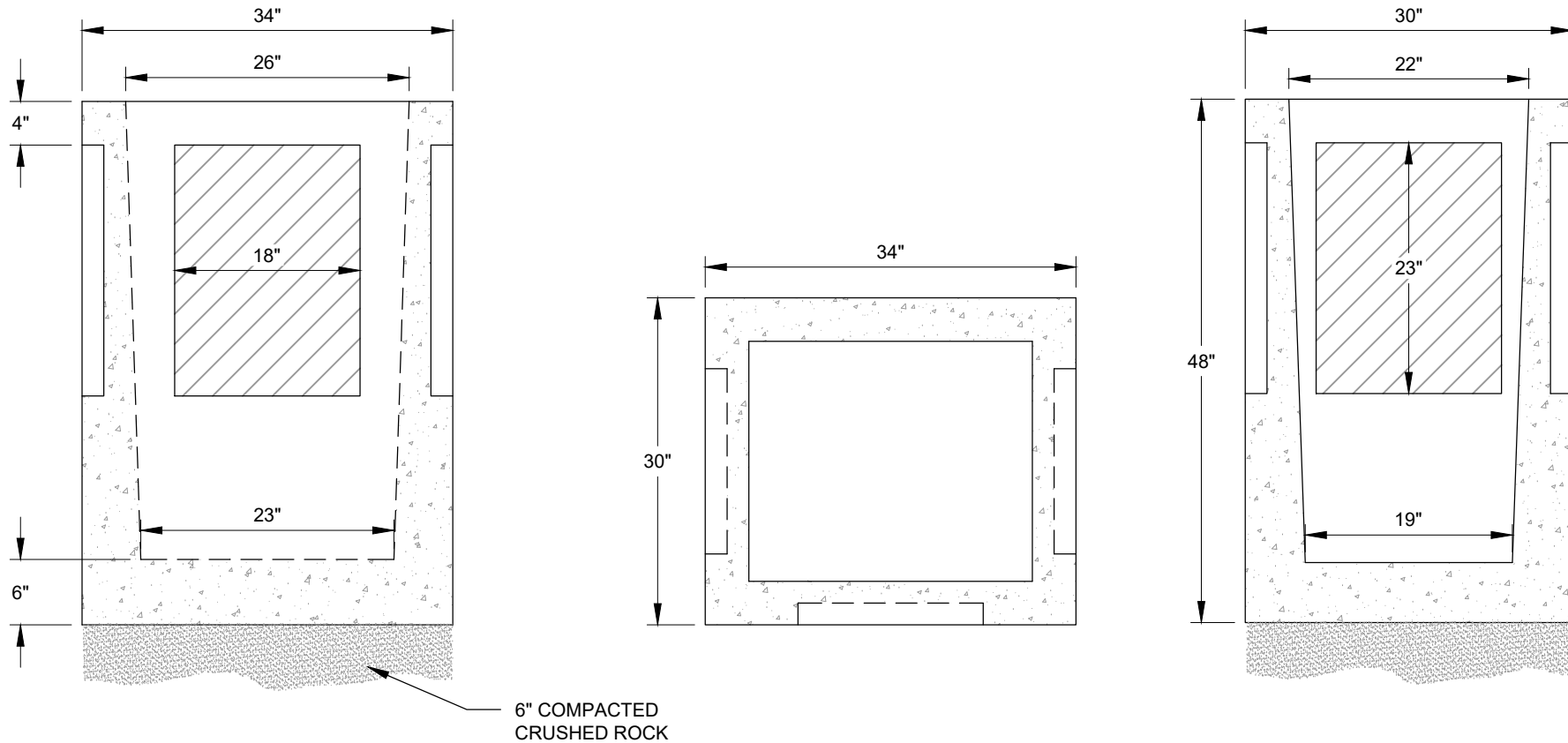
This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: JUNE 2007

CURB INLET FRAME, GRATE &
HOOD DETAIL

STANDARD PLAN
410.01

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. BREAK-IN HOLES SHALL BE MADE USING A ROTO HAMMER TO REDUCE DAMAGE TO THE BOX.
2. SAND COLLARS SHALL BE ATTACHED TO PVC PIPE AT THE POINT OF ENTRY AND SEALED INSIDE AND OUTSIDE WITH QUICKSET NON-SHRINK GROUT. HDPE PIPE MAY BE GROUTED.
3. A MIN. OF 2-FT OF CRUSHED SURFACING TOP COARSE PER WSDOT SPEC 9-03.9(3) SHALL BE BACKFILLED AROUND CATCH BASIN.

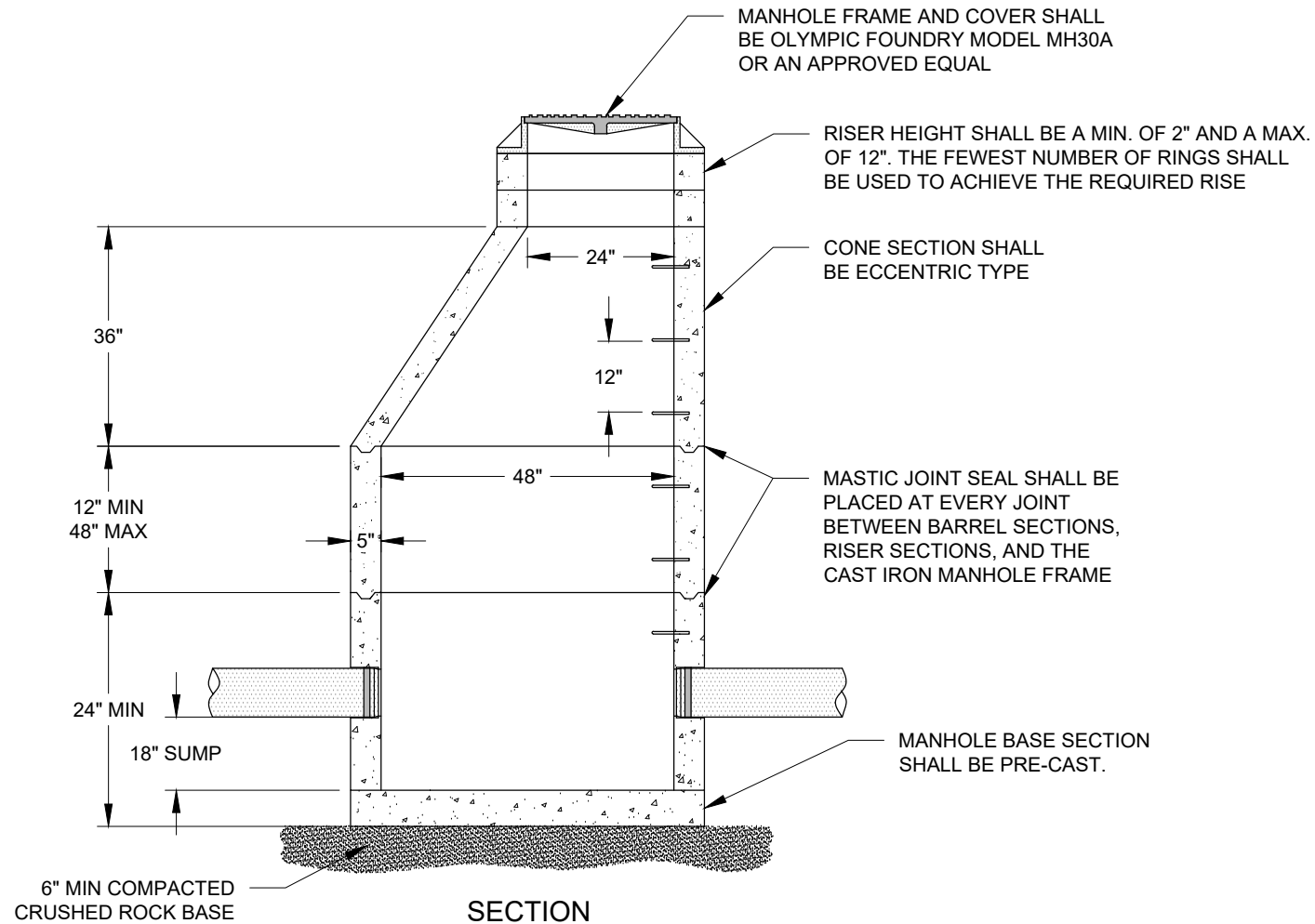
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CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: JANUARY 2015

PRECAST CURB INLET BOX DETAIL

STANDARD PLAN
410.02

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTES:

1. SAND COLLARS SHALL BE USED ONLY FOR RETRO FIT BREAKINS ON MANHOLES.

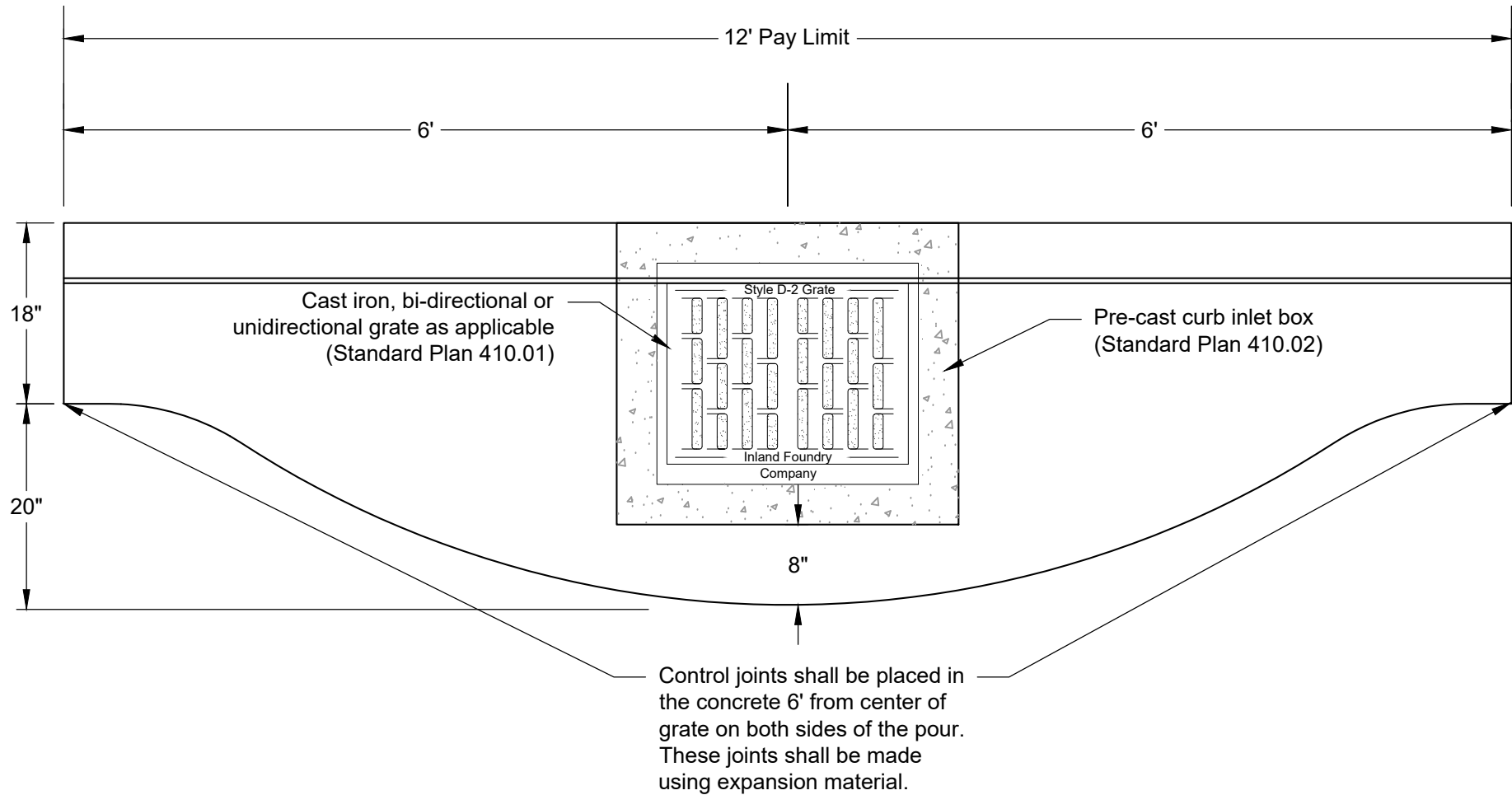
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CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

STORM SEWER
MANHOLE PROFILE

STANDARD PLAN
410.04

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



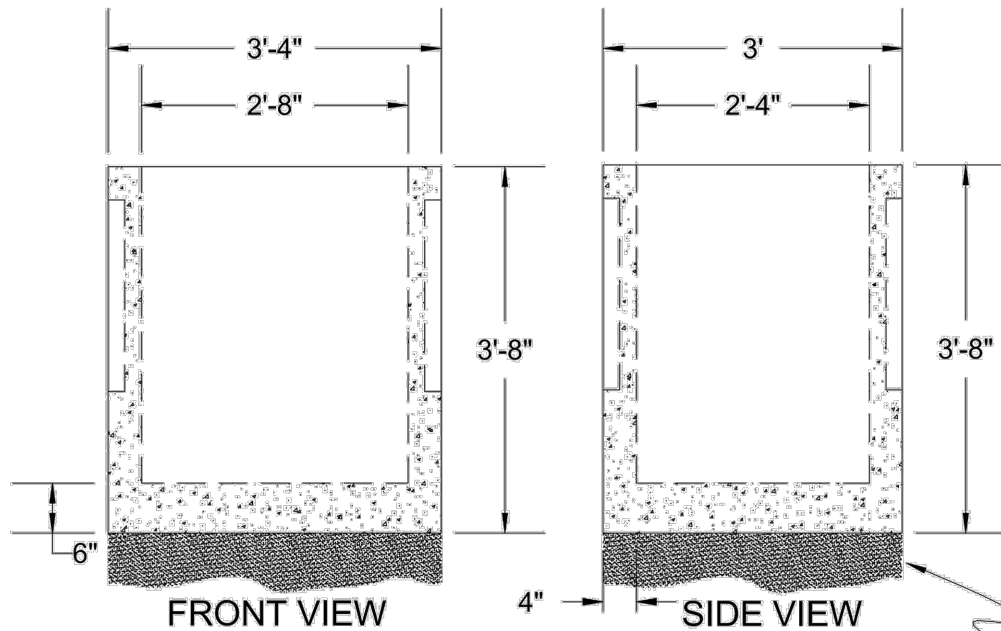
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CITY ENGINEER: Robert Gordon, P.E.
LAST REVISION: JUNE 2007

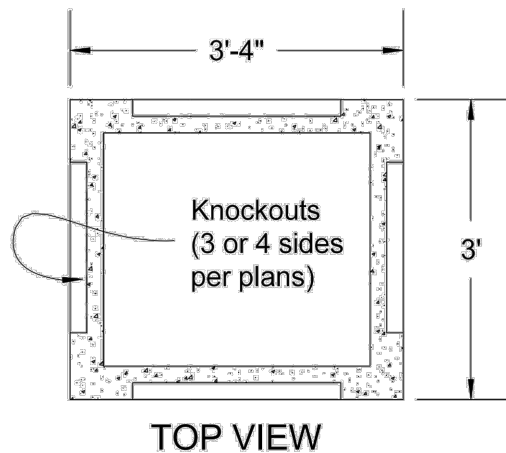
CURB INLET PLACEMENT DETAIL

STANDARD PLAN
410.05

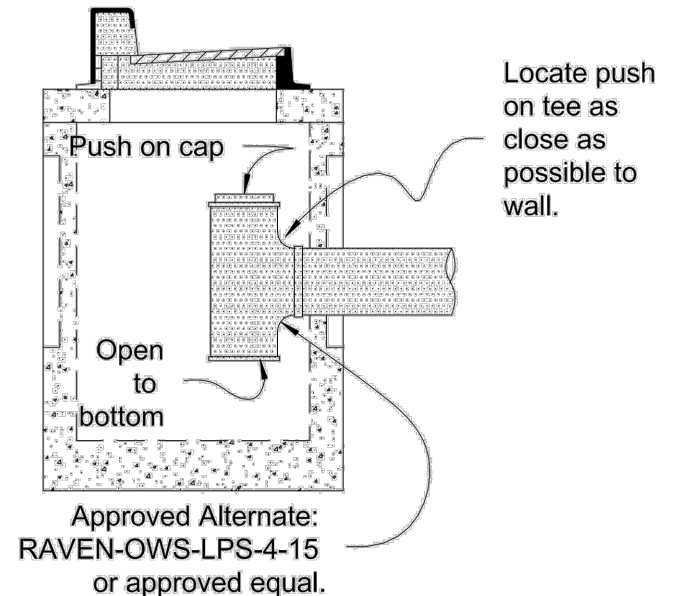
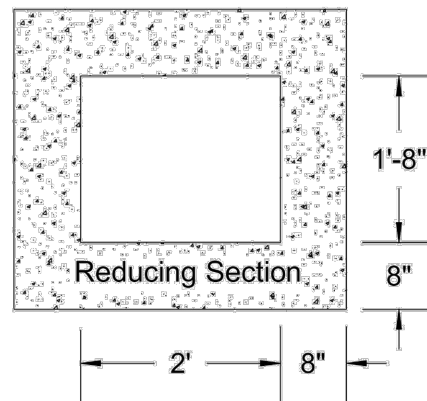
CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



NOTE: SAND COLLARS SHALL BE ATTACHED TO PVC PIPE AT THE POINT OF ENTRY TO ENSURE PROPER ADHESION TO THE GROUT MATERIAL. HDPE MAY BE GROUTED. BREAK-IN HOLES SHALL BE MADE USING A ROTO HAMMER TO REDUCE DAMAGE TO THE BOX.

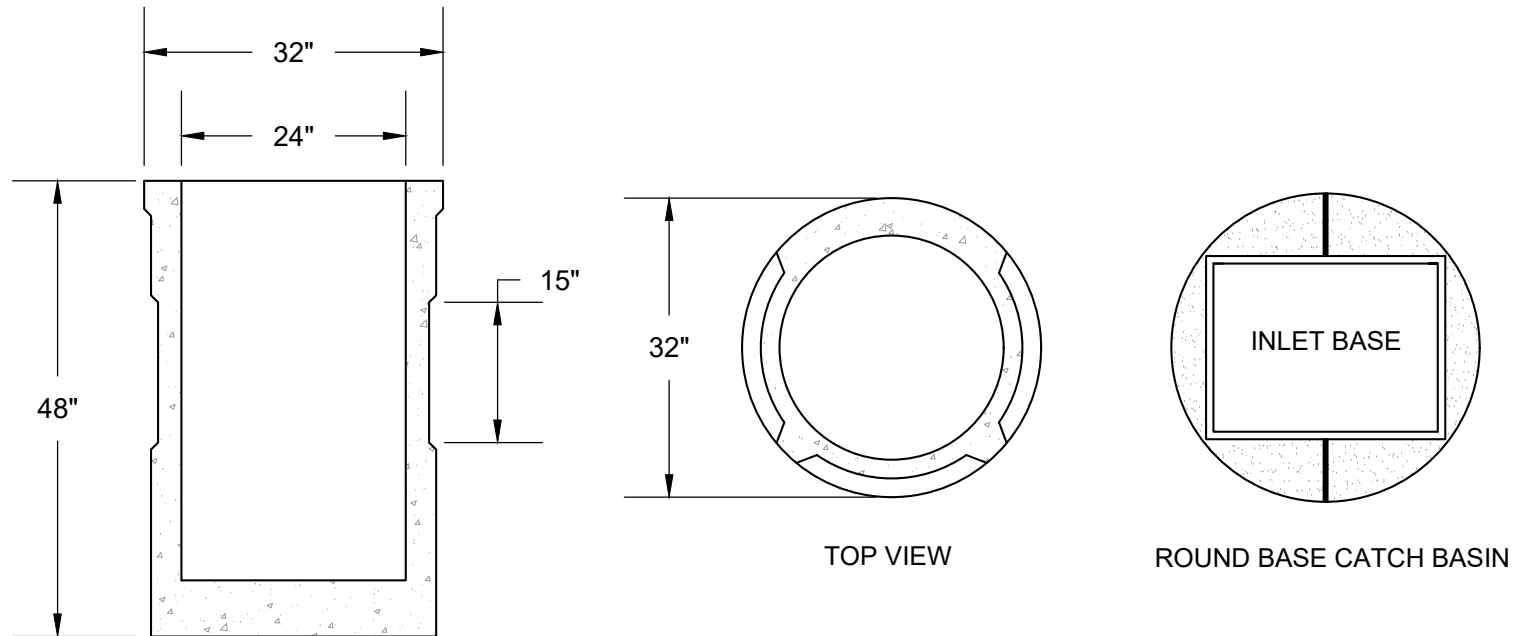


6" minimum compacted crushed rock shall be placed under the Curb Inlet base.



This drawing is not to scale

CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE - STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS



CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. BREAK-IN HOLES SHALL BE MADE USING A ROTO HAMMER TO REDUCE DAMAGE TO THE BOX. SAND COLLARS SHALL BE ATTACHED TO PVC PIPE AT THE POINT OF ENTRY AND SEALED INSIDE AND OUTSIDE WITH QUICKSET NON-SHRINK GROUT. HDPE PIPE MAY BE GROUTED.
2. IN THE EVENT ALIGNMENT OF INLET BOX WILL RESULT IN ENTRY AT LOCATIONS OTHER THAN THE PRE-CAST KNOCK OUT SECTIONS, A ROUND TYPE PRE-CAST CURB INLET BOX MAY BE SUBSTITUTED WITH PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE CITY ENGINEER.
3. A MINIMUM OF 2-FT OF CRUSHED SURFACE TOP COARSE PER WSDOT SPEC 9-03.9(3) SHALL BE BACKFILLED AROUND CATCH BASIN.

This drawing is not to scale

CITY ENGINEER: ALEX FAZZARI, PE
LAST REVISION: 04/10/23

PRE CAST CURB INLET BOX USED ONLY WHEN
APPROVED BY THE CITY ENGINEER

STANDARD PLAN
410.07

City of College Place, Washington
RESOLUTION NO. 25-020

**A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE, WASHINGTON
REGARDING THE FEBRUARY 2025 UPDATE TO THE CITY OF COLLEGE PLACE STANDARD
SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS.**

Whereas, the City of College Place is a non-charter code city governed by the rules and regulations of RCW 35A; and

Whereas, the City Council desires adoption of standards and specifications for uniform and regular development within the City of College Place in support of Council policy; and

Whereas, the standard specifications relate to public works construction in the City to include all public street, drainage, water, sewer and appurtenant facilities and to those areas and facilities for which the College Place Municipal Code expressly requires compliance; and

Whereas, College Place Municipal Code 16.24.020 requires that design standards be promulgated by the city engineer and adopted by the council; and

Whereas, from time to time, the city engineer will propose updates and clarifications to city standards; and

Now therefore, it is hereby resolved by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, as follows:

- 1. The update to the City of College Place Standards and Specifications as attached in Appendix A as presented to the February 25, 2025 City Council meeting is hereby fully adopted.**

Clerical Corrections. The City Clerk is authorized to make necessary clerical corrections to this resolution including, but not limited to, the correction of scrivener's/clerical errors, references, resolution numbering, section/subsection numbers and any references thereto.

Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect and be in full force upon its passage as provided by law.

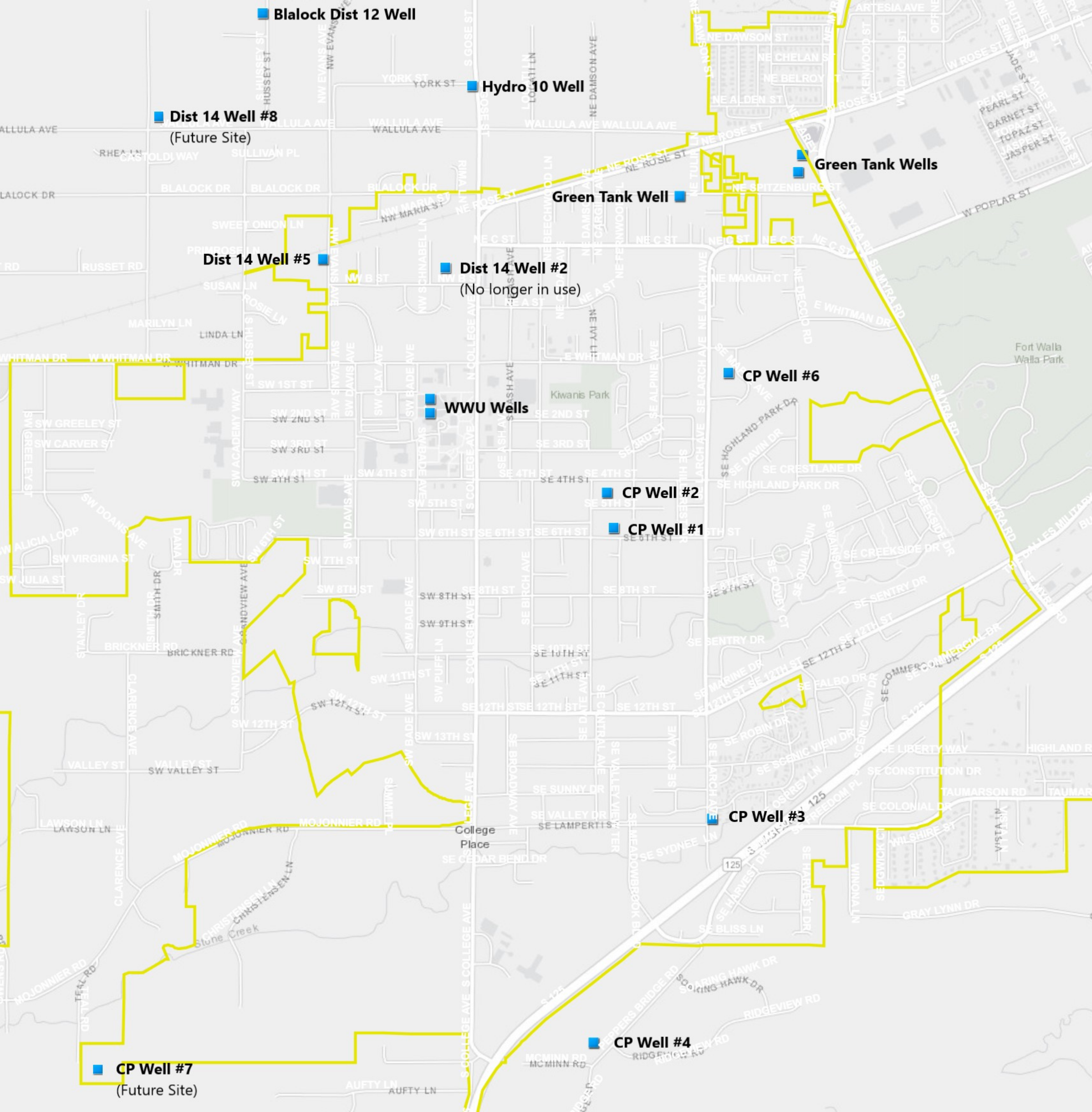
PASSED by the City Council of the City of College Place, Washington, this 25th day of February, 2025.

Attest:

Norma L. Hernández, Mayo

Maryelizabeth Garcia, City Clerk





■ **Blalock Dist 12 Well**

■ **Hydro 10 Well**

■ **Dist 14 Well #8**
(Future Site)

■ **Green Tank Wells**

■ **Green Tank Well**

■ **Dist 14 Well #5**

■ **Dist 14 Well #2**
(No longer in use)

■ **WWU Wells**

■ **CP Well #6**

■ **CP Well #2**

■ **CP Well #1**

■ **CP Well #3**

■ **CP Well #4**

■ **CP Well #7**
(Future Site)

City of College Place
Contract Amendment No. 1
Well No. 7 Drilling and Design

RH2 Project No. CPL 0220054.00

In accordance with our Professional Services Agreement for the Well No. 7 Drilling and Design, dated March 23, 2022, this is an authorization to revise the project parameters as described below. The work will be performed and invoiced using the terms and conditions listed in the original agreement, plus previous amendments.

This Amendment modifies the following elements of the Agreement:

Reference attached **Exhibit A – Scope of Work**, **Exhibit B – Fee Estimate**, and **Exhibit C – Schedule of Rates and Charges**.

The engineering fee authorization will increase by \$197,168 for a total authorization amount of **\$760,315**.

Please sign this authorization in the space provided below and return to RH2 Engineering, Inc., by mail at the address below, or by email to Contracts@RH2.com.

RH2 Engineering, Inc.

22722 29th Drive SE, Suite 210, Bothell, WA 98021

 2/19/2025

SIGNATURE DATE

Paul R. Cross, Executive Vice-President

PRINT NAME & TITLE

City of College Place

625 S College Avenue, College Place, WA 99324

SIGNATURE DATE

PRINT NAME & TITLE

EXHIBIT A
Scope of Work
Amendment No. 1
City of College Place
Well No. 7 Drilling and Design
February 2025

Background

The City of College Place's (City) Well No. 8 (previously referred to as Well No. 7) was drilled to a depth of 800 feet in 2024 by Gregory Drilling, Inc., and was anticipated to yield in excess of 1,000 gallons per minute (gpm). During well yield testing in January 2025, the well was found to only produce approximately 125 gpm with a significant drawdown to the depth of the pump intake at 450 feet. Subsequent video inspections indicate that significant portions of the well screen are occluded by sediment that likely prevented groundwater entry into the well. The sediment must be cleared in order to assess the well and aquifer yield. Additional well development activities require specialty experience and equipment that are beyond the capabilities of Gregory Drilling, Inc., which has completed the contractual obligations of the well drilling project. The City requested that RH2 Engineering, Inc., (RH2) subcontract with specialty well development providers to clear the sediment from the well, test the developed well, and obtain a post-development well video to confirm the well condition.

Concurrent with the additional well development activities, the City also has requested that RH2 evaluate alternate well sites within the City that may be necessary to pursue if the development of Well No. 8 does not yield sufficient water supply to serve as a viable potable water source for the City. Some of the well sites are outside areas not currently authorized under the City's water rights and would require changes through Ecology water right processing similar to previous water right changes.

General Assumptions

- *RH2 will rely upon the accuracy and completeness of information, data, and materials generated or produced by the City or others in relation to this Scope of Work.*
- *The services described herein will be performed to the level of effort identified in the attached Fee Estimate. If additional effort is needed, that extra work will be mutually determined by the City and RH2.*
- *Meetings will be held via video conference unless otherwise noted.*
- *Deliverables will be submitted in electronic format (PDF) unless otherwise noted.*

Task 11 – Additional Well Development

Objective: Subcontract with specialty well development providers to attempt to clear loose fine sediment observed in a January 2025 video inspection of Well No. 8.

Approach:

11.1 Coordinate with subconsultants to RH2 to perform field work to clear loose fine sediment at Well No. 8, including well testing and video inspection following additional well development activities. Observe development activities and well performance, and summarize the activities and analysis in a technical memorandum. Include the results in the source approval report included within the original contract.

Assumptions:

- *RH2 is not responsible for site safety, or for determining means and methods or directing the contractor in their work.*
- *Up to eight (8) working days of well development activities are included in this Scope of Work. If additional days of development work are necessary, an amendment may need to be negotiated between the City and RH2.*

Provided by the City:

- Access to the site.
- Review comments on the draft source approval report.

RH2 Deliverables:

- Draft and final source approval report summarizing findings.

Task 12 – Alternative Well Site Evaluation

Objective: Evaluate alternative well sites for future City source(s).

Approach:

- 12.1 Perform a detailed review of well logs in the area west and south of the City, specifically focusing on water-bearing zones and problematic silty zones to depths of 500 to 1,000 feet that may indicate the potential for a limited yield.
- 12.2 Discuss with Walla Walla University staff the performance of the deeper farm wells west of City limits and why these wells were completed at 1,000 feet.
- 12.3 Evaluate options for exploring areas of existing undeveloped authorized points of withdrawal (POWs). *Prioritized areas are shown in red on the map provided to the City in January 2025.*
- 12.4 Evaluate options for exploring areas that would require a water right change. *Secondary areas near the airfield, for example, are shown in tan on the map provided to the City in January 2025.*

- 12.5 Determine if a focused exploration approach is feasible using small-diameter test borings at potential locations to depths of 500 to 1,000 feet. Evaluate unknown aquifer productivity before committing to a production well at these locations. *This evaluation will quantify order of magnitude costs for test borings, summarize the data anticipated to be acquired from test borings, and compare these costs and data with the costs and data involved with full-diameter well drilling activities.*
- 12.6 Evaluate the potential for deepening Well No. 8 to 1,000 feet. *This evaluation will quantify order of magnitude costs for deepening the well and will include a summary of the pros and cons related to this work.*
- 12.7 Summarize the impact on system hydraulics for the potentially viable well sites identified in subtasks 12.1 through 12.6.
- 12.8 Prepare a draft technical memorandum summarizing the findings of subtasks 12.1 through 12.7. Meet with the City to provide a summary of the technical memorandum and to receive City comments. Provide a signed and stamped technical memorandum inclusive of City comments.

Provided by the City:

- Review comments on the draft technical memorandum.

RH2 Deliverables:

- Draft and final technical memorandum summarizing findings.

Task 13 – Water Rights Processing Assistance

Objective: Assist the City in processing water rights documentation with the Walla Walla County Conservancy Board (Conservancy Board) and the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) to permit an additional POW as a source of potable supply. *This Task will either be performed in-house or by Water Right Solutions, LLC, as a subconsultant to RH2 for water right assistance.*

Approach:

- 13.1 Prepare for and attend one (1) Conservancy Board meeting to submit seven (7) applications for the proposed water right changes. Prepare and submit public notification to local newspaper.
- 13.2 Prepare supporting documents, including an updated RH2 hydrogeological investigation technical memorandum and draft Reports of Examination (ROEs). Submit the documents to the Conservancy Board by email and attend one (1) Conservancy Board meeting to review the draft ROEs for the additional POW. Provide support during the review and respond to comments by the Conservancy Board and Ecology; finalize ROEs. Support the City with State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Checklist preparation or revisions.

Assumptions:

- *The City will pay any water rights application, public notification, and processing fees directly.*
- *There will be only one (1) round of review comments from the Conservancy Board and Ecology.*
- *Acceptance or approval of the water right application and water rights documentation is beyond the control of RH2 and the City, and no date is warranted or implied for Conservancy Board or Ecology response or acceptance.*

Provided by City:

- SEPA threshold determination.
- Coordination of Conservancy Board on-site visit of well facilities and proposed well location.
- Review of public notice.
- Review of draft ROEs.

RH2 Deliverables:

- Seven (7) water right change applications and supporting document.
- One (1) draft public notice.
- Seven (7) draft and final ROEs.
- Attendance at up to two (2) Conservancy Board meetings.

Project Schedule

Task 11: Additional well development work is anticipated to begin with two (2) weeks of receipt of an executed contract. The work is anticipated to occur over an approximate six (6) week duration following mobilization.

Task 12: RH2 is prepared to commence within one (1) week of receipt of an executed contract. A draft technical memorandum is anticipated to be provided for City review within eight (8) weeks of an executed contract.

Task 13: RH2 is prepared to commence within one (1) week of receipt of an executed contract. A decision from Ecology is expected in six (6) months to one (1) year.

EXHIBIT B**Fee Estimate****Amendment No. 1****City of College Place****Well No. 8 Drilling and Design****Feb-25**

Description	Total Hours	Total RH2 Labor	Total Subconsultant	Total Expense	Total Cost
Task 11 Additional Well Development	56	\$ 16,710	\$ 128,095	\$ 1,368	\$ 146,173
Task 12 Alternative Well Site Evaluation	78	\$ 23,224	\$ -	\$ 718	\$ 23,942
Task 13 Water Rights Processing Assistance	23	\$ 6,827	\$ 20,000	\$ 226	\$ 27,053
PROJECT TOTAL	157	\$ 46,761	\$ 148,095	\$ 2,312	\$ 197,168

EXHIBIT C
RH2 ENGINEERING, INC.
2025 SCHEDULE OF RATES AND CHARGES

RATE LIST	RATE	UNIT
Professional I	\$175	\$/hr
Professional II	\$191	\$/hr
Professional III	\$213	\$/hr
Professional IV	\$234	\$/hr
Professional V	\$249	\$/hr
Professional VI	\$269	\$/hr
Professional VII	\$294	\$/hr
Professional VIII	\$317	\$/hr
Professional IX	\$326	\$/hr
Technician I	\$134	\$/hr
Technician II	\$148	\$/hr
Technician III	\$171	\$/hr
Technician IV	\$182	\$/hr
Technician V	\$198	\$/hr
Technician VI	\$217	\$/hr
Technician VII	\$236	\$/hr
Technician VIII	\$247	\$/hr
Control Specialist I	\$175	\$/hr
Control Specialist II	\$191	\$/hr
Control Specialist III	\$213	\$/hr
Control Specialist IV	\$234	\$/hr
Control Specialist V	\$249	\$/hr
Control Specialist VI	\$269	\$/hr
Control Specialist VII	\$294	\$/hr
Control Specialist VIII	\$317	\$/hr
Control Specialist IX	\$326	\$/hr
Control Technician I	\$134	\$/hr
Control Technician II	\$148	\$/hr
Control Technician III	\$171	\$/hr
Control Technician IV	\$182	\$/hr
Control Technician V	\$198	\$/hr
Control Technician VI	\$217	\$/hr
Control Technician VII	\$236	\$/hr
Control Technician VIII	\$247	\$/hr
Administrative I	\$90	\$/hr
Administrative II	\$105	\$/hr
Administrative III	\$124	\$/hr
Administrative IV	\$148	\$/hr
Administrative V	\$173	\$/hr
CAD/GIS System	\$27.50	\$/hr
CAD Plots - Half Size	\$2.50	price per plot
CAD Plots - Full Size	\$10.00	price per plot
CAD Plots - Large	\$25.00	price per plot
Copies (bw) 8.5" X 11"	\$0.09	price per copy
Copies (bw) 8.5" X 14"	\$0.14	price per copy
Copies (bw) 11" X 17"	\$0.20	price per copy
Copies (color) 8.5" X 11"	\$0.90	price per copy
Copies (color) 8.5" X 14"	\$1.20	price per copy
Copies (color) 11" X 17"	\$2.00	price per copy
Technology Charge	2.50%	% of Direct Labor
Night Work	10.00%	% of Direct Labor
Mileage	\$0.7000	price per mile (or Current IRS Rate)
Subconsultants	0%	Cost +
Outside Services	at cost	

Rates listed are adjusted annually.

Daily Incident Log



Print Date/Time: 02/10/2025 15:50
Login ID: mbarr
Disposition: All

From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
To Date: 01/31/2025 23:59

College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/01/2025 00:15	Traffic Stop	2025-00000001	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 12TH ST	,	No	431	431
01/01/2025 00:54	Disturbance	2025-00000002	1110 SE COTTER PL	MONTOYA, MARIA	No	415	415
						421	421
01/01/2025 01:13	Traffic Stop	2025-00000003	1755 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/01/2025 01:25	Traffic Stop	2025-00000004	1700 S COLLEGE AVE BLK	,	No	431	431
01/01/2025 02:01	Traffic Stop	2025-00000005	S COLLEGE AVE / SE SUNNY DR	,	No	410	410
01/01/2025 02:21	Traffic Stop	2025-00000006	1200 SE 12TH ST	,	No	418	418
						431	431
01/01/2025 02:36	Citizen Contact	2025-00000007	W POPLAR ST / N MYRA RD	,	No	418	418
						421	421
						431	431
01/01/2025 02:53	Traffic Stop	2025-00000008	SE LARCH AVE / E WHITMAN DR	,	No	421	421
						431	431
01/01/2025 02:57	DUI Investigation	2025-00000009	S HWY 125 / S MYRA RD	ZUBKOV, EMILY	Yes	418	418
						415	415
						421	421
01/01/2025 03:12	Traffic Stop	2025-00000010	NW B ST / NW SCHNABEL LN	,	No	421	421
						431	431
01/01/2025 04:23	Traffic Stop	2025-00000011	NE ALPINE DR / NE HADLEY WAY	,	No	421	421
						431	431
01/01/2025 04:59	Fraud	2025-00000012	1705 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD 7	MALDONADO, REYNALDO	No	421	421
01/01/2025 05:08	Traffic Stop	2025-00000013	NE REDWOOD PL / NE C ST	,	No	421	421
01/01/2025 05:13	Traffic Stop	2025-00000014	NW B ST / NW SPAGNUOLO LOOP	,	No	431	431
01/01/2025 09:58	Traffic Stop	2025-00000015	S COLLEGE AVE / SE CEDAR BEND DR	,	No	420	420
01/01/2025 10:26	Alarm	2025-00000016	1721 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	INTERFACE, ARTURO	No	420	420
						412	412

Daily Incident Log



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Login ID: mbarr
Disposition: All

From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
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College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/01/2025 12:27	Traffic Stop	2025-00000017	SE 6TH ST / SE BIRCH AVE	,	No	420	420
01/01/2025 12:32	Traffic Stop	2025-00000018	S MYRA RD / THE DALLES MILITARY RD	,	No	412	412
01/01/2025 12:41	Traffic Stop	2025-00000019	SE MARINE DR / SE SENTRY DR	,	No	420	420
01/01/2025 14:02	Traffic Stop	2025-00000020	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 8TH ST	,	No	420	420
01/01/2025 15:11	Juvenile Problem	2025-00000021	411 SE ELM AVE	BREWER, JESSICA	No	420	420
						412	412
01/01/2025 15:20	Traffic Stop	2025-00000022	E WHITMAN DR / SE ASH AVE	,	No	407	407
01/01/2025 16:29	Accident Non Injury	2025-00000023	S HWY 125 / SE COMMERCIAL DR	TOBAR, JOSSUE	No	407	407
01/01/2025 18:46	Traffic Stop	2025-00000024	SE 3RD ST / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	418	418
01/01/2025 19:02	Traffic Stop	2025-00000025	SE LARCH AVE / SE 6TH ST	,	Yes	418	418
						404	404
01/01/2025 19:50	Recovered Stolen	2025-00000026	BERNEY DR / PLEASANT ST	CPPD, 415	Yes	415	415
01/01/2025 20:00	Animal Found	2025-00000027	407 SW 6TH ST	BRANDAUE, PAUL	No	418	418
01/01/2025 21:50	Premises Check	2025-00000028	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	418	418
						415	415
						404	404
01/01/2025 22:19	< New Call >	2025-00000029	715 SE 12TH ST	,	No	418	418
Total Incidents for 01/01/2025 : 29							
01/02/2025 02:18	Citizen Contact	2025-00000030	SE ASH AVE / SE 2ND ST	,	No	418	418
01/02/2025 07:26	Traffic Stop	2025-00000031	1100 NE C ST	,	No	420	420
01/02/2025 07:55	Traffic Stop	2025-00000032	S HWY 125 / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	420	420
						417	417
01/02/2025 09:01	Premises Check	2025-00000033	225 SE DATE AVE	,	No	417	417
01/02/2025 09:21	Citizen Contact	2025-00000034	625 S COLLEGE AVE	CRATTY, JEREMY	No	412	412
01/02/2025 09:27	Premises Check	2025-00000035	1100 NE C ST	,	No	417	417
01/02/2025 09:38	Premises Check	2025-00000036	1017 NE C ST	,	No	417	417

Daily Incident Log



Print Date/Time: 02/10/2025 15:50
Login ID: mbarr
Disposition: All

From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
To Date: 01/31/2025 23:59

College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/02/2025 09:40	Theft	2025-00000037	26 SE 6TH ST 2	ROJAS, JUAN	Yes	420	420
01/02/2025 09:54	Premises Check	2025-00000038	450 SW DOANS AVE	,	No	417	417
01/02/2025 09:58	Welfare Check	2025-00000039	951 SE SCENIC VIEW DR	BERUBE, DANYELLE	No	412	412
						407	407
01/02/2025 10:02	Paper Service	2025-00000041	215 SE MOUNTAIN VIEW DR B	,	No		
01/02/2025 10:11	Traffic Stop	2025-00000040	NE LARCH AVE / E WHITMAN DR	,	No	420	420
						417	417
01/02/2025 10:18	Premises Check	2025-00000042	1200 SE 12TH ST	,	No	417	417
01/02/2025 10:20	Accident Non Injury	2025-00000043	1418 SE CHICKADEE LN	EATON, ROSE	No	420	420
01/02/2025 10:29	Accident Non Injury	2025-00000044	750 SE LARCH AVE	GUSE, WYATT	No	412	412
01/02/2025 10:40	Extra Patrol	2025-00000045	715 SE 12TH ST	,	No	417	417
01/02/2025 10:58	Traffic Stop	2025-00000046	SE LARCH AVE / SE 8TH ST	,	No	412	412
01/02/2025 11:20	Traffic Call	2025-00000047	S HWY 125 / S COLLEGE AVE	TORRES, ERICA	No	420	420
01/02/2025 12:26	Abandoned Vehicle	2025-00000048	424 SE SCENIC VIEW DR	SHEPPARD, STAN	No	407	407
01/02/2025 12:51	Disturbance	2025-00000049	1735 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	CC, M	No	412	412
						407	407
01/02/2025 13:03	Traffic Stop	2025-00000050	SE LARCH AVE / SE DEWEY DR	,	No	412	412
01/02/2025 13:43	Traffic Stop	2025-00000051	S HWY 125 / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	412	412
01/02/2025 14:23	Premises Check	2025-00000052	880 NE ROSE ST	,	No	420	420
01/02/2025 14:35	Warrant Service	2025-00000055	300 W ALDER ST 1	,	No		
01/02/2025 15:22	Shoplifting	2025-00000053	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	BROOKS, CHRISTINE	Yes	420	420
						417	417
						412	412
						407	407
						404	404
01/02/2025 15:53	Premises Check	2025-00000054	1117 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	417	417

Daily Incident Log



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From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
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College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/02/2025 15:56	Theft	2025-00000056	1226 SW BADE AVE	MUNEZ, LUIS	No	418	418
						404	404
01/02/2025 18:18	< New Call >	2025-00000057	S COLLEGE AVE / SW 13TH ST	,	No	418	418
01/02/2025 19:31	Traffic Stop	2025-00000058	BLALOCK DR / N COLLEGE AVE	,	No	418	418
01/02/2025 21:10	Follow Up	2025-00000059	300 W ALDER ST 1	,	No	404	404
01/02/2025 21:47	Traffic Stop	2025-00000060	NE C ST / NE CEDAR AVE	,	No	418	418
01/02/2025 22:14	Traffic Stop	2025-00000061	S HWY 125 / TAUMARSON RD	,	No	418	418
						415	415
01/02/2025 22:39	Premises Check	2025-00000062	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	418	418
						415	415
Total Incidents for 01/02/2025 : 33							
01/03/2025 00:26	Traffic Stop	2025-00000063	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	418	418
01/03/2025 02:25	Traffic Stop	2025-00000064	SE LARCH AVE / SE 3RD ST	,	No	418	418
01/03/2025 08:01	Traffic Stop	2025-00000065	S COLLEGE AVE / SMITH ACCESS RD	,	No	420	420
01/03/2025 08:32	Traffic Stop	2025-00000066	1195 E WHITMAN DR	,	No	420	420
01/03/2025 09:46	Traffic Stop	2025-00000067	1658 W POPLAR ST	,	No	412	412
01/03/2025 09:59	Domestic Problem	2025-00000069	358 SE HIGHLAND PARK DR	PISCA, KELSY	No	407	407
01/03/2025 09:59	Animal Call	2025-00000068	N COLLEGE AVE / NE C ST	,	No	420	420
01/03/2025 12:33	Premises Check	2025-00000070	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	407	407
01/03/2025 12:41	Shoplifting	2025-00000071	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	Yes	407	407
01/03/2025 13:35	Disturbance	2025-00000072	1000 NE EMPIRE ST BLK	FEM, CC	No	412	412
01/03/2025 13:36	Fraud	2025-00000073	820 SE CEDAR AVE	YOUNT, NATHANIEL	No	420	420
01/03/2025 13:51	Paper Service	2025-00000074	1825 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No		
01/03/2025 14:29	911 Call	2025-00000075	SE ROBIN DR / SE SCENIC VIEW DR	,	No	CPPD	
01/03/2025 16:36	Traffic Stop	2025-00000076	S COLLEGE AVE / SE SUNNY DR	,	No	407	407
01/03/2025 17:09	Domestic Problem	2025-00000077	263 NE DAMSON AVE 1	SUTTON, COLTON	No	418	418

Daily Incident Log



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College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/03/2025 17:09	Domestic Problem	2025-00000077	263 NE DAMSON AVE 1	SUTTON, COLTON	No	407	407
						404	404
01/03/2025 17:50	Paper Service	2025-00000078	54 E MOORE ST	,	No	418	418
01/03/2025 18:47	Accident Hit and Run	2025-00000079	309 N COLLEGE AVE	CERA, RUSS	Yes	418	418
						404	404
01/03/2025 19:12	Coroner Call Out	2025-00000080	1440 SE GARRISON VILLAGE WAY	PEREZ, ERICA	No		
01/03/2025 20:04	Paper Service	2025-00000081	630 SE DATE AVE	,	No		
01/03/2025 21:02	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000082	2376 TAUMARSON RD	NELSON, MICHAEL	No	418	418
						415	415
01/03/2025 21:18	Premises Check	2025-00000083	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	418	418
						415	415
01/03/2025 22:46	Premises Check	2025-00000084	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	415	415
01/03/2025 23:48	Traffic Stop	2025-00000085	S HWY 125 / SE COMMERCIAL DR	,	No	418	418
01/03/2025 23:51	Traffic Stop	2025-00000086	OLD MILTON HWY / S HWY 125	,	No	415	415
Total Incidents for 01/03/2025 : 24							
01/04/2025 00:14	Traffic Stop	2025-00000087	N COLLEGE AVE / W WHITMAN DR	,	No	418	418
01/04/2025 02:13	Mental Health	2025-00000088	117 SE 12TH ST	AUSTIN, RACHEL	No	418	418
						415	415
01/04/2025 06:13	Malicious Mischief	2025-00000089	331 NE C ST C	DUEÑAS, ELLA	Yes	431	431
01/04/2025 06:16	Civil Problem	2025-00000090	1400 SE BROADWAY AVE	FONTENOT, AXEL	No	410	410
01/04/2025 06:55	Traffic Stop	2025-00000091	NE ALPINE DR / E WHITMAN DR	,	No	431	431
01/04/2025 06:58	Traffic Stop	2025-00000092	SE 3RD ST / SE DATE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/04/2025 07:09	Premises Check	2025-00000093	31 SE ASH AVE	,	No	431	431
01/04/2025 08:03	Information Report	2025-00000094	NE CRISCOLA AVE / NE DAWSON ST	,	No		
01/04/2025 09:55	Premises Check	2025-00000095	1642 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	411	411
01/04/2025 11:45	Illegal Dumping	2025-00000096	SW DOANS AVE / SW 4TH ST	MAYNOR, BRETT	No	431	431
01/04/2025 12:27	Fraud	2025-00000098	325 SE VALLEY DR	APPLEGATE, RICHARD	Yes	411	411

Daily Incident Log



Print Date/Time: 02/10/2025 15:50
Login ID: mbarr
Disposition: All

From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
To Date: 01/31/2025 23:59

College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/04/2025 12:52	Citizen Contact	2025-00000097	28 SE 12TH ST	,	No	410	410
01/04/2025 13:12	Premises Check	2025-00000099	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	431	431
01/04/2025 13:40	Follow Up	2025-00000100	330 NE C ST	,	No	431	431
01/04/2025 14:15	Traffic Stop	2025-00000101	SE 8TH ST / SE VINTAGE WAY	,	No	410	410
01/04/2025 14:32	Found Property	2025-00000102	SW DOANS AVE / SW 4TH ST	431, CPPD	No	431	431
01/04/2025 14:37	Assault	2025-00000103	1250 SE COMMERCIAL DR	HOKANSON, NOAH	Yes	410	410
						411	411
						403	403
01/04/2025 15:10	Accident Hit and Run	2025-00000104	1017 NE C ST	LINDSEY, ROB	No	421	421
01/04/2025 15:16	Custodial Interference/Problem	2025-00000105	623 S COLLEGE AVE	SEELIGER, MICHAEL	No	411	411
01/04/2025 15:31	Threats	2025-00000106	820 SE CEDAR AVE	YOUNT, NATHANIEL	No	411	411
01/04/2025 17:19	Threats	2025-00000107	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 12TH ST	VELTRI, AMEO	No	421	421
01/04/2025 17:53	Parking Complaint	2025-00000108	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	SANCHEZ, JACKIE	No	421	421
01/04/2025 18:54	Traffic Stop	2025-00000109	SE LARCH AVE / SE 6TH ST	,	No	421	421
01/04/2025 20:54	Threats	2025-00000110	550 E WHITMAN DR	YOUNT, BRIANNA	No	421	421
01/04/2025 22:02	Unwanted Person	2025-00000111	1608 W POPLAR ST	JENNINGS, KAYLIE	No	421	421
01/04/2025 22:41	Traffic Stop	2025-00000112	OLD MILTON HWY / S HWY 125	,	Yes	421	421
Total Incidents for 01/04/2025 : 26							
01/05/2025 00:03	Traffic Stop	2025-00000113	N COLLEGE AVE / E WHITMAN DR	,	No	403	403
01/05/2025 00:10	Traffic Stop	2025-00000114	SW BADE AVE / SW 8TH ST	,	No	421	421
01/05/2025 00:23	< New Call >	2025-00000115	S HWY 125 / STATELINE RD	,	No	403	403
01/05/2025 00:32	Citizen Contact	2025-00000116	N COLLEGE AVE / NE A ST	,	No	421	421
01/05/2025 04:40	Premises Check	2025-00000117	1755 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	409	409
01/05/2025 06:20	Traffic Stop	2025-00000118	S HWY 125 / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/05/2025 06:29	Traffic Stop	2025-00000119	S COLLEGE AVE / SW 13TH ST	,	Yes	410	410

Daily Incident Log



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College Place Police Dept
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Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/05/2025 06:29	Traffic Stop	2025-00000119	S COLLEGE AVE / SW 13TH ST	,	Yes	431	431
01/05/2025 07:24	Traffic Stop	2025-00000120	E WHITMAN DR / S MYRA RD	,	No	431	431
01/05/2025 07:31	Traffic Stop	2025-00000121	E WHITMAN DR / SE MAPLE AVE	,	No	410	410
01/05/2025 11:27	Address Verification	2025-00000122	1023 SE BIRCH AVE	,	No		
01/05/2025 11:37	Address Verification	2025-00000123	705 SE 6TH ST	,	No		
01/05/2025 11:50	Premises Check	2025-00000124	1117 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	410	410
01/05/2025 12:04	Premises Check	2025-00000125	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	411	411
01/05/2025 12:27	Traffic Stop	2025-00000126	N COLLEGE AVE / NE C ST	,	No	410	410
01/05/2025 12:48	Traffic Stop	2025-00000127	S HUSSEY ST / LINDA LN	,	No	410	410
01/05/2025 12:54	Traffic Stop	2025-00000128	W WHITMAN DR / N COLLEGE AVE	,	No	410	410
01/05/2025 14:05	Premises Check	2025-00000129	1100 NE C ST	,	No	411	411
01/05/2025 14:34	Traffic Stop	2025-00000130	NE A ST / NE ASH AVE	,	No	431	431
01/05/2025 14:48	Traffic Stop	2025-00000131	SW 9TH ST / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	421	421
01/05/2025 14:53	Traffic Stop	2025-00000132	NE LAMBERT AVE / NE ROSE ST	,	No	431	431
01/05/2025 15:34	Citizen Contact	2025-00000133	625 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	410	410
						411	411
01/05/2025 16:35	Traffic Stop	2025-00000134	S HWY 125 / SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	421	421
01/05/2025 17:29	Premises Check	2025-00000135	1100 NE C ST	,	No	421	421
01/05/2025 19:31	Traffic Stop	2025-00000136	E WHITMAN DR / SE LARCH AVE	,	No	421	421
01/05/2025 20:09	Traffic Call	2025-00000137	NE DAMSON AVE / NE ROSE ST	, VICTOR	No	421	421
						409	409
01/05/2025 20:28	Traffic Stop	2025-00000138	W POPLAR ST / N MYRA RD	,	No	421	421
01/05/2025 20:52	Traffic Stop	2025-00000139	SE 4TH ST / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	421	421
						409	409
						403	403
01/05/2025 21:19	Repossession	2025-00000140	607 SW 2ND ST 3	, BRUCE	No		

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College Place Police Dept
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Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/05/2025 21:51	Premises Check	2025-00000141	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	409	409
01/05/2025 22:31	Traffic Stop	2025-00000142	E WHITMAN DR / SE LARCH AVE	,	No	421	421
						409	409
01/05/2025 22:38	Citizen Contact	2025-00000143	SE LARCH AVE / SE 6TH ST	,	No	421	421
01/05/2025 23:00	Traffic Stop	2025-00000144	S COLLEGE AVE / S HWY 125	,	No	409	409
01/05/2025 23:28	Traffic Stop	2025-00000145	S HWY 125 / S MYRA RD	,	No	421	421
Total Incidents for 01/05/2025 : 33							
01/06/2025 01:16	Traffic Stop	2025-00000146	E WHITMAN DR / NE ASH AVE	,	No	403	403
01/06/2025 05:35	Alarm	2025-00000147	998 SE SCENIC VIEW DR	, 335994	No	419	419
						410	410
						409	409
01/06/2025 06:58	Premises Check	2025-00000148	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	417	417
						410	410
						431	431
01/06/2025 07:08	Traffic Stop	2025-00000149	S HWY 125 / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/06/2025 08:06	Traffic Stop	2025-00000150	S HWY 125 / FARMLAND RD	,	No	410	410
						431	431
01/06/2025 08:44	Traffic Stop	2025-00000151	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	410	410
01/06/2025 08:51	Traffic Stop	2025-00000152	S HWY 125 / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/06/2025 09:12	Premises Check	2025-00000153	1100 NE C ST	,	No	411	411
01/06/2025 10:43	Accident Non Injury	2025-00000154	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	GOMEZ, ENRIQUE	No	410	410
						431	431
01/06/2025 10:49	Accident Non Injury	2025-00000155	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	431	431
01/06/2025 11:17	Found Property	2025-00000156	200 SW ACADEMY WAY	VALERIO, VICTOR	No	411	411
01/06/2025 12:29	DUI Investigation	2025-00000157	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 8TH ST	,	Yes	417	417
						410	410

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01/06/2025 12:29	DUI Investigation	2025-00000157	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 8TH ST	,	Yes	431	431
01/06/2025 12:41	Animal Call	2025-00000158	1117 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	411	411
01/06/2025 13:29	Narcotics Call	2025-00000159	215 N COLLEGE AVE	, ANONYMOUS	No	411	411
01/06/2025 13:35	Animal Call	2025-00000160	406 SE 6TH ST	LOVETT, TORAH	No	411	411
01/06/2025 15:21	Traffic Call	2025-00000161	W WHITMAN DR / SW ACADEMY WAY	RICHARD, BRIAN	No	421	421
01/06/2025 15:33	Traffic Stop	2025-00000162	SE SCENIC VIEW DR / SE CHICKADEE LN	,	No	421	421
						431	431
01/06/2025 15:34	Premises Check	2025-00000163	225 SE DATE AVE	,	No	417	417
01/06/2025 15:44	Assist	2025-00000165	S HWY 125 / S MYRA RD	, WSP	No	421	421
						403	403
01/06/2025 15:47	Follow Up	2025-00000164	619 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	417	417
01/06/2025 16:59	Traffic Call	2025-00000167	S HWY 125 / SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	HERNANDEZ, VICTOR	No		
01/06/2025 18:46	Shoplifting	2025-00000168	1571 W ROSE ST	GRIEGO, GERALD	Yes	421	421
01/06/2025 19:36	Theft	2025-00000170	1020 W CHESTNUT ST	LYBBERT, JOSEPH	No	421	421
01/06/2025 19:48	Traffic Stop	2025-00000169	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 4TH ST	,	No	421	421
01/06/2025 19:50	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000171	656 BLALOCK DR	FUGINA, ELAINE	No	421	421
01/06/2025 20:42	Traffic Stop	2025-00000172	S HWY 125 / SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	419	419
						421	421
01/06/2025 20:53	Traffic Stop	2025-00000173	1658 W POPLAR ST	,	No	419	419
01/06/2025 20:57	Premises Check	2025-00000174	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	421	421
01/06/2025 21:10	Traffic Stop	2025-00000175	46.0540707910000000 - 118.3721894500000000	,	No	421	421
01/06/2025 21:15	Traffic Call	2025-00000176	SW BADE AVE / SW 4TH ST	VALERIO, VICTOR	No	419	419
						409	409
01/06/2025 21:58	Violation of Court Order	2025-00000177	803 S COLLEGE AVE	OROZCO, ARACELI	Yes	419	419
						421	421
						409	409

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01/06/2025 21:58	Violation of Court Order	2025-00000177	803 S COLLEGE AVE	OROZCO, ARACELI	Yes	403	403
01/06/2025 23:12	911 Call	2025-00000178	1433 SE CHICKADEE LN	CC, FEMALE	No	421	421
						409	409
						403	403
01/06/2025 23:39	Traffic Stop	2025-00000179	NW B ST / N COLLEGE AVE	,	No	421	421
01/06/2025 23:56	DUI Investigation	2025-00000180	SW 8TH ST / SW BADE AVE	,	Yes	419	419
						CPPD	
						421	421
						409	409
						403	403
Total Incidents for 01/06/2025 : 34							
01/07/2025 00:44	Accident Non Injury	2025-00000181	S HWY 125 / SE COMMERCIAL DR	EVANSON, JESSICA	No	419	419
						409	409
						403	403
01/07/2025 02:23	Traffic Stop	2025-00000182	NE ROSE ST / WALLULA AVE	,	No	421	421
01/07/2025 07:49	Premises Check	2025-00000183	1240 SE COMMERCIAL DR	,	No	431	431
01/07/2025 08:20	Follow Up	2025-00000184	1412 CLARENCE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/07/2025 08:54	Premises Check	2025-00000185	720 SW BADE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/07/2025 09:27	Traffic Stop	2025-00000186	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 10TH ST	,	No	420	420
						412	412
01/07/2025 09:37	Traffic Stop	2025-00000187	W WHITMAN DR / S CAMPBELL RD	,	No	420	420
						431	431
01/07/2025 09:55	Premises Check	2025-00000188	1100 NE C ST	,	No	411	411
01/07/2025 10:06	Traffic Stop	2025-00000189	S COLLEGE AVE / SE CEDAR BEND DR	,	No	412	412
01/07/2025 10:12	Traffic Stop	2025-00000190	W WHITMAN DR / SW DOANS AVE	,	No	431	431

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Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/07/2025 11:12	Traffic Stop	2025-00000191	SW CARVER ST / SW HOMESTEAD AVE	,	No	431	431
01/07/2025 11:21	Animal Lost	2025-00000192	SE 5TH ST / SE DATE AVE	, SHELLY	No	448	448
						CPPD	
01/07/2025 11:31	Traffic Stop	2025-00000193	SW 4TH ST / SW ACADEMY WAY	,	No	431	431
01/07/2025 11:32	Follow Up	2025-00000194	317 W ROSE ST	,	No	417	417
01/07/2025 11:34	Phone Message	2025-00000195	619 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	417	417
01/07/2025 11:49	Traffic Stop	2025-00000196	W WHITMAN DR / SW DAVIS AVE	,	No	431	431
01/07/2025 12:07	Traffic Stop	2025-00000197	SE 3RD ST / SE MAGNONI DR	,	No	420	420
01/07/2025 12:35	Assist	2025-00000198	N MYRA RD / W ROSE ST	SMITH, DEBBIE	No	420	420
						412	412
						411	411
01/07/2025 13:04	Premises Check	2025-00000199	406 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/07/2025 13:20	Traffic Stop	2025-00000200	SE 12TH ST / SE LARCH AVE	,	No	411	411
01/07/2025 13:41	Premises Check	2025-00000201	500 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/07/2025 13:46	Traffic Stop	2025-00000202	S COLLEGE AVE / SE SUNNY DR	,	No	420	420
01/07/2025 13:59	Premises Check	2025-00000203	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	411	411
01/07/2025 14:00	Traffic Stop	2025-00000204	S HWY 125 / OLD MILTON HWY	,	No	410	410
01/07/2025 14:09	Violation of Court Order	2025-00000205	710 S COLLEGE AVE	KRAMER, DONALD	Yes	412	412
01/07/2025 14:55	Traffic Stop	2025-00000206	E WHITMAN DR / NE DECCIO RD	,	No	420	420
						411	411
01/07/2025 15:15	Shoplifting	2025-00000207	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	HOBBS, AUTUMN	Yes	410	410
						421	421
						404	404
01/07/2025 16:13	Premises Check	2025-00000208	240 OWENS RD	,	No	417	417
01/07/2025 16:38	Follow Up	2025-00000209	1412 CLARENCE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/07/2025 17:08	Violation of Court Order	2025-00000210	619 S COLLEGE AVE	,	Yes	417	417

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01/07/2025 17:30	Premises Check	2025-00000211	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	417	417
01/07/2025 18:19	Accident Hit and Run	2025-00000212	102 N COLLEGE AVE	CONTRERAS, JOSE	No	421	421
01/07/2025 20:20	Suicide Threats	2025-00000213	105 SW SILVERSTAR LN 104	MOORE, MADISON	Yes	419	419
						418	418
						415	415
						421	421
						409	409
						404	404
						403	403
01/07/2025 21:11	Traffic Stop	2025-00000214	S MYRA RD / E WHITMAN DR	,	No	418	418
						421	421
						403	403
01/07/2025 21:26	Traffic Call	2025-00000215	W WHITMAN DR / HAMPTON LN	SHANNON,	No	409	409
01/07/2025 21:28	Follow Up	2025-00000216	13 N 3RD AVE	JIMENEZ SANCHEZ, JIMENA	No	418	418
01/07/2025 22:34	Traffic Stop	2025-00000217	NE DAMSON AVE / NE ROSE ST	,	No	415	415
01/07/2025 22:47	Premises Check	2025-00000218	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	415	415
Total Incidents for 01/07/2025 : 38							
01/08/2025 00:27	Premises Check	2025-00000219	240 OWENS RD	,	No	415	415
01/08/2025 00:28	Disturbance	2025-00000220	1300 SE BROADWAY AVE BLK	DEITRICH, AUSTIN	No	421	421
						409	409
01/08/2025 01:11	Traffic Stop	2025-00000221	SE 8TH ST / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	419	419
						418	418
						409	409
01/08/2025 03:28	Traffic Stop	2025-00000222	1755 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	409	409
01/08/2025 07:07	Assist	2025-00000223	SE 4TH ST / SE LARCH AVE	,	No		
01/08/2025 07:18	Traffic Stop	2025-00000224	S HWY 125 / S MYRA RD	,	No	420	420

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01/08/2025 07:18	Traffic Stop	2025-00000224	S HWY 125 / S MYRA RD	,	No	412	412
01/08/2025 07:32	Premises Check	2025-00000225	1755 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	417	417
01/08/2025 07:59	Premises Check	2025-00000226	900 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	417	417
01/08/2025 08:46	Follow Up	2025-00000227	619 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	417	417
01/08/2025 09:07	Premises Check	2025-00000228	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	417	417
01/08/2025 11:03	Traffic Stop	2025-00000229	SE 12TH ST / SE LARCH AVE	,	No	412	412
						407	407
01/08/2025 11:10	Accident Unknown Injury	2025-00000230	PEPPERS BRIDGE RD / OLD MILTON HWY	BENNETT, ALEX	No	420	420
01/08/2025 11:23	Follow Up	2025-00000231	582 ASH ST	,	No	417	417
01/08/2025 11:45	Follow Up	2025-00000232	619 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	417	417
01/08/2025 12:17	Phone Message	2025-00000234	424 SE ASPEN LN 201	GALLEGOS, DAVID	No	448	448
01/08/2025 12:20	Violation of Court Order	2025-00000233	1440 SE GARRISON VILLAGE WAY	PERSON, ASHLEY	No	420	420
						412	412
						407	407
01/08/2025 12:46	Follow Up	2025-00000235	619 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	417	417
01/08/2025 13:19	Animal Noise Complaint	2025-00000236	SW 13TH ST / SW SILVERSTAR LN	RIDDLER, DALTON	No	420	420
						448	448
01/08/2025 13:21	Accident Non Injury	2025-00000237	SE LARCH AVE / SE 12TH ST	ANGUIANO, JOSIAH	No	420	420
						407	407
01/08/2025 13:37	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000238	1775 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	416	416
01/08/2025 14:00	Follow Up	2025-00000239	619 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	417	417
01/08/2025 15:04	Traffic Stop	2025-00000240	W WHITMAN DR / SW DAVIS AVE	,	No	420	420
01/08/2025 15:17	Traffic Stop	2025-00000241	SE 12TH ST / SE NEWGATE DR	,	No	412	412
01/08/2025 15:44	Welfare Check	2025-00000242	104 SE 12TH ST C	MARENGO, TEASSA	No	420	420
						412	412
01/08/2025 15:55	Traffic Call	2025-00000243	S HWY 125 / OLD MILTON HWY	PHIL,	No	407	407
01/08/2025 18:08	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000244	520 S COLLEGE AVE	CHRISS,	No	418	418

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01/08/2025 18:08	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000244	520 S COLLEGE AVE	CHRISS,	No	404	404
01/08/2025 19:41	Traffic Stop	2025-00000245	SE 4TH ST / SE ELM AVE	,	No	418	418
01/08/2025 20:05	Traffic Stop	2025-00000246	S COLLEGE AVE / SW 12TH ST	,	No	418	418
01/08/2025 21:14	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000247	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	418	418
01/08/2025 21:15	Attempt to Locate	2025-00000248	1266 SE CREEKSIDE DR	WALKER, ALICIA	No	420	420
						415	415
						CPPD	
01/08/2025 21:30	Premises Check	2025-00000249	225 SE DATE AVE	,	No	404	404
01/08/2025 22:39	Premises Check	2025-00000250	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	418	418
						415	415
01/08/2025 23:37	Traffic Stop	2025-00000251	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 6TH ST	,	No	418	418
Total Incidents for 01/08/2025 : 33							
01/09/2025 00:27	Traffic Stop	2025-00000252	S HWY 125 / SE COMMERCIAL DR	,	No	418	418
						415	415
01/09/2025 00:32	Citizen Contact	2025-00000253	S HWY 125 / SE COMMERCIAL DR	,	No		
01/09/2025 02:26	Premises Check	2025-00000254	942 NE SPITZENBURG ST	,	No	418	418
01/09/2025 02:43	Assist	2025-00000255	309 SE 10TH ST	KENT PD,	No	418	418
						415	415
01/09/2025 06:55	Accident Non Injury	2025-00000256	SE LARCH AVE / SE 12TH ST	SEGOVIA, YASMIN	No	420	420
						412	412
01/09/2025 06:59	Premises Check	2025-00000257	1755 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	417	417
01/09/2025 08:56	Assist	2025-00000258	619 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	417	417
01/09/2025 09:47	Phone Message	2025-00000259	623 S COLLEGE AVE	MOCK, DARLENE	No	407	407
01/09/2025 10:45	Follow Up	2025-00000260	300 W ALDER ST	,	No	420	420
						417	417
01/09/2025 11:04	Paper Service	2025-00000262	29 SW 12TH ST	,	No		

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Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/09/2025 11:12	Bike Found	2025-00000261	SE LAMPERTI ST / SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	412	412
01/09/2025 11:49	Information Report	2025-00000263	13 N 3RD AVE	,	No	407	407
01/09/2025 12:06	Assist	2025-00000264	1010 SE BIRCH AVE	JOHNSON, KANISHA	No	420	420
						412	412
						407	407
01/09/2025 13:12	Traffic Stop	2025-00000265	S HWY 125 / PLAZA WAY	,	No	420	420
01/09/2025 14:01	Burglary	2025-00000267	109 SW 9TH ST	HARDIN, ADRIA	No	412	412
01/09/2025 14:02	Accident Hit and Run	2025-00000266	811 SE CEDAR AVE	,	No	420	420
01/09/2025 14:48	Theft Motor Vehicle	2025-00000271	1122 W MAPLE ST	,	Yes	448	448
01/09/2025 15:14	Traffic Stop	2025-00000268	W ROSE ST / N 12TH AVE	,	Yes	407	407
01/09/2025 15:19	Animal Call	2025-00000269	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	POPE, JASMINE	No	448	448
01/09/2025 15:35	Parking Complaint	2025-00000270	SE LARCH AVE / SE 12TH ST	CARLTON, RAVEN	No	448	448
						412	412
01/09/2025 16:26	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000272	SE 6TH ST / SE LARCH AVE	CONDON, CRYSTAL	No	407	407
01/09/2025 16:43	Assist	2025-00000274	200 MURPHY ST BLK	OFF DUTY 412,	No	412	412
01/09/2025 16:53	Traffic Stop	2025-00000273	W POPLAR ST / N MYRA RD	,	Yes	418	418
						404	404
01/09/2025 18:22	Traffic Stop	2025-00000275	S COLLEGE AVE / SW 9TH ST	,	No	418	418
01/09/2025 18:35	Traffic Stop	2025-00000276	406 S COLLEGE AVE	,	Yes	418	418
						404	404
01/09/2025 19:31	Accident Hit and Run	2025-00000277	1755 S COLLEGE AVE	NEIL, MATTIE	No	418	418
						416	416
01/09/2025 22:03	Traffic Stop	2025-00000278	S COLLEGE AVE / SW 9TH ST	,	No	418	418
						415	415
						404	404
01/09/2025 23:04	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000279	SE LARCH AVE / SE DEWEY DR	KELLY, BILL	No	415	415

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Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/09/2025 23:04	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000279	SE LARCH AVE / SE DEWEY DR	KELLY, BILL	No	404	404
Total Incidents for 01/09/2025 : 28							
01/10/2025 00:11	Premises Check	2025-00000280	255 SE LARCH AVE	,	No	415	415
01/10/2025 03:39	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000281	1016 SE GARRISON VILLAGE WAY	TEAL, DELLA	No	418	418
						415	415
01/10/2025 07:49	Traffic Call	2025-00000282	S MYRA RD / S HWY 125	CANONE, EMILY	No	CPPD	
01/10/2025 09:17	Traffic Stop	2025-00000283	1017 NE C ST	,	No	420	420
01/10/2025 09:50	Warrant Service	2025-00000285	20 W WALNUT ST G	,	No	407	407
01/10/2025 10:11	Information Report	2025-00000294	1755 S COLLEGE AVE	, CHRISTY	No		
01/10/2025 11:13	Traffic Stop	2025-00000284	SE DATE AVE / SE 11TH ST	,	No	420	420
01/10/2025 12:05	Juvenile Problem	2025-00000286	1775 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	416	416
01/10/2025 12:13	911 Call	2025-00000287	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	CPPD	
01/10/2025 13:11	Information Report	2025-00000288	840 NE KAROL LOOP	LITTS, BOB	No	420	420
01/10/2025 13:26	Traffic Stop	2025-00000289	W ROSE ST / WILDWOOD ST	,	No	412	412
01/10/2025 14:07	Extra Patrol	2025-00000290	800 NE KAROL LOOP	,	No	420	420
01/10/2025 14:08	Premises Check	2025-00000291	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	407	407
01/10/2025 14:24	Violation of Court Order	2025-00000292	1440 SE GARRISON VILLAGE WAY	ZUNDEL, MCKENZIE	No	420	420
01/10/2025 14:39	Traffic Stop	2025-00000293	SE 11TH ST / SE DATE AVE	,	No	420	420
01/10/2025 20:35	Premises Check	2025-00000295	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	418	418
						415	415
01/10/2025 20:54	Theft	2025-00000296	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	ORTIZ, ELISABETH	Yes	418	418
						415	415
01/10/2025 22:03	Traffic Stop	2025-00000297	S HWY 125 / S MYRA RD	,	No	418	418
						415	415
01/10/2025 22:47	Premises Check	2025-00000298	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	415	415

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Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/10/2025 23:09	Warrant Service	2025-00000299	SE BIRCH AVE / SE 6TH ST	CCPD, 415	Yes	418	418
						415	415
01/10/2025 23:28	Trespass	2025-00000300	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	415	415
Total Incidents for 01/10/2025 : 21							
01/11/2025 02:35	Premises Check	2025-00000301	870 NE KAROL LOOP	,	No	415	415
01/11/2025 03:02	Wanted Person	2025-00000302	S 10TH AVE / W BIRCH ST	221, WWPD	No	415	415
01/11/2025 06:27	Premises Check	2025-00000303	795 SE SYDNEE LN	,	No	431	431
01/11/2025 06:47	Premises Check	2025-00000304	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	431	431
01/11/2025 07:22	Traffic Stop	2025-00000305	N MYRA RD / NE DAWSON ST	,	No	410	410
01/11/2025 10:01	Traffic Call	2025-00000306	S HWY 125 / SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	RIVERA, ROSA	No	411	411
01/11/2025 10:09	Premises Check	2025-00000307	1225 SE COMMERCIAL DR	,	No	431	431
01/11/2025 10:11	Premises Check	2025-00000308	1240 SE COMMERCIAL DR	,	No	431	431
01/11/2025 10:11	Child Neglect	2025-00000310	228 MARTIN FIELD LN	RODRIGUEZ, MARIO	No	410	410
						431	431
01/11/2025 10:13	Premises Check	2025-00000309	1250 SE COMMERCIAL DR	,	No	431	431
01/11/2025 10:34	Premises Check	2025-00000311	1100 NE C ST	,	No	411	411
01/11/2025 10:38	Traffic Stop	2025-00000312	SE LARCH AVE / SE 12TH ST	,	No	410	410
01/11/2025 11:16	Theft	2025-00000313	1715 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	BISSON, ALEX	No	431	431
01/11/2025 11:49	Domestic Problem	2025-00000314	319 SE 6TH ST	REID, SARAH	No	410	410
						411	411
01/11/2025 12:27	Domestic Problem	2025-00000315	319 SE 6TH ST	LEGRAND, JERRY	No	410	410
						411	411
						431	431
01/11/2025 12:50	Animal Call	2025-00000316	416 SE 6TH ST	LOVETT, TORRAH	No	411	411
						431	431
01/11/2025 13:10	Paper Service	2025-00000317	358 SE HIGHLAND PARK DR	,	No	431	431

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Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/11/2025 13:15	Traffic Call	2025-00000318	N MYRA RD / HERITAGE RD	HAKEN, JENNIFER	No	410	410
						431	431
01/11/2025 14:37	Malicious Mischief	2025-00000319	111 NW MARIA ST	TEALE, NANCY	No	411	411
01/11/2025 15:04	Traffic Stop	2025-00000320	1400 S COLLEGE AVE BLK	,	No	410	410
						421	421
						431	431
01/11/2025 15:41	Accident Non Injury	2025-00000321	S HWY 125 / TAUMARSON RD	CRAIG-MCKAY, TARA	No	410	410
						421	421
01/11/2025 17:45	Phone Message	2025-00000322	623 S COLLEGE AVE	CALONO, ROSA	No	411	411
01/11/2025 19:51	Address Verification	2025-00000323	220 N COLLEGE AVE 3	,	No		
01/11/2025 20:09	Address Verification	2025-00000325	1023 SE BIRCH AVE	,	No		
01/11/2025 20:15	Traffic Stop	2025-00000324	WALLULA ROUNDABOUT / N COLLEGE AVE	,	No	421	421
						409	409
01/11/2025 20:45	Traffic Stop	2025-00000326	NW B ST / N COLLEGE AVE	,	No	421	421
01/11/2025 21:13	Phone Message	2025-00000327	54 E MOORE ST	,	No	403	403
01/11/2025 21:36	Violation of Court Order	2025-00000328	803 S COLLEGE AVE	ORDINOLA ROMERO, ESAU	Yes	419	419
						421	421
						409	409
						403	403
01/11/2025 22:00	Information Report	2025-00000329	625 S COLLEGE AVE	ROBANSKI, SHERRI	No	419	419
						421	421
01/11/2025 22:27	Traffic Stop	2025-00000330	E WHITMAN DR / NE ASH AVE	,	No	409	409
01/11/2025 23:57	Traffic Stop	2025-00000331	400 SE 5TH ST BLK	,	No	419	419
						421	421
Total Incidents for 01/11/2025 : 31							
01/12/2025 00:38	Traffic Stop	2025-00000332	S COLLEGE AVE / S HWY 125	,	No	419	419

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01/12/2025 00:38	Traffic Stop	2025-00000332	S COLLEGE AVE / S HWY 125	,	No	421	421
						409	409
						403	403
01/12/2025 07:22	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000333	SW 13TH ST / SW BADE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/12/2025 07:38	Citizen Contact	2025-00000334	NE LAMBERT AVE / NE ROSE ST	,	No	410	410
						431	431
01/12/2025 08:13	Traffic Stop	2025-00000335	S MYRA RD / E WHITMAN DR	,	No	410	410
01/12/2025 08:15	Premises Check	2025-00000336	1017 NE C ST	,	No	431	431
01/12/2025 08:18	Citizen Contact	2025-00000337	1100 NE C ST	,	No	431	431
01/12/2025 08:40	Premises Check	2025-00000338	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	410	410
01/12/2025 09:03	Animal Found	2025-00000339	NE BIRCH AVE / NE C ST	WOJTOWICZ, DIANA	No	431	431
01/12/2025 10:11	Disturbance	2025-00000340	1036 SW PUFF LN 4	DUNN, KELLY	No	410	410
						411	411
						431	431
01/12/2025 11:02	Traffic Stop	2025-00000341	W POPLAR ST / N MYRA RD	,	No	431	431
01/12/2025 11:17	Traffic Stop	2025-00000342	E WHITMAN DR / NE BIRCH AVE	,	No	431	431
01/12/2025 11:32	Traffic Stop	2025-00000343	46.0540707910000000 - 118.3721894500000000	,	No	431	431
01/12/2025 11:33	Premises Check	2025-00000344	1117 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	410	410
01/12/2025 12:44	Traffic Stop	2025-00000345	SE LARCH AVE / SE 5TH ST	,	No	431	431
01/12/2025 12:56	Traffic Stop	2025-00000346	SE LARCH AVE / SE BRENTWOOD PL	,	No	431	431
01/12/2025 12:57	Traffic Stop	2025-00000347	800 SE MARINE DR BLK	,	No	410	410
01/12/2025 13:07	Citizen Contact	2025-00000348	S COLLEGE AVE / SW 9TH ST	,	No	431	431
01/12/2025 13:27	Traffic Stop	2025-00000349	S HWY 125 / STATELINE RD	,	No	410	410
01/12/2025 13:31	Bike Found	2025-00000350	SE MAPLE AVE / E WHITMAN DR	CHRISTIANSON, JOHN	No	411	411
						431	431
01/12/2025 13:42	Traffic Stop	2025-00000351	OLD MILTON HWY / PEPPERS BRIDGE RD	,	No	410	410

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01/12/2025 14:14	Traffic Stop	2025-00000352	S HUSSEY ST / W WHITMAN DR	,	No	410	410
01/12/2025 14:45	Paper Service	2025-00000353	358 SE HIGHLAND PARK DR	,	No	431	431
01/12/2025 14:53	Parking Complaint	2025-00000354	SE 4TH ST / SE DATE AVE	ZUNDELL, CAMERON	No	421	421
01/12/2025 15:11	Premises Check	2025-00000355	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	411	411
01/12/2025 15:15	Traffic Stop	2025-00000356	S COLLEGE AVE / SW SILVERSTAR LN	,	No	410	410
						421	421
01/12/2025 15:26	Traffic Stop	2025-00000357	SE SCENIC VIEW DR / SE CHICKADEE LN	,	No	410	410
01/12/2025 15:41	Traffic Stop	2025-00000358	SE LARCH AVE / SE 3RD ST	,	No	421	421
01/12/2025 16:28	Traffic Stop	2025-00000359	NE C ST / NE BIRCH AVE	,	No	421	421
01/12/2025 16:48	Abandoned Vehicle	2025-00000361	113 SW 8TH ST	ALBERTO,	No	421	421
01/12/2025 16:51	Traffic Stop	2025-00000360	N COLLEGE AVE / BLALOCK DR	,	No	421	421
01/12/2025 18:22	Parking Complaint	2025-00000362	215 N COLLEGE AVE	GARCIA, ELIZABETH	No	421	421
01/12/2025 18:47	Citizen Contact	2025-00000363	S COLLEGE AVE / S HWY 125	,	No	421	421
01/12/2025 18:52	Traffic Stop	2025-00000364	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 12TH ST	,	No	421	421
01/12/2025 18:58	Animal Call	2025-00000365	729 S COLLEGE AVE	GONZALES, EDUARDO	No	421	421
						403	403
01/12/2025 19:35	Traffic Stop	2025-00000366	S HWY 125 / OLD MILTON HWY	,	No	403	403
01/12/2025 19:47	Traffic Stop	2025-00000367	SE 12TH ST / SE LARCH AVE	,	No	421	421
01/12/2025 20:09	Traffic Stop	2025-00000368	1755 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	421	421
01/12/2025 20:15	Trespass	2025-00000369	3783 PEPPERS BRIDGE RD	WOODWORTH, JOE	No	419	419
						421	421
						409	409
						403	403
01/12/2025 22:10	Traffic Stop	2025-00000370	E WHITMAN DR / NE BIRCH AVE	,	No	421	421
01/12/2025 22:25	Traffic Stop	2025-00000371	COTTONWOOD RD / PROSPECT AVE	,	No	419	419
						409	409

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01/12/2025 22:39	Premises Check	2025-00000372	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	409	409
01/12/2025 22:56	Traffic Stop	2025-00000373	SE LAMPERTI ST / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	409	409
01/12/2025 23:15	Traffic Stop	2025-00000374	N MYRA RD / W ROSE ST	,	No	419	419
01/12/2025 23:36	Traffic Stop	2025-00000375	2376 TAUMARSON RD	,	No	419	419
						409	409
Total Incidents for 01/12/2025 : 44							
01/13/2025 00:11	Traffic Stop	2025-00000376	SE 2ND ST / SE ASH AVE	,	No	421	421
01/13/2025 06:46	Traffic Stop	2025-00000377	E WHITMAN DR / S MYRA RD	,	No	431	431
01/13/2025 07:09	Premises Check	2025-00000378	1100 NE C ST	,	No	431	431
01/13/2025 07:11	Burglary	2025-00000380	1651 W ROSE ST	LEBLANC, JOHNY	No	431	431
01/13/2025 07:14	Traffic Stop	2025-00000379	S HWY 125 / S MYRA RD	,	No	431	431
01/13/2025 09:03	Animal Call	2025-00000381	804 SE BIRCH AVE	, ANONYMOUS	No	410	410
01/13/2025 09:15	Parking Complaint	2025-00000382	700 S COLLEGE AVE BLK	,	No	431	431
01/13/2025 09:26	Premises Check	2025-00000383	1100 NE C ST	,	No	411	411
01/13/2025 09:34	Warrant Service	2025-00000384	TWIN CREEK PL / S MYRA RD	,	Yes	410	410
						411	411
						431	431
01/13/2025 10:12	Traffic Stop	2025-00000385	N MYRA RD / W ROSE ST	,	No	431	431
01/13/2025 10:28	Lost Property	2025-00000386	345 NE SPRUCEWOOD PL	BECCAI, ANDREAS	No		
01/13/2025 10:45	Traffic Stop	2025-00000387	MOJONNIER RD / SUMMIT PL	,	No	411	411
01/13/2025 10:49	Traffic Stop	2025-00000388	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	410	410
01/13/2025 10:55	Wanted Person	2025-00000389	215 E ROSE ST	T408,	No	417	417
01/13/2025 11:29	Premises Check	2025-00000390	116 N COLLEGE AVE	,	No	411	411
01/13/2025 11:31	Traffic Stop	2025-00000391	32 RUSSET RD	,	No	431	431
01/13/2025 11:54	Traffic Stop	2025-00000392	W WHITMAN DR / SW BADE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/13/2025 12:12	Premises Check	2025-00000393	28 SE 12TH ST	,	No	417	417
01/13/2025 14:01	Paper Service	2025-00000394	358 SE HIGHLAND PARK DR	,	No	431	431

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01/13/2025 14:02	Citizen Contact	2025-00000395	705 SE 6TH ST	,	No	410	410
01/13/2025 14:19	Traffic Stop	2025-00000396	S HWY 125 / SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	410	410
01/13/2025 14:25	Information Report	2025-00000397	625 S COLLEGE AVE	,	Yes	417	417
01/13/2025 14:26	Traffic Stop	2025-00000398	E WHITMAN DR / S MYRA RD	,	No	431	431
01/13/2025 14:38	Traffic Stop	2025-00000399	STATELINE RD / SHANE PORTER RD	,	No	410	410
01/13/2025 14:50	Premises Check	2025-00000400	406 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/13/2025 15:04	Traffic Stop	2025-00000401	SE DATE AVE / SE 10TH ST	,	No	410	410
01/13/2025 15:19	Traffic Stop	2025-00000402	SW 6TH ST / SW DAVIS AVE	,	No	431	431
01/13/2025 15:33	Traffic Stop	2025-00000403	SW DAVIS AVE / SW 6TH ST	,	No	431	431
01/13/2025 15:57	Fraud	2025-00000404	1256 SE INDEPENDENCE DR	RICHARDSON, HELENA	No	421	421
						411	411
01/13/2025 16:20	Premises Check	2025-00000405	225 SE DATE AVE	,	No	421	421
01/13/2025 16:54	Traffic Stop	2025-00000406	NE ROSE ST / WALLULA AVE	,	No	421	421
01/13/2025 17:06	Traffic Stop	2025-00000407	GRANDVIEW AVE / SW 12TH ST	,	No	421	421
01/13/2025 18:08	Alarm	2025-00000408	2376 TAUMARSON RD	SAFE RESOURCE,	No	421	421
						403	403
01/13/2025 18:28	Traffic Stop	2025-00000409	SE LARCH AVE / SE 8TH ST	,	No	421	421
01/13/2025 18:58	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000410	348 SE DAVIN DR	HAGER, JOANNE	No	421	421
01/13/2025 19:14	Trespass	2025-00000411	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	ORTIZ, ELISABETH	Yes	421	421
						403	403
01/13/2025 19:51	Traffic Stop	2025-00000412	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 8TH ST	,	No	421	421
						403	403
01/13/2025 20:43	Traffic Stop	2025-00000413	E WHITMAN DR / S MYRA RD	,	No	421	421
01/13/2025 21:04	Accident Non Injury	2025-00000414	S HWY 125 / S MYRA RD	NEGRETE, IGNACIO	No	419	419
						421	421
						409	409
01/13/2025 22:39	Shoplifting	2025-00000415	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	ORTIZ, ELISABETH	Yes	419	419

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01/13/2025 22:39	Shoplifting	2025-00000415	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	ORTIZ, ELISABETH	Yes	421	421
						409	409
						403	403
Total Incidents for 01/13/2025 : 40							
01/14/2025 06:29	Traffic Stop	2025-00000416	E WHITMAN DR / NE LARCH AVE	,	No	412	412
						410	410
						431	431
01/14/2025 06:53	Traffic Stop	2025-00000417	700 S MYRA RD BLK	,	No	410	410
01/14/2025 06:58	Traffic Stop	2025-00000418	1755 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	420	420
01/14/2025 07:03	Traffic Call	2025-00000419	S HWY 125 / SE COMMERCIAL DR	,	No	431	431
01/14/2025 07:09	Traffic Stop	2025-00000420	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 4TH ST	,	No	420	420
						431	431
01/14/2025 07:32	Premises Check	2025-00000421	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	417	417
01/14/2025 07:42	Accident Non Injury	2025-00000422	2366 TAUMARSON RD	BARR, MARIANNE	No	420	420
						412	412
						410	410
01/14/2025 07:49	APS Referral	2025-00000423	20 SE LARCH AVE	,	Yes	417	417
01/14/2025 08:03	Traffic Stop	2025-00000424	SE LARCH AVE / SE 12TH ST	,	No	411	411
01/14/2025 08:17	Premises Check	2025-00000425	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	411	411
01/14/2025 08:46	Death Investigation	2025-00000426	221 NE LARCH AVE	EATING, ZACHARY	Yes	431	431
						407	407
01/14/2025 08:52	Found Property	2025-00000427	619 S COLLEGE AVE	INFORMATION, CI	No	448	448
						411	411
01/14/2025 09:07	Premises Check	2025-00000428	1117 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	410	410
01/14/2025 09:41	APS Referral	2025-00000429	550 E WHITMAN DR	rASCON, ANDREA	Yes	417	417
01/14/2025 10:08	Paper Service	2025-00000430	518 SE BIRCH AVE	,	No		

Daily Incident Log



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Disposition: All

From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
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College Place Police Dept
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Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/14/2025 11:00	APS Referral	2025-00000431	550 E WHITMAN DR	RASCON, ANDREA	Yes	417	417
01/14/2025 11:59	Premises Check	2025-00000432	28 SE 12TH ST	,	No	417	417
01/14/2025 12:39	Traffic Stop	2025-00000433	W WHITMAN DR / SW BADE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/14/2025 12:49	Accident Unknown Injury	2025-00000434	N GOSE ST / HERITAGE RD	HODGEN, WENDY	No	431	431
01/14/2025 13:13	Traffic Stop	2025-00000435	S COLLEGE AVE / SW 13TH ST	,	No	410	410
01/14/2025 13:26	APS Referral	2025-00000437	550 E WHITMAN DR	RASCON, ANDREA	Yes	420	420
						417	417
01/14/2025 13:27	Traffic Stop	2025-00000436	TAUMARSON RD / SE LARCH AVE	,	No	411	411
01/14/2025 14:35	Traffic Stop	2025-00000438	S HWY 125 / SE COMMERCIAL DR	,	No	420	420
						410	410
01/14/2025 14:45	Premises Check	2025-00000439	1100 NE C ST	,	No	410	410
01/14/2025 14:46	Traffic Stop	2025-00000440	NE ROSE ST / NE CAREY CT	,	No	412	412
01/14/2025 15:06	Shoplifting	2025-00000441	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	HOBBS, AUTUMN	No	416	416
						410	410
						411	411
						431	431
01/14/2025 15:11	Traffic Stop	2025-00000442	S COLLEGE AVE / SW 13TH ST	,	No	420	420
01/14/2025 15:40	Traffic Stop	2025-00000443	N MYRA RD / NE SPITZENBURG ST	,	No	407	407
01/14/2025 15:46	Traffic Stop	2025-00000444	1638 W POPLAR ST	,	No	420	420
01/14/2025 16:15	Traffic Stop	2025-00000445	S HWY 125 / SE COMMERCIAL DR	,	No	431	431
01/14/2025 16:47	Traffic Stop	2025-00000446	E WHITMAN DR / NE BIRCH AVE	,	No	407	407
01/14/2025 17:31	Traffic Stop	2025-00000447	W POPLAR ST / N MYRA RD	,	No	421	421
01/14/2025 18:23	Traffic Stop	2025-00000448	SW DAVIS AVE / SW 1ST ST	,	No	421	421
						409	409
01/14/2025 19:53	Bike Found	2025-00000449	504 SE SCENIC VIEW DR	miller, erica	No	421	421
01/14/2025 22:11	Traffic Stop	2025-00000450	SE LARCH AVE / E WHITMAN DR	,	No	421	421
						409	409

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College Place Police Dept
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Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/14/2025 22:18	Citizen Contact	2025-00000451	SW 8TH ST / SW BADE AVE	,	Yes	419	419
						418	418
						415	415
						421	421
						409	409
						404	404
						403	403
01/14/2025 22:33	Theft	2025-00000452	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	, ELIZABETH	Yes	418	418
01/14/2025 22:56	Premises Check	2025-00000453	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	415	415
Total Incidents for 01/14/2025 : 38							
01/15/2025 00:40	Warrant Service	2025-00000454	74 CEMETERY RD	,	Yes	419	419
						409	409
01/15/2025 01:13	Disturbance	2025-00000455	806 S COLLEGE AVE	LEFORE, ANDY	No	418	418
						415	415
01/15/2025 01:20	Traffic Stop	2025-00000456	SE 4TH ST / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	418	418
						415	415
01/15/2025 07:00	Premises Check	2025-00000457	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	417	417
01/15/2025 08:01	APS Referral	2025-00000458	628 SE BIRCH AVE	405832, INTAKE ID	Yes	420	420
						417	417
01/15/2025 08:14	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000459	1216 SE DEWEY DR	WARNER, DENISE	No	412	412
01/15/2025 08:35	APS Referral	2025-00000460	1440 SE GARRISON VILLAGE WAY	388284, INTAKE ID	Yes	417	417
01/15/2025 09:02	Parking Complaint	2025-00000461	213 SE 8TH ST	,	No	448	448
01/15/2025 09:41	Traffic Stop	2025-00000462	SE SCENIC VIEW DR / SE NEWGATE DR	,	No	412	412
01/15/2025 10:35	Traffic Stop	2025-00000463	SE ELM AVE / SE 6TH ST	,	No	420	420
						407	407
01/15/2025 12:12	Premises Check	2025-00000464	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	407	407

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College Place Police Dept
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Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/15/2025 14:50	NCIC Check	2025-00000465	623 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	407	407
01/15/2025 14:55	Traffic Stop	2025-00000466	SW BADE AVE / SW 8TH ST	,	No	420	420
						407	407
01/15/2025 14:58	Wanted Person	2025-00000467	513 N 9TH AVE	BRYANT, CHRIS	No	CPPD	
01/15/2025 16:31	Wanted Person	2025-00000468	583 NW EVANS AVE 6	COURT SERVICES,	No	407	407
						404	404
01/15/2025 16:55	Traffic Call	2025-00000470	S HWY 125 / S MYRA RD	WOLLMUTH, MARY	No	404	404
01/15/2025 17:00	Traffic Stop	2025-00000469	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 4TH ST	,	No	418	418
						407	407
01/15/2025 17:11	Accident Non Injury	2025-00000471	SW DOANS AVE / W WHITMAN DR	DEFOR, RUSSCHARD	No	418	418
01/15/2025 18:17	Traffic Stop	2025-00000472	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 12TH ST	,	No	418	418
01/15/2025 20:07	Violation of Court Order	2025-00000473	720 S COLLEGE AVE E	KRAMER, DONALD	No	415	415
01/15/2025 20:34	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000474	SW 6TH ST / SW BADE AVE	CASOYA, EDWIN	No	418	418
						415	415
						404	404
01/15/2025 21:00	Unwanted Person	2025-00000475	923 NE BELROY ST	,	No		
01/15/2025 21:22	Disturbance	2025-00000476	200 SW ACADEMY WAY	COMSTOCK, LEVI	No	418	418
						415	415
01/15/2025 21:24	911 Call	2025-00000477	656 BLALOCK DR	CC, F	No	418	418
01/15/2025 21:54	Premises Check	2025-00000478	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	418	418
						415	415
01/15/2025 23:34	Traffic Stop	2025-00000479	S COLLEGE AVE / SW 4TH ST	,	No	418	418
Total Incidents for 01/15/2025 : 26							
01/16/2025 00:56	Assist	2025-00000480	310 SE 6TH ST	IAN,	No	418	418
01/16/2025 07:22	Phone Message	2025-00000481	623 S COLLEGE AVE	KRAMER, DONALD	No	412	412
01/16/2025 07:25	Phone Message	2025-00000482	619 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	417	417

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Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/16/2025 07:31	Premises Check	2025-00000483	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	417	417
01/16/2025 07:34	Traffic Stop	2025-00000484	S GOSE ST / ELECTRIC AVE	,	No	420	420
01/16/2025 08:17	Citizen Contact	2025-00000485	710 S COLLEGE AVE J	,	No	420	420
						412	412
01/16/2025 08:43	Assist	2025-00000486	710 S COLLEGE AVE C	,	No	420	420
						417	417
						412	412
01/16/2025 09:26	Code Enforcement	2025-00000487	812 SE BIRCH AVE	,	No	448	448
01/16/2025 10:25	Citizen Contact	2025-00000488	619 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	417	417
01/16/2025 10:32	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000489	1755 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	416	416
01/16/2025 11:09	Citizen Contact	2025-00000490	523 BLALOCK DR	,	No	417	417
01/16/2025 12:13	Traffic Call	2025-00000491	THE DALLES MILITARY RD / S MYRA RD	LOCKETT, VICTORIA	No	CPPD	
01/16/2025 12:38	Traffic Stop	2025-00000492	755 S MYRA RD	,	No	412	412
01/16/2025 12:40	Phone Message	2025-00000493	619 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	417	417
01/16/2025 12:47	Attempt to Locate	2025-00000494	310 SE 3RD ST	DOC,	No	417	417
						412	412
01/16/2025 13:01	Burglary	2025-00000495	829 SE SCENIC VIEW DR	HERBERT, GEORGE	Yes	420	420
01/16/2025 13:12	Citizen Contact	2025-00000496	310 SE 3RD ST 2	,	No	412	412
01/16/2025 13:44	Juvenile Problem	2025-00000497	1775 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	416	416
01/16/2025 13:49	Juvenile Problem	2025-00000498	1755 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	416	416
01/16/2025 14:07	Traffic Stop	2025-00000499	TAUMARSON RD / SE FREEDOM PL	,	No	404	404
01/16/2025 14:44	Paper Service	2025-00000500	827 SE COVEY CT	,	No		
01/16/2025 15:13	Fight	2025-00000501	1755 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	416	416
01/16/2025 15:14	APS Referral	2025-00000502	550 E WHITMAN DR	407050, INTAKE ID	Yes	417	417
01/16/2025 15:41	Phone Message	2025-00000503	619 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	404	404
01/16/2025 15:42	Traffic Stop	2025-00000504	SE LARCH AVE / SE 8TH ST	,	No	412	412

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Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/16/2025 16:21	Accident Non Injury	2025-00000505	742 S MYRA RD	SANTANA, JULIO	No	404	404
01/16/2025 18:02	Traffic Stop	2025-00000506	SE LARCH AVE / SE 3RD ST	,	No	418	418
01/16/2025 18:11	Traffic Stop	2025-00000507	N COLLEGE AVE / NE C ST	,	No	418	418
01/16/2025 21:07	Traffic Stop	2025-00000508	SE 4TH ST / SE ASH AVE	,	No		
01/16/2025 21:35	Premises Check	2025-00000509	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	418	418
						415	415
01/16/2025 22:36	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000510	1100 NE C ST	,	No	418	418
						415	415
						404	404
01/16/2025 23:10	Traffic Stop	2025-00000511	NE C ST / N MYRA RD	,	No	418	418
						404	404
Total Incidents for 01/16/2025 : 32							
01/17/2025 00:02	Warrant Service	2025-00000512	SE LARCH AVE / SE 8TH ST	,	Yes	418	418
						415	415
01/17/2025 07:42	Traffic Stop	2025-00000513	S COLLEGE AVE / SMITH ACCESS RD	,	No	420	420
01/17/2025 08:03	Traffic Stop	2025-00000514	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	420	420
						412	412
01/17/2025 08:16	Recovered Stolen	2025-00000515	335 N COLLEGE AVE	ROBERTS, SAMANTHA	No	420	420
01/17/2025 10:01	Traffic Stop	2025-00000516	DELL AVE / N MYRA RD	,	No	412	412
01/17/2025 10:28	Traffic Stop	2025-00000517	SE 12TH ST / S MYRA RD	,	No	412	412
01/17/2025 10:58	Shoplifting	2025-00000518	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	HOBBS, AUTUMN	Yes	420	420
						407	407
01/17/2025 13:10	Traffic Stop	2025-00000519	N 8TH AVE / W ELM ST	,	No	420	420
01/17/2025 13:10	Traffic Stop	2025-00000520	SE 12TH ST / SE NEWGATE DR	,	No	412	412
01/17/2025 13:38	Traffic Stop	2025-00000521	SE LARCH AVE / SE SENTRY DR	,	No	420	420

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Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/17/2025 13:56	Accident Non Injury	2025-00000522	S COLLEGE AVE / MOJONNIER RD	COWELL, JAMES	No	412	412
						407	407
01/17/2025 14:37	Traffic Stop	2025-00000523	SW 4TH ST / SW BADE AVE	,	No		
01/17/2025 16:00	Unwanted Person	2025-00000524	210 N COLLEGE AVE	VIETZ, JESSE	No	412	412
						407	407
						404	404
01/17/2025 16:07	Traffic Call	2025-00000525	STATELINE RD / S HWY 125	, FLANDERS	No	407	407
						404	404
01/17/2025 19:04	Malicious Mischief	2025-00000526	SE LAMPERTI ST / SE RED OAK AVE	ENGELS, ALEX	No	418	418
01/17/2025 19:36	Traffic Call	2025-00000527	1725 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	418	418
01/17/2025 20:21	Traffic Stop	2025-00000528	1125 NE C ST	,	No	418	418
01/17/2025 21:46	Traffic Stop	2025-00000529	E WHITMAN DR / SE MAPLE AVE	,	No	418	418
						404	404
01/17/2025 22:13	Traffic Stop	2025-00000530	SE 8TH ST / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	418	418
01/17/2025 22:25	Traffic Call	2025-00000531	S HWY 125 / S MYRA RD	TALL, DEREK	No	418	418
						404	404
01/17/2025 22:37	Premises Check	2025-00000532	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	418	418
						415	415
						404	404
01/17/2025 23:30	Citizen Contact	2025-00000533	801 SE LARCH AVE	,	No	418	418
01/17/2025 23:44	Assist	2025-00000534	S HWY 125 / OLD MILTON HWY	, WSP	No	415	415
						404	404
Total Incidents for 01/17/2025 : 23							
01/18/2025 03:11	Disturbance	2025-00000535	1011 SW PUFF LN T	torres, gerardo	No	415	415
01/18/2025 03:28	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000536	1028 S COLLEGE AVE	NEUMANN, ROBIN	No	415	415
01/18/2025 03:33	Traffic Stop	2025-00000537	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No		
01/18/2025 05:17	Alarm	2025-00000538	713 SE BEDFORD LOOP	, ADT	No	415	415

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01/18/2025 08:50	Premises Check	2025-00000539	1017 NE C ST	,	No	410	410
01/18/2025 08:53	Premises Check	2025-00000540	1100 NE C ST	,	No	410	410
01/18/2025 09:08	Premises Check	2025-00000541	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	411	411
01/18/2025 09:23	Traffic Stop	2025-00000542	625 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	410	410
01/18/2025 09:44	Traffic Stop	2025-00000543	SE LARCH AVE / SE SCENIC VIEW DR	,	Yes	410	410
						411	411
01/18/2025 10:08	Code Enforcement	2025-00000544	SW HOMESTEAD AVE / SW RIPARIAN CT	BOHN, SCOTT	No	410	410
						411	411
01/18/2025 11:12	Recovered Stolen	2025-00000545	204 S COLLEGE AVE	CALVET, GEORGE	Yes	410	410
01/18/2025 13:27	Premises Check	2025-00000546	28 SE 12TH ST	,	No	410	410
01/18/2025 14:01	Fight	2025-00000547	1100 NE C ST	MALM, MARIKKA	Yes	410	410
						411	411
01/18/2025 15:24	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000548	1288 SE COMMERCIAL DR	ROGERS, SANDRA	No	421	421
01/18/2025 15:40	Traffic Stop	2025-00000549	SE LARCH AVE / SE 3RD ST	,	No	410	410
01/18/2025 16:01	Traffic Stop	2025-00000550	NE ROSE ST / WALLULA AVE	,	No	421	421
01/18/2025 16:31	Domestic Problem	2025-00000551	1326 SE INDEPENDENCE DR	SAMSON, JOANNA	Yes	421	421
						411	411
01/18/2025 16:54	Traffic Stop	2025-00000553	S HWY 125 / SE COMMERCIAL DR	,	No		
01/18/2025 17:01	Malicious Mischief	2025-00000552	512 SE 5TH ST	OLIVOS, JORGE	No	421	421
						411	411
01/18/2025 18:58	Citizen Contact	2025-00000554	E WHITMAN DR / NE ASH AVE	,	No	421	421
01/18/2025 19:25	Parking Complaint	2025-00000555	700 SE SCENIC VIEW DR BLK	LARONDELLE, ANDRE	No	421	421
						411	411
01/18/2025 20:11	Citizen Contact	2025-00000556	900 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	419	419
01/18/2025 20:39	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000557	SE 4TH ST / SE LARCH AVE	CRESWELL, JAMES	No	421	421
						409	409
01/18/2025 21:12	Citizen Contact	2025-00000558	SE 4TH ST / SE LARCH AVE	,	No	419	419
						409	409

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01/18/2025 21:31	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000559	521 SE DATE AVE	MCDONALD, ANDREW	No	419	419
						421	421
						409	409
01/18/2025 22:09	Traffic Stop	2025-00000560	200 SW ACADEMY WAY	,	No	421	421
01/18/2025 23:12	Citizen Contact	2025-00000561	317 W ROSE ST	,	No	419	419
01/18/2025 23:15	Traffic Stop	2025-00000562	SE BIRCH AVE / SE 4TH ST	,	No	421	421
						409	409
01/18/2025 23:31	Traffic Stop	2025-00000563	SE LARCH AVE / SE 3RD ST	,	No	421	421
						409	409
Total Incidents for 01/18/2025 : 29							
01/19/2025 00:34	Sex Offense	2025-00000564	107 SW 6TH ST 13	NAKWEENDA, CHRISTINE	No	419	419
						421	421
						409	409
01/19/2025 03:34	Domestic Physical	2025-00000565	620 SE ELM AVE	GUZMAN, MICHAEL	No	419	419
						409	409
01/19/2025 08:02	Premises Check	2025-00000566	1117 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	410	410
01/19/2025 08:43	Unwanted Person	2025-00000567	107 SW 6TH ST 13	CLEMON, JOSHALYNN	No	410	410
						411	411
01/19/2025 10:44	Fraud	2025-00000568	550 E WHITMAN DR	MANAHAN, LORI	No	410	410
01/19/2025 12:06	Theft	2025-00000569	342 NE DELLA AVE	BUFF, KELLIE	No	410	410
01/19/2025 13:48	Address Verification	2025-00000570	705 1/2 SE 6TH ST	,	No		
01/19/2025 14:27	Assist	2025-00000571	623 S COLLEGE AVE	OFC SMITH,	No	411	411
01/19/2025 14:57	Traffic Stop	2025-00000572	700 S MYRA RD BLK	,	No	410	410
01/19/2025 15:18	Citizen Contact	2025-00000573	311 NE CARGILL AVE	,	No	410	410
						421	421
01/19/2025 15:23	Traffic Stop	2025-00000574	1631 W ROSE ST	,	No	421	421

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01/19/2025 16:00	Traffic Stop	2025-00000575	NE C ST / NE ASH AVE	,	No	421	421
						403	403
01/19/2025 16:26	Traffic Stop	2025-00000576	E WHITMAN DR / NE LARCH AVE	,	No	411	411
01/19/2025 16:39	Traffic Stop	2025-00000577	E WHITMAN DR / NE LARCH AVE	,	No	411	411
01/19/2025 17:14	Vehicle Prowl	2025-00000578	415 SE 5TH ST	WELCH, JOHN	Yes	421	421
01/19/2025 17:17	Phone Message	2025-00000579	625 S COLLEGE AVE	BAILEY, TIMOTHY	No	403	403
01/19/2025 18:16	Mental Health	2025-00000582	117 SE 12TH ST	AUSTIN, RACHEL	No		
01/19/2025 18:40	Traffic Call	2025-00000580	S HWY 125 / PLAZA WAY	, EMILY	No	CPPD	
						421	421
						403	403
01/19/2025 19:06	Theft	2025-00000581	620 SE ELM AVE	GRIMALDO, MELISSA	No	421	421
01/19/2025 20:58	Traffic Stop	2025-00000583	S COLLEGE AVE / S HWY 125	,	No	409	409
01/19/2025 21:00	Premises Check	2025-00000584	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	421	421
01/19/2025 21:09	Traffic Stop	2025-00000585	S COLLEGE AVE / S HWY 125	,	No	409	409
01/19/2025 22:31	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000586	NW EARL LN / W WHITMAN DR	CC, ANONYMOUS	No	419	419
						409	409
01/19/2025 22:40	Traffic Stop	2025-00000587	SE LARCH AVE / SE SENTRY DR	,	No	419	419
01/19/2025 22:54	Traffic Stop	2025-00000588	S HWY 125 / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	419	419
						409	409
01/19/2025 23:25	Harassment	2025-00000589	309 NE ASH AVE	OLSON, DILLAN	No	419	419
						409	409
Total Incidents for 01/19/2025 : 26							
01/20/2025 00:04	Citizen Contact	2025-00000590	1117 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	421	421
01/20/2025 00:10	Traffic Stop	2025-00000591	210 N COLLEGE AVE	,	No	419	419
						421	421
01/20/2025 00:57	Traffic Stop	2025-00000592	S 9TH AVE / PLAZA WAY	,	No	419	419
01/20/2025 01:35	Traffic Stop	2025-00000593	S MYRA RD / S HWY 125	,	No	419	419

Daily Incident Log



Print Date/Time: 02/10/2025 15:50
Login ID: mbarr
Disposition: All

From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
To Date: 01/31/2025 23:59

College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/20/2025 02:13	Traffic Stop	2025-00000594	1800 S COLLEGE AVE BLK	,	No	409	409
01/20/2025 05:03	Assist	2025-00000595	128 SW 9TH ST	, NOEMI	Yes	419	419
						410	410
						431	431
						409	409
01/20/2025 07:50	Citizen Contact	2025-00000596	120 SE MOUNTAIN VIEW DR	,	No	410	410
01/20/2025 08:51	Traffic Stop	2025-00000597	S HWY 125 / SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	431	431
01/20/2025 09:09	Premises Check	2025-00000598	1755 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/20/2025 09:14	Warrant Service	2025-00000600	710 S COLLEGE AVE H	CARTER, DEANDRE	Yes	410	410
						411	411
						431	431
01/20/2025 09:17	Traffic Stop	2025-00000599	1000 SE 12TH ST BLK	,	No	431	431
01/20/2025 11:42	Mental Health	2025-00000601	117 SE 12TH ST	AUSTIN, RACHEL	No	CPPD	
01/20/2025 12:21	Found Property	2025-00000602	31 SE ASH AVE	REYNA, MANNY	No	431	431
01/20/2025 13:48	Premises Check	2025-00000603	116 N COLLEGE AVE 9	,	No	411	411
01/20/2025 13:49	Premises Check	2025-00000604	1100 NE C ST	,	No	410	410
01/20/2025 14:12	Premises Check	2025-00000605	1017 NE C ST	,	No	410	410
01/20/2025 15:00	Follow Up	2025-00000606	1600 PLAZA WAY	,	No	431	431
01/20/2025 15:20	Traffic Call	2025-00000607	700 S MYRA RD BLK	,	No	431	431
01/20/2025 15:57	Premises Check	2025-00000608	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	411	411
01/20/2025 16:07	Alarm	2025-00000609	279 FARMLAND RD	WW ELECTRIC,	No	421	421
01/20/2025 16:25	Stalking	2025-00000610	22 NE TREMONT DR	HILL, TAISHA	Yes	421	421
01/20/2025 18:03	Narcotics Call	2025-00000611	1250 SE COMMERCIAL DR	LISA,	No	421	421
						411	411
01/20/2025 18:19	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000635	108 N CHERRY ST	,	Yes	417	417
01/20/2025 19:16	Traffic Stop	2025-00000612	N MYRA RD / W ROSE ST	,	No	421	421
01/20/2025 19:36	Traffic Stop	2025-00000613	S HWY 125 / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	421	421

Daily Incident Log



Print Date/Time: 02/10/2025 15:50
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From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
To Date: 01/31/2025 23:59

College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/20/2025 20:16	Assist	2025-00000614	2014 ELK HORN RD	,	No	419	419
						409	409
01/20/2025 21:06	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000615	W POPLAR ST / N MYRA RD	SMITH, KENDRA	No	421	421
01/20/2025 21:13	Traffic Stop	2025-00000616	2366 TAUMARSON RD	,	No	419	419
						409	409
01/20/2025 21:54	Traffic Stop	2025-00000617	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 4TH ST	,	No	421	421
01/20/2025 22:07	Traffic Stop	2025-00000618	2366 TAUMARSON RD	,	No	421	421
01/20/2025 22:15	Traffic Stop	2025-00000619	S COLLEGE AVE / S HWY 125	,	No	409	409
01/20/2025 22:21	Traffic Stop	2025-00000620	SE LARCH AVE / SE 6TH ST	,	No	421	421
						409	409
01/20/2025 22:27	Premises Check	2025-00000621	NE DAMSON AVE / NE SPITZENBURG ST	OGOSHI, GRACE	No	448	448
						421	421
						409	409
Total Incidents for 01/20/2025 : 33							
01/21/2025 00:39	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000622	1130 SE COLONIAL DR	AVERY-FAIRBANKS, LUNA	No	419	419
						421	421
						409	409
01/21/2025 05:47	Traffic Stop	2025-00000623	E HWY 12 / N CLINTON ST	,	No	420	420
						431	431
01/21/2025 06:00	Traffic Stop	2025-00000624	N MYRA RD / W ROSE ST	,	No	431	431
01/21/2025 07:01	Premises Check	2025-00000625	1755 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	417	417
01/21/2025 07:16	Traffic Stop	2025-00000626	NW DAVIS AVE / YORK ST	,	No	431	431
01/21/2025 07:44	Traffic Stop	2025-00000627	S HWY 125 / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/21/2025 07:47	Traffic Stop	2025-00000628	SE 12TH ST / S MYRA RD	,	No	420	420
						412	412
01/21/2025 07:55	Traffic Stop	2025-00000629	W WHITMAN DR / SW BADE AVE	,	No	410	410
01/21/2025 08:06	Traffic Stop	2025-00000630	S COLLEGE AVE / SE SUNNY DR	,	No	431	431

Daily Incident Log



Print Date/Time: 02/10/2025 15:50
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From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
To Date: 01/31/2025 23:59

College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/21/2025 08:10	Premises Check	2025-00000631	1117 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	410	410
01/21/2025 08:11	Welfare Check	2025-00000632	N MYRA RD / W POPLAR ST	GARANZUAY, YURIEL	No	420	420
01/21/2025 08:57	Premises Check	2025-00000633	1100 NE C ST	,	No	431	431
01/21/2025 09:02	Premises Check	2025-00000634	1017 NE C ST	,	No	431	431
01/21/2025 09:18	Traffic Stop	2025-00000636	1755 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	420	420
01/21/2025 10:51	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000637	1371 THE DALLES MILITARY RD	BURMOOD, ERIC	No	431	431
01/21/2025 11:12	Premises Check	2025-00000638	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	411	411
01/21/2025 12:00	Juvenile Problem	2025-00000639	1775 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	416	416
01/21/2025 12:10	Traffic Call	2025-00000640	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 10TH ST	PAULSON, RUSHEY	No	431	431
						407	407
01/21/2025 12:18	Traffic Call	2025-00000641	NE C ST / NE ELDER PL	CC, F	No	410	410
01/21/2025 13:21	Follow Up	2025-00000642	5 S COLVILLE ST	,	No	421	421
01/21/2025 13:28	Traffic Stop	2025-00000643	N COLLEGE AVE / NE A ST	,	No	407	407
01/21/2025 14:13	Assist	2025-00000644	619 S COLLEGE AVE	,	Yes	417	417
01/21/2025 14:15	Traffic Stop	2025-00000645	SW GREELEY ST / SW HOMESTEAD AVE	,	No	431	431
01/21/2025 14:37	Citizen Contact	2025-00000649	633 W WHITMAN DR	,	No	431	431
01/21/2025 14:38	Citizen Contact	2025-00000646	633 W WHITMAN DR	,	No	431	431
01/21/2025 14:44	Premises Check	2025-00000647	20 SE ASH AVE	,	No	420	420
						421	421
01/21/2025 14:44	Accident Non Injury	2025-00000648	600 W WHITMAN DR BLK	CPPD 431,	No	431	431
01/21/2025 15:20	Information Report	2025-00000650	1250 SE COMMERCIAL DR	,	No		
01/21/2025 15:49	Assist	2025-00000651	630 SE ELM AVE	CHAVEZ, LAURA	Yes	403	403
01/21/2025 16:07	Traffic Call	2025-00000652	S HWY 125 / S MYRA RD	RICKS, SARAH	No	421	421
						407	407
01/21/2025 16:09	Follow Up	2025-00000653	619 S COLLEGE AVE	COWLES, GARY	No	407	407
01/21/2025 17:17	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000654	700 SUNCREST TER	BROWN, CHRIS	No	418	418

Daily Incident Log



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From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
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College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/21/2025 17:17	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000654	700 SUNCREST TER	BROWN, CHRIS	No	407	407
01/21/2025 17:29	Accident Non Injury	2025-00000655	S MYRA RD / E WHITMAN DR	WEBBER, STEVE	No	421	421
01/21/2025 17:56	Warrant Service	2025-00000656	S COLLEGE AVE / SW 9TH ST	,	Yes	418	418
						404	404
01/21/2025 18:26	Traffic Stop	2025-00000657	SE BIRCH AVE / SE 8TH ST	,	No	421	421
01/21/2025 22:17	Premises Check	2025-00000658	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	419	419
						418	418
						415	415
01/21/2025 22:39	Traffic Stop	2025-00000659	SW SILVERSTAR LN / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	419	419
01/21/2025 22:40	Premises Check	2025-00000660	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	409	409
Total Incidents for 01/21/2025 : 38							
01/22/2025 04:46	Vehicle Prowl	2025-00000661	705 SE 6TH ST	, MARCELLA	No	419	419
						415	415
						409	409
01/22/2025 06:33	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000662	623 S COLLEGE AVE	SCHULTZ, KAREN	No	420	420
01/22/2025 08:00	Traffic Stop	2025-00000663	S HWY 125 / S MYRA RD	,	No	420	420
01/22/2025 08:04	Accident Non Injury	2025-00000664	SE 4TH ST / SE LARCH AVE	SMITH, SIMON	No	412	412
01/22/2025 08:35	Accident Hit and Run	2025-00000665	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	ACOSTA, ANTHONY	No	420	420
01/22/2025 09:06	Follow Up	2025-00000666	619 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	417	417
01/22/2025 09:09	Phone Message	2025-00000667	619 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	417	417
01/22/2025 10:05	Follow Up	2025-00000668	1100 NE C ST	,	No	420	420
						417	417
01/22/2025 10:46	Phone Message	2025-00000669	625 S COLLEGE AVE	SOULIER, MIKAELA	No	417	417
01/22/2025 11:11	Traffic Stop	2025-00000670	THE DALLES MILITARY RD / S MYRA RD	,	No	412	412

Daily Incident Log



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College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/22/2025 11:44	Unwanted Person	2025-00000671	1117 S COLLEGE AVE	ZANES, VICKI	No	420	420
						412	412
01/22/2025 14:02	Citizen Contact	2025-00000672	310 SE 3RD ST	,	No	420	420
						417	417
						407	407
01/22/2025 15:21	Traffic Stop	2025-00000673	N COLLEGE AVE / NE A ST	,	No	420	420
01/22/2025 15:34	Traffic Stop	2025-00000674	W ROSE ST / N MYRA RD	,	No	420	420
01/22/2025 16:27	Disturbance	2025-00000675	210 N COLLEGE AVE 14	EDWARDS, CLARK	No	407	407
						404	404
01/22/2025 18:24	Found Property	2025-00000676	E WHITMAN DR / NE DECCIO RD	ANDERSON, KIMBERLY	Yes	418	418
01/22/2025 18:44	Traffic Stop	2025-00000677	SE LARCH AVE / SE 8TH ST	,	No	418	418
01/22/2025 20:17	Citizen Contact	2025-00000678	625 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	418	418
						415	415
01/22/2025 20:54	Assist	2025-00000679	2040 ELK HORN RD	GUNTER, TRISHA	No	418	418
						415	415
01/22/2025 21:54	Assist	2025-00000680	OLD MILTON HWY / SPRINGDALE RD	,	No	418	418
01/22/2025 22:08	Citizen Contact	2025-00000681	1605 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	418	418
01/22/2025 22:26	Premises Check	2025-00000682	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	418	418
						415	415

Total Incidents for 01/22/2025 : 22

01/23/2025 00:33	Coroner Call Out	2025-00000684	1440 SE GARRISON VILLAGE WAY	RACHELLE,	No		
01/23/2025 00:38	Citizen Contact	2025-00000683	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 9TH ST	,	No	418	418
01/23/2025 05:49	Alarm	2025-00000685	795 SE SYDNEE LN	ww electric,	No	420	420
						415	415
						412	412
01/23/2025 07:12	Premises Check	2025-00000686	1200 SE 12TH ST	,	No	417	417
01/23/2025 08:35	Traffic Stop	2025-00000687	SE 12TH ST / SE CENTRAL AVE	,	No	420	420

Daily Incident Log



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From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
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College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/23/2025 09:55	Premises Check	2025-00000688	1100 NE C ST	,	No	417	417
01/23/2025 10:07	Follow Up	2025-00000689	628 SE BIRCH AVE	,	No	417	417
01/23/2025 10:34	Traffic Stop	2025-00000690	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 4TH ST	,	No	420	420
						412	412
01/23/2025 11:42	Accident Non Injury	2025-00000691	SE LAMPERTI ST / SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	MCCLELAN, SHANNON	No	420	420
						412	412
01/23/2025 11:46	Accident Non Injury	2025-00000692	S 7TH AVE / WILLOW ST	KOTTKAMP, MOLLY	No	420	420
01/23/2025 12:35	Information Report	2025-00000693	619 S COLLEGE AVE	SCHULZ, JULIE	No	412	412
01/23/2025 13:21	Code Enforcement	2025-00000694	225 SW 12TH ST	GRIEBEL, DEL	No	448	448
01/23/2025 14:16	Traffic Stop	2025-00000695	NE C ST / NE SPRUCEWOOD PL	,	No		
01/23/2025 14:42	Traffic Stop	2025-00000696	SW 12TH ST / SW BADE AVE	,	No	412	412
01/23/2025 16:27	Animal Noise Complaint	2025-00000697	1435 SE CENTRAL AVE	CHINN, ROGER	No	448	448
						407	407
01/23/2025 17:45	Traffic Stop	2025-00000698	NE C ST / NE MAPLE AVE	,	No	418	418
						417	417
01/23/2025 17:50	Search Warrant	2025-00000699	440 NE C ST C	CPPD, 407	Yes	418	418
						417	417
						407	407
01/23/2025 18:31	Found Property	2025-00000700	629 S COLLEGE AVE	CPFD, COOPER	No	418	418
						407	407
01/23/2025 20:24	Unwanted Person	2025-00000701	1200 SE 12TH ST	WILLIAMS, KRISTA	No	418	418
						415	415
01/23/2025 21:39	Domestic Physical	2025-00000702	71 FARMLAND RD 105	MEZA, MIA	No	418	418
01/23/2025 22:14	Premises Check	2025-00000703	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	418	418
						415	415

Total Incidents for 01/23/2025 : 21

Daily Incident Log



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College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/24/2025 00:52	Citizen Contact	2025-00000704	SE 3RD ST / SE ELM AVE	,	No	418	418
01/24/2025 01:50	Disturbance	2025-00000705	1324 SE BROADWAY AVE	DIETRICH, AUSTIN	No	418	418
						415	415
01/24/2025 03:46	Traffic Stop	2025-00000706	OLD MILTON HWY / MCKIBBEN LN	,	No	415	415
01/24/2025 06:08	NCIC Check	2025-00000707	27 N 2ND AVE	,	No	412	412
01/24/2025 10:03	Code Enforcement	2025-00000708	1000 SE 12TH ST	,	No	448	448
01/24/2025 10:27	Found Property	2025-00000709	26 SW 8TH ST	COLVIN, JAN	No	420	420
01/24/2025 10:57	Parking Complaint	2025-00000710	1450 SE LARCH AVE	,	No	448	448
01/24/2025 11:05	Traffic Stop	2025-00000711	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	412	412
01/24/2025 12:36	Traffic Stop	2025-00000712	E WHITMAN DR / NE TREMONT DR	,	No	420	420
						412	412
01/24/2025 13:25	Citizen Contact	2025-00000713	619 S COLLEGE AVE	FEMALE, CC	No	420	420
01/24/2025 14:16	Animal Call	2025-00000714	245 SE MOUNTAIN VIEW DR	WEIS, LORNA	No	448	448
01/24/2025 15:11	Traffic Stop	2025-00000715	SW 10TH ST / SW PUFF LN	,	No	420	420
						407	407
01/24/2025 15:48	Premises Check	2025-00000716	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	407	407
01/24/2025 17:34	Animal Found	2025-00000717	S COLLEGE AVE / SE LAMPERTI ST	JAIMES, JOAQUIN	No	418	418
01/24/2025 18:11	Unwanted Person	2025-00000718	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	BROOKS, CHRISTINE	Yes	418	418
						404	404
01/24/2025 21:27	Traffic Stop	2025-00000719	SE 12TH ST / SE LARCH AVE	,	No	418	418
01/24/2025 22:02	Premises Check	2025-00000720	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	404	404
01/24/2025 22:44	Premises Check	2025-00000721	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	418	418
						415	415
01/24/2025 23:10	Citizen Contact	2025-00000722	1725 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	418	418
01/24/2025 23:20	Traffic Stop	2025-00000723	S HWY 125 / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	418	418
01/24/2025 23:52	Traffic Stop	2025-00000724	S COLLEGE AVE / SW 13TH ST	,	No	418	418
						415	415

Daily Incident Log



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From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
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College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
Total Incidents for 01/24/2025 : 21							
01/25/2025 06:42	Premises Check	2025-00000725	1225 SE COMMERCIAL DR	,	No	431	431
01/25/2025 06:49	Premises Check	2025-00000726	1250 SE COMMERCIAL DR	,	No	431	431
01/25/2025 07:45	Premises Check	2025-00000727	1100 NE C ST	,	No	431	431
01/25/2025 07:48	Traffic Stop	2025-00000728	W POPLAR ST / AVERY ST	,	No	431	431
01/25/2025 08:27	Traffic Stop	2025-00000729	W POPLAR ST / AVERY ST	,	No	431	431
01/25/2025 08:53	Premises Check	2025-00000730	715 SE 12TH ST	,	No	431	431
01/25/2025 09:13	Premises Check	2025-00000731	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	410	410
01/25/2025 09:29	Paper Service	2025-00000732	414 SE ASPEN LN 102	,	No	410	410
01/25/2025 09:49	Premises Check	2025-00000733	1100 NE C ST	,	No	411	411
01/25/2025 09:51	Premises Check	2025-00000734	235 SE DATE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/25/2025 11:19	Traffic Stop	2025-00000735	NE ROSE ST / NE CAREY CT	,	No	431	431
01/25/2025 11:58	Traffic Stop	2025-00000736	SW 6TH ST / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/25/2025 12:30	Premises Check	2025-00000737	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	431	431
01/25/2025 12:55	Parking Complaint	2025-00000738	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	431	431
01/25/2025 13:13	Traffic Stop	2025-00000739	SW SILVERSTAR LN / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	410	410
01/25/2025 14:01	Traffic Stop	2025-00000740	NE C ST / NE BIRCH AVE	,	No	410	410
01/25/2025 14:53	Traffic Stop	2025-00000741	S COLLEGE AVE / SE CEDAR BEND DR	,	No	410	410
						421	421
01/25/2025 15:12	Traffic Stop	2025-00000742	1296 SE 12TH ST	,	No	410	410
						411	411
						431	431
01/25/2025 15:26	Traffic Stop	2025-00000743	W POPLAR ST / N MYRA RD	,	No	421	421
01/25/2025 15:34	Traffic Stop	2025-00000744	SE WHISPERING CREEK CT / SE 8TH ST	,	No	431	431
01/25/2025 15:55	Traffic Stop	2025-00000745	W PINE ST / N MYRA RD	,	No	431	431
01/25/2025 16:19	Animal Call	2025-00000746	230 W WHITMAN DR	, LUCIONI	No	421	421

Daily Incident Log



Print Date/Time: 02/10/2025 15:50
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From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
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College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/25/2025 16:50	Traffic Stop	2025-00000747	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	421	421
01/25/2025 18:19	Traffic Stop	2025-00000748	S MYRA RD / E WHITMAN DR	,	No	421	421
01/25/2025 18:49	Animal Call	2025-00000749	419 SE 6TH ST	ROBBINSON, LARRY	No	421	421
01/25/2025 19:00	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000750	928 1/2 S COLLEGE AVE	MICHAEL, DAMIAN	No	403	403
01/25/2025 20:13	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000751	325 N COLLEGE AVE	KOZACHENKO, TIFFANY	No	419	419
						409	409
01/25/2025 20:41	Traffic Stop	2025-00000752	S MYRA RD / E WHITMAN DR	,	No	419	419
						421	421
01/25/2025 21:03	Traffic Stop	2025-00000753	S HWY 125 / STATELINE RD	,	No	419	419
01/25/2025 21:34	Traffic Stop	2025-00000754	1755 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	419	419
						409	409
01/25/2025 21:50	Trespass	2025-00000755	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	BROOKS, CHRISTINE	Yes	419	419
						421	421
						409	409
						403	403
01/25/2025 21:58	Citizen Contact	2025-00000756	1725 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	419	419
01/25/2025 23:23	Traffic Stop	2025-00000757	BUSSELL RD / SNIDER DR	,	No	419	419
Total Incidents for 01/25/2025 : 33							
01/26/2025 07:39	Traffic Stop	2025-00000758	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 8TH ST	,	No	410	410
01/26/2025 07:55	Premises Check	2025-00000759	1117 S COLLEGE AVE, COLLEGE PLACE WA	,	No	410	410
01/26/2025 10:17	Premises Check	2025-00000760	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	411	411
01/26/2025 10:53	Parking Complaint	2025-00000761	1370 SW GREELEY ST	,	No	410	410
01/26/2025 12:14	Alarm	2025-00000762	1288 SE COMMERCIAL DR	,	No	410	410
						411	411
01/26/2025 12:47	Traffic Stop	2025-00000763	S HWY 125 / S MYRA RD	,	No	410	410
01/26/2025 13:13	Public Works	2025-00000764	114 SE 9TH ST	NELSON, ROBERT	No		

Daily Incident Log



Print Date/Time: 02/10/2025 15:50
Login ID: mbarr
Disposition: All

From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
To Date: 01/31/2025 23:59

College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/26/2025 14:28	911 Call	2025-00000765	200 SE 11TH ST	MOBILITY, AT&T	No	410	410
						411	411
01/26/2025 15:50	Traffic Stop	2025-00000766	S COLLEGE AVE / SW 9TH ST	,	No	410	410
01/26/2025 15:53	Traffic Stop	2025-00000767	1100 NE C ST	,	No	411	411
01/26/2025 16:54	Trespass	2025-00000768	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	ORTIZ, ELIZABETH	Yes	421	421
						411	411
01/26/2025 17:05	Accident Unknown Injury	2025-00000769	46.0466350000000000 - 118.3536279990000000	THONNEY, PETER	No	421	421
						411	411
01/26/2025 19:19	Accident Non Injury	2025-00000770	2100 W WHITMAN DR BLK	ESTRADA, RICARDO	No	421	421
01/26/2025 19:30	Traffic Call	2025-00000771	46.0377740000000000 - 118.3698550000000000	MCGEE, TREVOR	No	421	421
01/26/2025 20:37	Traffic Stop	2025-00000772	1755 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	419	419
						409	409
01/26/2025 20:52	Traffic Stop	2025-00000773	S COLLEGE AVE / S HWY 125	,	No	409	409
01/26/2025 21:34	Traffic Stop	2025-00000774	SE ASH AVE / SE 3RD ST	,	No	421	421
Total Incidents for 01/26/2025 : 17							
01/27/2025 02:02	Traffic Stop	2025-00000775	SE LAMPERTI ST / SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	419	419
01/27/2025 05:57	Premises Check	2025-00000776	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	431	431
01/27/2025 06:21	Traffic Stop	2025-00000777	N MYRA RD / W ROSE ST	,	No	431	431
01/27/2025 07:16	Extra Patrol	2025-00000778	0 WALLULA AVE BLK	,	No	431	431
01/27/2025 08:01	Traffic Stop	2025-00000779	N COLLEGE AVE / NE A ST	,	No	410	410
01/27/2025 08:44	Traffic Stop	2025-00000780	OLD MILTON HWY / S HWY 125	,	No	431	431
01/27/2025 08:59	Traffic Stop	2025-00000781	OLD MILTON HWY / S HWY 125	,	Yes	410	410
						431	431
01/27/2025 09:34	Premises Check	2025-00000782	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	411	411
01/27/2025 09:46	Traffic Stop	2025-00000783	SE DATE AVE / SE STANFORD PL	,	No	410	410

Daily Incident Log



Print Date/Time: 02/10/2025 15:50
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From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
To Date: 01/31/2025 23:59

College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/27/2025 10:01	Traffic Stop	2025-00000784	S HWY 125 / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/27/2025 10:20	Warrant Service	2025-00000785	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 8TH ST	,	Yes	410	410
						411	411
01/27/2025 10:37	Alarm	2025-00000786	1288 SE COMMERCIAL DR	COOK SOLUTIONS GROUP,	No	411	411
						431	431
01/27/2025 10:52	Welfare Check	2025-00000787	880 NE C ST	GORDON, SARAH	No	411	411
01/27/2025 11:27	Follow Up	2025-00000788	618 SE ELM AVE	,	No	410	410
						411	411
01/27/2025 13:33	Premises Check	2025-00000789	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	431	431
01/27/2025 14:43	Narcotics Call	2025-00000792	414 SE ASPEN LN	MACKIE, REBECCA	No	410	410
						421	421
01/27/2025 14:50	Citizen Contact	2025-00000790	SW RIPARIAN CT / SW HOMESTEAD AVE	,	No	410	410
01/27/2025 14:51	Traffic Stop	2025-00000791	S HWY 125 / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/27/2025 15:25	Traffic Stop	2025-00000793	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	421	421
01/27/2025 18:01	Traffic Stop	2025-00000794	SE 3RD ST / SE LARCH AVE	,	No	421	421
01/27/2025 18:37	Traffic Stop	2025-00000795	W WHITMAN DR / SW DOANS AVE	,	No	421	421
01/27/2025 19:05	Traffic Stop	2025-00000796	E WHITMAN DR / NE BIRCH AVE	,	No	421	421
01/27/2025 19:32	Traffic Stop	2025-00000797	S HWY 125 / SE COMMERCIAL DR	,	No	421	421
01/27/2025 19:37	Premises Check	2025-00000798	SE SCENIC VIEW DR / SE COMMERCIAL DR	,	No	421	421
01/27/2025 19:55	Traffic Stop	2025-00000799	SE LARCH AVE / SE SCENIC VIEW DR	,	No	421	421
01/27/2025 21:30	Traffic Stop	2025-00000800	MOJONNIER RD / OWENS RD	,	No	421	421
01/27/2025 22:36	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000801	433 SE 5TH ST	COWELL, SHIRLEY	No	419	419
						421	421
						409	409
01/27/2025 23:16	Attempt to Locate	2025-00000802	401 W POPLAR ST	CC, COREY	Yes	CPPD	
						421	421

Daily Incident Log



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From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
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College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/27/2025 23:16	Attempt to Locate	2025-00000802	401 W POPLAR ST	CC, COREY	Yes	409	409
01/27/2025 23:19	Assist	2025-00000803	S HWY 125 / SE COMMERCIAL DR	,	No		
Total Incidents for 01/27/2025 : 29							
01/28/2025 06:03	Premises Check	2025-00000804	1017 NE C ST	,	No	431	431
01/28/2025 06:06	Premises Check	2025-00000805	1125 NE C ST	,	No	431	431
01/28/2025 06:09	Premises Check	2025-00000806	1129 NE C ST	,	No	431	431
01/28/2025 06:16	Traffic Stop	2025-00000807	W POPLAR ST / N MYRA RD	,	No	431	431
01/28/2025 06:33	Traffic Stop	2025-00000808	W POPLAR ST / N MYRA RD	,	No	431	431
01/28/2025 07:12	Traffic Stop	2025-00000809	SE 6TH ST / SE LARCH AVE	,	No	431	431
01/28/2025 08:12	Premises Check	2025-00000810	220 SE LAMPERTI ST	,	No	431	431
01/28/2025 08:22	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000811	1755 S COLLEGE AVE	CASEY, TEGAN	No	420	420
						416	416
						412	412
01/28/2025 10:22	Traffic Stop	2025-00000812	SE 6TH ST / SE DATE AVE	,	No	420	420
01/28/2025 10:47	Premises Check	2025-00000813	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	411	411
01/28/2025 12:13	Assist	2025-00000817	401 SE 3RD ST B	VILLALOBOS, ANITA	No		
01/28/2025 12:19	Premises Check	2025-00000814	795 SE SYDNEE LN	,	No	411	411
01/28/2025 12:33	Traffic Stop	2025-00000815	TAUMARSON RD / SE LARCH AVE	,	No	431	431
01/28/2025 12:47	Traffic Stop	2025-00000816	W WHITMAN DR / SW BADE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/28/2025 13:23	Follow Up	2025-00000818	619 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	417	417
01/28/2025 13:28	Premises Check	2025-00000819	406 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	431	431
01/28/2025 13:32	Theft	2025-00000820	841 NE DAWSON ST	COLEMAN, ROSE	No	420	420
						407	407
01/28/2025 13:43	Traffic Stop	2025-00000821	NE A ST / NE BIRCH AVE	,	No	412	412
01/28/2025 13:56	Traffic Call	2025-00000822	SE LARCH AVE / SE 4TH ST	,	No	412	412
						411	411
						407	407

Daily Incident Log



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From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
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College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/28/2025 14:35	Accident Unknown Injury	2025-00000823	NE C ST / W POPLAR ST	GANNON, RILEY	No	420	420
						412	412
						411	411
						431	431
01/28/2025 16:16	Harassment	2025-00000824	1400 SE BROADWAY AVE 201	FONTENOT, AXEL	No	411	411
01/28/2025 16:45	Traffic Stop	2025-00000825	1658 W POPLAR ST	,	No	421	421
01/28/2025 17:06	Wanted Person	2025-00000826	NE LARCH AVE / E WHITMAN DR	,	Yes	418	418
						421	421
						403	403
01/28/2025 17:35	Shoplifting	2025-00000827	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	Yes	418	418
						411	411
						403	403
01/28/2025 17:40	Traffic Stop	2025-00000828	1200 SE 12TH ST	,	No	407	407
01/28/2025 18:22	Malicious Mischief	2025-00000829	315 W ALDER ST	WWCCD, HESTER	Yes	418	418
						404	404
01/28/2025 20:09	Wanted Person	2025-00000830	SW BADE AVE / SW 8TH ST	,	Yes	418	418
						415	415
						421	421
						409	409
01/28/2025 22:08	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000831	1735 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	CC, M REFUSED	Yes	419	419
						418	418
						415	415
						421	421
						409	409
01/28/2025 22:48	Premises Check	2025-00000832	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	404	404
						415	415

Daily Incident Log



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From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
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College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
Total Incidents for 01/28/2025 : 29							
01/29/2025 06:57	Premises Check	2025-00000833	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	417	417
01/29/2025 07:28	Animal Call	2025-00000834	245 SE MOUNTAIN VIEW DR	WISE, LORNA	No	448	448
01/29/2025 07:42	Information Report	2025-00000836	31 SE ASH AVE	GUITERREZ, SONYA	No	420	420
01/29/2025 09:03	APS Referral	2025-00000835	580 NE ROSE ST	281584, iNVESTIGATION id	Yes	417	417
01/29/2025 10:09	Trespass	2025-00000837	1117 S COLLEGE AVE	ZANES, VICKI	Yes	420	420
						417	417
						412	412
						407	407
01/29/2025 10:39	Violation of Court Order	2025-00000838	263 NE DAMSON AVE	SIEBOL, COLTON	No	407	407
01/29/2025 11:43	NCIC Check	2025-00000839	625 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	407	407
01/29/2025 13:29	Shoplifting	2025-00000840	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	HOBBS, AUTUMN	Yes	420	420
						412	412
						407	407
01/29/2025 14:31	Paper Service	2025-00000841	124 SW DAVIS AVE	,	No		
01/29/2025 14:33	Citizen Contact	2025-00000842	1032 NE SPITZENBURG ST	OGLIVE, MARGARET	No	412	412
01/29/2025 14:45	Paper Service	2025-00000844	116 SW 6TH ST 2	,	No		
01/29/2025 14:48	Phone Message	2025-00000843	619 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	417	417
01/29/2025 16:50	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000845	50 NE ALPINE DR	TESKE, TED	No	418	418
						407	407
01/29/2025 17:01	Traffic Call	2025-00000846	N MYRA RD / NE C ST	,	No	418	418
01/29/2025 17:06	Shoplifting	2025-00000847	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	HOBBS, AUTUMN	Yes	407	407
						404	404
01/29/2025 17:47	Traffic Stop	2025-00000848	SE BIRCH AVE / SE 4TH ST	,	No	418	418
						407	407
						404	404

Daily Incident Log



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From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
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College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/29/2025 18:21	Extra Patrol	2025-00000849	942 NE SPITZENBURG ST	SIRMON, THAD	No	404	404
01/29/2025 19:27	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000850	26 SW 8TH ST	COLVIN, VERN	No	418	418
						404	404
01/29/2025 21:05	Traffic Stop	2025-00000851	1600 PLAZA WAY	,	No	415	415
01/29/2025 21:32	Traffic Stop	2025-00000852	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 3RD ST	,	No	415	415
01/29/2025 21:45	Citizen Contact	2025-00001045	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	Yes	418	418
						407	407
01/29/2025 21:45	Theft	2025-00000853	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	Yes	418	418
						407	407
01/29/2025 21:59	Premises Check	2025-00000854	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	418	418
						415	415
01/29/2025 22:17	Traffic Stop	2025-00000855	OLD MILTON HWY / S HWY 125	,	No	418	418
01/29/2025 22:39	Traffic Stop	2025-00000856	SE LARCH AVE / SE 3RD ST	,	No	418	418
01/29/2025 22:50	Disturbance	2025-00000857	1205 S COLLEGE AVE	PASCONE, PETER	No	415	415
Total Incidents for 01/29/2025 : 26							
01/30/2025 00:44	Extra Patrol	2025-00000858	949 NE SPITZENBURG ST	,	No	415	415
01/30/2025 02:11	Premises Check	2025-00000859	949 NE SPITZENBURG ST	,	No	418	418
01/30/2025 06:12	Alarm	2025-00000860	795 SE SYDNEE LN	WW ELECTRIC, 962	No	420	420
						416	416
						412	412
01/30/2025 06:19	Traffic Stop	2025-00000861	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 4TH ST	,	No	416	416
						412	412
01/30/2025 07:03	Premises Check	2025-00000862	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	417	417
01/30/2025 07:23	Alarm	2025-00000863	795 SE SYDNEE LN	WW ELECTRIC,	No	420	420
						412	412
						CPPD	
01/30/2025 07:35	Premises Check	2025-00000864	1100 NE C ST	,	No	417	417

Daily Incident Log



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College Place Police Dept
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Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/30/2025 07:42	Traffic Stop	2025-00000865	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 10TH ST	,	No	420	420
						412	412
01/30/2025 07:48	Traffic Stop	2025-00000866	S HWY 125 / S COLLEGE AVE	,	No		
01/30/2025 07:53	Traffic Stop	2025-00000867	S HWY 125 / TAUMARSON RD	,	No		
01/30/2025 08:46	Premises Check	2025-00000868	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	407	407
01/30/2025 09:12	Traffic Stop	2025-00000869	1100 NE C ST	,	No	420	420
01/30/2025 09:38	Traffic Stop	2025-00000870	N COLLEGE AVE / NW B ST	,	No	412	412
01/30/2025 09:52	Citizen Contact	2025-00000871	630 SE ELM AVE	,	No	417	417
						407	407
01/30/2025 10:09	Traffic Stop	2025-00000872	E WHITMAN DR / N COLLEGE AVE	,	No	420	420
						412	412
01/30/2025 10:11	Wanted Person	2025-00000873	1755 S COLLEGE AVE	,	Yes	416	416
01/30/2025 11:40	Animal Call	2025-00000874	SW BADE AVE / SW 8TH ST	,	No	420	420
01/30/2025 13:09	Disturbance	2025-00000875	1017 NE C ST	WARNER, TRACY	No	420	420
						412	412
						407	407
01/30/2025 13:57	Traffic Stop	2025-00000876	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	420	420
						412	412
01/30/2025 14:03	Wanted Person	2025-00000877	2315 EASTGATE ST	,	No	417	417
						408	408
						407	407
01/30/2025 15:04	Unwanted Person	2025-00000878	220 N COLLEGE AVE 22	EBERLEIM, KANDICE	Yes	420	420
						417	417
						412	412
						407	407
						404	404
01/30/2025 15:35	Found Property	2025-00000879	1117 S COLLEGE AVE	RICHARD, BRYAN	Yes	418	418
01/30/2025 19:52	Traffic Stop	2025-00000880	SE BIRCH AVE / SE 12TH ST	,	No	418	418

Daily Incident Log



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College Place Police Dept
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Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/30/2025 20:11	Traffic Stop	2025-00000881	N MYRA RD / ELECTRIC AVE	,	No	418	418
						415	415
01/30/2025 21:43	Premises Check	2025-00000882	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	418	418
						415	415
01/30/2025 22:11	Traffic Stop	2025-00000883	1117 S COLLEGE AVE	,	No	415	415
01/30/2025 22:51	Premises Check	2025-00000884	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	415	415
01/30/2025 22:52	Traffic Stop	2025-00000885	1700 S COLLEGE AVE BLK	,	No	418	418
01/30/2025 23:12	Suspicious Activity	2025-00000886	715 SE 12TH ST	CAIN, JIM	No	418	418
						415	415
01/30/2025 23:22	Extra Patrol	2025-00000887	949 NE SPITZENBURG ST c104	,	No	404	404
01/30/2025 23:28	Citizen Contact	2025-00000888	1200 SE 12TH ST	,	No	418	418
						415	415
						404	404
Total Incidents for 01/30/2025 : 31							
01/31/2025 00:46	Domestic Physical	2025-00000889	1002 NE C ST	BOYA, TONY	Yes	418	418
						415	415
01/31/2025 00:56	Harassment	2025-00000890	630 SE DATE AVE	BLAKE, LOGAN	No	418	418
						404	404
01/31/2025 03:13	Citizen Contact	2025-00000891	1125 NE C ST	,	No		
01/31/2025 08:26	Disturbance	2025-00000892	1200 SE 12TH ST	HOFFMANN, BRIAN	No	420	420
01/31/2025 08:55	Assist	2025-00000893	809 SE BIRCH AVE	CAUSTRO, DET	No	420	420
						412	412
01/31/2025 09:15	Extra Patrol	2025-00000894	615 SE 8TH ST	ADAMS, JOHN	No	412	412
01/31/2025 10:14	Welfare Check	2025-00000895	127 SW 6TH ST	CPPD, 407	No	407	407
01/31/2025 10:20	Shoplifting	2025-00000896	1604 W POPLAR ST	DANIEL, JEFFREY	No	420	420
						412	412
01/31/2025 11:45	Traffic Call	2025-00000897	E WHITMAN DR / NE DECCIO RD	,	No	416	416

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Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/31/2025 11:45	Traffic Call	2025-00000898	W WHITMAN DR / SW DAVIS AVE	,	No	416	416
01/31/2025 11:59	Traffic Stop	2025-00000899	S COLLEGE AVE / SE 9TH ST	,	No	420	420
						412	412
01/31/2025 14:23	Phone Message	2025-00000900	1200 SE 12TH ST	,	No	404	404
01/31/2025 14:30	Violation of Court Order	2025-00000901	1440 SE GARRISON VILLAGE WAY	ZUNDEL, MCKENZIE	No	407	407
01/31/2025 15:17	Custodial Interference/Problem	2025-00000902	NE ASH AVE / NE C ST	HERNANDEZ, SERGIO	No	420	420
						404	404
01/31/2025 15:29	Traffic Stop	2025-00000903	SE NEWGATE DR / SE SCENIC VIEW DR	,	Yes	412	412
						407	407
01/31/2025 18:19	Accident Hit and Run	2025-00000904	S HWY 125 / SE COMMERCIAL DR	SALMARSH, ALICIA	No	418	418
						404	404
01/31/2025 18:39	Traffic Stop	2025-00000905	E WHITMAN DR / NE ASH AVE	,	No	418	418
						404	404
01/31/2025 19:11	Traffic Stop	2025-00000906	SE 5TH ST / SE DATE AVE	,	No	418	418
01/31/2025 20:33	911 Call	2025-00000907	1875 SE SUNFLOWER CT	BENNINGTON, GLORIA	No	418	418
						415	415
01/31/2025 20:43	Paper Service	2025-00000908	812 SE BIRCH AVE	,	No		
01/31/2025 21:47	Traffic Stop	2025-00000909	N COLLEGE AVE / BLALOCK DR	,	No	418	418
01/31/2025 21:48	Traffic Stop	2025-00000910	S COLLEGE AVE / SW 13TH ST	,	No	415	415
01/31/2025 22:02	Traffic Stop	2025-00000911	S COLLEGE AVE / SW 4TH ST	,	No	418	418
01/31/2025 22:13	Premises Check	2025-00000912	1700 SE MEADOWBROOK BLVD	,	No	418	418
						415	415
01/31/2025 22:38	Traffic Stop	2025-00000913	SE LARCH AVE / SE 4TH ST	,	No	418	418
01/31/2025 22:46	Premises Check	2025-00000914	1200 SE 12TH ST	,	No	418	418
						415	415
						404	404
01/31/2025 22:54	Assist	2025-00000915	61 QUAIL LN	female, cc	No	418	418

Daily Incident Log



Print Date/Time: 02/10/2025 15:50
Login ID: mbarr
Disposition: All

From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
To Date: 01/31/2025 23:59

College Place Police Dept
ORI Number: WA0360200

Call	Incident Type	Incident Number	Location (Venue)	Caller Name	Rpt Req	Unit	ID #
01/31/2025 22:54	Assist	2025-00000915	61 QUAIL LN	female, cc	No	415	415
01/31/2025 23:03	Shots Fired	2025-00000916	700 S COLLEGE AVE BLK	CANADAY, CHERYL	No	418 404	418 404
01/31/2025 23:10	Disturbance	2025-00000917	1200 SE BROADWAY AVE	PASCONI, PETER	No	415	415
Total Incidents for 01/31/2025 : 29							

Incident Activity Report



Print Date/Time: 02/10/2025 15:51
 Login ID: mbarr
 Layer: All
 Areas: All

From Date: 01/01/2025 00:00
 To Date: 01/31/2025 23:59

College Place Police Dept
 ORI Number: WA0360200
 Incident Type: All

Hour	SUNDAY		MONDAY		TUESDAY		WEDNESDAY		THURSDAY		FRIDAY		SATURDAY		TOTAL	
	INCIDENTS	%	INCIDENTS	%	INCIDENTS	%	INCIDENTS	%	INCIDENTS	%	INCIDENTS	%	INCIDENTS	%	INCIDENTS	%
24	6	0.7	4	0.4	2	0.2	5	0.5	6	0.7	6	0.7	1	0.1	30	3.3
1	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	5	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.9
2	0	0.0	2	0.2	1	0.1	5	0.5	4	0.4	1	0.1	2	0.2	15	1.6
3	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.3	4	0.4	10	1.1
4	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.4
5	0	0.0	3	0.3	1	0.1	2	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	8	0.9
6	2	0.2	3	0.3	9	1.0	2	0.2	4	0.4	1	0.1	8	0.9	29	3.2
7	6	0.7	6	0.7	12	1.3	7	0.8	13	1.4	2	0.2	4	0.4	50	5.5
8	6	0.7	7	0.8	12	1.3	7	0.8	5	0.5	6	0.7	5	0.5	48	5.2
9	1	0.1	10	1.1	7	0.8	7	0.8	13	1.4	6	0.7	8	0.9	52	5.7
10	4	0.4	11	1.2	6	0.7	6	0.7	14	1.5	9	1.0	8	0.9	58	6.3
11	7	0.8	6	0.7	9	1.0	7	0.8	8	0.9	5	0.5	6	0.7	48	5.2
12	10	1.1	4	0.4	11	1.2	7	0.8	8	0.9	5	0.5	6	0.7	51	5.6
13	6	0.7	5	0.5	15	1.6	4	0.4	10	1.1	10	1.1	6	0.7	56	6.1
14	10	1.1	11	1.2	13	1.4	10	1.1	10	1.1	9	1.0	7	0.8	70	7.6
15	9	1.0	13	1.4	7	0.8	8	0.9	12	1.3	4	0.4	11	1.2	64	7.0
16	8	0.9	5	0.5	8	0.9	5	0.5	5	0.5	3	0.3	5	0.5	39	4.3
17	4	0.4	1	0.1	9	1.0	5	0.5	2	0.2	3	0.3	4	0.4	28	3.1
18	6	0.7	8	0.9	4	0.4	6	0.7	6	0.7	4	0.4	4	0.4	38	4.1
19	6	0.7	11	1.2	1	0.1	4	0.4	3	0.3	4	0.4	3	0.3	32	3.5
20	8	0.9	5	0.5	2	0.2	6	0.7	2	0.2	6	0.7	8	0.9	37	4.0
21	5	0.5	8	0.9	3	0.3	14	1.5	6	0.7	6	0.7	8	0.9	50	5.5
22	9	1.0	6	0.7	11	1.2	7	0.8	8	0.9	13	1.4	5	0.5	59	6.4
23	5	0.5	5	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.2	5	0.5	11	1.2	5	0.5	33	3.6
Totals:	120	13.1	136	14.8	143	15.6	136	14.8	145	15.8	118	12.9	119	13.0	917	100.00

Permit Report

01/01/2025 to 01/31/2025

Time: 08:37:08 Date: 02/06/2025

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Building Permit

Permit Type:

Permit Number	Name	Description	Valuation	Date Issued	FeeTotal	Total Paid
2025.0008.BP0001	Denney Eric 338 Davin Dr SE 35-07-36-55-0103	SIDING & WINDOWS	26,000.00	01/09/2025	800.83	800.83
Contractor	Tyas Construction, Tyas Trevor					
2025.0009.BP0002	Johns Kurt 210 4th St SE 35-07-36-60-0309	CONCRETE STEPS AND SIDEWALK FRONT OF HOUSE	3,000.00	01/14/2025	223.48	223.48
Contractor	Triple J Const & Cncrete LLC, Guzman Julio					
Totals:	2		29,000.00		1,024.31	1,024.31

Mechanical Permit

Permit Type:

Permit Number	Name	Description	Valuation	Date Issued	FeeTotal	Total Paid
2025.0004.MP0001	Walla Walla University - AP, 215 Whitman Dr W 35-07-35-51-0503	FURNACE		01/13/2025	66.00	66.00
Contractor	Blaze 2 Blizzard, Zavala Anthony					
2025.0006.MP0002	Combs Kevin 29 Tremont Dr NE 35-07-25-56-0211	NEW GAS FURNACE & HEAT PUMP		01/14/2025	132.00	132.00
Contractor	Total Comfort Solutions LLC,					
2025.0007.MP0003	Roddy Alex 25 6th St SE 35-07-36-60-0409	HEAT PUMP WATER HEATER		01/14/2025	66.00	66.00
Contractor	Total Comfort Solutions LLC,					
2025.0013.MP0004	Walla Walla University - AP, 437 1st St SW 35-07-35-52-4448	REPLACE ATTIC FURNACE		01/21/2025	66.00	66.00
Contractor	Blaze to Blizzard, Avalos Anthony					
2025.0015.MP0005	Andy's Market 1117 College Ave S 35-07-36-60-1334	REPLACE BOILER WITH COMBO BOILER		01/23/2025	100.00	100.00
Contractor	Total Comfort Solutions LLC,					

Permit Report

01/01/2025 to 01/31/2025

Time: 08:37:08 Date: 02/06/2025

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Mechanical Permit

Permit Type:

Permit Number	Name	Description	Valuation	Date Issued	FeeTotal	Total Paid
2025.0018.MP0007	Walla Walla University - AP, 435 1st St SW 35-07-35-52-4448	REPLACE ATTIC FURNACE		01/24/2025	66.00	66.00
Contractor	Blaze to Blizzard, Avalos Anthony					
2025.0022.MP0008	Lopez Eldon 75 6th St SE 35-07-36-60-0437	DUCTLESS HEAT PUMP WITH 2 HEADS		01/30/2025	66.00	66.00
Contractor	College Place HTG & A/C,					
Totals:	7				562.00	562.00

Plumbing Permit

Permit Type:

Permit Number	Name	Description	Valuation	Date Issued	FeeTotal	Total Paid
2025.0003.PP0001	Smith Robert & Susan 400 Whitman Dr W 35-07-26-52-3973	SEWER REPAIR		01/13/2025	66.00	66.00
Contractor	John's Excavating & Paving,					
2025.0016.PP0002	Smith Robert & Susan 400 Whitman Dr W 35-07-26-52-3973	WATER SVC LINE		01/23/2025	66.00	
Contractor	John's Excavating & Paving,					
Totals:	2				132.00	66.00

Roofing Permit

Permit Type:

Permit Number	Name	Description	Valuation	Date Issued	FeeTotal	Total Paid
2025.0001.RO0001	Tegtmeier Jan 1309 College Ave S 35-07-36-58-0109	REROOF		01/09/2025	138.50	138.50
Contractor	Pina's Roofing, Pina Enrique					
2025.0002.RO0002	Eglelman Elizabeth 1229 Sky Ave SE 35-07-36-58-1006	REROOF		01/10/2025	138.50	138.50
Contractor	Eglelman Elizabeth					

Permit Report

01/01/2025 to 01/31/2025

Time: 08:37:08 Date: 02/06/2025

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Roofing Permit

Permit Type:

Permit Number	Name	Description	Valuation	Date Issued	FeeTotal	Total Paid
2025.0005.RO0003	Quezada Minerva 706 Elm Ave SE 35-07-36-60-0712	REROOF		01/13/2025	138.50	138.50
Contractor	Quezada Minerva					
2025.0011.RO0004	Animal Clinic of Walla Walla, 2089 Taumarson Rd 35-06-01-12-0054	REROOF	5,000.00	01/15/2025	260.80	260.80
Contractor	Pina's Roofing, Pina Enrique					
2025.0012.RO0005	Wild Fern LLC, 1012 College Ave S 35-07-35-60-2804	REROOF		01/21/2025	138.50	
Contractor	Real Roofing, Alondra					
2025.0019.RO0006	Denney Eric 338 Davin Dr SE 35-07-36-55-0103	REROOF		01/24/2025	138.50	138.50
Contractor	Denney Eric					
2025.0020.RO0007	Warren Carlene 718 Scenic View Dr SE 35-07-36-74-0102	REROOF		01/28/2025	138.50	138.50
Contractor	Silver Star Construction, Gonzalez Fred					
Totals:	7		5,000.00		1,091.80	953.30

Right Of Way Permit

Permit Type:

Permit Number	Name	Description	Valuation	Date Issued	FeeTotal	Total Paid
2025.0010.RW0001	Johns Kurt 210 4th St SE 35-07-36-60-0309	CONCRETE STEPS AND SIDEWALK FRONT OF HOUSE		01/14/2025	100.00	100.00
Contractor	Triple J Const & Cncrete LLC, Guzman Julio					
2025.0014.RW0002	Charter Communications, Hofman K 1705 Meadowbrook Blvd SE 35-06-01-21-0082	TRENCH (1)2" CONDUIT		01/22/2025	200.00	200.00
Contractor	NW Underground Utilities Inc,					

Right Of Way Permit

Permit Type:

Permit Number	Name	Description	Valuation	Date Issued	FeeTotal	Total Paid
2025.0021.RW0003	Hill Mark 615 Scenic View Dr SE 35-07-36-58-0819	RETAINING WALL		01/29/2025	100.00	100.00
Contractor	Sunshine Landscape and Pools, Francisco Esparza					
Totals:	3				400.00	400.00

Report Summary

Permit Type:	Total Qty.	Total Valuation	Total Fees	Jan. Qty.	Jan. Valuation	Jan. Fees
Building Permit	2	29,000.00	1,024.31	2	29,000.00	1,024.31
Mechanical Permit	7		562.00	7		562.00
Plumbing Permit	2		132.00	2		132.00
Right Of Way Permit	3		400.00	3		400.00
Roofing Permit	7	5,000.00	1,091.80	7	5,000.00	1,091.80
	21	34,000.00	3,210.11	21	34,000.00	3,210.11

2025 Inspection Counts-Building Inspector

Date	Residential	Reinspect	Commercial	Reinspect	Investigation		Daily Total:
1/1/2025							0
1/2/2025							0
1/3/2025	7	4		1			12
1/4/2025							0
1/5/2025							0
1/6/2025	4	2	2		1		9
1/7/2025			7				7
1/8/2025	3	6		1	2		12
1/9/2025	2		1	1			4
1/10/2025	3				1		4
1/11/2025							0
1/12/2025							0
1/13/2025	12						12
1/14/2025	4	4					8
1/15/2025	6	3					9
1/16/2025	6		1				7
1/17/2025	10		3	9			22
1/18/2025							0
1/19/2025							0
1/20/2025							0
1/21/2025	7				1		8
1/22/2025	6	2					8
1/23/2025	7		2	1	1		11
1/24/2025	16		1				17
1/25/2025							0
1/26/2025							0
1/27/2025	3				1		4
1/28/2025	4		1				5
1/29/2025	4	1					5
1/30/2025	6						6
1/31/2025	4	1					5
							Monthly Total:
Totals:	114	23	18	13	7		175
Residential Total	137						
Commercial Total	31						

2024 Inspection Counts-Building Official

Date	Residential	Reinspect	Commercial	Reinspect	Investigation	Daily Total:
1/1/2025	Holiday					0
1/2/2025	0	0	0	0	1	1
1/3/2025	0	1	1	0	1	3
1/4/2025						0
1/5/2025						0
1/6/2025	0	0	2	0	1	3
1/7/2025	0	0	1	0	1	2
1/8/2025	3	0	0	1	2	6
1/9/2025	0	0	0	0	1	1
1/10/2025	0	0	2	0	1	3
1/11/2025						0
1/12/2025						0
1/13/2025	0	0	1	0	3	4
1/14/2025	0	0	1	0	2	3
1/15/2025	0	0	1	0	9	10
1/16/2025	0	0	0	0	1	1
1/17/2025	2	0	0	0	3	5
1/18/2025						0
1/19/2025						0
1/20/2025	Holiday					0
1/21/2025	0	0	0	0	2	2
1/22/2025	0	0	2	0	5	7
1/23/2025	0	0	0	1	2	3
1/24/2025	0	0	0	0	2	2
1/25/2025	0	0	3	0	2	5
1/26/2025						0
1/27/2025						0
1/28/2025	0	0	2	0	1	3
1/29/2025	0	0	0	1	1	2
1/30/2025	Off					0
1/31/2025	Off					0

**Monthly
Total:**

Totals:	5	1	16	3	41	66
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**Residential
Total** 6

**Commercial
Total** 19

HOME BUILDERS ASSOCIATION OF TRI-CITIES - WALLA WALLA BUILDING PERMIT LIST

MONTH END January 31,2025

Jurisdiction	Permit #	Description	Contractor	Owner	Site Address	Value	ValueN	MHValue
CITY OF WALLA WA	240106	RES REMODEL/REPAI	SKAPARI CONSTRUCTION	JESUS & CYNTHIA VAZ	606 ASH ST	\$49,210.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	241021	NEW COMMERCIAL	***JEFF MOELLER CONST INC	SHSF HOLDINGS LLC	1012 W CHERRY ST	\$367,948.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	241254	SFR	***HAYDEN HOMES LLC	HAYDEN HOMES LLC	725 AVA ST	\$269,467.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	241256	SFR	***HAYDEN HOMES LLC	HAYDEN HOMES LLC	1373 LILLIAN AVE	\$264,845.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	241273	SFR	***HAYDEN HOMES LLC	HAYDEN HOMES LLC	726 AVA ST	\$555,322.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	241279	SFR	***HAYDEN HOMES LLC	HAYDEN HOMES LLC	1334 PAT AVE	\$293,566.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	241285	RES REMODEL/REPAI	HANDLEY CONSTRUCTION	ELLIOT & KRISTINE FL	1328 FAIRMONT ST	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	241287	SIDING/STUCCO/WIN	RENEWAL BY ANDERSON OF	MARK REAVIS	659 JUNPER ST	\$7,163.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	241299	TENANT IMPROVEMT	BENKO ENTERPRISES LLC	THOMPSON GOLDEN-D	70 N COLVILLE ST #106	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	241309	RES ADDITION		RITA LOPEZ	415 CEDAR ST	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	250009	SIDING/STUCCO/WIN	RENEWAL BY ANDERSON OF	LARRY & SHARON CLI	1250 LANCER DR	\$64,319.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	250016	SIDING/STUCCO/WIN		GREGORIO & MARIA B	216 W MORTON ST	\$13,928.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	250024	SFR	***HAYDEN HOMES LLC	HAYDEN HOMES LLC	1347 PAT AVE	\$259,710.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	250026	SFR	***HAYDEN HOMES LLC	HAYDEN HOMES LLC	736 AVA ST	\$287,184.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	250032	SIDING/STUCCO/WIN	RENEWAL BY ANDERSON OF	PAMELA CAUSEY	184 KIMBERLY CT	\$14,969.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	250035	ACCESSORY BLDG	AAA GENERAL CONSTRUCTIO	PAUL & HOLLY SEIM	1320 WHITMAN ST	\$64,704.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	250038	RES REMODEL/REPAI	KC INDUSTRIES INC	WHITMAN COLL BOAR	1043 ISAACS AVE	\$30,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	250053	POLE BLDG	KULIKE LAO CONSTRUCTION	STEVEN & GWEN DILDI	2229 FERN ST	\$70,609.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	250059	SIDING/STUCCO/WIN	***ABENROTH BUILDERS	LISA WOODBURY	525 E OAK ST	\$32,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	250068	RES ADDITION		JESUS & MARIA CRUZ	412 W PINE ST	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	250087	SIDING/STUCCO/WIN	RENEWAL BY ANDERSON OF	TRAVIS & SARAH FOST	16 SHAW PL	\$31,071.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	CWW1	PERMIT UNDR \$5000				\$0.00	\$4,500.00	\$0.00
	Jurisdiction Total					\$2,811,015.00	\$4,500.00	\$0.00
COLLEGE PLACE	250008	SIDING/STUCCO/WIN	TYAS CONSTRUCTION	ERIC DENNEY	338 DAVIN DR SE	\$26,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	CP1	PERMIT UNDR \$5000				\$0.00	\$8,000.00	\$0.00
Jurisdiction Total						\$26,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$0.00
WALLA WALLA COU	24077	SFR		RONALD & VICKIE MAS	167 NW EVANS AVE	\$761,555.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	24160	SFR	SIMPLICITY HOMES LLC	RAYMOND TEBECK	73 POPLAR ST	\$504,592.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	24218	NEW COMMERCIAL	***RHOADES CONST	WALLA WALLA COUNT	211 MILL CREEK RD	\$310,280.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	24328	NEW COMMERCIAL	TETON WEST OF WA LLC	FARMLAND RESERVE I	7497 W HWY 124	\$5,066,800.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	24473	ACCESSORY BLDG	STEEL STRUCTURES AMERIC	BENJAMIN & SAMANTH	133 E MAPLE ST	\$108,948.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	24474	MOBILE HOME	FLORENCIO BERNAL	LOYD & EVVONNE HAR	3800 OLD MILTON HWY	\$280,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	24513	DECK/PERGOLA		TRI CONSTRUCTION	562 W SUNSET DR	\$32,637.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	24529	RES REROOF	AAA GENERAL CONSTRUCTIO	COTTONWOOD HOLDI	5238 COTTONWOOD DR	\$26,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	24541	ACCESSORY BLDG	***EATON CONSTRUCTION	DIANE MIRES	2966 MILL CREEK RD	\$75,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	25001	FIRE ALARM SYST/ H	JOHNSON CONTROLS FIRE P	I B P INC	13979 DODD RD	\$22,960.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	25004	RES REROOF		DAVID & REVA HALL	758 W LANGDON RD	\$6,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	25005	ACCESSORY BLDG	STONECREEK CUSTOM HOM	SCOTT & MARY CARLS	2551 PALISADES LN	\$64,655.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	25011	RES REROOF	CRAFTSMAN PAINT & RESTO	TIMOTHY & SUSAN MC	1612 CIRCLE DR	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

***HBA MEMBER

SFR = SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Permit #</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Site Address</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>ValueN</i>	<i>MHValue</i>
WALLA WALLA COU	25013	RES REROOF	***ALPINE ROOFING	TOD & KENDRA HILBE	462 TUTTLE LN	\$31,269.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	25015	SIDING/STUCCO/WIN	HOME DEPOT	CHAD & BROOKE GUTI	10009 E HWY 12	\$14,337.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	25017	RES REROOF	PINA'S ROOFING	HARLEY & SHARON UN	1465 WHITELEY RD	\$19,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	25018	RES REROOF	PINA'S ROOFING	HARLEY & SHARON UN	1465 WHITELEY RD	\$19,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	25019	HEAT PUMP/HVAC	***CAMPBELL COOL ELEC PLB	RANDALL & CHRISTINA	85 E SUNSET DR	\$32,872.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	25027	SIDING/STUCCO/WIN	MADDOCKS CONSTRUCTION	SETH & HANNAH ALDE	227 HILL RD	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	25029	HEAT PUMP/HVAC	***TOTAL COMFORT SOLUTIO	BRYAN & FARA ZESSIN	2771 BYRNES RD	\$20,753.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	WW1	PERMIT UNDR \$5000				\$0.00	\$5,300.00	\$0.00
<i>Jurisdiction Total</i>						\$7,417,158.00	\$5,300.00	\$0.00
<i>Grand Total</i>						\$10,254,173.00	\$17,800.00	\$0.00

Report Period 1/1/2025 ~ 1/31/2025

WALLA WALLA AREA BUILDING PERMIT STATISTICS

JURISDICTION SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE PERMITS	THIS TIME PERIOD		YEAR TO DATE - Same time in:											
			2025		2024		2023		2022		2021		2020	
	#	\$ Amount	#	\$ Amount	#	\$ Amount	#	\$ Amount	#	\$ Amount	#	\$ Amount	#	\$ Amount
CITY OF WALLA WAL	6	1,930,094	6	1,930,094			24	4,909,480	4	1,179,180	2	650,021	1	288,853
COLLEGE PLACE											7	1,777,993	3	887,338
WALLA WALLA COU	2	1,266,147	2	1,266,147	1	554,644	3	1,710,427	4	1,922,634	3	1,060,311	2	740,482
TOTAL SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE	8	3,196,241	8	3,196,241	1	554,644	27	6,619,907	8	3,101,814	12	3,488,325	6	1,916,673
*MANUFACTURED HOMES	1	0	1	0										
ALL OTHER BUILDING PERMITS		6,795,732		6,795,732		2,343,734		10,487,600		7,447,203		21,835,374		1,337,238
GRAND TOTAL ALL PERMITS		9,991,973		9,991,973		2,898,378		17,107,507		10,549,017		25,323,699		3,253,911

**Manufactured Homes not included in totals*

